



The Belo Herald

Newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49
And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

May 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Kevin Crouch The Lives & Times of Jackson & Lee



The Belo Herald is an interactive newsletter. Click on the links to take you directly to additional internet resources.

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

- Commander - Kevin Newsom
- 1st Lt. Cmdr. - Mark Nash
- 2nd Lt. Cmdr. - David Hendricks
- Adjutant - Stan Hudson
- Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown
- Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



Contact us: www.belocamp.com (coming soon!)
Belocamp49@hotmail.com

<http://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

Follow us on **Twitter** at [belocamp49scv](https://twitter.com/belocamp49scv)

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCVORG>

Commander in Chief Givens on **Twitter** at [CiC@CiCSCV](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV)

Our Next Meeting:

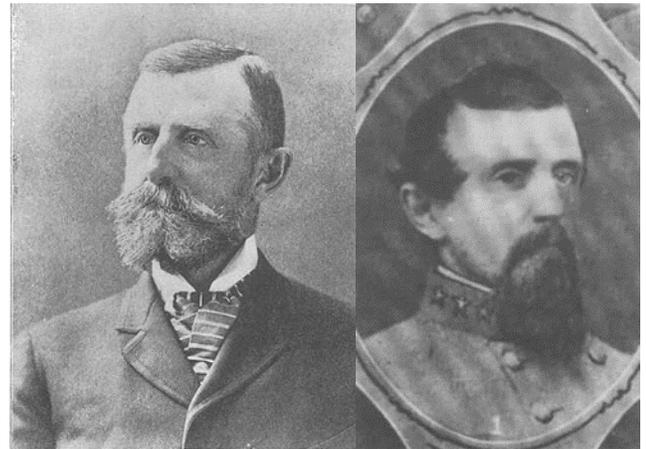
Thursday, May 1st: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

***we meet in the private meeting room.**

All meetings are open to the public and guests are welcome.



Have you paid your dues??

Come early (6:30pm), **eat**, fellowship with other members, learn your history!



"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity." Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA Dec. 3rd 1865



COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

Being a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is an honor and a privilege. As 21st century representatives of the Confederate soldier and sailor, it is our duty to tell the truth about who our ancestors were, and why they fought.

A common complaint from membership, as well as friends of the SCV, is that we continually seem to be on the defensive. In other words, we always seem to be REACTING to situations instead of taking the INITIATIVE. I'm proud to announce that Belo Camp has begun our Spring offensive in earnest.

The opening salvo was our march in the Medal of Honor Parade in Gainesville. It was quite an honor to carry the Belo and Confederate Battle flags through the streets to loud cheers and thanks. The people of Gainesville are truly a pleasure. We were humbled by their continued support for Texas history and the Confederate soldier. We were also overjoyed to give our thanks to each of the brave Medal of Honor winners.

In May we advance the colors into Dallas and beyond. This month is the debut of our new website, www.belocamp.com. Belocamp.com will feature a user-friendly means of finding out WHO the Confederate armed forces were, and WHY they fought. Our new site is also the home of the Belo Herald online, the best source of news from across the Confederation.

As this foundation is set, I encourage each of you to watch what happens next. For those who are tired of playing defense, I welcome you to hop aboard the Belo bandwagon. It's time to go on the offensive!

Deo Vindice, Bless GOD.

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 SCV
Dallas, Texas

214-422-1778





1ST LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



What a month April has been! A great meeting at the beginning of the month with Dr. Montgomery dispelling two myths revisionist "history" would have us believe. Seeing God work a miracle in our midst as our chaplain's son was restored to life. Opportunities in the middle of the month to recruit new members at the Scottish Festival (thanks Kyle!) and participate in the medal of honor recipients celebration in Gainesville. A chance to come together as friends and compatriots at the barbeque at Past Commander Hamilton's ranch. And an opportunity to celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at the end of the month -- thankfully, we live in Texas where this holiday is still recognized. I hope you were able to take in one or more of these times of fellowship. Thank you to all of you who have helped us with these events through your leadership and enthusiastic participation.

More good things to come during the month of May. Our May meeting will feature Kevin Crouch, 1st Lieutenant Commander of the O.M. Roberts Camp 178 in Waxahachie. Lt. Crouch is planning to speak to us about General R.E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson. He will draw a number of parallels that they shared throughout their lives. Not only were they great military leaders, but also great men. Lt. Crouch has presented on this topic at other North Texas camps with great feedback. You will not want to miss his comments.

I am also excited about our June meeting, where we are very fortunate to host Paul Gramling, Jr. Paul is the Army of the Trans Mississippi (ATM) chairman for heritage defense. He will speak to us about the heritage we have a charge to preserve, recent attacks against it, and what we should do in response. Ronald Reagan once said, "If some among you fear taking a stand because you are afraid of reprisals from customers, clients or even government, recognize that you are just feeding the crocodile hoping he'll eat you last." Paul is stopping by the Belo Camp on his way to the 2014 Texas Reunion, which begins the next day in Houston.

Coming Up

See below for our upcoming meetings. Use these as opportunities to invite friends to experience the SCV firsthand. Many of them are just waiting to be asked.

5/1/2014	Kevin Crouch	The Lives & Times of Jackson & Lee
6/5/2014	Paul Gramling Jr.	What You Need to Know About Heritage Defense and Heritage Offense
7/3/2014	Charles Heard	The Knights of the Golden Circle

Faithfully,

Mark Nash

1st Lieutenant Commander





Chaplain's Corner

Ignore(ance)!



It has been said that, "Ignorance is bliss." Some have even proposed that, "What you don't know won't hurt you." There may be cases where these statements are true, but most people will disagree. Given a choice we would prefer not to be ignorant or kept in the dark. Yet, the level of ignorance and misconception in a society that claims to be so enlightened, is monumental.

In 2 Peter 3: 5, the Scripture refers to those who are willingly ignorant. To be willingly ignorant is to ignore what is true because it is inconvenient, politically incorrect, or doesn't fit some mold that we have been led to believe. They choose to be ignorant, although the truth is readily available, because it suits them to be ignorant. In other words, their mind is made up, don't confuse them with facts.

Speaking to the woman at the well, Jesus said, "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He wouldest have given thee living water." (John 4: 10) This woman of Samaria was ignorant, and it was not bliss. She did not know who she was speaking to, and it was hurting. It was standing between her and the "Gift of God." And, the gift of God of which Jesus spoke, was everlasting life. (Vs. 14)

But fortunately, she was not willingly ignorant. In spite of what she had been taught all her life (Vs. 20), she was prepared to accept the truth when she heard it. Additionally, many others also changed their thinking, and received the "living water" when they heard Jesus speak. (Vs. 39-42)

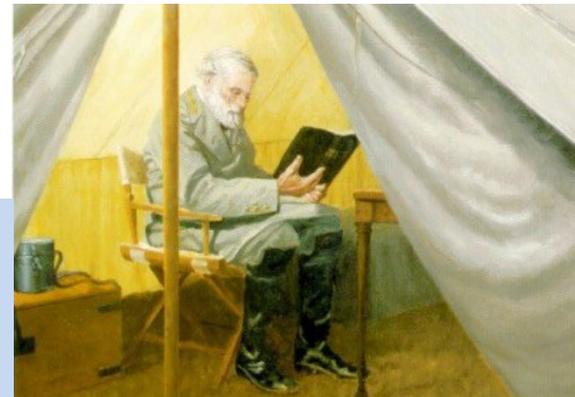
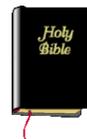
Many, and probably most, people today accept as truth whatever they were brought up to believe, and in a lot of cases, whatever they see as being in their best interest to believe. We can't help what we were taught as we were growing up. But as adults, we should not be willingly ignorant. We must question and test what we were fed as children. We must ask, "Is what I believe supported by the facts and truth?"

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have tested and questioned. We have studied the facts and know the truth. Robert E. Lee was not a traitor, but a patriotic citizen. Our Confederate forefathers were not criminals, but brave and honorable men fighting to defend their homeland against an illegal invasion. We know the war for Southern independence was not about slavery, but States' rights and the preservation of the Constitution as presented by our founding fathers. We also know that Abraham Lincoln was not a great man worthy of honor, but a criminal and scallywag. All this, and much more we all know, but do we all know the truth about Jesus Christ?

It is my continuing prayer that every member of the SCV, their families, friends, and all others, would commit their lives to Jesus Christ, and come to know Him as Savior, Lord, and coming King. He is the answer to every question and the power behind every endeavor.



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
Past Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi
1941-2013



"IN ALL MY PERPLEXITIES AND DISTRESSES, THE BIBLE HAS NEVER FAILED TO GIVE ME LIGHT AND STRENGTH."

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please keep Rev. Jerry Brown's son and family in prayer. By the grace of God and earnest prayer, he was revived and is recovering.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

May 1st – Kevin Crouch – The Lives & Times of Jackson & Lee

June 5th – Paul Gramling, Jr. – What you need to know about Heritage Defence and Heritage
Offence.

July 3rd – Charles Heard – Knights of the Golden Circle

August 7th – Kyle Sims – Fishers of Men: Recruiting for the SCV and The Cause

September 4th – Col. John Geider – The New Mexico Campaigns

OCTOBER 2nd SPECIAL EVENT !

An evening with American and Celtic Folk Singer songwriter and performer **JED MARUM**
at Past Time Lounge. More information to come.

<http://www.jedmarum.com/>

November 6th – Rudy Ray – Fulfilling the Charge!

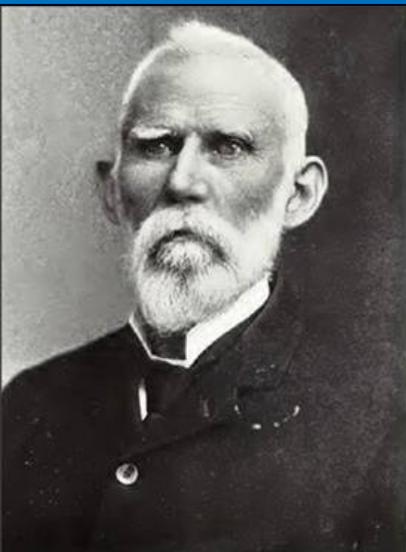
SATURDAY, December 6th - Mark Nash – Christmas in the Confederacy. (Camp Christmas Party)

December 11th – Susan Frise Hathaway- The Virginia Flaggers Story

2015

January 1st – No Meeting (due to holiday).

SATURDAY, January 17th - W. Michael Hurley – Lee-Jackson Day Presentation

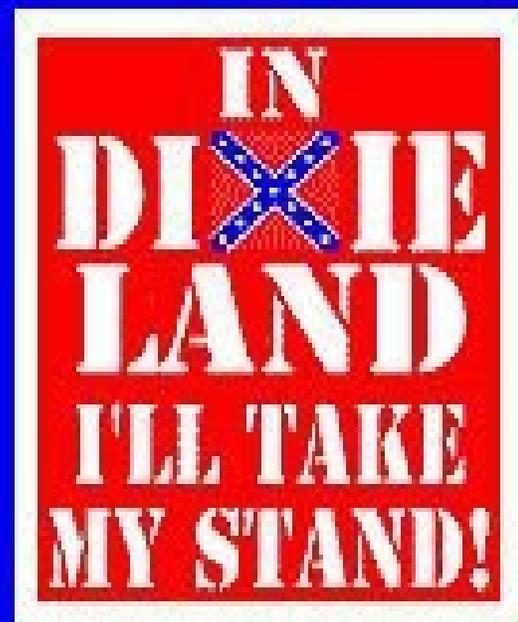


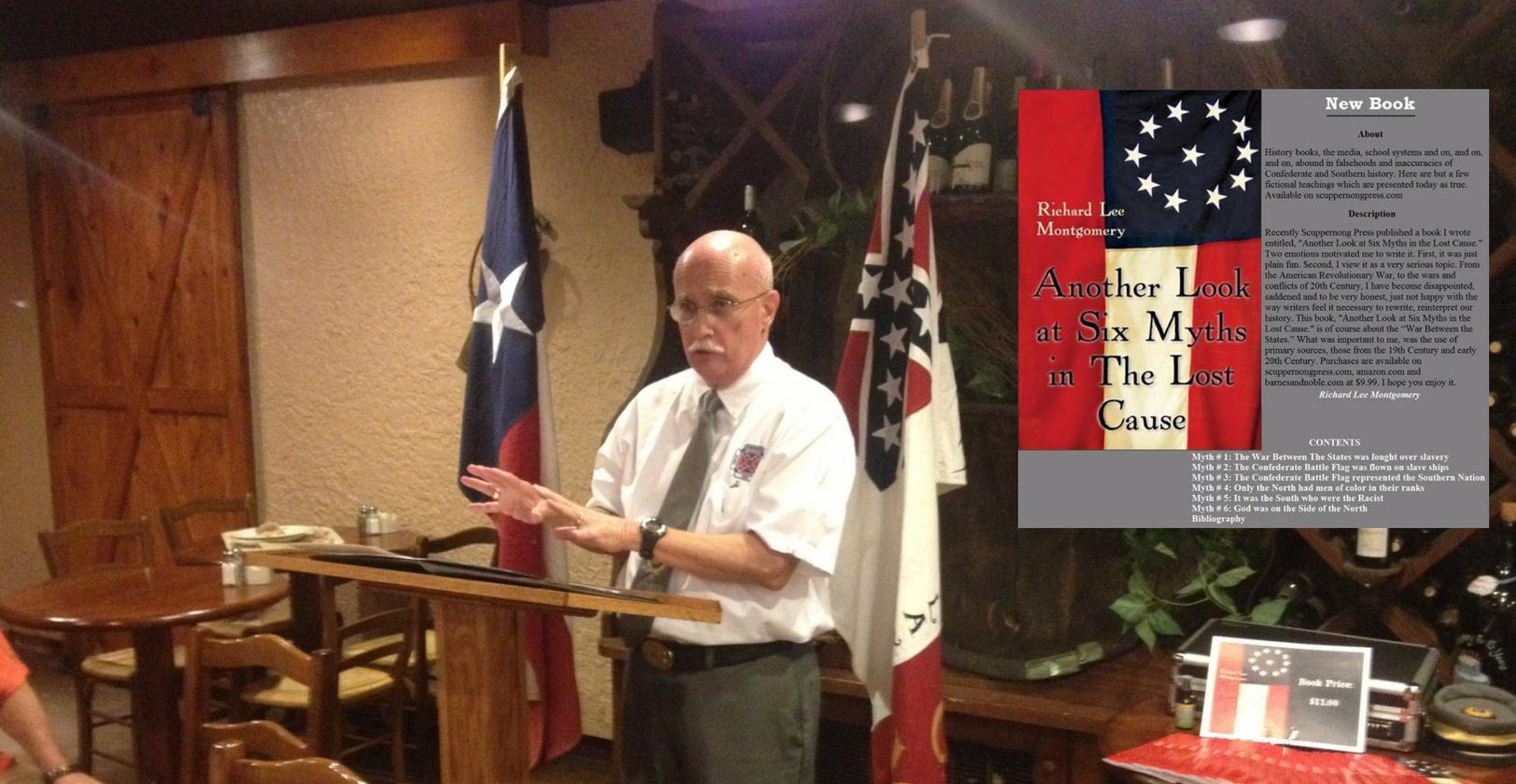
Captain, Company C, Eleventh Virginia Regiment,
Kemper's Brigade

**WILLIAM HENRY
MORGAN**

"While I was not an original secessionist and voted for the Union candidates for the Convention, yet when the North determined to wage war on the South; when Lincoln called on Virginia for her quota of troops to coerce the seceding States, and when Virginia seceded, it did not take me two seconds to cast my lot with Virginia and the other Southern States. Here I took my stand then, now and forever, and will never give aid in any way to those who were enemies to my State and section..."

W. H. Morgan, Personal Reminiscences of the War of 1861-5 (Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company, Inc., 1911), 28.





New Book

About

History books, the media, school systems and on, and on, and on abound in falsehoods and inaccuracies of Confederate and Southern history. Here are but a few fictional teachings which are presented today as true. Available on scuppernonpress.com

Description

Recently Scuppernon Press published a book I wrote entitled, "Another Look at Six Myths in the Lost Cause." Two emotions motivated me to write it. First, it was just plain fun. Second, I view it as a very serious topic. From the American Revolutionary War, to the wars and conflicts of 20th Century, I have become disappointed, saddened and to be very honest, just not happy with the way writers feel it necessary to rewrite, reinterpret our history. This book, "Another Look at Six Myths in the Lost Cause," is of course about the "War Between the States." What was important to me, was the use of primary sources, those from the 19th Century and early 20th Century. Purchases are available on scuppernonpress.com, amazon.com and barnesandnoble.com at \$9.99. I hope you enjoy it.

Richard Lee Montgomery

CONTENTS

Myth # 1: The War Between the States was fought over slavery
Myth # 2: The Confederate Battle Flag was flown on slave ships
Myth # 3: The Confederate Battle Flag represented the Southern Nation
Myth # 4: Only the North had men of color in their ranks
Myth # 5: It was the South who were the Racist
Myth # 6: God was on the Side of the North

Bibliography

[Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery](#), Pastor and Author of "[Another Look at Six Myths in the Lost Cause](#)", addressed a number of falsehoods and misrepresentations of Confederate and Southern history at our April meeting, which he has researched and documented in his excellent book defending the truth about our people. Dr. Montgomery focused on the Battle flag and ethnic groups who fought for our country. His meticulously documented work is an excellent resource for those defending the cause for which our ancestors fought. Click the link above to order your copy!





Commander Kevin Newsom discussed recent recruiting efforts and upcoming opportunities as well as the Medal of Honour Parade and the soon to be unveiled Belo Camp webpage. Belo Camp is one of the fastest growing camps in the Division and is open to all good men of Character and true Confederate Spirit! Ladies always welcome!





On Saturday, April 12, Kevin Newsom, Matthew Nash, Paul Hamilton and Stan Hudson attended the Medal of Honor parade in Gainesville. This parade brought 22 Medal of Honor recipients together in one location. Both Kevin Newsom and Matthew Nash from Belo Camp joined their brothers from the Texas SCV in the march. It was truly a humbling experience, being thanked by the thousands of fine folks of Gainesville. Belo Camp did our best to honor our Confederate ancestors as well as the brave men and women of the armed forces. Deo Vindice!

Coming OCTOBER 2nd

*An A.H. Belo Camp 49
SPECIAL EVENT!*



An Evening with Jed Marum!

Singer songwriter and performer **Jed Marum** brings **American and Celtic Folk music** to festival, club and concert stages around the country. Since 1999 he has published over a dozen albums, licensed music to film and TV projects and works over 150 shows each year all over the Country.

Venue: Past Time lounge. More information to come!



Help the **SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP with this Project:
From Kirk Lyons**

Talk to your SCV Camp - we need to raise \$500 to help the national SCV buy the 25' X 40' Battleflag.

An old friend of the SLRC needs to sell this 25'X40' sewn Cotton bunting battleflag used in one of the "Final Destination" movies (We think Final destination 4).

THE SCV is buying this flag for \$1850 - I have pledged to raise \$500 of that on behalf of the Sam Davis Camp - so we will be entitled to use it.

Send your donation to:

Sam Davis Camp LLC

c/o Kirk D. Lyons

PO Box 1237

Black Mountain, NC 28711

note on check: for **GIANT FLAG.**

An adventure-filled, Christ-centered,
week-long encampment for young folks
in the beautiful Texas Hill Country...

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

The Texas Division Sam Davis Youth Camp will be held

Sunday July 27th to Friday August 1st.

Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634.

The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 21, 2014.

The Sam Davis Youth Camp offers an adventure-filled and Christ-centered week-long encampment for youth ages 12 thru 18, in a beautiful Texas hill-country setting. Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2014 camp is accepting applications. This annual event is comfortably hosted at the top of the Hill Country in central Texas at the beautiful Three Mountain Retreat, a scenic 260 acre privately owned Christian Conference Center near Clifton... all of which reflects the beauty of God's creation.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors failed to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the "Father of the Constitution."

Yet, 98% knew that "Snoop Doggy Dog" is a rapper.

Just over half, 52% knew that George Washington's Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.

Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

What to do?

Today, General Cleburne's words ring all too true. There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best & brightest finally succumb to the liberal, politically correct view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-20) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War Between the States, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

Great Activities

Morning Prayer & Devotions
Christian Values & Education
Motivating Guest Speakers
Safe & Friendly Environment
Fine Christian Fellowship
Comfortable Accommodations
Delicious & Nutritious Meals
Cannon & Musket Training
Swimming
Scenic Hayride
Horseback Riding
History Classes & Field Trips
Period Music & Dancing
Confederate Ball & Cotillion

... the week that I spent at the SDYC was one of the most enjoyable weeks of my life! ...

I will be going back again and again.

Andrew Dixon
Mountain View, Missouri

3 Easy Steps to Register!



...OR if you are unable to pay & wish to apply for a SDYC Scholarship...



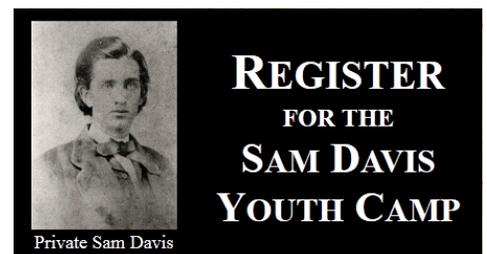
All Application Forms can be found here:
[Application Forms](#)

Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

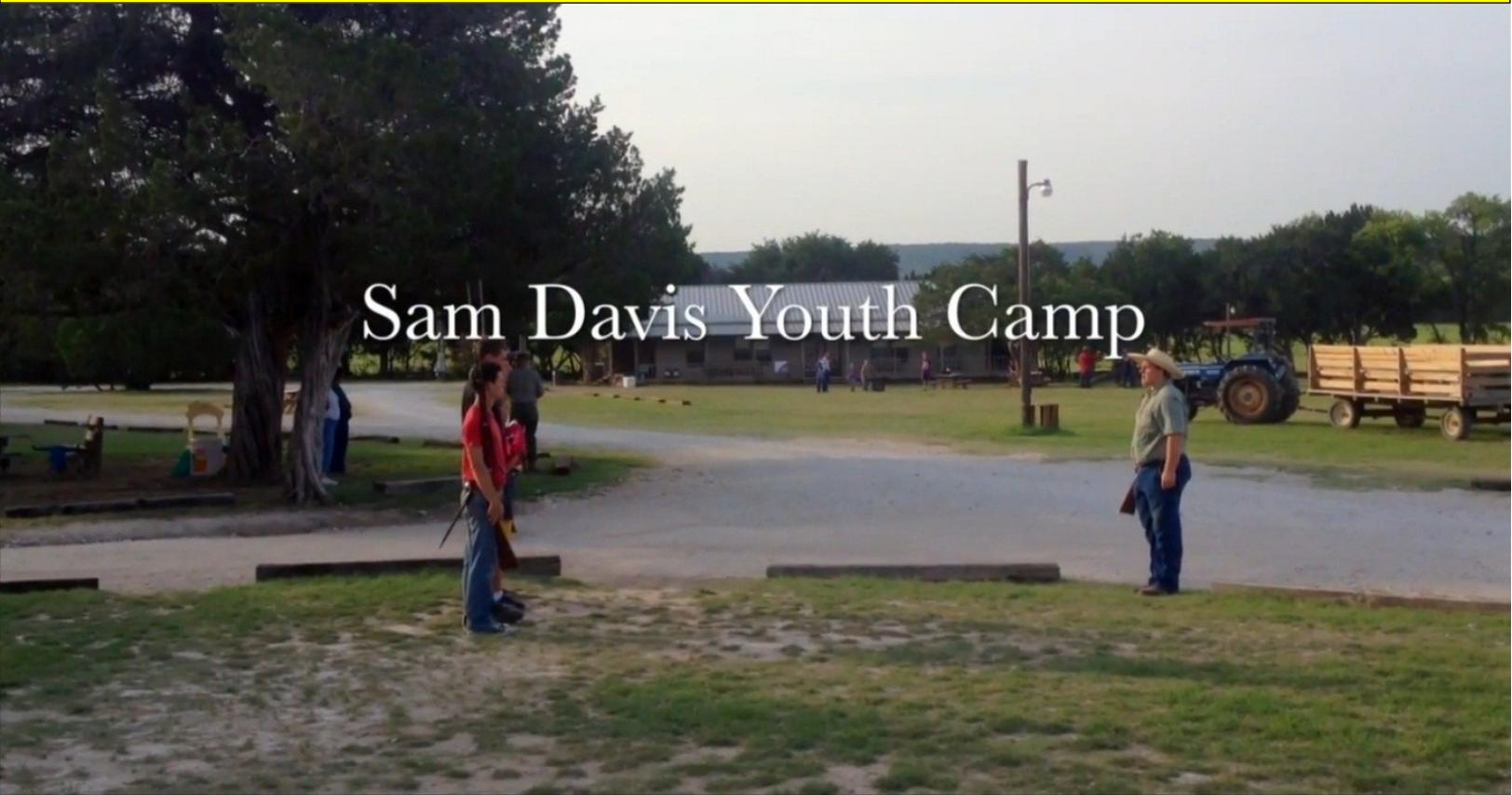
Follow us on [Facebook](#)

For more information please contact:
The Texas Division Sam Davis Youth Camp Coordinator
Bruce Cunningham bvcunningham@gmail.com
(940) 394-6114.

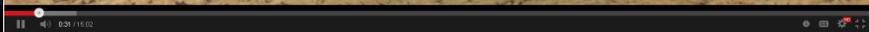
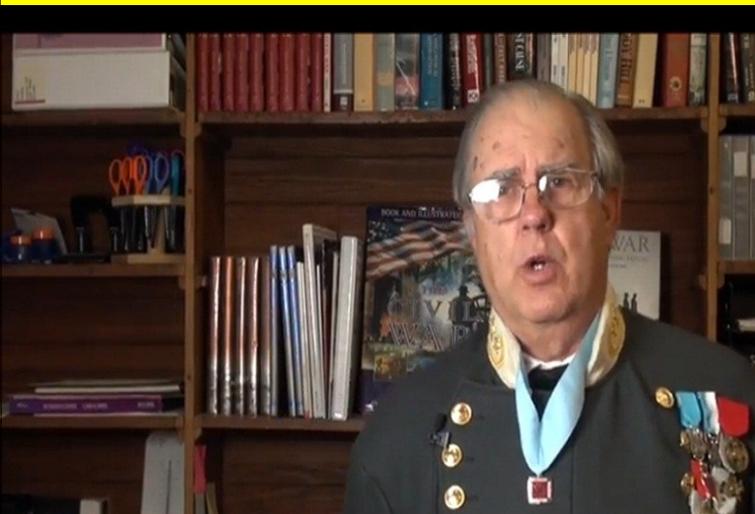
http://scvtexas.org/Sam_Davis_Youth_Camp.html



NEW Sam Davis Youth Camp Documentary Available



Confederate Documentary Producer Tom Ridenour has produced an outstanding new video to promote the Sam Davis Youth Camp program. It makes an excellent stand-alone presentation that can be used at camp meetings to inform members about the benefits and opportunities for our youth at the SCV Sam Davis Youth Camps. The video can be viewed and downloaded at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snuT8MgGbtK> .



Confederate Heroes Have Their Own Medal Of Honor

AP | by DAVID DISHNEAU

Courtesy Sons of Confederate Veterans/ Associated Press) - The Confederate Medal of Honor is shown in a photograph taken in 2010 at the Sons of Confederate Veterans headquarters in Columbia, Tenn. The group awards the medal posthumously to Civil War fighters for the South who distinguished themselves in battle. The private group has awarded 50 of the medals since 1977.



Posted: 04/26/2014 12:10 pm EDT Updated: 04/26/2014 12:59 pm EDT

HANCOCK, Md. (AP) — The Medal of Honor, created by Congress during the Civil War as America's highest military decoration for valor, was never meant for Americans who fought for the South. They were the enemy, after all.

But there's a Confederate Medal of Honor, little known yet highly prized, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans bestows on those whose bravery in battle can be proven to the private group's satisfaction.

The silver-and-bronze medal is a 10-pointed star bearing the Great Seal of the Confederate States and the words, "Honor. Duty. Valor. Devotion."

It has been awarded 50 times since 1977, most recently to Maj. James Breathed, a native Virginian buried in Hancock. He was honored last year for his bravery as an artillery officer in the 1864 Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse in Virginia.

The number of recipients is tiny compared to the 3,487 on the U.S. Medal of Honor roll, including more than 1,500 who fought for the Union in the War Between the States. Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans say their medal is given less freely than those the Union awarded during the war.

"The SCV created their own Confederate Medal of Honor simply because there were some incredible acts of valor that had received little or no recognition during and after the war," said Ben Sewell III, executive director of the 29,000-member group, based in Columbia, Tenn.

The medal has Civil War-era origins. Confederate President Jefferson Davis signed a law in 1862 authorizing medals for courage on the battlefield, but none was issued. The U.S. Army Center of Military History says Gen. Robert E. Lee refused to award individual citations for valor, mentioning noteworthy performance in his dispatches instead.

The Confederate Medal of Honor recipients are largely low-to-middle-ranking figures. Perhaps best-known is Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest of Tennessee, who tormented Union commanders with lightning raids, reportedly had black Union soldiers executed after their surrender at Fort Pillow, Tenn., and was for a time a post-war member of the Ku Klux Klan.

The first medal recipient was Pvt. Samuel Davis of Smyrna, Tenn. Davis was captured by Union troops and hanged as a spy in 1863 at age 21. His statue graces the grounds of the state capitol in Nashville, along with those of presidents Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson. Other recipients include the eight crew members of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley who perished in 1864 while attacking the federal war sloop USS Housatonic near Charleston, S.C.

Military historian Gregg Clemmer researched Confederate medal recipients for his 1996 book, "Valor in Gray." He cites Sgt. Richard Kirkland of South Carolina, honored for actions in the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Kirkland, moved by the cries of dying Union soldiers, reportedly brought them water on the battlefield during a firefight — an account doubted by some historians.

"People don't know these stories," Clemmer said. "They need to know these stories."

Not everyone wants to hear them. Hancock Town Councilman Sinclair Hamilton was dismayed by a procession of Confederate re-enactors down Main Street to Breathed's grave last October. He says honoring Confederates is tantamount to endorsing slavery.

"He was a traitor and dishonored the United States with his rebellion," Hamilton said. "He is not a hero, should not be honored and should be a forgotten footnote in history."

Breathed's medal was awarded through the efforts of a great-great-nephew, David Bridges, 51, a retired Presbyterian minister and SCV member from Richmond, Va. He said it's wrong to stereotype individual Confederates as fighting to retain slavery.

"Someone should want to know about James Breathed because he was an extraordinary character," Bridges said.

Breathed's citation describes his disregard for his safety in keeping a cannon from falling into enemy hands even as two horses were shot out from under him in battle.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Society, representing U.S. medal winners, brushed off questions about Confederate medals.

"We don't really know about this program," said Carol Cepregi, deputy director of operations. "They're certainly free to do whatever their little hearts desire, as long as they're calling it the Confederate Medal of Honor and not our Medal of Honor."

U.S. medal recipient Thomas G. Kelley, a retired Navy captain from Somerville, Mass., says the Confederate program helps fill a void in the history of brave and noble Americans.

Kelley, honored in 1970 for valor in Vietnam, participated in a 1993 Confederate medal ceremony honoring Pvt. Benjamin Welch Owens, a Marylander who fought for the South.

Despite having a great-grandfather from the Union who died in a Confederate prison, Kelley feels no animosity toward Confederates.

"These men were doing what we all did when we served our county or our cause — looking out for your fellow soldier and trying to bring him home safely," Kelley said.



Mildred Lewis Rutherford

“They will tell you of the horrors of Andersonville, and they were horrors, but fail to tell you who was responsible for them, nor that the mortality was far greater among Southern men in Northern prisons, and without excuse.” #12

Mildred Lewis Rutherford, *Truths of History: A Fair, Unbiased, Impartial, Unprejudiced and Conscientious Study of History*. Object: To Secure a Peaceful Settlement of the Many Perplexing Questions Now Causing Contention Between the North and the South (Athens, Georgia, 1920), iv.



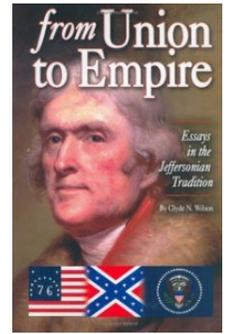
Shining example of why preservation is so important. The National Cemetery at Seven Pines surrounded by development. The Union dead were marked. The Confederate left to rot..... (and the Union apparently are getting new sod)

For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mark 8:36

Our Confederate Soldiers were Christian men, almost to a man. The yankee religions were Unitarianism, and all the other throw off cults and philosophies that did not lean on Christ Jesus for salvation. Let them have their grass and headstones. Our soldiers will have new resurrected bodies soon enough.

From Union to Empire

From Union to Empire: Essays in the Jeffersonian Tradition by Clyde N. Wilson



by W. Winston Elliott III

“To check power, to return the American empire to republicanism we do not need to resort to the drastic right of revolution nor to the destructive goal of anarchic individualism. We have in the states ready-made instruments. All that is lacking is the will, our goal should be the restoration of the real American Union of sovereign states in place of the upstart empire under which we live.” So concludes **Clyde Wilson** in the title essay of this very fine book, *From Union to Empire: Essays in the Jeffersonian Tradition*.

In addition to serving as the editor of *The Papers of John C. Calhoun* he has written for *Modern Age*, *Chronicles*, *Intercollegiate Review* and *Southern Partisan*. The collection is broken into seven chapters: *Agrarian Conservatism*; *Jeffersonians*; *The Lost Constitution*; *Empire*; *Imperial Irritations*; *Cons and Neocons*; *History and Historians*; and *Restoring the Republic*.

Among the over sixty excellent essays to be found in *From Union to Empire* I wish to point to three that I would recommend for your particular attention. In the essential opening essay, entitled *The Jeffersonian Conservative Tradition*, Mr. Wilson attempts to answer the question “what should American conservatism seek to conserve.” In brief his answer is “the federal and constitutional republic bequeathed to us by that unique event, the American Revolution, a “revolution” which was prudential rather than revolutionary...a revolution for life, liberty, and property...a war of national independence waged without mass romantic nationalism.” He describes the essential elements of the conservative American polity as “republicanism, constitutionalism and federalism.” He goes on to propose that “historically, the conservator...of these elements” has been found in the Jeffersonian conservative tradition.

