



The Belo Herald

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

July 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Charles Heard

Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture.



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 (online now!)

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:

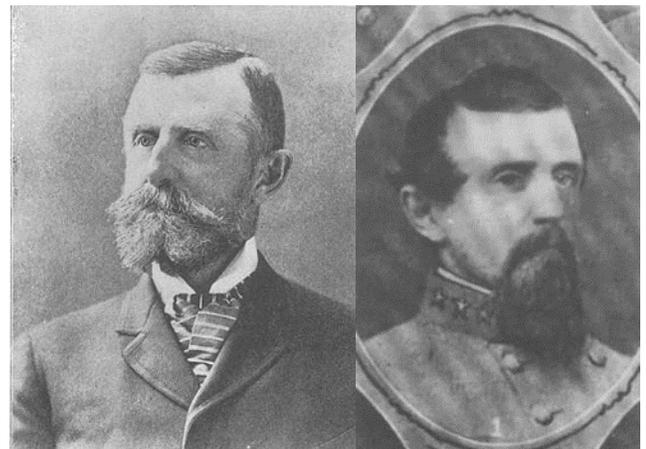
Thursday, July 3rd: 7:00 pm

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,

July is set to be another exciting month for Belo Camp. First, we're busily preparing for our volunteer day at the North Texas Food Bank (NTFB), scheduled for Saturday, August 9 at 9am. This will be the first big community service project for Belo and we're looking forward to meeting new friends and helping those in need.

We're also excited to have 4th Brigade Commander Joe White in town for our July meeting. Commander White will present Belo Camp with the trophy for 4th Brigade Recruiters of the year. This is a special honor. Joe is a tremendous friend to the Camp, always willing to help out and answer questions. We're looking forward to having him in Dallas on July 3rd.

I was fortunate enough to accept the recruiting award at the June Convention in Houston. The convention was a fun and illuminating experience. It was fun to meet with friends from across the Division. It was illuminating to see the events of the Division transpire.



Prior to the Convention, there were reports that Division leadership was engaging in Unconstitutional activities. Being somewhat skeptical of these reports, I decided to pay close attention to the events on the floor of the convention. After the floor business concluded, I asked our editor to do some investigating.

The expose he has produced concerning these reports is damning. It is fact-checked, well-sourced, and appears below. Based on the facts, it is clear that Division leadership has indeed engaged in Unconstitutional actions.

The present age in which we live is marked by lawlessness; in our governments, our schools, our places of worship, etc. It is disappointing to see such lawlessness in our Texas Division as well. I call on the Division leadership to turn away from such Unconstitutional behaviors, acknowledge their mistakes, and re-focus on fulfilling the Charge.

When so much is at stake, with so many real issues to address, there's simply no time for leadership to engage in such trifling and reckless behavior. It's time to grow up and fulfill the Charge.

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV

214-422-1778
kevin.newsom@hotmail.com

VISIT OUR NEW HOME ON THE WEB

WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Camp News and Resources





1st LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



At our June meeting, Paul Gramling, former SCV National Chief of Heritage Defense, challenged Belo camp with the question "Are we as committed as our enemy is?"

Compatriot Gramling gave a number of illustrations of how well organized and passionate some are to take away our Confederate symbols, history and heritage. The SCV must remain just as vigilant and passionate to protect them. This is the Charge that we have been given. If we appear apathetic and do not stand up to protect the Cause, the enemy and the media will spin this against us.

Kevin Newsom, Stan Hudson, Marcus Black and I were privileged and humbled on June 6-7th to serve as your delegates to the Texas Division reunion in Houston. It is always good to be with like-minded Southerners. We voted as your proxy on the constitutional amendments and other business, and as Commander Newsom has communicated to you, we were able to accomplish much of what we set out to do. One of the highlights of the trip for me this year was meeting Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens. Commander Givens gave an excellent presentation to the assembly on the treatment of our ancestors in Northern POW camps. The inhumane conditions they suffered were far worse than the North suffered in Confederate POW camps. It was a sober reminder of the price our ancestors paid.



July Meeting

One of the first meetings I attended at the SCV featured a presentation by Charles Heard. It is always a blessing when some of the best speakers in the brigade and division are members of our own camp. We are very pleased to have Charles speaking at our July meeting on the Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture. You will not want to miss this.

Coming Up

Belo is gaining a reputation for the quality of its monthly programs. This includes engaging speakers and topics, but also the fellowship and discussion we have as a group. Here is a preview of our speakers and topics for the next several months.

08/7/2014	Marc Robinson	The Confederadoes
09/4/2014	Col. John Geider	The Battle of Gettysburg: A Military Perspective
10/2/2014	Jed Marum	A Special Evening of Music with Jed Marum

Deo Vindice,
Mark Nash
1st Lieutenant Commander





Chaplain's Corner Wisdom!



The Scripture tells us in Psalm 111:10, "The fear (fearful reverence) of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

At some time in the past something snapped in America. It may not have happened all at once, more likely it was a gradual movement, but we lost something and it has never come back. Perhaps that "something" is wisdom. Progress had not yet run us crazy. We still had time to live. The old virtues were still preached and practiced. We still believed the Bible. Then the world went crazy and we have been in a madhouse ever since. Higher criticism denied the Scriptures, minimized sin, reasoned away atonement, and air-conditioned hell. Man was deified and God was humanized. Liberalism dismissed the devil, and now we have more devil than ever, and fewer people who believe there even is a devil.

It might offend some egos, but the outstanding characteristic of today's generation is ignorance. We have never had so much smartness and stupidity at the same time. We know a lot about a lot of things, but of God's Word and will this generation seems to be of all men most ignorant. There has never been a time when people prided themselves more on their cleverness, intelligence, sophistication, and education than we see today. But, they have no wisdom. Jesus tells them, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God." (Matt. 22: 29)

Several times in the New Testament (Rom. 11 :25; 1 Cor. 10:1, 12: 1;2 Cor. 1: 8;1 Thess. 4: 13; 2 Pet. 3: 8) we read, with slight variations, "I would not have you ignorant." But today's generation is ignorant, willfully ignorant as the Bibles says, and they continue to live in error. It has been said, "As scarce as truth is, there is still a greater supply than there is demand." Most people are ignorant because they want to be. But we need not be ignorant. We can know Him and the power of His resurrection. We can know in whom we have believed. We can know He abides in us by His Spirit. We can know His Word and His will for us. We can know God.

The answer to ignorance is Christ Himself, who is the Truth and Wisdom of God. Mark Twain once said, "You can't argue with a pig. It's a futile effort, and all you do is aggravate the pig." Just as futile is the plan of any man to build against God's program for the ages or God's will for his life. The only man who can understand the times is the man who views them in light of the Living and Written Word of God.

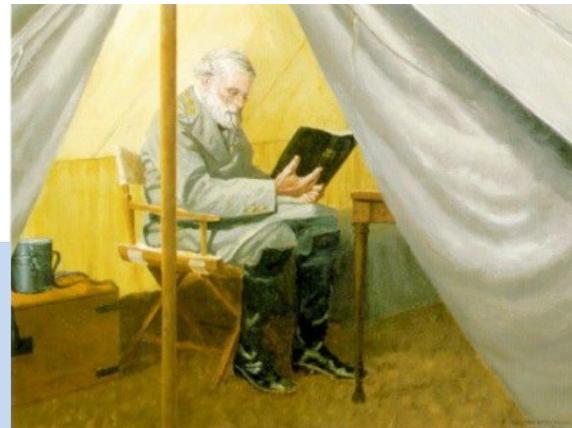
I believe God in His wisdom has a plan for my life, and I am certain God has a plan for your life. I am also quite convinced that God has a plan for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Of course, I don't know the details of God's plan, but I do know He has one. And, no man can interfere with God's plan and win. So, let us stand on God's sure Word. Then our hearts will be fixed, trusting in the Lord, not disturbed by evil tidings. For, "great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."



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



Editor's Note: Brother Len was truly a
Godly man of great wisdom; a good and faithful servant.



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

It is my sad duty to report the death of Mrs. Cleo Sybil Hatton Brand, 91, who passed away the morning of June 26th in Tyler. Mrs. Brand was the mother of Dennis Brand, Commander of Capt. James P. Douglas Camp #124, SCV and 1st Lt. of the East Texas Brigade. Dennis is also a member of Emma Sansom #31, TSOOCR, and husband of Mrs. Reta Brand, TSOOCR Director.

The True Holy Man of God

by Rev. Jerry Brown
Chaplain, Belo Camp 49 Dallas



Not only do positive spiritual experiences such as repentance, joy, the baptism of the Holy Ghost, but negative spiritual experiences such as rebellion, anger, bitterness, and fear also provide many outward, visible signs by which unmistakably reveal the presence of inward conflict.

Prior to being born again, man is totally deprived. He desires nothing but the Judgment or wrath of God. However, as believers well know, the Holy Ghost begat Jesus in the womb of Mary, and Christ accomplished his mighty works by the anointing power, by and of the same Holy Ghost according to Peter 1:21.

In 1 Corinthians 12:13, Paul states: "For by one Spirit all are baptized into one body whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we are bond or free, and have been all made to drink into one spirit."

Remember Romans 14:17, "For the Kingdom of God is not meat, drink; but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Galatians 5:22-25 states that, "we can build ourselves up in the Holy Faith." In John 16:13 that when "He", the "Spirit of Truth" is come, "He" will guide you into all truth. Also in John 16:14, the Holy Ghost will glorify or magnify Jesus to us.

When we are believers that are truly born again, we recognize that we must have the fullness of the Spirit (the Holy Ghost). The Great Baptizer will then immerse us in the overwhelming presence of the Spirit. This is practical Holiness from top to bottom.

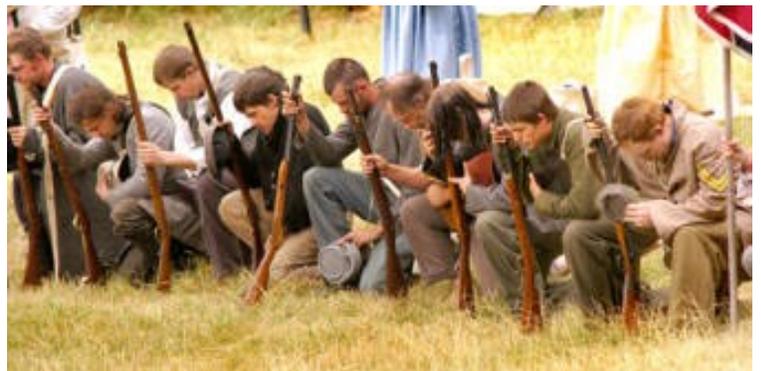
The reason I say this is because it is nothing less than letting the Holy Ghost guide one's every move in their walk with Jesus. Without which we as men or women are lost. However, if we walk in the Spirit guided by the Holy Ghost, then we ultimately will hear him say "Well done thy good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of the Lord."

For the promise is unto you and to your children and that to all which are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call (Acts 2:39).

Many men and women have been found seeking the Spirit of God for the wrong reasons I fear, some simply because they think it is their duty to do so. How sad this is, because their motive is wrong and ultimately futile. Because there is no concept for a personal walk. When seeking the baptism of the Spirit, it should be because one wants a closer walk with God.

According to Ephesians 1:13, we are "sealed with the Spirit of promise." However, this seal does not imply unconditional eternal security. But rather a mark or stamp of God's ownership. 2 Thessalonians 2:13 tells us that 'the Spirit' is the sanctifying influence in our walk with God.

It is the Holy Ghost who provides those much needed fruits in our Christian walk, and also leads us into practical holiness as we go through our daily lives, as believers in Jesus Christ.





Our June meeting was one of excitement and anticipation as we discussed current events in the Division and the upcoming Division Convention. Camp Commander Kevin Newsom announced the debut of our new website and sought feedback from our camp members on how the delegation should vote on convention business. Calvin Allen gave us a report on the Rocky Sprott issue and the problems with the improperly formed proposed amendments to the Division Constitution.





1st Lt. Commander Mark Nash outlined the outstanding speaker lineup we have coming in the next few months. We presently are booked with speakers through May 2015. Be sure and check out the upcoming events and programs listed in this newsletter.

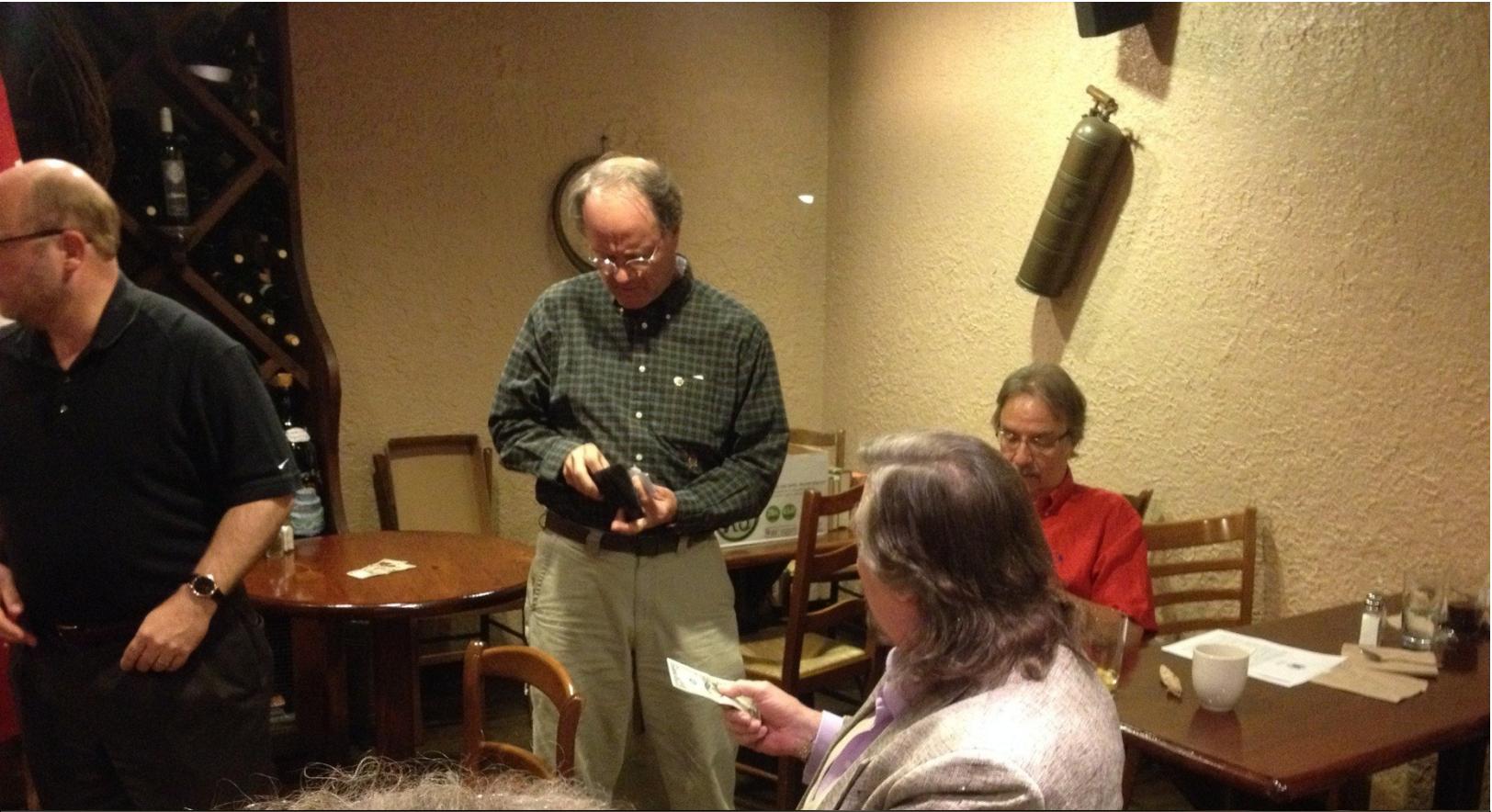




We were honoured to have as our guest speaker, Compatriot Paul Gramling, Jr. Paul is ATM Heritage Defense Chairman since 2012 and served as National Chief Of Heritage Defense, 2004-2006. He was accompanied by his lovely wife, Lynda, who is President of the Louisiana Division of the UDC and who is doing excellent work to defend the good name of our soldiers. Paul challenged Belo camp with the question **“Are we as committed as our enemy is?”** He stressed that our enemies are successful when we are apathetic in standing up to their efforts. He encouraged us to step up and take a stand where we can and to educate others to the real history of what our ancestors fought for.



See Paul’s Announcement as a candidate for ATM Councilman in this issue.



2nd Lt. Commander David Hendricks conducted his monthly raffle for great Books on Confederate History. He also has his STUMP MIKE challenge where we try to see if Compatriot Mike Smith can answer a question about Southern History! This month's question: After which battle did Robert E. Lee say he lost his right arm? Answer: Chancellorsville! So far Mike has been right every time!





Belo Camp is PROUD to welcome our newest Compatriot Jason Distil. Thanks to Kyle Sims for sending him our way!

Proud Kappa Alpha member Jim Echols wore his Kappa Alpha Order t-shirt to the meeting where fellow Compatriot Marcus Black recognized a fellow KA! Both camp members were unaware the other was a KA prior to the meeting.





A.H. Belo Camp 49 was well represented at the Division Convention in June. Representing our Camp were Compatriots Mathew Nash, 1st Lt Commander Mark Nash, Marcus Black, Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson and Commander Kevin Newsom.





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Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

July 3rd – Charles Heard – Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture

August 7th – Mark Robinson - The Confederados

Saturday morning, August 9th, **BELO CAMP GIVES BACK** at the North Texas Food Bank from 9:00 - 11:30 am at 4500 South Cockrell Hill Road, Dallas, Texas, 75236

September 4th – Col. John Geider – The Battle of Gettysburg: A Military Perspective

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)

SECOND Thursday, 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

February 5th – Kyle Sims – Recruiting for the SCV

March 5th – Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery – The Confederate Book of Quotes and Narratives

April 2nd - Jerry C. Brewer – author of **DISMANTLING THE REPUBLIC**

May 7th – Bob Rubel – Images of the Conflict: Art of the War of Northern Agression



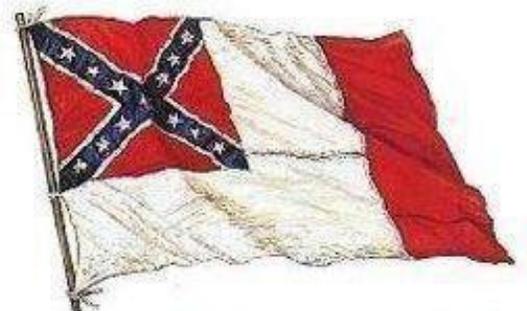
Medical Director, Jackson's Corps
**HUNTER HOLMES
MCGUIRE**

"Those not already aware of it, will be surprised to learn that there are teachers in the South—high in position—but, as we think, very ignorant of our history—who accept the Northern theory that "slavery was the cause of the war," and must accept the dishonoring consequence that its preservation was our sole object in that struggle—the favorite position of the Northern advocates and the last support of their cause. This position they take in spite of the fact that the quarrel between the North and the South began when slavery existed in all the States."

Hunter Holmes McGuire, George Llewellyn Christian, The Confederate Cause and Conduct in the War Between the States: As set forth in the Reports of the History Committee of the Grand Camp, C. V., of Virginia (Richmond: L. H. Jenkins, Publisher, 1907), 5.



Private, Second Company, Richmond Howitzers
**GEORGE LLEWELLYN
CHRISTIAN**



THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

North Texas Food Bank

Volunteer Day

Saturday, August 9th from 9AM to 11:30AM

Compatriots,

Since becoming Commander, I've made it a top priority for Belo Camp to introduce ourselves to the community. The facts state that most people out there don't know anything about us. To solve that problem, we've begun to take the message directly to the people.

At the Executive Committee Meeting in March, I asked Lt. Nash to book Belo Camp at the North Texas Food Bank (NTFB) for a volunteer day. I'm proud to announce that Lt. Nash has completed that task, with gusto. Belo Camp/Texas SCV has been booked for Saturday, August 9th from 9AM to 11:30AM at the NTFB in Dallas.

For those not familiar, the NTFB feeds the poor in the North Texas area. It is a central hub for churches, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters to distribute food to those less advantaged. It is often a locale of last resort for folks who have run out of options to feed themselves.

Being able to partner with such an organization is a blessing. It allows us to directly help those in need in the DFW area. It also allows us to introduce ourselves to the majority who don't know who we are. In short, it's a win-win for all parties.

The Volunteer Day will consist of packaging loose food items (such as meats/veggies/canned goods, etc.) into boxes. This work will be indoors, in the air conditioning. Most of the work requires very little lifting, so those who are unable to lift heavy loads will be able to participate. After the session is complete, we will be informed how many pounds of food we boxed up to be delivered to the poor. The address for this NTFB location is 4500 South Cockrell Hill Rd., Dallas, TX, 75236. Phone: 214-330-1346.

This is a great opportunity for the Texas SCV to say hello to the DFW area! A big thanks to Lt. Nash and to the NTFB. I have informed Joe White, our Brigade Commander, about this. I will also be in contact with the camps of the 3rd/4th Brigades to allow for maximum participation.

Stay tuned for further info...and buckle up, the second half of 2014 is going to be a fun ride!

- Show message history**

**Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV-**



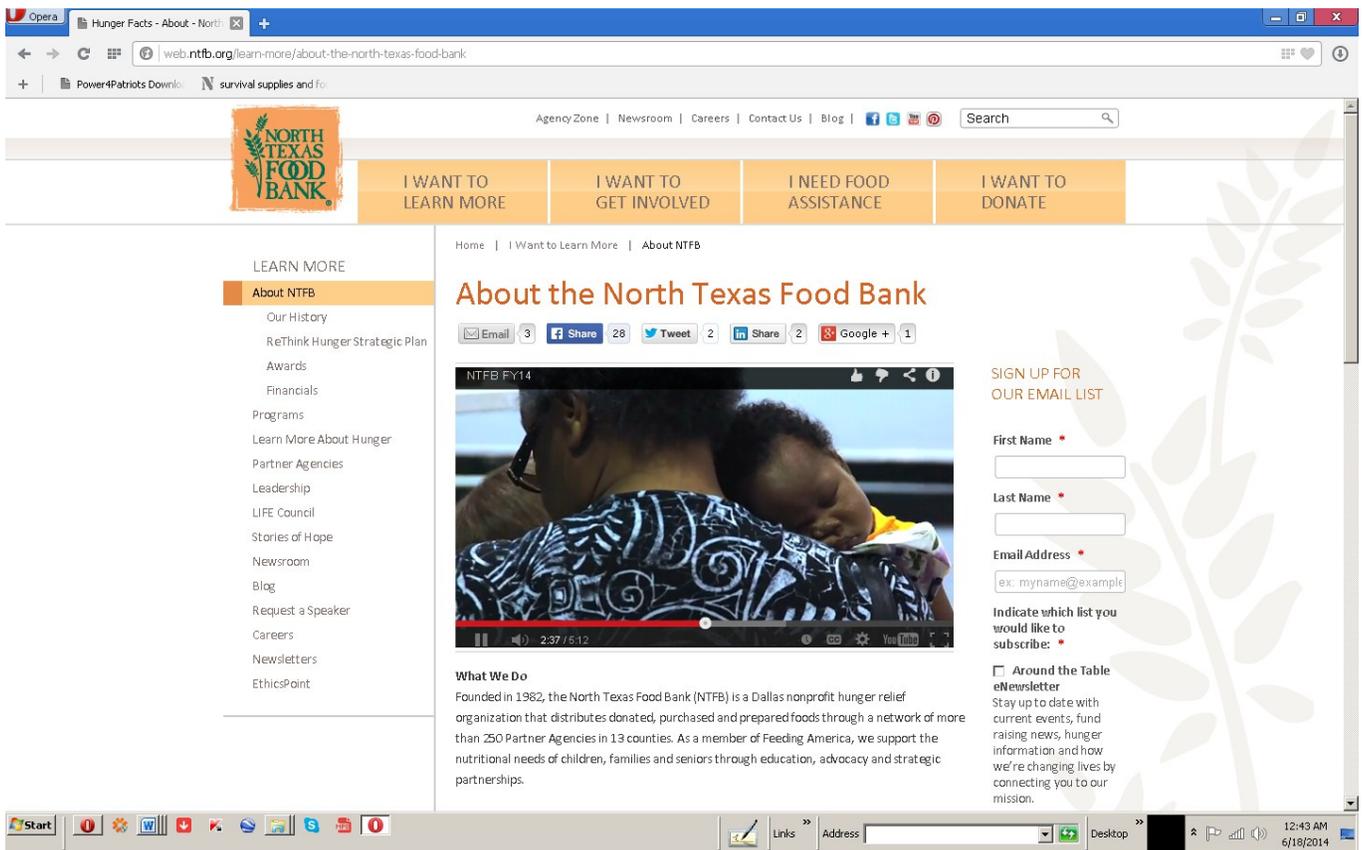
Belo Camp Gives Back!



Join the men of SCV Belo Camp 49 for community service at the North Texas Food Bank distribution center.

We have just been assigned Saturday morning, August 9th, from 9:00 - 11:30 at 4500 South Cockrell Hill Road, Dallas, Texas, 75236. Volunteers are invaluable to community service and to the North Texas Food Bank. Without volunteer help, NTFB can't provide food to the hundreds of thousands of North Texans that it currently serves.

CLICK [HERE](#) TO FIND OUT MORE.



Isaiah 58:10

¹⁰ if you pour yourself out for the hungry and satisfy the desire of the afflicted, then shall your light rise in the darkness and your gloom be as the noonday.

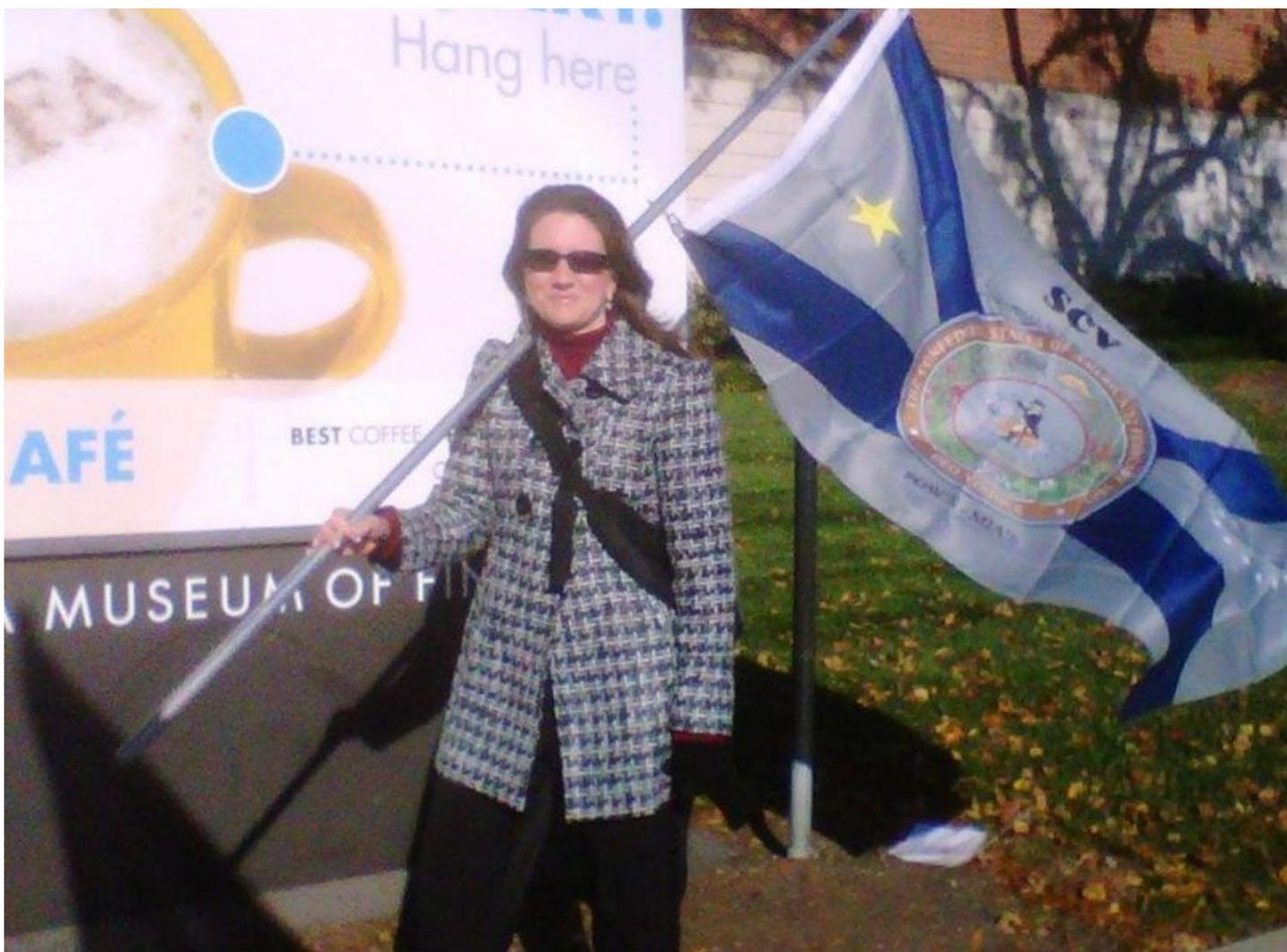
This outstanding Southern Defender will be meeting with us in December. She is tough as nails and full of grace! She has been consistently in the fight for the honour of our brave soldiers. She fulfills the Charge every day.

God Bless Susan Frise Hathaway

Recipient of the Order of St. George

FLASHBACK

Flagging the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts week 6 – November 12, 2011



I carried a special flag today, actually given to me as a gift by an employee of the VMFA. It is the Confederate POW-MIA flag and I thought it appropriate for the Veteran's Day Holiday weekend. I carried it in honor and memory of my Great-Great Grandfather, William Lewis Stone, who spent time at Point Lookout and Elmira prison camps.

My very first day out, an employee of the VMFA approached me. When he reached his hand out to shake mine, he was smiling and said "I bet you can't guess what I'm going to say about that flag". He was black. He

went on to explain to me that he knew the true meaning of the flag and that it had nothing to do with slavery or racism as some people want him to believe. We talked at length. He said that he STRONGLY agreed with me that the flags should not have been removed. He told me about a man who had taught him about the flags and had actually given him a Confederate battle flag and a "son's flag". He said that if he thought about it, he would bring them to me. Two weeks later, one of the Chapel guides came out and told me that there was a package for me. The gentleman had left me a gift of the flags, and the information about the "son's flag", which turned out to be the POW-MIA. Needless to say, I was overwhelmed.

