



The Belo Herald

Newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

September 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Col. John Geider

The Battle of Gettysburg: A Military Perspective



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: <http://www.scvtexas.org>

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

Our Next Meeting:

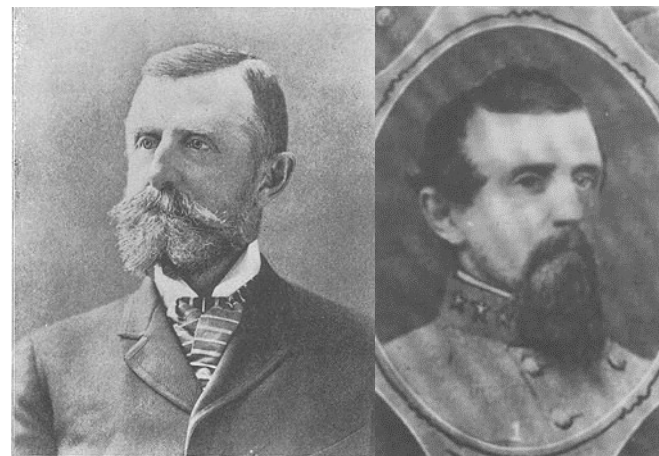
Thursday, September 4th: 7:00 pm

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,

Belo Camp both worked and played hard in the month of August! Fulfilling the Charge, we got up early and sacrificed a Saturday to work at the North Texas Food Bank. Because of Belo's efforts, 4,500 pounds of food got distributed to the less fortunate of Dallas/Fort Worth.

It was a good thing, helping out our neighbors around the Metroplex. It was also nice to introduce ourselves to people who don't know the SCV. First impressions typically are the best, and scores of people got introduced to Belo Camp helping our fellow man. Later in the month, Belo also met for beer and BBQ at Rock Creek BBQ in Grand Prairie. It was great to enjoy a day of relaxation, while proclaiming the virtues of our Confederate ancestors.

Unfortunately, not all is as well within the Texas Division. We are currently undergoing a Constitutional crisis. The editor of the Herald has put together an expansive expose concerning this crisis. This expose is based on facts; both in the form of SCV documents and first-hand accounts of the people who were there.

I understand many members don't like talking about this. I empathize with that point of view. But all members of the Texas Division need to be made aware of what is going on at the highest levels of this organization. The Texas Division Commander has continued to violate the Texas SCV Constitution, even after being warned by Division membership on the Convention floor in Houston. These violations have not ceased since the Convention, but continue unabated.

I ask you to remove any and all emotion while reading this expose. After doing so, ask yourself these questions: Are you ok with your Division Commander violating the Constitution and lying to membership? How well do you think an organization will perform when it refuses to follow its own rules? And finally, would you be ok with your spouse, children, or family members lying and violating their commitments to you? If you love the SCV as much as we do, these questions need to be asked...and answered.

Bless GOD, Deo Vindice,

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV

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kevin.newsom@hotmail.com

VISIT OUR HOME ON THE WEB

WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Camp News and Resources





1ST LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



1st Lieutenant Commander's Report

August was another great month for Belo Camp. We started the month with a very educational presentation at our August meeting on *The Confederados* by Marc Robinson, Commander of the 8th Brigade. It was a packed house at La Madeleine and we all enjoyed hearing the story of Marc's ancestors who were part of the Confederados emigrating to Brazil after the WTBS. On August 9, eleven of our Compatriots volunteered to pack food boxes at the North Texas Food Bank. This is a good way for us to get involved in the community, and to help those less fortunate than us. The Food Bank is a very efficient charity, staffed almost entirely by volunteers so they can maximize the amount of every dollar to benefit the hungry. Later in the month, several of our members worked the SCV booth at the Fort Worth Gun Show. We always have the opportunity to meet a couple of good prospects for Belo Camp at this venue, and August was no exception. Finally, we rounded out the month with a social outing at the Rock Creek BBQ Club in Cockrell Hill. The moral of the story --- there are lots of ways for you to plug in at Belo, serve the Cause, and get to know your Compatriots. I encourage you to get involved.

Next Meeting

The speaker for our September meeting will be Col John Geider (ret). Col Geider served for 28 years in the Army and Air Force, spending the last part of his career in military intelligence. As one of his final assignments before retirement, he was called up from the reserves for a tour in Iraq in 2005. He now provides private security for a family in Dallas. Col Geider is a keen student of history, particularly military battles. He will be speaking at our next meeting on the Battle of Gettysburg from a military tactics perspective. He will have slides of the weaponry used, as well as the battle movements. This will be his first experience with the SCV, so be sure to make him feel welcome when you see him.

Coming Up

Here is a preview of our speakers and topics through the end of the year. Once again, I call to your attention the performance by Jed Marum for our October meeting. Jed is a well-known musician of Southern and Celtic music. We are having this presentation at a special venue and hope to have many other local camps in attendance as our guests to enjoy the concert. This would be a great introduction to the SCV for you to invite your friends.

| | | |
|------------|------------------|--|
| 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 |
| 11/6/2014 | Rudy Ray | Fulfilling the Charge! |
| 12/6/2014 | | Camp Christmas Party – at Adjutant Stan Hudson's home |
| 12/11/2014 | Susan Hathaway | The Virginia Flaggers |

Mark Nash
1st Lieutenant Commander



CONFEDERATE AMERICAN



Chaplain's Corner



Closet Confederates!

The other day my wife used my truck to pick up a purchase that was too big for her car. The men who loaded the box noticed the SCV logo on the back window, and the sign below it that says, "I'm the proud descendant of a brave Confederate soldier." They thought it was "great." Especially as my wife explained that her husband was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

This has happened to her before, and to me all the time. The responses and reactions have all been positive. They may not display an image of the Battle Flag or other Confederate symbols, and they may never join the SCV, but they do have inner sympathy for the Confederacy. Often, they will proudly state that they too have Confederate ancestors. These "Sons of the South" may be called Closet Confederates.

As a Christian, I have often been met with sarcasm and ridicule when I proudly state that I'm a saved Saint in Christ and I love the Lord. Perhaps that is why so few Christians will speak for God outside the walls of the church. We might call them Closet Christians. In writing to the Church at Rome, the Apostle Paul said, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ:" (Rom. 1:16a) The result of Paul's boldness was the founding of numerous churches and the salvation of thousands of souls. He knew where he stood, and what he stood for.

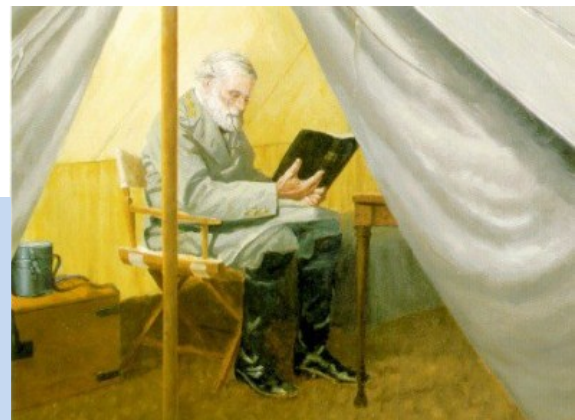
I personally believe there are hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of Closet Confederates who would like to hear about the SCV. They'd like to know who we are, what we do, and what we stand for. They may join our ranks, but even if they don't, they will be glad to know that we are defending the Southern Cause and the honor of our (and their) Confederate forefathers. They also need to know that if they come out of the "Closet" and proclaim pride in their Southern heritage, they will not be alone.

For over a hundred an fifteen years, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have known where they stand and what they stand for. We have upheld the honor of the South and boldly proclaimed pride in our heritage. We are not ashamed of our Confederate fathers. To the contrary, we are honored to be their descendants. Indeed, we are privileged to be the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

It is my prayer that every Christian would boldly proclaim his love for Jesus Christ our Lord, who died that we might have life, and that every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans would proudly stand up for his Southern heritage and honorable Confederate forefathers.

Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D

Past Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi
1941-2013



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please keep the following in prayer:

Patrick and Ramona Graham – Health Improvement

Jason Distel – Recovery from Illness

Jerry Brown's Son – Recovery from heart attacks

The leadership of the SCV, State of Texas and the federal government.

Family of Mattie Clyburn who died this week, a real daughter

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

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 the PASTIME TAVERN. 1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas 75215. Concert will begin at 7 and last until about 9 or 9:30. Cash bar. Surrounding camps are encouraged to come and to bring guests.

<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).

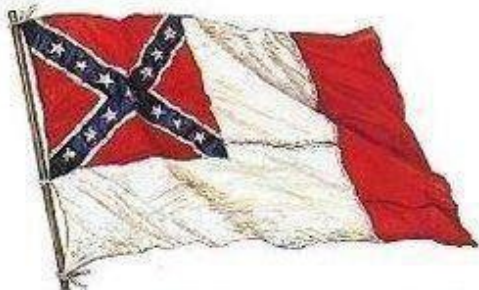
SATURDAY, January 17th - W. Michael Hurley – Lee-Jackson Day Presentation

February 5th – Kyle Sims – Recruiting for the SCV

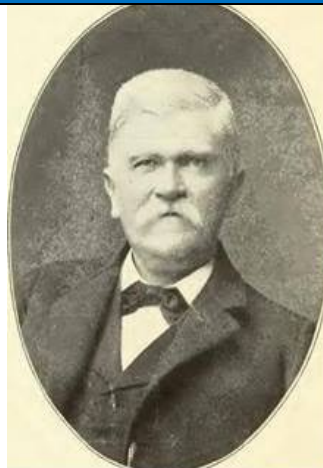
March 5th – Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery – The Confederate Book of Quotes and Narratives

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

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



THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT



Private, Company B, Eighth Texas Cavalry

HENRY W. GRABER

"In July, 1861, the same year, Colonel Frank Terry, a large sugar planter in Fort Bend County, and Thomas Lubbock of Houston, returned from the battle of Manassas, where they had served as volunteer aides on the staff of General Beauregard and through their intrepid daring and valuable services, were commissioned to raise a regiment of Texas Rangers.

Immediately upon their return, they issued a call for volunteers, to serve during the war, in Virginia; the men to furnish their own equipment. The response was prompt; in less than thirty days ten companies of over one thousand men were on their way to Houston to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States Army for the war. The personnel was of the highest order, some of the best families in South Texas were represented, many were college graduates, professional men, merchants, stockmen and planters; all anxious to serve in the ranks as privates; all young, in their teens and early twenties; rank was not considered and when tendered, refused; the main desire was to get into this regiment."

Not to miss in this issue!

The Temptation of Tyranny – Opinion by Kevin Newsom pg. 14.

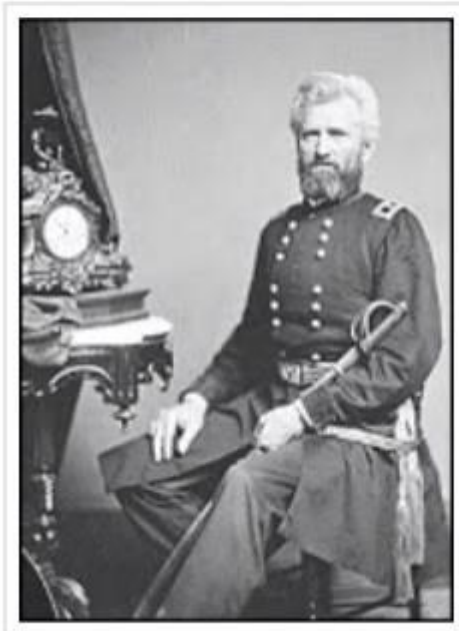
Dear Texas SCV DEC Member, A letter from Rudy Ray Pg. 15.

Texas Division Commander Stoops to NEW LOW Report begins Pg. 18.

DEC Gag Order INVALID Report begins Pg. 53.

**Grant's Words Negating Slavery as the Cause of the Uncivil War –
Commentary by Joan Hough pg. 61**

Burn their houses and shoot the men



"You are to burn their houses, seize all their property and shoot them. You will be sure that you strictly carry out this order. You will inform the inhabitants for ten or fifteen miles around your camp, on all the roads approaching the town upon which the enemy may approach, that they must dash in and give you notice, and upon any one failing to

do so, you will burn their houses and shoot the men." ~

Official Records

- Lincoln's Brigadier General R. H. MILROY



3rd Brigade Commander Marc Robinson of Palestine, presented us to an in-depth and well researched presentation on THE CONFEDERADOS; those Confederates who expatriated to Brazil after the war. Many of those, including Marc's ancestor, were Confederados who were from Texas. Today, the descendants of the Confederados continue to honour their ancestor's service to the Confederate States.