In *Thomas Jefferson, Conservative*, Mr. Wilson reviews Dumas Malone’s *The Sage of Monticello*, the sixth volume of Malone’s magisterial biography of Thomas Jefferson. While praising Mr. Malone’s work as “an increasingly rare phenomenon, genuine scholarship” Mr. Wilson’s review focuses the reader on what he sees as indisputable, Thomas Jefferson was a conservative. This essay is a wonderful review of an incredible biographical work. “Dumas Malone has completed a great work—a work that is, like its subject, truthful, harmonious, balanced, fair, decorous, gentlemanly. What a rare thing for an American book in the 20th century, a book by a gentleman about a gentleman.” I last read *Jefferson and His Time* twenty five years ago. It has been too long. I desire to once again share a fireside with Mr. Jefferson and his faithful biographer.

In the final essay, *Restoring the Republic*, Mr. Wilson once again points us to Mr. Jefferson for the principles necessary to restoring the Republic. Mr. Wilson reminds us that “Jefferson’s little revolution now and then is not, then, revolution but reaction. Not a new utopia, but something radically conservative—a radical returning to the roots, to old virtues and old principles...” What is the beginning point for this restorative work according to Mr. Wilson? It is to be found in a principle which is much debated currently: “[I]n the American system this can only happen by the revival of states’ rights, the only true force for limiting power.” Mr. Wilson addresses the reasons for the decay of our Republic and suggests specific policy prescriptions which may bring about a cure. He particularly recommends term limits, a balanced budget amendment and a line item veto and notes that “responsible republican government would do two things in this situation—reduce taxes and retire debt.” Timely advice indeed.

I recommend for your consideration this very worthy collection of compelling essays by a distinguished historian in the Jeffersonian tradition. For as Dr. Wilson makes clear “it may be that this sense of self-determination of free men enjoyed by our Fathers is an impractical goal, not fully realizable in the modern world, but unless we recover it at least as an ideal and a point of reference toward which we direct our collective selves, the American experiment has failed.”

Books on Thomas Jefferson may be found in The Imaginative Conservative [Bookstore](#).



They keep saying “with malice towards none” but this is what they really mean:

Southerners as ‘a conquered alien enemy’

March 2, 2014

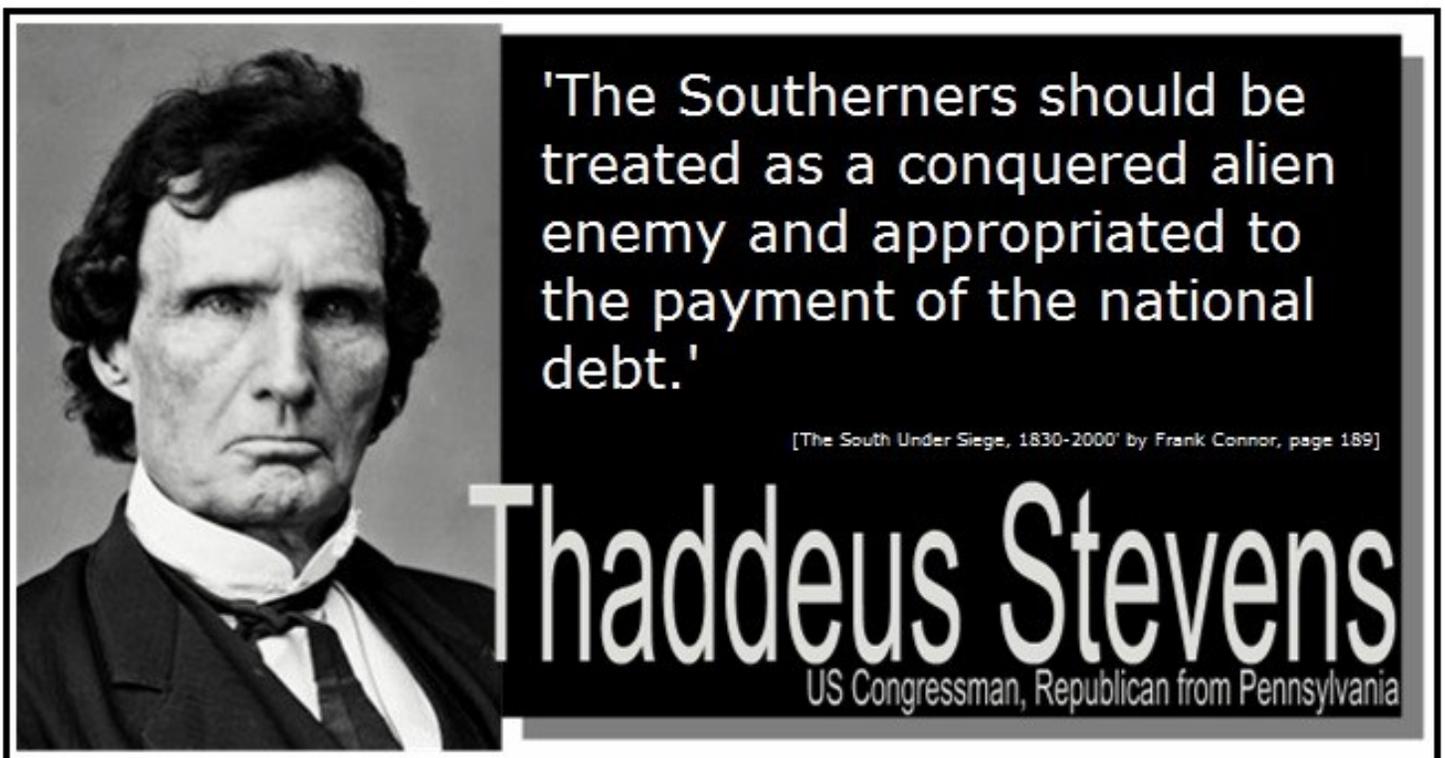
By Michael Cushman

Frank Connor, on page 189 of his voluminous work *The South Under Siege, 1830-2000*, quotes US Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, an abolitionist and Radical Republican from Pennsylvania, in 1866:

The belligerent character of the Southern States was recognized by the United States.... The Southerners should be treated as a conquered alien enemy and appropriated to the payment of the national debt. This can be done without violence to the established principles only on the theory that the Southern States were severed from the Union and were an independence government de facto, and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war. Absurd to think of trying the leaders for treason... No reform can be effected in the Southern States if they never left the Union.... But by treating them as an outside, conquered people, they can be refused admission to the Union unless they voluntarily do what we demand.

Notice that US Congressman Stevens is very clear that Southerners are ‘a conquered alien enemy’ and ‘an outside, conquered people.’ When we bear this in mind, US policy versus the South over the last century and a half in regards to social, economic and immigration issues make a great deal of sense. Southerners are the enemy and the South is the USA’s to exploit.

Could there possibly be a stronger argument in favour of Southern nationalism than Steven’s own words?



*** * * DID THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA SURRENDER? * * ***

By Tim Manning

April 28, 2014 at 11:59pm

DID "THE SOUTH" SURRENDER? ~ No Southern State nor Territory nor the CSA Government ever surrendered to the military or government of the USA. The last meeting of the Confederate government was in Abbeville, SC and that government did NOT vote to surrender nor to end their legal constitutional authority in any manner.

Davis was put in prison at Fort Monroe in Virginia for two years and tortured, but he never surrendered his position or rightful claims as President of the CSA. Davis was not acquitted of anything because Davis was "never charged" and could not ever be charged with ANY crime against the constitution of the USA or its laws. Davis was NOT RELEASED from prison because of the goodness of the people of the USA. The USA could not and did not permit the claims of the CSA TO EVER be heard in a court of the USA. They would have lost, and then . . .

- 1) They would have had to apologize to the world and all of the States for the crimes they committed against humanity,**
- 2) They would have had to pay full War Reparations to the Southern States and to the northern and European families who suffered injuries cause by their many unlawful military orders,**
- 3) Northern politicians, military officers and men in the ranks of the U.S. Military would have faced charges for their War Crimes [Northern Officers talked about this eventuality and the likelihood that they would be hanged by the neck until dead if they lost the war],**
- 4) Lincoln and his top cabinet and military officers would have been hung for treason,**
- 5) It is likely that the USA would have been disarmed for a hundred years and not permitted to have or own any industry that could supply military items.**
- 6) Best of all the Southern States would have been free, sovereign, and independent, and could force any political coalition of unions they might desire!!!**

The reasons for not charging ANY Southerner with a violation of anything was largely due to a series of essays read by the Supreme Court judges written by Albert Taylor Bledsoe while Davis was unjustly held at Fort Monroe. Without a surrender of the CSA government many Southerner's still refuse to give lip service to the unjust occupation of the Southern States by U.S. military forces and the continuing threats to use military force against their States. Even with a surrender of the CSA government most Southerners do not recognize the use of martial force to retain large portions of land and people under a government they have rejected through an overwhelmingly free and democratic process. That rejection remains a vital part of the Southern heritage today for many of us.

Who Fired the First Shot?



In answer to a captured Yankee Colonel's question, "Who fired the first shot?" An unidentified Confederate private responds in May 1862 after Stonewall Jackson's liberation of Winchester VA.

"John Brown at Harper's Ferry, sir, he fired the first gun and Mr. Lincoln, in attempting to reinforce Sumter, fired the second gun. And the Confederates have acted on the defensive all of the time. We did not invade your country, but you invaded ours, you go home and attend to your own business and leave us to ours and the war will close at once."

A CHANGE OF TUNE!

Steinert High student not suspended for Confederate flag, Hamilton superintendent says



Greg Vied's pickup truck. (Facebook)

By Mike Davis/The Times
March 31, 2014 at 10:29 PM

HAMILTON — A Steinert High School senior was not suspended for flying a Confederate flag from his truck on campus, Superintendent James Parla said today.

Last week, 17-year-old Greg Vied told News 12 he had been suspended from the school after refusing to comply with a vice principal's order to take the flag down, drawing the ire of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In a letter to parents, Parla denied the accusation.

“No student at Steinert High School was suspended for displaying a Confederate flag, nor any display of anything for that matter,” Parla said. “We are very well aware of the constitutional rights of our students, regardless of how unpopular and as divisive certain ideas may be.

“It is our intention that this recent event be used as a ‘teachable moment,’ so that our students may benefit from gaining a deeper understanding of this matter,” Parla said.

According to ACLU President Ed Barocas, Vied was suspended on March 25 after Steinert vice principal Duane Robinson told him to remove the flag the day before and on March 21. Vied said he was told his truck would be towed if he continued to file the flag, which he said represented a connection to his relatives who come from the South.

“School officials would be hard-pressed to support an argument that they have a ‘well-founded’ belief that the expression at issue will cause a ‘material disruption’ to the operation of the school,” he wrote. “Given the clarity of the law, we ask you to provide immediate assurances that neither Greg nor any other student will be disciplined for displaying a Confederate flag.”

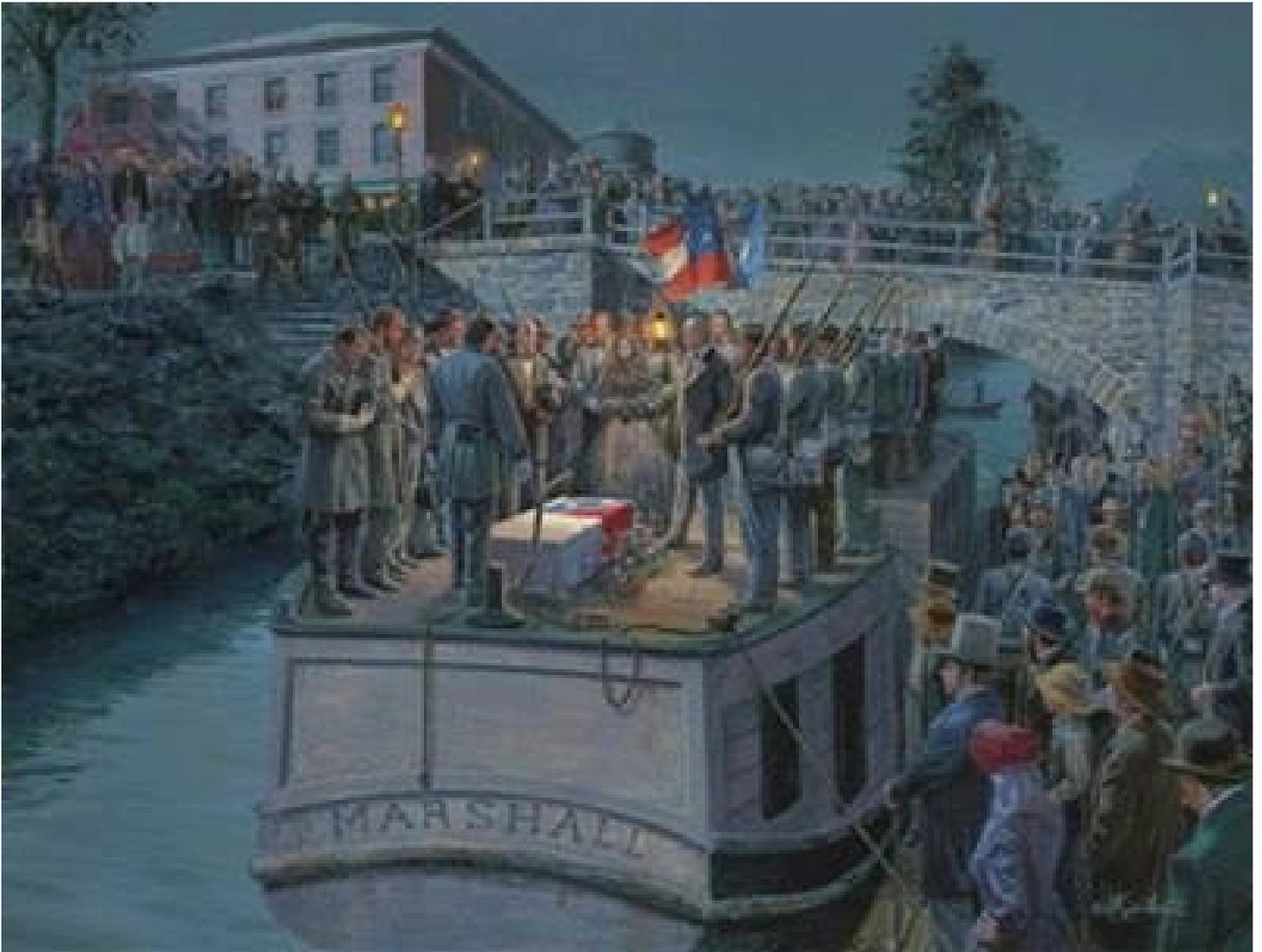
Parla today said that while “many view the Confederate flag as a symbol of oppression ... In no way should this overblown issue be misinterpreted to be a reflection of the core values and beliefs of the Steinert school community, as well as the district at large.”



Our Confederate ancestors faced death to fly the Battleflag in the face of tyranny. The least we can do is to fly it proudly in the face of "political correctness."

Contact Mike Davis at (609) 989-5708 or mdavis@njtimes.com.

http://www.nj.com/mercer/index.ssf/2014/03/steinert_high_student_not_suspended_for_confederate_flag_hamilton_superintendent_says.html



~ Stonewall Jackson was Going Home ~

Painting by Artist Mort Kuntsler

On May 13, 1863, his funeral cortege arrived by rail in Lynchburg, Virginia. There, it proceeded through the city in a solemn procession, escorted by thousands of mourners. At the Kanawha Canal, the cortege was transferred to the packet boat Marshall. A familiar craft on the canal, the Marshall had the task of taking General Jackson up the James River on the final leg of his journey home to Lexington.

For a long and memorable pause, the Marshall waited at its mooring below Lynchburg's Ninth Street Bridge – with Jackson's flag-draped casket aboard and surrounded by a group of mourners. Finally, its lines were cast off, and the Marshall headed up the canal for Lexington – as a huge crowd lined the bridge to pay their respects to the fallen leader.

...Going home, going home,
I'll be going home.
See the Light! See the Sun!
I'm just going home.

Stonewall Jackson was going home . . .

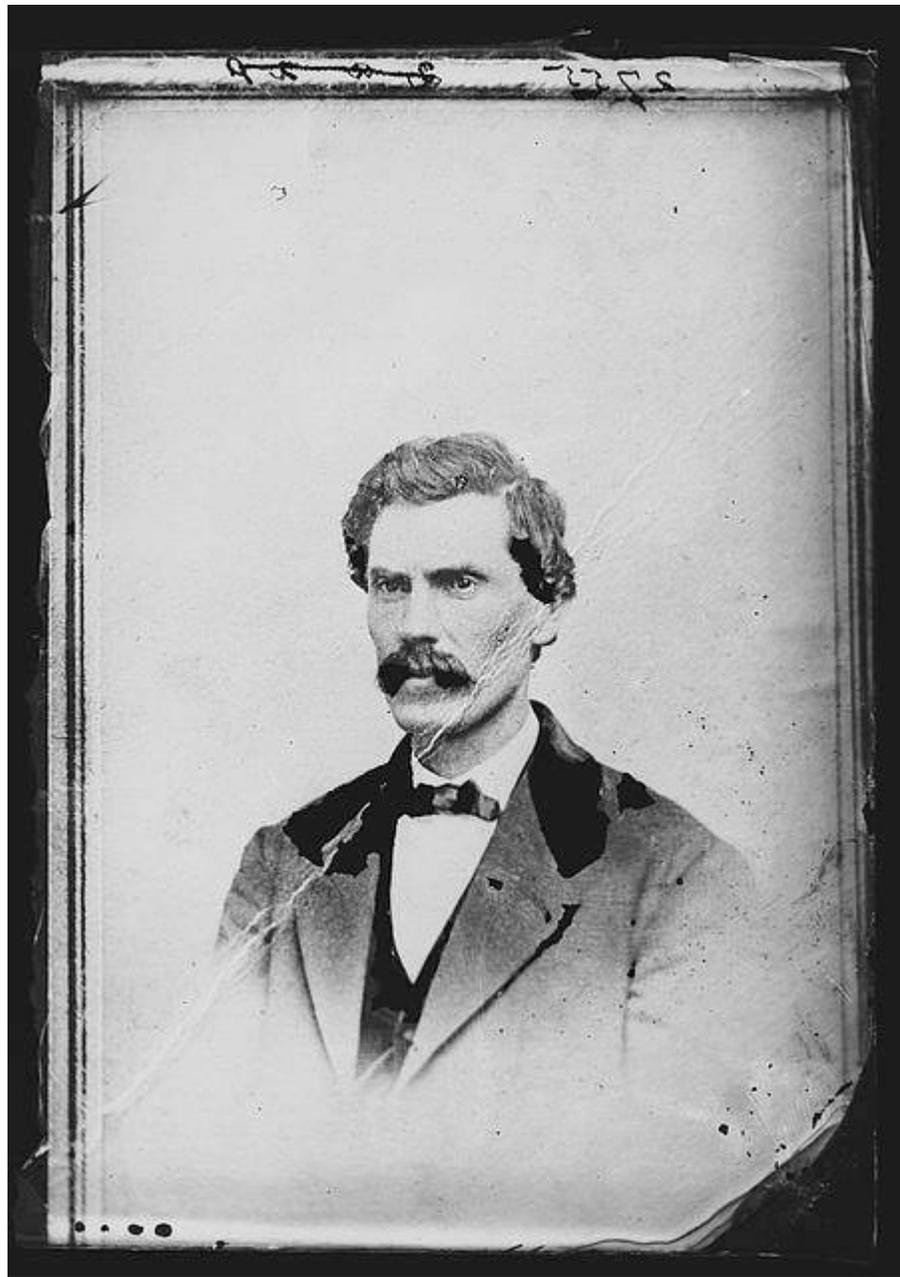
This is a copy of the letter written by Brig. General William McComb about 1898. Gen McComb was describing the 2nd Maryland Infantry.

Mr. Lamar Hollyday:

Dear Sir—I am glad to learn you propose writing an article for the Southern Historical Papers on the Maryland soldiers of the Confederate States Army.

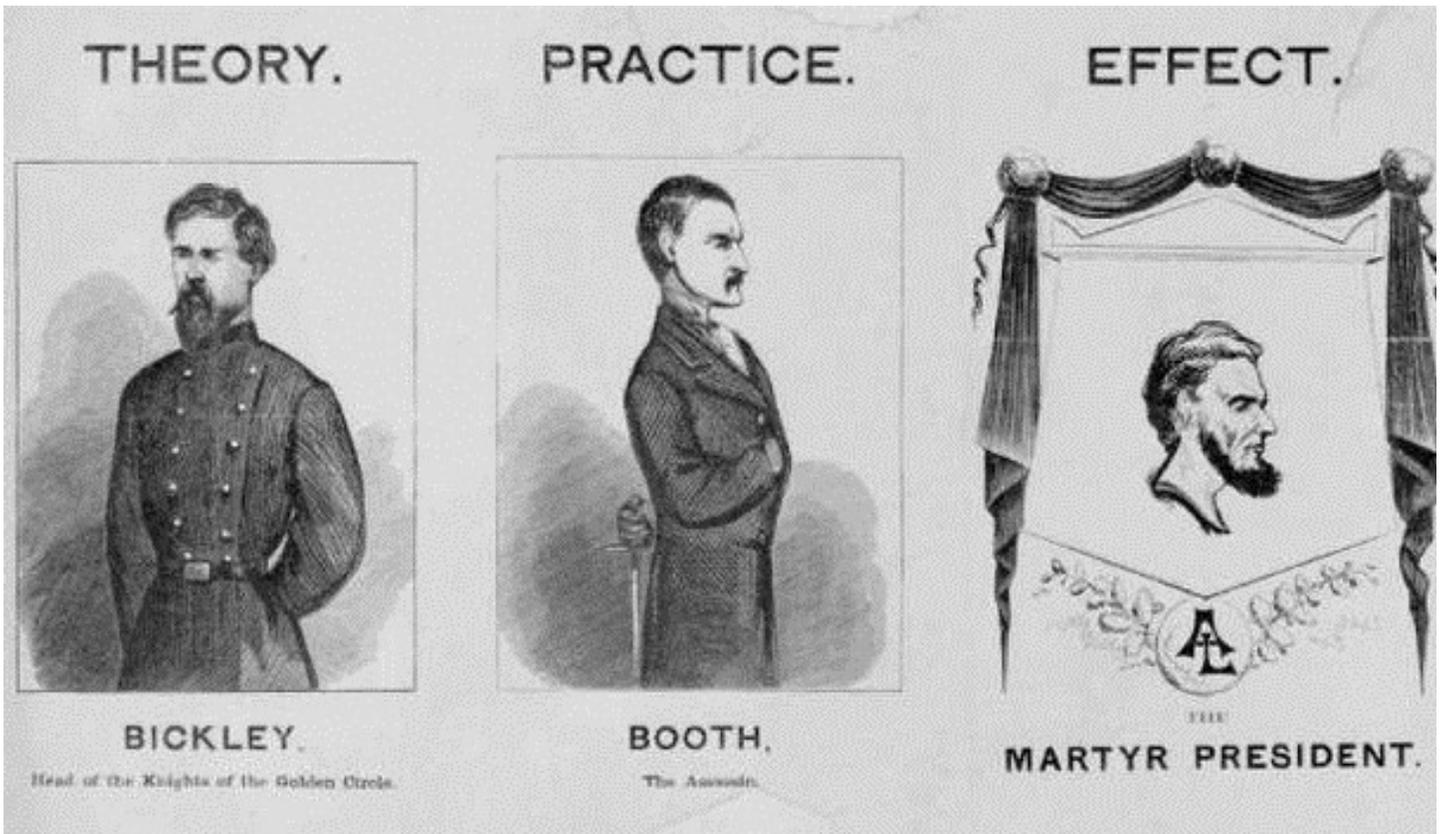
It affords me pleasure to give you some information of a command so worthy of notice in your article as the Second Maryland infantry. The command reported for duty to the commanding officer of Archer's brigade, about the 20th June, 1864. General Archer at that time was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, and from exposure there contracted a disease which resulted in his death in the fall of 1864. In his death the writer lost one of his warmest friends, Maryland one of her most gallant sons, the brigade, the best commander it ever had, and the Confederacy, one of the bravest officers in the army one competent to fill any position in the corps. He could see, decide and act with as much alacrity as any officer I ever knew. The writer had the honor of commanding the brigade the greater part of the time during his absence and sickness, and was promoted to take his place after his death, and consequently had a good opportunity of observing the conduct of the Second Maryland infantry. Many of the officers and men had been either killed or

disabled before their connection with our brigade, and these officers were worthy of much praise for the thorough discipline the command had received. The majority of the rank and file were gentlemen and had the pride necessary for making good soldiers. This was proven by their gallant conduct on many hard fought battlefields, as at "Squirrel Level" the day the gallant General John Pegram was killed, and the morning the lines south of Petersburg were broken, particularly in the latter engagement, when over one half of General Heth's division had been withdrawn from the line the day before to reinforce the line south of Hatcher's Run, leaving our soldiers deployed in the main works at about five paces; yet even under these trying circumstances the Second Maryland and the Tennessee troops composing the brigade held every foot of line entrusted to them until they received orders to evacuate it. A part of said line was broken on the left, but was retaken in less than thirty minutes by the Second Maryland, First, Seventh and Fourteenth Tennessee regiments, and the writer is happy to say that when the order was given (by General Cooke, commanding the division) to retreat, there was not the least confusion, although the only means of escape was to swim the military dam on Hatcher's Run. The entire brigade (except those disabled) swam across or crossed on trees, and were ready for duty in the next engagement, and were ready to fight their way out at Appomattox Courthouse if the word had been given; but there, as elsewhere, they were willing, as they ever had been, to obey to the letter every command given by our great and honored chief, Robert E. Lee. * * * * Trusting this communication may be of service to you, I remain, yours truly,



William McComb McComb, Brig Gen William

WARREN GETLER: TRUTH ABOUT THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION SLOWLY EMERGES



1865 cartoon in Harper's connects Knights of the Golden Circle with Lincoln assassination.

BY WARREN GETLER

WASHINGTON

April 14, 2014

A year from today, on April 14, 2015, we will mark the 150th anniversary of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln at the hands of actor John Wilkes Booth (Lincoln died the next morning). Conventional wisdom has held that Booth and a small group of thuggish accomplices committed this heinous act (and the attempt to kill Secretary of State William H. Seward) alone.

But evidence is slowly emerging that the “decapitation” plot and its execution came at the behest of a much larger, more organized cabal, the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Few Americans have ever heard of the KGC, the subversive Confederate underground that operated with paramilitary cells in both the North and South. To point a finger at them now sounds like a conspiracy theory. But, the fact is, the U.S. government — specifically the War Department’s office of the Judge Advocate General — itself had been hot on the heels of the KGC during the war, and every captured “conspirator” in the Lincoln assassination trials was questioned intensively by the Bureau of Military Justice about involvement in the secret society.

So why did the KGC fall off the radar screen? There are no easy answers, but a bigger truth is worth exploring: Was Booth a hired gun, a paid assassin, a passionate card-holding member of the “terrorist,” well-financed KGC that put him up to the task?

The answer is a qualified “yes.” Yes, Booth almost certainly was a member of the KGC, inducted via its Baltimore “castle,” or secret lodge, at the beginning of the war. And yes, Booth was almost certainly put up to the assassination by the sub-rosa organization’s higher-ups (some of whom may have been “insiders” within the Lincoln administration itself). When dealing with the machinations of a secret society whose members were sworn to blood oaths of silence, coming up with incontrovertible “conclusive” evidence is near impossible.

My years of research in co-writing an investigative book on the KGC, “Rebel Gold,” and the independent research undertaken by author David C. Keehn in his recently published book, “Knights of the Golden Circle,” have revealed a tantalizing trail of evidence for the KGC’s role in the assassination. As disclosed in “Rebel Gold,” the KGC did not fade away after the defeats at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, as established history would have us believe, but rather went underground and prepared, through the secret hoarding of treasure and munitions, for a potential second Civil War, the expansion of a slave empire into South and Central America, and the elimination of the South’s most formidable foe — Abraham Lincoln.

How chilling is it that an anonymous author, in publishing his “Authentic Exposition of the KGC, Knights of the Golden Circle,” in 1861, had this to say:

“Members of the Inner Temple of the Knights of the Golden Circle are to be scattered all through Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of harassing and injuring the friends and soldiers of the Union in every way they can. If they can use poison successfully, they will do it, . . . if they can, by false statements, so direct the movements of the United States troops as to cause them loss or defeat, they will do that. . . . But one thing above all others, some of them is to distinguish himself for — if he can, that is — the assassination of the ‘Abolition’ President.”

To be sure, Lincoln was warned of the dire threat to the nation posed by the KGC in various letters. Yet, he never bothered to ramp-up his personal security detail while prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion in that fateful spring of 1865.

Here are some established markers that point to the KGC:

- Michael O’Laughlen, a childhood friend of Booth from Baltimore and one of the eight co-conspirators on trial for the assassination, confessed to his membership in the KGC.
- Col. Henry Burnett, the officer put in charge of the assassination investigation, discovered at the outset of the probe “the footprints of the old Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle crossing my paths in all directions . . . [T]here is reason to believe that many, if not all, the persons connected with the late assassination of the President were members.”
- Booth traveled to and from Montreal, where high-ranking KGC officials operated and dispensed funds for covert operations in gold and cash.
- The KGC also was planning Booth’s escape across the Potomac into Virginia.

Perhaps the Confederate secret service and even Confederate President Jefferson Davis were behind the plot. The KGC, if it provided the hidden hand and gold financing, would provide plausible deniability to Davis.

There is much more to investigate and explore, such as the role, if any, played by Vice President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as we approach this important milestone in U.S. history.

Warren Getler, a former reporter for The Wall Street Journal, The International Herald Tribune and Bloomberg News, is co-author of “Rebel Gold: One Man’s Quest to Crack the Code: Behind the Secret Treasure of the Confederacy” (Simon & Schuster, 2003).

VMI alumnus tracking down descendants of Civil War battle veterans

By LUANNE RIFE The Roanoke Times

April 05, 2014 - 10:37 am EDT

ROANOKE, Virginia — Ken Dice tracked his lineage through the generational layers, so he knew a little about building family trees when he embarked on an unusual quest. Dice is methodically sifting through records to find the living descendants of the Virginia Military Institute cadets who 150 years ago marched in the rain and muck from their Lexington campus to New Market.

There, they bolstered weakened Confederate forces and helped to pivot the battle in the South's favor. Ten of the 257 cadets lost their lives. Dice's task is to track the 247 cadets who survived and to look for the families of the commanders, drummers, fifer and those who stood by to guard VMI.

So far, he's found more than 1,000 living descendants whom VMI has invited to attend the 150th re-enactment of the battle at New Market Battlefield State Historical Park the weekend of May 16-18. If the cadets went forth and multiplied the way demographers would expect, there should be 100 times that many living descendants.

But a book published in the early 1900s by a VMI historian suggests that an extraordinary number of cadets, more than 30 percent, never married or fathered children. And of those who did, many of their families appear to have died out, Dice said.

Hamilton Lombard, a research specialist with the Demographics Research Group at Weldon Cooper Center, said, "15 percent of each generation would either not marry or marry and not have children. The 15 percent doesn't change much over time."

At that rate, Lombard said, the cadet soldiers should have about 100,000 surviving progeny today.

Dice's search to find them began two years ago when he attended a meeting with members of his class of 1964 who were preparing for their 50th reunion, an event that coincides with the 150th anniversary of the Battle of New Market.

"Someone said, 'Wouldn't it be nice if we could find some of the descendants?'" Dice said. His hobby was tracing his family's genealogy, so he volunteered to give it a try.

Amateur genealogists are familiar with the traditional pattern of tracking a family's history: Start with yourself at the top of the family tree and work backward, branch by branch, building an ever-widening base until the roots are buried so deeply that they can no longer be traced.

To find the cadets' descendants, the pattern was reversed. Dice started with a cadet and worked forward, scouring marriage and death records, to find his survivors.

"It's a hard task," Lombard said. "It's easier to go backward, and even that is difficult."

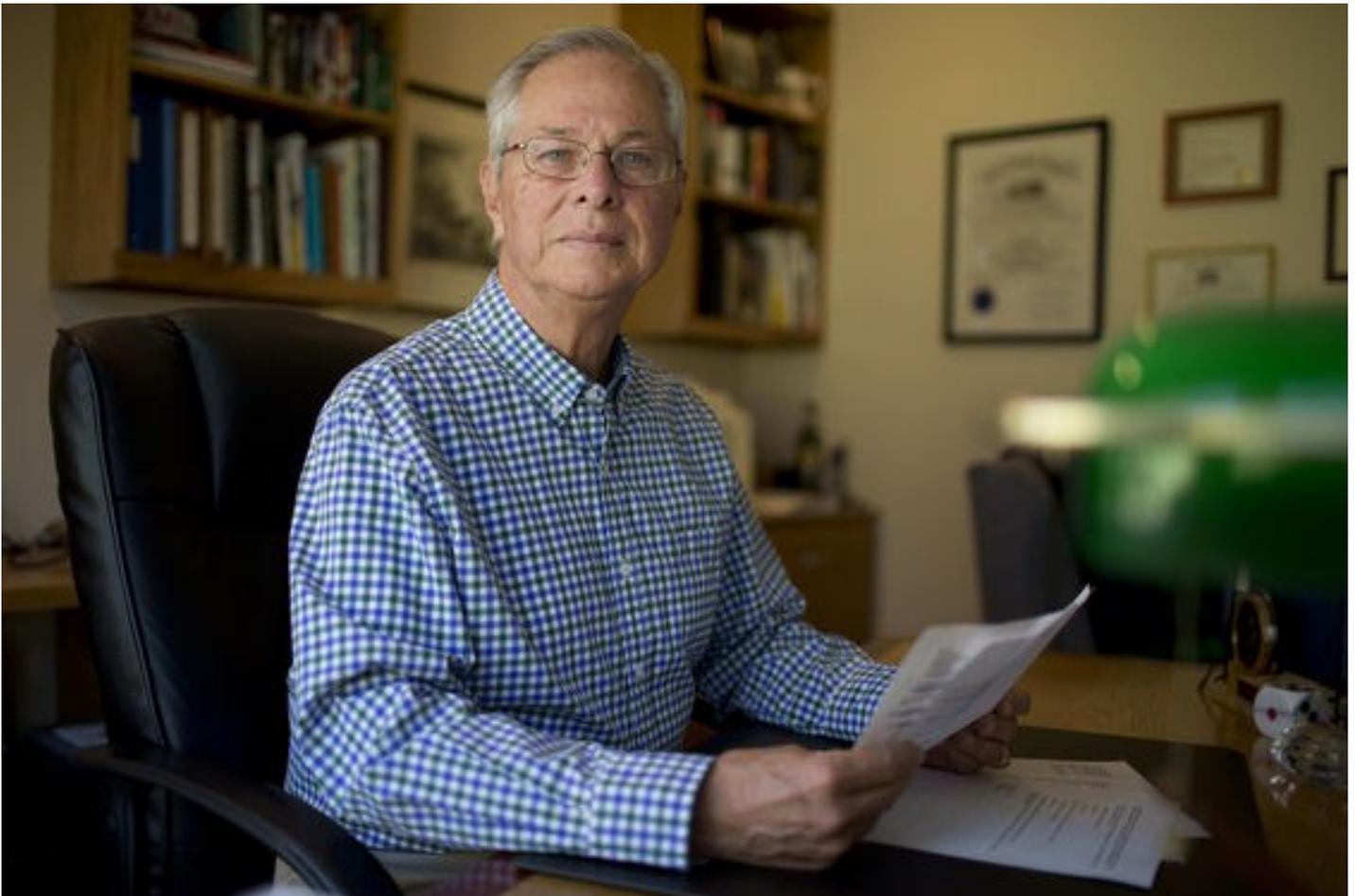
Dice said his search was aided by a tremendous resource. "The Corps Forward," written by Col. William Couper, contains a biographical sketch of all who were at Virginia Military Institute.