POW-MIA Flag: This SCV (Scala Caeli Vale) "The ladder to heaven-farewell" flag is dedicated to the memory of those who died, and those who survived the horrors in those wretched Union camps. The gray field represents the Confederate gray. The yellow star represents all those who died in the conflict, combatants and Southern civilians (at least 50,000) that were killed by the Union Army; there are no accurate records. Many black and white people were robbed, raped, tortured and starved to death by the "Northern Liberators". The Seal of the Confederacy with George Washington pointing the way is surrounded by the crops grown in the South which would include; corn, tobacco, cotton, beans, etc. The circle of stars represents each of the Confederate states.

The navy blue St. Andrews Cross is one of the colors of mourning, it also represents a part of the battle flag. Above the seal is the motto: "You Shall Not Be Forgotten". Beneath the seal POW-MIA's with the "Deo Vindice" within the seal which basically means "God Vindicates".

This flag was created in dedication to James Madison Gornto, an ancestor, who was a Private in the 4th Florida Infantry Company "C". He was captured at Missionary Ridge, TN and confined in December 1863. He later died the same month at Rock Island federal POW camp Illinois and is buried in plot #39.

At Rock Island POW camp the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument that states;

**In Memory Of The Confederate
Veterans Who Died At The
Rock Island Confederate
Prison Camp. May They Never
Be Forgotten. Let No Man
Asperse The Memory Of
Our Sacred Dead. They Were
Men Who Died For A Cause They
Believed Was Worth Fighting For And
Made The Ultimate Sacrifice**

The U.S. Congress in 1958 declared that Confederate veterans have the same respect, rights and honors of any other American veteran.

Quoting from the United States Statutes at Large, Volume 72, Part 1, Pages 133-134,

"By Federal act of Congress (May 23, 1958) all Confederate veterans are United States Military Veterans, and deserve all the rights and honors pertinent to such service."

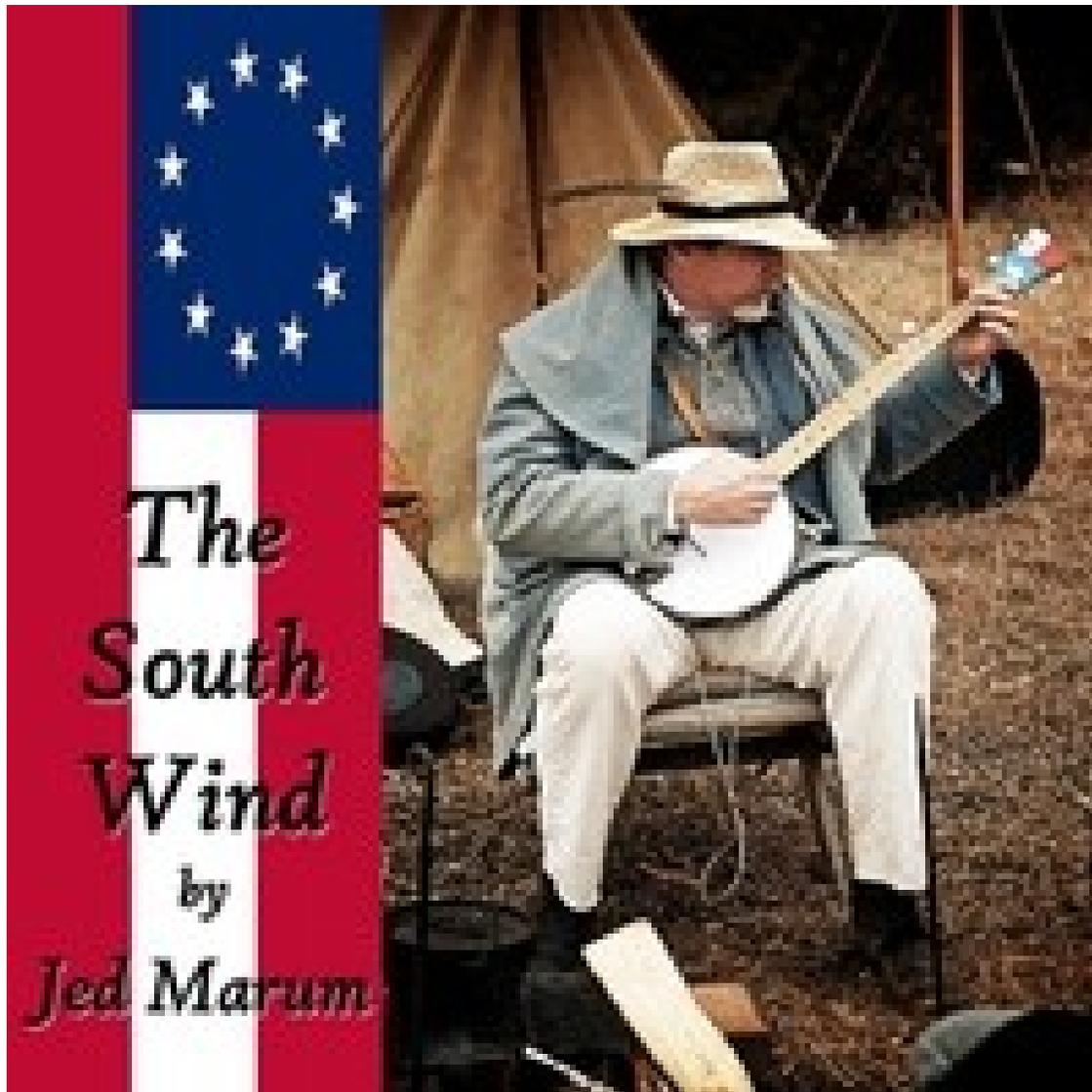
Confederate veterans are thus not only recognized as U.S. citizens, but fully as a Federally-recognized member of the U.S. Military (with Veterans' status) as well.

The Confederate POW flag is currently flying in Sons of Confederate Veteran Camps, United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapters and private residences in the following states and countries; Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington State, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Nevada, Virginia, New York State, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arizona, Ohio, Maine, West Virginia, Alaska, Oklahoma, Colorado and in the following countries; UK and Iraq.

The irony is not lost on me that we are out on the street to educate others about our flag, and in this case, I end up getting the education.

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' Battle flag.

An old friend of the SLRC needs to sell this 25'X40' sewn Cotton bunting battle flag 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

note on check: for GIANT FLAG.

PO Box 1237

Black Mountain, NC 28711

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...



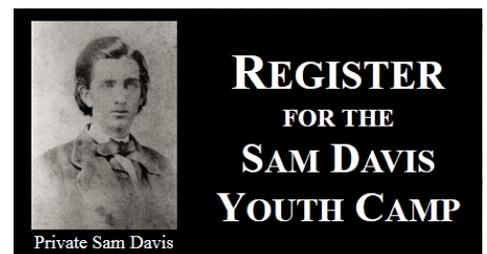
All Application Forms can be found here:
[Application Forms](#)

Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

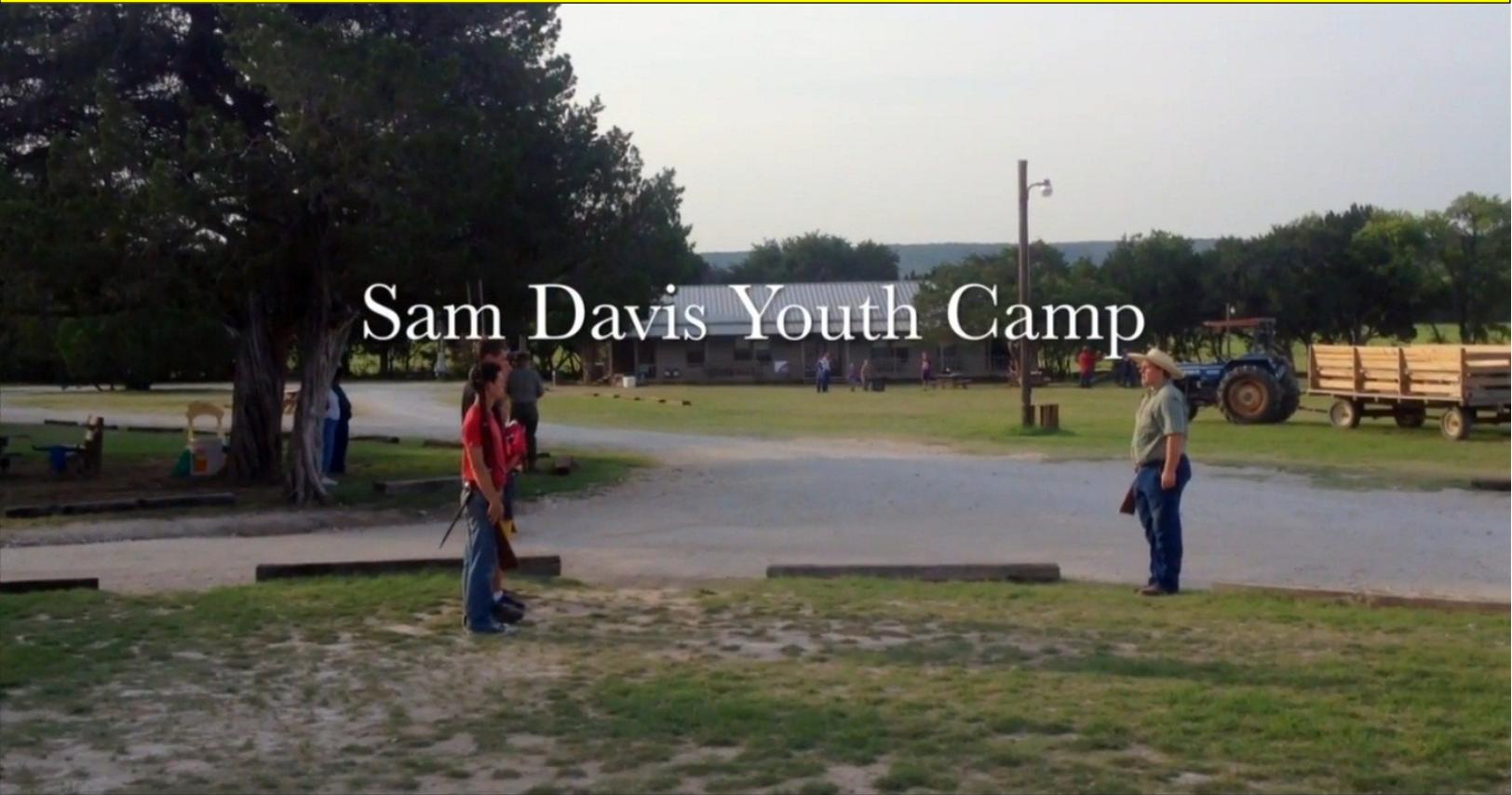
Follow us on [Facebook](#)

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

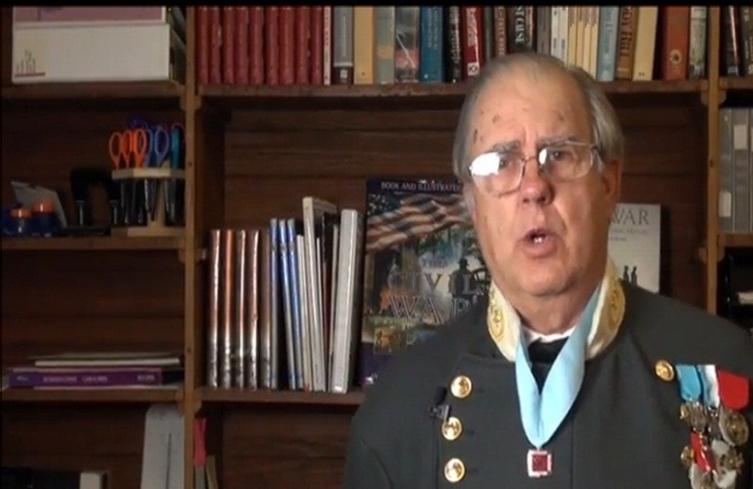
http://scvtexas.org/Sam_Davis_Youth_Camp.html



NEW Sam Davis Youth Camp Documentary Available



Confederate Documentary Producer Tom Ridenour has created 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>





Paul Gramling, Jr for ATM Councilman

Gentlemen of the Army Of Trans-Mississippi,

Our commemoration of The Sesquicentennial of the War Of Northern Aggression will be coming to a close very soon. The events and activities of this hallowed time will be a memory and fade into our own history. The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been able to maintain its membership, with a slight growth, as well as place ourselves in the "spotlight" (to some degree) in the eyes of the public and media.

At the close of our final event next year in 2015, what will be the goals of the SCV?

You can rest assured our enemies will "turn up the heat" as never before. It is imperative there are members serving on the General Executive Council.....strong and capable of addressing the issues of Recruiting/Retention and Heritage Defense/Offense.

At our National Reunion in Charleston, SC, I will be standing for the office of ATM Councilman. I believe my record shows that I am one of those men, strong and capable, to serve the membership of the ATM. I want to work with the Divisions, Brigades and Camps within the ATM, to make it the most productive Army in the most honorable organization known to us today.....The Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I have listed a part of my record below for the few of those who do not know me.

Thank you for your consideration and support.

1994 - 1998, 2002 - 2004....Commander, Gen. Richard Taylor Camp, 1308

1998 - 2000.....Commander, LA Division

2000 - 2002.....ATM Commander

2004 - 2006.....National Chief Of Heritage Defense

2006 - 2008.....ATM Heritage Defense Chairman

2008 - 2010.....ATM Councilman

2012 - 2014.....ATM Heritage Defense Chairman

In The Bonds Of The South,

Paul Gramling, Jr.

email : paul1863@cs.com

phone : 318-294-1563

Opinion: The Issue of the Pledge

by Kevin Newsom

Over the past 12 months, there's been much ado concerning the Bellamy Pledge of Allegiance. It is an issue which has grown from curiosity, to disagreement, to bitter division. This is a shame, simply because there is no need for the issue to lead to any conflict whatsoever.

The main antagonists fall into two categories: those who see the pledge as a matter of tradition and honor, and those who see the pledge as historically inaccurate and insulting to their Confederate ancestors. Between these two positions is very little middle ground.

Over the course of the past year, both sides have seemingly dug in. And with this digging came trenches. And with trenches comes trench warfare. And this warfare is in the process of splitting the Division in half.

Yet the solution to these problems has already been presented...and seemingly ignored by Division leadership.

At the January DEC meeting, Marc Robinson suggested a unique and brilliant idea. Each camp should decide whether or not to say the pledge. This was to be decided by vote. Those who were unhappy with said vote could either join a camp that shared their view on the issue, or start a new camp.

In such a scenario, the home camp's decision would be respected by members and visitors. At events sponsored by camps who say the pledge, the pledge would be offered. At events sponsored by camps that refrain from the pledge, it wouldn't be offered.

This idea, which I call the Robinson Proposal, elicits the spirit of States' Rights in order to solve the issue. It also adheres to the Texas Division Constitution.

The Robinson Proposal will allow each Camp to determine its own course on the issue. It places the decision for this issue in the hands of the membership. It allows the members of the Camp to state their case, explain their beliefs, and put the idea to a vote.

It is the perfect solution to what has become an unbearable conflict.

The alternative is to remain locked in the midst of partisan warfare for the foreseeable future. A war that will likely continue to rage as time passes on....and continue to distract us from the business at hand. This is totally unacceptable.

When I recounted this situation to a lady friend, she asked if the Texas Division didn't have anything better to do, than to bicker about the pledge. At first I was irritated with her response...but now I ask the same question.

As we sit with no Texas SCV license plates, Supreme Court plaques sitting in a basement, a shoestring budget and no real plans for revenue generation, a population who has no idea of who we are or what we do...I suppose that no, we don't have anything better to do with our time.



EDITORS NOTE: The Division Constitution gives the Division Leadership no choice but to let the local camps decide the issue under 4.6.1.

4.6 Administration.

- 4.6.1 All Camps shall have the full enjoyment of the Right to govern themselves, provided that they shall be subject to this constitution, the General constitution and amendments and Standing Orders thereof.

Swallowing The Dog and Pledging Allegiance

Throughout the War the Yankees sought to force Southerners to take various “oaths” of allegiance to the Federal Government. There were some civilians that the occupying Federal troops would seek to coerce into such an oath and some Confederate POWs were enticed with a tempting oath of loyalty. With that said the Yankee oath campaign during the War was unorganized and not widespread. However, after the War, such Oaths of Allegiance accompanied by denunciations of the Southern Confederacy were widespread and in more cases than not were required for any kind of citizenship rights. “For Confederate veterans, the term ‘swallowing the dog’ meant being forced to repeatedly pledge allegiance to the United States...It was the most despised word in the South. A few took it ‘as if it was nothing more than a Glass of Lemonade.’ Others refused as if it were arsenic.... For loyal Confederates, it was likened to ‘swallowing the dog.’”

Hunter Wallace, Swallowing The Dog

So from 1861 into the 1870s Oaths of Allegiance **backed by the bayonet** were used to “secure” allegiance to the Yankee Nation-

“Francis Bellamy...wrote the original Pledge in August 1892. He was a Christian Socialist...The true reason for allegiance to the Flag is the ‘republic for which it stands.’ ...And what does that...mean? It is the concise political word for the Nation - the One Nation which the Civil War was fought to prove.....”

Dr. John W. Baer The Pledge of Allegiance: A Short History

“Bellamy said...that the “true reason for allegiance to the Flag” was to indoctrinate American school children...[He] understood perfectly well that the first step along the way to his socialist utopia was a consolidated or unitary state, just like the one... Abraham Lincoln championed...All semblances of the Jeffersonian philosophy of federalism and states’ rights must be destroyed....Bellamy intended the Pledge of Allegiance to be a vow of allegiance to the state.... He stated that he got the idea from the “loyalty oaths” that were imposed on Southerners during Lincoln’s invasion...and... during Reconstruction....”

Thomas J. DiLorenzo Pledging Allegiance To The Omnipotent Lincolnian State

Thus the new Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Nation that had subdued the “Rebellion” replaced the old “Oath of Allegiance”. But this new Pledge, unlike the old Oath, did not need to be shoved down the South’s throat by the bayonet but rather came in under the guise of unity and as the patriotic thing to do. Sadly it has been a very successful tool of the Reconstructionists becoming the darling of many of the very people who it ought to be as repugnant to as the old Oath of Allegiance had been to our Southern forefathers.

Indeed, how many Southerners, including many who are very zealous for the heritage of the old Southern Confederacy, gleefully “swallow the new dog” as if it was just a good old glass of Southern lemonade instead of the Yankee arsenic it really is?

RUDY RAY

I am a Confederate and I am here today because our Confederate Ancestors fought, bled and died for our Freedom. I vow that as long as there is breath in my body that their sacrifice will not be in vain.

THE GREAT “GRANNY” WAR! OR How the SCV was Saved

The Crisis of 2005

On February 16, 2005, eight Past CICs, several elected GEC members and the CG of the MOS&B held a telephonic GEC meeting and voted to remove then CIC Denne Sweeney and five of his appointees from office. This action was not sanctioned by the SCV Constitution, so on February 17, 2005, seven of these Past Commanders-in-Chief and three elected members of the General Executive Council (GEC) filed a lawsuit in chancery court in Columbia, Tennessee and obtained a Temporary Restraining Order on February 18 which enforced the actions of the Feb. 16 meeting under Mississippi law. At the time, the SCV was a Mississippi corporation with headquarters in Tennessee. The plaintiffs in this case were Past CICs Ralph Green, Norman Dasinger, Pete Orlebeke, Rick Griffin, Robert Hawkins, Earl Faggert, and Charles Smith; LtCIC Anthony Hodges; ATM Army Commander Mark “Beau” Cantrell and AOT Army Councilman John French. Their chief legal advisor was MOS&B Past-CG General Jeff Massey. Although not a member of the GEC at the time, Massey effectively served as leader of this group through his long association with them and his determination to see that the PCICs in the group and their elected supporters stayed in charge of the GEC and ultimately the SCV. This group came to be known as the *Old Bulls*. On March 9, 2005, the matter was heard in court. The TRO was withdrawn, the requested temporary injunction denied, and CIC Sweeney and all his appointees returned to office. This is the history of that crisis and its aftermath.

The Rise of the Past CICs.

Sometime in the 1950s-1970s, a couple of things occurred that would have very long-term effects on the SCV. First, the SCV was incorporated in Mississippi in order to take advantage of the Federal non-profit tax laws. The SCV may have been incorporated earlier when it was headquartered in Virginia, but there are no records for that period.

The second thing that happened is that all Past CICs were provided a permanent seat on the GEC. This was probably done for two reasons: (1) As an honor to the Past CICs; and (2) As a way of preserving institutional memory. In simplest terms, this meant that the Past CICs were there to provide historical background information to the GEC at a time when the SCV did not have a headquarters staff or adequate record-keeping expertise. Other theories about why the Past CICs were placed on the GEC have been expounded, but none of them surfaced until after the Crisis. Placing the Past CICs on the GEC for life may have originated with a long-standing practice of the Masons. Many SCV members are Masons, and the

Masons have a history of giving their out-of-office Worshipful Masters lifetime seats on the ruling boards. CIC terms were changed from one year to two years during this same timeframe, so this change may have occurred at the same time.

The Role of the MOS&B.

Concurrent with the rise of the PastCICs was the growing role of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars (MOS&B). Created in 1938 as an organization internal to the SCV, the MOS&B was conceived as a way of honoring the Confederate officer corps. Over the years, the MOS&B grew increasingly elitist. It also exerted a strong influence over the SCV and especially the GEC since so many senior MOS&B officers had gone on to become CICs, SCV Army Commanders, and other high-ranking SCV officers. The SCV and MOS&B had joined forces to buy Elm Springs in the early 1990s and they shared administrative expenses and staff. However, friction began to develop between the two organizations (particularly over the subject of how much was to be paid by each organization towards Elm Springs' expenses) in the late 1990's and it was the MOS&B that first broached the possibility that the two organizations should separate. In 2003, the MOS&B greatly increased the tension between the two organizations by voting to admit members who were not SCV members. Many SCV members were disturbed by this, as it meant that there was a possibility that the MOS&B Commander General could someday be a non-SCV member, yet he would sit on the GEC, the SCV Board of Directors. Of the group that were plaintiffs in the lawsuit against CIC Sweeney, eight were active in the MOS&B -- Orlebeke, Griffin, Hawkins, Faggert, Smith, Hodges, Cantrell, and French. In addition to this, Hawkins, Smith and Cantrell were former CGs of the MOS&B. They were actively aided by other high-ranking MOS&B officials, especially Jeff Massey. The sitting MOS&B CG, Dan Jones, participated in the conspiracy and the lawyer for the plaintiffs would later argue in court (unsuccessfully) that Jones should be counted with the Feb. 16 GEC meeting quorum, even though the SCV constitution listed the MOS&B CG as an ex officio GEC member without voting rights.

The Rise of the New Breed.

Once incorporated, the SCV paid scant attention to the changes in the law that were occurring all around it -- the organization simply operated by the SCV Constitution and paid little attention to the governing corporate law. In the early '90s, Mississippi passed the Model Non-Profit Act. The Act had a number of important provisions that dictated how non-profit corporations were to run their business. Some of these provisions were at-odds with the SCV constitution, but until someone challenged them in court, no one in the SCV high command was aware of these provisions.

Concurrently with the changes in corporate law, the influence of the Past CICs continued to expand. The number of Past CICs on the GEC continued to grow, until by 2002 they were only a vote or two short of a majority on the GEC. With the addition of a "swing vote" here and there, or the absence of a member of the "other side" from a GEC meeting, they could frequently outvote the elected administration on all issues. Along the way, they had developed an attitude that can best be described as "oligarchical" -- the firm conviction that they were there to keep the SCV on "the true path" and that they always knew what was best for the SCV. They had a disdain for the membership in general, and the *elected* leaders in particular. They generally showed little concern for "heritage defense", even though this was becoming increasingly important to the members. Such a "power block" tends to draw other men eager for the "favors" of such an oligarchy, and quite a number of CICs and Army commanders were elected with the blessings and support of this block. Although the composition of the "power block" [the majority of the PCICs plus their elected supporters] changed from election to election, the PCICs were a constant in this equation and kept control of the "power block" as time went on. This started to change with the election of Ed Deason as CIC in 2000. Deason had been Chief of Staff to CIC Orlebeke in 1996-1998, but he was not part of the "power block", and was a strong supporter of the subsequent Wilson and Sweeney administrations. The next CIC, Ron Wilson, definitely did not have the support of this oligarchy and they strongly opposed his election in a tight CIC race in 2002. Wilson immediately ran into trouble on many issues and his clashes with the "power block" were numerous and heated. He was vigorously opposed when he started his cost-cutting program,

particularly his decision to rebid the printing of the *Confederate Veteran*. The then- editor of the CV, Jim Vogler, had a seat on the GEC and was firmly entrenched in the “power block”. Vogler had developed a very cozy relationship with a Houston printer. The printer actually did most of the editing functions, and then printed the CV at inflated prices. It was later proved that this printing arrangement was costing the SCV at least \$100,000 extra per year. Wilson pushed through his plan, but many of the “power block” were thoroughly enraged, especially after Vogler quit his position as Editor. At one point, Wilson tried to call a Special Convention to pass a Constitutional amendment to remove most of the Past Commanders-in- Chief from the GEC – something that had been proposed as a constitutional amendment at the 2003 convention, but failed the 2/3 majority test. A Special Convention could be called by the GEC or by the membership. The call for the Special Convention also failed to garner enough requests from the membership or the GEC. Matters continued this way and tensions remained high between the “power block” and the elected administration until CIC Wilson left office.

Matters Reach the Boiling Point

CIC Sweeney won another tight election at the 2004 National Convention in Dalton, Georgia. The “power block” ran the same candidate as in 2000 and 2002 (Troy Massey, another MOS&B Past-CG, and older brother of Jeff Massey) and narrowly lost again, although one of their supporters, Anthony Hodges, did win the LtCIC race and became part of the “power block” when the new GEC first convened after the 2004 convention. Sweeney had no plans to “take-on” the “power block”, and indeed made a number of offers to cooperate with them on many matters. However, the “power block” was in no mood to cooperate after their setbacks in the 2000, 2002 and 2004 elections. Matters started to come to a boil at the Fall 2004 GEC meeting. Even though they showed every indication of wanting to hold onto the reins of power, some of the older Past CICs seldom showed up for GEC meetings, trusting instead that their supporters would make sure their wishes were carried out. However, at the October 2004 GEC meeting, they decided to reassert themselves. Every single member of the “power block” was at that meeting. This included the group that would later be known as the Old Bulls, plus ATM Councilmen Steve Lucas (who resigned a week later), PCIC Lynn Shaw, and ATM Commander Tarry Beasley. CIC Sweeney and his supporters were outvoted on almost every issue at that meeting. The “low” point of the meeting came when the “power block” voted to grant a new two year contract to the merchandising director. This position had been created 4 years before as a one-year contract position and was subject to renewal each year. When the contract came up for renewal in Oct. 2004, Executive Director Ben Sewell asked CIC Sweeney and all the members of the GEC prior to the GEC meeting to let the contract lapse, as the position was no longer needed and eliminating the position would save the SCV approximately \$40,000 per year. All had agreed with this proposal, so Sweeney informed the individual that the contract would not be renewed. However, at the GEC meeting the “power block” reversed themselves and not only voted to extend the contract for two years, but to grant the individual two pay raises. The merchandising director position had been created by Past CIC Griffin and he was not happy about seeing his “creation” disappear, even if the position was no longer needed. He convinced the other members of the “power block” to go along with him, even after they had agreed before the meeting to let the position lapse. The sudden reversal came as a surprise to Sweeney and Sewell, but it was later learned that the “power block” had conferred amongst themselves and decided to show Sweeney who was really running the SCV.

The Suspensions of PCICs

Shortly after the Fall 2004 GEC meeting, ATM Councilman Steve Lucas became upset at an investigation in which he was involved. Lucas had repeated negative comments from another individual concerning Executive Director Sewell to Sewell himself. Sewell asked that an investigation be launched as to the source of these slanderous remarks. Lucas felt that he had been insulted, even though it was accepted that he was just passing on 2nd hand information, and he abruptly resigned from the SCV. Sweeney appointed California Division Commander Chuck Norred to fill the unexpired term. The Old Bulls objected strongly to this appointment, as they interpreted the constitution to read that the ATM Commander had to make a recommendation for the Councilman position, even though the Councilman was not in the Army

Commander's chain of command. The real issue, though, was that Lucas had been a part of the "power block", and his loss meant that this voting block had been reduced by one vote. The real crisis came a month later when CIC Sweeney was presented with a "demand letter" from about 200 SCV officers, asking that PCIC Hawkins be suspended from the GEC. If Sweeney did not suspend Hawkins, the letter insisted, this officer group would file a derivative lawsuit on behalf of the SCV to have Hawkins expelled from the GEC. Evidence had come to light that Hawkins (a former Missouri attorney) had bilked his clients out of at least \$30,000. Rather than stand trial, the Missouri Courts had allowed him to make a deal -- the deal required that he sign an admission of guilt, agree to repay the money, and give up his law license for at least 5 years. When it was learned that the SCV had someone on its highest board who had committed such acts of malfeasance, many members wanted him removed from the GEC (quite a few members made comments like: "Wait until the SPLC finds out about this."). The constitution at that time seemed to authorize the CIC to suspend any officer for such misconduct. Sweeney requested an opinion from the JAIC and from other SCV attorneys, all of whom agreed that the CIC did have such authority under the constitution. About this same time, Sweeney received a report on another Past CIC, Pete Orlebeke. The report said that Orlebeke had committed voter fraud at the 2004 Dalton convention by voting for a camp to which he had not been properly transferred. In fact, the report showed that Orlebeke had actually "hacked" into the SCV HQ computer database (or had someone else do it) and made the transfer look official when, in fact, he had no authority to do so. Both Hawkins and Orlebeke were suspended by CIC Sweeney at about the same time for these two unrelated matters. What should have happened under the constitution is that Hawkins and Orlebeke would have stayed suspended until the Nashville convention, at which time their case would have been presented to the convention for resolution.

The Boardroom Coup

The matter stood there for a couple of months. Sweeney held another GEC meeting in Dec.