1st Lt. Commander Mark Nash presented Marc Robinson a certificate of appreciation for his service to our camp.

Kyle Sims was instrumental in establishing an SCV camp in Brazil where the Confederados descendants live today.



Commander Kevin Newsom presented special awards with three rousing HUZDAH's to Mark and Matt Nash for dedication, service and commitment to Belo Camp and to Jim Echols for fighting spirit. Mark, Matt and Stan Hudson represented Belo at the National Convention. Jim Echols recently survived a heart attack and wasn't about to let that keep him away from Belo meetings. It just goes to show, you cant keep a good man down!





Kyle Sims presented a National Commendation medal to Mark Brown.

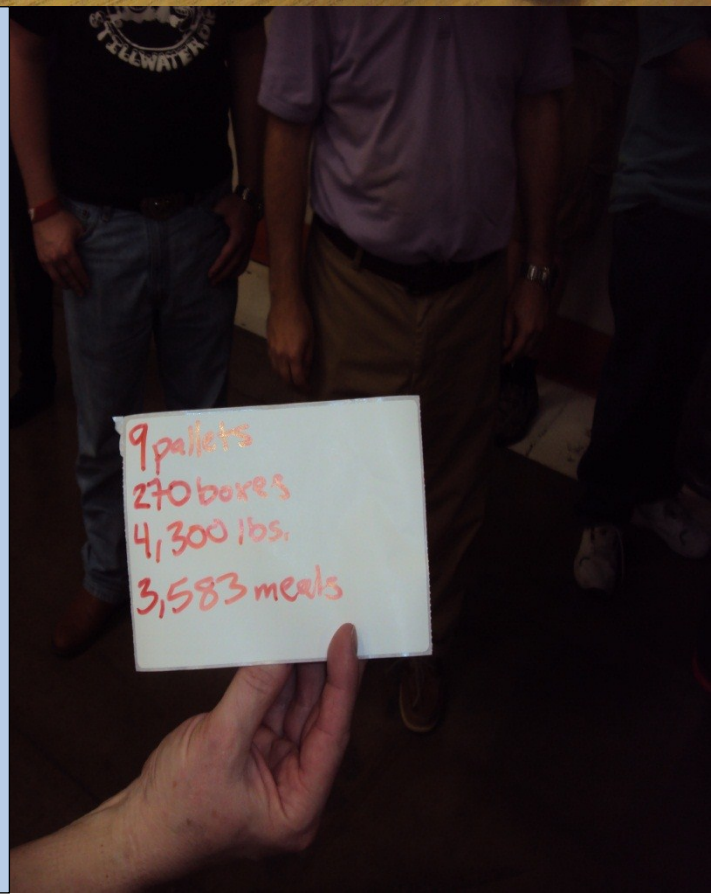
Compatriot Tom Ridenour provides invaluable service by recording important presentations for posterity. His expertise and hard work was instrumental in recruiting a record number of campers at this year's Texas Sam Davis Youth Camp.

2nd Lt. Commander David Hendricks kicked off his "Why Cant We Just All Get Along" campaign with the new and improved Coe[><]ist bumper sticker. Gotta love Genius!





On Saturday August 9th at 9am, twelve good Belo Men reported to the North Texas Food Bank Distribution Center to give back through community service. Twenty Four man hours later, we stacked 290 boxes of food on 9 pallets weighing a total of 4300 lbs and providing 3,583 meals.





After an orientation session, we jumped right in and began sorting food for those in need. We were paired with another volunteer group from General Electric.



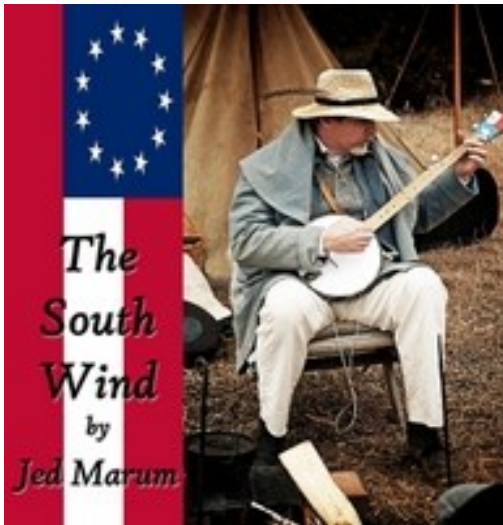


A lot got accomplished in those two hours, and a good time was had by all!



Coming OCTOBER 2nd

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



Come Join us for a very special evening of music and Southern fellowship with American and Celtic Folk singer JED MARUM!

There will be a cash bar and CD's available

Surrounding camps are encouraged to come and to bring guests for this FREE EVENT.

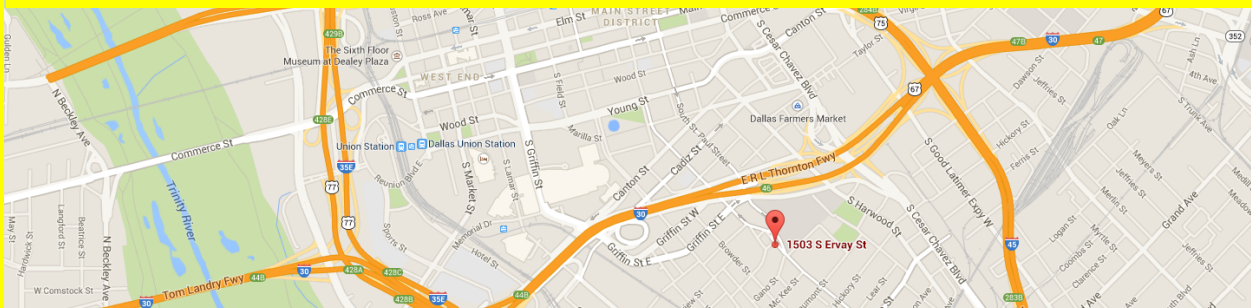
Park in the back and enter through the BACK DOOR!

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.

**Location: PASTIME TAVERN
1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas 75215**

Concert will begin at 7 and last until about 9 or 9:30.



Just South of Downtown Dallas

The Temptation of Tyranny--Opinion

By Kevin Newsom

Leadership is always a challenge. Most people, of course, only see the freedoms offered by positions of leadership. These include the power to make important decisions, the high-profile nature of the job, and the credit given when things go right. But freedom is always paired with responsibility. And in leadership, that responsibility rests in abiding by the limitations provided by those being led.

Throughout history, we've seen that disaster always follows a leader that oversteps his bounds. Roman General Julius Caesar, whose military genius inspired famous warriors such as Napoleon and Patton, is an example of this. Caesar's performance in wars against the Gauls, Belgae, Germans, and his own people made him the stuff of legends. Upon his return to Rome, however, Caesar allowed himself to be named dictator-for-life and to be declared a god. He was eventually murdered by his own Senate, sending the Roman world into civil war and forever extinguishing the Roman Republic.

Fast-forwarding through history, we see another example of overstepping bounds in the Marxist preacher Jim Jones. Mr. Jones, a community organizer and Communist, created the People's Temple, a "rainbow religion" initially centered on human rights and integration. He then began to dismiss the idea of a God, and declared himself as a god and a messiah. Mr. Jones' ego eventually outgrew the commitment to his congregation, leading to an orgy of murder and suicide.

Over the course of several months, our Division Commander has also overstepped his bounds. He violated the Constitution and was warned by membership on the Convention floor to refrain from further violations. His response has been to lie to the membership/DEC and continue violating the Texas SCV Constitution. This is unacceptable behavior.

I want to be crystal clear; if certain members of the Division have acted inappropriately, charges should be brought forward. If these members are found guilty by the DEC, they should be punished appropriately. This includes suspension or even expulsion, if warranted.

But these charges must be legitimate and brought forward in a Constitutional manner. If charges are manufactured or otherwise conjured up by Mr. Holley, while ignoring the Constitution, he risks invalidating the entire justice process. In other words, any alleged illegal behavior would not be punishable because the Division Commander refused to adhere to the legal process itself.

Further, the continued over-the-top violations of the Constitution by the Division Commander cast doubt on the legitimacy of the allegations themselves. It begs the question: if the evidence of inappropriate conduct by certain members is so overwhelming, why not follow the Constitutional process? If these men truly committed egregious acts, why not let the DEC decide the legitimacy of these charges (as the Constitution requires) and then act accordingly?

The whole affair has sullied the reputation of the Division Commander and the Texas Division itself. At best, it makes the Commander seem like he is pursuing some personal vendetta against those he disagrees with. At worst, it makes one believe the Mr. Holley has succumb to the temptation of tyranny. One has to wonder, if he is allowed to continue defying the Constitution, whom the next target will be.

Will simply disagreeing with the Division Commander be grounds for "charges" in the future? How about wearing the wrong colored shirt? Or having too many medals? By refusing to adhere to the Constitution, Mr. Holley has made a joke of the justice process. By lying to the membership/DEC and continuing to violate the Constitution, the Division Commander is leading the entire Texas Division to a big and tragic disaster.

Dear Texas SCV DEC Member,

9/1/14

The Texas Division of the SCV is in serious trouble and it appears to me that the DEC is the only entity who can possibly do something to rectify the situation and thus spare the Division anymore damage than it has already received and perhaps help restore *some* order and fraternal relations. I have no "hold hands and sing Kumbaya" delusions. There are already serious divisions and breaches in our Division and in our fraternal relations and some of the latter may never be restored. But I fear that if someone rational and reasonable and with a concern for who and what we are and what we are about does not step in and step in soon then there could be even more tremendous losses. In my opinion the only ones who have any hope of effecting such a rescue are/is the Texas DEC. There is a DEC meeting scheduled for September 27 and in my opinion it is imperative that the DEC ITSELF step in and begin to resolve this ugly situation before it gets much, much uglier. I am not a DEC member and so all I can do is make this appeal.

I understand that there is a serious ideological/belief issue (U.S. Flag & Pledge Issue) in the SCV. It is a real issue and will not go away and must be dealt with; but, THAT Ideological issue has given rise to the Lubbock Affair and the Lubbock Affair has now broken open into a very ugly situation that threatens, and I am not exaggerating, the very existence of the Texas SCV Division! Until the Lubbock Affair is resolved we will never be able to reasonably, respectfully, and peacefully address the Flag/Pledge Issue.

I became involved in the Lubbock Affair at the request of several concerned and involved SCV members. From the get go (early April) of my involvement I saw the potential for exactly what is happening. At that time, as a concerned SCV member and as one who considered myself a friend of Commander Holley, I called Commander Holley on the phone and expressed my serious concerns to him including warning him that if the Lubbock Affair was mishandled it could bring much harm to the Texas SCV Division. For the next three months I, along with several others, labored in every way I knew how- phone calls, letters, and appeals to both sides to resolve the Lubbock Affair in a fair and just way that would not blow up the Division. I sought to gather as much information on the Affair that I could, seeking to talk to any and all parties; and I then made a specific proposal of how to handle the situation where the "behavior" issues of all parties would be adequately addressed and that would then allow the Ideological Issue to be addressed in a way that would avoid dividing the Division. From the beginning of my involvement, one side of the Lubbock Affair (those being accused of bad behavior by Division Command) was very open and expressed much desire to resolve the affair in a fair and reasonable way. They from the start freely admitted to wrong doing and expressed repentance over such. Unfortunately I did not observe such openness from the other side (Division Command). After my initial phone call and proposal, Commander Holley never responded to me again in spite of several communications from me. I did correspond with his COS Beale and with Lt. Commander Bray during this time but they never really communicated anything of any real substance and basically only repeated accusations against the accused. There was never any real discussion by Division Command concerning the resolving of the situation other than the oft repeated mantra that they had to do their duty concerning the behavior issues. In response to this legitimate concern of doing one's duty by Commander Holley and his fellow Division Officers in regard to the behavior issues being addressed, I specifically gave Commander Holley and his command a very specific way to do his duty and address any and all behavior issues without blowing up the Division. My proposal was never even responded to by Commander Holley or any of his fellow Division Officers.