The book was first published in 1933, but Couper writes of correspondence that he had with some of the cadets from around 1900.

"It was serendipity that I came across the book. One of my classmates gave a copy to everyone on the committee," he said.

Couper was a VMI historiographer. He had conducted a similar search to the one Dice would carry forward nearly a century later. He found the cadets, or their families, and asked each to fill out a brief biographical sketch. These were then compiled in his book. Each entry lists where a cadet was born, when he died or where he was then living, who he married, the names of his children and his profession.

From there, Dice picked up the trail.



ADVANCE FOR USE SATUDAY, APRIL 5 - In this photo taken on March 24, 2014, Ken Dice, who has located nearly 1,000 descendants of the New Market cadet soldiers through his own research, poses for a photo at his home in Moneta, Va. Dice is methodically sifting through records to find the living descendants of the Virginia Military Institute cadets who 150 years ago marched in the rain and muck from their Lexington campus to New Market. (AP Photo/The Roanoke Times, Erica Yoon) LOCAL TV OUT; SALEM TIMES REGISTER OUT; FINCASTLE HERALD OUT; CHRISTIANBURG NEWS MESSENGER OUT; RADFORD NEWS JOURNAL OUT; ROANOKE STAR SENTINEL OUT

"The book lists 295 who were directly or indirectly involved in the Battle of New Market. There were 20 who stayed at VMI as guards, 257 who went into battle, and the number includes staff, the drummers, fifer and commanders," Dice said.

Dice started with the first name and worked it forward. Then it was on to the next name. He's made it all the way through the book, though not all the way through each of the cadets.

"There were 83 that never married (including the 10 who died because of the battle); 30 married but did not have children. Then I have another 61 that I'm working on that I have yet

to find a living descendant, or the family just died out." Dice said. "To me, it's a mystery. I come across somebody, and I think, where can I look next to find this person? It's interesting that families die out."

Lombard said Dice's search would be complicated by the exodus of Virginians following the war. Some headed west.

"A lot left the country. Some politically didn't want to be part of the U.S. anymore," he said. Of those who emigrated, many went to South America. "It had a similar plantation economy," he said.

Dice found one cadet who did this and many others who moved west. He found one who went to England; one of his descendants plans to come to the re-enactment.

His search begins with U.S. Census records. He uses several Internet tools and websites to access government records, and he taps into libraries and newspaper archives to read obituaries, looking for survivors and carrying them forward to the present. And he's done some traveling. One Richmond cemetery holds the graves of 20 to 30 former cadets.

He meticulously documents his source material in following the chain that leads him to believe that a person is a descendant of one of the cadets. That packet is then sent to VMI, which forwards it to the descendant, along with an invitation to the re-enactment.

Dice said that he has yet to hear from any who did not know of the family connection to VMI and New Market, and several descendants have contacted him with more information that helps to uncover even more descendants.

So far, 177 descendants have accepted the invitation. VMI reports that of those, 20 are VMI alumni; three have more than one New Market cadet as an ancestor, and two are current cadets.

Dice is running short on time and knows he won't be able to find all the living descendants. But if he finds a few more obits, he can work those forward as well. He hasn't the time to dig further into the lives of individuals, though he is curious.

"A real genealogist would do a lot more digging than I did and find out exactly where they lived, what they did in a profession. I concentrated just on finding the next generation," he said.

How to attend

The Virginia Military Institute is inviting descendants of the Civil War Battle of New Market to attend a re-enactment May 16-18. Any descendant of a New Market soldier, whether Union, Confederate or VMI cadet, is invited to attend free of charge. To obtain a pass, descendants should contact Maj. Troy Marshall

at 540-333-3270 540-333-3270 FREE or marshalltd@vmi.edu

7 W&L students demand removal of Confederate flags, decry view of Lee's legacy

The Roanoke Times | File 2000

The crypt of Gen. Robert E. Lee is located on the main floor of Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University.

By Luanne Rife | The Roanoke Times Contact Luanne Rife at luanne.rife@roanoke.com or 981-3209. April 17, 2014

Some Washington & Lee University law students want the university to live by its honor code and stop glorifying its namesake by acknowledging the dishonorable side of both Robert E. Lee and W&L.

Seven multiracial students, calling themselves The Committee, have demanded that W&L remove the flags of the Confederacy from the campus and Lee Chapel, acknowledge and apologize for participating in chattel slavery, recognize Martin Luther King Day on the undergraduate campus and ban neo-Confederates from marching across campus to the chapel on Lee-Jackson Day.

If their demands are not met by Sept. 1, they will engage in civil disobedience.

University President Kenneth Ruscio on Wednesday issued a letter to the W&L community that said “we take these students’ concerns seriously. The issues they have raised are important, and we intend to address them.”

Ruscio said W&L invites a prominent speaker during MLK Legacy Week; the undergraduate faculty decides whether classes are held on MLK day; the eight battle flags in Lee Chapel, representing armies of the Confederate States of America, are educational and historical, and the university does not observe Lee-Jackson Day.

His message did not indicate whether W&L would meet any of the students’ demands, but that he invited them to meet with the University Committee on Inclusiveness and Campus Climate that has been holding focus groups on these same issues.

The students said that they emailed the committee four days ago and had yet to hear a response.

Washington & Lee last fall announced W&L Promise, a program that covers tuition for students whose families earn less than \$75,000 a year as a way to broaden the student body diversity along “social-economic, geographical, racial, ethnic — the widest possible use of the term,” Ruscio said then. The private school in Lexington, among the nation’s first universities, has in recent years promoted itself as an inclusive, diverse institution.

Anjelica Hendricks and Dominik Taylor, two of the seven law students who formed the protest committee, said they bought into W&L’s message at first. Both grew up in Virginia and understand the culture but also know that history needs to be presented in its context.

“As a native of Virginia, I understand that every prestigious school in Virginia is named after a slave owner. I went to James Madison University,” Hendricks said. “JMU was very comfortable. The name of the institution didn’t matter. It was all about the atmosphere.”

She found W&L and Lexington welcoming when she visited, but the experience soured immediately upon moving in.



“During orientation we had to go inside Lee Chapel and sign an honor contract to uphold our honor according to the honor of Robert E. Lee,” she said. Signing that contract in the shadow of a slave owner, and beneath plaques honoring Confederate soldiers and battle flags bowing to a movement to keep black people enslaved is hurtful, she said.

“I’m a native of Richmond. I know what it’s like to remember the past; however, I didn’t feel the racism and disrespect as I did in being asked to uphold an honor that aligns with the views of Lee,” she said.

The Committee draws upon the honor code in presenting its grievances. “The time has come for us, as students, to ask that the university hold itself responsible for its past and present dishonorable conduct and for the racist and dishonorable conduct of Robert E. Lee.”

Lee, a native Virginian and West Point graduate, resigned his commission in the U.S. Army at the outbreak of the Civil War and commanded the Army of Northern Virginia during most of the fighting. He was named president of the then-Washington College in Lexington months after his surrender at Appomattox and died in office in 1870. The college trustees added his name to George Washington’s almost immediately. The former commander-in-chief of Confederate forces is buried in Lee Chapel. Confederate Lt. Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson is buried nearby in Lexington.

Taylor said that even if the university does not officially celebrate Lee-Jackson Day, it hurts students and faculty of color by granting a permit to neo-Confederates to march across campus and hold a ceremony at Lee Chapel. The private university can ban this group, the law students said.

“They are not entitled to not be offended,” said Brandon Dorsey, commander of Camp 1296 of the Lexington-based Stonewall Brigade of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, who each year organizes Lee-Jackson Day in Lexington. “Second, it’s an indictment on the university that they aren’t better educating their students on the values and principles that Lee stood for that they would consider having these demands met.”

Dorsey said Lee was called the “marble man because he was considered exemplary for his behavior toward others.” He said Lee only had slaves when he acted as executor of his father-in-law’s estate for a brief period of time and that he released them.

The students said that benign view of Lee whitewashes history.

Lee’s wife inherited 196 slaves upon her father’s death in 1857, and the will required that they were to be freed within five years. Historian Elizabeth Brown Pryor, who wrote “Reading the Man: A Portrait of Robert E. Lee Through His Private Letters,” has said that Lee continued to work the slaves for five years to make the estates more profitable. He broke up families, hired slaves to other families and petitioned the court to extend their servitude. They were granted their freedom on the same day the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect.

The students want W&L to acknowledge that Lee owned slaves and oversaw their beatings.

Dorsey said W&L’s alumni would protest if the university bowed to the students’ demands to “remove Lee’s legacy.” He said he isn’t surprised by the demands and suspects liberal professors are behind the movement just as they were in pressuring the city of Lexington to ban all but government flags from its street poles. Dorsey’s group lost a lawsuit against the city’s flag ban.

“The university is a hotbed of these kinds,” he said. “They would fit better in Communist China than in the United States. They don’t have the right to control other people’s actions.”

Ruscio wrote in his letter that he impaneled a special committee last year “to explore the history of African Americans at Washington and Lee and to provide a report to me and to the community.” So far, the group has “met in only a preliminary manner,” he said.

[Va Flaggers Call To Action: Defend the Honor of Robert E. Lee!](#)



"Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight" Psalm 144:1 A Psalm of David, and a favorite of General Robert Edward Lee.

As many of you are probably aware, a group of 7 minority Law students at Washington and Lee University have issued a list of demands to W&L University officials, which include the removal of Confederate Battle Flags from the LEE Chapel, prohibiting the Sons of Confederate Veterans from holding a Memorial Service in the LEE Chapel on the Lee-Jackson holiday, and denouncing the character of Robert E. Lee.

You can read more here:

http://www.roanoke.com/news/w-l-students-demand-removal-of-confederate-flags-decry-view/article_45941b3e-c5db-11e3-8e04-001a4bcf6878.html

W&L President Kenneth Ruscio responds here:

http://www.thenews-gazette.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1280%3Aruscio-responds-to-law-students-letter&catid=77%3Abreaking-news&Itemid=395

At the end of this blog post, you will find a link to a copy (.jpg) of the original letter from "The Committee", as the group is calling themselves.

Also included is a link to a letter (.pdf) we recently sent, by email and certified mail, to W&L President

Kenneth Ruscio, Provost Daniel Wubah, and Board members.

Obviously, we feel very strongly that University officials MUST NOT capitulate in any way to these demands as any compromise would lead to more demands and more desecration.

We are calling on every person who has any interest in defending the honor of Robert E. Lee and/or has a vested interest in Washington & Lee University, to take a moment to write a letter and/or send an email to the officials we have listed below, for your reference and convenience. Please counter each "demand", and thoughtfully and courteously ask them to stand in defense of General Lee and against those who would dishonor him and the University by association.

We also ask your help in forwarding this email to anyone who may be willing to help, and especially to Washington & Lee alumni and donors.

General Lee valiantly took up his sword in defense of Virginia; won't you take a few minutes to pen a letter in his defense?

Grayson Jennings
Virginia Flaggers
P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150
info@vaflaggers.com



University Contact Information:

President Mr. Kenneth Ruscio Washington and Lee University 204 West Washington Street Lexington, Virginia 24450 (540) 458-8700 president@wlu.edu

Provost Daniel Wubah Washington and Lee University Washington Hall 214 Lexington, Virginia 24450 (540) 458-8418 dwubah@wlu.edu

BOARD OF TRUSTEES Secretary of the University: James D. Farrar, Jr. Washington & Lee University 203 Washington Hall Lexington, VA 24450 (540) 458-8465 jdfarrar@wlu.edu

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CLICK TO VIEW:

[The Committee Letter](#)

[Virginia Flaggers Letter to President Ruscio](#)

Va Flaggers Update: 3-31-2014, SCV Camp Visits and Rumors

I enjoy and appreciate very much the opportunity to travel across the South, meeting with SCV Camps, UDC Chapters, and other Southern heritage organizations, and sharing information about the Va Flaggers and Heritage Defense. I have had the honor and pleasure of meeting GREAT folks who are doing good work, and learn something new every where I travel. :)

Last week, I visited with the Stonewall Camp #380 in Chesapeake. I enjoyed a delicious meal and warm reception from the men of the Camp and "Ladies Night" meant that quite a few wives and friends were in attendance, as well. Stonewall Camp Commander John Sharrett was the very first donor to the I-95 Battle Flag projects, and I was thrilled to get the chance to thank him personally for his support.

The highlight of my night was a chat with Compatriot Goodrich, 91, who is a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge. He told me he was in the Army, 7th Div, and supplied ammo for Patton's tanks. Mr. Goodrich remembers one of his Confederate Grandfathers, who died when he was 5. He is quite a character, and it was a real pleasure to visit and speak with him and truly an honor to offer my thanks for his service.



Another opportunity these visits afford is to talk one on one with supporters, and from time to time they are kind enough to share with many any misinformation they may have heard. On this occasion, one gentleman shared with me several rumors that he had heard and allowed me the opportunity to quickly dispel them. We have all played the "Rumor Game" and now how easy it is for information to get twisted, with or without malicious intent. Encouraged by his desire to seek me out to set the record set straight, I have decided to put a few of these out in our next couple of updates, along with the factual corrections.

This Compatriot had heard several rumors about the situation with the flag at Oakwood Cemetery...

Rumor #1: "Va Flagger Tripp Lewis stormed into the office at Oakwood, shouted, cursed, and demanded a flag be flown in the Confederate section, damaging the Va Division SCV's relationship with the City of Richmond."

This rumor is categorically false. Lucky for us (I suppose?) and coincidentally, the entire visit was taped by a VCU student filming a documentary and can be viewed here... <http://vimeo.com/58484387>

Please take a moment to view the footage and you will quickly learn that the accusations are wholly untrue. There is no shouting, not swearing, and while he is firm in his request, no inappropriate or harsh words. In fact, the staff VOLUNTEERS to return the flags that had been taken down. If you read the original update (below) about the flag situation at Oakwood, you will also find information on a follow-up to this visit with the office staff, with even more information to dispel these rumors.

Rumor #2: "The Virginia Flaggers demanded a Confederate Battle Flag be flown at Oakwood"

Again, this is false. As you can see in our original email below, the first flag we raised was a Third National. When asked our opinion, we did suggest that either a Third National or a Battle Flag would be appropriate to mark the soldiers' graves, but only voiced objection when NO Confederate flag at all was flying. Currently, there is a Second National flying over a (rotating) State flag at Oakwood, and we have not issued any sort of complaint about this display.

As a reference, I have posted below our original update/report on the flag situation. To the Compatriot in Virginia Beach, thank you so much for taking the time to address these matters with me, and for your generous support received since that night. We appreciate it more than you know and hope that others will take the time to investigate the facts and/or contact us for clarification before jumping to any conclusions.

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

Original update/report from April of last year...

At Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, 17,000+ Confederate dead rest in the Confederate section of the City owned cemetery. Thanks to an agreement between the Va Div Sons of Confederate Veterans and the City of Richmond, it is now the best kept and well tended section in the cemetery. Past C-I-C McMichael, and Past Virginia Division Commander John Sawyer all signed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the City of Richmond. This agreement does not transfer the deed or title to Oakwood Cemetery - Confederate Section to the SCV, but it gives the Virginia Division the sole authority to place upright markers for each Confederate Veteran buried there and improvements or markers of any kind. The Virginia Division also has the exclusive responsibility of maintaining the 10 acres of grounds in the Confederate section of Oakwood Cemetery. The Oakwood Committee and Va Div SCV is part of an ongoing effort to properly mark the graves there, which includes pending legal action. Details can be found here... <http://www.scvva.org/Oakwood/>



I live just a few miles from the cemetery and pass it each day on way to and from work. I often stop to freshen stick flags, or photograph grave markers at the request of descendants. In October of last year, we started asking around for help in getting a flag raised on the empty flag pole which was in the Confederate section. We felt strongly that the men buried there deserved the honor of a flag flying over their final resting place. On my first attempt, I found the rope and snap hook broken, so recruited one of the Flaggers to help make repairs.

On November 12th, Veterans' Day, we brought the necessary items to repair and rig the broken rope and raised a Third National over the graves. At this point, we had no idea how long the flag would remain, but were thrilled at the thought that at least for Veterans' Day, the soldiers

were honored and left with great satisfaction.

Over the next few days, we would drive through the cemetery every few days, and were pleasantly surprised that the flag was untouched, and grateful for every day it flew in honor and memory of the Confederate dead buried there.

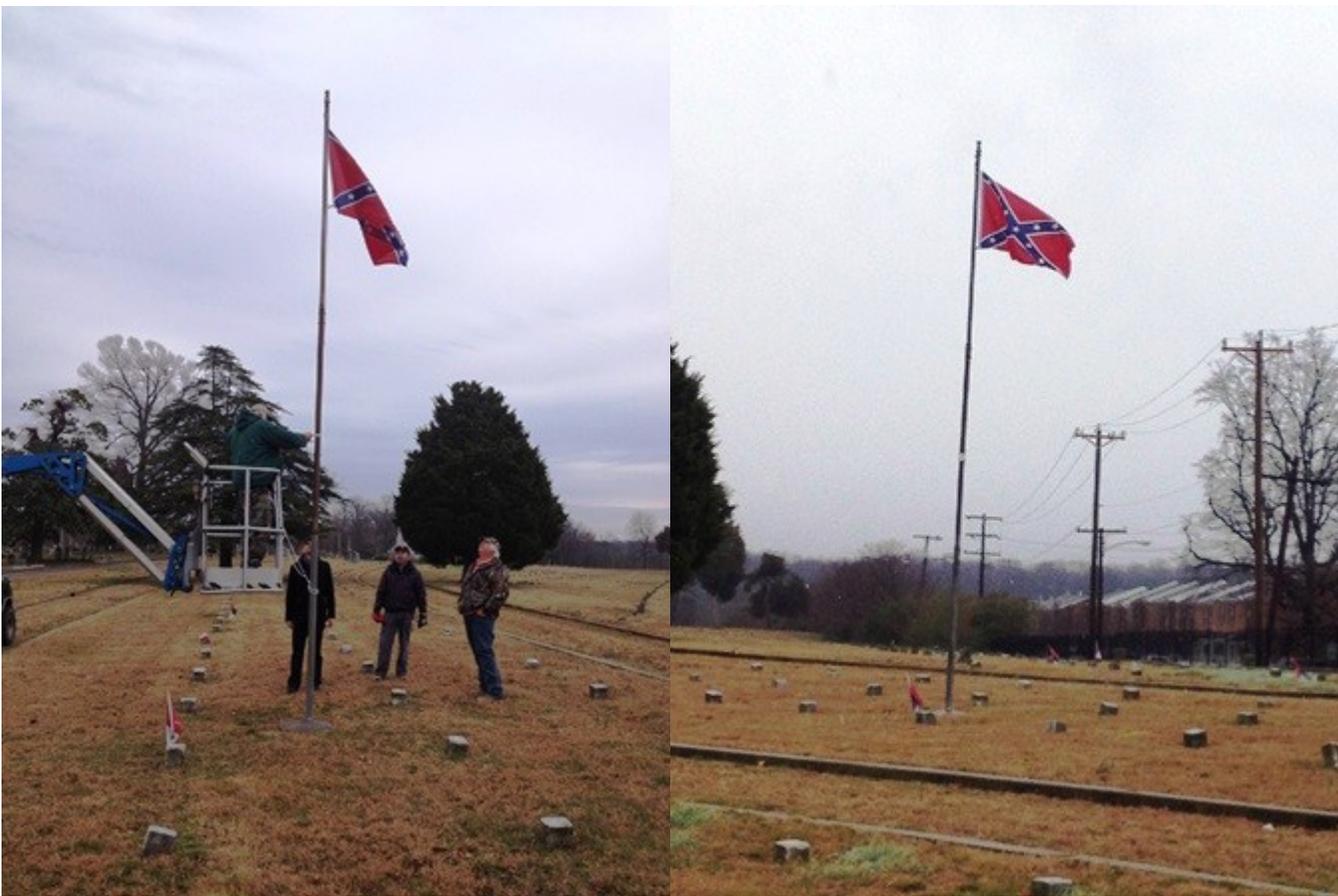
When we got word from a friend who lives nearby that the flag was missing a week later, we immediately went back out and raised another one its place, this time a Battle Flag, as it was what I had available and since it was the flag the soldiers would most recognize. At this point, we did not know who had taken down the flag, but we were determined to continue to replace it, as often as necessary.

Over the next few weeks, the flag was removed several more times and each time, we replaced it with another, at one point raising a flag with this message written so that whoever was removing the flag would understand our intentions... "One hundred more will rise to take its place..."



When that flag came down, TriPp visited the cemetery office to speak with the personnel there about the flag thefts. The employees were very cordial and admitted that they had been removing the flags because they had instructions to do so. When TriPp asked to see the instructions in writing, he was referred to a public relations official in the city. A half dozen calls to the official were never returned. The video of that visit is part of the documentary at the end of this report. Please take a minute to view it.

After that meeting, TriPp put his son, Jack on his shoulders and they raised the tie off of the rope so that a ladder would be needed to remove the flag. From that time, the flag flew, UNTOUCHED until a February 3rd visit found that the rope had broken away at the top of the pole and needed to be fixed. On February 13th, a volunteer with a bucket truck came out and we were able to fix the rope and once again tie off the rope to prevent theft.



A week later, we were **THRILLED** to receive the news that the Oakwood Committee had replaced the old flag pole with a brand new one, with an internal lanyard system, **LOCKED** to prevent anyone else from removing the flag. The Va Flaggers offered our sincere thanks and appreciation to Lee Hart and the committee for this beautiful upgrade! Now a Confederate flag will fly 24/7 to honor our Confederate dead, without fear of theft or vandalism! It is a beautiful sight to behold!

FOLLOW UP NOTE: Last week, TriPp went by the Cemetery Office to offer thanks on behalf of the Va Flaggers and show our appreciation for their cooperation. The female employee with whom TriPp communicates with in the video was once again very cordial, and relayed the following story: She told TriPp that recently she had locked up and was about to leave when she decided to take a drive around the cemetery before she left. On her way back out, she noticed a man at the office door. Even though it was past closing time, she made the decision to stop and check on him. The man told her he was looking for a Confederate ancestor. She went inside and they were able to locate the plot and she volunteered to drive him over to the Confederate section. She said when the man found the grave he was very moved and grateful and thanked her profusely. He then mentioned the flag and told her how much it meant to him that the cemetery honored his ancestor by flagging that flag. She told TriPp that for the first time, she really understood what he had been trying to convey and appreciated for the first time what the flag meant to us.

We don't know what the future holds, but as of April 22nd, 2013, and due to Va Flagger persistence and refusal to give up, a flag has flown over the graves of 17,000+ soldiers for over 5 months, and, we believe, hearts and minds have been changed in the journey.

View the Oakwood Video Here:

<http://vimeo.com/58484387>

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers



Arrival of President Davis

The public have been for several days past advised of the expected arrival of his Excellency, Hon. Jefferson Davis, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America. He made his advent into Richmond at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having arrived from Petersburg in an extra train, accompanied by Gov. Letcher and the members of the Advisory Council, members of the City Council, Mayor Mayo, Thos. H. Wynne, Esq., of the House of Delegates, and a number of other gentlemen, who had repaired to Petersburg to greet the distinguished representatives of Southern rights. Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall and lady of Texas, Col. Jos. R. Davis, brother of the President, Col. Northrop, C. S. A., were among the President's suite. On the arrival of the cars at the depot in this city, the air resounded with the most deafening cheers, oft repeated, for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, from several thousand willing mouths, honest hearts, and warm hands. After the enthusiastic greeting of the President was over - indeed, while it was progressing, a salute of 15 guns, one for each Southern State, was fired by a detachment of men under Col. John H. Richardson. President Davis was then escorted to a carriage in waiting by Thos. W. Hoeninger, Esq., of the Spotswood Hotel, and was drawn towards that elegant "traveler's rest," by four splendid bays, His Excellency, Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo, and Mr. Hoeninger, being seated with the President. His progress through the streets was marked with many affecting demonstrations of popular regard. People rushed up and would shake hands with the President, many of them doing so with tears of heartfelt joy "in eyes unused to weep."

By the time the cortege arrived at the hotel, the crowd had increased to many thousands. - Amidst the vivas of a delighted people President Davis ascended the stairs, and was conducted to his parlor, (No. 83,) which had been most tastefully decorated by Mr. Hoeninger with the coat of arms and the flag of the Confederate States. The President hardly had time to get inside his retreat before he was vociferously called for. In obedience to the call he stepped to the window and briefly addressed the citizens on the present aspect of affairs. His remarks, though brief, were to the point, and convinced every one who heard them that Jefferson Davis was the man for the occasion. Gov. Letcher then welcomed our National ruler to its Metropolis, and was followed by Col. Wigfall, who proves himself on all occasions as great on the forum as in the field. Lieut. Gen. Montague spoke briefly but most acceptably in conclusion, when the crowd slowly dispersed.

The whole party, including President Davis, Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo, Cols. Davis and Wigfall, and others, then sat down to a capital breakfast, gotten up in the peculiar taking style of "mine host" of the Spotswood. A short time after the morning repast, the President received calls from numerous citizens and Government officials.

At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday evening, President Davis reviewed the troops now at the Central Fair Grounds. The Commander-in-Chief was pleased with his men - they with him.



Biography of Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy

The excerpts below are taken from "The Battle Rainbow: Jackson and his Chaplains" by Chaplain Russ Campbell.

"Stonewall" Jackson and his Chaplain-At-Large

In a letter addressed to the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, Jackson wrote:

" Each Christian branch of the church should send into the army some of its most prominent ministers, who are distinguished for their piety, talents, and zeal; and such ministers should labor to produce concert of action among chaplains and Christians in the army. These ministers should give special attention to preaching to regiments which are without chaplains, and induce them to take steps to get chaplains, to let the regiments name the denomination from which

they desire chaplains selected; and then to see that suitable chaplains are secured. A bad selection of a chaplain may prove a curse instead of a blessing. If the few prominent ministers thus connected with each army would cordially co-operate, I believe that glorious fruits would be the result. Denominational distinctions should be kept out of view, and not touched upon; and as a general rule, I do not think that a chaplain who would preach denominational sermons, should be in the army. His congregation is his regiment, and it is composed of persons of various denominations. I would like to see no question asked in the army, as to what denomination a chaplain belongs; but let the question be, does he preach the Gospel? The neglect of spiritual interests in the army may be partially seen in the fact that not half of my regiments have chaplains."(28)

Jackson modestly pled unqualified in commanding matters ecclesiastical, so this ground would have to be examined by a clergyman. Former Chief of Staff Robert Dabney recounted the three objectives of Jackson's spiritual campaign: "to supply regiments destitute of chaplains with a partial substitute in the shape of the itinerant labors of efficient ministers; to supply a channel of intercourse between the army and the bodies of clergy of different denominations, through which the latter might learn the wants of the former, and to give to the labors of the chaplains and other ministers in the army, the unity and impulse of an ecclesiastical organization within their own peculiar field."(29)



"The General and His Chaplain" By Dale Gallon
Image courtesy of Gallon Historical Art, Gettysburg, PA
www.gallon.com

This painting by Dale Gallon was commissioned by the Chaplains Museum Association to focus on the role of religion in the life of the Civil War soldier. The theme was God, the Chaplain, and the soldier.

"We have a chaplain that came to us today, the Rev. Mr. Lacy of Fredericksburg," wrote Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, Jackson's topographical engineer, to his wife, "he is to stay some time, so we may have preaching again, the bad weather having prohibited it, out of doors. Mr. Lacy says the Yankees used the Church in Falmouth for a hospital a while last year then cleaned it out and made a theatre of it."(30) The Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy, a Presbyterian, was invited by the General to his headquarters to be "chaplain-at-large" (31) in the II Corps. Rev. Lacy began his duties Sunday, March 1, 1863. One of his first duties was to found a Chaplains' Association of the Second [and eventually the Third] Army Corps.(32)

Rev. Lacy was remembered as a "genial gentleman, an indefatigable worker, and a powerful and effective preacher."(33) For the objectives the General had laid out for him, Lacy would need to be all three, for he was to be the paradigm—the model and example for other chaplains to emulate.



Compatriot Craig Rains gave us this image of a portrait of the Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy. It was given to him by Greg Mertz of the National Park Service and the painting is in the collection of Washington and Lee University.

Many historians first mention Rev. Lacy during the aftermath of the battle of Chancellorsville, for it was he who was present with General Jackson after Jackson's tragic wounding and subsequent fatal bout of pneumonia. It was he who took Jackson's amputated arm to his brother's farm in Ellwood for burial. It was he who carried to Jackson General Robert E. Lee's message: "...tell him I wrestled in prayer for him last night, as I never prayed, I believe, for myself."(34) It was Rev Lacy who baptized Jackson's daughter Julia April 23, 1863.(35)

Interestingly, General Lee, via General Jeb Stuart, used Lacy's knowledge of the roads and byways in and around Chancellorsville (Lacy had served a church in the area) to satisfy himself that the orders given to General Jackson were not beyond the soldiers' endurance. However, Lacy was with Jackson that same night. The General was convinced that the roads Lacy knew best were too close to the Union lines, so he sent Lacy out with Major Jedediah Hotchkiss to reconnoiter a more concealed route. This Lacy and Hotchkiss accomplished, and it was the route Jackson's II Corps took to turn the Union flank.(36)

After Jackson's death Rev. Lacy stayed on with the II Corps as headquarters chaplain under Lieutenant General Richard Ewell. The swirl of questions that asked God's reasons for taking Jackson rippled through the Corps, and at least one sermon of two Rev. Lacy preached June 28 at the Carlisle Barracks concerned his fallen chief. Other non-military Presbyterian clergy were quick to point out Jackson's death was the South's chastisement for its many sins. The hope remained, said Rev. Ramsey, Jackson's friend and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg, that God could raise up another like Jackson.(37) Rev. Lacy believed that God intended to emphasize Jackson's Christian and military virtues

by taking him at the height of his career. He agreed with his peers that God desired to teach the South to trust in no man but in God alone. God was disciplining Southerners for their sins (including the sin of idolizing Jackson); however, the South would in time regain divine favor.(38)

Dick Ewell was given command of the II Corps June 1, 1863. Three weeks later Col. Sandie Pendleton was named Chief of Staff after Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Charles Faulkner resigned from the army. Rev. Lacy continued as Chaplain-At-Large.(39)

Ewell was natured quite differently from Jackson. He possessed a mercurial temper that led him to be optimistic one moment and pessimistic the next. He also lacked the decision-making skills of his former commander.(40) Ewell did not accord the same influence to Lacy as did Jackson. Five days after Ewell's promotion, William Pendleton (himself a minister) and Presbyterian Bishop John Johns discussed with the General ways to proclaim the gospel to the soldiers; Rev. Lacy was noticeably absent.(41) But, Rev. Lacy outlasted Dick Ewell and ended his Chaplain-At-Large career in 1864 under II Corps commander Major General John Gordon.

Epilogue

The religious revivals in the Southern camps during the summer and autumn 1863, after the losses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, were, according to Rev. J. William Jones, stunning successes. Conversions, confessions, baptisms, and a real searching for God spread across the Army of Northern Virginia. Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy's preaching (called "flowery" by Dick Ewell's wife's family) amply fed the flames of revival.

Outside the army, Robert Dabney's sermons and broadsides lifted up the belief that, like the biblical Israelites who had been beaten, God had not abandoned them. Seek and obey God, trust in God only, and God will bless our endeavors.

In retrospect, this is a request for God's overarching love, care, and compassion. It is the image of a bow—a rainbow—"Of Freedom, Peace, Victory, bent over all." (42) May this image be our legacy, too.

ENDNOTES

28. Quoted in Jones, op. cit., p. 94 and Dabney, Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson , pp. 647-648.

29. Dabney, Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson , p. 648.

30. Letter of Jedediah Hotchkiss to his wife dated March 1, 1863, found in the University of Virginia's Electronic Text Center (<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu>).

31. Since the rank of "Corps Chaplain" did not exist and since the Confederate government did commission Rev. Lacy as an army chaplain without a regimental assignment, the title "Chaplain-At-Large" seems the best fit. This is the title used in Jones, op. cit. p. 530.