2004. Most of the Old Bulls did not attend. But mostly there was silence from the group; they did not even protest the suspension of Hawkins and Orlebeke, although CIC Sweeney was informed by a number of 2nd hand sources that the Old Bulls were incensed at the loss of two more members of their voting block which, prior to the resignation of Lucas, had been only one vote short of a majority. Sweeney had scheduled another GEC meeting in Atlanta for Feb. 19, 2005. Rumors had been floating around for two months that the Old Bulls and their supporters were going to sue the SCV, but no one had any idea on what grounds. On Feb. 16, the Old Bulls held a GEC meeting by phone and voted to remove Sweeney and his 5 GEC appointees from office. Sweeney and most of his supporters did not attend the meeting, and the meeting itself became a subject of controversy as there was no provision in the SCV constitution for the calling of a GEC meeting without the approval of the CIC. Also, the removal of the CIC was something not allowed for in the SCV Constitution, but was provided for in Mississippi law. On Feb. 17, this group filled a suit on behalf of the SCV, not against it, alleging that Sweeney had violated Mississippi non-profit law with various alleged acts of misconduct, including the suspension of two "designated directors" – a legal term that apparently covered "directors for life", such as the Past CICs. The Chancellery Court judge in Columbia, Tennessee granted them a Temporary Restraining Order which blocked Sweeney and his supporters from any contact with the SCV and installed LtCIC Anthony Hodges as CIC. The Old Bulls moved quickly to consolidate their power. They fired the attorney that Sweeney had hired to represent the SCV in the event a lawsuit was filed against the SCV. However, Sweeney and his supporters also rallied quickly. Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark, who had extensive experience in fund-raising, sent out appeals for defense funds to all SCV members. Most members were outraged at the turn of events. Even members who had not supported Sweeney in the 2004 election now sent money to support the lawsuit defense, stating that they were infuriated that the Old Bulls had taken matters into their own hands and overturned a valid election. In just a few weeks, AIC Dark had raised thousands of dollars. PastCIC Wilson drove to Nashville and interviewed several law firms, seeking the best counsel for the situation and shortly hired a top law firm to represent the defense. Resolutions of support for CIC Sweeney were passed by most SCV Divisions and many camps and brigades.

The Court Hearing

Meanwhile, the Old Bulls appointed new officers to the GEC. Jeff Massey was appointed Adjutant-in-Chief. He soon made phone calls to Elm Springs and attempted to intimidate Executive Director Ben Sewell into paying their legal expenses. Massey also sent facsimiles of corporate seals to the SCV bank in an attempt to obtain balance information, signature cards and other financial information. Sewell, as well as the bank at Sewell's request, refused to cooperate with Massey until the matter had been properly adjudicated, as Massey was only operating under the authority of a Temporary Restraining Order. On March 9, 2005, the whole matter was brought before the judge who had signed the TRO. The purpose of the hearing was to review the TRO and consider whether or not it should be converted to a Temporary Injunction. If granted, the Old Bulls could complete their takeover of the SCV, while pursuing the lawsuit against Sweeney and others. At the hearing, a secret recording of the Feb. 16 phone meeting made by AIC Dark saved the day. After listening to the tape, the judge concluded that the Feb. 16 meeting had been conducted improperly. But he also stated that CIC Sweeney had exceeded his authority in suspending designated directors, in spite of what the SCV constitution stated. In his final order, he lifted the TRO, restored all the elected and appointed officers to their positions, restored the suspended directors to their positions, and refused to grant a temporary injunction. But he left the door open for the Old Bulls to continue their lawsuit or to try another coup.

The Special Convention.

Many members, upon hearing that the door was still open for another takeover, immediately launched a drive to collect petitions for a Special Convention. Within two weeks, the Sweeney administration had received enough petitions to call a Special Convention under the authority of Mississippi law. The Special Convention was held April 23, 2005 in Concord, NC. It was the largest convention ever held by the SCV, with 716 delegates from 379 camps attending the one-day convention. The lawyers hired by Sweeney and supporters to defend the lawsuit had advised that, under the law, the agenda for the convention had to be limited to the makeup of the GEC, so there were only two items of business to be considered – Constitutional amendments to remove all but the immediate past three CICs from the GEC and to remove the MOS&B CG from the SCV GEC. Both amendments passed with margins over 90%.

At the GEC meeting that afternoon, the GEC (now minus all the Past CICs except Griffin, Deason and Wilson) used the MS law and voted all the elected members of the Old Bulls out of office and off the GEC. Also voted off was AOT Commander Terry Beasley, who had not been a party to the lawsuit, but had given the Old Bulls much support, in the opinion of some members. Former ANV Army Commander Chris Sullivan was elected by the GEC to the LtCIC position, but the other positions vacated – the Commanders and Councilmen for ATM and AOT—were left vacant so that they could be filled by election at the Nashville convention to be held in July. Sweeney filled the two commander positions with temporary appointments so that the two Armies could continue to function.

Officers in the Sweeney administration began to study the Mississippi law more closely, and they soon realized that there were many other provisions of the Act that worked against the SCV. The Mississippi law had been written to accommodate “normal” non-profit companies, where the Board of Directors is elected by the members and the Board appoints (and dismisses) all officers. In the SCV constitution, officers were elected directly and occupied positions on various Boards (including the GEC) by virtue of the office to which they had been elected – the exact opposite of the situation envisioned by the Model Non-Profit Act. The Sweeney administration had solved the immediate problem, but soon realized that another oligarchy could come along in the future and use the MS law against it again. In theory, any camp commander or any other officer who challenged the authority of an entrenched National oligarchy could be dismissed by a simple majority vote of the GEC. There were many other disturbing provisions of the MS law that conflicted with the SCV constitution. At first, the lawyers in Nashville said the SCV needed to change its constitution, but after further study they said that the SCV would always have the potential for legal problems so long as it was chartered in Mississippi.

After researching the corporate statutes in other Southern states, it was discovered that Texas did not subscribe to the Model Non-profit Act and that the Texas laws in regard to non-profit corporations were much friendlier to non-standard organizations like the SCV. If the SCV rechartered in Texas, it could construct a constitution that would allow it to operate the way it had operated in the past with very few changes. The lawyers prepared the proper paperwork for rechartering in Texas. This matter was brought before the 2005 Convention in Nashville and passed by a greater than 90% margin. After the vote, the incorporation papers were filed with the State of Texas and the SCV became a Texas corporation. The SCV informed the State of Texas at the time that a new constitution would be filed with the State after the convention in 2006.

The Resolutions and Amendments committee (chaired by LtCIC Chris Sullivan) had a monumental task during late 2005 and early 2006 – preparing an entirely new constitution for presentation at the 2006 convention in New Orleans. However, the task was completed and the Constitution – now divided into two documents – was presented at the 2006 Convention. A number of amendments were passed from the floor and the amended set of documents was then passed by the convention with over 90% of the vote. One key item that was resolved with the new documents: Divisions or Camps that were separately incorporated were required to amend their corporate charters to state that they were subsidiaries of the SCV. The dissidents had used the incorporated entities as weapons in their war with the SCV, and expensive legal maneuvers were required to reestablish the relationship of those entities to the National organization.

During this whole crisis, the SCV was greatly aided by Kirk Lyons of the Southern Legal Resource Center, who provided much needed legal aid and advice and who prepared the final corporation papers for the Texas merger.

The Start of Guerilla War.

The whole crisis should have been concluded with the Special Convention. But the Old Bulls did not give up so easily. Unable to take over the SCV at the National level, they attempted to take over in various camps and divisions. A small number of camps, probably less than 5%, had supported the coup. Some of these camps voted to dissolve or attempted to secede and join other organizations. For example, in Florida, 6 officers out of the 10 on the camp executive committee for the 300-member Kirby-Smith camp (which was separately incorporated under Florida law) voted to secede from the SCV. The dissident officers then seized control of the corporate entity and the camp assets and attempted to convince the court that they were entirely independent of the SCV. The camp was ultimately rescued from the dissidents and again became one of the largest camps in the SCV.

The dissidents started a number of rumors about the SCV's supposed association with various nefarious groups, particularly the League of the South. None of these rumors were ever shown to have any validity, but they served to make some members unsure about the SCV and some even resigned or dropped their membership in the SCV.

In several cases, the dissidents tried to convince the local courts that SCV camps and divisions were mere "associates" of the SCV and did not in any way report to a higher headquarters. New national organizations were formed in several states, founded by disgruntled SCV members who supported the Old Bulls.

Lawsuits proliferated in Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, a group of dissident Division officers (composed of "Beau" Cantrell, Jeff Massey, PCIC Charles Smith, and Division Adjutant Ron Hull) attempted to destroy their own division in the aftermath of the Special Convention. By December 2005, the dissidents had reduced the Oklahoma membership from 200 to 50 and had fewer than 5 viable camps. Upon learning this, CIC Sweeney revoked the Division charter, since a division was required to have a minimum of 5 chartered camps. The Oklahoma dissidents seized control of the Division treasury, the corporate entity, and the Division website and refused to relinquish them. At this point, the SCV filed suit against the dissidents in Federal court. Meanwhile, new Division officers were appointed by Sweeney, a Division convention was held

by the new officers, and the Oklahoma Division was rebuilt into a loyal SCV organization within a few months. Even at this late stage, the Oklahoma dissidents tried to disrupt the SCV by filing a State lawsuit against the SCV to block the Oklahoma Division convention. They were only able to block the convention for a few weeks. All these legal matters were settled largely in favor of the SCV in August 2006.

In Mississippi, a member (Robert Murphree) who happened to be a lawyer and supporter of the Old Bulls attempted two legal maneuvers designed to damage the SCV. First, he filed a brief with a Mississippi court asking it to remove the National SCV as custodian of a \$3million trust fund set up years earlier to provide grants for medical research. Second, he and the Board of Trustees of Beauvoir attempted to disenfranchise the Mississippi Division members in a transparent attempt to transfer ownership of Beauvoir to another corporation. The two lawsuits in Mississippi had been settled in favor of the SCV by October 2006.

In Tennessee, the original conspirators (the Old Bulls) went back to court in Tennessee and attempted to force the SCV to pay their legal bills stemming from the February coup attempt. The legal fees lawsuit was argued before the Tennessee appeals court in November 2006. The appeals court eventually ruled in favor of the Old Bulls on this matter, and the legal fees (amounting to about \$50,000) were paid from an escrow fund set up by the SCV Executive Director.

The Fall of the Old Bulls

With the removal of the Old Bulls from the GEC, the power block began to unravel. The contract for the merchandising director was bought out and the position eliminated. A motion was made at the 2005 Convention to have all the Old Bulls expelled from the SCV. This move was squelched by Sweeney administration supporters, who pointed out to the convention members that the SCV could not expel any member without a proper trial. The vacated Army positions were filled at the 2005 convention by officers more member-oriented than the Old Bulls' candidates. The GEC voted in late 2005 to sever relationships with the MOS&B. By early 2006, the SCV had purchased the MOS&B's 10% share of Elm Springs and the MOS&B had moved all its property and records to Alabama.

During the "guerilla war" phase of the crisis, MOS&B Past-CG Jeff Massey and PCIC Charles Smith continued to try to undermine the SCV and were expelled from the SCV by the GEC in 2006. PCIC Ralph Green was brought up on charges by the Texas Division for attempting to undermine his own camp and the Texas Division, but he resigned from the SCV before his case could be heard. PCIC Griffin retained his SCV membership, but resigned from the GEC. Ex- LtCIC Hodges resigned from the SCV. PCIC Faggert and MOS&B Past-CG Cantrell dropped their SCV memberships through non-payment of dues. PCIC Orlebeke died in June 2005. PCICs Norman Dasinger and Robert Hawkins, and former AOT Councilman John French simply disappeared back into the membership. Former AOT Commander Tarry Beasley ran for LtCIC at the August 2006 convention in New Orleans, but was defeated.

The Return to Normalcy

Membership tumbled briefly as a result of all these internal squabbles, and especially in view of the determined efforts of the Old Bulls and their supporters to "get even" with the SCV by discouraging membership renewal. However, many members who at first dropped their memberships later renewed those memberships and by fall of 2006 the membership level was just about where (within 2000 members) it had been before the start of the Crisis. CIC Sweeney spent the remainder of his two year term heavily involved in the various lawsuits. By the time he completed his term of office in August 2006, the SCV had, for the most part, returned to its normal pursuits. The MOS&B had separated from the SCV; the Old Bulls had been removed from the GEC; a new corporate charter had been created in a new state; a new Constitution had been written and accepted by the members; and heritage defense was once again the major concern of the membership.

[updated Jan 18, 2007]

Again the enemies of truth preach "Jesus was a Socialist" (Communist)

By Joan Hough



ADOLPH HITLER DECLARED THAT SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM ARE THE SAME THING! Whether you believe this or not, you cannot deny that the folks supporting them do so with lies. They promise one thing yet deliver exactly the opposite. "Equality," they shout while their leaders grow richer and more powerful. The "share the wealth"-- the redistribute the bucks and the land-- winds up with ten families sharing one kitchen and one bathroom and the men drowning themselves in vodka in order to beat their enslavement to all powerful government.<http://godfatherpolitics.com/15860/jesus-socialist-meme-lie/>

The present day Socialist who contends that Jesus was also one--- is a person following in the footsteps of Francis Bellamy. who was a Socialist. and a Big Government worshipping, Lincoln lover. Francis wrote the Pledge of Allegiance to support the philosophy that fought to kill States Rights, shredded the U.S. Constitution, and declared the WAR of northern Aggression deserved by treasons-committing folks in the South. (Actually the northerners were the ones committing treason-- not the Southerners).

Francis Bellamy copied his Pledge from the Iron Clad Pledge which was forced with bloody bayonets on Southerners during Reconstruction— If they failed to say it and sign it--- their kids did not eat— the father could not be hired to work. (All over the South, the barter system spring forth but was not sufficient to keep many Southerners from starving during Reconstruction when in many states the Yankees had even destroyed the plows and had even made it impossible to get water from the wells by smashing the water buckets.

Bellamy learned his Socialism at the hip of his First Cousin Edward Bellamy who wrote the Number One selling novel in the north---a big Love Communism Novel. Bellamy groups were organized all over the north.. When Francis began preaching that Communism called Socialism from his Baptist pulpit, members of his Church, kicked him out of the pulpit. When the words "Under God" were placed into the Pledge—long after Bellamy's death, Bellamy granddaughter was asked what her grandfather would have thought about the addition of the words "under God" to the Pledge, she has declared her grandfather would have detested those words. http://www.religioustolerance.org/nat_pled1.htm

Some organizations have made a great hero of Bellamy, the creator of the Pledge to the flag. Some groups of men, however, have wondered why the truth about the big Socialist/Communist's purpose in writing the Pledge has so successfully been hidden down through the years.

POINT OF ORDER!!!



Jim McNabb, Robert's Rules of Order in hand, rises to a Point of Order at the Division Convention in June to contest improperly submitted amendments.

The Texas Division Leadership mailed out proposed amendments to the Texas Division Constitution following guidelines outlined in Section 16 of the Constitution. Lacking, however, was ownership, which is required under Roberts Rules of order. This irregularity is sufficient to render them improper motions. Under Roberts Rules, a motion must have ownership. Despite objection to table the improperly submitted motions, A RECESS WAS CALLED AS THE LEADERSHIP HASTILY CREATED AUTHORS FOR THE **AUTHORLESS AMENDMENTS**. THE AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE ALLOWED THE DIVISION COMMANDER TO EXTEND HIS TERM WAS SOUNDLY DEFEATED, in essence delivering a

VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE.

The proper course would have been to declare all the motions invalid and allow them to be re-filed showing ownership, to be sent out prior to the next convention as outlined in section 16.

According to the Constitution of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans: Proposed Amendments must be "Sent to each campat least thirty (30) days prior to the Division Convention Also, "... but not more than ninety (90) days in advance of the annual convention."

16. Amendments.

16.1 This constitution may be amended at any Division Convention by vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the authorized representation thereat.

16.2 The Standing Orders may be amended, altered, or repealed at any Division Convention by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting in convention assembled.

16.3 Amendments to either the Division constitution or Standing Orders may only be done provided that the proposed amendments are sent to each camp of the Texas Division in good standing at least thirty (30) days prior to the Division Convention and that the proposed amendment does not violate the General Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

8.4 Notice. Amendments to the Division Constitution and Bylaws must be sent to every camp of the Texas Division at least thirty (30) but not more than ninety (90) days in advance of the annual convention. Notification shall include the time and place of the meeting as well as the general nature of the business to be transacted. Such notices may be contained in copies of the Texas Division Newsletter.

According to the Constitution of the Texas Division, the Convention follows Robert's Rules of Order.

8.5.6 The rules of procedure at any Division Convention shall be those set forth in Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, except where they may be altered by the Convention.

Giving notice of bylaw amendments

Amending bylaws essentially changes the contract you've made with your fellow members about how your organization operates, so **you need to be really technical and precise**. The **proper notice for a bylaw** amendment contains three fundamental components:

The proposed amendment, precisely worded

The current bylaw

The bylaw as it will read if the amendment is adopted

Additionally, the notice should include the **proposers' names and their rationale for offering the amendment**. It may also include other information such as whether a committee or board endorses or opposes the amendment.

<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/roberts-rules-for-amending-bylaws.html>

An important point to remember in presenting business and making a main motion is that of ownership - who owns the main motion. http://westsidetoastmasters.com/resources/roberts_rules/chap6.html

In addition, “Charges” had been sent to the National Office, bypassing the constitutional requirement that such matters go to the DEC. After a last minute motion by Rudy Ray, the membership voted to recall the “charges” from National and put them back in the lap of Cmdr. Holley.

How to bring charges against a member of the Texas Division SCV

A Primer for Texas Division Leadership

Recently, Texas Division Commander Johnnie Holley submitted so called “charges” to Ben Sewell’s office at the National SCV regarding certain actions by members of our division. These alleged “charges” had been sitting on his desk for several weeks as he considered how to handle what he stated was his “duty” to bring these charges for “conduct unbecoming.” A number of members, including brigade commanders, had implored him to drop what should have been a camp matter to handle. In spite of these pleas and just

19



Illegal procedure
(NFHS)
False start
Illegal formation
Encroachment
offense (NCAA)

prior to the Texas Division Convention, Commander Holley submitted the so called “charges” to the national office for action. This led to a motion by Rudy Ray, at the division convention, to have the charges withdrawn from the National office because they violated the Texas Division constitutional process for handling such matters and return it to the DEC. Despite protests by Commander Holley on the stage, Compatriot Rudy Ray’s motion prevailed. Sadly, this Texas Division leadership has been almost Lincolnesque in its use of Extra Constitutional procedures to create amendments without sponsors in an effort to stay in power; to bring about allegations without standing against members of this Division and even to misinform a camp about whether its charter was valid in an effort to bring about a change of camp officers, despite a legitimate election by a lawfully chartered camp, which was recognized by the National office. **Such conduct is despicable.** Instead of setting the example of leading the CHARGE, they busy themselves with one sided vendettas, because they resent the fact that a camp has chosen to not say the Bellamy Pledge at its meetings. The Division leadership needs to be reminded that Camps have the full enjoyment of the Right to govern themselves, including not saying the Bellamy Pledge. It is not the job of the Texas Division leadership to interfere in that process.

4.6 Administration.

- 4.6.1 All Camps shall have the full enjoyment of the Right to govern themselves, provided that they shall be subject to this constitution, the General constitution and amendments and Standing Orders thereof.

Commander Holley has repeated to various members who have cautioned him about going after these men, that it was his DUTY to see that they are held accountable, even while of a member of his own staff attempted to prevent members in good standing from being able to attend an SCV meeting (to which they were invited) by standing in the way of their entering the building, yet no charges of “conduct unbecoming” are being proffered against him.

Outrageously, Commander Holley had NO STANDING and egregiously violated the rights of these men by submitting so called “charges” to the National office. According to the Texas Division Constitution, **the only standing for bringing charges comes from three parties and three parties only.** First, a Camp may vote to bring charges against one of its OWN members. It may not bring charges against members outside of its own camp. Second, the DEC can bring charges against a member and Third, the General Convention assembled may bring charges.

Those are the ONLY parties that have standing and NONE of them have proffered charges against these

men. **NONE OF THEM!**

13.2 Standing. Charges proffered by a Camp must be against one of its own compatriots. The Division Executive Council or Division Convention may proffer charges against any compatriot. Charges may not be proffered by any individual.

‘Charges may not be proffered by any individual’.
This includes Cmdr. Holley and his allies.

Should one of these parties with **STANDING** wish to bring charges, they would have to do so **IN WRITING**. The Party with **STANDING** would then, according to Constitutional process, submit the **WRITTEN** charges to the Division Commander, Johnnie Holley, who would then be required to “**promptly** form the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee and appoint the Division Inspector as Chairman.”

13.3 Procedure.

13.3.1 Charges shall be proffered in writing to the Division Commander who shall promptly form the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee and appoint the Division Inspector as Chairman.

Strangely, Cmdr. Holley has had “charges” on his desk for weeks as he contemplated “doing his duty”! One wonders who, with **STANDING**, had placed them on his desk and why he failed to PROMPTLY carry out his Constitutional responsibility to form the ad hoc committee and begin the process of notifying the charged by certified mail??

It is interesting that Commander Holley has already formed the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee despite the fact that **NO CHARGES HAVE BEEN PROFFERED!**

How is it that Commander Holley can form an ad hoc Disciplinary Committee to investigate someone who has not had charges brought against him by any party with **STANDING?**

Moreover, once the written charges are submitted (by a party with STANDING), the accused is to be notified by certified mail and given the opportunity to respond! (Remember, by the rules of the Constitution, this is all supposed to happen “PROMPTLY” !)

13.3.2 The accused shall be presented a copy of the charges via certified United States mail and invited to respond within 15 calendar days from the date of delivery to the addressee or return to the addressor if delivery is refused by the accused. The Committee or sub-committee may conduct additional inquiries, as necessary.

Under the rules of our Constitution, AFTER WRITTEN CHARGES by a party with STANDING are proffered to the Division Commander, then (and only then) would Commander Holley have AUTHORITY to PROMPTLY form the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee and PROMPTLY present copies to the accused. Yet he has waited WEEKS contemplating doing his DUTY so as to get his way on this issue, regardless of the rights of the “accused” to see the insinuated charges, or know who their accusers are or even be able to respond! Instead of following the rules of our organization, Commander Holley chose instead to disregard them and send his so called “charges” to the National office.

13.3.5 If necessary, the Division Commander may call a special meeting of the Division Executive Council or wait until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Division Executive Council. In either case and prior to hearing the charges before the Division Executive Council, the Division Commander sends via United States certified mail a description of the charge(s) to the accused. This letter should include; any evidence and findings of the Disciplinary Committee and the date, time and location of the Division Executive Council meeting that will hear the charges.

**YOU DON'T
BUILD A BUSINESS**

- YOU BUILD PEOPLE -

**AND THEN PEOPLE
BUILD THE BUSINESS.**

-ZIG ZIGLAR

According to 13.3.5 (PROCEDURE) above, In between DEC sessions, the “Division Commander may call a special meeting of the DEC or wait until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the DEC” to address the charges. **It does not say that between DEC meetings he can act unilaterally on behalf of the DEC or DIVISION to file charges.** And whether he calls for a special session or waits until the next DEC meeting, he has to provide the accused a certified letter with description of the charges, etc. It is not his option to take it to National. Furthermore, the National Constitution reinforces the standing rules:

13. DISCIPLINE AND ADMINISTRATION

13.1. A member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans may be censured or suspended or expelled from membership only upon a proper showing of cause. Charges shall be based upon disloyalty, neglect of duty, dishonesty, and conduct unbecoming a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, or the commission of an act repugnant to this Constitution and Standing Orders. **Charges may be proffered by their Camp, Division, or by action of the General Executive Council or the General Convention.** If said member resigns after charges have been properly proffered, he shall be considered to have been expelled.

13.3. Standing. Charges proffered by a Camp or Division must be against one of its own members. The General Executive Council or the Convention may proffer charges against any member. Charges may not be proffered by any individual.

And while the Division Commander is empowered to “act for the good of the Division, as circumstances in his judgement, require.” He is only able to do so in cases not provided for in the Constitution. **Where there is procedure, HE IS BOUND.**

6.4.1.7 In cases not provided for by this constitution, he shall be empowered to act for the good of the Division as circumstances, in his judgment, require. These actions are subject in all such decisions and acts to review by the Division Convention.

According to 6.4.1.10, The Division Commander has “full charge” with LIMITS. Those limits are the procedures in the Constitution he is BOUND to follow. This above section means: **IN CASES PROVIDED FOR BY THIS CONSTITUTION, HE SHALL NOT BE EMPOWERED TO ACT FOR THE GOOD OF THE DIVISION AS CIRCUMSTANCES, IN HIS JUDGEMENT REQUIRE. HE IS BOUND BY THE CONSTITUTION!**

6.4.1.10 During the interim between Division conventions, he shall have full charge of the conduct of the affairs of the Texas Division, limited as stated previously, amendable in all cases by the next Division Convention.

As such, Commander Holly was LIMITED by the Division and National Constitutions in the procedures he was to follow in bringing charges to National. Both constitutions are clear that no individuals may bring charges. He had no Charges on his desk from a Camp vote, a DEC vote or a Convention vote. Had he had such charges on his desk from a party with STANDING, he was required to notify the accused by certified mail. He failed to do so. There were no charges. He acted **BEYOND HIS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS** by unilaterally and EXTRA CONSTITUTIONALLY sending charges to National, in violation of the Division Procedures and both Constitutional prohibitions of individuals bringing charges. He was determined to find a way to have these compatriots kicked out of the SCV by whatever means.

Fortunately, the membership saw through this and voted resoundingly to recall his actions and dumped it back in his lap.

Until a party with **STANDING** submits **IN WRITING** Charges against a member, The Texas Division Leadership has **ABSOLUTELY NO BUSINESS** interfering in Local Camp decisions.

The current ad hoc committee which has recently been formed by Commander Holley has been done so without any charges being proffered. It is therefore in violation of the Rules defined by the Texas Division Constitution. Without charges, there is nothing to investigate. The ad hoc committee does not have constitutional authority to exist absent Charges.

The Inspector General should ask to see the written charges to determine whether or not there is a party that has STANDING, and if not, should notify Cmdr. Holley that the ad hoc committee may not be formed.

The Division Commander and those of his staff who have chosen this course of action have wasted precious time and energy pursuing this vendetta. It has also created anger and ill will across the division and resulted in the loss of respect and confidence by many compatriots for the leadership. Furthermore, it has instilled a lack of trust in the leadership to fairly administrate issues. They have interfered with local camp affairs without authority. They have deliberately misled a camp about the status of its charter in order to change the leadership, even telling the newly and properly elected commander that he did not have enough experience as a member to be a camp commander. These actions are most improper and they deserve to have charges brought against them for conduct unbecoming by the DEC or the Convention.

In questions of power, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the constitution.

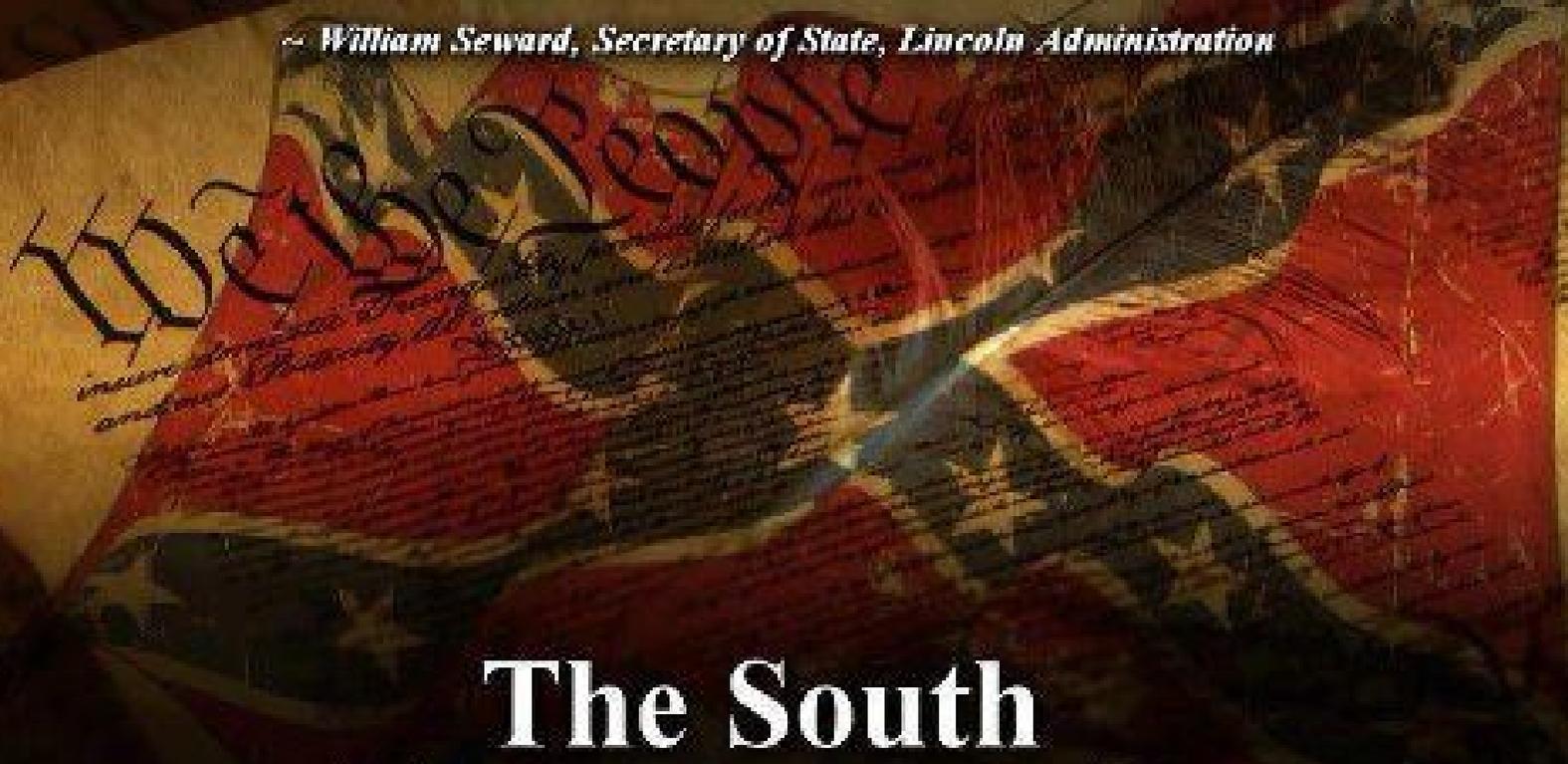
Thomas Jefferson

The best course of action, then, is for the Texas Division officers to **RESIGN NOW** and turn over the leadership of the Texas Division to men who can restore confidence in the Division. In doing so, we can move forward with fulfilling the **CHARGE**.