By the first of June the Lubbock Affair was a hot topic among numerous SCV members though there were evidently also many SCV members who were totally unaware of it. At the June Convention I and several other Camp Delegates, upon learning from very reliable sources (Ben Sewell of National being one) that the Texas Division had filed "charges" against Texas SCV men with National without first going thru the Texas DEC or Delegation, decided that we had no choice but to bring this up on the Convention Floor. We did this in spite of what was evidently a concerted effort by Commander Holley and his Command to make sure that such was not brought up. The Texas Delegation overwhelmingly voted to recall said charges from National and refer the Affair to the Texas DEC.

That next morning the DEC went into a Closed Session and since only DEC members can be in such sessions and there is some kind of a gag order in regard to such sessions, I assumed that the Lubbock Affair was referred to the DEC per the Delegation motion on the Convention Floor.

Since the June Convention and DEC meeting much rancor has erupted among the rank and file of many SCV men including Camp and Brigade Leaders. On Thursday, August 21 it became somewhat common knowledge that official Charges had been filed against several Texas SCV men from the Lubbock area, *supposedly* BY THE TEXAS DEC! The Charges sent to these men by Certified Mail read:

“On June 8, 2014, the Division Executive Council with 24 members present voted to proffer charges against you and to form a Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee to investigate such charges.”

One of the problems of this entire affair has been that one side (the Lubbock men and Rocky Sprott) has been very open in discussing and communicating what went on in Lubbock while the other side, the Division Command (Johnnie Holley and the Lt. Commanders) has been very unwilling to have a true discussion of the events, issues, etc. The men being charged have from the beginning admitted things that they did that were wrong and in communicating such have manifested penitence over such wrong actions. On the other hand Division Command has been very uncommunicative and; **AND** have never for one second given any evidence that they have even entertained the possibility that there are two sides to the story including the side that has Division Lt. Commander David McMahan and Division JAG Officer Michael Moore inciting the affair and being themselves guilty of “conduct unbecoming”. To my knowledge no Division Officer to date has ever attempted to inquire of the Lubbock men and Rocky Sprott concerning their account of the Affair. **AND, AND**, from the Division Command side of the affair, trying to find out what has and is going on is like pulling teeth with pliaris.

Several of us were very upset at the June Convention and much of our distress was because of the appearance that Division Command was attempting to railroad several good SCV men and now, we “Johnny Ordinary SCV members” continue to feel cut off and left out of the affairs of the Division, OUR Division, OUR SCV! The Closed Session Gag Order itself may be a necessary procedure, may be; but it has also contributed to our feeling left out of the process and in the dark. It is sort of the same feeling that we have in regards to how Washington, DC and Austin function- in the dark, cut off from any real say in our own country- disenfranchised. Let me ask a question in view of the above charges as recorded in the Certified Letter to one Clarence Pope:

Did the DEC in June vote to file Charges on Clarence Pope or any of the other West Texas men?

Perhaps none of you can answer me (because of the “gag order”) but I will tell you that I pay my dues and my Grandfather fought and suffered for the Confederacy just as ya’lls did and I really resent being left in the dark- procedure, protocol, or no protocol!

Now, through all of this I have talked to several SCV men who have studied our Texas SCV Constitution and it seems that it is very possible that said Constitution has been violated by the Division Command and possibly by the DEC also. I am no Constitutional expert but I can read and I have from last April after talking to JH wondered who it is that is “Charging” these men and what standing they have to do so. (The OCR has NO standing with the SCV!) It appears to me that our Constitution gives only three entities who have standing and can file Charges- a local camp, the DEC, or the Texas Delegation itself. I was at the Houston Convention as a Delegate and I know that the Texas Delegation filed no charges on anybody.

Has there been a local camp that has filed charges on these men?

Did the DEC in June file charges on these men?

Has there been a DEC meeting since the one in June?

Is it not time for this to be brought into the light? Is it not time for the bleeding to be stopped and the fire put out before the Division bleeds to death and burns down. I myself know enough of what is going on to **HIGHLY** question how this has been handled by Division Command. It appears that Division Command has from the beginning grossly mishandled the entire affair and therefore I am appealing for the DEC itself to take charge of the affair and stop the bleeding before all we have left of a Texas Division is a corpse!

It is apparent to a number of us that there were wrong things done in Lubbock by both West Texas SCV men and by Texas Division Officers David McMahon and Michael Moore (JAG) and at least the wrong behavior by the SCV men of the Lubbock Camp and Brigade was addressed long ago and repented of long ago. To my knowledge McMahon and Moore have never admitted to doing anything wrong. In April I told Commander Holley and the entire Division Command that a fire was burning in Lubbock and that the Division Leadership could either pour water on the fire and seek to quench it or they could pour gasoline upon it and if they did the latter to not be surprised if the entire Division burned down. I fail to see how anybody, if they are privy to even half of what has occurred in this fiasco, could fail to see that our Division Leadership has repeatedly failed us in this entire affair and the Division itself is in jeopardy because of these repeated failures.

So what am I advocating? THIS, and only this (for now) - the DEC must step in and take this entire Lubbock affair over. As stated previously, I for one, and there are many more SCV men who feel the same way, have lost all confidence in our current leadership. I respect their Offices but I have no confidence in their ability to lead. Am I advocating their removal? **I AM ADVOCATING THAT THE DEC STEP IN AND TAKE THIS ENTIRE LUBBOCK AFFAIR OVER.** And it would appear that **the entire affair has been so grossly mishandled and abused by Division Command that the best thing would be for all charges to be dropped and for the Lubbock Affair to be declared over with and done.** The behavior issues of the West Texas SCV men themselves has been addressed and repented of and the Camp issue has already resulted in the separation of conflicting parties and in the functioning of two Camps. **It should be left alone.** But, whether this is how the DEC decides to handle it or not the DEC needs to handle it and not Division Command! **And the DEC needs to handle it in such a way that any and all reasonable and honest SCV members can see and therefore know how it was handled.** If, the Texas DEC, is not capable of, reasonably, respectfully, and justly stepping in and resolving this ugly affair then maybe the Division ought to be destroyed. Maybe we are unworthy of representing our ancestors. But I sincerely hope and believe that this will not be the case. It is time for the men of the Texas DEC to step up and be men of the same character of those whom we represent.

Sincerely for Fulfilling the Charge,

Rudy Ray "Johnny Ordinary SCV Member" JH Reagan Camp #2156

Palestine, Texas

Ps. I am most willing to discuss this reasonably and respectfully with anybody. I have communicated this to Commander Holley and others on more than one occasion since April. And hopefully no DEC member will take the highly offensive attitude that this Affair is none of my business. SCV business is as much my business as it is Johnnie Holley's or any other Commander! My GGGFs and Uncles fought for and suffered for the Cause the same as other Compatriots Fathers. One of my Grandfathers was a POW at Camp Douglas. I am a Texan and a Confederate and the Texas Division of the SCV belongs to me just as much as it does to all of us Texas SCV Members! I do not want to see it bleed to death or burn down!

Texas Division Commander Stoops to NEW LOW

Is there no end to his contempt for the SCV Constitution?

At the Texas Division Convention in June, Compatriot Rudy Ray was successful in making a motion to “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.” **This was done despite the best efforts of the Division Chief of Staff Dennis Beal and Texas Division Commander Johnnie Holley to try and run the clock out on the convention and gavel the business day closed in order to prevent the motion from being heard. (See Belo Herald July 2014 Special Edition for more details).** Thanks to the intervention by CIC Michael Givins, who was on the stage with Johnnie Holley, telling Holley that he had to allow the motion, Rudy was able to bring the motion to the membership and the motion passed overwhelming, thus delivering a setback to Johnnie Holley’s effort to railroad 5 good men.

To see other documents and reports on this matter, please review the BELO HERALD July 2014 issue, the July 2014 SPECIAL EDITION, and the August 2014 ISSUE at:

<http://www.belocamp.com/belo-herald.html>

Rudy Ray's Motion at the Division Convention:

“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.”

In a Closed Session DEC meeting Sunday morning after the Convention, Johnnie Holley was indignant and sought to disregard the vote that had just occurred and was intent on keeping the matter at the National level. He was told by DEC members that he had no choice, and that he had to accept the vote. The “charges” were now “withdrawn” from national, and “presented to the Texas DEC for investigation and deliberation.”

Just prior to the Division Convention, Holley had submitted so called “charges” to Ben Sewell’s office at the National SCV regarding certain actions by members of our division. Upon learning of these actions by Holley, Rudy Ray called Ben Sewell who confirmed that what Holley submitted were indeed represented as CHARGES and that they were sent on to the National Disciplinary Committee. Holley claimed 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.” That is what he called them: CHARGES. 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 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 and his Chief of Staff on the convention stage, Compatriot Rudy Ray’s motion prevailed.

According to Division 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Gary Bray, at the July Belo Camp meeting, when questioned about how Holley could forward charges that had never been voted on and in violation of the procedures of the Division Constitution, he stated that what Holley had sent to the national leadership were not Charges at all, rather a report only, and that an investigation was underway.

There are several problems with this.

First, according to the Texas Division Constitution, there is no authority to investigate anything without charges being first voted on by a party with standing. For the Texas Division Leadership to be investigating any

member without cause is highly improper and inappropriate. If there is sufficient evidence of wrongdoing, then there is a **CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS** to present that evidence and **VOTE CHARGES**. Then, and only then, can an investigation, made under the auspices of the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee, be undertaken.

ANY OTHER “INVESTIGATIONS” ARE WITCH HUNTS.

The Convention, believing that Holley had submitted what he **SAID** were charges (“on my desk”) to national, voted to return those “charges” to the DEC to handle.

The DEC, in closed session, then passed a motion to investigate and report back. The motion including the phrase “according to constitutional procedures” at the end, was voted on and passed based on the presumption of Johnny Holley’s LIE that he had had actual “charges on my desk” in the first place to send to National.

This motion was denoted in the DEC Minutes as follows:

- A motion was made by the DEC that directed the Commander to form a disciplinary committee to investigate the allegations against the individuals. The committee is to report back to the DEC as to whether charges are appropriate. The DEC will then decide if charges should go forward and if so, then the disciplinary committee will conduct a full investigation and report back to the DEC with their recommendations.

As it turned out, Johnnie Holley was in fact LYING about having had CHARGES on his desk in the first place. He

made the statement to several people about having “charges on my desk” and that he had to “do my duty”.

However, for CHARGES to exist, they would have had to have been VOTED on by a PARTY WITH STANDING and submitted in WRITING. Outrageously, Commander Holley egregiously violated the rights of these men by submitting either so called “charges” or a report based on an improper “investigation” to the National office with the hopes of getting disciplinary action against these men.

CIC Michael Givins saw through this and flew to Texas to insure these men were NOT railroaded.

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 VOTE to bring charges against a member and **Third**, the General Convention assembled may VOTE to bring charges. Those are the **ONLY** parties that have **STANDING** and **NONE** of them have **EVER** 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.
Furthermore, 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, though Cmdr. Holley had claimed to have had “charges” on his desk for weeks as he contemplated “doing his duty,” he failed to carry out the Constitutional Duty **PROMPTLY** required of him! 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 (if he in fact had such charges).

Now we know he had been LYING all along about having charges on his desk.

The Constitution is quite clear on how the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee comes into

existence. This is where the DEC was in error when it passed a motion to form an investigation committee and report back “according to Constitutional Procedures.”

The DEC has no authority to form such a committee. ONLY the DIVISION COMMANDER can do so. It becomes a DUTY to do so, triggered by CHARGES ON HIS DESK !!!

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.

Note the process: ONLY when CHARGES are proffered IN WRITING shall the DIVISION COMMANDER PROMPTLY form the committee. NOT the DEC, NOT the Texas Division Leadership, NOT the Brigade Commanders, NOT the Governor of Texas..... ONLY the Division Commander!! And then ONLY with WRITTEN CHARGES on his desk by a 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 had 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” or improper report 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.

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.