32. Jones, op. cit. , p. 325.

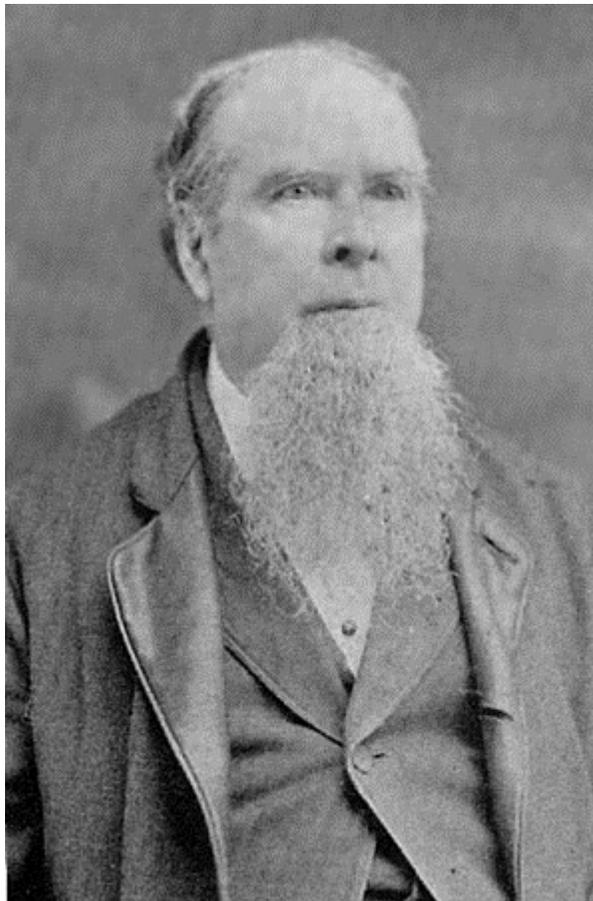
33. Ibid , p. 96.

34. Douglas Southall Freeman, Robert E. Lee [vol. II], (New York: Scribners, 1936), p. 562.

35. Calvert County Biographies, found at <http://www.joeydragon.com/Calvert%20County/Biotext1.htm>

36. Freeman, op. cit. , pp. 521-523.

37. Daniel W. Stowell, "Stonewall Jackson and the Providence of God " in Religion and the American Civil War . eds,



This photo was sent to us by Sanford L. Steelman, Jr. who is married to Elizabeth, the great-great granddaughter of Rev. Lacy. He obtained the photo from his wife's niece whose husband is the pastor at the church in St. Louis that Rev. Lacy pastored after the war.

Harry S. Stout, Charles Reagan Wilson , (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), pp. 193-195.

38. Ibid , p. 197.

39. Donald Pfanz, Richard S. Ewell: A Soldier's Life , (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), p. 277.

40. Ibid. , p. 279.

41. Ibid. , pp. 279-280.

42. See n. 2.

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Calvert County Biographies, (<http://www.joeydragon.com/Calvert%20County/Biotext1.htm>)

The Battle Rainbow written by Chaplain Russ Campbell

Copyright © 2003 Russell Campbell



This photo of Rev. Lacy's tombstone was also sent to us by Sanford L. Steelman, Jr. as well as Rev. Lacy's Narrative of his War Experiences. [Click here to read the "Beverly Tucker Lacy's Narrative of his War Experiences"](#) from the Dabney Collection of the Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

No Treason, no. 1

by [Lysander Spooner](#)

- [Also by Lysander Spooner](#)

[No Treason, no. 1, was first printed in 1867, just after the American Civil War. An MP3 audio file of this article, narrated by Brad O'Connell, is [available for download](#).]

The question of treason is distinct from that of slavery, and it is the same that it would have been if free states, instead of slave states, had seceded.

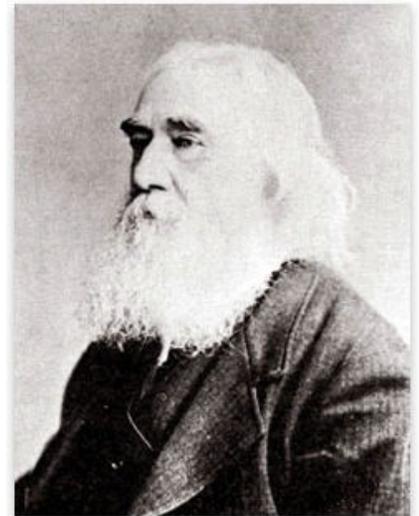
On the part of the North, the [war](#) was carried on not to liberate the slaves, but by a government that had always perverted and violated the [Constitution](#) to keep the slaves in bondage, and was still willing to do so if the slaveholders could be thereby induced to stay in the Union.

The principle on which the war was waged by the North was simply this: that men may rightfully be compelled to submit to and support a government that they do not want, and that resistance on their part makes them traitors and criminals.

No principle that is possible to be named can be more self-evidently false than this nor more self-evidently fatal to all political freedom. Yet it triumphed in the field, and is now assumed to be established. If it be really established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man thus subjected to a government that he does not want is a slave.

And there is no difference, in principle – but only in degree – between political and chattel slavery. The former, no less than the latter, denies a man's ownership of himself and the products of his labor, and asserts that other men may own him and dispose of him and his property for their uses and at their pleasure.

Previous to the war, there were some grounds for saying that – in theory, at least, if not in practice – our government was a free one – that it rested on consent. But nothing of that kind can be said now, if the principle on which the war was carried on by the North is irrevocably established.



Lysander Spooner (1808–1887)

If that principle be not the principle of the Constitution, the fact should be known. If it be the principle of the Constitution, the Constitution itself should be at once overthrown.

The Nature of Our Government

Notwithstanding all the proclamations we have made to mankind within the last 90 years – that our government rested on consent, and that that was the only rightful basis on which any government could rest – the late war has practically demonstrated that our government rests upon force: as much so as any government that ever existed.

The North has thus virtually said to the world, "It was all very well to prate of consent, so long as the objects to be accomplished were to liberate ourselves from our connection with England, and also to coax a scattered and jealous people into a great national union. But now that those purposes have been accomplished, and the power of the North has become consolidated, it is sufficient for us – as for all governments – simply to say, *Our power is our right.*"

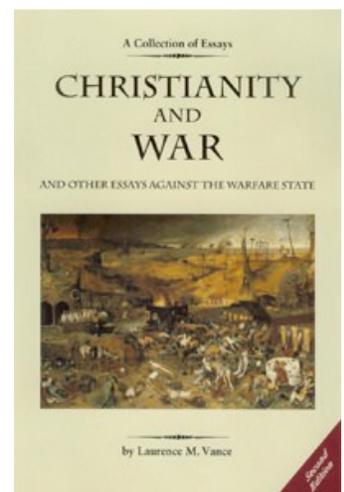
In proportion to her wealth and population, the North has probably expended more money and blood to maintain her power over an unwilling people than any other government ever did. And in her estimation, it is apparently the chief glory of her success, and an adequate compensation for all her own losses, and an ample justification for all her devastation and carnage of the South, that all pretence of any necessity for consent to the perpetuity or power of the government is (as she thinks) forever expunged from the minds of the people.

In short, the North exults beyond measure in the proof she has given that a government professedly resting on consent will expend more life and treasure in crushing dissent than any government openly founded on force has ever done.

And she claims that she has done all this on behalf of liberty! On behalf of free government! On behalf of the principle that government should rest on consent!

If the successors of [Roger Williams](#), within a hundred years after their state had been founded upon the principle of free religious toleration had taken to burning heretics with a fury never before seen among men, and had they finally gloried in having thus suppressed all question of the truth of the state religion, and had they further claimed to have done all this in behalf of freedom of conscience, the inconsistency between profession and conduct would scarcely have been greater than that of the North, in carrying on such a war as she has done, to compel men to live under and support a government that they did not want and in then claiming that she did it on behalf of the principle that government should rest on consent.

This astonishing absurdity and self-contradiction are to be accounted for only by supposing, either that the lusts of fame, power, and money have made her utterly blind to or utterly reckless of the inconsistency and enormity



of her conduct, or that she has never even understood what was implied in a government's resting on consent. Perhaps this last explanation is the true one. In charity to human nature, it is to be hoped that it is.

Seven Implications of Consent

What, then, is implied in a government's resting on consent?

If it be said that the consent of the *strongest party* in a nation is all that is necessary to justify the establishment of a government that shall have authority over the weaker party, it may be answered that the most despotic governments in the world rest upon that very principle, viz, the consent of the strongest party.

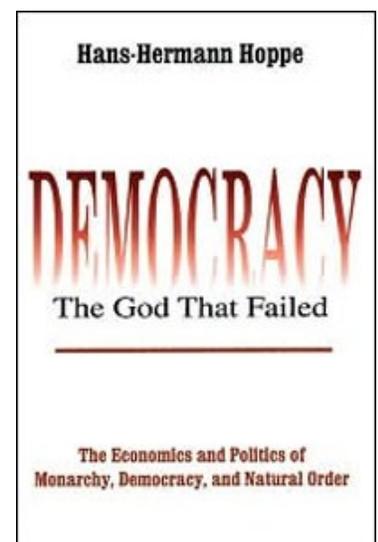
These governments are formed simply by the consent or agreement of the strongest party that they will act in concert in subjecting the weaker party to their dominion. And the despotism, tyranny, and injustice of these governments consist in that very fact. Or at least that is the first step in their tyranny; a necessary preliminary to all the oppressions that are to follow.

If it be said that the consent of the *most numerous party* in a nation is sufficient to justify the establishment of their power over the less numerous party, it may be answered,

1. That two men have no more natural right to exercise any kind of authority over one than one has to exercise the same authority over two. A man's natural rights are his own against the whole world; and any infringement of them is equally a crime whether committed by one man or by millions; whether committed by one man calling himself a robber (or by any other name indicating his true character) or by millions calling themselves a government.
2. It would be absurd for the most numerous party to talk of establishing a government over the less numerous party, unless the former were also the strongest as well as the most numerous: for it is not to be supposed that the strongest party would ever submit to the rule of the weaker party, merely because the latter were the most numerous.

And as matter of fact, it is perhaps never that governments are established by the most numerous party. They are usually, if not always, established by the less numerous party – their superior strength consisting in their superior wealth, intelligence, and ability to act in concert.

3. Our Constitution does not profess to have been established simply by the majority, but by "the people" – the minority as much as the majority.



4. If our fathers, in 1776, had acknowledged the principle that a majority had the right to rule the minority, we should never have become a nation – for they were in a small minority as compared with those who claimed the right to rule over them.
5. Majorities, as such, afford no guarantees for justice. They are men of the same nature as minorities. They have the same passions for fame, power, and money as minorities and are liable and likely to be equally – perhaps more than equally, because more boldly – rapacious, tyrannical, and unprincipled, if entrusted with power.

There is no more reason, then, why a man should either sustain or submit to the rule of a majority than of a minority. Majorities and minorities cannot rightfully be taken at all into account in deciding questions of justice. And all talk about them in matters of government is mere absurdity.

Men are dunces for uniting to sustain any government or any laws except those in which they are all agreed. And nothing but force and fraud compel men to sustain any other. To say that majorities, as such, have a right to rule minorities, is equivalent to saying that minorities have, and ought to have, no rights except such as majorities please to allow them.

6. It is not improbable that many or most of the worst of governments – although established by force, and by a few, in the first place – come, in time, to be supported by a majority. But if they do, this majority is composed in large part of the most ignorant, superstitious, timid, dependent, servile, and corrupt portions of the people; of those who have been overawed by the power, intelligence, wealth, and arrogance; of those who have been deceived by the frauds; and of those who have been corrupted by the inducements of the few who really constitute the government.

Such majorities, very likely, could be found in half, perhaps in nine-tenths, of all the countries on the globe. What do they prove? Nothing but the tyranny and corruption of the very governments that have reduced such large portions of the people to their present ignorance, servility, degradation, and corruption – an ignorance, servility, degradation, and corruption that are best illustrated in the simple fact that they do sustain the governments that have so oppressed, degraded, and corrupted them.

They do nothing toward proving that the governments themselves are legitimate, or that they ought to be sustained, or even endured, by those who understand their true character. The mere fact, therefore, that a government chances to be sustained by a majority, of itself proves nothing that is necessary to be proved in order to know whether such government should be sustained or not.

7. The principle that the majority have a right to rule the minority practically resolves all government into a mere contest between two bodies of men, as to which of them shall be masters and which of them slaves: a contest, that – however bloody – can never, in the nature of things, be finally closed so long as man refuses to be a slave.

What Makes a "Nation"?

But to say that the consent of either the strongest party or the most numerous party *in a nation* is a sufficient justification for the establishment or maintenance of a government that shall control the whole nation does not obviate the difficulty. The question still remains: how comes such a thing as "a nation" to exist?

How do many millions of men, scattered over an extensive territory – each gifted by nature with individual freedom; required by the law of nature to call no man, or body of men, his masters; authorized by that law to seek his own happiness in his own way, to do what he will with himself and his property so long as he does not trespass upon the equal liberty of others; authorized also, by that law, to defend his own rights and redress his own wrongs, and to go to the assistance and defense of any of his fellow men who may be suffering any kind of injustice – how do many millions of such men *come to be a nation*, in the first place?

How is it that each of them comes to be stripped of all his natural, God-given rights, and to be incorporated, compressed, compacted, and consolidated into a mass with other men, whom he never saw; with whom he has no contract; and toward many of whom he has no sentiments but fear, hatred, or contempt?



How does he become subjected to the control of men like himself, who by nature had no authority over him, but who command him to do this and forbid him to do that, as if they were his sovereigns and he their subject – and as if their wills and their interests were the only standards of his duties and his rights – and who compel him to submission under peril of confiscation, imprisonment, and death?

Clearly, all this is the work of force or fraud, or both.

By what right then did we become "a nation"? By what right do we continue to be "a nation"? And by what right do either the strongest or the most numerous party now existing within the territorial limits, called "The United States," claim that there really is such "a nation" as the United States?

Certainly they are bound to show the rightful existence of "a nation" before they can claim, *on that ground*, that they themselves have a right to control it: to seize for their purposes so much of every man's property within it as they may choose, and at their discretion to compel any man to risk his own life or take the lives of other men for the maintenance of their power.

To speak of either their numbers or their strength is not to the purpose. The question is by what *right* does the nation exist? And by what *right* are so many atrocities committed by its authority? Or for its preservation?

The answer to this question must certainly be that at least *such a nation* exists by no right whatever.

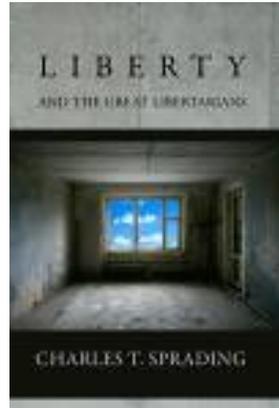
We are, therefore, driven to the acknowledgment that nations and governments, if they can rightfully exist at all, can exist only by consent.

A Revolution of Individuals

The question, then, returns: What is implied in a government's resting on consent?

Manifestly this one thing (to say nothing of others) is necessarily implied in the idea of a government's resting on consent, viz, *the separate, individual consent of every man who is required to contribute, either by taxation or personal service, to the support of the government*. All this, or nothing, is necessarily implied, because one man's consent is just as necessary as any other man's.

If, for example, *A* claims that his consent is necessary to the establishment or maintenance of government, he thereby necessarily admits that *B*'s and every other man's are equally necessary, because *B*'s and every other man's rights are just as good as his own. On the other hand, if he denies that *B*'s or any other particular man's consent is necessary, he thereby necessarily admits that neither his own, nor any other man's, is necessary, and that government need not be founded on consent at all.



There is therefore no alternative but to say either that the separate, individual consent of every man who is required to aid, in any way, in supporting the government is necessary, or that the consent of no one is necessary.

Clearly this individual consent is indispensable to the idea of treason, for, if a man has never consented or agreed to support a government, he breaks no faith in refusing to support it. And if he makes war upon it, he does so as an open enemy, and not as a traitor – that is, as a betrayer, or treacherous friend.

All this, or nothing, was necessarily implied in the [Declaration](#) made in 1776. If the necessity for consent then announced was a sound principle in favor of three million men, it was an equally sound one in favor of three men, or of one man. If the principle was a sound one on behalf of men living on a separate continent, it was an equally sound one on behalf of a man living on a separate farm or in a separate house.

Moreover it was only as separate individuals, each acting for himself and not as a member of an organized government, that the three million declared their consent to be necessary to their support of a government, and at the same time declared their dissent to the support of the British Crown. The governments then existing in the colonies had no constitutional power, as governments, to declare the separation between England and America.

On the contrary, those governments, as governments, were organized under charters from and acknowledged allegiance to the British Crown. Of course the British king never made it one of the chartered or constitutional powers of those governments, as governments, to absolve the people from their allegiance to himself.

So far, therefore, as the colonial legislatures acted as revolutionists, they acted only as so many individual revolutionists and not as constitutional legislatures. And their representatives at Philadelphia, who first declared independence, were, in the eye of the constitutional law of that day, simply a committee of revolutionists and in no sense constitutional authorities or the representatives of constitutional authorities.

It was also, in the eye of the law, only as separate individuals, each acting for himself and exercising simply his natural rights as an individual, that the people at large assented to and ratified the Declaration.

It was also only as so many individuals, each acting for himself and exercising simply his natural rights, that they revolutionized the constitutional character of their local governments so as to exclude the idea of allegiance to Great Britain, changing their forms only as and when their convenience dictated.

The whole revolution, therefore, as a revolution, was declared and accomplished by the people acting separately as individuals and exercising each his natural rights, and not by their governments in the exercise of their constitutional powers.

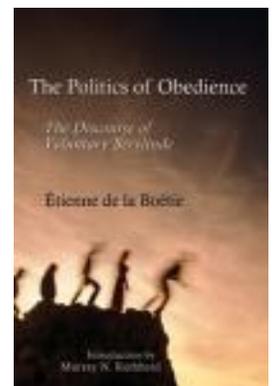
It was, therefore, as individuals and only as individuals, each acting for himself alone, that they declared that their consent – that is, their individual consent, for each one could consent only for himself – was necessary to the creation or perpetuity of any government that they could rightfully be called on to support.

In the same way each declared, for himself, that his own will, pleasure, and discretion were the only authorities he had any occasion to consult in determining whether he would any longer support the government under which he had always lived. And if this action of each individual were valid and rightful when he had so many other individuals to keep him company, it would have been, in the view of natural justice and right, equally valid and rightful if he had taken the same step alone.

He had the same natural right to take up arms alone to defend his own property against a single tax gatherer that he had to take up arms in company with three million others to defend the property of all against an army of tax gatherers.

Thus the whole Revolution turned upon, asserted, and, in theory, established the right of each and every man, at his discretion, to release himself from the support of the government under which he had lived. And this principle was asserted not as a right peculiar to themselves, or to that time, or as applicable only to the government then existing, but as a universal right of all men, at all times, and under all circumstances.

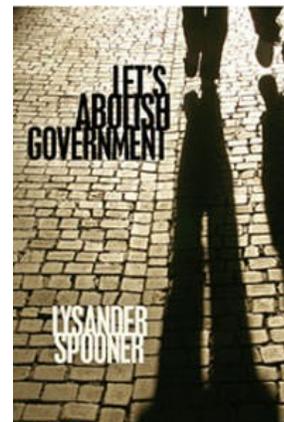
George III called our ancestors traitors for what they did at that time. But they were not traitors in fact, whatever he or his laws may have called them. They were not traitors in fact because they betrayed nobody and broke faith with nobody. They were his equals, owing him no allegiance, obedience, nor any other duty except such as they owed to mankind at large.



Their political relations with him had been purely voluntary. They had never pledged their faith to him that they would continue these relations any longer than it should please them to do so, and therefore they broke no faith in parting with him. They simply exercised their natural right of saying to him and to the English people that they were under no obligation to continue their political connection with them, and that, for reasons of their own, they chose to dissolve it.

What was true of our ancestors is true of revolutionists in general. The monarchs and governments from whom they choose to separate attempt to stigmatize them as traitors. But they are not traitors in fact, inasmuch as they betray and break faith with no one. Having pledged no faith, they break none.

They are simply men, who, for reasons of their own – whether good or bad, wise or unwise, is immaterial – choose to exercise their natural right of dissolving their connection with the governments under which they have lived. In doing this, they no more commit the crime of treason – which necessarily implies treachery, deceit, breach of faith – than a man commits treason when he chooses to leave a church, or any other voluntary association, with which he has been connected.



\$24 \$22

This principle was a true one in 1776. It is a true one now. It is the only one on which any rightful government can rest. It is the one on which the Constitution itself professes to rest. If it does not really rest on that basis, it has no right to exist, and it is the duty of every man to raise his hand against it.

If the men of the Revolution designed to incorporate in the Constitution the absurd ideas of allegiance and treason, which they had once repudiated, against which they had fought, and by which the world had been enslaved, they thereby established for themselves an indisputable claim to the disgust and detestation of all mankind.

Lysander Spooner (1808-1887) is the American individualist anarchist and legal theorist known mainly for setting up a commercial post office in competition with the government and thereby being shut down. But he was also the author of some of the most radical political and economic writings of the 19th century, and continues to have a huge influence on libertarian thinkers today. He was a dedicated opponent of slavery in all its forms – even advocating guerrilla war to stop it – but also a dedicated opponent of the federal invasion of the South and its postwar reconstruction. See *Let's Abolish Government*, a collection selected personally by Murray Rothbard as Spooner's best work. See Lysander Spooner's article archives.

***No Treason, no. 1*, was first printed in 1867.**

Comment on the blog. <http://mises.org/daily/4723>

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BLM EYES 90,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LAND



After the recent Bundy Ranch episode by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Texans are becoming more concerned about the BLM's focus on 90,000 acres along a 116 mile stretch of the Texas/Oklahoma boundary. The BLM is reviewing the possible federal takeover and ownership of privately-held lands which have been deeded property for generations of Texas landowners.

Sid Miller, former Texas State Representative and Republican candidate for Texas Agriculture Commissioner, has since made the matter a campaign issue to Breitbart Texas.



“In Texas,” Miller says, “the BLM is attempting a repeat of an action taken over 30 years ago along the Red River when Tommy Henderson lost a federal lawsuit. The Bureau of Land Management took 140 acres of his property and didn’t pay him one cent.”

CLICK [HERE](#) TO VIEW NEWS STORY

Miller referred to a 1986 case where the BLM attempted to seize some of Henderson’s land. Henderson sued the BLM and lost 140 acres that had been in his family for generations. Now the BLM is looking at using the prior case as a precedent to claim an additional 90,000 acres.

Congressman Mac Thornberry (R-TX) represents the ranchers in this region of north Texas. According to Thornberry’s legislative analysts, the issue of the ownership of this land dates back to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. When the BLM made the claim on Henderson’s land, their position was that Texas never had the authority to deed the land to private parties and therefore it would fall under federal control.

In 1922, the U.S. Supreme Court attempted to settle the boundary dispute in [Oklahoma v. Texas](#) and declared the boundary to be defined by wooden stakes set on the river bank. That boundary apparently lasted no longer than anyone could expect wooden stakes to last in the shifting sands of a meandering river. In 2000, Texas and Oklahoma’s legislatures agreed to a “[Red River Boundary Compact](#)” which defined the border between the states as the southern vegetation line. However, Congress must ratify agreements of this kind between the states according to Article 1, Section 10 (Clause 3) of the U.S. Constitution. Congressman Thornberry introduced [House Joint Resolution 72](#) during the 106th Congress to codify the compact into U.S. Law.

The matter became somewhat of a national question [drawing the attention](#) of Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders, "The U.S. Supreme Court has tried twice to settle this dispute, which at one point brought the governor of Oklahoma to the border in a tank...However, true to the slogan 'One Riot, One Ranger,' the good governor of Oklahoma and his tank was held off by a lone Texas Ranger on his horse."

Tanks aside, the Texas Farm Bureau has produced a video that explains the problems left open by the current border definition from north Texas ranchers' perspectives. This issue reportedly centers on Oklahoma's definitions on the various forms of movement with the river.

The Texas Farm Bureau asserts the State of Oklahoma believes that whenever the river shifts south, the state line moves south. But when the river moves north, the line remains in place. Now, the BLM seems to want to settle the matter by simply confiscating the land.

According to a BLM document provided to Breitbart Texas courtesy Rep. Thornberry's staff, the BLM is going through a scoping period where they are gathering facts on land whose ownership they believe to be in question in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The BLM is in the process of developing a Resource Management Plan. The plan will cover a total of 411,585 square miles, or 263 million acres of land. The BLM describes its "decision area as about 104,000 acres of BLM administered surface lands, 593,000 acres of split-estate land (private land with federal mineral interests) and 5,270,000 acres of federal mineral interests on land managed by other federal agencies

Click to see: [OFO Newsletter \(Final\)](#) by [BreitbartTexas](#)

<http://www.breitbart.com/Breitbart-Texas/2014/04/21/The-Eyes-of-the-BLM-are-on-Texas>

TEXAS LT. GOVERNOR: BLM "MAKES MY BLOOD BOIL"

HOUSTON, TEXAS--Texas Lt. Governor David Dewhurst slammed the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in a statement today after Breitbart Texas [revealed](#) a federal plan to potentially seize mass tracts of privately-held land. The Lt. Governor said any such plan was "outrageous" and "made [his] blood boil." The powerful state executive called on the Texas Attorney General to file a lawsuit against the BLM to blunt any federal designs for uncompensated "confiscation" of property.



"The federal government's history of arrogant overreach is approaching a new low with word the Bureau of Land Management is threatening to confiscate up to 90,000 acres of Texas land without compensation," Dewhurst said. "This is a federal land-grab, pure and simple and the BLM has done it before."

Dewhurst touted his credentials on the matter, citing direct involvement in the 2000 Red River Boundary Compact during his time as the Texas Land Commissioner. The Lt. Governor directly challenged the legality of the BLM to inject itself in an ongoing dispute between states.

The Lieutenant Governor's statement follows recent,

[exclusive commentary](#) offered to Breitbart Texas from Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott that any action on the part of the BLM to invalidate private property claims will likely lead to a federal lawsuit.

“If I have to, I will make this our 31st lawsuit against the Obama Administration,” Abbott told Breitbart Texas.

The Texas Attorney General’s Office released a [letter](#) submitted to BLM Director Neil Kornze on April 22 demanding more information on any existing plans to stake federal claims to private lands. General Abbott particularly inquired as to what “procedural due process” would be afforded to land owners in the BLM’s crosshairs.

Current BLM [documents](#) obtained by Breitbart Texas indicate that a final decision as to whether the tracts of land along the Red River will not be rendered until mid-2017.

“The Red River is a popular recreation area for Oklahomans and Texans alike,” the BLM document states. “Portions of these lands are managed by the BLM and also have values as critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.”

Follow Logan Churchwell on Twitter [@LCChurchwell](#)

EXCLUSIVE –

TEXAS AG ABBOTT TO BLM:

“COME AND TAKE IT”



After Breitbart Texas reported on the U.S. Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) intent to seize 90,000 acres belonging to Texas landholders along the Texas/Oklahoma line, Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott questioned the BLM’s authority to take such action.

“I am about ready,” General Abbott told Breitbart Texas, “to go to the Red River and raise a ‘Come and Take It’ flag to tell the feds to stay out of Texas.”

Gen. Abbott sent a strongly-worded letter to BLM Director Neil Kornze, asking for answers to a series of questions related to the potential land grab.

“I am deeply concerned about the notion that the Bureau of Land Management believes the federal government has the authority to swoop in and take land that has been owned and cultivated by Texas landowners for generations,” General Abbott wrote. “The BLM’s newly asserted claims to land along the Red River threaten to upset long-settled private property rights and undermine fundamental principles—including the rule of law—that form the foundation of our democracy. Yet, the BLM has failed to disclose either its full intentions or the legal justification for its proposed actions. Decisions of this magnitude must not be made inside a bureaucratic black box.”

In an exclusive interview with Breitbart Texas, General Abbott said, “This is the latest line of attack by the Obama Administration where it seems like they have a complete disregard for the rule of law in this country ...And now they’ve crossed the line quite literally by coming into the State of Texas and trying to claim Texas land as federal land. And, as the Attorney General of Texas I am not going to allow this.”

Abbott challenged the BLM director directly stating in his letter, “Nearly a century ago, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the gradient line of the south bank of the Red River—subject to the doctrines of accretion and avulsion—was the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma. *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 260 U.S. 606 (1923). More recently, in 1994, the BLM stated that the Red River area was “[a] unique situation” and stated that ‘[t]he area itself cannot be defined until action by the U.S. Congress establishes the permanent state boundary between Oklahoma and Texas.’ Further, the BLM determined that one possible scenario was legislation that established the ‘south geologic cut bank as the boundary,’ which could have resulted ‘in up to 90,000 acres’ of newly delineated federal land. But no such legislation was ever enacted.”

As to what kind of standoff might Texas might be facing with the BLM on this matter, Abbott said, “I think that we should be able to resolve this from a legal standpoint because, I believe, what the BLM is doing clearly violates the law. They don’t have any legal standing whatsoever to do this and that’s why I have issued this letter today.”

In the letter, Gen. Abbott details five issues for the BLM to address:

Please delineate with specificity each of the steps for the RMP/EIS process for property along the Red River. Please describe the procedural due process the BLM will afford to Texans whose property may be claimed by the federal government.

Please confirm whether the BLM agrees that, from 1923 until the ratification of the Red River Boundary Compact, the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma was the gradient line of the south bank of the Red River. To the extent the BLM does not agree, please provide legal analysis supporting the BLM’s position. Please confirm whether the BLM still considers Congress’ ratification of the Red River Boundary Compact as determinative of its interest in land along the Red River? To the extent the BLM does not agree, please provide legal analysis supporting the BLM’s new position.

Please delineate with specificity the amount of Texas territory that would be impacted by the BLM’s decision to claim this private land as the property of the federal government.

“The letter today,” Abbott explained, “is the first shot in the legal process. We expect answers from them and based upon their answers we will decide what legal action to take.”

“What Barack Obama’s BLM is doing,” Abbott continued, “is so out of bounds and so offensive that we should have quick and successful legal action if they dare attempt to tread on Texas land and take it from private property owners in this state.”

As to the timeline of how this matter moves forward Abbott explained that it is hard to tell how quickly or slowly the BLM might move on this matter. “One of the problems is, we can’t tell what they’re doing other than trying to operate in very suspicious ways. We want to make sure they are going to be open and transparent about what they are doing and that constitutional due process rights are going to be protected.”

Abbott told Breitbart Texas he wants to make sure the BLM understands that what they appear to be attempting to do is completely illegal. “This is Texas land. It belongs to Texas and the private property

owners here," Abbott firmly stated. "If we have to, we will assert quick and effective legal action to put a stop to it."

Abbott said the next step now is for the BLM to respond to his letter and the five points detailed above. "The way these things work is," Abbott explained, "what they say in response will lead to more questions. I anticipate another round of questions will follow in response to their answers."

At that point, Abbott said it should be clear that either Texas will be taking legal action to stop them or the BLM will be backing off because they have no legal basis to support "their wrongful attempt to take Texas land."

The BLM currently maintains roughly 40,000 acres of land in Collin County around Lake Lavon. When asked about this land, Abbott responded, "We're looking at anything and everything BLM either has or is considering doing across the State of Texas. Anytime we see land grabs like this by federal authorities, it raises red flags that cause us to look into the full extent of their operations."

Abbott said this issue comes down to a fundamental principle and that is, "private property rights and the rule of law are the foundation of democracy. Repeatedly we see the Obama Administration erode that foundation of democracy. As Attorney General, I will be restoring that bedrock foundation by restoring and protecting private property rights and the rule of law in Texas."

Abbott summarized his position thusly, "If I have to, I will make this our 31st lawsuit against the Obama Administration."

<http://www.breitbart.com/Breitbart-Texas/2014/04/22/Exclusive-Greg-Abbott-to-BLM-Come-and-Take-It>

Beware The Increasing Militarization Of Government

Posted 04/16/2014

We have pointed out the massive purchase of ammunition by the Department of Homeland Security that's estimated to provide DHS a thousand more rounds per agent than soldiers in the Army.

But DHS is not alone.

Some 70 federal agencies, including those not associated with national security or crime fighting, employ about 120,000 full-time officers authorized to carry guns and make arrests, according to a June 2012 Justice Department report.

The Agriculture Department recently put in a request for 320,000 rounds.

Not long ago, the Social Security Administration put in a request for 174,000 rounds of ".357 Sig 125 grain bonded jacketed hollow-point" ammo. NOAA put in a request for 46,000 rounds.

"We're seeing a highly unusual amount of ammunition being bought by the federal agencies over a fairly short period of time," said Alan Gottlieb, chairman of the Washington-based Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep & Bear Arms. "To be honest, I don't understand why the federal government is buying so much at this time."

Maybe we can ask Cliven Bundy.

Read More At Investor's Business Daily: <http://news.investors.com/ibd-editorials/041614-697489-many-federal-agencies-have-armed-divisions.htm#ixzz2zgoEVmVr>



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 22, 2014

The Honorable Neil Kornze
Director
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW, Rm. 5665
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Director Kornze:

Respect for property rights and the rule of law are fundamental principles in the State of Texas and the United States. When governments simply ignore those principles, it threatens the foundation of our free and prosperous society. That is why I am deeply concerned about reports that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is considering taking property in the State of Texas and that it now claims belongs to the federal government. Given the seriousness of this situation, I feel compelled to seek answers regarding the BLM's intentions and legal authority with respect to Texas territory adjacent to the Red River.

I understand that your office is in the early stages of developing a plan—known as a Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS)—to regulate the use of federal lands along a 116-mile stretch of the Red River. As Attorney General of Texas, I am deeply troubled by reports from BLM field hearings that the federal government may claim—for the first time—that 90,000 acres of territory along the Red River now belong to the federal government.

Private landowners in Texas have owned, maintained, and cultivated this land for generations. Despite the long-settled expectations of these hard-working Texans along the Red River, the BLM appears to be threatening their private property rights by claiming ownership over this territory. Yet, the BLM has failed to disclose either its full intentions or the legal justification for its proposed actions. Decisions of this magnitude must not be made inside a bureaucratic black box.

Nearly a century ago, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that the gradient line of the south bank of the Red River—subject to the doctrines of accretion and avulsion—was the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma. *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 260 U.S. 606 (1923). More recently, in 1994, the BLM stated that the Red River area was “[a] unique situation” and stated that “[t]he area itself cannot be defined until action by the U.S. Congress establishes the permanent state boundary between Oklahoma and Texas.” Further, the BLM determined that one possible scenario was legislation that established the “south geologic cut bank as the boundary,” which could have resulted “in up to 90,000 acres” of newly delineated federal land. But no such legislation was ever enacted.