Mark A. Brown

"A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it like a shield."

~ William Seward, Secretary of State, Lincoln Administration



The South

Fighting for the Constitution since 1861

Rudy Ray's Motion

at Convention regarding

Commander Holley's Extra-Constitutional actions.

Despite what appeared to be intentional efforts to extend the convention business to the very last minute, Rudy Ray was able to make the following motion notwithstanding Chief of Staff Dennis Beal's attempts to say there was not a quorum present. Keep in mind this business meeting was still in session where a quorum had been established. The motion was immediately seconded and, in the face of arguments from Cmdr. Holley, a vote was held. The resolution passed with a strong majority and the issue was handed back to the DEC even with leadership efforts to stop it.

"Commander Holley, Division and Brigade Officers and the Delegation of the Texas Division, My name is Rudy Ray, I am a member of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 in Palestine, Texas. It has come to my attention that standard protocol has possibly been ignored by the Texas Division Officers recently when they filed disciplinary charges at the National Level on several compatriots of the Colonel Thomas S Lubbock Camp #1352, and also on the 1st Brigade Chaplain and Adjutant Rocky Sprott. In doing this they by-passed the elected Texas DEC and circumvented the opportunity for these men to be tried by their own peers here in Texas. It does not matter how you or I personally feel about these charges, what matters is that these men are given a chance to tell their side of the story to the elected Texas DEC and the Texas DEC is given the opportunity and respect to resolve our own Texas issues and business.

Motion:

"Therefore, I move that the Texas Division withdraw all charges filed at the National level on any and all members of the Thomas S. Lubbock Camp #1352 and the 1st Brigade Adjutant/Chaplain Rocky Sprott and that these matters are then presented to the Texas DEC for investigation and deliberation in order to decide what should be done if anything."

An open letter to the Texas Division 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."

"The SCV strives to honor and keep alive the memory of the Confederacy and the principles for which Confederates fought, thus giving the world an understanding and appreciation of the Southern people and their brave history".

Tell me now, where the justification for your actions fall in the Charge and Mission Statement, taken from the Texas Division web site?

We are the Sons of Confederate Veterans, not the VFW, American Legion, Viet Nam Veterans Association, or, any other organization. WE ARE NOT a veterans association; WE ARE a Southern historic and heritage preservation organization. Each and everyone here is the same as I. I am here by the grace of Almighty God by making me the product of the loins of a Confederate Veteran. I did not fight, you did not fight in the War Between the States, our ancestors are the ones that starved at Camp Chase, and, Camp Douglas, and froze at Elmira. They are the ones we are supposed to defend and whose history we are supposed to perpetuate. The SCV is founded on history-

--on the past. We do not exist to glorify ourselves, but, to honor the Confederate Soldier.

This present upheaval is caused by a few disoriented members who consider themselves the “Illuminati”, the enlightened ones, that are trying to define the “Cause.” Instead of defending it, they have chosen to aggressively accuse other members of wrongdoings while they themselves are guilty of “Dereliction of duty” and “Conduct unbecoming”.

This is the second year in a row . . . WHY are we spending so much time, energy, resources, and abilities on this when there are people that are vigorously, aggressively, and repeatedly trying to remove the Battle Flag at places like Washington and Lee University and the Citadel, disgrace Confederate monuments and memorials, and remove statues of Confederate heroes?

In my humble opinion these few self-promoting, self-serving, self-centered, narcissist, egomaniacal individuals are not worthy of calling themselves member of the SCV.

It seems to me that the Moral Compass of these people is stuck on North as they are not acting like Southern Gentlemen. They are not following the Charge, and not presenting, or perpetuating the truth of the South to future generations, and definitely not worthy of placing Laurel leaves at the feet of the accused.

Your Obedient Servant,
Jim McNabb

Commander M. T. Johnson Camp #1648
Arlington, Texas;
Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

A Reasoned response from Tom Ridenour:

I'd like to personally thank commander McNabb for his well-written and plainly spoken post. Forthright speech comes from forthrightness of purpose. Those with other motives cloak them in labyrinthine phrases and hide them behind pretexts purposely meant to obscure and conceal rather than reveal their true meaning and intention.

I am glad commander McNabb took the trouble to post the Charge. I think the Charge presents a challenge to each of us, and is a worthy thing to frequently reflect on.

Having done so many times in the past year I ask myself, **"How many of us in the SCV pay lip-service to our ancestors, but recoil and shrink in horror from the thought of the possibility of secession in the present day?"**

Yet, the right of secession is an absolutely necessary right if a people are to preserve their right of self-rule, self-determination, and liberty.

Moreover, the right of Secession, implicit in and necessary for the preservation of the right of self-determination, is THE pre-eminent virtue for which our Confederate ancestors laid down their lives.

What's more, it was the pre-eminent right our Founders used to justify their actions in 1776. Jefferson declared it a Natural right in the Declaration of Independence; a document which is clearly a secessionist document.

Why is it today we recoil from even the thought of this essential, Natural Right as if it is the ultimate, unthinkable act of betrayal and treason?

I have been able to come up with only one cogent answer: The reason we recoil is because we have been taught and trained to do so.

The brainwashing began in our earliest years as, day after day, like good little government bots, we were taught by those we were told to trust that we must pledge fealty, hand over heart, to a flag of an imperial, unitary, indivisible

government--a government formed by brute force and unspeakable cruelty in the mid-19th century; a government very different from the one formed by the original constitutional compact of 1789; a government, the very indivisibility of which is fatal to all political and personal liberty, and a direct betrayal of all our ancestors fought for.

To pledge to such a thing would have been a horror to our Founders. **And, to the shame of those who insist that this socialist creed and abomination be recited in the SCV as an act of patriotism, I note even Abraham Lincoln, before he rose to power, would have rejected such an idea.**

This is not mere conjecture on my behalf, for we have it from his own lips, when, in 1848, he said, *"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better-- This is a most valuable, -- a most sacred right -- a right, which we hope and believe, is to liberate the world..."*

Yet, today we are immersed, I might even say we are drowning in the sensibility that secession is not only not "a most sacred right," but a horror of unthinkable treason and ultimate betrayal.

Compatriots, if secession is wrong today, it was wrong in 1861.

And if secession was wrong in 1861, it was wrong in 1776.

To quote the last line of a song I recall from my childhood, a song sung during the mine wars in my home state of Kentucky, **"Who's side are you on, boys? Who's side are you on?"** George III or George Washington, Daniel Webster or John Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis, U.S. Grant, or Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman or Patrick Cleburn?

Choose, for there is no middle way

There are some "Confederate" Organizations that say... We, The Descendants of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Citizens, Should Honor 'Yankee Dead', In The Same Manner As We 'Honor Our Confederate Dead'. Please read the following... Then Explain to me WHY We Should Ever Honor Any DAMN YANKEE?

The idea of exterminating Americans in the path of progress was not new in 1869 -- Parson Brownlow, later Reconstruction Governor of Tennessee, declared in New York in 1862:

"If I had the power, I would arm every wolf, panther, catamount and bear in the mountains of America, every crocodile in the swamps of Florida, every Negro in the South, every fiend in hell, clothe them all in the uniforms of the Federal army and turn them loose on the rebels of the South and exterminate every man, woman and child south of the Mason Dixon line. I would like to see especially the Negro troops, marching under Ben Butler, crowd the last rebel into the Gulf of Mexico and drown them as the Devil did the hogs in the Sea of Galilee."

Bernhard Thuersam, Chairman
North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission
"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"

"The people must be left nothing but their eyes to weep over the war."

- Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, 1865

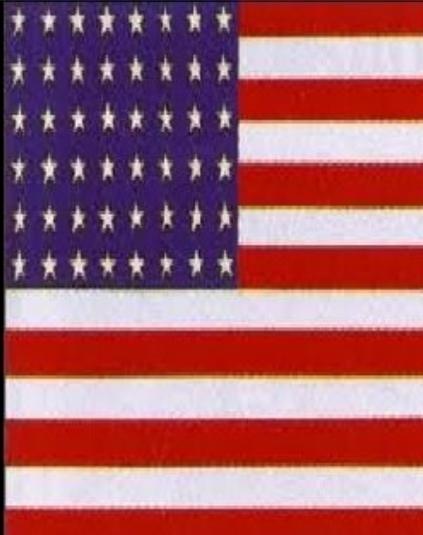


"We are not fighting against enemy armies but against an enemy people; both young and old, rich and poor must feel the iron hand of war...."

"We will . . . take every life, every acre of land, every particle of property, everything that to us seems proper...."

"There is a class of people [in the South], men women, and children, who must be killed or banished...."

-United States General William T Sherman





ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

THE ABBEVILLE BLOG

Bellamy's Pledge

By James Rutledge Roesch on Jun 18, 2014



The Pledge of Allegiance is neither a sacred American tradition nor a patriotic duty, but a relatively recent piece of propaganda penned specifically to eradicate the memory of America's revolutionary heritage and to indoctrinate the American people into believing lies about their history.

If General George Washington ever heard the Pledge, he would not have put his hand on his heart, but rather drawn his sword.

The author of the Pledge was Francis Bellamy, a self-described “Christian Socialist” from Boston. Bellamy’s cousin and collaborator, Edward Bellamy, wrote a novel called “Looking Backward,” in which a man time-travels from 1888 to the future to discover that America has become a socialist utopia: equality is enforced and the entire economy is controlled by the government. Bellamy served as a Baptist preacher for awhile, but was stripped of the cloth for teaching the heresy that “Jesus was a socialist.”

In 1892, Bellamy wrote his Pledge. Recognizing that public schools controlled the impressionable young minds of future generations, Bellamy campaigned with the National Education Association to introduce his message of blind obedience to an omnipotent central government to the classroom.

By 1942, the Pledge was formally adopted by the U.S. Congress, though the Nazi salute which Bellamy recommended accompany its recitation was replaced it with the hand over the heart – less offensive, perhaps, but no less worshipful of a gesture.

Bellamy explained that his motive in composing the Pledge of Allegiance was to indoctrinate the American people into accepting the centralized nation-state into which Lincoln and the North had brutally and bloodily hammered the Founding Fathers’ decentralized republic of sovereign states:

The true reason for allegiance to the Flag is the ‘republic for which it stands.’ And what does that vast thing, the Republic mean? It is the concise political word for the Nation – the One Nation which the Civil War was fought to prove. To make that One Nation idea clear, we must specify that it is indivisible, as Webster and Lincoln used to repeat in their great speeches.

Webster, the acknowledged inspiration of the Pledge of Allegiance, stood in stark opposition to early American patriots like Jefferson, Henry, Lee, Randolph, Taylor, and Calhoun, some of whom were heroes of the Revolutionary War. His theory of “one nation, indivisible” was concocted around the late 1820s as a pretext for the North’s neo-mercantilist/proto-fascist agenda of taxing the South to protect Northern industries from competition while spending the proceeds in the North. Before the dawn of this fabricated ideology, however, the divisibility of the Union was freely and fairly acknowledged on both sides. For example, facing the prospect of the North seceding in protest of the expansion of Southern territory, President Jefferson remarked, “If any state in the Union will declare that it prefers separation to a continuance in the Union, I have no hesitation in saying, ‘Let us separate.’” According to Jefferson, “It is the elder and younger son differing. God bless them both, and keep them in the Union, if it be for their good, but separate them, if it be better.”

By the end of his life, Jefferson despaired at the tremendous growth of federal power (Bellamy was giddy at the prospect), and concluded that Southern secession may ultimately be liberty’s only hope:

I see with the deepest affliction the rapid strides with which the federal branch of our government is advancing toward the usurpation of all rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation in itself of all

powers, foreign and domestic; and that by constructions which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their power... We must separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers.

Around the same time, President John Quincy Adams, although an early acolyte of Webster, realized that the interests of the North and South were diverging, and that secession – if not technically rightful under Webster’s tortuous constitutional constructions – was not only natural, but also necessary:

Thus stands the right. But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint.

Although as different as two men can be, the magnanimity of Jefferson and Adams on the divisibility of the Union stands in stark contrast to the malevolence of Lincoln and his malignant war party.

Alexander de Tocqueville, a French intellectual who studied Antebellum American society, concluded, **“If the Union were to enforce by arms the allegiance of the federated States, it would be in a position very analogous to England at the time of the War of Independence.”**

De Tocqueville continued:

The Union was formed by the voluntary agreement of the States; and these, in uniting together, have not forfeited their nationality, nor have they been reduced to the condition of one and the same people. If one of the States chooses to withdraw from the compact, it would be difficult to disprove its right of doing so, and the federal government would have no means of maintaining its claims directly either by force or right.

Despite the triumph of force of arms over consent of the governed in the War of Southern Independence, Bellamy feared that the war was not yet won in the minds of Americans. America’s strong culture of individualism and heritage of republicanism – deeply rooted in the rebellious South – still posed a threat to the new world order which Bellamy envisioned.

The Pledge of Allegiance was his insidious attempt to complete the Northern subjugation of the South by replacing the memory of the Founding Fathers’ love of liberty with loyalty to the government – now an “indivisible nation” forged in blood and iron.

Yet, according to the Declaration of Independence, governments existed solely to protect the liberty of the people, and could and should be dissolved if they ever betrayed this duty. While most Founders were bitterly opposed to the idea of a “nation” over a republic, believing that the vertical as well as horizontal separation of power was an important part of their system of checks and balances, an “indivisible” government – a totalitarian concept which was never even broached in their time – would

have been an utter outrage. After all, the American Colonies had individually seceded from the British Empire as **“free and independent States,”** and were individually recognized as **“free, sovereign, and independent”** in their peace with the King. **“Each State,”** concurred the Articles of Confederation, **“retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.”** The sovereignty of the states and divisibility of the Union was well-recognized and respected prior to the Constitution.

As a condition of ratifying the Constitution, a majority of the states from the North and South explicitly stipulated that they retained their sovereignty. As John Randolph of Roanoke colorfully illustrated years later, **“Asking one of the States to surrender part of her sovereignty is like asking a lady to surrender part of her chastity.”** Virginia’s assertion of state sovereignty was the most comprehensive: **“We the Delegates of Virginia...do in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression.”**

In other words, **if the federal government ever abused the powers with which it had been entrusted by the states, then the states were free to reclaim those powers for themselves.**

In a long list of proposed amendments to the Constitution, Virginia’s foremost was what would ultimately be adapted into the Tenth Amendment – what Jefferson considered the **“foundation”** of the Constitution: **“First, that each State in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of the Federal Government.”** Indeed, the Ninth and Tenth Amendments were adopted to reassure the states that they retained their sovereignty in the Union, affirming that the absence of any enumerated rights should not be misconstrued as a denial of those rights, and that the states reserved unto themselves any rights which they did not delegate to the federal government. As James Madison claimed in the Federalist Papers, **“The new Constitution will, if established, be a federal, and not a national constitution.”** Elsewhere, Madison referred to the **“sovereign power”** of the **“distinct and independent States.”** The ratification of the Constitution depended upon the preservation of the sovereignty of the states and divisibility of the Union.

When the epic political, economic and cultural conflict between the North and the South culminated in secession, the Confederacy avowed that it was faithfully following in the footsteps of the Founding Fathers:

The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to ‘establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.’ When, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 had defined to be inalienable; of the time and occasion for its exercise, they as sovereigns were the final judges, each for itself.

– President Jefferson Davis, First Inaugural Address, 2/18/61

Strange, indeed, must it seem to the impartial observer, but it is nonetheless true that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national government, set up above and over the States. An organization created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs. The creature has been exalted above its creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

– President Davis, Message to Congress (Ratification of the Constitution), 4/29/61

Bellamy, proving that history is indeed written by the victors over the vanquished, penned his Pledge with the hope that these revolutionary truths – dire threats to his vision of a central government reigning supreme over a united nation – would be forgotten forever. Might merely settles questions of force, not of right, and while a lost cause can rise again, a lost memory may never be redeemed.

About James Rutledge Roesch

James Rutledge Roesch received his Bachelor of Arts in Classics from Bucknell University and his Master of Business Administration from Claremont Graduate University. He lives in Florida, where he is an active member in the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of Confederate Veterans. Despite his respect for Lee's character, he shares Longstreet's love of whiskey and tobacco. [More from James Rutledge Roesch](http://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/bellamys-pledge/)

<http://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/bellamys-pledge/>



A Socialist wrote the Pledge of Allegiance.

Francis Julius Bellamy, a Baptist minister, wrote the original Pledge of Allegiance. What many people forget is that he was also a practicing socialist.

UCV Didn't Say the Bellamy Pledge !

From SouthernRights@yahoogroups.com <SouthernRights@yahoogroups.com>;

It would be good to see that [above] article printed in the Confederate Veteran magazine and SCV newsletters, however will the editors take that stand for our Confederate ancestors and heritage or would they choose to ignore it like most of the other

media? **In the SCV our culture ought to be Confederate - isn't that understood?**

It's a shame that the Pledge of Allegiance ever found its way into the SCV, however **many camps and men will no longer recite it**, and more are learning the truths every day.

Ive been reviewing all the minutes/proceedings of UCV Reunions up to about 1935 and the Pledge was never recited in any of them. So

far I've never found any UCV records after 1935. **Also, in that period the SCV never recited the Pledge as far as I know.** I don't believe that we have any right to insert any such thing as the Pledge into the SCV meeting or the meeting agenda and our Confederate ancestors never talked "yankee" talk in their conventions. I keep saying that we have the duty to keep the SCV as right as we can and so I'm not bending on the Pledge or any yankee stuff. **And by the way, omitting the word "indivisible" doesn't change anything.**

We ought not to be ashamed of our Confederate heritage.

Charley Wilson landmanscv@yahoo.com

A passage from a letter written by Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee in which she reflects on life at Arlington.

Lexington, July 20, 1890

"It all seems a dream ... only a few months ago, I stood once more in the garden at Arlington. In place of the Jasmine arbour, was a hideous white pavilion, with the names of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, etc. emblazoned in starring black letters. Everything was gone --- the dim shady alley, the flowering shrubs, the rose beds were replaced by stiff little beds, cut in ginger-cake patterns.... Everywhere, as far as my aching eyes could see, graves, graves, graves in memory of the men who had robbed me of my beautiful home.

Farther off still, under the shadow of glorious oaks, neglected, unknown --- almost hidden by the myriads of monotonous head stones, I sought the graves of my Grand Parents, who are inseparably associated with the old life at Arlington, & who alone, of all these countless hosts, have a right to rest in peace amid its fragrant, flowery woods."

Arlington Cemetery Photo (About 1865) From The Yankee National Archives



PATRIOTISM VS. NATIONALISM

Commentary by Tom Ridenour

There is something that should not need to be said---ever.

Specifically, the phrase, "... let me stop here and say I don't think there anyone more patriotic than I am, but, **I do not think the U. S. flag belongs in a SCV meeting...**"

I think one of the most debilitating effects of the brainwashing we have all been crippled by is most Americans' seem completely unable to think of patriotism in any other way than loyalty to the **Federal Government and its flag**. This is absurd on its face.

Gentlemen, none of us here would ever dare say Robert E. Lee was not patriotic. None could say he was not loyal in the extreme.

Patriotism is regarded generally as a laudable thing--even a virtue. So is loyalty. But these are mere dispositions of the will. The true virtue resulting from the exercise of loyalty and patriotism can only be determined when the object of that patriotism and loyalty is disclosed.

Lee was patriotic---but not to the Yankee government. He was patriotic in the truest sense of the word: to home and to hearth. THIS is patriotism.

Loyalty to the US flag and the Federal Government is NOT patriotism. It is Nationalism.

Lincoln's henchman, Stanton, openly declared after the war that Lincoln's intent and the intent of the Radical Republicans was to change a man's loyalty from home, hearth, and his state to loyalty and devotion to the General (Federal) Government.

Nationalism is that wretched thing the Yankee government has used replace true patriotism--the patriotism of antebellum Americans to home, hearth, and to their state. Nationalism is nothing less than a kind of worship of the Federal government, and the pledge of allegiance and the solemn reading of the Gettysburg address make up part of the litany of its public worship. Post Lincoln the government became an Empire, and like all Imperial powers, claimed a kind of divine right over all. Statism, with the beginning intonations of the Gettysburg Address, became the new religion, and remains as much to this day.

Are you loyal? Good. But what are you loyal to?

Are you patriotic? Good. What is the object of your fealty?

Let me be plain---we are nothing but brainwashed dupes of the Yankee government if we cannot separate patriotism and loyalty from the Federal Government, its' agenda, and its flag. It is critical to do so--most especially when its agenda is one of arbitrary, autocratic rule and lawlessness---rule cut loose from the Constitution.

Robert E. Lee was able to make such a separation, as was Jefferson Davis and Leonidas Polk. Why can we not see what they saw?

Let me be even plainer: the government in Washington is NOT America. The government in Washington has betrayed America and her people.

In order to be loyal to that thing Lincoln and the nationalists established—established by force—I must betray my children and the Constitution. That thing is Washington has all but reduced our once glorious sovereign states into mere administrative units serving the Federal Government. Everything, post Lincoln, has been stood on its head, and is a systemic disaster---a disaster to the American people, but a grand success for the special interests, and especially the welfare/warfare pimps.

When the government betrays the Constitution--repeatedly and over a long period of time, when the government grows its power, wealth and influence at the cost of the blood of our young and the debauchment of our money, when the government refuses to defend our borders but facilitates them being overrun---when these things and more happen, the government has become lawless—a domestic enemy to the Constitution--the law of the land.

To pledge loyalty to that thing and its flag is a joke--and each time its done the brainwashing deepens in us and the inability to separate the country and its people from the will, power, policies, and agenda of the Central Government grows in us.

The real question is not "Are you loyal?"--but "What are you loyal to?" The question is not "Are you patriotic?"--but "To what object have you surrendered your fealty and proffered your service?"

The whole land is in great ignorance and darkness. We who know Southern History, who know the history of the Republic in those critical years between 1789 and 1861, have some light to help lead all of us out of the darkness replace ignorance and myth with real history and real foundational American values--above all else, the value of Liberty.





From Susan Frise Hathaway.....

I have to drive by this billboard, placed just a few hundred yards from Oakwood Cemetery, where approximately 15,000 Confederate soldiers are buried in **unmarked graves**, every night on my way home. It is no wonder my blood pressure remains elevated. The Commonwealth of Virginia is using MY tax money to glorify a **dirty, rotten Yankee spy**, whose treachery no doubt cost the lives of some of her countrymen, who rest nearby. **ARE YOU MAD ENOUGH YET?**

VIRGINIA'S
**WALK
IN THEIR
FOOTSTEPS**

ELIZABETH VAN LEW
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In the heart of the Confederate capital, Elizabeth Van Lew's views against slavery were well known. But even those who regarded her odd manner and Union sympathies with suspicion had no idea of her espionage. Called "Crazybet" by Libby Prison guards as she visited Union prisoners, she took on a mask of eccentricity to hide her activities. Facing the gallows if caught, Van Lew carried secrets within empty eggshells and hollowed-out shoe heels, sending them via an elaborate courier system to the Union high command.

[VIEW MAP](#) [READ MORE](#)

[MENU](#)

RESOURCES

YANKEE SPY TRAITOR TO OUR COUNTRY ENEMY OF OUR PEOPLE BETRAYER OF HER FAMILY WAR CRIMINAL DISGRACE

YOU MAD BRO...OR JUST JEALOUS?

Often times when I post something regarding our Southern history and heritage I will get nasty comments from non-southerners (oh the poor wretches) and one of their favorite lines is “get over it.”

Just what are we supposed to “get over,” our pride in our home and our ancestors, our reputation for

hospitality, our belief and trust in God? Shall we “get over” the pleasure we take in our fathers who have heroically defended this country and the Constitution from 1776 to this very day? Do you think you would have defeated Japan and both Germany and the British twice without us?

During the War for Southern Independence our grandfathers were vastly outnumbered in men and material, but heroically defended their homes from fiendish Northern invaders robbing, raping and pillaging their way across the south. Our forefathers never responded in like manner because our heroes were lead by gallant and Godly men who are admired, studied and respected throughout the world and our flag is a symbol of freedom across the globe.

It’s not our fault the people you idolize are known as arsonists, drunks, tyrants and terrorists that made war on defenseless civilians and are war criminals by anyone’s standards. No Lees, no Jacksons no Forrests, and no Stuarts; all you had was a vast amount of cash and an endless supply of immigrant manpower (many couldn’t even speak English) to use a cannon fodder. Often without shoes and supplies all our boys had was courage, determination and grit.

We can understand why you’re mad, you are the descendants of a horde of self-righteous witch burning mercenaries and slave merchants appropriately called Uncle Billy’s bummers. Yes, it was your ancestors that made fortunes in the slave trade; and you are so gullible as to have fallen for the biggest lie of all times, that the war was fought to free slaves.

“...There is indeed a difference between our two peoples, you are a traditionless, homeless race of miscreants and disturbers of the peace of the world, how did we ever get into a union with you in the first place?” (my paraphrase of Jefferson Davis)

We’re sorry you’re jealous and upset, we can’t all be Southern and we can empathize with you (bless your heart darlin), but don’t take it out on us. All we asked was to be left alone but your ancestors just couldn’t make it without us and you still can’t today; that’s why you mock our heritage and our people until the time comes that you need us again.

No, we’re not gonna “get over it,” because if we did (God help us) we’d be just like you.

~Robert Mestas~

Defending the Heritage



Photo: 4th of July 2002 Saudi Arabia..

The Miracle of "Red Eye"



The Steed - "Red Eye"

There are many stories of heroism and sacrifice from Pickett's Charge.

Without a doubt there are untold numbers of miracles, of men saved from certain death by mere chance.

There is, however, only one horse that reached the vortex of death the stone wall at the Angle - and survived. That was Red Eye, the great black charger of Brigadier General Richard Brooke Garnett.

A first hand account tells of his bravery:

"The last I saw of General Garnett he was astride his black charger - Red Eye - in the forefront of the charge and near the stone wall, just beyond which is marked the farthest point reached by the Southern troops. The few that were left of our brigade advanced to this point."

"General Garnett was gallantly waving his hat and cheering the men on to renewed efforts against the enemy. I remember that he wore a black felt hat with a silver cord. His sword hung at his side as he pressed his horse farther against a deadly hail of steel and shot."

"Within yards of the stone wall, General Garnett was wrenched from Red Eye - shot through the body at the waist by grape shot. Miraculously, Red Eye, unhurt, except for a gash in his right shoulder, turned and galloped to the Confederate rear, jumping over fallen infantry as he fled.

Sadly, Red Eye's master, General Richard Brook Garnett's remains were never identified.

With his master dead, the fate of gallant Red Eye is a mystery. Likely though, as a dutiful "soldier" of the Confederacy, he was enlisted to pull a wagon of wounded soldiers or artillery piece on the difficult and perilous retreat into Virginia.

In the great tradition of "Little Sorrel," steed of Stonewall Jackson, Red Eye carried his master into the jaws of hell and became the only Confederate horse who survived, "the Angle", at the infamous Pickett's Charge."



Source:

From the accounts of Mr. James W. Clay, private in Company G, and Capt. Archer Campbell, Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, of how Brig. General, Richard B. Garnett met his death at Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 3, 1863.

The Great Shohola Train Wreck

in which 52 Confederate prisoners of war died

Two Confederate soldiers, John and Michael Johnson, were transported across the recently constructed Shohola suspension bridge to the home of Mr. Hickock. They died overnight and were buried in the cemetery of the small congregational church. The graves are marked by single stone and a small wooden cross. The dead at King and Fuller's Cut continued to be buried throughout the night until the dawn of the 16th. Not all the bodies could be identified. Confederates were placed four at a time in crude boxes nailed together from the wreckage. The boxes were then lowered into a 75 foot long trench. Toward midnight conventional pine coffins arrived for the Union dead, who were laid in individual graves. By 9:00 A.M. on July 16 four more men had died and were taken to the common grave at King and Fuller's Cut. Within a week of the wreck all surviving prisoners were delivered to Elmira Prison.



Church's official account, dated July 22, 1864, contains a final tally of 787 Confederates delivered to Elmira of the fourth contingent from Point Lookout. An official inquest jury in Pike County was impaneled and found Kent negligent. However, Kent had left at 9:00 A.M. on the 16th and was never heard from again.

On June 11, 1911, the Shohola dead were disinterred and brought to Elmira's Woodlawn National Cemetery where they were laid in another common grave. Their names were inscribed on two bronze plaques affixed to a single stone monument. Names of the Union dead face the cemetery's northern lawn. The Confederate names face south. A completely satisfactory account of men killed in the collision is not available. Estimates range from 60 to 72, not including the two Johnson's from North Carolina who remain in the churchyard at Barryville. The five Confederates who are said to have escaped also can not be accounted for.

From "Brass Buttons and Leather Boots: Sullivan County and the Civil War"

Here is a first person account of the Great Shohola train wreck, in which 52 Confederate prisoners of war died in Shohola, Pennsylvania. It was written by Frank Evans, a Union Guard.

"It was about the middle of July in 1864. I was in the Union Army, and was one of the guards of 125 soldiers who were detailed to take a lot of Confederate prisoners from Point Lookout, Virginia (note: It was really Point Lookout,

Maryland) to the prison camp at Elmira, New York, which had just been made ready to receive them. There were ten thousand prisoners in all to be transferred, and this lot was the first installment to be moved. There were about 800 of them.

Two guards were stationed on the platform at each end of each car. We got started from Jersey City about 5 o'clock in the morning. I was one of the guards stationed well back on the train, and a lucky thing it was for me that I was so stationed.

We passed through the little village of Shohola in the afternoon, going something like twenty-five miles an hour. We had a run a mile or so beyond Shohola, when the train came to a stop with a suddenness that hurled me to the ground, and instantly a crash arose, that rivaled the shock of battle, filled that quiet valley. This lasted a moment. It was followed by a second or two of awful silence, and then the air was filled by the most appalling shrieks and wails and cries of anguish.

I hurried forward. On a curve in a deep cut we had met a heavily laden coal train, traveling nearly as fast as we were. The trains had come together with that deadly crash. The two locomotives were raised high in the air, face-to-face against each other, like giants grappling. The tender of our locomotive stood erect on one end.

The engineer and firemen, poor fellows, were buried beneath the wood it carried. Perched on the reared-up end of the tender, high above the wreck, was one of our guards, sitting with his gun clutched in his hands, dead!