Holley has never had 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 because there were no charges and HE KNEW IT. He acted BEYOND HIS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS by unilaterally and EXTRA CONSTITUTIONALLY sending “charges” or CONDUCT REPORTS 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 or investigating ANYONE.

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 NO AUTHORITY to investigate. The ad hoc committee does not have constitutional authority to exist absent Charges.

The DEC at the JUNE CLOSED SESSION, though acting in the good faith belief that what was being withdrawn were charges, overstepped its authority in voting to investigate since they don't have the constitutional authority to do so, even more so lacking charges.

Now it seems Division Commander Johnnie Holley has stooped to a new low in his contempt for due process and constitutional limits to his raw abuse of power. Once again, he has sent out so called "CHARGES," this time stating that "CHARGES" against the men were voted on at the JUNE CLOSED SESSION of the DEC. **THIS IS AN OUTRIGHT LIE.**

No such vote occurred. Nothing even resembling charges was ever voted on. The only motion related to this issue was one to investigate and report. And while this is improper considering **NO CHARGES HAVE EVER BEEN BROUGHT BY ANY PARTY WITH STANDING,** Johnny Holly is trying to claim that a vote for charges WAS made. (This editor has spoken with several members of the DEC who were present in the meeting, and to a man, they have denied any such vote for charges was made.) Holley and company slapped a “GAG ORDER” in place in an effort to conceal their deceit.

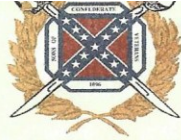
Perhaps Johnnie Holley was hoping the recipients of the certified letters received August 21st would take his word that the DEC in closed session had in fact voted charges against them (a lie).

Perhaps Holley is hoping the DEC members never find out how he is LYING to these men (by stating that the DEC voted charges against them) since that claim would only be seen by the recipients who received the certified letters.

Perhaps, he is thinking that he will finally get what he wants: to have these good men expelled from our organization!

Unfortunately for Johnnie Holley, people communicate.

Note where Holley asserts the DEC voted to bring Charges against these men (A blatant LIE).



**TEXAS DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

August 18, 2014

Compatriot Clarence Edd Pope
Post Office Box 515
Ralls, Texas 79357

Sent by Certified Mail and Regular U.S. Mail

Dear Compatriot Pope,

On June 8, 2014, the Division Executive Council with 24 members present voted to proffer charges against you and to form a Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee to investigate such charges.

The charges are as follows:

Compatriot Clarence Edd Pope is charged with Conduct unbecoming a member of the Texas Division and the SCV and with engaging in an Act Repugnant to the Division Constitution and Standing Orders, specifically by engaging in

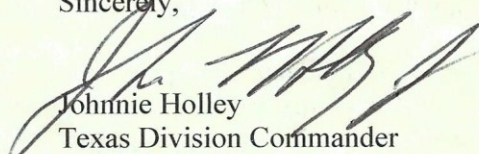
1. Giving the Nazi salute in an OCR meeting in public while wearing a Confederate uniform,
2. Physical threats to Division officers and other members, and
3. The use of foul and abusive language in public and toward other SCV members.

In compliance with Section 13.4.2 of the Texas Division Constitution, you are "invited to respond within 15 calendar days from the date of delivery" of this letter. You may do so by e-mail or by U.S. mail to me, and I will forward any response or evidence to the Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee.

The DEC has requested that the Committee deliberate and make its recommendation as soon as possible in order to allow time for a second notice to be sent should the Committee recommend going forward with the charges. In the event the Committee recommendation is to go forward, you then would have time to review and prepare any defensive materials for a vote at the next DEC meeting which is scheduled for September 27, 2014.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Johnnie Holley
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Below are the Minutes of the June 8th, 2014 Division Executive Council meeting. As you can see, NO CHARGES were voted on and EVERYONE who was present knows this. If you are a member of the DEC, you should be **OUTRAGED about this effort by Holley to deceive our fellow compatriots and USE YOUR good names to achieve his VENDETTA.**



Minutes of Texas Division Executive Council, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 8 June, 2014, Houston, Texas.

- Meeting was called to order by Commander at 0900
- Division Adjutant called the roll and reported that a quorum was present. Total present at the DEC meeting 34 SCV. Of the 34 SCV members 26 were DEC members.
- Minutes from the previous DEC meeting were approved by unanimous consent.
- The Division Adjutant gave his strength and financial report.

BUSINESS ITEMS:

- Texas School Book Review:
 - Bill Boyd gave a report on the Texas School Book review process and offered assistance to anyone wanting to participate in the review of Texas history books that are used by the Texas public school system.
- TX DIV Web Site:
 - Frank Johnson made a presentation to ask the DEC to make him the TX DIV web master. No motion to made to support the request and rousing support was made for Mike Climo the existing Texas Webmaster. No action was taken by the DEC.
- Flag Restoration:
 - Cooper Goodson gave a report on the flag restoration project that the TX DIV assumed from the UDC two years ago. It was decided to restore one of the flags in our trust. The flag was a First National Flag and the estimated cost was \$4000.00 to restore the flag. A motion was made to obligate \$4000.00 toward the restoration of the flag. The motion carried by a vote of 21 for and 0 against.



- Flags Case and Oakwood Cemetery:
 - Mike Moore gave an update to both of the above mentioned topics. No action was taken by the DEC.
- Sesquicentennial Confederate Seminar:
 - Rob Jones gave a presentation on the Sesquicentennial Confederate Seminar. A motion was made to adopt the project as a division sesquicentennial project. The motion passed by a vote of 22 in favor and 0 opposed.
- Executive Session:
 - The DEC went into executive session. Division adjutant reported a quorum was present. The Commander gave a review of the current disciplinary case and the supporting details and history regarding the individuals involved in the Lubbock camp situation. Those names are not listed in these minutes for privacy purposes but were made available to the DEC members present.
 - A motion was made by the DEC that directed the Commander to form a disciplinary committee to investigate the allegations against the individuals. The committee is to report back to the DEC as to whether charges are appropriate. The DEC will then decide if charges should go forward and if so, then the disciplinary committee will conduct a full investigation and report back to the DEC with their recommendations.
- Open Session:
 - The DEC went back into open session and was adjourned at 12:15.

For the Commander,

Dennis Beal
Chief of Staff
Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Below are the responses by Clarence and Cecil Pope to these **BOGUS “charges” mailed to them by Johnny Holley**

24 August 2014

Commander Johnnie Holley,

Commander Holley, in response to the notice of charges I received from you.

The DEC recommended investigating the allegations against me, nowhere in the minutes of that meeting was there ever a vote to bring charges against me, therefore, since there are legally no charges, I have no response.

If and when the DEC prefers charges and a non-biased committee is appointed, then I will respond.

Clarence Pope
1st Lt, Commander
Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp #1352



27 August 2014

Commander Johnnie Holley,

In answer to the letter of charges I received from you. As it has been brought to my knowledge the DEC recommended investigations of allegations against me. Nowhere in the minutes of the meeting was there a vote to charge me, thus there are no legal charges against me, thus I have no response.

If the DEC does vote charges, and a non-biased committee is appointed, I will respond.

Cecil Pope
2nd Lt, Commander
Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp #1352

Below is the "charges" letter from Johnnie Holley to Compatriot Rocky Sprott. Notice the first sentence stating the DEC voted charges (A DAMNED LIE) . Once again, the DEC erred in voting an investigation of these men. They had no authority to do so under our Constitution. It is only AFTER charges are proffered in WRITING that the COMMANDER (and only he has that authority) is REQUIRED to PROMPTLY form the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee. There being no charges at any point, there should NEVER have been any investigations. Rocky's response to this FRAUD follows.



**TEXAS DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

August 18, 2014

Compatriot Rocky Jim Sprott
Post Office Box 171
Stratford, Texas 79084-0171

Sent by Certified Mail and Regular U.S. Mail

Dear Compatriot Sprott,

On June 8, 2014, the Division Executive Council with 24 members present voted to proffer charges against you and to form a Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee to investigate such charges.

The charges are as follows:

Compatriot Rocky Jim Sprott is charged with Conduct Unbecoming a member of the Texas Division and the SCV and with engaging in an Act Repugnant to the Division Constitution and Standing Orders, specifically by engaging in

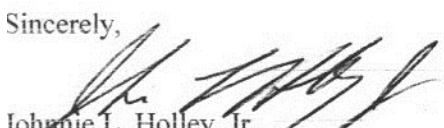
1. The use of foul and abusive language in public toward Division officers and other members of the SCV
2. Failure to follow directives from the Division Commander,
3. Conduct unbecoming in public wearing a Confederate uniform, and
4. Conspiring to violate National and Division Constitutions.

In compliance with Section 13.4.2 of the Texas Division Constitution, you are "invited to respond within 15 calendar days from the date of delivery" of this letter. You may do so by e-mail or by U.S. mail to me, and I will forward any response or evidence to the Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee.

The DEC has requested that the Committee deliberate and make its recommendation as soon as possible in order to allow time for a second notice to be sent should the Committee recommend going forward with the charges. In the event the Committee recommendation is to go forward, you then would have time to review and prepare any defensive materials for a vote at the next DEC meeting which is scheduled for September 27, 2014.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans

These "charges" are so broad as to allow Holley's Secret long running and illegal Investigation to dig up any pretext to justify their allegations.

Since Rocky has not been confronted with the evidence pursuant to Sec. 13.3.5, there is no way that he can respond to the "charges" against him. He can only claim that the parties do not have standing, file an general denial, and request the proper showing of good cause. Assuming that the DEC decides to have a hearing, once Rocky actually receives the evidence against him, there will not be enough time to prepare a proper defense by the time of the hearing scheduled for 9/27/14. This, in and of itself, is an injustice. Fortunately, he has no duty to respond since these so called "charges" from the devious hand of Johnnie Holley are FRADULENT.

August 26th 2014
Tuesday

Fresno Creek
Tex²¹ Co
Occupied Texas

Andre Johnnie Holley

Dear Johnnie.

I received yours to include
some charges which you indicated
had been proffered on June 8th,
2014.

Unfortunately it is my understand-
ing that no such charges were
actually proffered by the DEC
on June 8, 2014.

Therefore, based upon the rules
of the Texas Division Constitution,
I am not obligated to return
any response to you as there are
no charges.

Respectfully, I remain your
obedient servant in the Cause
of the South

Rechy Jim Smith
Adjutant & Chaplain
High Plains Belc

Following is the "charges" letter sent to Compatriot Joey Hernandez contrived by Holley and friends to deceive him into believing actual charges were brought against him by a party with standing. This blatant LIE proffered in an attempt to expel a compatriot deserves to result CHARGES AGAINST HOLLEY as well as those others involved in this disgusting well thought out dishonesty .



**TEXAS DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

August 18, 2014

Compatriot Joseph Lee Hernandez
4920 55th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79414

Sent by Certified Mail and Regular U.S. Mail

Dear Compatriot Hernandez,

On June 8, 2014, the Division Executive Council with 24 members present voted to proffer charges against you and to form a Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee to investigate such charges.

The charges are as follows:

Compatriot Joseph Lee Hernandez is charged with Disloyalty to the SCV, Dishonesty, and Conduct Unbecoming a member of the Texas Division and the SCV, specifically by engaging in

1. Failure to comply with a directive from the Division Commander,
2. Failure to follow the National and Division Constitutions, and
3. Conducting an election for camp officers without notice and taking over the Camp from duly elected officers.

In compliance with Section 13.4.2 of the Texas Division Constitution, you are "invited to respond within 15 calendar days from the date of delivery" of this letter. You may do so by e-mail or by U.S. mail to me, and I will forward any response or evidence to the Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee.