Instead, in 2000, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation ratifying an interstate boundary compact agreed to by the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma. With Congress' ratification of the Red River Boundary Compact, federal law now provides that the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma is “the vegetation on the south bank of the Red River . . .”—not the “south geologic cut bank.” Given this significant legal

States' Rights

Perry rips 'out-of-control' federal government over Texas land dispute



Published April 23, 2014

CLICK ARROW ABOVE TO VIEW

Texas Gov. Rick Perry joined his state's top attorney on Wednesday in blasting the federal Bureau of Land Management over concerns that it may be looking at laying claim to thousands of acres of property in northern Texas.

"The federal government already owns too much land," Perry told Fox News.

At issue are thousands of acres of land on the Texas side of the Red River, along the border between Texas and Oklahoma. Officials recently have raised concern that the BLM might be looking at claiming 90,000 acres of land as part of the public domain.

On Tuesday, state Attorney General Greg Abbott, who is running to replace Perry, raised the issue in a letter to the BLM director. He also told Breitbart.com he's ready to "go to the Red River and raise a 'Come and Take It' flag to tell the feds to stay out of Texas."

Abbott reiterated his comments Wednesday night on "On the Record with Greta Van Susteren."

"At a minimum, (the federal government is) overreaching, trying to grab land that belongs to Texans, or worse, they are violating due process rights by just claiming that this land suddenly belongs to the federal government, swiping it away from our Texans," said Abbott, who threatened court action. "This is just the latest symptom of what seems to be a federal government run amok that is messing in states' rights and now messing in private property rights."

Perry told Fox News he stands with Abbott on this issue.

"It's not a dare, it's a promise that we're going to stand up for private property rights in the state of Texas," Perry said, calling the federal government "out of control."

The federal government is currently in a preliminary review phase, and any action on the land would be years away.

The BLM argues that any land in question was long ago determined to be public property anyway.

"The BLM is categorically not expanding Federal holdings along the Red River," a BLM spokeswoman said in a written statement on Tuesday.

The spokeswoman referred to a 140-acre plot "determined to be public land in 1986" – an apparent reference to a 1986 federal court case. Texas landowner Tommy Henderson lost 140 acres to BLM in that case, and he claims the agency is now using that decision as precedent to pursue more property.

Perry claimed private property would be affected here, and questioned the BLM's position.

"Is the federal government going to come back in and say, 'you know what, Mexico used to own the state of Texas so let's have a conversation of where the rightful ownership of this is'?" he said.

The debate comes on the heels of a tense standoff earlier this month in Nevada, after BLM tried to round up cattle owned by rancher Cliven Bundy – the product of a long-running dispute over unpaid grazing fees. Hundreds of states' rights supporters, some of them armed, showed up to protest, and BLM back off citing safety concerns.

In the Texas matter, the Supreme Court incorporated the Red River as part of the border with Oklahoma nearly a century ago.

It's unclear how seriously BLM might be looking at laying claim to additional boundary land.

BLM said it is merely in the "initial stages of developing options for management of public lands," as part of a "transparent process with several opportunities for public input."

<http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2014/04/23/perry-rips-out-control-federal-government-over-texas-land-dispute/>



THE TEXAS TRIBUNE

AG Seeks Details on Federal Plans for Land by Red River

by Jim Malewitz



photo by: Henley Quadling

A view of the Red River looking east, north of Bonham, Texas. Texas is to the right, and Oklahoma is on the left. The border between the two states runs along the south (right) bank of the river.

Does the federal government plan to take control of 90,000 acres of Texas land along the Red River?

Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott is the latest state official asking that question in relation to a looming U.S. Bureau of Land Management decision about what to do with a swath of federal and American Indian land in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas — including the acreage in Texas along a 116-mile stretch of the Red River.

On Tuesday, Abbott sent a letter to Neil Kornze, BLM director, seeking information about the agency's plans for the land, some of which North Texans have long considered theirs, using it for cattle grazing and growing crops.

"Private landowners in Texas have owned, maintained, and cultivated this land for generations. Despite the long-settled expectations of these hard-working Texans along the Red River, the BLM appears to be threatening their private property rights by claiming ownership over this territory," wrote Abbott, the Republican candidate for governor. "Yet, the BLM has failed to disclose either its full intentions or the legal justification for its proposed actions. Decisions of this magnitude must not be made inside a bureaucratic black box."

The BLM, the federal government's trustee for nearly 250 million acres of public land and 700 million acres of mineral rights, is currently updating resource management plans in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas — designating how the land will be used for the next 15 to 20 years. The agency has yet to decide whether it will close off parts of the land or make it open to the public. One option would be to let Texans continue having cattle graze on the land, though they would then be subject to federal regulations. Another option would be to sell it. Or Congress could tell the agency to do something else with the land.

Paul McGuire, an agency spokesman, said the disputed land has not been fully surveyed, and that it hopes a new survey will clear up the confusion about its ownership.

"It's been mischaracterized in different forms, as if BLM is coming to seize land or take land in some form," he said. "That is definitely not the case."

At issue is whether that plan will include lands which locals have long considered theirs. The BLM, citing a 1924 U.S. Supreme Court opinion and court rulings on two landowner disputes during the 1980s, says the land in question belongs neither to Texas nor Oklahoma — even if locals have bought it from one another and continue to pay taxes on it.

According to the courts, the lands "were at no time held in private ownership," said McGuire. "The BLM was not party to any litigation between the landowners."

The agency's Oklahoma field office, which coordinates the three-state region, announced plans to form a new resource management plan in July 2013 and held a series of meetings throughout the region before closing a public commenting period on Jan. 31. Frustration has simmered in parts North Texas for months, but state officials have only recently picked up on it. Along with Abbott, state Sen. Craig Estes, R-Wichita Falls, and Tommy Merritt, a former state representative and current GOP candidate for agriculture commissioner, are among those who have questioned the agency's plan in recent weeks. In a statement released Tuesday, Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst called on Abbott to file suit over the issue.

"This issue is of significant importance to the State of Texas and its private property owners," Abbott wrote.

McGuire said the agency is simply carrying out its responsibility to manage land that courts long ago said belongs to the federal government. The BLM will soon release a thorough response to the questions flooding its offices, he added.

Last year, Gov. Rick Perry assembled [a five-person Red River Boundary Commission](#), which is still meeting. But its task is to address a separate set of issues addressing the border along Lake Texoma. That episode involves a water pump, zebra mussel invasion and a 74-year-old map that might be lost forever.

<http://www.texastribune.org/2014/04/22/abbott-seeks-info-potential-seizure-texas-land/>



(Scott Sommerdorf | The Salt Lake Tribune) Utah Speaker of the House Becky Lockhart, right, and other western lawmakers speak about their private conversations on transferring federal land to the states, Friday, April 18, 2014. From left to right: House Speaker Mark Blasdel of Montana, Utah state Rep. Ken Ivory, Montana Sen. Jennifer Fielder, Idaho House Speaker Scott Bedke, and Lockhart.

Western lawmakers gather in Utah to talk federal land takeover

'It's time' » Lawmakers from 9 states gather in Utah, discuss ways to take control of federal lands.

By Kristen Moulton

| The Salt Lake Tribune

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It's time for Western states to take control of federal lands within their borders, lawmakers and county commissioners from Western states said at Utah's Capitol on Friday.

More than 50 political leaders from nine states convened for the first time to talk about their joint goal: wresting control of oil-, timber -and mineral-rich lands away from the feds.

"It's simply time," said Rep. Ken Ivory, R-West Jordan, who organized the Legislative Summit on the Transfer for Public Lands along with Montana state Sen. Jennifer Fielder. "The urgency is now."

Utah House Speaker Becky Lockhart, R-Provo, was flanked by a dozen participants, including her counterparts from Idaho and Montana, during a press conference after the daylong closed-door summit. U.S. Sen. Mike Lee addressed the group over lunch, Ivory said. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington also were represented.

The summit was in the works before this month's tense standoff between Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy and the Bureau of Land Management over cattle grazing, Lockhart said.

"What's happened in Nevada is really just a symptom of a much larger problem," Lockhart said.

Fielder, who described herself as "just a person who lives in the woods," said federal land management is hamstrung by bad policies, politicized science and severe federal budget cuts.

"Those of us who live in the rural areas know how to take care of lands," Fielder said, who lives in the northwestern Montana town of Thompson Falls.

"We have to start managing these lands. It's the right thing to do for our people, for our environment, for our economy and for our freedoms," Fielder said.

Idaho Speaker of the House Scott Bedke said Idaho forests and rangeland managed by the state have suffered less damage and watershed degradation from wildfire than have lands managed by federal agencies.

"It's time the states in the West come of age," Bedke said. "We're every bit as capable of managing the lands in our boundaries as the states east of Colorado."

Ivory said the issue is of interest to urban as well as rural lawmakers, in part because they see oilfields and other resources that could be developed to create jobs and fund education.

Moreover, the federal government's debt threatens both its management of vast tracts of the West as well as its ability to come through with payments in lieu of taxes to the states, he said. Utah gets 32 percent of its revenue from the federal government, much of it unrelated to public lands.

"If we don't stand up and act, seeing that trajectory of what's coming ... those problems are going to get bigger," Ivory said.

He was the sponsor two years ago of legislation, signed by Gov. Gary Herbert, that demands the federal government relinquish title to federal lands in Utah. The lawmakers and governor said they were only asking the federal government to make good on promises made in the 1894 Enabling Act for Utah to become a state.

The intent was never to take over national parks and wilderness created by an act of Congress Lockhart said. "We are not interested in having control of every acre," she said. "There are lands that are off the table that rightly have been designated by the federal government."

A study is underway at the University of Utah to analyze how Utah could manage the land now in federal control. That was called for in HB142, passed by the 2013 Utah Legislature.

None of the other Western states has gone as far as Utah, demanding Congress turn over federal lands. But five have task forces or other analyses underway to get a handle on the costs and benefits, Fielder said.

"Utah has been way ahead on this," Fielder said.

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<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/politics/57836973-90/utah-lands-lawmakers-federal.html.csp>



MY SOUL BELONGS
TO GOD
BUT
MY
BELONGS TO
DEFEAT

Can Southern Culture Survive?

In the early fall, a member of our vast editorial staff took a vacation on South Carolina's coast, on one of the sea islands near Beaufort. Travelling to gracious Savannah, then surveying the ruins of Sheldon Church in South Carolina that was burned first by the British and then by the Yankees, walking down Meeting Street surrounded by sumptuous, elegant Charleston's magnificent churches and mansions, hiking the battlefields at Kings Mountain and Cowpens where Southern men (mostly Tennesseans) won the Revolution, passing through the Museum of Early Southern Design Art at Old Salem, North Carolina, and driving through the countryside of Virginia, the astonishing grace and accomplishment of Southern culture surrounded him, but left a hushed question behind.

Is it clean gone forever? Has Southern culture, even the unique folkways and customs of Southerners high and low, disappeared? Or does Southern culture yet live?

Much of it has been replaced with bogus government culture. In every hamlet and county, the Yankee empire has planted "Arts Councils," which have as much to do with cultivating art as those high-school condom giveaways have to do with cultivating chastity. Government money always decapitalizes the recipient; government help always achieves a result opposite to the one claimed. Government "help" for

agriculture has driven farmers off the land, decimated rural culture, and is even now driving the last of the tobacco farmers off the land. In the same way, government art subsidies do not build but destroy Southern culture, replacing our native culture with something shallow and alien. They work exactly as their purveyors intend them to work.

Southerners tend to think of their culture as distinguished primarily by manners, the gracious way we (are supposed to) behave toward each other. But history shows that Southerners have from the very beginning been a people who did all things well, even elegantly.

For the South, the word “culture” brings first to mind Southern literature, from William Gilmore Simms to William Faulkner and Flannery O’Connor. Next music springs to mind. Yet an automobile trip through the South will not be long stretched out before the eyes discover astonishing architectural treasures, and I don’t mean those hideous metastasized warehouse-churches foisted by crazed architects on tasteless church deacons. Dig further and you will find Southern painters, silversmiths, cabinetmakers, quiltmakers, and artisans of every breed and calling. For instance, how many silversmiths were in Tennessee before the War? Dozens, several in every large city. How many are there today? I don’t know of one, but that’s all right. Silversmiths alone don’t make a culture – an appreciative audience is necessary first. Build the audience, and the silversmiths will come.

That’s my great concern: is the cultural audience still in the South? Does Southern culture yet live? Have we given up treading water, fighting to keep Southern culture alive, and resigned ourselves to drowning in the tide of American mediocrity?

Ahh, I can’t speak for the whole South, but I can speak for my little plot in Tennessee. Where these Southerners stand, the South lives and will live, and Southern culture will survive.

Southern culture doesn’t live in the jails of museums, opera halls, ballet stages, or art galleries. It’s too delicate for that. It can only survive in the hearts and minds and daily acts of the Southern people. To imprison it in those alien places would kill it forever.

Maybe your artistry only shows up with a dog and a gun in a canebrake, or maybe it blossoms in your holy kitchen. Maybe it appears in the infinitesimal stitches of the quilts you made for your grandchildren. Or in the hoof rasps you hammered into tomahawks over a smoking forge. Maybe Southern culture still lives in the perfect jar of pickles, or in a ham the likes of which this world has never thrown a tongue over, or in a garden where the rows are so straight that a weed wouldn’t have the nerve to take root, or in the mysterious dance of pointer and quail and Tennessee walker.

Maybe Southern art is in that magical run on banjo, guitar, or piano, in a child’s first crayon drawings, in the stories that pour out of old men like springs out of caves.

Living well is not only the best revenge, it also mothers the best art. When our everyday and necessary tasks arise deliberately from praise and thanksgiving, we offer back to God a dance of joy that not even angels can share.

And that is culture indeed.

~ Franklin Sanders, The Free Magnolia ~

<http://freemagnolia.org/>

Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Color Guard Prayer



It is the desire of the Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp to emulate the virtues of our Confederate ancestors, including their strong Christian faith. We express our thanks to the Lord for our many blessings by reciting the Color Guard Prayer, written by Cmdr. John Sawyer, just before each event. The Color Guard Prayer is listed below for those who wish to read it or share it with other Confederate Color Guards.

Color Guard Prayer

Thank you Father for your favor and grace. You have drawn your people to give of their time and talents for Your works and in defense of our ancestor's righteous cause. How grateful we are to You and to them! Pour out your blessings upon us as we gather upon the fields of battle, under the banners of our love and labor, in Jesus' name we pray.

New York Law Professor looks at Secession



INFOWARS LIVE



Click [here](#) to view.

Crimean Secession Constitutionally Viable

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZhbLGhXXJw>

Published on Apr 3, 2014

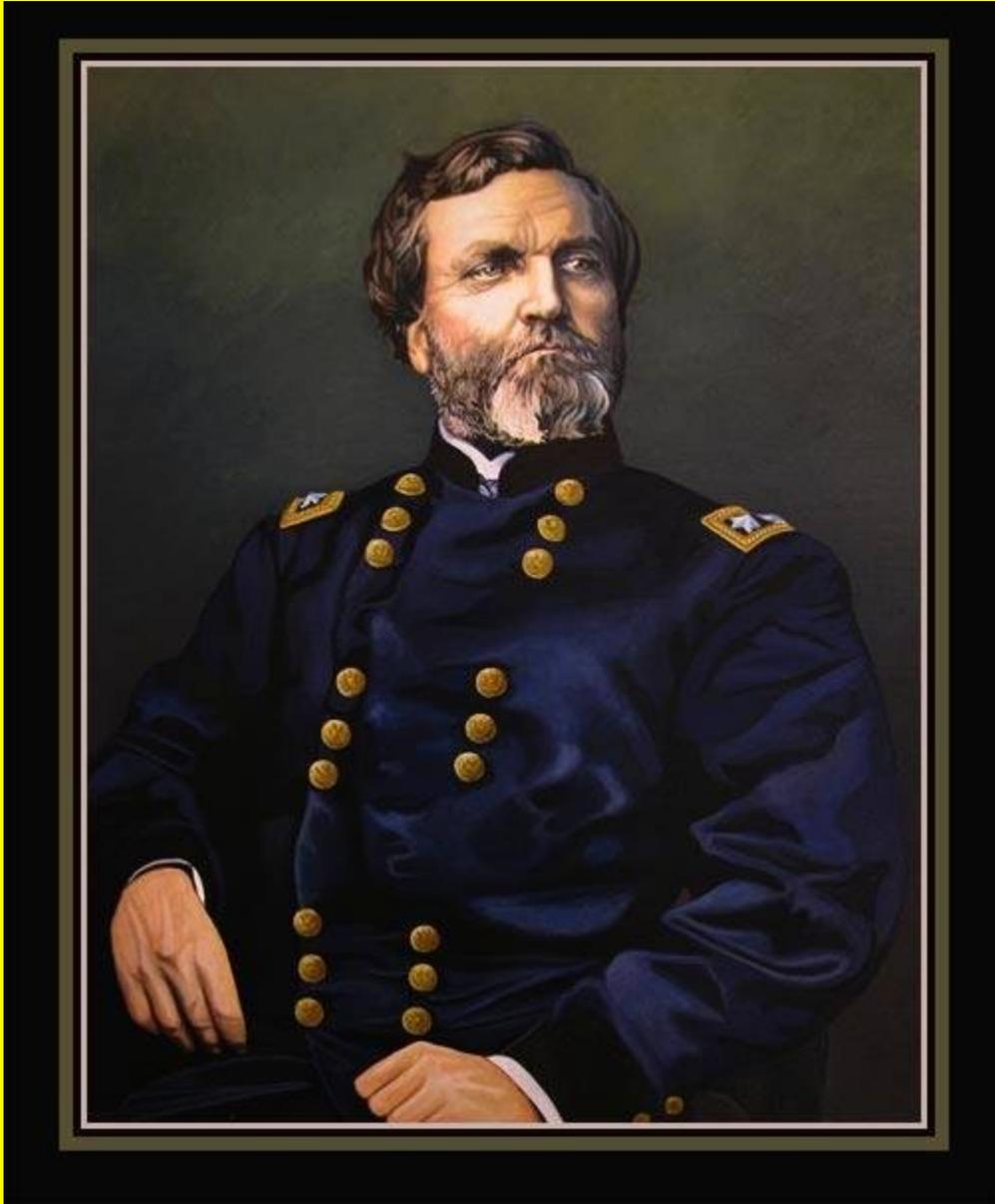
Alex is joined by New York Law School professor Robert Blecker, an expert on constitutional law who reveals the **history of secession in the U.S.** and how it ties into the current situation in Crimea.



This is one of the last photographs of Jefferson Davis. He was photographed sitting on the porch of the Library Pavilion -- a cottage adjacent to the main house -- at Beauvoir, in the late 1880s. Davis had previously written his two volumes of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" (published in 1881) in this cottage. The Library Pavilion was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina, and a reproduction of the cottage has since been constructed.

WAR CRIMINAL PROFILES

Every Yankee whines about how Lee and Jackson were "traitors" for resigning their duties in the U.S. Army, but no one bats an eye at Thomas for betraying his state, family, neighbors, and benefactors. As one famous quote put it, "You're only a traitor if you lose!"



General Thomas the traitor from Virginia...when he died not one of his family members attended his funeral...

Via Valerie Protopapas

Interesting tidbits on Thomas: after the surrender at Appomattox, the General had a wagon filled with food and supplies sent to his sisters, two older spinster ladies. This was delivered with much fanfare by one of Thomas' underlings. The ladies refused the "gift" and told the astonished Yankee that they had no brother, he had died when he abandoned his home state. However, they did repent somewhat of their treatment of their only brother and sent acorns from the beautiful oaks in front of the General's home to be planted at his gravesite. None of them ever came up.

Thomas, like Cooke and other "Southerners" who stayed with the Union soon found themselves ignored and passed over by the Yankee military so much of what they actually accomplished was credited to other less effective "Northern" officers and they became historically irrelevant.

Harpers Ferry

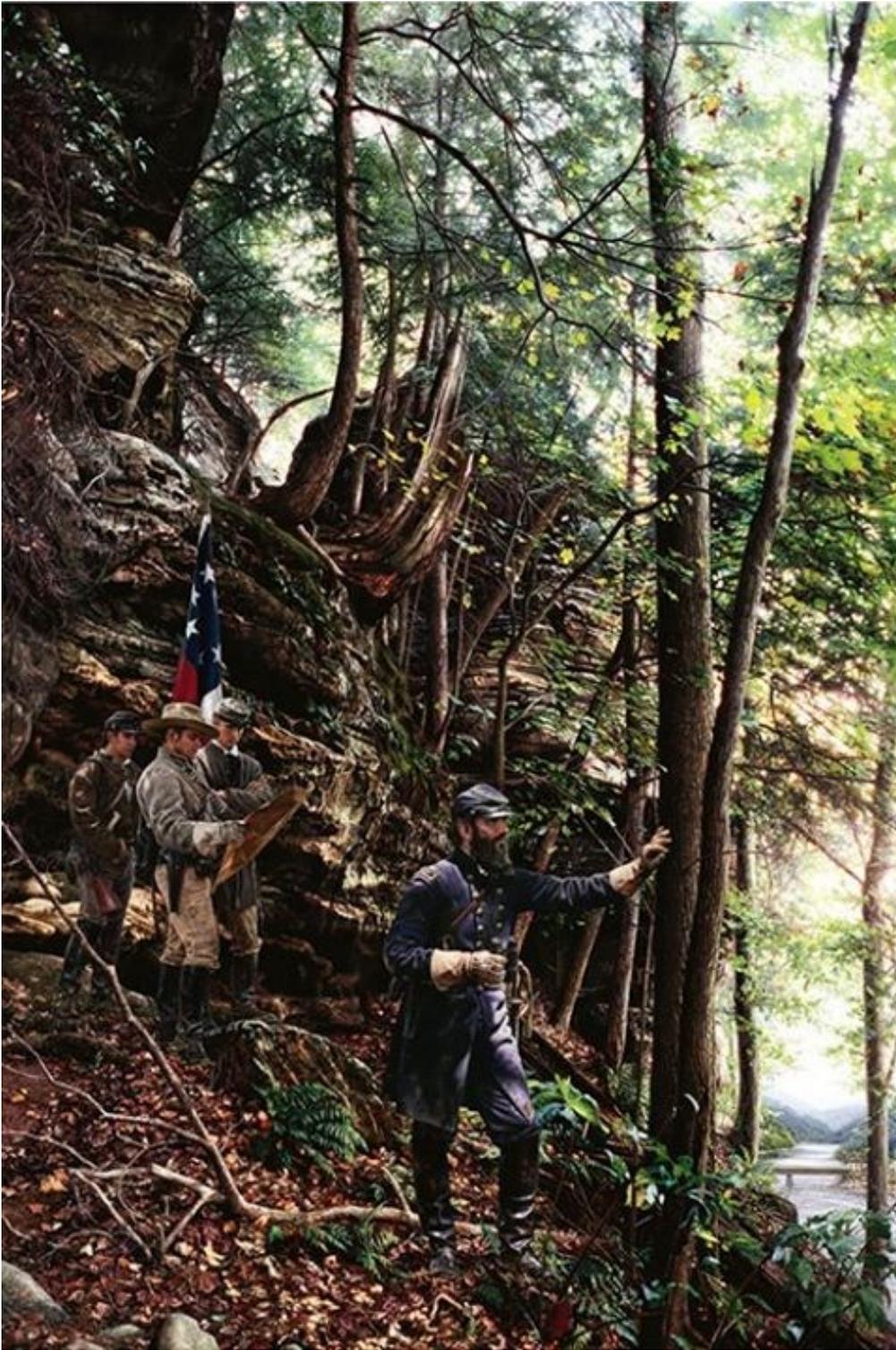
As the thundering clouds of war began to gather across the tranquil countryside of Northern Virginia, a professor from the Virginia Military Institute was given the assignment by General Robert E. Lee to secure the town of Harpers Ferry and organize Confederate soldiers gathering in the area. Harpers Ferry was a key railroad link to Washington and produced thousands of rifles from its armory.

Wearing his old Blue VMI uniform, Colonel Jackson reconnoitered the mountainous heights surrounding the town in an effort to discover whether it was practicable to defend the location. In a letter to General Lee dated May 7, 1861 stressing the strategic importance of Harpers Ferry, Jackson used the information gathered in his reconnaissance to request a number of field pieces of artillery and as many troops as could be spared for the defense of the area.

Jackson's reconnaissance also helped him come to the conclusion that it was logistically impossible to defend the town as artillery could be placed on the heights above the city and easily rain

down deadly fire on the helpless occupants. Being an artillery veteran of the Mexican War and professor at VMI teaching artillery tactics, Jackson now knew where to place his artillery if the time came that he would have to recapture the town. Below the cliffs of Loudoun Heights rested homes, buildings, and the firehouse where John Brown was captured. Spanning across the Shenandoah River was the covered wagon bridge that Jackson would blow up on June 14th as his troops systematically destroyed the lower part of the beautiful town to head for better ground to make a stand.

But Jackson would return in September 1862 and capture a 12,500 man Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry by a "great circle of artillery". It would be the largest surrender of Federal troops in the Civil War. Also captured was a tremendous amount of supplies, 73 artillery pieces and 12,000 rifles, enough to equip a full army corps. Jackson's letter to General Lee had been right, Harpers Ferry was of great strategic importance.



John & George Gibson: Wooden Buttons for the Richmond Depot

In the study of Civil War equipment, survivability sometimes determines how common certain items are believed to have been. For example, for a long time Confederate belt buckles were classified based on the types recognized as such by their finders. Literature on the subject therefore focused entirely on brass plate and frame buckles, items with monetary value coveted by relic hunters. Records and photographs, however, clearly show the commonality of simple roller buckles in addition to these types; buckles that when found today are little more than rusted iron worth a few dollars at best, and seldom recognized for what they are. Have buttons been subject to similar bias, obscuring the commonality of certain types?

The Richmond furniture and carpentry firm of John & George Gibson did substantial business with the Confederate government throughout the war. The company produced furnishings for the offices of the Quartermaster's Department, planking for the defensive batteries around Richmond, hospital beds, coffins, carbine stocks, and barrack buildings, among other things. In the fall of 1862 they approached the government with a new proposal: John & George Gibson would provide the Quartermaster's Department with wooden buttons for uniforms. Such buttons would mean a substantial savings to the government over the manufacture and importation of metal buttons. Their proposal was accepted, and on October 17, 1862, a contract was signed between the Gibsons and Maj. Waller of the Richmond Clothing Depot, promising delivery of 6,000 gross (1 gross = 12 dozen = 144) wooden buttons, to be delivered before January 20, 1863.¹

These buttons would be produced in three sizes: large (also referred to as "coat size"), medium (also referred to as "pant size"), and small (also referred to as "shirt size").

The contract was clearly filled to the government's satisfaction, because a second contract was signed on March 2, 1863 for the manufacture of 20,000 gross buttons. This was followed by a third for 10,000 gross on June 19th, and on December 11, 1863 by a fourth and perhaps final contract for another 50,000 gross buttons. The last recorded delivery of buttons was on January 21, 1865. This may indicate that a fifth contract was agreed upon, or it may be that the fourth contract was so large that it took more than a year to fulfill. Adding up the number of buttons delivered under the four extant contracts yields some staggering numbers. In the approximately two years' worth of deliveries covered by the contracts, the following amount of buttons were supplied:

Large (coat) size: 27,000 gross = 3,888,000 buttons
Medium (pant) size: 29,500 gross = 4,248,000 buttons
Small (shirt) size: 29,500 gross = 4,248,000 buttons

In theory, that is enough coat buttons for more than 353,000 Richmond Depot jackets, at 11 buttons per jacket. It is enough pant buttons for more than 386,000 pairs of pants, at 11 buttons per pair. And it is enough shirt buttons for a much larger number of shirts and drawers, which required fewer buttons.

According to Maj. Waller's April 1863 projections ([described elsewhere on this site](#)), the Richmond Depot was set to produce approximately 210,000 jackets and 270,000 pairs of pants in the coming year. That means that over the period of the contracts, from the end of 1862 to the start of 1865, the Depot may have produced about 420,000 jackets and 540,000 pairs of pants. This is a very rough estimate based on limited evidence, but may be supported by the surviving statement showing that Lee's army was issued about 104,000 jackets and 170,000 pairs of pants over a seven month period in 1864-65.² The implication of this is that the Depot received enough wooden Gibson buttons to outfit most of its garments. It is possible some were dispatched to other depots, or used on the shelter halves the Depot apparently began to produce in the closing months of the war, but the bulk must have been used for their intended purpose.

Now that we have the evidence that John & George Gibson supplied the Richmond Depot with a massive quantity of buttons, can we identify these buttons in photographs and on original garments?



The details above show a Confederate who fell on the Rose Farm at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. Several of the men in this group of bodies have what appear to be recessed-center wooden buttons on both the front and shoulder tabs of their Richmond Depot pattern jackets. Note that these buttons appear somewhat smaller and flatter than the deep, two-hole wooden buttons seen on some Deep South uniforms.



This photo shows Pvt. James B. Wooten of the 27th North Carolina Infantry, sometime near the end of 1863. Note the strong similarity in both size and shape between his buttons and those of the fallen Confederate in the previous images.

On a side note, Wooten's jacket is believed to be part of a batch of blue-gray English kersey uniforms received by his regiment around the time the photo was taken. The shade and texture of the material bears a striking resemblance to the jacket of the dead soldier above. Are the jackets of the Rose Farm dead of the same material?³

(Mast, *State Troops and Volunteers*)



Pvt. John Gray of the 12th Virginia Infantry was captured at Boydton Plank Road outside Petersburg in October 1864, and had his photo taken afterward by the Army Medical Museum to document treatment of his foot wound. His Richmond Depot jacket appears to have the same style and size of recessed-center wooden buttons.⁴

(National Museum of Health & Medicine)



(Author photo)

The Richmond Depot jacket of Pvt. William Pilcher of the Otey Battery, on display at the National Park Visitor Center at Appomattox Court House. According to the Park Service this jacket of English kersey was issued to Pilcher in early 1865. The jacket retains its original nine recessed-center, four-hole wooden buttons. They appear identical to those in the period photographs.⁵



(Author photo)

The buttons on the Pilcher jacket measure approximately 3/4" in diameter. In some cases the four holes in each button are imperfectly centered.



Finding photographic evidence for the smaller Gibson buttons is more difficult, but this fallen Confederate soldier at Petersburg in April, 1865 appears to have the slightly smaller pant size buttons on his trousers. The button fastening his drawers may be of the same type.

(Library of Congress)

The consistent appearance of this relatively small, recessed-center wooden button in photographs dating from 1863 to the end of the war, combined with the massive numbers of buttons supplied by the company during the same time frame, makes it highly likely that this style of button is the one manufactured by John & George Gibson of Richmond. It is not the purpose of this study to propose that the majority of Richmond produced garments in this period featured these buttons, even though the numbers show that this should have been possible. There is ample photographic and material evidence to suggest that metal buttons remained very common, but we must consider the likelihood that wooden buttons were far more prevalent than previously assumed.

Update 1/5/2012:

Jon Bocek has shared a number of additional photos of men wearing jackets with the suspected Gibson buttons, as well as images of surviving examples of the button in the collection of the Museum of the Confederacy. Surviving items bearing these buttons include a Richmond Depot jacket (on the shoulder tabs) and the shelter half of Alfred May, 61st N.C. Infantry. It is clear now that the buttons on the Pilcher jacket, discussed above, do not match the buttons described in the rest of the article, or the additional examples shared. They are too flat. However, they do match the pant buttons in the photo of the fallen Confederate at Petersburg above, and they match a few original examples, not attached to garments, in the collection of the Museum of the Confederacy. The Pilcher jacket buttons might be the Gibson pant-size buttons, or they may be the product of a smaller contractor. Regardless, the deeper-profiled four-hole buttons seen on the jackets of soldiers in the article above are by far the most common type seen, and as no other contractor delivered wooden buttons on the scale of Gibson, the connection remains sound.

Missouri Boot and Shoe of Neosho, Missouri is now offering reproductions of both the common Gibson four-hole button and the flatter variant seen on the Pilcher jacket.



This fallen Confederate of Benning's or Law's Brigades, photographed near Devil's Den at Gettysburg, wears pants bearing what appear to be more examples of the probable Gibson button, including what could be an example of the elusive "shirt size" button on the fly.

Notes

1. Gibson, John and Geo, *M346: Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, 1861-1865*, Record Group 109, National Archives and Records Administration, on Fold3, (accessed 8 May, 2012).
2. Leslie D. Jensen, "A Survey of Confederate Central Government Issue Jackets, Part 1," *Military Collector and Historian*, Vol. XLI, No. 4,(1989).
3. Andrew Turner, "English Cloth on Cooke's Foot Cavalry: English Uniforms and the 27th NCT," *The Liberty Rifles* <http://www.libertyrifles.org/research/englishcloth.html> (accessed May 12, 2012).
4. Domenick A. Serrano, *Still More Confederate Faces* (Bayside: Metropolitan Company,1992): 181.
5. National Park Service text accompanying the William Pilcher jacket, National Park Visitor Center, Appomattox Court House.

Photo Credits

- Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. Online image. 10 May 2012.
- Greg Mast, *State Troops and Volunteers: A Photographic Record of North Carolina's Civil War Soldiers* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1995): 174.

Otis Historical Archives, National Museum of Health and Medicine. Online image. *Flickr*. 10 May 2012.

<http://www.blueandgraymarching.com/articles/john-george-gibson-wooden-b.html>

Defending the Heritage



“The Confederates at Appomattox Courthouse who clung to those pieces of battered bunting knew they would never again wave as martial ensigns above embattled hosts; but they wanted to keep them... They loved those flags, and will love them forever, as mementos of the unparalleled struggle. They cherish them because they represent the consecration and courage not only of Lee’s army, but of all the Southern armies, because they symbolize the bloodshed and glory of nearly 1000 battles.”

General John B. Gordon



ISR

International Socialist Review



By [Donny Schraffenberger](#) [Issue #80](#):

Karl Marx and the American Civil War

NOTE: This is the true communist perspective of one of their own: Abraham Lincoln as they claim him.-BELO ED.