The front of our train was jammed into a space less than six feet. The two cars behind it were almost as badly wrecked. Several cars in the rear of these were also heaped together.

There were bodies impaled on iron rods and splintered beams. Headless trunks were mangled between the telescoped cars. From the wreck of the head-car, thirty-seven prisoners were taken out dead. The engineer of our train was caught in the awful wreck of his engine, where he was held in plain sight, with his back against the boiler, and slowly roasted to death.

That frightful accident occurred about 2 p.m., Friday, July 15, 1864. The cause of the accident was a drunken telegraph operator at Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, four miles west of the scene of the disaster. The official report of the killed that were buried, places the number at fifty one Confederate and nineteen Union soldiers."

At 9 p.m., a train was sent from Port Jervis with provisions, and due to the kindness of the railroad officials, a New York Tribune reporter was permitted to visit the scene. Upon their arrival at Shohola around 10 p.m., they found most of the wounded had been brought to the village and were occupying the freight and passenger rooms and adjoining platforms. Over sixty injured lay in this locality and several more in the Shohola House across the street.

Chauncy Thomas organized the community and distributed the wounded to homes, as families were able to care for them.

As the severely wounded pass away, the bodies were collected in the freight station to be returned to the crash site for burial.

The citizens of Shohola and Barryville, [New York, across the Delaware River from Shohola] were untiring in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Men, women and children vied with each other in their acts of kindness.

The Tribune Journalist writes, "After viewing the wounded and suffering victims, and having no reason to remain, we passed out among the guard and prisoners who had come through this unhurt. We were now on our way to the actual spot where the collision had taken place.

A trench 76 feet long and 8 feet wide was dug, in which to bury the bodies and, according to the Elmira Advertiser, there were 48 Confederate and 17 Union soldiers buried there. But there are different estimates as to the exact number of casualties."

During an inquest held at Shohola, everyone connected with the wreck was exonerated, including Duff Kent, who gave the coal train the right-of-way. He should have known the train carrying the prisoners was on the track. Persistent reports say that he was a drinker and could have been under the influence of alcohol. He did not take the wreck very seriously and according to a story which circulated, he went to Hawley to attend a dance. The next day the public became so incensed with his actions that Kent left for parts unknown and was never heard from again. The following day the track was cleared and a new train made up to take the prisoners and some of the injured to Elmira. During the night, a heavy guard was placed around the rebel prisoners, however five managed to escape.

According to Art Meyers of Narrowsburg, who personally interviewed an old woman many years ago who lived in Yulan at the time and recalled going to Shohola to view the wreckage when she was a very young girl. On the way she and a girl companion encountered two strange men who apparently were escaped prisoners.

The dead from the wreck rested in their common grave located between the tracks and the river for 47 years. They were then exhumed in 1911 and taken to Elmira and reburied in the Woodlawn National Cemetery with others from the prison camp. Captain Charles W. Fento, 2nd Cavalry, A.D.C. was in charge. He contacted C.E. Terwilliger, a Port Jervis undertaker. Fred I. Terwilliger, prominent Port Jervis businessman, recalls furnishing boxes for the bodies. Captain Fenton reported to Chief Quartermaster at Governor's Island that 60 bodies were removed. It is apparent that five of the bodies were washed out by the Delaware River waters.

The following information is from George Levy, author of "To Die In Chicago".

He is writing a book on the Elmira Depot and will include information on the Great Shohola Train Wreck.

The best clues lay buried in correspondence and reports of the "Commission to Mark the Graves of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Civilians Who Died in Northern Prison Camps," created by Congress 3/9/1906.

The first Commissioner, William Elliot, arrived Shohola 7/12/06 to investigate the burial site on John Vogt's land, and reported to the War Department that a Mr. Hickock informed him that two Confederate soldiers died in his home in Barryville, but that he did not know the grave location.

That information came from Mrs. G. R. Nelson of Barryville in letters to the Commission, but Elliott died Dec. 7, 1907, and the new Commissioner, General William Oates took up the matter. He requested the Shohola postmaster, a Mr. Kelfbus, to go across the river and confirm Mrs. Nelson's information, but he never did.

Oates died in 1910, and the new Commissioner, James Henderson Berry, then corresponded with Mrs. Nelson. Based on her information he hired a Mr. Perkins of Barryville to erect a Commission head stone on the Johnsons' single grave in 1911, and requested Mrs. Nelson to verify to him that the work had been done properly. That stone, in the Congregational Church cemetery, just over the bridge from Shohola, approaches the century mark soon, and is in very good condition.

By a quirk of history, it came from Nelson, GA, where the Blue Ridge Marble Co. had a contract to manufacture Commission stones.

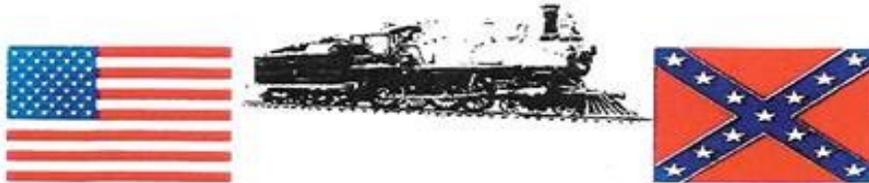


Shohola Railroad & Historical Society

150th ANNIVERSARY

of the

Shohola Civil War Train Wreck



SATURDAY, JULY 12th

Civil War Re-enactors will be at Rohman Park in Shohola

Opening Ceremony at 11:00 am

Living history throughout the day

Entertainment & Hourly Events

Stage Coach "Hiawatha" will be on display

Limited amount of Ham Dinners will be served at 5pm

\$10 for adults / \$5 for children

Call Martha @570-296-2304 for dinner reservations

SUNDAY, JULY 13th

Commemoration Ceremony of the Train Wreck at 1:00 pm

at the Old Congregational Church in Barryville, NY

Followed by a field trip to the site of the wreck

For more information, please call Martha @ 570-296-2304

Reason Magazine Attacks an Ancient Christian Symbol

Thomas DiLorenzo

As of 1861 the U.S. flag, “Old Glory,” represented a government that had been defending and protecting the institution of slavery for eighty-five years. The 1857 [Dred Scott Supreme Court decision](#) solidified the state’s protection of slavery. In his first inaugural address, delivered on March 4 1861, Abraham Lincoln clearly stated that in his opinion slavery was already constitutional, but that he would support a constitutional amendment (the Corwin Amendment) that would make the protection of slavery “express and irrevocable” (his exact words). If any flag ever “represented” an American slave empire, it is the U.S. flag.

At the same time, the newly-formed Confederate government adopted a new flag based on the [Saint Andrew’s Cross](#). Saint Andrew is said to have been crucified on the cross, shaped like an “X.” Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland, which is why the Scottish flag has been a rendition of the Saint Andrew’s cross since the ninth century, as are numerous other national flags, as well as the state flags of Florida and Alabama, and even of cities in other countries.

The Confederates chose the Saint Andrew’s Cross, apparently, because of the overwhelming numbers of Scots-Irish immigrants in the Southern states. As James Webb wrote in his book, *Born Fighting: A History of the Scots-Irish in America*, “his people,” the Scots-Irish, dominated the ranks of the Confederate Army, where the average soldier was a yeoman farmer who did not own slaves and fought “because he was provoked, intimidated, and ultimately invaded.” The tendency to resist outside aggression was bred deeply into every heart” of the Scots-Irish, writes Webb, which is why they fought. In every major battle of the war, Webb [points](#) out, Confederate non-slave owners fought against Union Army slave owners from border states where slavery was still protected during the Lincoln regime as long as those states remained in the union and continued paying [federal taxes](#).

Now along comes a hilariously-ignorant blog in the June 11 *Reason* [magazine online](#) by one [Zenon Evans](#), who is very, very upset that Ukrainian secessionists have adopted a version of the Saint Andrew’s cross as their flag. He ignorantly calls it a “Confederate flag,” and chastises the Ukrainians for not knowing anything about “Dixie.” It is of course [Zenon Evans](#) who knows nothing about Dixie and the subject he is writing about here. It is yet another pathetic attempt by the phony “libertarians” at *Reason* to pander to the “mainstream” politically-correct Left.

6:10 pm on June 12, 2014 [Email Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

**There'd never be a rainbow, if never any rain.
There'd never be a baby, without a labor pain.
There'd never be a sunrise, if never any night.
And you can't see the heavens, when the sun is shining bright.**

**There'd never be a Springtime, without the winter wind,
There'd never be an Autumn, without the summer's end.
There'd never be awakening, if never any sleep,
And there can be no hilltop, without a valley deep.**

**There'd never be an answer, without a problem first,
There'd never be a flower, if a seed never burst.
There'd never be a gain, if never any loss,
and you can't win a crown, without a heavy cross.**

**There never would be knowledge, with lesson never taught.
There'd never be a victory, without a battle fought.
There'd be no silver lining, without a darker side,
And there'd be no resurrection, if He had never died.** - O.T. Reynolds

Just a few weeks ago, we celebrated "our" beloved President Jefferson Davis' birthday. Some of my thoughts today are directed toward President Davis and his sweet wife. They were godly Christian folks. Using a metaphor today, I must say that our Southern heroes had their share of "rain." They also had their share of pain. Can we not say that they had their share of valleys and problems as well? On plenty of occasions they also carried a "heavy cross," especially in April of 1865.

In April 1865, Mrs. Davis is quoted by saying, **"My heart is sadder today than I can readily communicate to you at this distance. Affairs seem darker, the spirit of the people daily more depressed, women tremblingly come to me and beg me to say what I can to comfort them. All I can say is that my husband will never cry for quarter, and all we can hope for is that the spirit of the people may enable him to defend the women and children of our unhappy land. Mr. Davis looks worn and exhausted, prays without ceasing and hopes for better than I can foresee arguing from the signs of the times. Excuse this scrawl; I am so depressed and uncertain of our future that I cannot successfully arrange my thoughts."** - Varina Davis

President Davis said in his inauguration speech: **"All we ask is to be left alone."**

He never committed treason. Yet, the United States captured him, imprisoned him, humiliated him, and tortured him for a while. But, they could never prove that he had done anything illegal or unconstitutional.

Our ancestors had their share of pain, and they had their share of loss. But, I am convinced that through the carrying of their heavy cross, they today have won their crown. **Hebrews 13:7, "Remember your leaders, who spoke the word of God to you. Consider the outcome of their way of life and imitate their faith."**

In April 1865, Edwin Stanton demanded that each church pastor in Richmond, include a prayer at every Sunday Service for the president of the United States. In fact, Union officers would monitor each church service in the city. If those officers did not hear a prayer for the president, they were authorized to arrest the pastors who had failed to say the prayer. The federal government was in direct violation of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of religion, and he was dictating to our Southern pastors what they could say in their prayers! Amazingly, this bit of history conveniently gets left out of our textbooks.

Within this society today, there is a design to silence the voice of the clergy in America. It is being done from many different directions. Laws are in the works to force us to allow marriages to be performed in our sanctuaries that are not Biblically based. Laws are in the works to label hate crime speech a crime, which will try to force the clergy not to speak about things within our pulpits that we consider sinful. These moves are in the works! Trust me when I say that nothing has changed from April 1865 to today. We are being watched more today than ever before. It is the day to be wise of serpents and as gentle as doves.

I love the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I love our Division, and I love each and every one of you. I have been in the SCV since the early 1990's, and my heart is connected to this organization. I want to see us prosper, and it can, and it will if we stand together. I pray that God will bless each and every one of you.

Your humble servant,

Reverend Don Majors
Texas Division Chaplain SCV

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CELTIC SINGER/SONGWRITERS, **JED MARUM** OF DALLAS, TX AND **RICKEY PITTMAN**
OF MONROE, LA

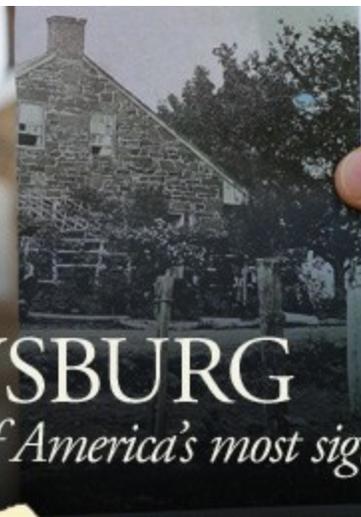
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[NEWS LETTER!!!!](#)



SAVE GETTYSBURG

Lee's Headquarters – one of America's most significant unprotected sites

Gen. Robert E. Lee arrived at Gettysburg at about 2:30 p.m., on July 1, 1863, and took control of the chaotic battle already in progress. In heavy fighting, Lee's veterans managed to dislodge Union soldiers clustered around the house of the widow Mary Thompson, capturing more than a thousand of them in a nearby railroad cut and driving many more back through the town. Lee quickly established his headquarters at the Thompson house, which was strategically located on Seminary Ridge. For the next three days, the home became a fortress, a field hospital, and the nerve center of the Confederate army. From there, Lee surveyed the Gettysburg battlefield and made the decisions that would forever change American history.

Left out of the Gettysburg National Military Park in the 1890s, the site of Lee's Headquarters has been in private hands ever since the battle. In that time, the site has largely been overrun by development and was once believed to be lost. Today, however, the Civil War Trust has the opportunity to purchase, restore, and reclaim this vital piece of American heritage. If successful, this effort—the result of years of working with the present owners—will save Lee's headquarters and the 4-acre tract on which it stands, the scene of fierce combat on July 1, 1863. This is, beyond a doubt, the most important preservation effort we've yet undertaken.

You Can Help Save Lee's Headquarters!

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[Read President Jim Lighthizer's letter on an incredible opportunity at Gettysburg](#)

[See our target property around Lee's Headquarters at Gettysburg](#)



"A strange report comes from a public school in Louisville. It is that "Marching through Georgia" is sung in school there. A special in the Atlanta Constitution states that Laura Talbot Galt, aged thirteen, a pupil, refused to sing "Marching through Georgia," as her teacher Miss Sue Allen, instructed. Miss Galt has been withdrawn and complaint made to the superintendent. She not only refused to sing "Marching through Georgia," but she put her fingers in her ears when the school was singing the song, and was reprimanded.

Mrs. Laura Talbot Ross, the grandmother of little Miss Galt, is a Daughter of the American Revolution and a Daughter of the Confederacy. She instructed her grandchild to obey her teacher, but to protest against singing that song. The little girl says that Miss Allen her teacher, refused to listen to her essays in which she gave the Confederates credit for bravery on land and sea."

Letters poured in from every state thanking the child for standing up for the truth and for her parents removing her from such a bad school.

Miss Laura then said, "As for putting my fingers in my ears I did that because I would not listen to a song that declares such a tyrant and coward as Sherman and his disgraceful and horrible march through Georgia and the Carolinas to be glorious. I did not think, at the time, the teacher would think it very bad. I felt that forcing Southern girls who were in the room to or listen to such a song was an insult that I could not stand."

CONFEDERATE VETERAN - Volume X No 7 - 1902

**Help our Children learn to stand firm like this young lady did.
Send them to [SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP](#) this summer!**

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS!

Here is an interesting and informative account about the KGC. It came from a man who had infiltrated the secret organization. Found in the Yankee war record. [The war of the rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. ; Series 2 - Volume 7](#)



I clip the following from the Eaton (Ohio) Gazette of July 7, which I casually met with here, and cannot refrain from sending you, as the object seems identical with that of the organization which we are now investigating and would seem to indicate that the present is the same, only under a new name, and differing in a few other minor parts. But here it is:

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Believing it to be my duty as a good citizen to make known the acts and designs of a secret organization now in existence throughout the country, known as the K. G. C.'s, or "Knights of the Golden Circle," I make the following statement:

For some time past I have been an active member of said order, and have participated with them in all or most of their meetings in this township (Randolph County, Ind.), and in other lodges. I have taken three degrees, have considered myself a member of standing in said organization, and know the intentions of said order. I also am acquainted with the members that meet from time to time at their secret meetings. I have seen them in the lodge taking part as active members of said lodge, and known as true K. G. C.'s.

I also have the names of others I have never seen in the lodge, but know them to be K. G. C.'s of good standing, they answering all the signs of the order.

When first received as members the oath is administered to them separately before the applicant is allowed to know anything about the order, the substance of which is opposition to the Administration, abolitionism, emancipation, confiscation, conscription, military arrest, &c.; in fact, opposition to the Government in all things.

There is a military organization in each township in every county in the State. All the members are to be secretly armed and stand ready for any orders from their officers.

There is a "grand lodge" called the "Grand Star," which is made up by delegates from each State in the Union. All subordinate lodges report through their representatives to the "Grand Star Lodge."

My understanding is that the K. G. C.'s are the same thing North and South, the management of the organization and the signs being identically the same. I believe I could pass through the Southern Confederacy by using the signs of our Northern lodges.

The members of the township lodges are subject to the order of the captain, who is the highest officer in the township.

Their arms are contracted for, ordered, and secretly sent to each lodge, each member being required to contribute for said purpose.

To give warning of danger a gun is fired four times, counting fifty between each firing.

For the purpose of knowing the friends of the K. G. C.'s, if a circle is drawn on a house with chalk and a line drawn straight through the center it is evidence that the occupant is a K. G. C.

The military signs are the same they have in the Southern Army.

Their meetings are held in secret places and well guarded to prevent any approach while drilling or doing any business in the lodge.

Their object is to oppose everything the Administration may do toward putting down the rebellion; oppose all war measures whatever, such as preventing enlistments, encouraging desertions, &c.

Delegates are sent from the "Grand Star" to the Army for the purpose of introducing the order of K. G. C.'s among the soldiers.

I know several women who are members of the order, the wives of the officers of different lodges.

The promulgation of treason against the Government is the business of every member.

I have heard leading men say at their meetings that Jeff. Davis had violated no rights that they claim in this Government; that he was a better man than Lincoln, and that John Morgan was as good.

None but the leading members of the order understand the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s.

The penalty for violating the oath is having the body cut into four quarters and cast out at the east, north, west, and south gates.

I have been expelled from the order, the only charge against me being the crime of volunteering as a soldier in the army, which is expressly forbidden by the order.

I have been threatened with death by members of the order for breaking the laws and refusing any longer to act as a member of said order.

The members generally understand that there are officers in the Army who are members of the order, but I don't know any myself. Our captain told me that some of the militia or guard in Ohio were K. G. C.'s, who are there for the purpose of aiding the order in their designs.

The members generally declare that if they are drafted and have to go into the Army, if they should be in a battle they would use their guns against the Federal soldiers, or in any way to aid the rebels.

I have been offered the command of 100 men to aid in bringing Vallandigham back in case he was elected governor of Ohio.

I was called on to act as drill-master for the company of this township on Sunday; it met in an out-of-the-way woods in said township, but I did not go, which I suppose is charged against me in the lodge.

The election was secretly managed by the K. G. C.'s. They all denied having any candidate; but a convention was held, the nominations made, and the ticket distributed, with orders how to vote. This was done at the lodge meetings previous to the election. Each one was to hold back until the afternoon, as it was supposed the Union party would have two or more candidates, and by this means they were to carry the election.

The State is divided into military districts. Each district has a general commander. I understand from the officers that Milligan commands this district.

The members of each township compose a company. Each company is divided into squads. A chief is appointed by the captain to head each squad, and if a general war takes place the squads act separately, guerrilla mode of warfare being adopted.

In all correspondence by the members, when a letter is written the mark thus (a capital O with a line through the center) at the bottom of the letter reverses the whole matter; so they write one thing when they mean another. The number 33 is never used by the order. When a member is in danger, any one knowing this can make the figures 33 on paper and hand it to him, when he understands he is in danger. For instance, I write, "You are not in 33," the mark thus (as given above) would mean, "You are in danger."

The military sign is this: You put your hands together in front of you and then place them upon the top of your head; if the other raises his arms and places his fingers on each shoulder, you may advance; he is a K. G. C.

If a member gets into a row and another one is present, and thinks they are not strong enough, he places his elbow against his side and walks off, signifying "Follow me." But if he thinks they are strong enough to whip he turns up his hands in the same manner, and by this sign says, "We can whip them."

The hailing sign is made by drawing the forefinger of the right hand down the right side of the nose, at the same time drawing the second finger down the left side. The response to this is made by grasping the lobe of the left ear between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, drawing downward.

The countersign, or outer picket, is changed from time to time, as in the army. The inner-door password is "liberty." The applicant now enters to the door and strikes the door one blow with his fist. The sergeant then opens the door and says, "What is wanted?" The applicant says, "Hand;" the sergeant says, "Iron;" the applicant says, "Liberty;" the sergeant says, "I don't believe it; test it;" the applicant says, "Give me a letter, and I will prove it." The sergeant then gives one letter in the word "liberty"—not in order as the word is spelled—and the applicant another, and so on until all the letters are given. The sergeant then admits him, when he salutes the captain by placing the left hand on the breast and extending the right hand. He is then in the lodge.

[Here follows a list of seventy-four names of citizens of Randolph County, Ind., and Darke County, Ohio. These, not being necessary to our purpose, are omitted, but may be seen by any who are curious to know the men who in one Indiana township are organized to oppose the Government. We recognize among them one old, gray-haired man, long a resident of this county and long a teacher of our youth.—EDS. REG.]

Our correspondent then goes on to say: I am satisfied that many members are ignorant of the true meaning and intentions of the K. G. C.'s, and believe they would leave the order if they were not deceived by the officers and leading men.

I have had many opportunities—perhaps more than others—to ascertain these facts. I have paid strict attention to the matter, and I am now fully satisfied that the whole order was, and is now, kept up as a treasonable organization, and their aim is to rule this Government or destroy it. Therefore I have voluntarily made this statement.

I claim to be a Douglas Democrat, but my Democracy has ever taught me to be always on the side of my country, willing to aid in putting down conspiracies instead of sustaining them.

STATE OF INDIANA, RANDOLPH COUNTY:

I, ———, affirm that the foregoing statement is true, in substance; that it was my voluntary act, and done by my dictation.

Signed, subscribed, and affirmed to before me this 25th day of November, 1863.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HOUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. HOFFMAN.



Little Egypt & the Golden Circle



One of the more interesting nicknames associated with the South is ‘[Little Egypt](#),’ a term for the mostly-rural, lower third of the State of Illinois. This area is culturally, politically, geographically and demographically distinct from the rest of Illinois and is essentially an extension of the Upper South beyond the northern banks of the Ohio River. A [description of the region](#) from Wikipedia is excerpted below:

[Southern Illinois](#) (also known as “Little Egypt” or “Egypt”) is the southern third of the state of Illinois. With the area code 618, the southern part of Illinois is geographically, culturally, and economically distinct from the rest of the state. The region is surrounded on three of four sides by the most voluminous rivers in the United States: the Wabash and Ohio rivers to the east and south, and the Mississippi River and its connecting Missouri River to the west.

...The area has a population of 1.2 million people, who [live](#) mostly in rural towns and cities separated by extensive farmland and the Shawnee

National Forest.

...The first settlers migrated from the Upland South, traveling by the [Ohio River](#), and the region was affiliated with the southern agricultural economy and rural [culture](#). Some settlers even owned slaves before the territory was organized and it was prohibited. Many areas developed an economy based on coal mining. Except for the counties in the St. Louis MSA, much of Southern Illinois is still culturally affiliated with western Kentucky, southwestern Indiana, and southeast Missouri, and the people speak with the same accent. Southern Illinois, the earliest settled and once the wealthiest part of Illinois, is known for its rich history and the abundance of antebellum architecture remaining in its small towns and cities.

There are a few interesting things to note about the [history](#) of Little Egypt. The region was first [settled by Southerners](#) in the early 1800s:

European-American settlers were initially slow to arrive in Illinois after the [United States](#) victory in the American Revolutionary War. By 1800 fewer than 2,000 European Americans lived in Illinois. Soon more settlers came from the backwoods areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas. These early settlers were mostly of English, German, and Scots-Irish descent.

The [politics of the area](#) has traditionally favoured conservative Democrats (whereas the Chicago area and the northern part of the State generally voted for Northern Republicans), like the rest of the South until the 1960s:

[Southern](#) Illinois has historically been a conservative Democratic region. Even as the political parties have changed, Southern Illinois has consistently voted for Democratic candidates more times than not since 1818. Democratic roots in Southern Illinois relate to the region’s shared

culture with the South, where the Democratic Party before the American Civil War [sic] and after Reconstruction was dominant until the 1960s.

The people of southern Illinois, with their cultural and [family ties](#) to the South, [often supported the Confederate States in the 1860s](#), though they were [unable](#) to prevent Union military forces from occupying their region:

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate against Stephen A. Douglas. A debate was held in seven towns in Illinois, one being near Jonesboro. Many of the people living in Southern Illinois were first or second-generation Southerners. Cairo, Illinois, at the southern tip where the Ohio River joins the Mississippi, was of strategic importance. On either side of the rivers were states which, despite remaining in the Union, had numerous residents who were sympathetic to the South. Some leaders in this area had been active in the Knights of the [Golden Circle](#), which proposed a southern pan-Caribbean confederation based on slave states and nations.

The outbreak of the American Civil War [sic] drew from the mixed loyalties in this region, and some residents enlisted in the Confederate Army. The Union Army used Cairo as a staging area for its expeditions into the border states of Missouri and Kentucky, and also the Confederate states of Tennessee and Mississippi.

When Southerners proclaimed their independence in 1860-61, the people of the town of [Marion, Illinois](#) (named after South Carolina's Revolutionary War hero 'Swamp Fox' Marion) voted to secede along with the rest of the South:

In the early months of the Civil War [sic], some residents in Williamson County voted for secession from the Union. On April 15, 1861 the citizens of Marion passed a resolution calling for the division of Illinois and the secession of Southern Illinois. The resolution was soon repealed, but General Benjamin Prentiss left a company of men near Marion for defense as he passed by on his way to agarrison in Cairo.

The [culture of Little Egypt](#), along with the history, politics and demographics of the region, is linked to the Upper South:

Culturally, Southern Illinois draws influences from the rest of Illinois but also from neighboring Missouri and Upper Southern states like Kentucky and Tennessee. The immigration route from the east coast ran along the Ohio River, which joined settlements on both sides. In addition, the Cumberland River flowed northwest through Kentucky and Tennessee before joining the Ohio near Paducah, Kentucky, affording a migration route from the interior of those states. Thus, settlers who came to Southern Illinois were from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with most of these being of northern English and Scots-Irish descent, who formed the last major migration from the British Isles to the colonies before the Revolutionary War, and settled mostly in the backcountry. Some migrated further west into Missouri. A road between Golconda and Jonesboro carried settlers and commerce across Southern Illinois, as well as the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears.

Little Egypt exists at the confluence of the North Midland and South Midland dialects of American English. South Midland becomes more prominent as one approaches the Ohio River. The dialect change is not a continuum, but rather occurs in pockets, with certain towns and regions notably favoring one dialect over the other. This difference can be found between lifelong residents of the same town. No stigma is associated to either dialect within southern Illinois. According to David Hackett Fischer in his book *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways to America*, the dialect of this region is Southern Highland. It was derived from the linguistics of the people of the Southern Appalachian region. This is consistent with the majority of the early

settlers of this region migrating from the Upper South. The older term for this type of dialect was “Scotch-Irish” speech (the correct term today is Scots-Irish.)

[The name Little Egypt](#) itself is an indication of the area’s connection to Dixie. One of the numerous distinctions between Southern civilisation and that of New England and the North was the classical inspiration for the South. Agriculturally-rooted, hierarchical and traditional, Southerners looked to the classical world of ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome as a model for how to build a stable and successful civilisation. One indication of this is the name that Southerners, most of whom had their ethnic origins in the British Isles, chose for their cities: Athens, Rome, Memphis, Corinth, Sparta, etc. The Southern settlers of Little Egypt upheld this tradition north of the Ohio:

The nickname “Egypt” may have arisen in the 1830s, when poor harvests in the north of the state drove people to Southern Illinois to buy grain. Others say it was because the land of the great Mississippi and Ohio River valleys were like that of Egypt’s Nile delta. According to Hubbs, the nickname may date back to 1818, when a huge tract of land was purchased at the confluence of the rivers and its developers named it Cairo. Today, the town of Cairo still stands on the peninsula where the Ohio River joins the Mississippi. Other settlements in the area were also given names with Egyptian, Greek or Middle Eastern origins: The Southern Illinois University Salukis sports teams and towns such as Thebes, Dongola, Palestine, Lebanon, New Athens, Sparta, and Karnak show the influence of classical culture. (Greek names were also related to the contemporary national pride in the new republic of the early 19th century, and were given to towns throughout the Midwest.) Egyptian names were concentrated in towns of Little Egypt but also appeared in towns further south. For instance, about 100 miles south of Cairo, along the Mississippi, lies Memphis, Tennessee, named after the Egyptian city on the Nile.

One point already mentioned above is the historic popularity of the [Knights of the Golden Circle](#) in Little Egypt:

In the fall of 1861, Democrats took a majority of seats in the state legislature. They worked to pass provisions of a new constitution, an initiative begun in 1860. They proposed reapportionment so the southern region’s less populous counties would have representation equal to those in the north, which was growing more rapidly. Northern Illinois residents worried about the state coming under the political will of the southern minority. “Shall the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of northern Illinois be put into Egyptian bondage?” wondered the *Aurora Beacon*.” When Lincoln commissioned the Southern Illinois Democrat, John Alexander McClernand, as a brigadier general, he told him to “keep Egypt right side up”.

In addition, southern Illinois had become the center of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a secret group devoted to supporting the Confederacy. With concern rising about armed southern sympathizers, in August 1862, U.S. Marshal David Phillips arrested several Democrats who allegedly belonged to the Knights, including men in respectable positions: Congressmen, state representatives, and judges. One was Circuit Judge Andrew Duff. They were sent to Washington, DC, where they were held for 68 days before release, but they were never charged. Democrats won across the state in the fall election.

Had the South won its independence – had [Robert Barnwell Rhett’s grand vision](#) of a vast, Southern-led confederation of classical societies not been crushed by Lincoln’s hordes – Little Egypt would have been along the northern boundary of that great circle, definitely part of the greater South.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/07/08/little-egypt-the-golden-circle/>

Yankee War Crimes against Southern Women

Remembering the “Lost Mill Workers of Roswell”

One hundred and fifty years ago on July 5, 1864, Federal General Kenner Garrard rode into Roswell with his cavalry and discovered the town was not defended. Most of the men in Roswell were fighting in other parts of the Confederacy leaving old men and young boys to face a plethora of Union troops. Those defenders retreated across the Chattahoochee and tried to burn as many bridges as possible.