The DEC has requested that the Committee deliberate and make its recommendation as soon as possible in order to allow time for a second notice to be sent should the Committee recommend going forward with the charges. In the event the Committee recommendation is to go forward, you then would have time to review and prepare any defensive materials for a vote at the next DEC meeting which is scheduled for September 27, 2014.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans

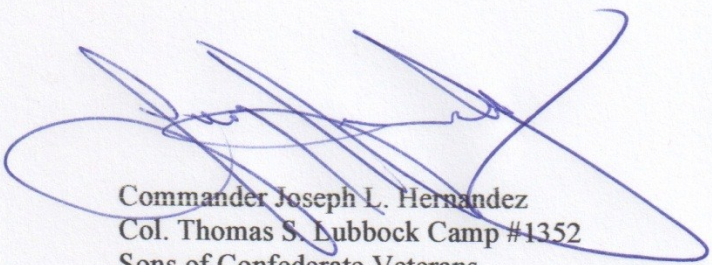
28 August 2014

JL Holley
4115 County Road 3550
Hawkins, Texas 75765

Mr. Holley,

Since, I have never been contacted by the Disciplinary Committee, the work of the said committee is incomplete; thereby no charges have been filed at this point. Your letter is outside the bounds of the Texas Division Constitution and the agreed procedures set forth by the DEC in June.

God Save the South,



Commander Joseph L. Hernandez
Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp #1352
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Joey.Hernandez@ttu.edu
806.781.5665

Below is an ADDENDUM to UNDERMINING THE CHARGE which was featured in the BELO HERALD JULY 2014 SPECIAL EDITION. It may be found at <http://www.belocamp.com/belo-herald.html>

ADDENDUM TO UNDERMINING THE CHARGE

We the undersigned do by this affidavit testify and affirm that the account of the events that occurred in Lubbock, Texas at the regular meeting of the Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting on March 20th, 2014 which was presented in detail in an article entitled Undermining the Charge subsequently published in the Belo Camp Herald was an accurate representation of the action and words stated by the persons present and that we make this confirmation of the said account solely in the interest of establishing that truth of these events for the benefit and assurance to our compatriots in the Texas Division and to all whom it may concern.

Furthermore, we also affirm our sincere belief that the actions of Compatriot Rocky Sprott as Adjutant and Chaplain of the High Plains Brigade have been done solely in the interest of preserving the peace and unity of the camps of the High Plains Brigade and that compatriot Sprott has acted in good faith in defense of the undersigned compatriots and himself who have been exposed to slanderous statements and libelous reports which have brought their reputations into question, impugned their good names and depraved their characters before their compatriots in the Texas Division.

We the undersigned by these presents do encourage that for the good of the Texas Division and the Confederacy that the ongoing campaign of attacks and attempts at securing charges against certain members of the High Plains Brigade should cease and that the Texas Division DEC should instruct the Texas Division leadership to instead work diligently for a peaceful reconciliation between all parties and that the pattern of vilification and recriminations which has and will only tend to division and acrimony among compatriots be rejected by the men of the Texas Division and that we all affirm the true spirit of fraternity and work to fulfill the imperatives of the Charge.

Signature Rocky Jim Sprott

Printed Name Rocky Jim Sprott Date 8-27-14

Signature Clarence Pope

Printed Name Clarence Pope Date 8-27-14

Signature Cecil Pope

Printed Name Cecil Pope Date 8-27-2014

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name JOSE HERNANDEZ

Date 27 Aug 14

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name Samuel D Cornelius

Date 27-Aug-2014

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name BARBARA R. Cornelius

Date 8-27-14

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name Randy AIFORD

Date 8-27-14

WITNESS:

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name Peggy Wilson

Date 8-27-14

WITNESS:

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name LORI SUMPTER

Date 8-27-14

Below is a Correspondence from Division 2nd Lt. Commander Gary Bray, who has been actively working with Johnnie Holley to facilitate and defend this illegal Vendetta. BRAY is well familiar with the Constitutional requirements for standing yet continues to support Johnnie Holley in his Lawlessness.

Remember this come Division Elections.

Gary D. Bray
1texreb@sbcglobal.net

--- On Fri, 8/22/14, GARY & SISSY BRAY <1texreb@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

> From: GARY & SISSY BRAY <1texreb@sbcglobal.net>
> Subject: Fw: Texas DIVISION Charges
> To: "Johnnie Holley" <jlh63@flash.net>
> Date: Friday, August 22, 2014, 1:31 PM
>
> Johnnie,
>
> This is the email that I asked Kyle to send to the accused
> men just to make sure that they know how much time that they
> have to respond to the charges.
>
> Please note that he stated that you filed as the Chair of
> the DEC and that they are "charged" and not "convicted".
> They just need to prepare their defense in the fifteen day
> time slot and be ready to answer charges before the DEC.
>
> It seems that Rocky is out of state at this time and may not
> have his letter yet.
>
> Gary
>
> _____
> Gary D. Bray
> 1texreb@sbcglobal.net
>
>
> --- On Thu, 8/21/14, Kyle Sims <kylebs62@aol.com>
> wrote:
>
> > From: Kyle Sims <kylebs62@aol.com>
> > Subject: Texas DIVISION Charges
> > To: kylebs62@aol.com
> > Date: Thursday, August 21, 2014, 3:33 PM
> >
> > Per Gary Bary's phone conversation with me today, it was his
> > concern that the accused in West Tx understand what is
> > involved regarding the procedures from here on
> > out. Those who have recently recieved their paperwork
> > of "Charges" against these members for whatever
> > actions the Discipline Committee deemed necessary, need
> > to realize their rights and what actions they need to take
> > to provide for their defense. They have 15 days upon the
> > signed receipt of the certified mail to respond.
> >
> > Apparently, the investigation has been completed by

> the Discipline committee and the Committee suggested that charges
> > needed to be filed, therefore the Tx. Division Commander
> > Johnny Holley filed the charges as he chaired the Committee.
> >
> > They will also have the opportunity to meet with the
> DEC in person at the next DEC meeting in September in Lorena,
> Tx. if they want to.
> >
> > Please forward this email to members Clarence Pope,
> > Cecil Pope, and Randy Alford as I don't have their emails.
> >
> > It is recommended that those involved prepare written
> > statements in their defense to provide to the Tx. Division
> > DEC because it will be on the Sept agenda for the DEC to vote on.
> >
> > These are "Charges" only and not a Conviction.
> >
> > If I wrote something that is incorrect or I
> accidentally left something out pertinent to this situation. I ask
> Gary Bray to please let me know in writing so I can share it.
> >
Respectfully,
Kyle Sims
2nd Lt. Commander 4th Brigade

NOTE: There have NEVER been charges brought by any party with standing under our constitution against these men, so the formation of the ad hoc Disiplinary Committee is neither proper nor legal. Any investigations made therefore have been done without any authority.



Confederate President

Jefferson Davis

*“Nothing fills me
with deeper sadness
than to see a
Southern man
apologizing for the
defense we made of
our inheritance.”*

Wilmer L. Jones, *Generals in Blue and Gray*,
Volume 2 (Stackpole Books, 2005), 34.

The following hand delivered letter was subsequently given out at the Amarillo camp meeting. Rocky Sprott's notations indicate the inaccuracies in the letter, much of it insulting. In the **BELO HERALD AUGUST 2014** issue, Compatriot Sprott made reference to the letter in his letter of July 20th. It can be read at <http://www.belocamp.com/belo-herald.html>

HAND DELIVERED MAY 18, 2014

Dear Rocky,

I have not wanted to duel with you and Sam and your acolytes in Lubbock on the internet, and this is being prepared to give to our Amarillo members at the May 18 meeting. This is in response to Sam's two emails and to your long, rambling incoherent handwritten letter dated April 17 and mailed on May 6. In your letter, you told me that I was a disgrace to my Confederate ancestors because I have "joined the Liberal (media) Conspiracy" and I don't see any upside to having a public fight in Houston over the flag and pledge issue; also, because I don't share your extreme hatred of the United States or its government. You threatened to retaliate if I did anything to harm your image with the SCV. Coming from me, the most hurtful thing I could do to you is to accuse you of being sane, and I'm not going to do that.

Insulting

Rocky, I really do appreciate all the time and effort you have spent on the grave registration survey and have enjoyed all we have learned and the time we have spent together. In the last few months you've become erratic and frankly crazy in your extreme political views. I thank the Lord that we are a nonpolitical organization, as your extreme views would run off about 98% of our members.

*Not True
Insulting*

Let's review a few facts, as I see them:

1. The SCV Camp Procedure Manual (Section 9) says that the camp meetings should be opened with the display of and pledge to the U. S., state and Confederate flags, and that all flags should be treated with respect.
2. In January, there was some heated discussion at the Texas Division exec committee meeting in Lorena (near Waco) and I called you from Dallas on the way home with my concerns. You confirmed that you and the Pope brothers didn't want to do the flag/pledge in Lubbock and I told you I had no problem with that, if it could be done without causing a major, permanent disruption within the Camp, and you gave me your word about that. A month later all hell broke loose in that Camp at their

*Not True
Not a Requirement*

Not True

regular meeting. In violation of the Texas SCV Constitution, you got your "flag haters" to pack the meeting and demand and conduct an improper election to get rid of Commander Mike Walker. I called you the next day and you took credit for your manipulation of the Lubbock camp.

3. In violation of his agreement in Lorena to allow a new election to be conducted in April, you and Joey Hernandez completely ignored that agreement. There was a legitimate disagreement over the validity of the improper election in February but Joey ended up calling everyone else liars, including his legitimate camp commander and Texas Division 3rd Lt. Commander Dave McMahon. How can anybody trust Joey in the future when he calls his superiors "liars" over a disagreement when he's only been an SCV member for a few months, and is obviously just a nonthinking tool in your hands like the Pope brothers?

4. More than half of the Lubbock camp members have transferred membership to Plainview to get away from your flag-hating friends in Lubbock. You told Gaylan Harrison that you only wanted the wishes of the majority of the Lubbock members to be obeyed. Obviously since there was no election as agreed, the majority "voted with their feet" and left.

5. You and Sam initially ignored the Nazi salute and then Sam sent an email to everyone in the Panhandle trying to justify the Nazi salute, even though they were in Confederate uniforms and one of your buddies hollered "Sieg heil". This was in a crowded restaurant, with a church group sitting around the corner where they could hear every word.

You say that I'm a coward because I don't think we ought to air our flag/pledge disagreements in public in Houston. How much do you think you helped the Cause by your disgraceful and disrespectful public actions in Lubbock?

6. I didn't know that you and Sam had met for 3 hours with Joey and the insurgents before the meeting until Sam put it into a report. He also said Randy Alford only acted out, hid Old Glory and threatened me because of PTSD and because I aggravated

Not
True

Not
True

Not
True

Not
True

him. We had all just gotten there, I said hello to Randy, and then five minutes later he blew up and hid the flag, etc.

I didn't know that PTSD could turn you into a Nazi, but that's Sam's position.

- Not True
7. Sam also ignored Commander Holley's order to stay out of the Lubbock camp's business and to tell you to do the same, and there were witnesses to that conversation. He now doesn't remember a word of it. Either Sam is a liar, deaf, or he at least has extremely selective hearing.
 8. I have very much enjoyed our political discussions over the years, and a lot of my beliefs are more liberal than the mainstream of the SCV. When it comes to dislike of media and political hatred of everything Confederate you and I share the same view.

Not True

You have told me that you don't think women or blacks should be allowed to vote, voting should be limited to those owning real estate, and it should still be unlawful to teach blacks to read. You use the Bible to justify slavery and you disagree with child labor laws. All of those views are way out of mainstream America. Simply put, you want to ignore or reverse every positive thing which has occurred in the last 150 years, and I don't. That doesn't mean I have any less love and respect for my Confederate ancestors.

- Not True
9. I especially decry your use of your position as Brigade Chaplain to preach sedition and hatred of our country and our government. You write these long letters quoting scripture, justifying your actions, but in truth and in fact you are a disgrace to your church and your alleged faith. You have less Christian charity, decency and compassion than the average black kid growing up in the Detroit ghetto. When you attacked a division officer in public, read a five-minute Bible passage about understanding and reconciliation and ended a prayer with "Amen..... go fuck yourself", you showed your true hatefulness and hypocrisy. I am extremely disappointed in you.

Not True

10. Brigade Chaplain is an appointed position. Because you have so misused your position to cause hatred, break your word to me and cause a permanent split in the Lubbock camp, I have the right to remove you as Chaplain. So far I have chosen not to do so because I don't want to make the situation in Lubbock any worse. If you were half the Christian you claim to be, you should have immediately apologized for the actions of yourself and your followers and started mending fences. Instead, you started calling your fellow "flag haters" in East Texas to try to make yourself their hero and started campaigning for Confederate of the Year.