THE CIVIL War is the defining event in the history of the United States, yet also the most misunderstood. More books are written on this war than on any period of US history, yet for all the words poured across the pages, the real cause of the war—slavery—is usually missed or obscured. Rather, there are tales of chivalrous Confederate generals heroically leading charges, drunken Union generals butchering their men in horrible frontal assaults, brothers fighting brothers in a pointless war that ravaged the land and wounded a people. Was the Civil War just a tragic mistake? A war like any other imperialist war the United States ruling class has its soldiers fighting in today? While some answer these questions with a yes, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels would have been taken aback. They would have resoundingly answered “no.” The Civil War, they believed, was not just another horrible atrocity, but rather a revolution that ended slavery and destroyed the slave-owners’ power as a class.

Marx and Engels saw the events leading to the Civil War as momentous. In a January 1861 letter to Engels, written after the election of Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln, but before his inauguration, Marx wrote, “In my opinion, the biggest things that are happening in the world today are on the one hand the movement of the slaves in America started by the death of John Brown, and on the other the movement of the serfs in Russia.”¹

During the war, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels contributed dozens of insightful articles for the *New York Tribune* and, later, for the Viennese *Die Presse* on political and military issues. Engels specialized on the military strategy of the Lincoln administration and that of the Confederate Jefferson Davis rebel government. Karl Marx had a more sweeping look at the conflict, from the economic development of the nation to the actions of the political and military leaders. Overall, Marx had a better grasp on the whole war. Both men saw the war as an extension of the American Revolution of 1776. Marx and Engels argued that Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation and the North’s arming of Black soldiers transformed the Civil War from a purely constitutional war to preserve the country with slavery intact, into a revolutionary war. They did not characterize the Civil War as a socialist revolutionary war, but they believed that it advanced the cause of all workers, both white and Black, by destroying chattel slavery. The revolution armed former slaves, destroyed the horrendous institution of slavery without compensation to the slave-owners, and opened the way for a struggle between the working class and the capitalist class. As a result, our next revolution in this country will be a working-class revolution.

During the American Civil War, Marx and Engels resided in England, having fled their German homeland following the failed 1848 democratic revolutions in Europe. Marx wrote for two newspapers, the *New York Daily Tribune* and the Viennese *Die Presse*, with Engels also contributing under Marx’s name. Marx began writing for the *Tribune* in 1852, publishing 350 articles, with Engels supplying another 125, and their jointly writing twelve, until the paper terminated Marx’s employment in 1862. As the European correspondent for the paper, Marx wrote on diverse topics from Tory election corruption to the increase of mental illness in Great Britain. Meanwhile, he was conducting his research for *Capital*. Due to the increased Civil War coverage, the *Tribune* pruned its European contributors to Karl Marx alone, until firing him in March 1862.

Marx was understandably upset to receive his walking papers as he relied on the income from the *Tribune* to pay his bills. In 1861, he started writing for *Die Presse*. He signed a total of 52 articles, one written by Engels and two jointly written. In late 1862, he stopped writing for the paper, upset at the fact that many of his articles never made it to print. The paper paid him only for articles published.² Marx’s rocky relations with the mainstream newspapers were our loss.

His *Tribune* and *Die Presse* articles on the Civil War make for a fascinating read; the clarity of his insight holds up extremely well 150 years later.

Karl Marx viewed the war, not as Southern apologists saw it (“a war of Northern aggression”), but rather one of Southern aggression through which the planter class hoped to preserve its political dominance. Until the election of Lincoln in 1860, the vast majority of United States presidents were either slave-owners or pro-slavery. And the slave-owners dominated the Congress and Supreme Court as well. By the mid-nineteenth century, immigration from Europe had swelled the Northern population, potentially delivering the North far more representatives in Congress. This threatened the South’s overrepresentation in Congress, based as it was on the US Constitution’s clause defining African Americans held in slavery as each three-fifths of a human being. This “compromise” allowed the slaveholding states more representation than should have been allowed in the House of Representatives, even though African Americans had no rights as citizens.

Many of the American revolutionaries of the eighteenth century wanted to contain slavery to the original thirteen states, and eventually to legislate it out of existence. The original Northern states allowed slavery, but over time the institution was outlawed. Slavery was forbidden in the Northwest Territory, the area today known as the Midwest. Most of the Constitution’s framers hoped that the institution of slavery would wither away in the South. But the Industrial Revolution in England, and the ever-expanding British textile industry, drove up demand for cotton. The Southern planters received a new lease on life. They began growing cotton for the emerging European textile market, which required more land, and more slaves to work the land. With their slave system thriving, the slave-owners wanted to ensure that this profitable enterprise would expand and prosper. The more farsighted plantation owners could foresee that an ever-expanding majority of Northern voters, irritated by slavery’s competition with “free labor,” would eventually outvote the pro-slavery South in a presidential election. To compensate for this loss of political power, the slave-owners had expanded into the new western territories, trying to establish them as slave states. These new slave states would guarantee the planters two senators each, which positioned the Senate to block any attack on their “peculiar institution.” Nevertheless, Northerners would have more votes in the House of Representatives, and pro-slavery forces recognized this dilemma. Consequently, the South’s power was focused on the less-democratic US Senate, where each state, no matter how small its population, received the same representation. This battle between free state Northerners and pro-slavery Southerners would erupt into civil war in 1850s Kansas as people from both regions rushed into the territory.

Karl Marx recognized that the core reason for the war was chattel slavery, an economic system in which people are kept in bondage and not compensated for their labor. As today, apologists for the secession of the Southern states argued that other issues, such as state’s rights or tariffs, rather than slavery, explained the insurrection. Marx shattered these arguments in his October 20, 1861, *Die Presse* article, “The North American Civil War.” He took Alexander Stephens, the vice president of the Confederacy, at his word when Stephens proclaimed what Southern secession was really all about. Wrote Marx:

The question of the principle of the American Civil War is answered by the battle slogan with which the South broke the peace. Stephens...declared in the secession Congress, that what essentially distinguished the Constitution hatched at Montgomery from the Constitution of the Washingtons and Jeffersons was that for now for the first time slavery was recognized as institution for good in itself, and as the foundation of the whole state edifice, whereas the revolutionary fathers, men steeped in the prejudices of the eighteenth century, had treated slavery as an evil imported from England and to be eliminated in the course of time.³

Marx continued:

The cultivation of the Southern export articles, cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc., carried on by slaves, is only remunerative as long as it is conducted with large gangs of slaves, on a mass scale and on wide expanses of a naturally fertile soil, which requires only simple labor. Intensive cultivation, which depends less on fertility of the soil than on investment of capital, intelligence and energy of labor, is contrary to the nature of slavery.⁴

Marx demonstrated that the soil of the Old South was exhausted. In those areas slaves' family members were sold to the more fertile regions of the Deep South and Southwest. Owners of exhausted land, which was no longer adequate for growing crops, became sellers of African-American slaves to new areas that were under cultivation. The dynamics of the plantation system, using large-scale slave labor and exhausting the soil, required expansion of the system if it was to remain sustainable. The acquisition of new territories, through war with Mexico in the 1840s and the conquest of the remaining Native American land corresponded exactly with pro-slavery interests. Southerners, not content with westward expansion, even attempted to take over sections of Central America. Some even had eyes on South America. The slave system was competing with the expansion of the free labor system for control of the territories. Northern farmers, producing for a market with their own labor, wanted to recreate the economic conditions in the free states they recently left. The two systems could not live side by side forever.

If slavery were contained in the existing slave states, it would go into economic decline. Slave-owners would fall behind in political power to the emerging Northern capitalists, and this would cause a rift between the slaveholders and the poor whites who would no longer have the chance of becoming masters themselves. Containing slavery would jeopardize the compatible relationship of the ruling slaveholder class and the poor whites. In a brilliant passage describing this process, Marx wrote:

[T]he number of actual slaveholders in the South of the Union does not amount to more than 300,000, a narrow oligarchy that is confronted with many millions of so-called poor whites, whose numbers have been constantly growing through concentration of landed property and whose condition is only to be compared with that of the Roman plebeians in the period of Rome's extreme decline. Only by acquisition and the prospect of acquisition of new Territories, as well as by filibustering expeditions [i.e. conquests of other lands, such as in Central America—ISR], is it possible to square the interests of these "poor whites" with those of the slaveholders, to give their restless thirst for action a harmless direction and to tame them with the prospect of one day becoming slaveholders themselves.

A strict confinement of slavery within its old terrain, therefore, was bound according to economic law to lead to its gradual extinction, in the political sphere to annihilate the hegemony that the slave states exercised through the Senate, and finally to expose the slaveholding oligarchy within its own states to threatening perils from the "poor whites." In accordance with the principle that any further extension of slave Territories was to be prohibited by law, the Republicans therefore attacked the rule of the slaveholders at its root. The Republican election victory was accordingly bound to lead to open struggle between North and South. And this election victory, as already mentioned, was itself conditioned by the split in the Democratic camp.⁵

Not all whites in the slave states of the Confederacy wanted to secede. Many wanted to stay in the Union. However, the vast majority of poor whites weren't abolitionists. They didn't thrive economically because Blacks were enslaved. Slavery actually hindered their economic development. Even though slavery was against their own class interests, poor whites continued to support the slave system on the hope that some day, as Marx noted, they would become slaveholders themselves. They recognized that despite their poverty and lack of education, they, at least, were not slaves. Marx differentiated between the border states and the rest of the South. He argued that in the border states, free labor and slavery were still battling for ultimate control. Whites in these slave states realized that they had an interest in abolishing slavery.

Britain and the Civil War

Another class of white men, the textile capitalists of Britain, wanted their government to intervene on the side of the Confederacy. Confederate leaders, hoping to pressure the big European powers to recognize their rebellion, stopped shipment of cotton overseas when the war broke out. Later on, a Union blockade of the South would also hinder cotton moving across the Atlantic. In the geopolitics of the day, Britain and France were the dominant powers in the mid-nineteenth century. Both governments wanted to weaken the United States, even to see it broken in two. Taking advantage of the war in the United States, France invaded and occupied Mexico in 1862 in an attempt to expand its influence in the Americas.

Southern military and political strategy was tied to winning recognition from the European powers, especially from Britain and France. British arms manufacturers profited from the war by selling arms not only to Lincoln's government, but also to the Confederates. British shipbuilding companies supplied the Confederate navy with military vessels that lacked only cannon, which could be purchased later.

The Lincoln administration not only had to deal with a hostile South, but it also had to contend with a possible intervention by the European powers of France and Britain. These two powers broke bones and left corpses in their wake with their pillage of Africa, Asia, and everywhere lands and seas could be exploited for the benefit of their ruling classes. The Northern states were an upcoming potential rival to these two powers. Thus, a weakened United States would fit nicely into the carving up of the world. The Jefferson Davis administration, recognizing the common cause of their rebellion with the leaders of France and Britain, attempted to send representatives to those countries to win recognition of the Confederate States of America as the sole legitimate government of the South.

In the fall of 1861, the Union warship San Jacinto searched an English mail ship, the HMS Trent. Confederate representatives Mason and Slidell were on board the British vessel. The San Jacinto's Captain Wilkes arrested the two Confederate agents. When word reached the shores of Britain, capitalist reactionaries were livid. That a US ship would challenge the supremacy of the British on the high seas was a cause for war.

In a November 28, 1861, article entitled "The Trent Case," Marx writes of the wild mood sweeping Britain.

The wildest rumors circulated in London. The American Ambassador Adams was said to be given his passports, an embargo to have been imposed on all American ships in the Thames, etc. At the same time a protest of the merchants was held at the Stock Exchange in Liverpool, to demand measures from the British Government for the satisfaction of the violated honor of the British flag. Every sound-minded Englishman went to bed with the conviction that he would go to sleep in a state of peace but wake in a state of war.⁶

Sections of the British ruling class saw the Civil War as an opportunity. Marx quotes the *Economist's* pro-war position. "A war with America," says the *Economist*, a paper deeply in Palmerston's confidence, "must always be one of the most lamentable incidents in the history of England; but if it is to happen, the present is certainly the period at which it will do us the minimum of harm, and the only moment in our joint annals at which it would confer on us an incidental and partial compensation."⁷

At the same moment that the haughty gentlemen of the ruling class were shouting for war between sips of gin, British workers were standing firm against war with the United States. Karl Marx wrote in the February 1, 1862, *Tribune* that, "It ought never to be forgotten in the United States that at least the working classes of England, from the commencement to the determination of the difficulty, have never forsaken them. To them it was due that, despite the poisonous stimulants daily administered by a venal and reckless press, not one single public war meeting could be held in the United Kingdom during all the period that peace trembled in the balance."⁸

The British government sailed soldiers to Canada, providing a force that wasn't strong enough to pose a threat to the United States, but enough to give cheer to the Confederacy. Prime Minister Palmerston's government would not yet call for all out war. The Lincoln administration eventually defused the situation, ordering the release of the captured Confederate representatives Mason and Slidell.

Yet throughout 1862, the Confederate government attempted to entice Britain to recognize its legitimacy. By the end of the summer of 1862, after a string of Confederate victories in the Eastern Theater, Confederate General Robert E. Lee gambled that one more decisive victory, especially on Northern soil, would tip Britain and France completely over to the Confederate side. Meanwhile, in the Western Theater, the Confederate armies of Generals Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith moved into Kentucky from Tennessee and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati. The stakes were high in the fall of 1862. Would sections of the British ruling class prevail and win their government's recognition of the Confederacy—and perhaps support a military intervention against the United States—or would the British workers' movement, in solidarity with the Northern cause stop the reactionaries from having their way?

Confederate defeats at the Battles of Antietam in Maryland and of Perryville in Kentucky stopped the slave-owners' joint offensives. Still, the 1862 congressional elections went badly for the pro-war Republican Party. Conservative Democrats who supported peace with the South made gains. Yet as Marx later pointed out, Lincoln didn't concede to reaction, but instead went on the political offensive. He sacked the conservative Democratic General George McClellan for McClellan's refusal to pursue the defeated Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He also issued the Emancipation Proclamation, the greatest document in US history since the Declaration of Independence, according to Karl Marx's October 12, 1862, *Die Presse* article:

Lincoln's proclamation is even more important than the Maryland campaign. Lincoln is a sui generis figure in the annals of history. He has no initiative, no idealistic impetus, no cothurnus, no historical trappings. He gives his most important actions always the most commonplace form....His latest proclamation, which is drafted in the same style, the manifesto abolishing slavery, is the most important document in American history since the establishment of the Union, tantamount to the tearing up of the old American Constitution.

Nothing is simpler than to show that Lincoln's principal political actions contain much that is aesthetically repulsive, logically inadequate, farcical in form and politically, contradictory, as is done by, the English Pindars of slavery, the *Times*, the *Saturday Review* and *tutti quanti*. But Lincoln's place in the history of the United States and of mankind will, nevertheless, be next to that of Washington! Nowadays, when the insignificant struts about melodramatically on this side of the Atlantic, is it of no significance at all that the significant is clothed in everyday dress in the new world?

Lincoln is not the product of a popular revolution. This plebeian, who worked his way up from stone-breaker to Senator in Illinois, without intellectual brilliance, without a particularly outstanding character, without exceptional importance—an average person of good will, was placed at the top by the interplay of the forces of universal suffrage unaware of the great issues at stake. The new world has never achieved a greater triumph than by this demonstration that, given its political and social organization, ordinary people of good will can accomplish feats which only heroes could accomplish in the old world!⁹

As the war and revolution were drastically changing class relations in the United States, the war also had a major impact in the class war between the capitalists and the working class in Britain. Shortages of cotton from the South eventually caused a major crisis in British industry. Thousands of workers were thrown out of employment, or put on reduced hours. Yet while the textile bosses angled for armed intervention on the side of the slave-owners, the British working class stood in solidarity with the Union struggle. Marx and Engels were part of a movement against British intervention in the American Civil War. Marx, for example, spoke at a meeting of 3,000 trade unionists against intervention. The movement helped stop the British government from recognizing and fighting for the Confederacy.

Years later, John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, would confirm this. He wrote of the tumultuous beginning of the Civil War in his 1881 book, *The Outbreak of Rebellion*. Nicolay detailed the different response of the British working class to the war compared to the capitalist class. "And when the hour of distress and trial finally came to the industrial classes of England, the noble devotion of the Manchester cotton operatives to universal liberty put to shame and impotence the greedy cupidity of the cotton merchants of Liverpool."¹⁰ Similarly, Marx, in a leaflet supporting Polish independence, contrasted the German bourgeois liberals' betrayal of Poland with the English workers' support of the Northern war effort. Marx proclaimed: "The English working class has won immortal historical honor for itself by thwarting the repeated attempts of the ruling classes to intervene on behalf of the American slaveholders by its enthusiastic mass meetings, even though the prolongation of the American Civil War subjects a million English workers to the most fearful suffering and privations."¹¹

Marx and Engels backed the Republican Party and its candidate Lincoln. Although it's hard to fathom today, in 1860 the Republican Party had socialists, abolitionists, and other radicals in its membership. It was a new party that had emerged from the conflict in the Kansas territory prior to the Civil War. The Republican Party was perceived as a threat to the slave-owners and their allies. Abolitionists and other radicals debated joining the Republican Party. Could its leadership be trusted? Were the more prominent members of the party really serious in ending slavery? Many came to the conclusion that the party was at least moving, or could be moved, towards that end. European revolutionaries, political refugees from the failed 1848 revolutions, joined the Republican Party. These revolutionaries also took up arms and fought for the Union.

Revolutionaries such as former Prussian officer August Willich, Engels commander in 1849, exemplified this. Willich was also a leader of the Communist League with Karl Marx, until a falling out with Marx over Willich's idea of sending an armed force back into the German lands to restart the revolution. Marx argued that this wild plan would fail. Willich later gave up his scheme and moved to the United States. He eventually resided in the large German émigré community of Cincinnati, where he edited a radical newspaper. He would train the all-German Ninth Ohio Infantry regiment, whose volunteer soldiers had belonged to the radical Turnverein in Germany. Before the war, many members of the Ninth Ohio fought against the anti-immigrant chauvinism of the Know Nothing movement of the 1850s. They came to the conclusion that fighting for the Union was participating in a revolutionary war. Gustav Kammerling, a colonel in the Ninth, had been elected in 1848 as leader of a revolutionary militia. He also later fought alongside Engels and Willich in the Palatinate. The Ninth Ohio's regimental history, *Die Neuner*, contains many interesting anecdotes illustrating how the soldiers viewed the Civil War as a continuation of the 1848 Revolution. The Ninth and other German regiments would sing revolutionary songs into battle, demanded that they be allowed to speak in their native German, and also successfully fought against General Sherman's ban on alcohol. They got to keep their kegs of beer.

From restoration of the union to the abolition of slavery

The Lincoln administration did not set the destruction of slavery as a war aim at the outset of the Civil War. The majority of white Americans were not convinced of abolition in 1860. But the second American Revolution, the Civil War, would transform many indifferent or even pro-slavery whites into supporters of abolition. People's involvement in debates, joining and fighting in the Union army, and witnessing slaves and former slaves fight back, convinced many to become slavery's destroyers. But this process took the experience of the first years of the Civil War, when the policy of the Lincoln administration and some of its leading generals, like McClellan, was to restore the country as it was before secession, with slavery intact. Marx, writing about the 1860 election that brought Lincoln to the White House, stated that, "if Lincoln would have had Emancipation of the Slaves as his motto at that time, there can be no doubt that he would have been defeated."¹²

Marx's insight was different from that of many contemporary historians who seem awestruck by Lincoln's "perfect" political timing. To them, it is as if Lincoln could foresee the future and always knew when to apply the correct amount of steam or brakes on the fast running locomotive of the Civil War history. Of course, in 1860, Lincoln would never have been nominated if he were a radical abolitionist. He was chosen because he was a moderate in the Republican Party, acceptable to both the right and the left. If Lincoln and his cabinet weren't ready to destroy slavery in the first year of his administration, others were.

The resistance of slaves and former slaves mattered. Their running away, denying their labor to the Confederacy, helping the Union armies, and agitating to take up a rifled musket to bring down the slaveocracy convinced more and more Northerners of their cause for freedom. Abolitionists, both Black and white, organized meetings and demonstrations. Antislavery papers such as Frederick Douglass's *North Star* or William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* helped to sway public opinion. Soldiers debating the nature of war and slavery around the campfire also had its impact. The timidity of the conservative generals, and their unwillingness to bring the full resources of the Union army down upon the Confederacy, fueled the national debate. The old strategy of compromising to win over slavery supporters was no longer working. Which way forward?

The war was a product of a revolutionary process, and Lincoln had options. He could have made peace with the South, keeping slavery intact. He could have kept the war a constitutional one, but how long could the revolution be checked? Alongside people fighting for slavery's destruction were those in the North who sided with the South. Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had their share of Copperheads—Northerners with Confederate sympathies. In Southern Illinois, a region called Little Egypt, some reactionaries wanted to secede from Illinois and join the Confederacy. The reactionary elements wanted to preserve the old status quo. Soon, pressure built up on both sides of the slavery question. The old system could not hold. As Lincoln later said, he wasn't at the forefront of the revolutionary process—he was more a prisoner of events. Yet, he eventually moved in the revolutionary direction. He did not move as far as the most farsighted fighters for freedom, like the Black abolitionist and former slave Frederick Douglass rightfully wanted. But he moved far more than any president before or since.

As Marx noted in 1862,

At the present moment, when secession's stocks are rising, the spokesmen of the border states are making even greater claims. However, Lincoln's appeal to them, in which he threatens them with inundation by the Abolition party, shows that things are taking a revolutionary turn. Lincoln knows what Europe does not know, that it is by no means apathy or giving way under pressure of defeat that causes his demand for 300,000 recruits to meet with such a cold response. New England and the Northwest, which have provided the main body of the army, are determined to force on the government a revolutionary kind of warfare and to inscribe the battle-slogan of "Abolition of Slavery!" on the star-spangled banner. Lincoln yields only hesitantly and uneasily to this pressure from without, but he knows he cannot resist it for long. Hence his urgent appeal to the border states to renounce the institution of slavery voluntarily and under advantageous contractual conditions. He knows that only the continuance of slavery in the border states has so far left slavery untouched in the South and prohibited the North from applying its great radical remedy. He errs only if he imagines that the "loyal" slaveholders are to be moved by benevolent speeches and rational arguments. They will yield only to force.

So far, we have only witnessed the first act of the Civil War—the constitutional waging of war. The second act, the revolutionary waging of war, is at hand."¹³

Marx summarized the most important legislation that Congress enacted in its first session during the war. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, with monetary compensation for the former slaveholders. Slavery was "forever impossible" in US territories. Slavery would be abolished by stages in the new state of West Virginia. Slaves were freed as soon as they entered the lines of the Union armies in the conquered land of the Confederacy. Congress opened the Union army to Black men to fight in the field. The federal government recognized the independence of the republics of Haiti and Liberia. And finally, a treaty with Britain cemented the abolition of the slave trade.

Marx ended his August 9, 1862, *Die Presse* article with this prediction: "Thus no matter how the dice may fall in the fortunes of war, even now it can safely be said that Negro slavery will not long outlive the Civil War."¹⁴ Marx was confident that the revolutionary wave was leading to the destruction of slavery, even before Lincoln penned the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although Marx was more hopeful of the prospects of an eventual Union victory, Engels was not. The Civil War lasted four years, with a combined total of at least 620,000 dead from combat and disease. The first two years of the war did not go well for the Union in the Eastern Theater. On September 9, 1862, Engels, the specialist in military affairs, wrote to Marx that after the substantial Confederate victory at the Second Battle of Bull Run, the South was running roughshod over the Union. Engels ended his letter with a question: Did Marx still believe that the North would crush the Southern rebellion? Marx, while acknowledging that Engels knew a great deal more on the specific military matters, saw the war in a greater totality. Marx replied on September 10, 1862:

As regards the Yankees, I am assuredly still of my previous opinion that the North will finally prevail; certainly the Civil War may go through all sorts of episodes, even armistices, perhaps, and be long drawn out. The South would and could only conclude peace on condition that it received the border slave states. In this event California would also fall to it; the

Northwest would follow, and the entire Federation, with perhaps the exception of the New England states, would form a single country once more, this time under the acknowledged supremacy of the slaveholders. It would be the reconstruction of the United States on the basis demanded by the South. This, however, is impossible and will not happen.

The North can, for its part, only conclude peace if the Confederacy limits itself to the old slave states and those confined between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic. In this case the Confederacy would soon come to its blessed end. Intervening armistices, etc. on the basis of a status quo, could at most entail pauses in the prosecution of the war.

The manner in which the North wages war is only to be expected from a bourgeois republic, where fraud has so long reigned supreme. The South, an oligarchy, is better adapted thereto, particularly as it is an oligarchy where the whole of productive labor falls on the Negroes and the four millions of "white trash" are filibusterers by profession. All the same, I would wager my head that these boys come off second best, despite "Stonewall Jackson." To be sure, it is possible that it will come to a sort of revolution in the North itself first....

It seems to me that you let yourself be swayed a little too much by the military aspects of things.¹⁵

Although Marx was right about the outcome of the war, Engels actually had an excellent understanding of the military conflict. While living across the Atlantic Ocean in Manchester, Engels grasped the essential aspects of the conflict. He described the problem with the initial three-month enlistments in the Union army and the need to adequately train raw soldiers. He described the tactical aspects of the fighting, the long range of firefights, new types of cannon, the brand new ironclad ships. Engels studied the geography of the United States, the rail lines, the rivers, and the strategic ground.¹⁶ In March 1862 he grasped the essential strategy for Union victory—the winning strategy that Union General Ulysses S. Grant enacted two years later.

Cast a glance at the geographical shape of the secessionists' territory, with its long stretch of coast on the Atlantic Ocean and its long stretch of coast on the Gulf of Mexico. So long as the Confederates hold Kentucky and Tennessee, the whole formed a great compact mass. The loss of both these states drives an enormous wedge into their territory, separating the states on the North Atlantic Ocean from the States on the Gulf of Mexico. The direct route from Virginia and the two Carolinas to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and even, in part, to Alabama leads through Tennessee, which is now occupied by the Unionists. The sole route that, after the complete conquest of Tennessee by the Union, connects the two sections of the slave states goes through Georgia. This proves that Georgia is the key to the secessionists' territory. With the loss of Georgia the Confederacy would be cut in two sections, which would have lost all connections with one another...¹⁷

From the foregoing considerations it follows:

The Potomac is not the most important position in the war theatre. The seizure of Richmond and the advance of the Potomac army further South—difficult on account of the many rivers that cut across the line of march—could produce a tremendous moral effect. From a purely military standpoint, they would decide nothing.¹⁸

The successful implementation of the military strategy that Engels outlined in 1862 helped to turn the tide of the war. The fall of Atlanta in August 1864 ("Georgia is the key to the secessionists' territory") assured Abraham Lincoln's second term victory in November 1864 and began the endgame for the Confederacy.

On learning of Lincoln's reelection, the new International Workingmen's Association, the First International, wrote a congratulatory letter to Lincoln penned by Karl Marx. The concluding paragraphs summed up Marx's and Engels' position on the Civil War and its importance:

While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the Negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted it the highest prerogative of the white-skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were unable to attain the true freedom of labor, or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation; but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war.

The workingmen of Europe feel sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendancy for the middle class, so the American anti-slavery war will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead the country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world.¹⁹

Charles Francis Adams, son and grandson of two American presidents, and ambassador to Britain, responded to the International Workingmen's Association for the Lincoln administration, thanking it for their congratulatory address.

After Lincoln's assassination in April 1865, the loyal Tennessean Vice President Andrew Johnson, became President. The First International sent Johnson a condolence letter on the death of Abraham Lincoln, believing that Johnson would remain stern in carrying out Reconstruction. Marx thought Johnson would be a good successor for Lincoln. But Marx and Engels quickly realized that instead of enforcing justice for Blacks, including the right to vote, Johnson had a soft policy of reconciliation with former Confederate leaders and a hatred for African Americans.

With the destruction of slavery and the slaveocracy, the Northern capitalist class dominated the institutions of power. The last revolutionary acts of the US capitalist class would be incorporated in the Constitution with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. These amendments abolished slavery throughout the country with no compensation to the former slave-owners, and granted citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the United States, with the right to vote and hold public office. For a generation, African Americans fought to preserve the gains won in the Civil War and the post-war Reconstruction Era. Eventually white supremacists would win out in the South, yet they could never bring back slavery.

With slavery's defeat, the epochal struggle between capital and labor emerged into full view. Infamous capitalists of the Gilded Age started to amass their fortunes in the Civil War, and their wealth would grow tremendously in the following decades. Huge factories, employing thousands of workers, sprang up, as the United States began its climb to become the world's leading economic power. As Marx would famously write in first volume of *Capital*, "In the United States of America, every independent workers' movement was paralysed as long as slavery disfigured a part of the republic. Labor in white skin cannot emancipate itself where it is branded in black skin. However, a new life immediately arose after the death of slavery. The first fruit of the American Civil War was the eight hours' agitation."²⁰

Slavery was destroyed, the plantation owners crushed as a class, but the war against racism wasn't over. Blacks had armed themselves and fought their former masters on the battlefield. The Civil War destroyed slavery, but not racism and inequality. The coming war between labor and capital, between the wealthy robber barons and the emerging working class, was rumbling close on the horizon.

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1. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *Collected Works*, Vol. 41 (New York: International Publishers, 1985), 4. John Brown was a leader of revolutionary abolitionists, both white and Black, who attacked and seized the military arsenal at Harpers Ferry in 1859. Those that survived the attempt, John Brown included, were executed.
 2. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Collected Works*, Vol. 19 (New York: International Publishers, 2009), 373. Hereafter referred to as MECW. Many of the articles quoted here are available from the Marxist Internet Archive at www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/cw/v...
 3. MECW, 34.
 4. MECW, 39.
 5. MECW, 40–41.
 6. MECW, 89.
 7. MECW, 111.
 8. MECW, 137.
 9. MECW, 249–250.
 10. John G. Nicolay, *The Outbreak of Rebellion* (Cambridge, Mass. Da Capo Press, 2005), 79.
 11. MECW, 297.
 12. MECW, 264.
 13. MECW, 227–228.
 14. MECW, 229.
 15. MECW, 254–255.
 16. Engels discussed my own hometown of Cincinnati, which, in 1862, was threatened by Confederate advances.
 17. MECW, 194.
 18. MECW, 194–195.
 19. MECW, 281.
 20. Karl Marx, *Capital* Vol. I (New York: Penguin Books, 1990), 415.
 - 21.

About the International Socialist Review

The ISR is dedicated to advancing socialist theory and practice in the U.S. and internationally. We stand in the International Socialist tradition, affirming our commitment to "socialism from below," the self-emancipation of workers and the oppressed, the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, and the building of a socialist current rooted in all of those struggles.

We hope that the ISR will provide a forum for the development of an open and critical Marxist analysis of the challenges and opportunities that confront the left and social movements in the 21st century. We welcome contributions from all who are committed to that project and vision.

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LIMITING THE FLIGHT OF SNOWBIRDS: A BETTER IDEA

In response to my [FACEBOOK] post about the natural and violent desire of Democrats to murder their neighbours and their children's playmates Joe Detiveaux wrote "Time to outlaw DEMs, they are crazy!" Nearly all mass shootings and stabbings are committed by Democrats living in northern States. The South has been called by northern Democrats "A Gun Culture" while even the Pope refers to the northern culture as "A Culture of Death." The Pope recognized the difference in the two descriptions. More interestingly the Eastern Orthodox Church in America granted Sainthood to Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson who they greatly revere.

There may be a better idea. Here is my proposal.

- 1) Leave the Democrats alone (they largely live in the northern and western States and that would be easy for most of us to do),
- 2) Secede from their regions of the "American Empire,"
- 3) Refuse to send them foreign aid or emergency assistance,
- 4) Refuse to protect them from foreign nations that they try to bully,
- 5) Require them to have a passport when travelling in our States,
- 6) Require them to wear an armband which says "DEMOCRAT" while they travel in our States,
- 7) Require them to place a sign in their car or bus windows while they travel in our States that says "DEMOCRAT TRAVELLING" and gives the dates they are permitted to travel in our States,
- 8) Charge them a Luxury Tax at the border as they enter the South for their visit to compensate the South for past damages done to our land and culture by their ancestors,
- 9) Prohibit them from carrying weapons like guns, explosives, knives or hammers while they are travelling in our States, and then
- 10) Limit the period of time they can travel in our States to no longer than three days a year. Their presence in our country is not a "Right", rather it is a privilege; of course, immigration here is unthinkable.

Following these rules the Democrats can enjoy their stay in the Southern States without fear of other murderous Democrats.

Timothy D. Manning, Sr.
Executive Director
The Southern Partisan Reader
www.thesouthernpartisan.com
(336) 420-5355

[The Southern Partisan Reader](#)
The Institute of Southern History, Culture, and Governance



Reconstruction and the Usurpation of the Constitutional Government of the USA

Tim Manning

Introduction: Reconstruction was more successful across the States and territories of the northern regions of the USA due to abandonment of Christianity by the northeastern States and the general weakening of orthodox Christian beliefs and practices in the remaining churches. Transcendentalism and other fanciful rationalistic diversions destroyed their previous Christian foundation of political thought and life. Without this to guide them they became more open to the deleterious effects of spiritual and political heresies and apostasy, especially in the northeastern States that created every kind of political, social and “spiritual” whim that momentarily crosses the minds of secularists.

AT THE TIME of The War to Prevent Southern Independence Democrats overwhelmingly supported Southern secession and the resistance of the CSA to the invasion and devastation of the country by the USA. Today there is rarely a Democrat that supports the concept of secession or resistance to the government of the USA. Reconstruction, the indoctrination to the New USA Order, involved not just the previous States and territories of the CSA but all of the USA.

The newly victorious political order heavily influenced by totalitarian socialist principles was established by the complete usurpation of the guiding principles of the Constitution of the USA. Therefore, all of the non-compliant portions of the northern States were included along with the resisting States of the USA in the massive efforts of indoctrination, meaning reconstruction (brainwashing), to the New (Yankee) Political Order and totalitarian control.

Today, most people in the previous Democrat northern States that had opposed Lincoln’s war against the CSA sincerely believe that their ancestors were in full support of the subjugation of the people of the CSA. They are taught nothing about the true nature, proportions and heart of the northern Copperheads that resisted Lincoln and his war and in many cases strongly supported Southern resistance. Southerners call this brainwashing the “Yankeefication of the USA.” The Southern view of the war is accurate as far as it went.