Gen. Garrard found 400 workers primarily women and children working in the Roswell Manufacturing Company turning out cotton cloth, rope, and yarn and the Ivy Mill providing wool material for uniforms known as “Roswell Grey”.

The Union general burned the mills and informed Sherman that the workers were still in Roswell.

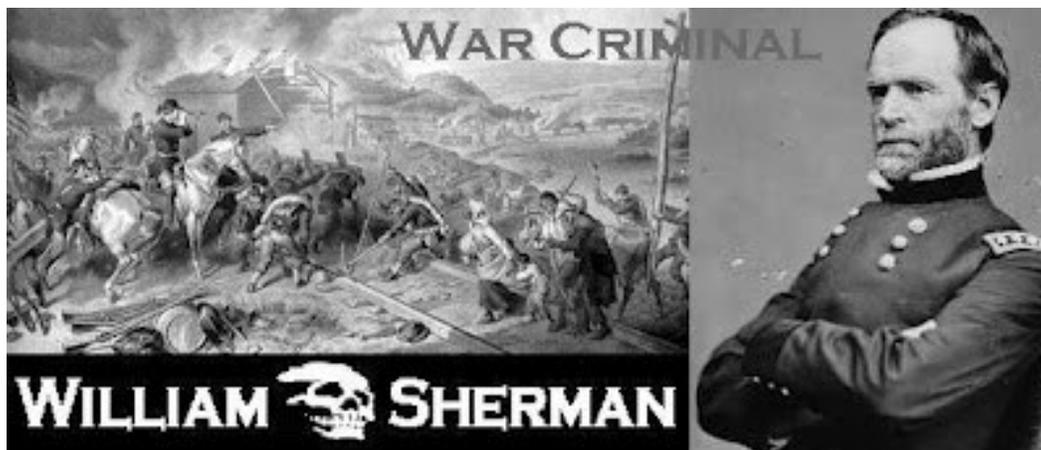
Sherman gave Garrard the order to arrest the mill workers for treason and send them to Marietta for deportation and reported his decision to Washington. General Garrard ask the general to clarify his order. **" I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by cars to the North...THE POOR WOMEN WILL MAKE A HOWL. Let them take along their children and clothing, providing they have the means of hauling, or you can spare them. "**

On July 9th wagons began transporting them to Marietta. There they were joined by workers from the similarly destroyed New Manchester Mills, the ruins are located in Sweetwater State Park. The workers and their families were put into railroad cars and they were carried north, via Nashville, to Louisville, KY, from whence they were dispersed into Indiana and surrounding areas, without jobs or means of support.

A northern newspaper correspond wrote, **"...only think of it! Four hundred terrified, Ellens, Susans and Maggie transported in springless army wagons, away from their loves and brothers of the sunny South, all for the offense of weaving tent-cloth."**

Most of those exiled from Roswell never returned. Although some came back to Georgia, many remained in Kentucky and Indiana. Lack of records has made tracing them difficult, and only through family stories do we know the fate of a few. The rest have become “The Lost Mill Workers of Roswell”.

In 2000, The Sons of Confederate Veterans Roswell Mills Camp erected a memorial to these "Lost Mill Workers" located at Old Mill Park on Sloan Street in Roswell.



What Americans Used To Know About the Declaration of Independence



by **Thomas J. DiLorenzo**

Recently by Thomas DiLorenzo: [Why Neocons Are Freaking Out Over Lincoln](#)

"During the weeks following the [1860] election, [Northern newspaper] editors of all parties assumed that secession as a constitutional right was not in question On the contrary, the southern claim to a right of peaceable withdrawal was countenanced out of reverence for the natural law principle of government by consent of the governed."

~ Howard Cecil Perkins, editor, [Northern Editorials on Secession](#), p. 10

The first several generations of Americans understood that the Declaration of Independence was the ultimate states' rights document. The citizens of the states would delegate certain powers to a central government in their Constitution, and these powers (mostly for national defense and foreign policy purposes) would hopefully be exercised for the benefit of the citizens of the "free and independent" states, as they are called in the Declaration.

The understanding was that if American citizens were in fact to be the masters rather than the servants of government, they themselves would have to police the national government that was created *by them* for *their* mutual benefit. If the day ever came that the national government became the sole arbiter of the limits of its own powers, then Americans would live under a tyranny as bad or worse than the one the colonists fought a revolution against. As the above quotation denotes, the ultimate natural law principle behind this thinking was Jefferson's famous dictum in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever that consent is withdrawn the people of the free and independent states, as sovereigns, have a *duty* to abolish that government and replace it with a new one if they wish. This was the fundamental understanding of the meaning of the Declaration of Independence – that it was a Declaration of Secession from the British empire – of the first several generations of Americans. As the 1, 107-page book, *Northern Editorials on Secession* shows, this view was held just as widely in the Northern states as in the Southern states in 1860-1861. Among the lone dissenters was Abe Lincoln, a corporate lawyer/lobbyist/politician with less than a year of formal education who probably never even read *The Federalist Papers*.

The following are some illustrations of how various *Northern-state* newspaper editors thought of the meaning of the Declaration of Independence in 1860-1861:

On November 21, 1860, the *Cincinnati Daily Press* wrote that:

We believe that the right of any member of this Confederacy [the United States] to dissolve its political relations with the others and assume an independent position is *absolute* – that, in other words, if South Carolina wants to go out of the Union, she has the right to do so, and no party or power may justly say her nay. This we suppose to be the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence when it affirms that governments are instituted for the protection of men in their lives, liberties, and the pursuit of happiness; and that 'whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government . . . ?'

On December 17, 1860 the *New York Daily Tribune* editorialized that "We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter [the legality of peaceful secession] to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments 'derive their just powers from *the consent of the governed* We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood." Furthermore, the *Tribune* wrote, "[I]f it justified the secession from the British Empire of Three Millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861."

The *Kenosha, Wisconsin Democrat* editorialized on January 11, 1861, that "The founders of our government were constant secessionists. They not only claimed the right for themselves, but conceded it to others. They were not only secessionists in theory, but in practice.. The old confederation between the states [the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*] was especially declared perpetual by the instrument itself. Yet Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the hosts of heroes and statesman of that day seceded from it." And, "*The Constitution provides no means of coercing a state in the Union; nor any punishment for secession.*"

Again on February 23, 1861, the *New York Daily Tribune* reiterated its view that "We must not, in behalf of either of the Union of Freedom, trample down the great truth that 'governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.'"

The Washington, D.C. *States and Union* newspaper editorialized on March 21, 1861, that "The people are the ruling judges, the States independent sovereigns. Where the people chose to change their political condition, as our own Declaration of Independence first promulgated, they have a right to do so. If the doctrine was good then, it is good now. Call that right by whatever name you please, secession or revolution, it makes no sort of difference."

This last sentence was a response to the Republican Party propaganda machine of the day that invented the theory that the Declaration allows for a "right of revolution" but not a right of "secession." The *States and Union* recognized immediately that this non-distinction was nothing more than a rhetorical flimflam designed to deceive the public about the meaning of their own Declaration of Independence. It is a piece of lying propaganda that is repeated to this day by apologists for the American welfare/warfare/police state, especially the Lincoln-worshipping neocons at *National Review*, the Claremont Institute, and other appendages of the Republican Party.

On the eve of the war the Providence, Rhode Island *Evening Press* warned that "the employment of [military] force" against citizens who no longer consented to being governed by Washington, D.C. , "can have no other result than to make the revolution itself complete and lasting, at the expense of thousands of lives, hundreds of millions of dollars, and amount of wretchedness fearful to contemplate, and the humiliation of the American name."

The *Evening Press* then reminded its readers that in the American Revolution the colonists rejected "the Divine right of Kings" to do whatever they wanted to their subjects. "Our forefathers disputed this dictum," they wrote, and "rose against it, fought against it, and by successful revolution accomplished their independence of it. In its place they substituted the doctrine that 'to secure human happiness, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . .'"

On this Fourth of July most Americans will not be celebrating or commemorating these founding, natural law principles. To the extent that they are celebrating anything but a day off work to overeat and overdrink, they will be celebrating the imperial warfare/police state with hundreds of parades featuring marching soldiers in camouflage, flags galore, military vehicles, jet fighter fly-overs, "patriotic"/warmongering musical anthems, etc. The symbol of all of this is King Lincoln himself, who rejected every single principle of the Declaration of Independence. His successors have reinterpreted the document to "justify" endless military interventionism all over the globe in the name of "making all men everywhere equal." To the neocons, this means perpetual wars for "democracy." This of course has nothing whatsoever to do with the real meaning of the Declaration of Independence and is in fact the exact opposite. No people in any country that has been invaded and occupied by the U.S. military have ever consented to being governed as such by Washington, D.C. As such, they can all be thought of as Neo-Confederates.

July 4, 2013

Thomas J. DiLorenzo [[send him mail](#)] is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of [The Real Lincoln](#); [Lincoln Unmasked: What You're Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe](#), [How Capitalism Saved America](#), and [Hamilton's Curse: How Jefferson's Archenemy Betrayed the American Revolution – And What It Means for America Today](#). His latest book is [Organized Crime: The Unvarnished Truth About Government](#).

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The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo at LRC **Thomas DiLorenzo Archives at Mises.org**
<http://archive.lewrockwell.com/dilorenzo/dilorenzo260.html>



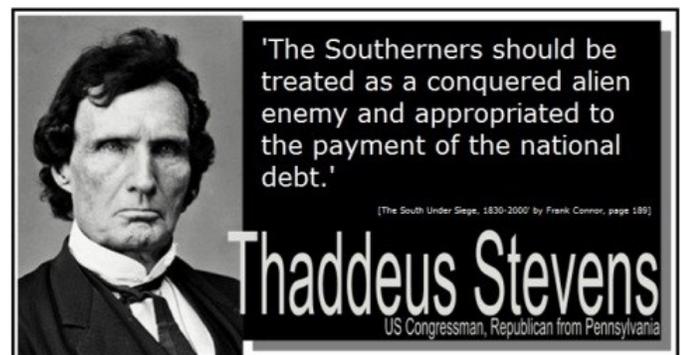
Charleston 1865

"Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
 And the living tread on the hearts of the dead;
 Yes, give me a land that is blessed by the dust,
 And bright with the deeds of the down-trodden just;
 Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast
 Has flashed on the future the form of the past;
 Yes, give me a land that hath legends and lays
 That tell of the memories of long-vanished days;
 Yes, give me a land that hath story and song
 To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong;
 Yes, give me the land with a grave in each spot,
 And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;
 Yes, give me the land of the wreck and -the tomb
 There's grandeur in graves, there's glory in gloom;
 For out of the gloom future brightness is born.
 As after the night looms the sunrise of morn;
 And the graves of the dead, with the grass overgrown,
 May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne.
 And each single wreck in the warpath of might
 Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right."

HISTORIC SOUTHERN MONUMENTS

Mrs. B.A.C. Emerson

1911



Confederate flag at Citadel protected under state law, AG says

The Post & Courier, Charleston Jun 10 2014

The Confederate Naval Jack flag in Summerall Chapel at The Citadel is allowed under state law, the Attorney General's Office announced today.

"In our opinion, this flag would be protected in its present location by the Heritage Act as a 'monument' or 'memorial' erected on public property of the state," Solicitor General Robert D. Cook states in a letter to the two senators requesting the ruling.

"The General Assembly has mandated, by virtue of the Heritage Act, that monuments and memorials honoring the gallantry and sacrifice of this state's various wars are protected," Cook says.



A Confederate naval jack hangs in the Summerall Chapel.

Russell Pace/The Citadel

"It is thus our opinion that the Flag referenced in your letter, the Confederate Battle Flag, placed in Summerall Hall in 1939 is protected by the Heritage Act," Cook says.

Charleston County Council member Henry Darby raised questions about the appropriateness of the flag in a house of worship on The Citadel campus.

Last week, County Council voted to delay disbursement of \$975,000 in funding for the debt on Johnson Hagood Stadium renovations pending the outcome of the AG's opinion.

"It's time for us to move on. It's not a battle between the county and The Citadel. It's not our fight," said County Council Chairman Teddie Pryor.

Darby raised the issue at the request of constituents, Pryor said. Darby was not immediately available for comment.

Pryor said the college will receive the check for stadium renovations in the new budget starting in July.

The Citadel Veterans will not be dishonored! We join citizens across the country in thanking God for this key, decisive victory, but can't help but assume that the Confederate Battle flags at the Confederate Memorial Chapel in Richmond would have been protected, and the Battle Flags at General Lee's mausoleum at Washington & Lee University would not be in danger...if Virginia had a similar law... Let's make a Virginia Heritage Act a priority for the next legislative session...and protect ALL of Virginia's history!



Susan Hathaway
Virginia Flagggers
P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150
info@vaflaggers.com

County Government

Dallas County Accidentally Approved a Resolution Calling for Slavery Reparations

By [Emily Mathis](#) Wed., Jun. 18 2014 at 11:57 AM



Dallas County Commissioners Court

The Commissioners Court passed a ceremonial Juneteenth resolution yesterday included reparations for slavery.

When John Wiley Price took the microphone yesterday at the Dallas County commissioners' meeting, his fellow commissioners appeared appropriately remorseful during his monologue on African-American suffering throughout American history. But that doesn't mean they were **paying attention**.

Price took the mic to urge passage of a resolution commemorating Juneteenth, a holiday marking the day that word arrived in Texas that slavery had ended. It arrived, or course, two-plus years after Lincoln abolished slavery, raising **questions about whether it should be celebrated at all**. Regardless, **Price used the holiday to speak broadly** about the hardships African Americans have faced throughout American history, delving into slavery, Jim Crow laws, Civil Rights, and contemporary issues of income inequality and predatory **lending**.

Commissioner members appeared to be listening, but they clearly missed Price's last sentence, which called for monetary reparations for slavery:

"The United States of America is derelict in its promise of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the African American people. Be it further resolved that the dereliction that has caused 400 years of significant ... suffering to the descendants of

those who have been enslaved Africans who built this country, should be satisfied with monetary and substantial reparations to same."

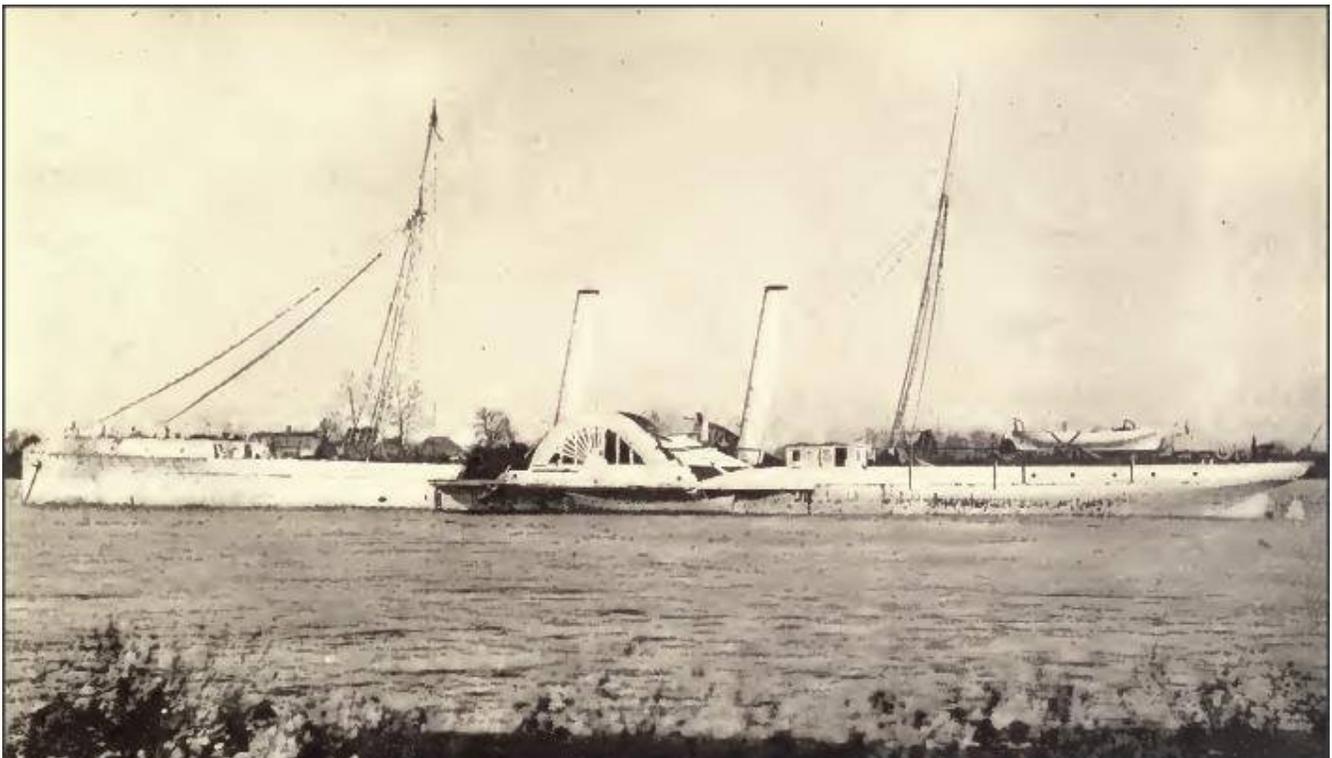
Immediately after Price stopped speaking, a voice eagerly chimed, "Seconded!" and the other three members unanimously chanted "aye" to pass the resolution. It was only later that members began to realize that they'd supported **such a politically fraught decree.**

After the vote, as word circulated of what they'd approved, the commissioners quickly regretted it, Commissioner Mike Cantrell told Unfair Park this morning. Cantrell promptly changed his vote to "abstain." The others kept their votes, since the proclamation is purely ceremonial. (Calls to Wiley Price and Judge Clay Jenkins were not immediately returned.)

"I do not support reparations, and I do not support one of the statements he made, which was that the United States was derelict in his promise to African Americans," Cantrell said. "I think Commissioner Price went too far, and I can't support that." Junteenth Resolutions are common in cities across the country, and this is not the first time a Junteenth Resolution has passed in the Dallas **County** Commissioners Court. But this time, Price had **neglected to send out** the printed text of the resolution in time for the meeting. It's a lot easier to comprehend something when you have it in **print** form in front of you than when someone is saying something, Cantrell said.

"I had no opportunity to **review** it, to see what was in the resolution," he said. "As Commissioner Price was reading this I was trying to **find** a copy because it sounded like he was going way over what he typically does."

http://blogs.dallasobserver.com/unfairpark/2014/06/commissioners_court_members_accidentally_agree_to_reparations_but_it_really_doesnt_matter.php



A Blockade Runner, the swiftest craft of her day.

Francis Trevelyan Miller, *The Photographic History of The Civil War In Ten Volumes, Volume 1* (New York, The Review of Reviews Company, 1911), 89.

The Tenth Amendment in the Bill of Rights within the Constitution, goes even further to explain state sovereignty: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people...."

This gives us another appropriate title for the War of Northern Aggression, which is, The Second War of Independence.

If every home in the North had contained a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the Northern propaganda war would have had little effect on its people. Industrialism ruled in the North, and newborn industries were raising an uproar for every type of protection and aid they could get from the federal government.

The North wanted safeguards from the lower priced European imports. The North was growing much faster than the South, and immigrants were pouring in by the tens of thousands. Northern finance and transportation was also booming.

In contrast, the South had much smaller towns for the most part and had maintained a much more static agrarian society.

Immigration was not a factor, and our industrial base grew very slowly. The South wanted the lower priced imports to join their ranks to do business in the South. Our annual crop of "King Cotton" netted a whopping \$190 million annually, around 57 percent of the total Gross National Product. The North was drooling at the prospect of getting a big slice of that pie.

The South believed that if Washington was ever controlled by the Yankees, the South would be ruined. The 1828 and 1832 legislation of a high-tariff law is but one example of the venom the South could be injected with by the Northern federal government.

Going back to 1824, the president of South Carolina College, Thomas Cooper, questioned, "Is it worthwhile to continue this Union of States, where the North demands to be our masters and we are required to be their tributaries?"

After Confederate President Jefferson Davis was inaugurated, he pointed out the American idea that "governments rest on the consent of the governed." He wished to avoid armed conflict, but held the position of the Southern nation to be sacred.

On March 6, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln refused to deal with the Confederate commissioners appointed by Davis. Their pleas for peaceful negotiation rather than armed conflict fell on deaf ears.

On April 29, 1861, Davis spoke to the Confederate Provisional Congress detailing the reasons for secession; "We protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence."

After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Lincoln called for 75,000 troops from the South, to in his words, "put down the rebellion." North Carolina Gov. Ellis answered Lincoln's call in his Boundary "Proclamation" speech by saying that this was a "high-handed act of tyrannical outrage... in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparalleled by any act of recorded history."

My final quotation comes from the "New History of the Civil War" by Bruce Catton which says Yankee abolitionists desired a cringing insurrection, with "unlimited bloodshed and pillage from one end of the South to the other."

On my father's side alone, I have 10 ancestors who fought for the Confederacy. I am proud to say that none of these honorable men owned any slaves. They fought for North Carolina's right to Independence and to keep U.S. soldiers from marching on our beloved soil.

<http://www.southernheritage411.com/truehistory.php?th=051>

Civil War cannon being displayed in Texas City

The USS Westfield was blown up by its commander in the Civil War and withstood more than a century of abuse and decay in a ship canal before it was rescued from the shallow waters along Texas' Gulf...



Click [**HERE**](#) to view video report

By Associated Press
Wednesday, June 18, 2014

TEXAS CITY, Texas (AP) - A Civil War cannon from the 1863 sinking of the USS Westfield has a new resting place at a Texas museum just miles from where the ship went down.

Officials at the Texas City Museum on Wednesday welcomed the restored 12-foot cannon for a maritime exhibit.

Preservation experts at Texas A&M; University in College Station on Tuesday unveiled the more than 4-ton cannon that was then hauled by truck.

Museum curator Linda Turner says the cannon is on loan from the Navy, courtesy of the Naval History & Heritage Command Underwater Archaeology Branch.

The Westfield was scuttled by its crew during the Battle of Galveston. The cannon was recovered in 2009 during work on the Texas City Ship Channel.

The museum is about 6 miles from where the gunboat sank.

Online:

<http://www.texas-city-tx.org/museum/index.php>

<http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/nhcorg12.htm>

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/jun/18/civil-war-cannon-to-be-displayed-in-texas-city/>



Jimmy Yancey, left, and Rene Del Bosque, both with Domac Inc., secure strapping around the the 11-foot long, 8,400 pound Dahlgren gun as they move it to the Texas City Museum on Wednesday June 18, 2014, in Texas City, Texas. A Civil War cannon from the 1863 sinking of the USS Westfield has a new resting place at a Texas museum just miles from where the ship went down. Officials at the Texas City Museum on Wednesday welcomed the restored 12-foot cannon for a maritime exhibit. (AP Photo/The Galveston County Daily News, Jennifer Reynolds)

Wanted!

All Male Descendants of

CONFEDERATE

Soldiers or Sailors.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



A. H. BELO CAMP 49



DALLAS, TEXAS



Is Currently Recruiting New Members to Honor And Affectionately
Memorialize Our Southern Ancestors And Their Brave Deeds,

Defend Your Ancestors Good Name
And The Heritage And Legacy They Left Behind For You

JOIN THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS **TODAY!**

<http://belocamp.com>



www.scvtexas.org

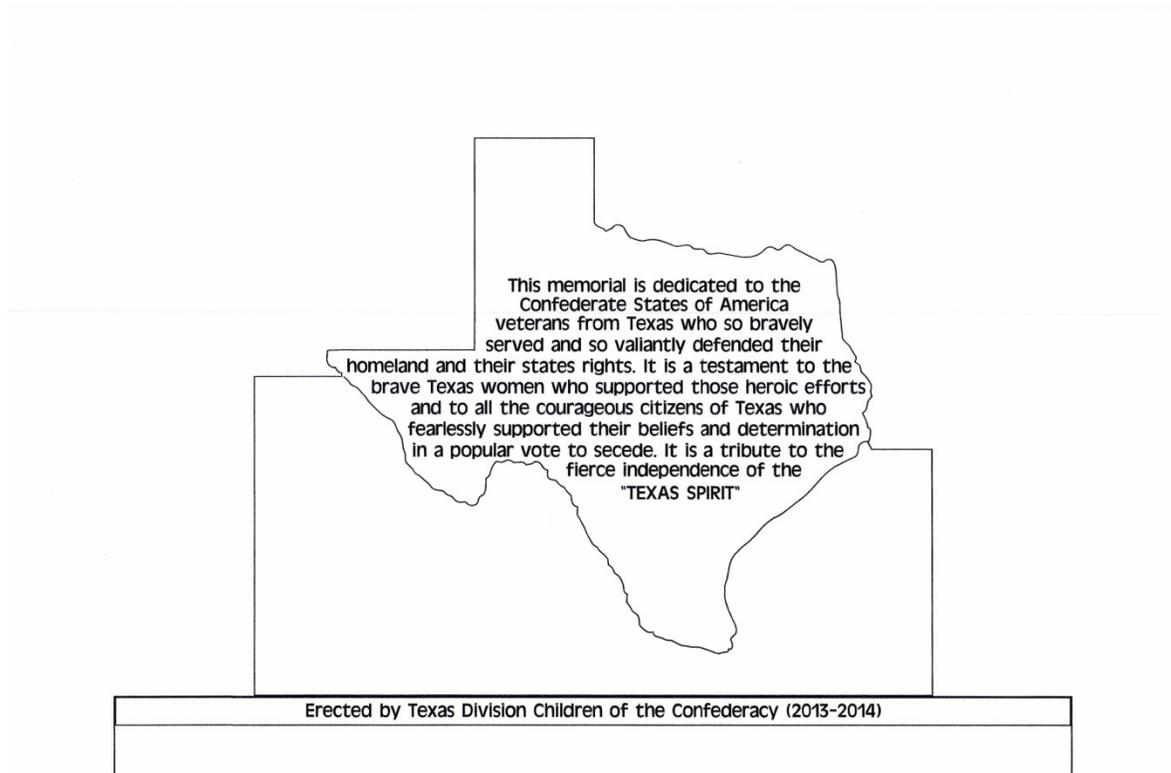
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

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').

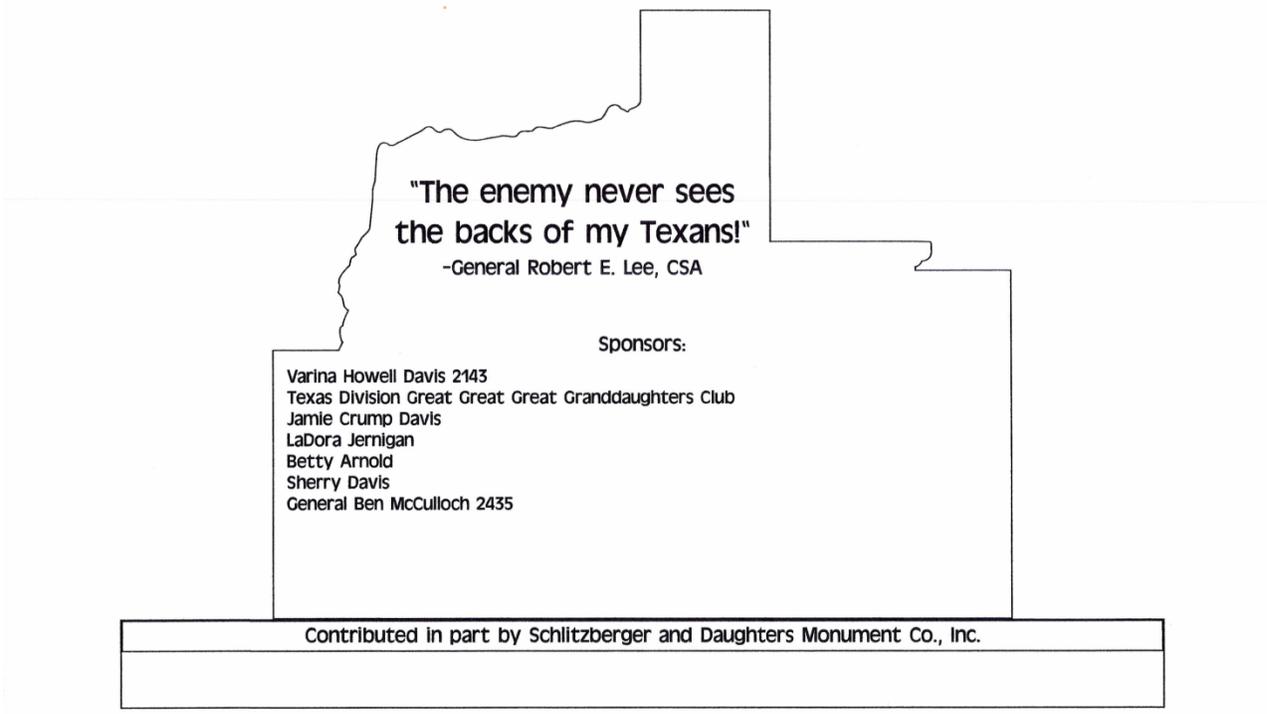
The proposed text reads:

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:



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Sesquicentennial Society
Founders Program
Links



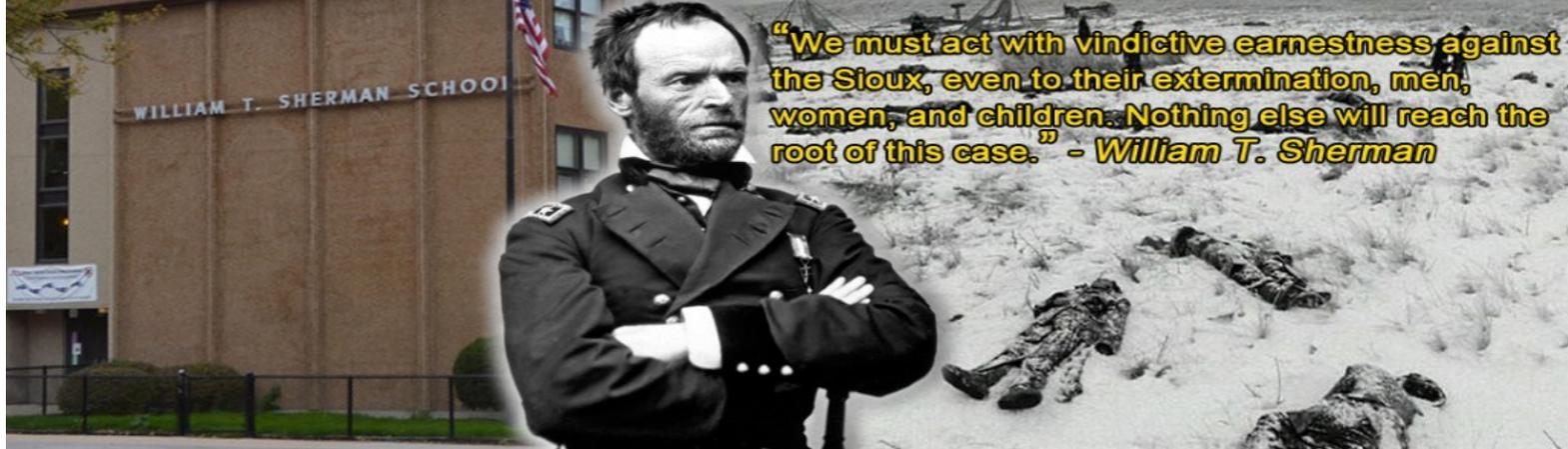
Texas Division

Calendar Upcoming Schedule of Events

07/16/14 - 07/19/14	SCV National Reunion	Charleston, SC
08/09/14 8 AM - 5 PM	Jefferson's Annual Civil War Symposium	Jefferson, TX
09/06/14 @ 9 AM	Camp 1295 Memorial Service	Sabine Pass Battleground, TX

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





"We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men, women, and children. Nothing else will reach the root of this case." - William T. Sherman

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

Donate to the SLRC and follow us on Facebook!