It was only after you heard that your actions had been reported to our superiors that you started backtracking, but you still keep trying to excuse your actions.

I am putting you on notice right now that continuing your hateful, deceitful and disrespectful actions will result in your immediate removal as Brigade Chaplain.


Not True

11. Sam, you have worked hard as Camp Commander and I appreciate your efforts. I wish you didn't share a few of Rocky's views. We have all worked hard to build this Camp and Brigade and what should have been a minor issue has blown the Lubbock camp apart. Rocky accuses me of being a coward, but neither of you had the guts to serve in the military. I don't appreciate some of the things you have said and insinuated in your emails, but I will try to get along with you in the future.

Not True
Disrespectful

12. Lastly, Rocky, please stop writing your long, rambling, ignorant and preachy letters to our Division Commander and everybody else. You are only making your problems worse.

In the service of our Fathers,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Moore". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Mike Moore
High Plains Brigade Commander

P. S. A major problem I am having right now is the emotional investment in the SCV and the fact that nothing is as enjoyable since we are at odds with each other. I feel that you let a very small issue, which could have easily been corrected by a little better communication, destroy a lot of what we have all worked hard to build. All we can do is try to learn from this and move forward.

High Plains Brigade Commander Mike Moore contacted Belo Commander Kevin Newsom on September 2nd about the possibility of submitting his account to the Herald. We look forward to bringing that to you soon, once it is on our desk.

Is there no end to this Rogue Commander's contempt for the SCV Constitution and the requirement that Charges have to be voted on by parties with Standing??

Is there no limit to how low he will stoop to kick these men out of the SCV?

Does Holley really think the DEC wont see through his treachery of lying about their supposedly voting charges in order to make the "charged" men believe they have actually been charged?

Members of the DEC should be **ENRAGED** that this Rogue Commander would misrepresent their actions in such a grand LYING scheme to railroad these men.

Inspector General Rob Jones must demand to see the written charges. And if presented, he must determine whether or not they were submitted by a party that has **STANDING** to make charges, and if not, must notify Cmdr. Holley that the ad hoc committee was formed without constitutional authority and that he has no right to investigate anyone absent charges. He must then disband the committee pursuant to 13.3.1

"The only thing
NECESSARY
for the triumph of evil
is for good men to do
nothing."
—Edmund Burke

Johnnie Holley has used his position as Division Commander to continue his blind vendetta against these men, disregarding the Division Constitution, and by outright lying and deceit. The Division Commander and those of his staff who have chosen to be a part of this course of action have wasted precious time and energy pursuing this vendetta. It has 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.

AND NOW, THE DIVISION COMMANDER HAS LIED AND MISREPRESENTED THE ACTIONS OF THE DEC IN ORDER TO BRING FALSE CHARGES FORWARD.

These actions are most **REPREHENSIBLE** and those involved deserve to have charges brought against them for conduct unbecoming by the DEC.

If Johnnie Holley has ANY decency in him, he will RESIGN NOW, along with those Division Officers who are a part of this. Should he fail to do so, the DEC should vote to remove him, and turn over the leadership of the Texas Division to men who can restore confidence and honour in the Division. In doing so, we can move forward with fulfilling the CHARGE.

"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

A written Division Constitution is dangerous to us in the Texas Division Leadership. The Compatriots are using it like a shield!

The South

Fighting for the Constitution since 1861

For Reader convenience, the Discipline and Administration section 13 of the Texas Division Constitution is shown below.

13. Discipline and Administration

- 13.1 Any member of the Texas Division may be censured, suspended or expelled from membership. Charges shall be based upon disloyalty, neglect of duty, dishonesty, and conduct unbecoming a member of the Texas Division and 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, Brigade, Division, or by action of the Division Executive Council or the Division Convention.
- Disciplinary Investigation Committee. This committee is formed, as required by the Division Commander, and chaired by the Division Inspector General whenever infractions of the Texas Division or National Constitutions are violated or whenever the conduct of a compatriot may be considered potentially injurious to the good operation and representation of the Texas Division or the Sons of Confederate Veterans.
- 13.1.1 Members. The committee shall be chaired by the Division Inspector General and at least two (2) and no more than four (4) compatriots from separate brigades. The members of this committee shall be appointed by the Division Commander with the advice and consent of the Division Executive Council.
- 13.1.2 Authority. The members of this committee carry the full weight of the office and authority of the Texas Division Commander.
- 13.1.3 Conduct. The committee may subdivide to hear particular cases so long as the sub-committee is composed of not less than three members with each sub-committee chaired by the Division Inspector General.
- 13.1.4 Findings. Upon conclusion of its investigation, the Inspector General will render a report, in writing, detailing the investigation conducted by his committee. The Division Commander will ensure that all members of the Division Executive Council receive copies of the report at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Council or within three months, whichever occurs first. All findings made by this committee will be discussed in Executive Session of the Division Executive Council prior to punitive actions being taken against a compatriot of the Texas Division.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 13.3.3 The Disciplinary Committee shall conduct an initial investigation to determine if the charges should go forward.
 - 13.3.4 If the charges appear founded, the Division Inspector shall report same to the Division Commander.
 - 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.
 - 13.3.6 At the Division Executive Council meeting, the charges against the accused are only upheld with a four-fifths (4/5) vote of those present assuming that a quorum of elected officers is available. In this case, only elected officers may be considered in the counting of the quorum. Appointed officers may not be considered as part of a quorum for any disciplinary meeting. Appointed officers may, however, count towards the four-fifth (4/5) vote on the charges.
- 13.4 Appeal. The accused may appeal the decision by submitting a request for an appellate hearing to the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans within thirty (30) days of the date after which the Division Executive Council decides against the accused. Furthermore, the accused has the Right to take his case before the next Division Convention for a vote by the delegates in convention.
 - 13.5 Discipline. Camps, being the judges of their own members, may impose discipline upon their own members in accordance with the provisions as set forth in the Division and National Constitutions.

DEC Gag Order INVALID

Division Commander has no authority to DECLARE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

According to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, 11th edition, on page 95:

To go into executive session a member must make a motion, it needs a second and is debatable.

It takes a **majority**
vote to adopt.

If the members vote to go into executive session, all nonmembers must leave the room until the board votes to end executive session. Minutes should state that the members voted to go into executive session and the reason for doing so. It also might be helpful to include the time the board went into executive session and when it ended executive session. For example the minutes might state:

"The board voted to go into executive session to consult with the attorney about the legal implications canceling the contract with the XYZ Company. The executive session began at 10:15am and ended at 10:45am".

WHAT DOES ROBERT SAY?

Robert's Rules of Order define an executive session as a meeting or portion of a meeting whose proceedings are secret. Only members of the governing body are *entitled* to attend, but they may invite others to stay *at the pleasure of the board*.

A motion is required to go into executive session, and a majority must approve it.

Those present must maintain the confidentiality of the discussion, and anyone who violates that confidentiality is subject to disciplinary action.

Can a board of directors go into executive session at any time?

Yes, a board, an assembly, or any group can go into executive session at any time during a meeting.

Can the president just announce that now we're in executive session?

No, going into executive session is a privilege of the assembly. A member may make a motion to go into executive session and, being a Question of Privilege, it takes a majority vote to adopt it. Or the president could ask the assembly if there is any objection to going into executive session. If no one objects, then the president can announce that the assembly is now in executive session.



On Sunday, June 8th, during the DEC meeting the morning following the Division Convention, the Division Commander announced that following a short break, the DEC would resume in EXECUTIVE SESSION. As is made clear above, he has no such authority. He may not unilaterally make such a declaration.

This means that the DEC was NEVER in Executive Session.

There was neither **MOTION** nor **SECOND** as is **REQUIRED** under Roberts Rules of Order. Moreover, there was no **VOTE** much less a **MAJORITY** which is **REQUIRED** to go into EXECUTIVE SESSION. Nor did the Division Commander ask the DEC if there was any objection to going into Executive Session.

Therefore, **NO ONE IS BOUND by a "GAG ORDER"** and no consequences can befall anyone discussing the OPEN SESSION DEC MEETING that occurred June 8th when it considered the COUNTERFIT CHARGES which the Division Commander attempted to pass off to the National Office and were recalled by the vote of the Division Membership.

RULES MATTER!

**And the Texas Division Leadership
is BOUND to follow them.**

A motion is required to go into executive session along with a second, and a majority must approve it, OR the Division Commander must ask the DEC if there is an objection, which he DID NOT.

HOW IT IS DONE!

(A Primer for Texas Division Leadership)

To make a motion to go into executive session, a member states:

Member: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege to make a motion.

Commander: Please state your motion.

Member: I move that we go into executive session to discuss this issue.

Commander: The chair rules that the question is one of privilege to be entertained immediately. Is there a second?

Member 2: Second.

Commander: It is moved and seconded to go into executive session. **Is there any discussion?**

Debate follows on whether to go into executive session; this motion is amendable. A vote is then taken. If the motion is adopted, those who are not members must leave and the meeting goes into a secret session. The minutes of this portion of the meeting can be approved only at an executive session.

Daughter of slave, Confederate soldier, dies at 91

Sep. 03, 2014 @ 05:46 PM

[Emily Meeks](#)

In this photograph taken about a year ago, Mattie Clyburn Rice is shown with a photo of her father, Weary Clyburn, a slave who fought in the Civil War with his master's son.

HIGH POINT —

Mattie Clyburn Rice made her mark when she set out to get recognition for her slave father who fought in the Civil War. And she made sure of it before she died at the age of 91. After a lifetime of discovery and achieving a long overdue recognition for her father, Rice died from congestive heart failure at the Hospice Home in High Point on Monday. A resident of Archdale, she lived just one year more than her father.

Rice grew up in Monroe listening to the war stories told by her father, Weary Clyburn, a slave whose heroic actions during the Civil War were documented but unrecognized. At least until July 18, 2008. On that day, a memorial marker dedicated to Clyburn's faithful service as a "colored Confederate" was installed in Monroe, along with the unveiling of a new headstone in his honor. Monroe's mayor also declared the day "Weary Clyburn Day."

It was a day Rice waited for for more than 50 years.

A lifetime member of the United Daughters of Confederacy, she sought to have her father's story etched into history, giving him the credit he deserved. Clyburn was 74 when Rice was born, and he died at the age of 90. Rice was 8.

In a 2013 interview with The High Point Enterprise, Rice recalled her childhood memories of her father and his conversations with other Civil War veterans.

"I always say that I guess they thought I was playing, but I was listening," Rice said. "It was fascinating to me how they lived a different life from me. I couldn't figure out why they were slaves and why they had to do all this fighting. I said to myself that if I ever get old enough and have enough money, I'm going to find out where these people went and what they did."

And she did.

Her journey began when she got a job working for the government and took notice of the color of her paycheck. She said she remembered her father also cashing green checks. Her curiosity piqued, she went to find out where those checks came from. Her search led her to her father's old pension record, which was stored in the Union County Courthouse. The record confirmed the thrilling stories he told when she was just a child. A document dated Feb. 1, 1926, described her father's heroic venture.

"Weary Clyburn, colored, was a bodyguard for Frank Clyburn, Company E, 12th Regiment of South Carolina volunteers; that he went to Columbia with his master to training camp," the document read. "Thence to Charleston, Morris Island, Page's Point and Hilton Head and other places throughout the war; that at Hilton Head, while under fire of the enemy, he carried his master out of the field of fire on his shoulder."

Rice, a mother of six, spent her vacation time discovering her father's life as a slave and soldier, making faraway trips to find the truth. She went to St. Louis, the Pentagon, South Carolina, where her father was born, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Her tireless journey paid off and his story revealed itself.