But now it needs to be expanded to understand the universal nature of “Yankee Centralized Reconstructionism”, and to begin to see the war as affecting the rule of the northern States as much as the rule of the Southern States. This war easily fits into the category of what can be called an “Executive Military Coup” pulled off by Lincoln and the Radical Republicans in which all the people USA and the CSA saw their land of freedom and liberty fall to the insurgent centralizing forces of elitist totalitarianism and fascism.

Nearly every northerner who learns of this aspect of the war and reconstruction of the northern people following the war take pride in their States resistance to the centralizing processes of the New England / “yankee” Radical Republicans. This reconsideration was blocked by propagandistic nationalism following World Wars I and II. But now viewing the damage to freedom and liberty cause by that centralization they are more receptive to a reconsideration of how the USA has gotten to where it is today. Our door of opportunity is open. Northerners are coming to the place that they seriously question what the USA has become and are willing to take a more objective look at the war and the radical centralization that followed and take a more objective look at Lincoln’s Administration. Many are already beginning to understand the totalitarian nature of the centralization of the government of the USA.

<http://www.thesouthernpartisan.com/>

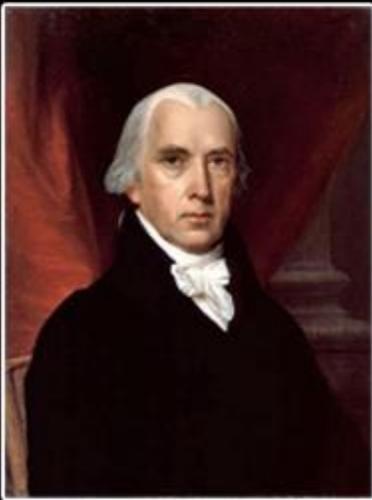
SECTION IX. CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION

Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but ONE SUBJECT and that shall be expressed in the title.

Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been officially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

ALL BILLS APPROPRIATING MONEY shall specify in Federal currency the EXACT AMOUNT of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant NO EXTRA COMPENSATION to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

IN OTHER WORDS, NO THOUSAND PAGE BILLS WITH THOUSANDS OF ADD ONS AND VAGUE COSTS. NO ‘we will have to pass it to see what’s in it’ CORRUPTION.



The powers delegated in the proposed constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects as war, peace, negotiations and foreign commerce... The powers reserved to the States will extend to all objects which, in the course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people; and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.

~ James Madison, Federalist No. 45

**Doesn't Sound Much Like
OUR Federal Government,
Does It?**

www.texasnullification.org

Separatism Means Freedom

by Michael S. Rozeff - *Lew Rockwell*

Published : March 30th, 2014

[Ivan Daraktchiev](#) sent me several of his papers in appreciation of my work which he views as expressing many ideas similar to his. There's good thinking and insights in his work. Naturally, one may not agree with all of his ideas. There are ideas of my own that I've expressed over the years that I may now disagree with.

The strength of his analysis is to take a broad view across many countries in order to understand events. Having lived through Communism in Bulgaria before leaving for Belgium, he is familiar with the devastation caused by a bureaucratic class of parasites, the nomenklatura, that destroys a society, both morally and economically. This idea aligns with the Austrian analysis. After years in Belgium, he realized that the EU was similar to the Communist system in being taken over by a nomenklatura. In fact, many western democracies are in the same position. He calls this parasitic and destructive political system "nomenklaturocracy" and says Orwell was right about it. So have been Mises and Rothbard and Rockwell and many others in the intellectual movement toward freedom, better societies and better political arrangements.

In America we all can recognize that professional bureaucracies have huge power, that the same sorts of people and ideas run Washington no matter what party is in power, and that policies are enacted that follow their ideas, not the preferences of the voting public. This gulf between what people want and what their elected leaders choose to do is getting noticeably wider. This is a sign of a government that is not controlled by the people even though they vote and choose representatives. This is because the nomenklatura and party bigwigs vet most all candidates and shape their voting once they get to Washington.

After years and decades in which these controllers exercise their preferences, which, being unaccountable, frequently are crazy, stupid and folly to the broad masses whom they rule, they destroy the moral character of society and its economy. These ruling classes indulge in extravagant and useless spending, such as hugely expensive wars in Vietnam and Iraq, or space programs, or attempts to turn an economy into a workers' communist paradise, or to turn a society into a politically correct group, or to produce a cooler climate, or to produce a Europe with fixed borders, or to produce a just welfare state, or to reduce income inequality, or to end the business cycle, or to produce a fair society in which no trace of discrimination is allowed. The menu of possible quixotic projects is infinite. In the end, no society can survive the diversion of its resources into projects that cost far more than the gains they produce. The controllers of government wreck the society and economy. If government was doing any good or had a system that might have done some good, they wreck that too. In other words, if the constitution ever did have some good features, they destroy it too.

As people at large become disillusioned with the deterioration going on, with the immense debts being generated, with the static or declining living standards, with the injustice and corruption when government diverts from its basic announced duties, in other words as the abuses grow into a long train of abuses, the idea of separatism grows. This is when secession movements, breakaway movements and separatist movements arise. It is because of the thwarting of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is the by-product and sometimes even the aim of the ruling class bureaucracies and nomenklaturae. Cruelty, wickedness, folly, waste, stupidity, injustice, extravagance, inefficiency, idiocy – all stemming from government by an insulated ruling class or a nomenklatura that controls the levers of power, give rise to

separatism, rebellions, riots, and revolutions.

Separatism means that a group of people are frustrated and unhappy with the existing political arrangements. The reasons for the unhappiness vary. The cause for these reasons, whatever they are, is typically that a government is working badly because it is unaccountable to the people. In turn, the cause of that failing of government is that a ruling class, a set of bureaucracies, or a nomenklatura has taken hold of the power to make the laws, tax the people and decide how to spend the resources, regardless of the preferences of the people. At that point, the people have no option but to end that form of government and choose new arrangements. Sounds like Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, doesn't it? It is also possible that some of the smarter members of the ruling class will attempt to ameliorate the situation by altering what the government is doing. And, unfortunately, it is also possible that the ruling class will move toward a tougher police state and repression. It may try to suppress dissent and jail possible leaders of dissent.

Separatism means that people are trying to overcome the state's injustices.

Ukraine is an example, having been ruled badly and having a much lower living standard than Russia. The Venice secession is an example. Scotland wants to separate from Great Britain. Greeks and Italians want out from the EU, but the EU has installed new governors despite their preferences. All over the world, there is revolution in the air and for good reason. The nature of the existing political arrangements is unsatisfactory. The control of thought, vocabulary and propaganda by the ruling classes is breaking down in the face of worldwide internet communication. A struggle with many local differences is emerging. The details differ enough to obscure the commonality, but there is a core that's recognizable. It was recognized in the movie "Network" in 1976. Remember the line? "I'm as mad as hell, and I'm not going to take this anymore!"

The future remains unclear, even when we understand the present. We do not know what sorts of revolutions are going to occur. How complete will they be? Will they be bloodless or bloody? Will they give rise to even worse repression as in Egypt? What forms of government will take the place of those we have now? How long will this overturning process take? Revolutions typically take at least a decade or two from start to finish. Who will win the battles of mind, will and muscle that are going to occur?

I've consistently advocated non-violence and still do. The Soviet Union fell with very little violence. What's most important is understanding, getting the ideas right and knowing what to replace the current dysfunctional system with. In my opinion, this most importantly involves replacing corrupt moral ideas, corrupt and unaccountable systems, and futile quests with ethical ideas and human relationships that consistently respect human beings and their freedoms or rights. The more people that understand deeply and the more people that arrive at a peaceful consensus of basic ideas, the easier these transitions can go.

But since ideas differ on such basic matters as ethical ideas and human beings are imperfect creatures, there is bound to be disagreement on the numerous details. For one thing, there are acute differences in religions. Any religion or quasi-religion whose proponents conceive of themselves as having the one and only truth can cause immense problems if they attempt to impose their version of truth on non-believers in their religion. Any proponents of a political ideology who attempt to impose their ways upon others likewise can cause great suffering. Utopia is not going to break out anytime soon. The size and scope of a new set of societies and polities are unknown. The truth is always an unknown. Anyone who thinks he knows the truth so well as to impose it on other people against their will is mistaken and bound to create misery.

I see no option except to live and let live, to mind one's own business, to respect the rights of others to live as they see fit, and to allow for a friendly competition of many different social groups and arrangements;

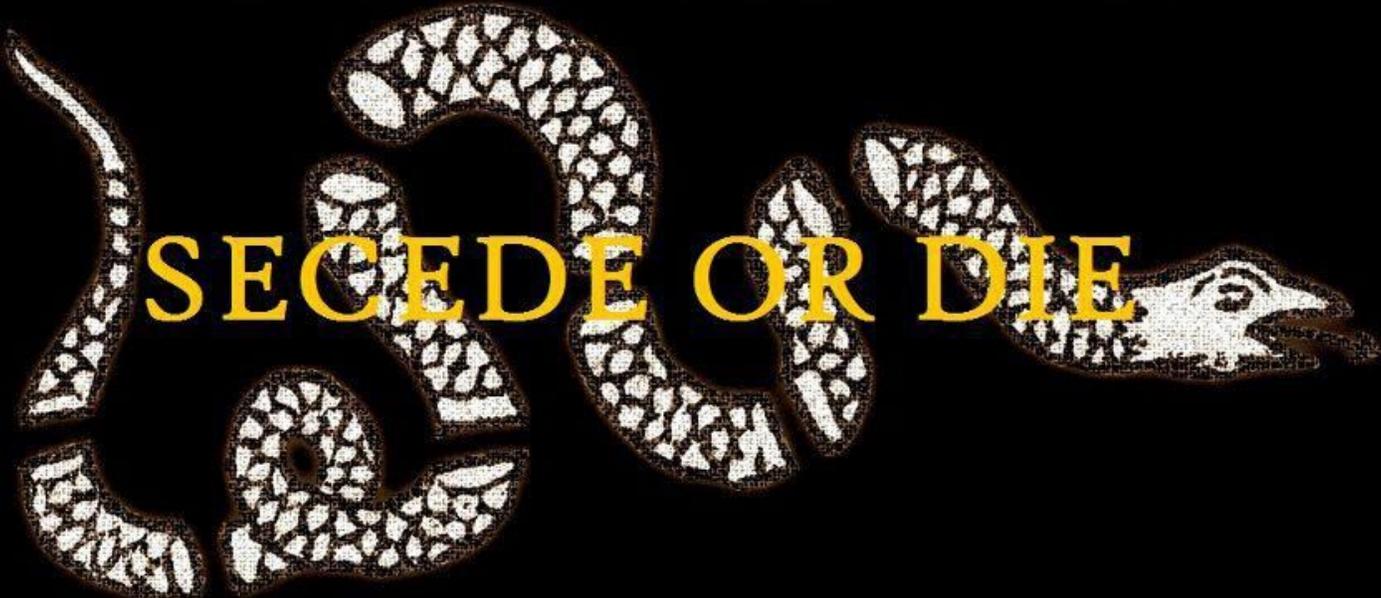
and if this view is mistaken and leads to worse outcomes, to seek how to correct it. Let each man freely choose his own society and government.

In my opinion, the least we can do is to recognize the faults and errors of the past, acknowledge them openly and learn from them. We will do better if we acknowledge, for example, that America has gone wrong in important ways under the U.S. government system and if we understand why it has gone wrong and what false assumptions it has been built upon. At the same time, we should recognize where Americans went right and what they did right that enabled living standards to rise, for example. All of these matters that involve basic social and political arrangements are exceedingly difficult to work out. There is no blueprint. History is one such struggle after another.

Thanks to Michael S. Rozeff from www.lewrockwell.com Michael S. Rozeff is a retired Professor of Finance living in East Amherst, New York. He is the author of the free e-book Essays on American Empire. He publishes regularly his ideas and analysis on www.LewRockwell.com .

<http://www.24hgold.com/english/news-gold-silver-separatism-means-freedom.aspx?article=5325685058H11690&redirect=false&contributor=Michael+S.+Rozeff>

DIVIDED WE STAND



SECEDE OR DIE

UNITED WE FALL

My heart belongs to the South



Graphics art © Sea Raven Press Southernisms from Sea Raven Press, the world's #1 South-friendly book publisher

SeaRavenPress.com



Private, Company I, 4th Alabama Cavalry

John Allan Wyeth

“Colonel Russell ordered a charge, with this fence as the imaginary line of the enemy. As he rode along our front, with his long auburn beard and his gray uniform frock-coat buttoned up to the chin—and this was one of several of his eccentricities, for it never grew hot enough to make him unbutton his coat—we privates thought he was the hottest-looking thing we had ever seen on horseback. The ‘enemy’ was three hundred yards in front; the bugle sounded ‘trot,’ then ‘gallop,’ then ‘charge.’ Yelling like Comanches, we rode over the fence, briars and all, acquiring so much momentum that no private could stop his horse until he reached that tree in camp to which his mount was habitually tethered. The officers came in later, at a walk. There was some small talk about having us lined up in front of the colonel’s tent, but we all held out that our horses were crazy for water and had run away, and couldn’t be stopped until they reached camp. The brave old colonel (who quit medicine and surgery to command a cavalry brigade) forgave us.

*The unconquerable spirit in that man never gave up. When Forrest surrendered at Gainesville he rode away to the West, crossed over into Mexico, and settled at Cordova, where he resumed the practice of medicine, accumulated a large fortune, and died only a few years ago. He sent me, only a little while before he died, the picture reproduced in my *Life of Forrest*, and with it a characteristic letter wondering how I could ‘live in a land governed by Yankees.’ In this letter he said: ‘The Confederate army was not whipped; it simply wore itself out whipping the Yankees.’”*

An Opportunity to **FIGHT BACK !**

Compatriots:

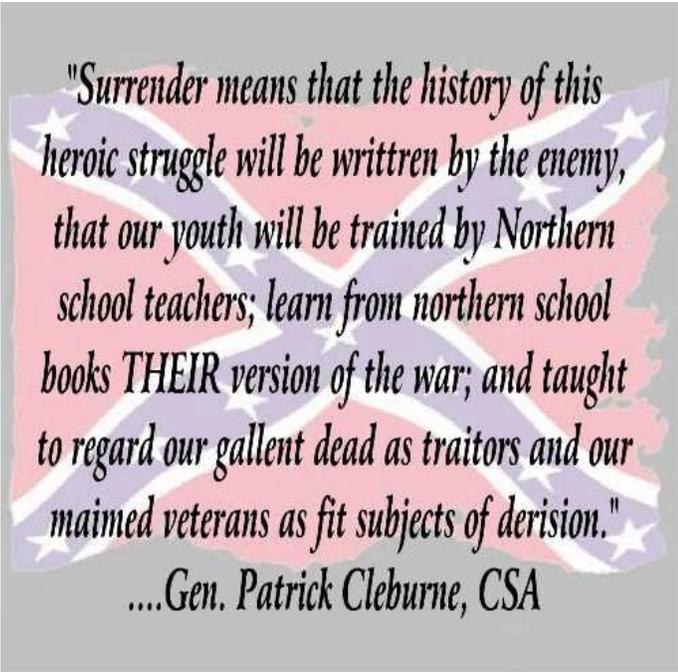
We have a unique opportunity in April to affect how the Civil War is taught in Texas and several other states (25+/-). Proposed new history books which cover the Civil War (Texas and U.S History < 1872) will be available for review at the 20 TEA Service Centers http://www.tea.state.tx.us/regional_services/esc/ across Texas beginning 18 April. I propose that as many SCV members as are interested go to the several centers and review the books available. Your review and written critique must be returned to the Center within one month- by 18 May.

The books may not be taken from the Center so you will need to copy or digitally scan those parts of the books that are relevant and take them off site to read, think about, and write a critique. I recommend that you **DO NOT PROCLAIM YOURSELF AN SCV MEMBER** either in person or in your critique, if you are a school teacher **DO** announce that. If the new proposed books are anything like the current ones, they will have a large section, 10 pages or so, on the institution of slavery, 10 pages on how the war was fought, and only a paragraph on the issues of States' rights, tariff arguments, inter-sectional political rivalry, internal improvement arguments, etc. The Civil War represents an excellent opportunity to highlight many of the issues that we still wrangle over today such as excessive government intrusion, use of tax/tariff money outside the region in which it is collected, etc.

We keep hearing that the victors get to write the text books, well we have an opportunity to let the victors know what we think of how they portray the issues our ancestors fought about.

My day work phone # is 979-693-8192, home 979-693-6983, or e-mail docbill72@gmail.com if this missive isn't clear or if you have further questions.

**Bill Boyd, Commanding
Sul Ross Camp 1457**



*"Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be writtren by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; learn from northern school books THEIR version of the war; and taught to regard our gallent dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects of derision."
....Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA*

Bryan, TX

The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag

This excellent CD is now available to purchase in large quantity for a VERY LOW PRICE. For just \$40, you can purchase 100 cd's to hand out when flagging, or to give to friends, family, or anyone with whom you discuss the Confederate Battle Flag. These cost efficient CDs provide an easy source to get the message out about the history of the Confederate battle flag, our heritage, why the Confederate Soldier fought, and the Christian origins of the Saint Andrews Cross.

Recent update from Joel Coleman:

To all who have ordered the CDs "Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag" by Pastor John Weaver:

We have distributed over 80,000 of these very informative CDs at our cost, which is 35 cents each. They have gone out all over the Country and we intend to continue this worthwhile project.

If you or anyone you know would like some of these CDs, please contact me (info is below).

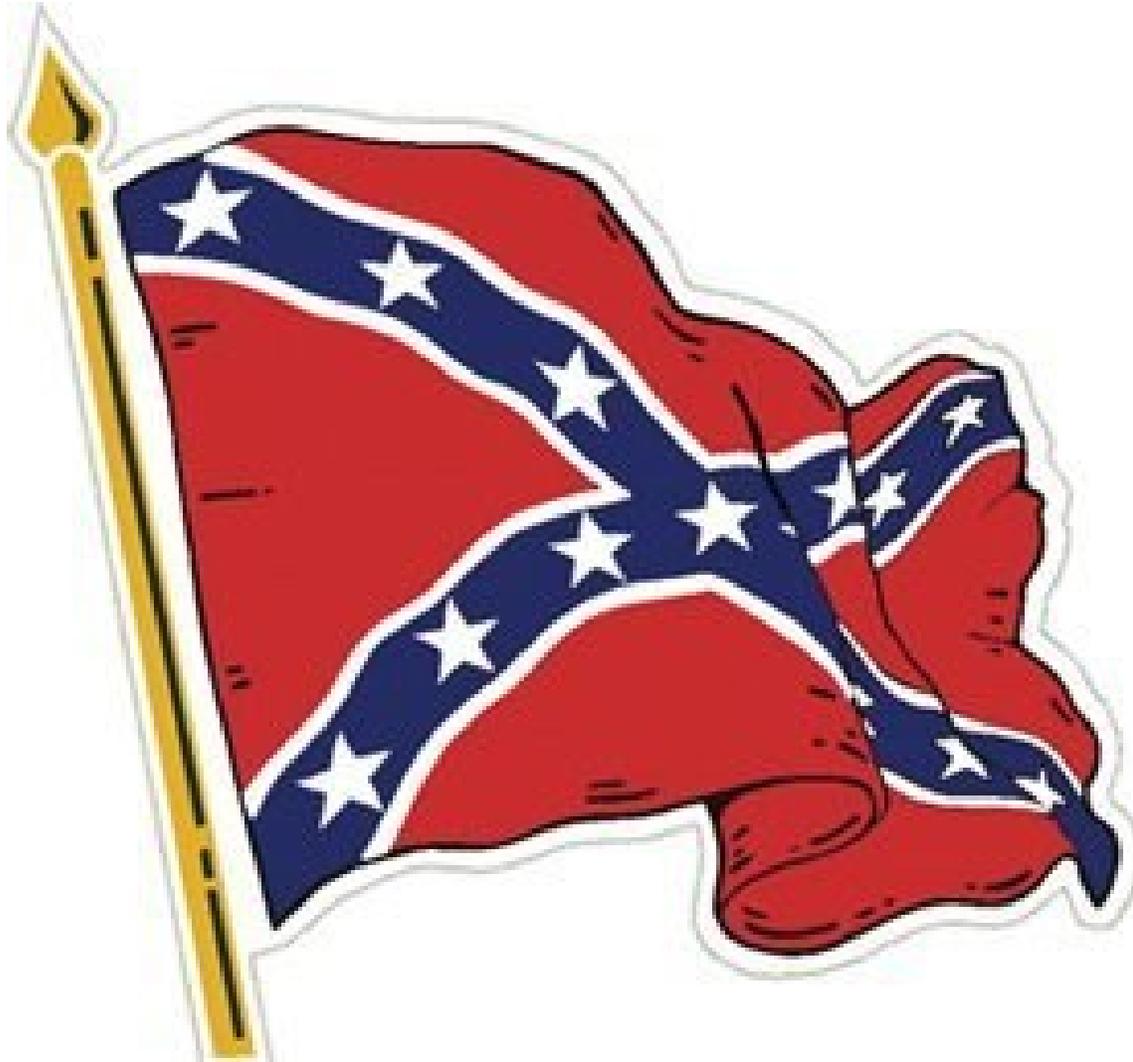
Here are instructions for ordering:

I prefer to limit orders to increments of 50, since they are so inexpensive, and considering the time and effort it takes to ship just a few. You can get 50 for \$17.50 plus \$3 for postage or 100 for \$35 plus \$5 for postage (all are individually sleeved). I hope this is not a problem for any of you. If you would like to have some sent to you, please send a check, payable to me to this address:

Joel Coleman
8405 Jenkins Rd.
Winston, Georgia 30187

or contact me direct at joelkc2442@gmail.com

Imagine the difference we could make in educating the public if everyone reading email distributed just 100 cd's during the Sesquicentennial!



“Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag”

by Pastor John Weaver

Listen to the audio here:



High Speed Link:

<http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dsl/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

Dial Up Link:

<http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dialup/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

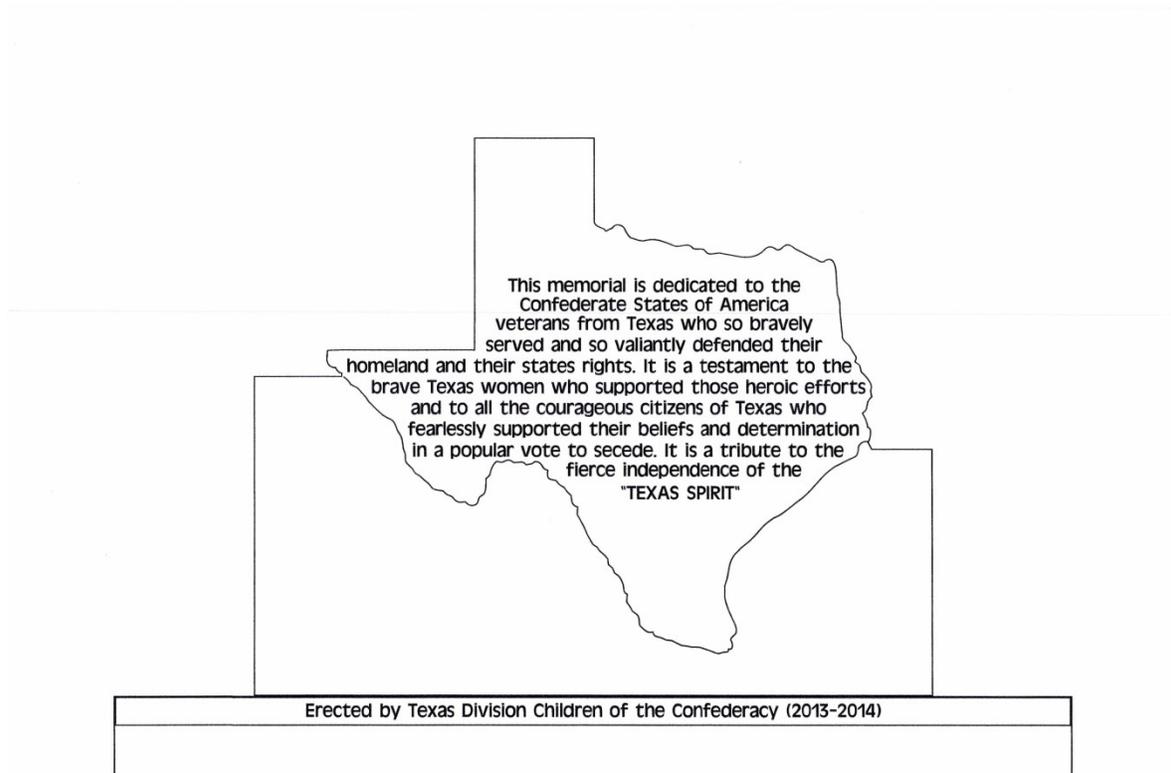
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

This project means a lot to the Texas Division CofC because it gives us the opportunity to honor our Confederate ancestors in a beautiful monument that testifies to the validity and integrity of those who served the Confederate cause from the State of Texas. We feel it is important to make a statement about their courage and beliefs in an effort to resist the current social and political environment that misrepresents the courageous actions of our ancestors.

The monument is made of black Texas granite (approximately 4'x5').

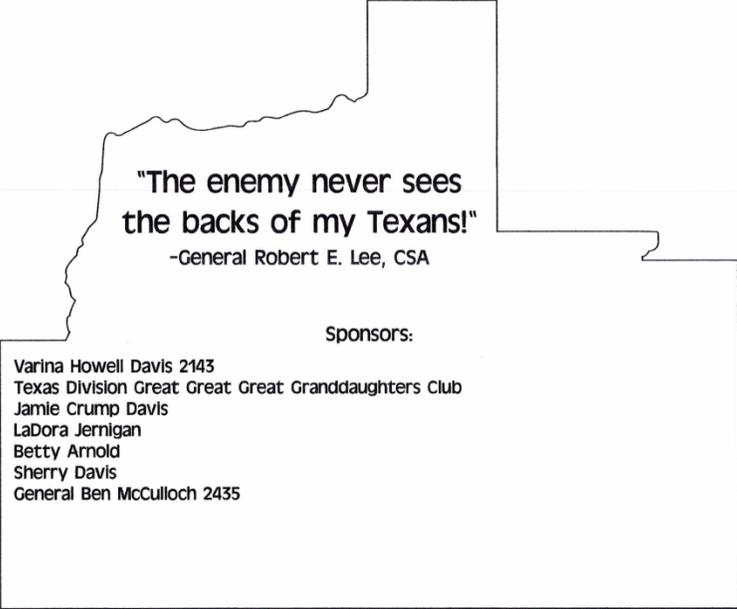
The proposed text reads:

Front of monument:



Back of monument:

A list of sponsors who give a minimum \$300 donation will appear on the back of the monument along with this quote,



**"The enemy never sees
the backs of my Texans!"**

-General Robert E. Lee, CSA

Sponsors:

Varina Howell Davis 2143
Texas Division Great Great Great Granddaughters Club
Jamie Crump Davis
LaDora Jernigan
Betty Arnold
Sherry Davis
General Ben McCulloch 2435

Contributed in part by Schlitzberger and Daughters Monument Co., Inc.

The John H Reagan Camp will have approval of the final wording and the placement of the monument. Project Goal: \$5,000 (cost of monument, inscriptions, delivery and installation). Additional funds raised will be used to cover costs of foundation and dedication event.

Donations: Please make checks payable to Treasurer, Texas Division CofC and send to Gabby Vasek, 16003 Drifting Rose Circle, Cypress, Texas 77429.

Contact Gabby at 281-373-3936 or evasek@sbcglobal.net.

We are honored that the John H Reagan Camp 2156 in Palestine will add the marker to the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. This is a beautiful and impressive site for our marker.

Thanks to the generous support of members and chapters of the Texas Division UDC, the SCV Texas Division, and members and camps of the SCV Texas Division, we are making great progress in turning our project into reality.

At the March Texas Division Executive Council meeting, Miss Gabby Vasek, President of the Texas Children of the Confederacy, addressed the council and requested funding for their monument. It will be placed in the beautiful Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine Texas. The Texas Division voted to help fund the project and challenges every camp to help in this effort. Miss Vasek noted that any group that donates \$300.00 or more, will have their name inscribed on the monument. Her words and two .pdf documents follow.

David McMahon



Dear Members of the Texas SCV and the DEC,

Thank you so very much for inviting me to the DEC meeting last Saturday to present the Texas Division Children of the Confederacy President's Project. It was a pleasure to meet you and to have the opportunity to share the goal's of our project. I appreciate your warm welcome, your support of our project and your generous donation.

The CofC recognizes the value of your support and collaboration in this project. We are so grateful that you are willing to add our monument to your beautiful Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine. We look forward to working with you to complete the project and to plan the dedication event. You may contact me by mail at 16003 Drifting Rose Circle, Cypress, Texas 77429, by email at evasek@sbcglobal.net or by telephone at 281-373-3936.

I have attached project information for your review. Donations should be made payable to the Treasurer, Texas Division CofC and mailed to me.

Your dedication to our precious Southern heritage and your ongoing efforts to preserve it are vital to setting standards for young Southerners to follow. Thank you for being such good role models. The Texas Division CofC extends their gratitude and sincere thanks for your support of our organization and our Southern heritage preservation efforts.

Doubly Blessed - Southern and Texan,

*Gabby Vasek
President
Texas Division CofC*

The Confederate Museum

Sponsored by:

Sons of Confederate Veterans *1896*

The time has come for us to step up our efforts toward the building of our Confederate Museum and new office building. At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010 the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. There are three levels of donations/contributions. Each contributor will receive a pin designating them as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also in the Museum will be a list of names of all Founders. This can be a plaque on the wall or even names inscribed in brick depending on the construction design. Anyone can take part in this, they do not have to be an SCV member. Camps, Divisions, UDC chapters etc. can also take part.

Also donations can be made by multiple payments over a period of time. A form is being developed for Founders to list how they want their name listed. Those taking part will receive the form when it is finished. It will also then be available on the museum web site.



To make payment contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896

Get the form [HERE](#)

Stonewall Jackson Level



Contributors make a donation of at least \$1,000. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society, that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them would be \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both for \$1050 with the \$50 dollars going to the Bicentennial Fund.

Robert E Lee Level



Contribution of at least \$5,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

Confederate Cabinet Level



Contribution of at least \$10,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

Additional

GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from wood taken from the damn at Fredricksburg during the War. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as the notation of the woods origin and comes with a statement of authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Division that contribute at the Stonewall Jackson level will receive one of these unique and valuable gavels.



This program got off to a resounding start. Several members have already become Stonewall Jackson level Founders. One Compatriot has even become a member of the Confederate Cabinet level Founders. Imagine that during the Bicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that your descendants can go to a museum where they can learn the truth about the Confederacy. Imagine also that they can look up on the wall of that museum and see your name and know that you did this for them.





CLICK ON THESE
LINKS:



Home
On Display
Sesquicentennial Society
Founders Program
Links

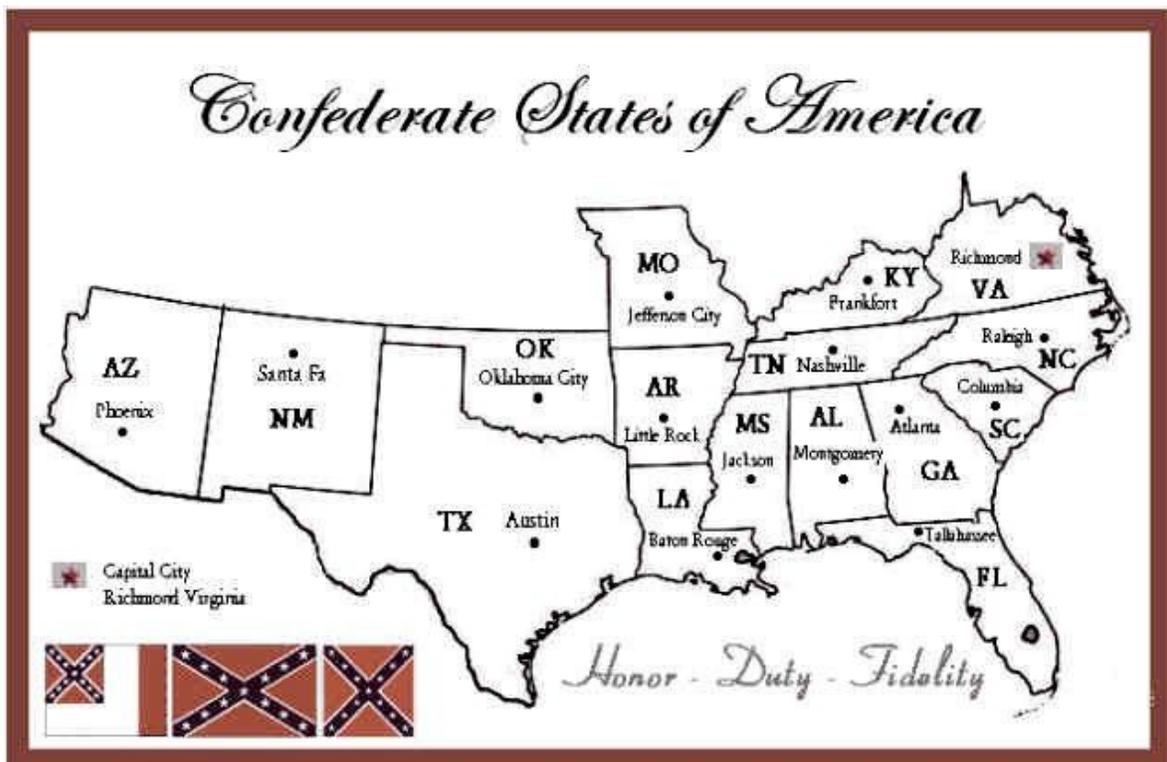
Texas Division

Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

05/24/14	4th Brigade Decatur-Maxwell-Murphy Cemetery Ceremony	Murphy, TX
06/06/14 - 06/08/14	Texas Division Reunion	Houston, TX
07/16/14 - 07/19/14	SCV National Reunion	Charleston, SC

Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.