Sign Petition

Here

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



**KEVIN
JACKSON**
THE **BLACKSPHERE**



Black Libs cash in on Confederate license plate



Black Liberals are easier to train than children. Ring certain bells and they salivate like Pavlov's dogs.

Georgia officials approved a specialty license plate that features the Confederate battle flag. How long do you think it took for the "civil rights advocates" to end their *tea* break?

Don't expect these race pimps to get upset about the black people killing other blacks, when there is a LICENSE PLATE TO PICKET!

The claim is that the license plate is a reminder of slavery, Jim Crow, and the Klan...all DEMOCRAT institutions.

What race-baiting black Liberals want is the complete white-washing of white Southerners' past. Forget your history, abandon your heritage, because it any part of it is tainted in today's politically correct world.

The Catholic church had the Crusades, Germany gassed the Jews, and so on. For blacks, no harm no foul, at least not when there are Southerners trying to be proud of their heritage.

Not knowing one's heritage can allow you to create whatever you background choose. It's convenient for Liberal blacks to forget that Africans were sold into slavery...by other AFRICANS. And nothing has changed.

Modern-day slavery black slave owners — black Liberal "leaders" like the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) — are the new Anthony Johnson's (the first slave owner in America, and he happened to be black).

The CBC sells more blacks into slavery than all the African tribes combined.

Blacks seem to be proud of this heritage of blacks selling other blacks, embracing "African" in front of American, though 99.9 percent of blacks have never been to African and can't tell you from what tribe they descend.



Southern Christian Leadership Conference spokesman **Maynard Eaton** said of the new GA license plate:

“To display this is reprehensible... We don’t have license plates saying ‘Black Power.’”

Just to be clear, this license plate doesn’t say “White Power,” though Eaton would certainly love for people to imply that. While on the subject of Black v White, here is a short list of what Maynard *doesn’t* feel is reprehensible:

- The Congressional Black Caucus
- Black Entertainment Television
- Black Liberation Theology
- Black employee unions (associations)
- The NAACP
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities
- A half-white president who claims nothing except his blackness!

And let’s not forget black holes, black ink, black toner, black coffee, and black magic.

Except for the racist Southern Democrats, the average Southerner has no concern with oppressing black people. They understand what black ball players have done for the SEC sports programs, and enjoy the shared heritage of soul food and Southern cooking.

Frankly, if there was no money in promoting racism, black race-baiting morons wouldn’t say a word about this license plate: they would taut green energy or pick on charter schools.

The indisputable fact is, black people have much larger issues to worry about, than a flag on a license plate.

I’d say the biggest problem in the black [Liberal] community is having to support the most worthless president in history. This black president who has done more harm to the black community than all the circa 1860 and circa 1960 Southern racist Democrats combined, and 1000 license plates.

But don’t expect racist black Liberals to blame Obama for anything soon. They will just keep listening for Pavlov’s bell.

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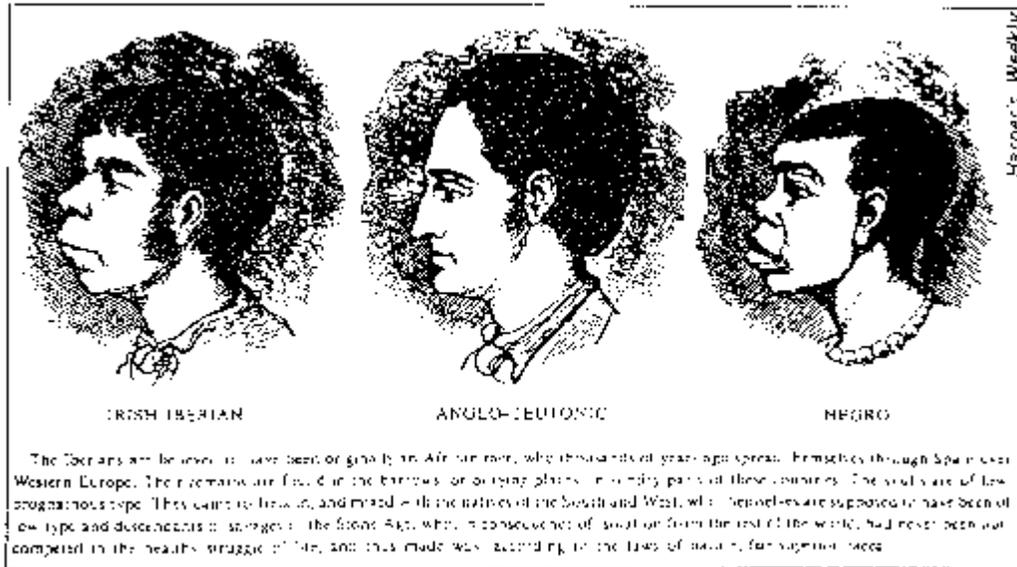
Read more at <http://theblacksphere.net/2014/2/confederate-license-cash-cow#FbH7MsxEtey3HpIm.99>

The slaves that time forgot

by [gjohnsit](#)

We've all been taught the horror's of the African slave trade. It's in all the school books and in plenty of Hollywood movies.

But for some reason the largest group of slaves in the British Colonies in the 17th Century doesn't get mentioned at all: the Irish.



Most people have heard of the **Great Famine**, which reduced the population of Ireland by around 25%. That pales in comparison to the disaster that England inflicted upon Ireland between **1641 and 1652**, when the population of Ireland fell from 1,466,000 to 616,000.

And here is a portrait of the Author,



MR. G-O'HILLA, THE YOUNG IRELAND PARTY, RECLINING OVER THE INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG. SHOULD'N'T HE BE EXTINGUISHED AT ONCE!

Then things got worse.

What to do with the Irish?

From the **Tudor reconquest of Ireland** until **Irish Independence** in 1921, the English puzzled over the problem of what to do with all those Irish people.

They were the wrong religion. They spoke the wrong language. But the big problem was that there were just too many of them.

The English had been practicing a slow genocide against the Irish since Queen Elizabeth, but the Irish bred too fast and were tough to kill. On the other side of the Atlantic, there was a chronic labor shortage (because the local natives tended to die out too quickly in slavery conditions).

Putting two and two together, King James I started sending Irish slaves to the new world.

The **first recorded sale of Irish slaves** was to a settlement in the Amazon in 1612, seven years before the

first African slaves arrived in Jamestown.

The Proclamation of 1625 by James II made it official **policy** that all Irish political prisoners be transported to the West Indies and sold to English planters. Soon Irish slaves were the **majority of slaves** in the English colonies.

In 1629 a large group of Irish **men** and women were sent to Guiana, and by 1632, Irish were the main slaves sold to Antigua and Montserrat in the West Indies. **By 1637 a census showed that 69% of the total population of Montserrat were Irish slaves**, which **records** show was a cause of concern to the English planters. But there were not enough political prisoners to supply the demand, so every petty infraction carried a sentence of transporting, and slaver gangs combed the country sides to kidnap enough people to fill out their quotas.

The slavers were so full of zest that they sometimes grabbed non-Irishmen. On March 25, 1659, a petition was received in London claiming that 72 Englishmen were wrongly sold as slaves in Barbados, along with 200 Frenchmen and 7-8,000 Scots.

So many Irish slaves were sent to Barbados, between 12,000 and 60,000, that the term **"barbadosed"** began to be used.



By the 1630's, Ireland was the primary source of the English slave trade.

And then disaster struck.

Cromwell

After Oliver Cromwell defeated the royalists in the English Civil War, he turned to Ireland, who had allied themselves with the defeated royalists. What happened next could be considered **genocide**.

The famine (caused by the English intentionally destroying foodstocks) and plague that followed Cromwell's massacres reduced the population of Ireland to around 40%.

And then Cromwell got really nasty. Anyone implicated in the rebellion had their land confiscated and was sold into slavery in the West Indies. Even catholic landowners who hadn't taken part of the rebellion had their land confiscated.

Catholicism was outlawed and catholic priests were executed when found. To top it off, he ordered the ethnic **cleansing** of Ireland east of Shannon in 1652. Soldiers were encouraged to kill any Irish who refused to relocate.

Instead of trying to describe the horror, consider the words from the **English State Papers** in 1742.

"In clearing the ground for the adventurers and soldiers (the English capitalists of that day)... To be transported to Barbados and the English plantations in America. It was a measure beneficial to Ireland, which was thus relieved of a population that might trouble the **planters**; it was a benefit to the people removed, which might thus be made English and Christians ... a great benefit to the West India sugar planters, who desired men and boys for their bondsmen, **and the women and Irish girls... To solace them.**"

I can't help but notice that the exact same language and logic used to justify enslavement of the blacks was used to justify enslavement of the Irish.

It is something for those who think slavery was simply a matter of skin color to consider.

As for the Irish slaves, Cromwell **specifically targeted Irish children**.

"During the 1650s, over 100,000 Irish children between the ages of 10 and 14 were taken from their parents and sold as slaves in the West Indies, Virginia and New England. In this decade, 52,000 Irish (mostly women and children) were sold to Barbados and Virginia. Another 30,000 Irish men and women were also transported and sold to the highest bidder. In 1656, [Oliver] Cromwell ordered that 2000 Irish children be taken to Jamaica and sold as slaves to English settlers."

For some reason, history likes to call these Irish slaves as 'indentured servants'. As if they were somehow considered better than African slaves. This can be considered an attempt at whitewashing the history of the Irish slave trade.

There does exist indentured servitude where two parties sign a contract for a limited amount of time. This is **not** what happened to the Irish from 1625 onward. They were sold as slaves, pure and simple.

In reality, they were considered by some to be **even lower than the blacks**.

"...the African slave trade was just beginning during this same period," writes Martin. "It is well recorded that African slaves, not tainted with the stain of the hated Catholic theology and more expensive to purchase, were often treated far better than their Irish counterparts."

African slaves were still relatively new, and were expensive to transport such a long distance (50 sterling in the late 1600's). Irish slaves on the other hand, were **relatively cheap** in comparison (5 sterling).

If a planter whipped or branded or beat an Irish slave to death, it was never a crime. A death was a monetary setback, but far cheaper than killing a more expensive African. The English masters quickly began breeding the Irish women for both their own personal pleasure and for greater profit. Children of slaves were themselves slaves, which increased the size of the master's free workforce.

Because Irish slaves were so much cheaper, the loss of investment from torturing and killing them was not considered an effective deterrent. In an ironic twist, this caused some to **recommend importing African slaves** instead for *humanitarian reasons*.

Colonel William Brayne wrote to English authorities in 1656 urging the importation of Negro slaves on the grounds that, "as the planters would have to pay much more for them, **they would have an interest in preserving their lives, which was wanting in the case of (Irish)**...." many of whom, he charged, were killed by overwork and cruel treatment. African Negroes cost generally about 20 to 50 pounds Sterling, compared to 900 pounds of cotton (about 5 pounds Sterling) for an Irish. They were also more durable in the hot climate, and caused fewer problems. The biggest bonus with the Africans though, was they were NOT Catholic, and **any heathen pagan was better than an Irish Papist**.

"Truly, I have seen cruelty there done to servants as I did not think one Christian could have done to another."

- Richard Ligon, 1657

It's impossible to estimate the exact number of Irish sold into slavery during this period. More Irish slaves were sold in the American colonies between 1651 and 1660 than the entire free population of those colonies. In fact, more Irish were sold as slaves in the America's during the 17th Century than Africans.

The typical death rate on the slave ships was around 37%.



The Irish did often have one advantage over African slaves - most of the time their time in slavery was limited. They were often sold into slavery from 7 to 20 years, while the only way Africans could get out of slavery was to buy their freedom.

While the number of Irish being sent into slavery dropped off considerably in the 1660's, it did not just end.

After the Battle of the Boyne in 1691 there was another load of Irish slaves sent to the new world. Following the failure of the 1798 Irish Rebellion there were tens of thousands more Irish slaves.

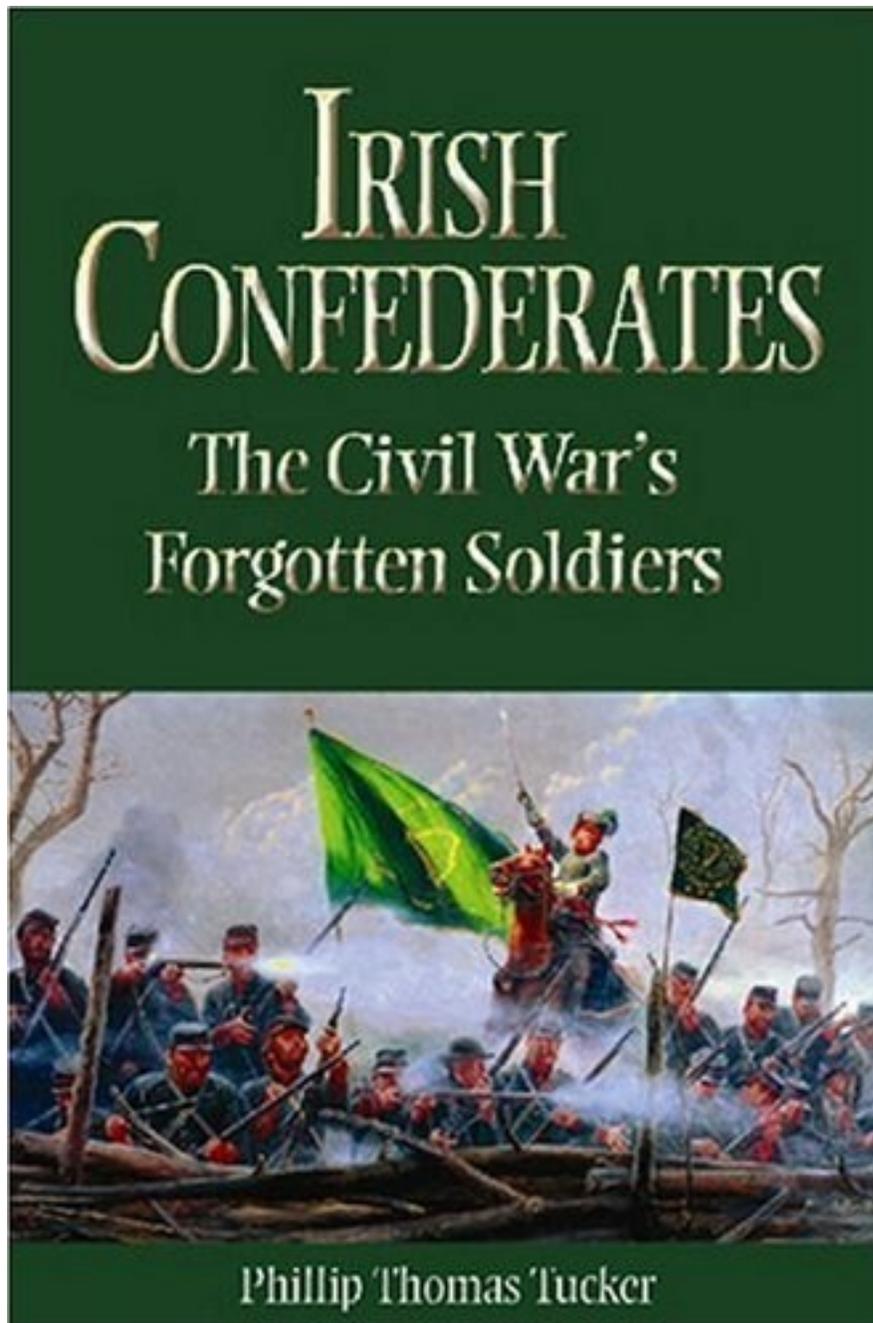
Interesting historical note: the last person killed at the Salem Witch Trials was **Ann Glover**. She and her husband had been shipped to Barbados as a slave in the 1650's. Her husband was killed there for refusing to renounce catholicism.

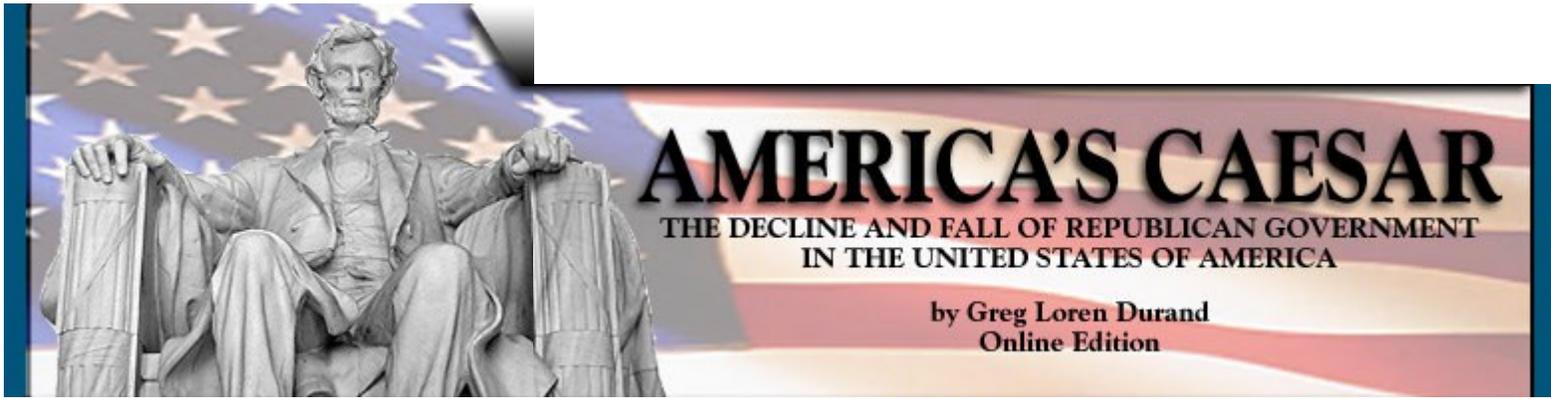
In the 1680's she was working as a housekeeper in Salem. After some of the children she was caring for got sick she was accused of being a witch.

At the trial they demanded she say the Lord's Prayer. She did so, but in Gaelic, because she didn't know English. She was then hung.

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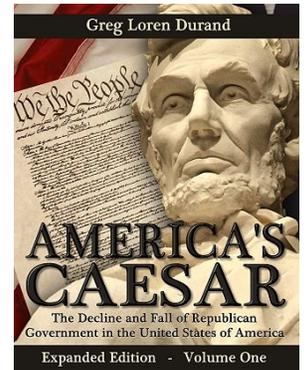




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CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: The Military Occupation of the Southern States

A State of Non-Flagrant War Continues

In 1868, Henry Clay Dean, a Democrat lawyer from Iowa, demonstrated that not all men North of the Mason-Dixon line had been fooled by Republican rhetoric or that of their late puppet, Abraham Lincoln:

The War Between the States of the Union was not a riot. It was deliberate, systematic and orderly upon the part of the Southern States. *It was not an insurrection* or rebellion, everything was done in subordination to the law and sovereign power of the States, in which it transpired with no more of violence than is common to warfare. *It was not a revolution*. It changed none of the organic laws of the States; the people armed themselves according to law to repel a threatened invasion of their country, overthrow of their government and violations of their political, legal and social rights in which they failed, and are now realizing their worst anticipated fears.

It was a war between independent States, in violation of the *Constitution* of the United States, as interpreted by its framers; by the Supreme Court, its legal exponent and the statesmen and publicists, contemporary with its existence.

The pretext for the war was the preservation of the Union — an organized Union fighting against organized States, the whole destroying its parts was the monstrous absurdity [emphasis in original].⁽¹⁾

Of course, by 1865, none of these things mattered. The Northern Radicals had achieved the revolution they had hoped for and had overthrown the *Constitution* they hated with such ferocity, leaving the Southern States and all hope of restoring "the Union as it was" to lie prostrate at their feet.

Because there had never been a congressional declaration of war, Andrew Johnson, on 2 April 1866, simply issued a Presidential Proclamation declaring the "insurrection" in all the Southern States except Texas to be "at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded."⁽²⁾ On the twentieth of August of that same year, Johnson proclaimed that the "insurrection" was "at an end" in Texas as well, and that "peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist, in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." The reader should recall Joint Resolution of 25 July 1861, in which Congress declared, "This war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the *Constitution* and all laws made in pursuance thereof and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Based on these assurances, Johnson's proclamations should have ended all hostilities against the Southern States and restored them to their former place in the Union with their "dignity, equality, and rights... unimpaired." However, as stated by the Forty-Third Congress in 1874, the "state of war" continued:

War was continued in those States until the President's proclamation of August 20, 1866 proclaimed "the insurrection at an end." A "state of war" continued beyond this time, more or less extensive in its theater – "*non flagrante bello sed nondum cessante bello*" (*Mrs. Alexander's Cotton*, 2 Wall. 419).

A state of war does not cease with actual hostilities. "Military government may legally be continued *bello nondum cessante*, as well as *flagrante bello*".... It is easier to provoke a civil war than to restore the confidence without which peace returns but by name. Under these circumstances the reasons which justify martial law subsist.

The existence of what is called "a state of war" after flagrant war has ceased is recognized on the same principle as the personal right of self-defense. This is not limited to the right to repel an attack; but so long as the purpose of renewing it remains – the *animus revertendi* – so long as the danger is imminent or probable, the party assailed may employ reasonable force against his adversary to disarm and disable him until the danger is past, and in doing this and judging of its necessity precise accuracy as to the means is not required, but only the exercise of reasonable judgment in view of the circumstances.

If after the forces under the command of Lee surrendered in April, 1865, the United States forces had been immediately withdrawn, the rebellion would possibly have resumed its hostile purposes. It was upon this theory, coupled with the constitutional duty of Congress to "guarantee to each State a republican form of government," that the reconstruction acts were passed, and military as well as civil measures adopted in pursuance of them.⁽³⁾

The people of the South, economically devastated and physically and emotionally exhausted by four tragic years of war, resigned themselves to their defeat and attempted to function as States within the *de facto* military nation which had been forced upon them. In his report to President Johnson of 18 December 1865, General Grant testified to this fact: "I am satisfied the mass of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiment of the people of the two sections – slavery and State-rights, or the right of the State to secede from the Union – they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal, that of arms, that man can resort to."⁽⁴⁾

It is beyond all argument that, despite the above assertion of the Forty-Third Congress, what the President accepted as "a republican form of government" was indeed in place in each of the former "rebel" States during this period. Even the Supreme Court declared in reference to each of the Southern States, "The obligation of the state, as a member of the Union, remained perfect and unimpaired. It certainly follows that the state did not cease to be a state, nor her citizens to be citizens of the Union."⁽⁵⁾ It was upon this basis that the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified, abolishing slavery throughout the several States.⁽⁶⁾ However, when the newly seated Thirty-Ninth Congress proposed the Fourteenth Amendment, with its attempted elevation of the freed slaves to a political superiority over their former masters, many of whom had been disfranchised by their conquerors, Southerners once again thought it their duty to protect their posterity from the encroachments of a political party bent only on the satiation of its own lust for power. We will take a closer look at the revolutionary nature of the Fourteenth Amendment in the next chapter, but suffice it to say for now, the amendment failed to receive the approval of the required three-fourths of the States.⁽⁷⁾ The following words of Republican Speaker of the House, Schuyler Colfax, aptly demonstrated the attitude of the Radicals toward the former "rebel States":

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress proposed, as their plan of Reconstruction, a Constitutional Amendment. It was a bond of public justice and public safety combined, to be embodied in our national *Constitution*, to show to our posterity that patriotism is a virtue and rebellion is a crime. These terms were more magnanimous than were ever offered in any country under like circumstances. They were kind, they were forbearing, they were less than we had a right to demand; but in our anxiety, in our desire to close up this question, we made the proposition. How was it received? They trampled upon it, they spat upon it, they repudiated it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They were determined to have more power after the rebellion than they had before.... Though we demand no indemnity for the past, no banishment, no confiscations, no penalties for the offended law, there is one thing we do demand, there is one thing we have the power to demand, and that is security for the future, and that we intend to have, not only in legislation, but imbedded in the imperishable bulwarks of our national *Constitution*, against which the waves of secession may dash in future but in vain. We intend to have those States reconstructed on such enduring corner-stones that posterity shall realize that our fallen heroes have not died in vain.⁽⁸⁾

In his book *Twenty Years of Congress*, James G. Blaine chose not to hide behind such self-righteous platitudes and instead got right to the point:

In the original *Constitution* only three-fifths of the slaves were permitted to be enumerated in the basis of apportionment. Two-fifths were now added and an increase of political power to the South appeared probable as the somewhat startling result of the civil struggle. There was an obvious injustice in giving to the white men of the South the right to elect representatives in Congress apportioned to their section by reason of the four and a half millions of negroes, who were enumerated in the census but not allowed to exercise any political power. By permitting this, the Confederate soldier who fought to destroy the Union would be endowed with a larger power of control in the National Government than the loyal soldier who fought to maintain the Union. To allow this to be accomplished and permanently incorporated in the working of the Government would be a mere mockery of justice, the utter subversion of fair play between man and man.⁽⁹⁾

It could not have been made more evident that Reconstruction was merely the offspring of "a fear that... the Confederates of the South should unite with the Democratic opponents of the war in the North and thus obtain control of the Government...."⁽¹⁰⁾ In other words, the Republicans saw their precarious edifice, erected as it was on the graves of 600,000 Americans, about to come crashing down around them, bringing to naught over thirty years of carefully planned agitation and intrigue. This was the real reason why, upon rejecting the "magnanimous" terms set before them – the enfranchisement of the former slaves who, under the influence of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Union League, were already being enticed into the Radical camp – the Whites of the South had to be disfranchised and their States destroyed. Thaddeus Stevens boldly asserted that the Southern States "ought never to be recognized as valid States, until the *Constitution* shall be amended... as to secure perpetual ascendancy" to the Republican party.⁽¹¹⁾ Such a goal was realized in the so-called Fourteenth Amendment.

In this battle for "perpetual ascendancy," the Negroes themselves were not the primary concern of the Republicans beyond their capacity to be used as pawns on a colossal political chessboard. This much was unabashedly admitted even by Lyman Trumbull, Senator from Illinois and author of the *Civil Rights Act*, when he declared, "There is a great aversion in the West – I know it is so in my State – against having free Negroes come among us. Our people want nothing to do with the Negro. We the Republican Party are the White man's party."⁽¹²⁾ Some of the Abolitionists, however, who had a sincere, albeit fanatical, interest in the Black man's welfare, were less than enthusiastic with the path down which the dominant party had begun to travel. For example, a thoroughly disillusioned Wendell Phillips complained, "The Republican party is not inspired with any humane desire to protect the negro. It uses the bloody shirt for office, and once there, only laughs at it. Today our greatest danger is the Republican party. Wolves in sheep's clothing! Hypocrites! I hail their coming defeat, looking forward to it as the dawning of a glorious day."⁽¹³⁾

The Republicans' Theory of "State Suicide"

When all the presidentially-reconstructed Southern States except Tennessee rejected the Fourteenth Amendment, the doctrine of "State suicide" was resurrected in retaliation. This position, sometimes also referred to as the "forfeited rights" theory, had been propagated throughout the war by Charles Sumner and some of the other Radicals in Congress to justify their demands for a complete subjugation of the South. Founded squarely

upon the historical fallacies of Story and Webster, this theory insisted that the several States were "so completely interlinked with the Union" that they were "forever dependent thereupon," and that the *Constitution* "must forever continue the supreme law thereof, notwithstanding the doings of any pretended governments acting singly or in confederation, in order to put an end to its supremacy."⁽¹⁴⁾ According to Sumner:

It is sometimes said that the [Southern] States themselves committed suicide, so that as States they ceased to exist, leaving their whole jurisdiction open to the occupation of the United States under [Article IV, Section 2, Clause 2 of] the *Constitution*. This assumption is founded on the fact that, whatever may be the existing governments in these States, they are in no respect constitutional, and since the State itself is known by the government, with which its life is intertwined, it must cease to exist constitutionally when its government no longer exists constitutionally....

From approved authorities it appears that a "State"... may lose its life. Mr. Phillimore, in his recent work on International Law, says: "A State, like an individual, may die," and among the various ways, he says, "by its submission and donation of itself to another country." But in the case of our Rebel States there has been a plain submission and donation of themselves – *effective, at least, to break the continuity of government*, if not to destroy that immortality which has been claimed. Nor can it make any difference, in breaking this continuity, that the submission and donation, constituting a species of adornment, were to enemies at home rather than to enemies abroad – to Jefferson Davis rather than to Louis Napoleon. The thread is snapped in one case as much as in the other....

But again it is sometimes said, that the States, by their flagrant treason, have *forfeited* their rights as States, so as to be civilly dead. It is a patent and indisputable fact, that this gigantic treason was inaugurated with all the forms of law known to the States, that it was carried forth not only by individuals, but also by States, so far as States can perpetuate treason; that the States pretended to withdraw bodily in their corporate capacities – that the Rebellion, as it showed itself, was *by States* as well as *in States*; that it was by the governments of States as well as by the people of States; and that, to the common observer, the crime was consummated by the several corporations as well as by the individuals of whom they were composed....⁽¹⁵⁾

During a speech in the House of Representatives on 8 January 1863, Thaddeus Stevens expressed much the same opinion, "The South must be punished under the rules of war, its land confiscated.... These offending States were out of the Union and in the role of a belligerent nation to be dealt with by the laws of war and conquest.... And I hold and maintain that with regard to all the Southern states in rebellion... the *Constitution* has no binding influence, and no application."⁽¹⁶⁾ Following the downfall of the Confederacy, his views were the same:

Four years of bloody and expensive war, waged against the United States by eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," to which they acknowledged allegiance, have overthrown all governments within those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union. The armies of the Confederate States having been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States, it becomes necessary to establish governments therein which shall be republican in form and principles and form a more "perfect Union" with the parent government....