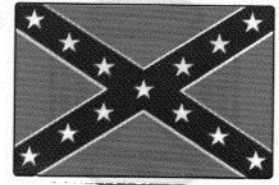
Clyburn's life began on a plantation in Lancaster as a slave. He grew up beside his slave master's son, Frank Clyburn, of whom he followed into the Civil War, where they fought side by side for the Confederates. Not only did he carry a wounded Frank from the battlefield with bullets flying past him, a document also confirmed he performed personal services for Robert E. Lee. Although he was born a slave, Rice made sure that everyone knew her father died a hero.

emeeks@hpe.com | 888-3601 <http://www.hpe.com/news/x950251412/Daughter-of-slave-Confederate-soldier-dies-at-91>





A Southerner's Pledge to Honor the Constitution



I pledge to honor and defend the Constitution of these United States of America, a Union of sovereign states, a Republic of republics, each with power to form or dissolve their political connection with the Federal Union and to arbitrate the enforcement or nullification of all laws passed by the Federal Congress and the first twelve amendments adopted by the states without military coercion and ratified with the free and willing consent of the states of a voluntary Union, states under God, our Creator, Lawgiver and Saviour, with liberty of personal conscience, rights of private property and justice under law guaranteed to all their citizens.

Rocky Jim Speltz

The Va Flaggers did not have an organized Flagging at Washington & Lee last weekend, but one of our Flaggers was in that part of the Commonwealth, took the opportunity to forward the colors, and filed the following report:



"I flagged W&L from 2 to 6 on Saturday. The majority of the passing traffic gave no response. Of those that did (maybe 25% - 30%) the response was overwhelmingly positive. One alumnus pulled out of the parking lot and asked me the status of things. He evidently has not been keeping up with things, and was mad when he found out Ruscio had removed the flags. I asked him to get the alumni involved and gave him a copy of my "Blame Abraham Lincoln for the Confederate Battle Flag." I had a stack of them with me and I handed out quite a few. One man walked up the sidewalk and asked me if I had any flyers. I suggest it might be a good thing in the future if we had some brief handouts on the situation for passers by who might be interested.

Of the negative responses, I can think of only two or three thumbs down from people with Massachusetts license plates. Their logo on the plate is "The Spirit of America" which I take to be their heritage of seceding from the British Empire and firing the first shot for their own independence from an exploitative mercantilist empire bent upon invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance. Evidently the secession from Old England is considered the height of patriotism in those parts, whereas secession from New England is considered high treason - a logic understandable only if one understands New England hubris.

One man walking his dog from a residence across the street informed me that we were all in the United States now, but he declined to slow down and have a rational discussion with me. I wanted to tell him that I risked my life under the Stars and Stripes for a year in Vietnam, and ask him if he was one of those people who spit on me when I got back, but he wouldn't slow down, and disappeared into the W&L campus with his dog.

A woman security guard leaving the parking lot stopped to exchange pleasantries. I asked if I was allowed on campus. She said I was most welcome, but that the Confederate Flag was not. I asked if I could wear my VMI ring on campus, since VMI fought for the Confederacy. She said that would be OK.

An Imperialist's worst nightmare is secession, and our flag stands for secession. That is the real reason it is being proscribed and denigrated these days, and the regime's "Useful Idiots" are being indoctrinated to believe it as representing slavery and racism in order to cover up the Truth. If

people were to learn that its true meaning is secession from an overweening usurpation of the Constitution, then the Imperialists would be exposed for what they are."

We will have Flaggers back out at the LEE Chapel THIS Saturday, August 23rd from 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, and invite anyone who is able to join us. This weekend will see matriculation for VMI, so the town of Lexington will be crowded with students and parents, bringing us the opportunity to educate countless people regarding the desecration of the LEE Chapel by the administration of Washington & Lee University. We will have plenty of "ammo" (fliers) to distribute, and hope we see some local folks step up, stand up, and speak out, so that the flaggings can continue with more frequency and numbers than we can regularly supply from Richmond.

Going forward, we also have definite plans to be on campus NEXT Saturday, August 30th, and the weekend of Friday, September 12 - Sunday, September 14. (More details to follow) Mark your calendars and make plans to join us in Lexington to protest the removal of the flags and educate the masses, especially as students and faculty arrive back on campus for the fall term.

UPDATE!!

Many of you will remember that Washington & Lee officials made the decision to CLOSE the Lee Chapel during the SCV rally/symposium held in Lexington last month, issuing the following statement...

"This unscheduled closing is based on concerns for the safety of the facility and its staff on the day that the Sons of Confederate Veterans have scheduled a rally in Lexington. We must take this unfortunate precaution because of the inflammatory and threatening letters, emails and phone calls the University has received in response to the removal of reproduction battle flags from the statue chamber ..."

Based on this inflammatory claim, the Va Flaggers filed a FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) request with Lexington's City Manager, asking for copies of any communications between W&L officials and law enforcement regarding any threats received. As might be expected...we were subsequently informed that there were no reports and/or communications regarding any type of threats having been made or received.

We are pleased to continue to hear from alumni, students, and several attorneys, who are committed to pursuing the matter of restoring the flags through various channels, and encouraged by the overwhelming support we have received on campus, to date.

Stay tuned for more updates, and please continue to forward these emails and encourage others to do the same.

RETURN the flags!
RESTORE the honor!

Grayson Jennings

Va Flaggers report from the front lines, Saturday, August 30, 1:30 pm... A dozen Flaggers out, so far, on a gorgeous day in the Capital of the Confederacy, including a supporter who traveled all the way from the Lone Star State to stand with the Virginia Flaggers, for our Confederate veterans, and against the [VMFA Virginia Museum of Fine Arts](#).

RETURN the flags!

RESTORE the honor! —



with *Calvin Allen*

at [VMFA Virginia Museum of Fine Arts!](#) ***Well done sir!***

Grant's Words Negating Slavery as the Cause of the Uncivil War

Commentary by Joan Hough

I have found one 1903 source for the now famous words spoken by General Ulysses Grant. This source, however, will be of no great aid to anyone seeking to pin down the time and place of the "this war isn't to free slaves" quote ascribed to that great Union General & Radical Republican President Grant. Evidently, it was not the custom in the early 1900's for all authors to place references and bibliographies in their books. My find, however, does let us know that there was quite an early attribution to Grant of the words, "*If I thought this war would free the negro I would put my sword in its scabbard and go home.*"

J. Clarence Stonebraker does present this quote in his chapter "The Cause of the War" in his book *The Unwritten South: Cause, Progress and Result of the Civil War--Relics of Hidden Truth after 40 Years*, first published in 1903. I have the 4th Edition which was printed in 1908.

Grant's words, as quoted above, are found in Stonebraker's second paragraph on page 59. One can speculate that the "some time" mentioned refers to the very middle of the War when the north was losing. A large portion of the Stonebraker paragraph follows:

"More than two-thirds of the soldiers never realized until after they were in service some time, that the war was to enfranchise the negro. Many of them complained and threatened to revolt at prospects of such a calamity, when they were assured that such was not the case by some of the officers. Grant himself said: "If I thought this war would free the negro I would put my sword in its scabbard and go home."

Stonebraker continues:

"I remember yet distinctly of hearing my father, who was a Maryland conservative at the time, say to an avowed Republican abolitionist, that the time would come when the negro would march up to the polls and vote with him. Of course he [the abolitionist] hooted at the idea of this . . ."

I will continue to look for the source of the original remarks by Grant. I do believe that whether he uttered those words or not, he thought them because he was in many ways like most of the non-Rhode Island/Pennsylvania soldiers. They were not "John Brown abolitionists." Some of the north's states passed laws after the war prohibiting the living of blacks within them. Now would that be something that men who fought and faced death to free slaves would do?

Grant, born in Ohio, is said by some of his biographers to have detested slavery, but a man could find slavery abhorrent and still not want to have former slaves hanging around

his neighborhood. A man could dislike slavery, yet not wish to go out and bleed in order to free them instantaneously. Grant may have had enough sense to know that Southerners had already begun freeing slaves long before the war---that, certainly, Louisiana and Mississippi, as well as most other Southern states were full of freed slaves--that Robert E. Lee and other leading Southerners had freed their slaves. And some of the freed folks owned slaves of their own. Grant did keep at least one of his slaves (claiming his wife owned the slave) until long after the end of the War. Lincoln, of course, did not free any slaves in the North with his emancipation propaganda proclamation.

Grant was a bosom buddy with Sherman, according to Sherman's own words. Sherman found black folks repugnant and made no bones about it. It is unlikely that there could be wide differences of opinions in two such close friends. Sherman wrote that he supported Grant when Grant was a drunkard and Grant supported him when Sherman was crazy, so these two men were close. When Grant became bankrupt, Sherman went to his aid.

Unlike Sherman, Grant aligned himself very closely with numbers of those Lincoln's "Radical Republicans" whom we identify today as including many of Karl Marx's followers. (Walter Kennedy and Al Benson: *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War.*) Grant, perhaps harboring presidential desires, may not have been as outspoken about his anti-black feelings as was Sherman, since the Radicals were very likely the instigators of the emancipation proclamation in the middle of the war when the North was losing it.

Sherman wrote Thomas Ewing, Jr., a leading Republican in Kansas in December 1859, "I would not if I could abolish or modify slavery.... Negroes in the great numbers that exist here must of necessity be slaves."

He wrote to Ellen, "like Burton in 'Toodles, I say, 'damn the niggers.' I wish they were anywhere [else] or [could] be kept at work" (Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman: A Life of William Tecumseh Sherman*, University Press of Kansas, Random House, 1995, p. 74).

Grant, of course, aligned himself with Lincoln's "Radical Republicans" which we know now was loaded with Karl Marx's followers.

Although slavery was abolished in 1802 in Grant's Ohio, when Virginian John Randolph's 518 slaves were freed in in 1803, a codicil on Randolph's will provided the money to transport and settle them in Ohio. When an Ohio congressman learned this, he threatened that the banks of Ohio River would be lined with men with muskets to prevent the blacks from entering.



Joan Hough

Contact Joan Hough at joanhough@aol.com.

Joan Hough is a Southern lady from an old Louisiana family now living in Houston, TX. She is the widow of two decorated military husbands. She proves that not all "fire-eaters" come from South Carolina.

Pouring salt in the open wounds of the destruction of the Museum of the Confederacy.

American Civil War Museum will add contemporary building at Historic Tredegar

By KATHERINE CALOS | Richmond Times-Dispatch | August 26, 2014



The new American Civil War Museum will create a contemporary L-shaped building in the courtyard at Historic Tredegar to unite the site and the Civil War experience.

Renderings for the stone and brick building were released Monday by the museum, which unites the Museum of the Confederacy and the American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar.

The new building will wrap around the Foundry building, home to the American Civil War Center, and replace a much smaller brick-and-glass entry. The current exhibit in that building, "In the Cause of Liberty," will close after Thanksgiving. In the new setup, the Foundry building will become a multipurpose space for conferences or events.

The main entrance of the new building will face the plaza and be at a right angle to the entrance of the Pattern Building, where the Richmond National Battlefield Park visitor center is located. The visitor center will remain open throughout the construction.

The new two-story building will have 39,818 square feet for exhibits, an immersive theater, a small cafe, a catering kitchen, offices and storage. The museum's unparalleled collection of Civil War artifacts will be housed in a state-of-the-art preservation and storage area covering 4,600 square feet.

[Gallery: American Civil War Museum releases architectural plans](#)

The new American Civil War Museum will create a contemporary L-shaped building in the courtyard at Historic Tredegar to unite the site and the...



Exhibit space will include 3,140 square feet on the first level and 3,500 square feet on the second level. The Civil War museum also prepares exhibits for the National Park Service in the Pattern Building, which increases the total exhibit space to about 11,000 square feet, said S. Waite Rawls III, co-CEO of the museum. The Museum of the Confederacy has about 6,200 square feet of exhibits in its current building, which will continue in operation until the new space opens.

The clean, contemporary design of the new building will use brick and stone to blend with the traditional textures and feel of the historic buildings, Rawls said. Burt Pinnock, principal at Baskervill, is the architect.

Visitors to the Tredegar complex will be redirected to approach from Second Street to capitalize on an expansive view of the site and the river on Brown's Island Way. The new building will offer a clear entry point to the complex.

"The historic Tredegar Iron Works were set up to take advantage of the site and its proximity to the river and canals. The remaining historic structures, including the raceways, canal wall and buildings, help to tell a wonderful story and create a great backdrop for the new museum," Pinnock said in the museum announcement.

"Plans for the building and surrounding site are designed to make use of the historic traffic patterns, thus reinforcing the story of the industrial work that took place here."

The cost of the buildings and site work is estimated at \$24 million, Rawls said. The project's \$30 million fundraising goal also includes money for the endowment.