State Convention

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Texas Division Reunion

Friday June 6 - Sunday June 8, 2014

Hilton Houston North
12400 Greenspoint Dr Houston TX 77060

(281) 875-2222 (281) 875-2222 FREE



Host: Grandbury's Texas Brigade
Camp 1479 Spring, Texas

[2014 Texas Division Convention Registration Form](#)
[2014 Texas Division Convention Hotel Information](#)
[2014 Texas Division Convention Credentials Form](#)

TEXAS DIVISION REUNION ADS AND ANCESTOR MEMORIALS -

LINKS TO FORMS – DEADLINE MAY 7th !!

Please send these forms out via e-mail to the Division members ASAP. I realize they are posted on the website but some are unaware that we are taking ads and ancestor memorials and the deadline is fast approaching! All forms MUST BE SUBMITTED by Wednesday, May 7, 2014 to get into the reunion program.

Regards,
Mark Sager
Reunion Committee Co-Chairman

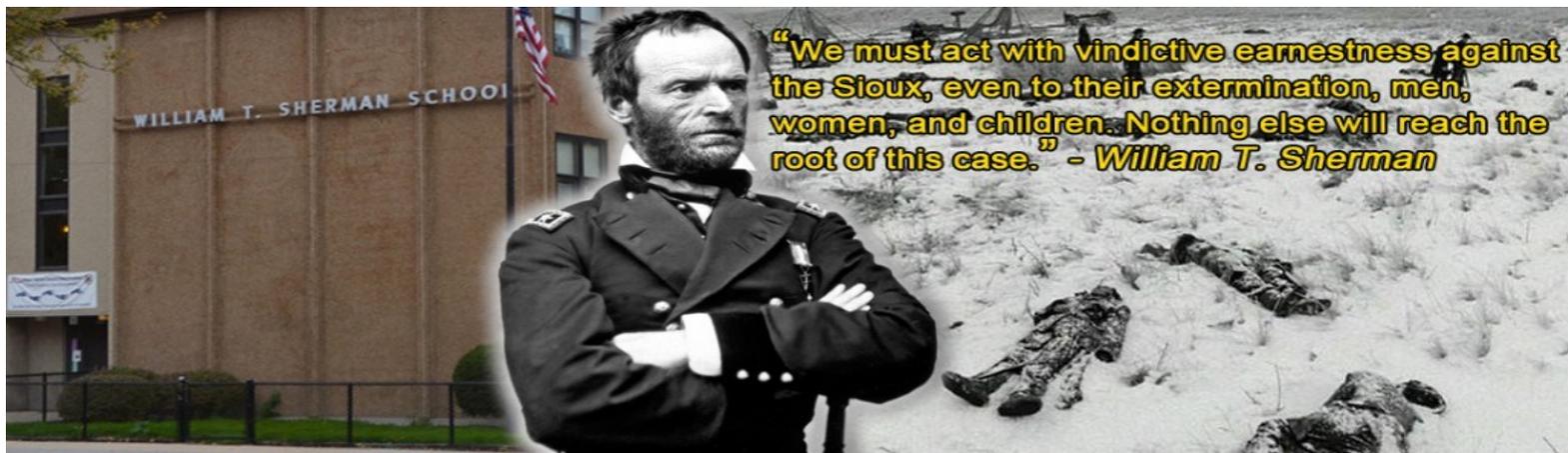
[Reunion Advertisement](#)

[Ancestor Memorial](#)

[Vendor Registration](#)

The above forms are in PDF Format.

[Click here if you need download Adobe Reader.](#)



Petition: Change Sherman School Names in NYC and Chicago

At least two schools, one in New York City and one in Chicago, are named for General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman was the architect of total war against the South during the so called "Civil" War and a policy of genocide against the Plains Indians after the war. The type of crimes committed by Sherman merited death sentences against German generals at Nuremberg in 1946.

William T. Sherman is simply not an appropriate name for a public school anywhere and is highly offensive to people in the South and Native Americans.

This is a request to the Chancellor of the New York City Dept of Education and the Chairman of the Chicago Public Schools Board of Education to change the name of their respective W.T. Sherman Schools.

Here some Sherman quotes to ponder:

"Gentlemen, niggers and cotton caused this war, and I wish them both in Hell." Wm T. Sherman 1865 Fayetteville, NC

"sandbags stop bullets better than niggers" Wm T. Sherman 1864

"All the congresses on earth can't make the nigger anything else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man...Two such races cannot live in harmony save as master and slave." Wm T. Sherman to his wife 1860

"What will you think of that — our buying niggers?" Wm T. Sherman to his abolitionist brother 1859

"The more Indians we can kill this year the fewer we will need to kill the next, because the more I see of the Indians the more convinced I become that they must either all be killed or be maintained as a species of pauper." Wm. T. Sherman

Share this and help us make it go viral!
And Remember to Support the SLRC!

SLRC

P.O.Box 1235

Black Mountain, NC 28711

Sign Petition

Here

Donate to the SLRC and follow us on Facebook!

PETITIONS READ AS FOLLOWS:

To: Chancellor David M. Walcott
New York City Department of Education
c/o Deputy Chancellor Kathleen Grimm
kgrimm@schools.nyc.gov

Re: PS 87 William T. Sherman School
160 West 87th Street
New York, NY 10024
212-678-2826

WE the undersigned request that the name of PS 87 William T. Sherman School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.

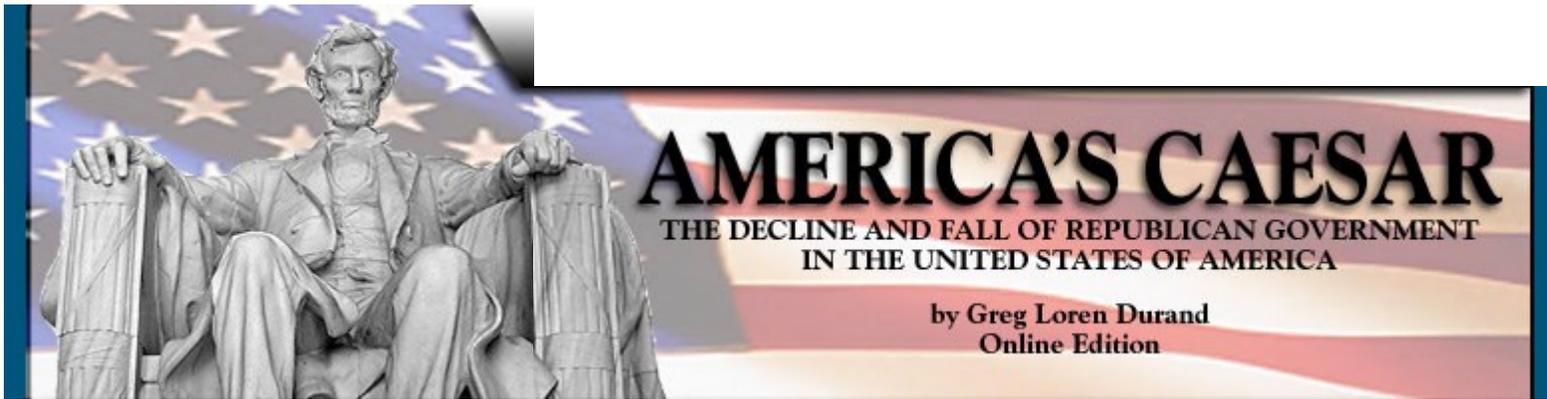
To: Chairman David J. Vitale
Chicago Board of Education
c/o Yolanda Alonzo
yalonzo1@cps.edu

Re: William T. Sherman Elementary School
1000 West 52nd Street
Chicago, IL 60609
773-535-1757

WE the undersigned request that the name of William T. Sherman Elementary School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.

[signature]

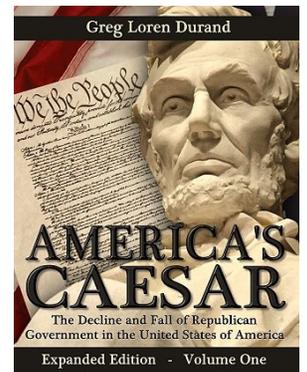
<https://slrc-csa.org/newsroom/petition-change-sherman-school-names-in-nyc-and-chicago/>



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CHAPTER SIXTEEN: The Genesis of the Civil Rights Movement

War-Time Confiscation of Enemy Property

During Lincoln's war against the States, Executive power to confiscate the property of individuals sympathetic to the "enemy" was declared:

The first act authorizing the confiscation of property was that of August 6, 1861.⁽¹⁾ It provided that if, during the then existing or any future insurrection against the government, after proclamation of the President that the laws of the United States are opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary machinery of government authorities for that purpose, then all that property of whatsoever kind or description used with the consent of the owner to further the interests of the insurrection should be lawful subject of prize of capture wherever found, and it was made the duty of the President to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.... The act extended to all descriptions of property, real or personal, on land or on water. The Supreme Court decided that its enactment was in virtue of the war powers of the government. It defined no crime. It imposed no penalty. It declared nothing unlawful. It was not, therefore, a mere municipal regulation for the punishment of crime. It was aimed exclusively at the seizure and confiscation of property used, or intended to be used, to aid, abet, or promote the rebellion, then a war, or to maintain the war against the government. It treated the property as the guilty subject.⁽²⁾

Other seizure mechanisms were provided in the *Captured and Abandoned Property Act* of 12 March 1863.⁽³⁾ Under the terms of these wartime statutes, agents of the Treasury Department entered the States of the Southern Confederacy and began to seize abandoned or otherwise considered captured property in places where U.S. troops had already swept through. Proceedings *in rem*⁽⁴⁾ were then conducted in prize courts wherein the property was condemned and the proceeds thereof were deposited into the Treasury.⁽⁵⁾ In the hands of corrupt agents,⁽⁶⁾ such work was very profitable indeed and by the time of the repeal of the *Captured Property Act* in May of 1868, the gross sales of such property seized had amounted to about \$30 million with net proceeds totaling

about \$25 million. As discussed in a previous chapter, the primary form of property thus seized by the invading Northern army was that which was owned by Southern planters in the labor of their slaves. It was Lincoln's assertion that "the traitor against the General Government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property; and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends. The Government, so far as there can be ownership, thus owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress in regard to them is, 'Shall they be made free or sold to new masters?'"⁽⁷⁾

Most Americans today are completely ignorant of the true purpose of Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*. As was discussed in [Chapter Thirteen](#), the *Proclamation* only applied to the unconquered portions of the Confederate States, where Lincoln had no authority or power whatsoever to so declare freedom to the slaves, and left slavery in the Border States and the excepted counties and parishes of the South under Northern occupation "precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." No less an authority than Secretary of State Seward declared, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them, and holding them in bondage where we can set them free."⁽⁸⁾ Not only did Lincoln assert the right under the "law of war" to confiscate property "whenever it helps us or hurts the enemy,"⁽⁹⁾ but he also recognized that the Northern cause would benefit greatly should the slaves be enticed to rise up against the defenseless women, children, and elderly of the South, thereby forcing the men to withdraw from the field and return to their homes. Of course, his hopes in this regard were to be greatly disappointed.

It is important to note that the validity of the *Emancipation Proclamation* rested upon two premises: (1) that the Southern States were "in rebellion against the United States"; and (2) that the proclamation itself was "a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion." Lincoln himself admitted that the proclamation had "no constitutional or legal justification, except as a military measure." If the first premise of the proclamation was false, then the second was equally spurious. Since the alleged "rebellion" was nothing more than a ruse concocted by the Republicans to justify their abandonment of the *Constitution*, their destruction of the Union thereunder, and their war of conquest on the South, Lincoln's proclamation must be viewed as a revolutionary document designed to attack the very fabric of American civilization and lay the foundation for an entirely new social and political structure.

The Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau

Even before the war had ended, a stream of legislation began to flow from Washington, D.C., the alleged purpose of which was to protect the Blacks in the enjoyment of their newly-granted status as freedmen. On 3 March 1865, over one month before General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Congress passed "an act to establish a bureau [the Freedmen's Bureau] for the relief of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands." The functions of this Bureau were to continue "during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter."⁽¹⁰⁾ On 5 January 1866, Republican Senator Lyman Trumbull from Illinois proposed a bill "to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau" which would authorize the President to "divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States" and "to divide each district into a number of sub-districts... and to assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army, or enlisted man...." Moreover, this bill extended "military jurisdiction and protection over all employees, agents, and officers of the bureau."⁽¹¹⁾



Negro historian W.E. Burghardt DuBois rightly described the Freedmen's Bureau as "a new government" emanating from the War Department and exercising jurisdiction over "millions of men." It "made laws, executed them and interpreted them; it laid and collected taxes, defined and punished crime, maintained and used military force, and dictated such measures as it thought necessary and proper for the accomplishment of its varied ends."⁽¹²⁾ This was a government existing wholly outside of the venue of the *Constitution* and established on the foundation of "military necessity" through which the Radicals in Congress proposed to extend the

jurisdiction of the U.S. Government beyond the constitutional ten-mile square limits of Washington, D.C.⁽¹³⁾ into the several States. As John W. Burgess stated, "It was a stiff measure even for the transition period from war to peace. It cannot be justified constitutionally as anything but a war measure."⁽¹⁴⁾ These words were precisely those which had been used three years previously by Lincoln to describe his *Emancipation Proclamation*. However, whereas Lincoln had a so-called rebellion upon which to base his war measure, the Radical Republicans had no such excuse for theirs since hostilities had ceased many months before. This expansion of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was therefore a blatantly unconstitutional act of legislative aggression against the South and was inimical to any real restoration of peaceful relations between the two sections. Democrat Senator Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana protested against this obvious intent with these words:

Now, sir, it is important to note very carefully the enlargement of the powers of this bureau proposed by this bill; and in the first place, it proposes to make the bureau permanent. The last Congress would not agree to this. The bill that the Senate voted down did not limit the duration of the bureau, and it was voted down, and the bill that the Senate agreed to provided that the bureau should continue during the war and only for one year after its termination. That was the judgment of the Senate at the last session. What has occurred since to change the judgment of the Senate in this important matter?

What change in the condition of the country induces the Senate now to say that this shall be a permanent bureau or department of the Government, when at the last session it said it should cease to exist within one year after the conclusion of the war? Why, sir, it seems to me that the country is now, and especially the Southern States are now in better condition than the Senate had reason to expect when the law was enacted. Civil government has been restored in almost all the Southern States; the courts are restored in many of them; in many localities they are exercising their jurisdiction within their particular localities without let or hindrance; and why I ask Senators, shall we make this bureau a perpetual and permanent institution of the Government when we refused to do it at the last session?...

The next proposition of the bill is, that it shall not be confined any longer to the Southern States, but that it shall have a government over the States of the North as well as of the South. The old law allowed the President to appoint a commissioner for each of the States that had been declared to be in rebellion — one for each of the eleven seceding States, not to exceed ten in all. This bill provides that the jurisdiction of the bureau shall extend wherever, within the limits of the United States, refugees or freedmen have gone. Indiana has not been a State in insurrection, and yet there are thousands of refugees and freedmen who have gone into that State within the last three years. This bureau is to become a governing power over the State of Indiana according to the provisions of the bill. Indiana, that provides for her own paupers, Indiana that provides for the government of her own people, may, under the provision of this bill be placed under a government that our fathers never contemplated — a government that must be most distasteful to freemen....

Then, sir, when this army of officers has been organized, the bill provides: "And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees, agents, and officers of this bureau." Will some Senator be good enough to tell me what that means? If Indiana be declared a State within which are found refugees and freedmen, who have escaped from the Southern States, and if Indiana has a commissioner appointed to her, and if in each county of Indiana there be a sub-commissioner at a salary of \$1,500 a year, with two clerks with a salary of \$1,200 each, and then the War Department throws over this little army of officers in the State of Indiana its protection, what does that mean? The people of Indiana have been ground hard under the military authority and power within the last three or four years, but it was hoped that when the war would be closed the military power would be withdrawn from the State. Under this bill it may be established permanently upon the people by a body of men protected by the military power of the Government. An officer is appointed to the State of Indiana to regulate contracts which are made between the white people and the colored people of that State, and because he holds this office, not military in its character, involving no military act whatever, the military throws over him its iron shield of protection. What does that mean? If this officer shall do a great wrong and outrage to one of the people, and the wronged citizen appeals to the court for his redress and brings his suit for damages, does the protecting shield of the War Department prevent the prosecution of that suit and the recovery of a judgment? What is the protection that is thrown over this army of office-holders? Let it be explained.⁽¹⁵⁾

Senator Hendricks then proceeded to discuss the bill's effect on the sovereignty of the Northern States:

The most remarkable sections of the bill, however, are the seventh and eighth, and to those sections I will ask for the careful attention of Senators; for I think if we can pass those two sections, and make them law, then indeed this Government can do any thing. It will be useless to speak any longer of limitations upon the powers of the General Government; it will be idle to speak of the reserved power of the States; State rights and State power will have passed away if we can do what is proposed in the seventh and eighth sections of this bill. We propose, first, to legislate against the effects of "local law, ordinance, police, or other regulation;" then against "custom," and lastly, against "prejudice," and to provide that "if any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons" are denied to any person of color, then that person shall be taken under the military jurisdiction of the Government.... The section limits its operation to "any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion." It will be difficult to say whether in the State of Indiana and Ohio the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has or has

not been interrupted. We had some war in Indiana; we had a very great raid through that State and some fighting; and I presume that in some cases the proceedings of the courts were interrupted and the courts were unable to go on with their business, so that it might be said that even in some of the Northern States this provision of the bill would be applicable. Suppose that it were applicable to the State of Indiana, then every man in that State, who attempted to execute the constitution and laws of the State, would be liable for a violation of the law. We do not allow to colored people there, many civil rights and immunities which are enjoyed by the white people. It became the policy of the State in 1852 to prohibit the immigration of colored people into that State.... Under that constitutional provision, and the laws enacted in pursuance of it, a colored man coming into the State since 1852 can not acquire title to real estate, can not make certain contracts, and no negro man is allowed to intermarry with a white woman. These are civil rights that are denied, and yet this bill proposes, if they are still denied in any State whose courts have been interrupted by the rebellion, the military protection of the Government shall be extended over the person who is thus denied such civil rights or immunities.

The next section of the bill provides punishments where any of these things are done, where any right is denied to a colored man which under State law is allowed to a white man. The language is very vague, and it is very difficult to say what this section will mean. If it has as broad a construction as is attempted to be given to the second section of the constitutional amendment, I would not undertake to guess what it means. Any man who shall deny to any colored man any civil rights secured to white persons, shall be liable to be taken before the officers of this bureau and to be punished according to the provisions of this section. In the first place, now that peace is restored, now that there is no war, now that men are no longer under military rule, but are under civil rule, I want to know how such a court can be organized; how it is that the citizen may be arrested without indictment, and may be brought before the officers of this bureau and tried without jury, tried without the forms which the *Constitution* requires....

I regard it as a very dangerous legislation. It proposes to establish a government within a government — not a republic within a republic, but a cruel despotism within a republic. In times of peace, in communities that are quiet and orderly, and obedient to the law, it is proposed to establish a government not responsible to the people, the officers of which are not selected by the people, the officers of which need not be of the people governed — a government more cruel, more despotic, more dangerous to the liberties of the people than against which our forefathers fought in the Revolution. There is nothing that these men may not do, under this bill, to oppress the people.

I have not heard, since Congress met, that any colored man has done a wrong in this country for many years; and I have scarcely heard that any white man coming in contact with colored people has done right for a number of years. Every body is expected to take sides for the colored against the white man. If I have to take sides, it will be with men of my own color and my own race....⁽¹⁶⁾

Senator Burwell C. Ritter of Kentucky — also a Democrat — stated his belief that the authors of the bill intended to establish "a colony in each of the five States above named... ultimately to drive out the entire white population of those States and fill their places with the negro race...." and that "they could not have devised a more effectual scheme for that purpose." He went on:

Sir, it is not to be expected that the two races will live contentedly where there are large numbers of the colored people living near to neighborhoods settled with white persons. Experience has proved to many of us that wherever large numbers of colored people live, that the white people living within five or ten miles of the place becomes sufferers to a very large extent. Now, sir, if this should be the case (as I have no doubt it will) in the States in which you propose to establish these people, the whites and blacks will disagree to such an extent that, when people find that the colored people are permanently established, they will be compelled, in self defense, to seek a home somewhere else. No doubt, Mr. Speaker, but that those who prepared this bill saw that the difficulties and disagreements to which I have just alluded would arise, and hence they require that military jurisdiction and protection shall be extended, so as to give safety in their movements; and if the white inhabitants become dissatisfied, the commissioner is prepared with authority by this bill to buy them out and put the negroes upon the land.⁽¹⁷⁾

When the bill was delivered to President Johnson, he promptly vetoed it with the following words:

The bill proposes to establish by authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States "in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion." The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the Army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States include protection to "all employees, agents, and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed" upon them by the bill; in eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against "by local law, custom, or prejudice." In those

eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of "any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons" to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the "civil rights and immunities" which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power over which there is no legal supervision by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice, and passion.

The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be "heard and determined" by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws; but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper; and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the *Constitution* of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country.

While the territory and the classes of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I can not reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the *Constitution* which declare that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice we are to take the risks of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man.

Johnson further warned in his veto message that the bill would, "when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support, and control of 4,000,000 emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or taskmasters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the executive which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the actions of this numerous class and use them for the attainment of his own political ends."⁽¹⁸⁾ To put it bluntly, the ownership of the slaves was to be transferred from their Southern masters, from whom they had been confiscated, to the War Department of the U.S. Government where they would be held in perpetual bondage under a system of "military paternalism."⁽¹⁹⁾

Without even pausing to discuss the compelling arguments against the bill, the Republican majority in Congress immediately passed it into law over the President's veto on 16 July 1866. As we will see in a later chapter, the military tribunals provided for in this bill, which were to operate under the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, are still in place today, and, in fact, have completely supplanted constitutional courts throughout the country. Furthermore, the reader will clearly see here the origin of the modern American welfare State. In fact, the Freedmen's Bureau, thus set up under the jurisdiction of the War Department, appears to have been the precursor of today's Social Security Administration.⁽²⁰⁾



The Civil Rights Act is Passed

The *Freedmen's Bureau Act* was followed by the Act of 9 April 1866, commonly called the *Civil Rights Act*, the purpose of which, according to the title, was "to protect all Persons in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication." Section One read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby

declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽²¹⁾

The additional Act of 16 July 1866 provided for the President, through the commissioner and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to exercise military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the enjoyment of these "civil rights" by the former slaves.⁽²²⁾ This Act was based on the empowerment clause of the preceding Thirteenth Amendment, which gave to Congress the exclusive discretion to decide what was "appropriate legislation" for carrying out the provisions of the amendment, thereby rendering any subsequent congressional action regarding the Negro a "political question" upon which no court had the power to adjudicate.

Again, a few voices, of which all but one were Democrats, were raised in Congress against the extension of citizenship to the Blacks. Senator Garrett Davis of Kentucky said:

There never was a colony before the *Declaration of Independence*, and there never was a State after the *Declaration of Independence*, up to the time of the adoption of the *Constitution*, so far as I have been able to learn by the slight historical examination which I have given to the subject, that ever made or attempted to make any other person than a person who belonged to one of the nationalities of Europe a citizen. I invoke the chairman of the committee to give me an instance, to point to any history or any moment, where a negro, although that negro was born in America, was ever made a citizen of either of the States of the United States before the adoption of this *Constitution*. The whole material out of which citizens were made previous to the adoption of the present *Constitution* was from the European nationalities, from the Caucasian race, if I may use the term. I deny that a single citizen was ever made by one of the States out of the negro race. I deny that a single citizen was ever made by one of the States out of the Mongolian race. I controvert that a single citizen was ever made out of the Chinese race, out of the Hindoos, or out of any race of people but the Caucasian race of Europe.

I come, then, to this position: that whenever the States, after the *Declaration of Independence* and before the present *Constitution* was adopted, legislated in relation to citizenship, or acted in their governments in relation to citizenship, the subject of that legislation or that action was the Caucasian race of Europe; that none of the inferior races of any kind were intended to be embraced or were embraced by this work of Government in manufacturing citizens....

Government is a political partnership. No persons but the partners who formed the partnership are parties to the government. Here is a government formed by the white man alone. The negro was excluded from the formation of our political partnership; he had nothing to do with it; he had nothing to do in its formation.⁽²³⁾

Senator Andrew J. Rogers of New Jersey protested against the bill as follows:

This act of legislation would destroy the foundations of the Government as they were laid and established by our fathers, who reserved to the States certain privileges and immunities which ought sacredly to be preserved to them.

If you had attempted to do it in the days of those who were living at the time the *Constitution* was made, after the birth of that noble instrument, the spirit of the heroes of the Revolution and the ghosts of the departed who laid down their lives in defense of the liberty of this country and of the rights of the States, would have come forth as witnesses against the deadly infliction and the destruction of the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the States in violation of the *Constitution*, and the breaking down of the ties that bind the States, and the violation of the rights and liberties of the white men and women of America.

If you pass this bill, you will allow the negroes of this country to compete for the high office of President of the United States. Because if they are citizens at all, they come within the meaning and letter of the *Constitution* of the United States, which allows all natural-born citizens to become candidates for the Presidency, and to exercise the duties of that office if elected.

I am afraid of degrading this Government; I am afraid of the danger to constitutional liberty; I am alarmed at the stupendous strides which this Congress is trying to initiate; and I appeal in behalf of my country, in behalf of those that are to come after us, in generations yet unborn, as well as those now living, that conservative men on the other side should rally to the standard of sovereign and independent States, and blot out this idea which is inculcating itself here, that all the power of the States must be taken away, and the power of the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of France must be lodged in the Federal Government.

I ask you to stand by the law of the country, and to regulate these Federal and State systems upon the grand principles upon which they were intended to be regulated, that we may hand down to those who are to come after us this bright jewel of civil liberty unimpaired; and I say that the Congress or the men who will strip the people of these rights will be handed down to perdition for allowing this bright and beautiful heritage of civil liberty embodied in the powers and sovereign jurisdiction of the States to pass away from us.⁽²⁴⁾

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware perceived the bill as part of a political revolution which would inaugurate the bloodshed and horrors of a new civil war:

In my judgment the passage of this bill is the inauguration of revolution – bloodless, as yet, but the attempt to execute it by the machinery and in the mode provided in the bill will lead to revolution in blood. It is well that the American people should take warning in time and set their house in order, but it is utterly impossible that the people of this country will patiently entertain and submit to this great wrong. I do not say this because I want a revolution; Heaven knows we have had enough of bloodshed; we have had enough of strife; there has been enough of mourning in every household; there are too many new-made graves on which the grass has not yet grown for any one to wish to see the renewal of strife; but, sir, attempt to execute this act within the limits of the States of this Union, and, in my judgment, this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war.⁽²⁵⁾

Senator James McDougall of California, the only Republican voice raised in opposition to the bill, agreed with Senator Saulsbury regarding the revolutionary nature of the bill and warned:

I agree with the Senator from Delaware that this measure is revolutionary in its character. The majority glory in their giant power, but they ought to understand that it is tyrannous to exercise that power like a giant. A revolution now is moving onward; it has its center in the Northeast. A spirit has been radiating out from there for years past as revolutionary as the spirit that went out from Charleston, South Carolina, and perhaps its consequences will be equally fatal, for when that revolutionary struggle comes it will not be a war between the North and its power and the slaveholding population of the South; it will be among the North men themselves....⁽²⁶⁾

Not surprisingly, these protestations and warnings were ignored by the Radical Republican majority, who had just fought a war against "the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the States," and the bill passed in both houses of Congress and was delivered to the President for his signature. Johnson again promptly vetoed the bill, giving his reasons for doing so in his message of 27 March 1866:

I regret that the bill which passed both houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means for their vindication," contains provisions which I can not approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people and my obligations to the *Constitution* of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law....

In all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish, for the security of the colored race, safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is, by the bill, made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State – an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, to centralization and the concentration of all legislative power in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.⁽²⁷⁾

Drunk with power and filled with hatred for the White Southerner, the Radical majority once again passed the bill into law over Johnson's veto. The destruction of State sovereignty was nearing completion.

The Inferior Nature of Federal Civil Rights

It should be noted that the enjoyment of rights by "white citizens" was spoken of in the *Civil Rights Act* as a pre-existing condition. This historical fact could not be denied, even by the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction. From the moment of their independence from Great Britain, the former subjects of the English Crown became Citizens endowed with the right of self-government, and as such, they were viewed by law as "joint tenants in the sovereignty" possessed by their respective States.⁽²⁸⁾ The rights naturally possessed by the American people were described as "unalienable"⁽²⁹⁾ in the *Declaration of Independence*. Not only was it impossible for Congress, being a mere agent of the people of the States, to ascribe rights to the sovereign, but it was permanently prevented by the first ten Amendments to the *Constitution* from lawfully regulating or otherwise interfering with the enjoyment of these rights in any way. There was no need whatsoever of enacting a statute to protect Citizens in the free exercise of their rights, for such protection was already written into the

body of the *Constitution* at Article IV, Section 2, which is known as the "Comity Clause": "The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States."

Quite unlike a *natural* or *inalienable* right, a *civil* right is "a right given and protected by law, and a person's enjoyment thereof is regulated entirely by the law that creates it."⁽³⁰⁾ The source of the "civil rights" granted to the freedmen was not the Common Law which had been brought to this continent by the first European settlers, but the President's nearly unlimited, and wholly unconstitutional "war power" – martial law. The Republicans' assertion that the *Civil Rights Act* would elevate the "persons" mentioned therein to the same political status enjoyed by White State Citizens, or that such statutory units could ever be incorporated into the sovereign people of the States was a poorly concealed ruse, for it is impossible for a conferred and artificial status to ever be equal to a natural and original status. Justice Taney's observation in the *Scott v. Sandford* decision was therefore vindicated by the Radicals themselves – that Blacks in America were historically and legally "a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and, whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and the Government might choose to grant them."

Endnotes

1. The Act read in part as follows: Section 1. That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person, or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property, of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned...

Section 3. The proceedings in court shall be for the benefit of the United States and the informer equally.

Section 4. That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And, whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States contrary to the provisions of this act (*Statutes at Large*, Volume XII, page 1266). Section One of the above Act remains on the books at [Title 50, United States Code, Section 212](#).

2. Birkhimer, *Military Government*, pages 182-183.

3. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XII, pages 820-821.

4. "A technical term used to designate proceedings or actions instituted *against the thing*, in contradistinction to personal actions, which are said to be *in personam*" (*Black's Law Dictionary* [Sixth Edition], page 793; emphasis in original).

5. Birkhimer, *Military Government*, page 196.

6. Hugh McCulloch, who had replaced Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury in 1865, observed, "I am sure I sent *some* honest agents South; but it sometimes seems very doubtful whether any of them remained honest very long" (quoted by Whitelaw Reid, *After the War: A Southern Tour, May 1, 1865 to May 1, 1866* [Cincinnati, Ohio: Moore, Wilstach, and Baldwin, 1866], pages 204-205; emphasis in original).

7. Lincoln, address to Congress, 17 July 1862; quoted by Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume II, pages 169-170.

8. Seward, quoted by Piatt, *Memoirs of Men Who Saved the Union*, page 150.
9. Lincoln, letter to James C. Conkling, 26 August 1863; in Basler, *Collected Works of Lincoln*, Volume VI, page 407.
10. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XIII, pages 507-509.
11. William H. Barnes, *History of the Thirty-Ninth Congress of the United States* (New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1868), pages 104-106.
12. W.E. Burghardt DuBois, article: "The Freedmen's Bureau," *Atlantic Monthly*, Volume LXXXVII (1901), pages 357, 358, 359.
13. U.S. *Constitution*, Article I, Section 8, Clause 17.
14. John W. Burgess, *Reconstruction and the Constitution* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902), page 65.
15. Thomas A. Hendricks, quoted by Barnes, *History of the Thirty-Ninth Congress*, pages 108-109, 112.
16. Hendricks, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, pages 116-119.
17. Burwell C. Ritter, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, page 163.
18. Andrew Johnson, veto message to the Senate of the United States, 19 February 1866; quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, pages 165-168.
19. Hummel, *Emancipating Slaves*, pages 318-319.
20. See [Chapter Twenty-Three](#).
21. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XIV, page 27.
22. *Op. cit.*, page 173.
23. Garrett Davis, quoted by Barnes, *History of the Thirty-Ninth Congress*, pages 199, 202.
24. Andrew J. Rogers, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, pages 222-223.
25. Willard Saulsbury, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, page 287.
26. James McDougall, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, pages 287-288.
27. Johnson, [veto message of 27 March 1866](#); in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VIII, pages 3603, 3610-3611.
28. [Chisholm v. Georgia](#) (1793), 2 U.S. 419, 471-472, 1 L.Ed. 440, 463.
29. "Unalienable. Inalienable; incapable of being aliened, that is, sold and transferred.... Rights which can never be abridged because they are so fundamental" (*Black's Law Dictionary* [Sixth Edition], page 1523).
30. *Nickell v. Rosenfield* (1927), 82 Cal. App. 369, 375; 255 P. 760.

Part Two:

Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

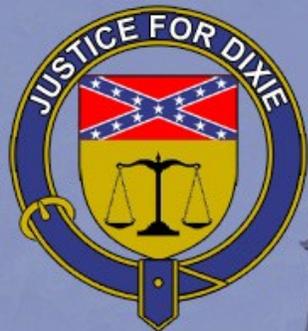
The Genesis of the Civil Rights Movement

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

Andrew Johnson's Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

Andrew Johnson's Veto of the Civil Rights Bill



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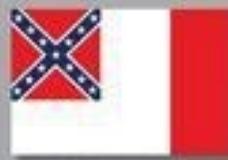
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



*They took a stand for us.
Now, we stand for them.*

*May God bless our efforts to
Vindicate the Cause of the
Confederate South.*

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

The Belo Camp 49 Websites and The Belo Herald are our unapologetic tributes to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. **Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?
Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?
If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

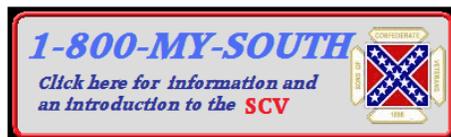
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.



Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.



*Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.*

<http://www.scv.org/research/genealogy.php>

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations".

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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