The slave power made war upon the nation. They declared the "more perfect Union" dissolved – solemnly declared themselves a foreign nation, alien to this republic; for four years were in fact what they claimed to be. We accepted the war which they tendered and treated them as a government capable of making war. We have conquered them, and as a conquered enemy we can give them laws; can abolish all their municipal institutions and form new ones.... If the rebel States have never been out of the Union, any attempt to reform their State institutions, either by Congress or the President, is rank usurpation.⁽¹⁷⁾

On 18 December 1865, two weeks into the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, Stevens went on to say:

Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged belligerents severed their original compacts, and broke all the ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new States or remain as conquered provinces. Congress – the Senate and House of Representatives, with the concurrence of the President – is the only power that can act in the matter....

If the so-called "confederate States of America" were an independent belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and by Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent, then, during such time, they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war; nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect....

...[I]t is something worse than ridiculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error, because, as the *Constitution* forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union in fact....

The theory that the rebel States, for four years a separate power and without representation in Congress, were all the time here in the Union, is a good deal less ingenuous and respectable than the metaphysics of Berkeley, which proved that neither the world nor any human being was in existence. If this theory were simply ridiculous it could be forgiven; but its effect is deeply injurious to the stability of the nation. I can not doubt that the late confederate States are out of the Union to all intents and

purposes for which the conqueror may choose so to consider them.

But on the ground of estoppel, the United States have the clear right to elect to adjudge them out of the Union. They are estopped both by matter of record and matter *in pais*. One of the first resolutions passed by seceded South Carolina in January, 1861, is as follows: "Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the *Constitution* of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States." Similar resolutions appear upon all their State and confederate government records. The speeches of their members of Congress, their generals and executive officers, and the answers of their government to our shameful suings for peace, went upon the defiant ground that no terms would be offered or received except upon the prior acknowledgment of the entire and permanent independence of the confederate States. After this, to deny that we have a right to treat them as a conquered belligerent, severed from the Union in fact, is not argument but mockery.⁽¹⁸⁾

Stevens further described the Southern States as "dead carcasses," and declared that just as "dead men cannot raise themselves," so "dead states cannot restore their own existence 'as it was.'"⁽¹⁹⁾ It should be remembered that the North's premise for fighting the war was that the Southern States could never leave the Union and that they were therefore merely "in rebellion against the United States." Now it appeared that the capricious demands of lawless fanaticism could accomplish what lawful State conventions could not. The secession ordinances voted on and passed by the Southern people six years previously had been declared "legally void" by Lincoln, but a simple wave of the Republican hand was sufficient to expel those States from the "indivisible" Union. However, if Stevens was indeed correct in asserting that the State legislatures established under presidential Reconstruction were "without any legal authority," "simulated legislative bodies," and "incapable of political action," then what business did Congress have in forwarding the Fourteenth Amendment to these "extinct States"⁽²⁰⁾ for their approval? Furthermore, how could the Thirteenth Amendment, the ratification of which depended upon these same States, be viewed as anything but an utter nullity? In other words, the Southern States were considered by Congress as being in the Union when they accepted the abolition of slavery, but their status was thereafter denied when they rejected the granting of citizenship to the former slaves. If ever evidence was needed of the arbitrary and fanatical nature of a faction in possession of military power, the post-bellum antics of the Republican party are an inexhaustible source.

A Declaration of War Against State Sovereignty

On 21 December 1865, Henry J. Raymond, one of the "conservative" Republican Representatives from New York, declared:

...I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions, in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests, primarily and technically, on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated. A defeat always implies a surrender, and, in a political sense, a surrender implies more than the transfer of the arms used on the field of battle. It implies, in the case of civil war, a surrender of the principles and doctrines, of all the weapons and agencies, by which the war has been carried on. The military surrender was made on the field of battle, to our generals, as the agents and representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States....

Now, there must be at the end of the war, a similar surrender on the political field of controversy. That surrender is due as an act of justice from the defeated party to the victorious party. It is due, also, and we have a right to exact it, as a guarantee for the future. Why do we demand the surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do it that they may not renew the contest. Why do we seek, in this and all similar cases, a surrender of the principles for which they fought? It is that they may never again be made the basis of controversy and rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Now, what are those principles which should be thus surrendered? The principle of State sovereignty is one of them. It was the corner-stone of the rebellion — at once its animating spirit and its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it was in the Southern heart, it must be surrendered. The ordinances in which it was embodied must not only be repealed, the principle itself must be abandoned, and the ordinances, so far as this war is concerned, be declared null and void, and that declaration must be embodied in their fundamental constitutions.⁽²¹⁾

What we see in the above speech is an open admission that the South had not been fighting for slavery at all, as has been asserted *ad nauseum* by revisionist historians for well over a century, but for the preservation of the sovereignty of the several States. The principles which were thus demanded of the "Southern heart" to surrender were simply the principles which the American founding fathers embodied in the constitutional compact of the

Union and bequeathed to their posterity. The Republicans would not be satisfied until this repudiation was written into the State constitutions themselves and they made it clear that the Southern people would not be allowed to participate in the political affairs of the "new nation" until they had done so.

On such a convoluted political stage were played out the horrors of what came to be known as the Reconstruction period, which has rightly been referred to as "the darkest page in the saga of American history,"⁽²²⁾ and "a time of party abuse, of corruption, [and] of vindictive bigotry."⁽²³⁾ As was stated in the February 1903 issue of *Scribner's Magazine*, "Lincoln has made a precedent which future rulers will imitate. What Lincoln excused and defended will be assumed as the right for rulers to follow." The "war powers" used by Lincoln to justify war on the South in 1861-1865 were the same powers invoked by the Congress to justify the second war against the South of 1867-1877. Beginning with the first *Reconstruction Act*, which was passed on 2 March 1867, the Southern States were "divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States." According to Thaddeus Stevens, "It was intended simply as a police bill to protect the loyal men from anarchy and murder, until this Congress, taking a little more time, can suit gentlemen in a bill for the admission of all those rebel States upon the basis of civil government."⁽²⁴⁾ However, the insidious nature of the Act was more honestly declared by James Garfield who declared that it "lays its hands on the rebel governments, taking the very breath of life out of them... [and] it puts the bayonet at the breast of every rebel in the South, and leaves in the hands of Congress utterly and absolutely the work of reconstruction."⁽²⁵⁾

Andrew Johnson stated the following in his 2 March 1867 veto of the pending bill:

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers....

The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope, and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the *Constitution*, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure....

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law.... He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own; and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take any evidence at all. Every thing is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record or make any report of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation, or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do.⁽²⁶⁾

In his official opinion of 12 June 1867, Attorney General Henry Stanbery substantiated the President's arguments:

We see, first of all, that each of these States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States"....

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to military authority, over civil rights and citizens, in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed....

[This act] places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede," is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union; the only paramount authority in our government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all authority of the States, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares, "I am the State"....

A person charged with crime in any of these military districts has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these is the right of trial by jury, according to the laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge he is no longer under the protection of the law, nor surrounded with those safeguards which are provided in the *Constitution*. This act, passed in a time of peace, when all the courts, State and Federal, are in the undisturbed

exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes, at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial, and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed without a judge.... Military and executive authority rule throughout in the trial, the sentence, and the execution. No *habeas corpus* from any State court can be invoked; for this law declares, that "all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void."⁽²⁷⁾

The Democrats in Congress also protested against the bill as an unconstitutional peace-time extension of martial law over nearly one-half of the country. Speaking in behalf of the House minority, Charles A. Eldridge of Wisconsin voiced his objections as follows: "...[W]e are conscious that no effort of ours can prevent its passage, and the consequent accomplishment of a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow and abandonment of our constitution of government. We can only, in the name of the *Constitution*, in the name of the republic, in the name of all we hold dear on earth, earnestly, solemnly protest against this action of this Congress."⁽²⁸⁾ Francis C. LeBlond of Ohio said that, if passed, the bill would prove to be "the death-knell of republican liberty upon this continent" and that it would "strike a death-blow to this Government."⁽²⁹⁾ Over in the Senate, Willard Saulsbury congratulated the President for vetoing "the most iniquitous bill that ever was presented to the Federal Congress," and went on to say, "I cannot... refrain from the expression of the hope that there may be no man, and that there may be no man within the limits of these ten States, who will participate in his own disgrace, degradation, and ruin; let them maintain their honor.... [I]f there be wrath in the vials of the Almighty, if there be arrows of vengeance in His quiver, such iniquity and injustice can not finally prove successful."⁽³⁰⁾

Conditions in the South During Reconstruction

The above warnings went unheeded by the Radicals and the *Reconstruction Act* was "forced through... under whip and spur"⁽³¹⁾ over the President's veto on the very same day the latter was delivered. The dire results of the Act, and the supplemental Acts which followed it, were precisely as predicted. According to the laws of war, "The commander of the invading, occupying, or conquering army rules the country with supreme power, limited only by international law and the orders of his government."⁽³²⁾ In the words of Ulysses S. Grant, who was one of the military commanders placed into the field by the Act, "The law makes the district commanders their own interpreters of their power under it."⁽³³⁾ Colonel C.C. Gilbert, who was given command of Camden, Arkansas, drew from this the conclusion that "the military are not the servants of the people, but their masters."⁽³⁴⁾ Not only were the elected civil and judicial officers of the Southern States removed by order of these commanders and new and unelected men installed in their places, but the functions of the State legislatures were also suspended and their constitutions annulled. Anyone who dared to protest against these injustices was liable to "be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof."⁽³⁵⁾ Under such a despotic rule, large numbers of Southern citizens were arrested daily on the most frivolous charges, and sometimes on no charge at all, and imprisoned in such horrible sites of torture as the Dry Tortugas:

At the Dry Tortugas the prisoners' heads are shaved. They have to labor under a torrid sun upon a sand bank in the midst of the ocean, with balls and chains about their legs. The men who command the prisoners are amenable to the laws of neither God or man. Col. Grental, a soldier, was tied up by his thumbs, and treated with every species of cruelty and barbarity. The laws are silent and newspapers dumb. The prisoner who enters the Dry Tortugas leaves liberty, justice, hope, behind him. Large numbers of young Southern men, for any or no offense, in what is called the reconstruction period, are arrested, go through the farce of a drumhead trial, presided over by men who take a fiendish delight in torturing any Southern man or woman, nearly always found guilty, and sentenced for life to the Dry Tortugas. The lips of the Alabama journals are pinned together with bayonets. Our hands are fastened in iron cuffs. We dare not speak the whole truth. If we did our paper would be suppressed, our business ruined, our wives and children brought to want.⁽³⁶⁾

Even some Northerners were shocked at the conditions in the South during Reconstruction. For example, the New York *Herald* stated, "Every personal right of the citizen is invaded at once. Without any process of law whatever, a man is deprived of his liberty and thrust into a cell at the mere bidding of a political or military bully. The secrecy of the telegraph and post office is violated as no man would dare violate them in despotic France."⁽³⁷⁾

It was during this period that the aforementioned Fourteenth Amendment of 1868 and the Fifteenth Amendment of 1870 were adopted with the aid of these newly "reconstructed" States, granting statutory citizenship to the emancipated slaves and giving them the right to vote. As pointed out by Blaine, "Only a minority of Republicans were ready to demand suffrage for those who had been recently emancipated, and who, from the ignorance peculiar to servitude, were presumably unfit to be intrusted with the elective franchise."⁽³⁸⁾ Nevertheless, despite the fact that Negroes could not vote in many of the Northern States, the harsh measures imposed upon the Southern people would continue until they had extended suffrage to the former slaves, disfranchised the majority of their White population, and then drafted new State constitutions and elected new officers based upon their new electorate. In addition, each of the new States was not only required to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, but the Amendment had to actually become a part of the federal *Constitution* before military rule would be lifted and the State would "be entitled to representation in Congress."⁽³⁹⁾ Even then, the readmission of each of the States was left to the discretion of Congress. By making these demands, "the Radicals were driven to the absurd conclusion that the states could not qualify as members of the Union until after they had performed a function which only members can perform, *i.e.* ratify a Federal constitutional amendment."⁽⁴⁰⁾ It will be recalled that the States which were overthrown on the excuse that they were illegal, were the same States which had been called upon to ratify, and had actually ratified, the Thirteenth Amendment just two years earlier. As Andrew Johnson pointed out in his veto of the supplementary *Reconstruction Act* of 19 July 1867, "It is now too late to say that these ten political communities are not States of this Union.... [I]f this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one...."⁽⁴¹⁾ In other words, if Stevens and the other Radicals were correct in their claim that the Southern States were not members of the Union, then the Thirteenth Amendment is not now a part of the *Constitution*. On the other hand, if the Thirteenth Amendment is to be accepted as valid, then the Fourteenth Amendment cannot be. When the circumstances are carefully considered, it will be admitted by any rational mind that both Amendments cannot be valid simultaneously.

The story of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment is one of the most atrocious debacles of American constitutional history. In addition to the fact that the Amendment had been, with the exception of Tennessee, uniformly rejected by the Southern States, and only thereafter "ratified" when entirely new "States" had been erected in their place by the occupying military commanders, both the States of Ohio and New Jersey subsequently reversed their positions and issued statements withdrawing their former ratification. The legislature of New Jersey declared: "The said proposed amendment not having yet received the assent of three-fourths of the States, which is necessary to make it valid, the natural and constitutional right of this State to withdraw its assent is undeniable."⁽⁴²⁾

Because of these reversals, and the questionable nature of the reconstructed Southern States, Secretary of State William Seward, in his first proclamation of 20 July 1868, expressed some doubt as to whether the Amendment had been ratified by the required number of States. The Radicals' response was that Ohio and New Jersey did not have a right to withdraw their ratification and immediately forced a resolution through both Houses listing the purported ratification date of each State and declaring that "said fourteenth article... is declared to be part of the *Constitution*... and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."⁽⁴³⁾ Seward capitulated to the pressure thus placed upon him and issued a second proclamation dated 28 July 1868 listing the supposed ratifications — which list differed from that of the congressional resolution — and certifying that the Amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the *Constitution* of the United States."⁽⁴⁴⁾ The date of Seward's second proclamation is usually that which is given to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin noted on 23 January 1868 that the sole purpose of Reconstruction was to "put the negro in power over the white race in all the States of the South and keep him there."⁽⁴⁵⁾ Once again, it needs to be stressed that the welfare of the Negro, as an end in itself, was never the primary concern of the Radicals in the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses. Just as Johnson had warned in 1866, they used the Black man "for the attainment of [their] own political ends," and when their "fool's errand"⁽⁴⁶⁾ failed, they turned their backs on the freedman and left him to the mercies of a ravaged and embittered South. The following words were

published in the Lemars (Iowa) *Sentinel*, a staunch Republican organ just a few years after Reconstruction was abandoned in the South:

The Southern brigadier wants office and place, but he is willing to fight for them, or vote for them; at the drop of the hat he will shoot and cut for them; he does not whine like a whipped cur, or demand like a beggar on horseback, as the nigger does. Let the nigger first learn to vote before he asks for office. The brazen-jawed nigger is but a trifle less assuming, insolent and imperious in his demands than the lantern-jawed brigadiers; the educated nigger is a more capacious liar than his barbarian masters ever were, or dared to be.

The greatest mistake the Republican party ever made was taking the nigger at a single bound and placing on his impenetrable skull the crown of suffrage. It is a wrong to him and to us to let him wield the ballot. The nigger is necessarily an ignoramus. The free nigger, we repeat, is a fraud.⁽⁴⁷⁾

The Supreme Court Denies Jurisdiction

The constitutionality of the *Reconstruction Acts* was brought before the Supreme Court on several occasions. In the cases of *Georgia v. Stanton* and *Mississippi v. Stanton*, both States sought injunctive relief against the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and Generals Ulysses S. Grant, John Pope, and E.C. Ord who were empowered by the *Reconstruction Acts* to establish military governments in place of the existing State governments. The bill for injunction which was filed in behalf of the State of Georgia stated in part:

A State is a complete body of free persons united together for their common benefit, to enjoy peaceably what is their own, and to do justice to others. It is an artificial person. It has its affairs and its interests. It has its rules. It has its rights. A republican State, in every political, legal, constitutional, and juridical sense, as well under the law of nations, as the laws and usages of the mother country, is composed of those persons who, according to its existing constitution or fundamental law, are the constituent body. All other persons within its territory, or socially belonging to its people, as a human society, are subject to its laws, and may justly claim its protection; but they are not, in contemplation of law, any portion of the body politic known and recognized as the State. On principle it must be quite clear that the body politic is composed of those who by the fundamental law are the source of all political power, or official or governmental authority.... The State has a right to maintain its constitution or political association. And it is its duty to do what may be necessary to preserve that association. And no external power has a right to interfere with or disturb it....

The change proposed by the two acts of Congress in question is fundamental and vital. The acts seize upon a large portion — whites — of the constituent body and exclude them from acting as members of the State. It violently thrusts into the constituent body, as members thereof, a multitude of individuals — negroes — not entitled by the fundamental law of Georgia to exercise political powers. The State is to be Africanized. This will work a virtual extinction of the existing body politic, and the creation of a new, distinct, and independent body politic, to take its place and enjoy its rights and property. Such new State would be formed, not by the free will or consent of Georgia or her people, nor by the assent or acquiescence of her existing government or magistracy, but by external force. Instead of keeping the guaranty against a forcible overthrow of its government by foreign invaders or domestic insurgents, this is destroying that very government by force....

Independently of this principle, the forced acquiescence of the people, under the pressure of military power, would soon work a virtual extinction of the existing political society. Each aspect of the case shows that the impending evil will produce consequences fatal to the continuance of the present State, and, consequently, that the injury would be irreparable.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Jeremiah Sullivan Black, who had served as Secretary of State in the Buchanan Administration,⁽⁴⁹⁾ further spoke in behalf of the State of Georgia:

The defendants avow their intention to take the Government of the State of Georgia into their own hands, to nullify its laws, to control the election of its officers, to deprive its people of the right to be tried by their own courts and juries, to break up its whole social organization, to destroy its existence, and reduce it and all its people to a state of complete slavery. It is not possible to conceive how a greater wrong or more grievous injury can be committed against any large body of persons. Nor is it to be pretended that these things are to be done in pursuance of any valid law. The *Constitution* makes Georgia a free State, and the Act of Congress, which requires it to be enslaved, is an attempt to repeal the *Constitution*. The counsel for the defendants will admit that the Act of Congress is unconstitutional; and if that be true, it is of no more force than if the place it occupies on the statute book were a blank. The defendants are, therefore, guilty of a great injury against Georgia, and are committing it without the show or color of legal excuse....

If these propositions be true, the State of Georgia is a proper party in this court, complaining of an attempted infraction of its

rights. No defense has yet been suggested by the defendants' counsel; no denial of the facts; no assertion that they were justified by legal authority. Was an injunction ever denied in such a case?⁽⁵⁰⁾

Black, of course, was in for a big surprise. Delivering the opinion of the Court, Justice Nelson wrote:

By the second section of the third article of the *Constitution* "the judicial power extends to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the *Constitution*, the laws of the United States," etc., and as applicable to the case in hand, "to controversies between a State and the citizens of another State" — which controversies, under the *Judiciary Act*, may be brought, in the first instance, before this court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and we agree that the bill filed presents a case, which, if it be the subject of judicial cognizance, would, in form, come under a familiar need of equity jurisdiction; that is, jurisdiction to grant an injunction to restrain a party from a wrong or injury to the rights of another, where the danger, actual or threatened, is irreparable, or the remedy at law inadequate. But, according to the course of proceeding under this head in equity, in order to entitle the party to the remedy, a case must be presented appropriate for the exercise of judicial power: the rights in danger, as we have seen, must be rights of persons or property, not merely political rights, which do not belong to the jurisdiction of a court, either in law or equity.

The remaining question on this branch of our inquiry is, whether, in view of the principles above stated, and which we have endeavored to explain, a case is made out in the bill of which this court can take judicial cognizance. In looking into it, it will be seen that we are called upon to restrain the defendants, who represent the executive authority of the government, from carrying into execution certain Acts of Congress, inasmuch as such execution would annul and totally abolish the existing State Government of Georgia, and establish another and different one in its place: in other words, would overthrow and destroy the corporate existence of the State, by depriving it of the means and instrumentalities whereby its existence might, and otherwise would, be maintained....

That these matters, both as stated in the body of the bill, and in the prayers for relief, call for the judgment of the court upon political questions, and upon rights, not of persons or property, but of a political character, will hardly be denied. For the rights, for the protection of which our authority is invoked, are the rights of sovereignty, of political jurisdiction, of government, of corporate existence as a State, with all its constitutional powers and privileges. No case of private rights or private property infringed, or in danger of actual or threatened infringement, is presented by the bill, in a judicial form, for the judgment of the court....

Having arrived at the conclusion that this court, for the reasons above stated, possesses no jurisdiction over the subject matter presented in the bill for relief, it is unimportant to examine the question as it respects jurisdiction over the parties.

The bill must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction [emphasis in original].⁽⁵¹⁾

Chief Justice Chase added, "Without being able to yield my assent to the grounds stated in the opinion just read for the dismissal of the complainant's bill, I concur fully in the conclusion that the case made by the bill is one of which this court has no jurisdiction."⁽⁵²⁾ The petition of Mississippi was similarly dismissed.

In Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the *Constitution* — the very Article which created the Judicial Branch of the federal Government — we are told that "treason against the United States, shall consist in levying War against them...." As demonstrated in a previous chapter, and as is evident by the plural use of "United States" in this provision, treason has no constitutional meaning if not in reference to the several States. The utter destruction of a State government, especially in a presidentially-announced time of peace, would certainly qualify as "levying War" against it. The *Constitution* also provides in Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1 that "the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States." To disfranchise thousands of Citizens of a State and to subjugate them to a foreign government without their consent was a clear violation of this provision. Furthermore, in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State," and finally, in Article IV, Section 4 that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect them against Invasion." Would it not be reasonable to assume that these blatant violations of "the supreme Law of the Land" and an apparent attempt to abrogate the *Constitution* itself, was, in fact, a case in law to which the Judicial power of the Supreme Court extended? No greater example of an abrogation of duty could be given than by the above inaction of the Court during Reconstruction.

The constitutionality of the *Reconstruction Acts* was again brought before the Supreme Court on 2 March 1868 in the case of *Ex parte William H. McCardle*.⁽⁵³⁾ This time, the Court could not evade the issue by claiming a lack of jurisdiction, since the suit involved the personal liberty of a Citizen of Mississippi who had been arrested for criticizing the *Reconstruction Acts* and held by military force contrary to the Sixth Amendment to the *Constitution*. However, before the 5-4 ruling in favor of McCardle and against the validity of the Act under which

he was being held could be published, the Radicals in Congress passed an Act on 27 March 1868 over the President's veto which deprived the Court of jurisdiction and forever placed the *Reconstruction Acts* beyond adjudication.⁽⁵⁴⁾ According to Robert C. Schenck of Ohio, this action was intended to "clip the wings" of the Court.⁽⁵⁵⁾ Other suggested measures were to "pack" the Court, to reduce the number of justices to three,⁽⁵⁶⁾ and to require a two-thirds majority agreement of the justices to effect a decision.⁽⁵⁷⁾ John A. Bingham of Ohio even went so far as to suggest the abolition of the Court altogether.⁽⁵⁸⁾ McCordle's petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was thereafter denied and the case summarily dismissed. Robert C. Grier was the only member of the Court who had the courage to protest the strong-armed tactics of Congress and the subservient response of his fellow justices:

This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves the liberty and rights, not only of the appellant, but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country and the parties had a right to expect that it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of the court. By the postponement of this case we shall subject ourselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we have evaded the performance of a duty imposed on us by the *Constitution*, and waited for Legislative interposition to suppress our action, and relieve us from responsibility. I am not willing to be a partaker of the eulogy or opprobrium that may follow. I can only say... I am ashamed that such opprobrium should be cast upon the court and that it cannot be refuted.⁽⁵⁹⁾

We close this chapter with the words of Andrew Johnson delivered in his address to Congress on 9 December 1868:

Upon the reassembling of Congress it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction...

Our own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the *Constitution* guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general...

The Federal *Constitution* – the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth – must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war, waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased, the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force, in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the *Constitution* the executive department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.⁽⁶⁰⁾

It is undeniable that the preservation of the Union of States under the *Constitution* – the object for which, as Johnson noted, the late war had allegedly been waged by the U.S. Government – was completely nullified by the actions of the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses. As we shall see in subsequent chapters, such a "disorganized condition" of the country was soon to be made permanent as the States, not only in the South, but in the North as well, were systematically overthrown.

Endnotes

1. Dean, *Crimes of the Civil War*, page 41.
2. Andrew Johnson, Presidential Proclamation, 2 April 1866; in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VIII, page 3630.
3. U.S. House of Representatives, *Report No. 262* (Forty-Third Congress, First Session, 26 March 1874).
4. Grant, report to Johnson dated 18 December 1865; in *Senate Executive Document No. 2*, page 106.
5. *Texas v. White* (1867), 74 U.S. 726.
6. *Dyett v. Turner* (1968) 439 P2d 266, 269, 20 U2d 403.
7. Leander H. Perez, "[The Unconstitutionality of the Fourteenth Amendment.](#)" *Congressional Record — House*, 13 June 1967, pages 15641ff; Forrest McDonald, essay: "Was the Fourteenth Amendment Constitutionally Adopted?" *Georgia Journal of Southern Legal History*, Volume One, Number One (Spring/Summer 1991), pages 1-18.
8. Shuyler Colfax, quoted in Barnes, *History of the Thirty-Ninth Congress*, pages 11-12.
9. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 189.
10. Blaine, *op. cit.*, page 190.
11. Stevens, speech delivered on 18 December 1865; in *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Ninth Congress, First Session), page 74.
12. Lyman Trumbull, quoted by Leonard P. Curry, *Blueprint for Modern America: Nonmilitary Legislation of the First Civil War Congress* (Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1968), page 79.
13. Wendell Phillips, quoted by Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods*, pages 220-221. An interesting study of how the Republican party abandoned any interest in the Southern Negro is found in Stanley P. Hirshson, *Farewell to the Bloody Shirt: Northern Republicans and the Southern Negro, 1877-1893* (Chicago, Illinois: Quadrangle Press, 1968).
14. Charles Sumner, Senate resolutions dated 11 February 1862; in *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seventh Congress, Second Session), page 737. The reader should keep in mind that this was the very same faction that had been agitating for New England's separation from the slave States prior to the actual outbreak of the war.
15. Sumner, article: "Our Domestic Relations: How to Treat the Rebel States," *Atlantic Monthly* (September, 1863), Volume XII, Number 71, pages 520-521.
16. Thaddeus Stevens, *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seventh Congress, Third Session), page 239.
17. Stevens, [speech](#) delivered in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on 6 September 1865; quoted by *New York World*, 11 September 1865.
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23. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 689.
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25. James Garfield, quoted by Jabez L.M. Curry, [The Southern States of the American Union](#) (Richmond, Virginia: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1895), page 229.
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29. Francis C. LeBlond, quoted by Barnes, *op. cit.*, page 547.
30. Willard Saulsbury, in *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Ninth Congress, Second Session), page 1973.
31. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 292.
32. Birxhimer, *Military Government*, page 54.
33. Grant, quoted by Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods*, page 223.
34. Colonel C.C. Gilbert, quoted by Edmonds, *op. cit.*, page 225.
35. Military criminal code, quoted by Stanbery, opinion, page 195.
36. Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail*, quoted by Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods*, pages 224-225.
37. *New York Herald*, quoted by Edmonds, *op. cit.*, page 227.
38. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 92.
39. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XIV, page 428-429.
40. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 787.
41. Johnson, veto of 19 July 1867 supplementary *Reconstruction Act*; in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VIII, page 3738.
42. *New Jersey Acts*, 27 March 1868.
43. *Congressional Globe* (Fortieth Congress, Second Session), pages 4295.
44. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XV, pages 708-711.
45. James R. Doolittle, *Congressional Globe* (Fortieth Congress, Second Session), page 700.
46. Albion Winegar Tourgee, *A Fool's Errand* (New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert, 1880).
47. Lemars (Iowa) *Sentinel*, 1880; quoted by Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods*, page 220.
48. [Georgia v. Stanton](#) (1867), 73 U.S. 50, 65-67.
49. The reader will remember that Black had written a lengthy legal brief in 1861 denying the power of the federal Government to militarily coerce a State. He was also the one who drafted Andrew Johnson's [veto](#) of the Reconstruction bill of 2 March 1867.
50. *Georgia v. Stanton*.
51. *Op. cit.*, 75-77.
52. *Op. cit.*, 77-78.
53. *Ex parte McCordle* (1868), 74 U.S. 506.
54. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XV, page 44.
55. Robert C. Schenck, quoted by Warren, *Supreme Court in United States History*, Volume II, pages 474-475.
56. *Congressional Globe* (Fortieth Congress, Second Session), page 484.
57. *Op. cit.*, page 488.
58. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, *A History of the United States Since the Civil War* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1917), Volume I, page 465.
59. Robert C. Grier, quoted by Leander H. Perez, *Congressional Record — House*, 13 June 1967, page 15644.
60. Johnson, Fourth Annual Address, 9 December 1868; in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VIII, pages 3870, 3871.

Part Two:
Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

The Military Occupation of the Southern States

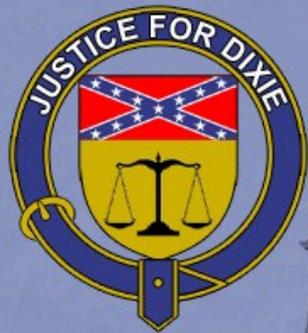
SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

Andrew Johnson's Veto of the First Reconstruction Bill

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

Opinion of Attorney General Henry Stanbery on
the First Reconstruction Act





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Advocating for the Confederate community

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What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

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.

Events & Functions

Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration
Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans



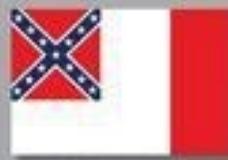
Rattle Flag



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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