Groundbreaking for the new building is tentatively set for early 2015, with a planned completion date as early as July 2016.

"The amount of foot traffic, joggers, bikers on Tredegar Street and Brown's Island has exploded over the past decade," Rawls said.

"It used to be a no-man's land. Now it's a happening place. We want to be one of the landmark features of that, not just when the Folk Festival is there, but every day."

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perfect Union included setting stark starvation and destruction loose upon the land to convince them otherwise. Before beginning his Meridian, Mississippi campaign in early 1864, he wrote his wife, "We will take all provisions, and God help the starving families."

Ethnic Cleansing in America Circa 1862

"Copied from the "Washington Evening Star":

United States Commissioner A.J. Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Loyal Legion, recently gave out for publication the following letter written by Gen. Sherman to his brother, Senator John Sherman, in 1862.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1862

My Dear Brother,

" . . . At last I got here and found the city contributing gold, arms, powder, salt and everything the enemy wanted. It was a smart trick on their part thus to give up Memphis that the desire of gain to our Northern merchants should supply them with the things needed in war. I have one man under sentence of death for smuggling arms across the lines, and hope Mr. Lincoln will approve it.

But the mercenary spirit of our people is too much and my orders are reversed and I am ordered to encourage the trade in cotton, and all orders prohibiting gold, silver and notes to be paid for it are annulled by orders from Washington. But what are the lives of our soldiers to the profits of the merchants?

After a whole year of bungling, the country has at last discovered that we want more men. Now 1,300,000 men are required when 700,000 was deemed absurd before.

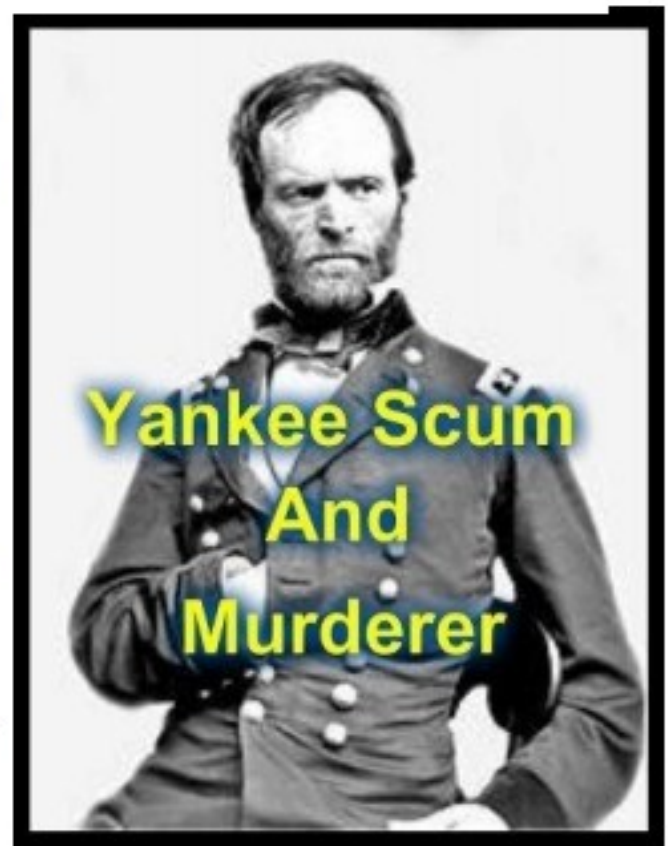
Of course I will approve the confiscation act, and would be willing to revolutionize the government so as to amend that Article of the Constitution which forbids the forfeiture of land to the heirs. My full belief is, we must colonize the country de novo, beginning with Kentucky and Tennessee, and should remove 4,000,000 of our people at once south of the Ohio River, taking the farms and plantations of the Rebels.

I deplore the war as much as ever, but if the thing has to be done, let the means be adequate.

Don't expect to overrun such a country or subdue such a people in one, two or five years. It is the task of half a century. We must colonize and settle as we go South . . . enemies must be killed or transported to some other country.

Your affectionate brother, W.T. Sherman"

(Gen. Sherman's Colonization Scheme, His Comment on Men and Measures in August 1862, Confederate Veteran, November 1896, pg. 37)



REMINISCENCES OF EARLY PARKER.

BY B. L. RICHEY.

The following scraps of history were gathered on the way-side in seventy years of the life and times of B. L. Richey, which was read in open meeting of Tom Green Camp United Confederate Veterans, June 29, 1902, and filed by the Adjutant of said camp for future reference:

Weatherford, Texas, June 29, 1902.

To the Commander and Comrades of Tom Green Camp No. 169, United Confederate Veterans:

Reminiscences of B. L. Richie and his Confederate Service

An Excerpt from "A New History of Parker County (TX)"

During the months of January and February, 1862, Rev. R. E. Sanders, Dr. J. B. Conger and myself enlisted a company of Cavalry for the Confederate States service. This company was organized March 2, 1862, R. E. Sanders elected Captain, B. L. Richey, J. B. Conger and R. P. Baker first, second and third Lieutenants respectively. The Company was composed of 137 members, and of the nine companies that this county furnished the Confederate States, this one was the most exclusive a Parker County Company of the nine. There were four members from Palo Pinto County, two from Young, two from Stephens, two from Lamar, one from Freestone and one from Howard County, Missouri. At the time of enlistment 68 of the men were married and 62 single, and of the 137, 25 were born in Missouri, 22 in Tennessee, 16 in Kentucky, 14 in Illinois, 9 in Indiana, 9 in Arkansas, 7 in Texas, 7 in Georgia, 3 in Alabama, 2 in North Carolina, 2 in Virginia, 2 in New York, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Louisiana, in South Carolina, 1 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Germany. Calvin Lynch, of Springtown, was the oldest member of the Company, being 44 years of age at his enlistment, and R. A. Kidwell was the baby of the Company, he being less than 15 years at time of enlistment. Each of these comrades at the time of the writing of this sketch were still living. This Company was mustered into the Confederate States service for the war, March 31, 1862, and was assigned to duty as Company E in the nineteenth Texas Cavalry, Nat. M. Burford, of Dallas, Colonel; B. F. Watson, of Ellis county, Lieutenant Colonel; J. T. Davis, of Navarro county and John S. Williams, of Hill county, Majors; Drs. A. J. Pyle and W. B. DeShiel, of Kaufman county, surgeons; Alexander Harwood, of Dallas county, quartermaster; J. J. Mallard, of Dallas, commissary; Ed Terrell and Roy Scott, adjutants. The regiment was composed of 10 companies, 1200 rank and file, as fol-

lows Company A, W. A. Parks and W. W. Perry, captains from Ellis county; Company B, Baird and Wilson, captains Dallas county; Company C, Carr Forest, captain from Ellis Co.; Co. D, J. S. Williams and J. B. Doak, captains, Hill Co.; Co. E, R. E. Sanders, captain from Parker county; Company F, Pat Sanders and F. R. Ball, captains, from Parker county; Company G, Murphy and Michue, captains, from Kaufman county; Company H, John M. Stone, captain, from McLennan county; Company I, N. T. Sneed, captain, from Navarro county; Company K, James K. Thomas, captain, from Dallas county.

The 12th 19th and 21st regiments, Morgan's battalion and Pratt's battery of four guns, formed what was known as Parson's Texas cavalry brigade. This brigade, with the exception of the time it was operating under Gen. Mumford in Missouri and in the pursuit of Bank's army on Red river, was always acting independent of all other commands, and was never assigned to any corps or division of the army.

When the regiment arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, early in the fall of '62, we were at once ordered to the front, and during a warfare of over three years' of incessant activities, this command participated in 20 or more engagements, mostly independent and unsupported, and during this time never sustained a repulse by the enemy. The scenes of our operation extended through the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, from Cape Girardeau, in Southeast Missouri, south and down the Mississippi river to the mouth of Red river in Louisiana—our outposts often covering 100 miles picket front, guarding all approaches, acting as the argus eyes and intervening scouts for the army that was organizing many miles to our rear. While occupying the disputed territory on the St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Mississippi and Red rivers, the regiment was continuously engaged in scouting, skirmishing and raids, coming in active fighting contact with the enemy at Taylor's Creek, Helena, Lake Providence and many other points and always with vast and superior forces of the enemy.

In January, 1863, we were put under force march for the Arkansas post on the Arkansas river, which place was attacked

by a large force of the enemy's gunboats and land forces combined. Our command was too late to give succor as the post had capitulated 36 hours before our command arrived. We continued in this section several weeks, scouting, skirmishing, doing picket duty, and watching the fleet of gunboats hunting up contraband cotton and conveying it to the rear and beyond the federal lines.

In May, 1863, the 19th and 21st regiments, Morgan's battalion and Pratt's battery were ordered to report to Gen. Mornaduke for service on a raid into Missouri. This State was entered by our forces, fighting and skirmishing, driving the enemy on and up to Cape Gerideau, which place was invested by our forces, but owing to delay in making final assault, gave the enemy time to receive heavy reinforcements which compelled our forces to retreat. In the retreat to Chalk Bluff on the St. Francis river, for seven days our forces were beset on every side and every foot of the ground was fiercely and heroically contested against a vastly superior force of the enemy. The 19th regiment held the post of honor, acting as rear guard to Gen. Mornaduke's army and received honorable mention from him in his official report to the war department. My company's loss on this raid were seven wounded and six captured.

After rejoining the other portion of the brigade that was left on picket duty on the White and Arkansaw rivers, with hardly time to fill up on our daily rations of corn bread and poor beef, we were ordered to take up the line of march for more active operations and service on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, at what is known as Milliken's bend, there to harras the enemy and stop cotton raising by the federal army with the negroes they had taken from the Southern planters. They were not only turning the negro labor to their benefit, but had actually taken possession of plantations, implements and all other property of the Southern refugees attempting to raise cotton for the northern manufacturers.

Our command swooped down upon those innocent pets and lambs of the federal government with the force and fierceness of a thousand thunder bolts, and captured the whole outfit, bag and baggage, the white, the black and the mule. The ne-

gro plowing his mule with his Enfield rifle strapped to the beam of his plow ready for fight. There the white man, the negro and even the mule that submitted quietly, was marched back to the rear. But he who resisted our ways, whether white or black or even the mule that kicked, was left in the cotton patch as a lasting monument of his folly and stupidity.

About the time we had finished the cotton raising business, a large force of federal cavalry, from their post at Lake Providence, swooped down upon us with flying colors and joy and pride in their eyes. Yea, he cometh down upon us one way but he fleeth back before us seven ways, and at a speed and swiftness that the modern cyclone of Kansas rusheth or travel eth not.

Again facing about we were put in force march for Sabine Pass, Texas, there to meet a threatened invasion of the State by the federal forces under General Porter, who with an immense fleet of gunboats and transports, had anchored there, about one thousand yards from Capt. Dick Dowling's sand bags and breastworks. General Porter commenced throwing a lot of shot and shell over to Dowling and his forty-two Irish lads, notifying them to get up and get to the swamps if they wished to remain much longer in the land of the living. Captain Dowling and his Irish lads did not propose to lead a swamp life. So with his battery of two 46 pounder rifle guns and sharp pointed steel balls they notified General Porter that they were loaded and loaded for bear, and at the end of two hours of combat Dowling's solid hot shot had caused dismay, death and destruction to many of General Porter's staunch vessels, and in great haste and confusion the General determined to get out of range of Dowling's dogs of war. They finally hauled off and out of range of that Vesuvius of hurling and plunging missiles of death and destruction, crippled, battered and bleeding at every pore.

Again in our saddles, we were put on force march, being called back to Louisiana, there to meet the federal army under General Banks, who was marching up Red River to invade Texas. Our command first came into contact with the enemy at Nacogdoches, Louisiana. We killed or captured the rear

guard of General Banks' army the first round and saved the city from destruction as they had fired it in many places

From this date, April 12th, we were in daily and hourly contact with the enemy, which finally terminated at Yellow Bayou May 17th, 1864. Our little army during this raid wounded, killed and captured vastly more of the enemy than we had in force against them.

At Yellow Bayou, May 17th, 1864, was the last general engagement our command participated in during the remainder of the war. This battle was an all day fight, our little army that day being marched in to the engagement by General W. H. Whorton, who was beastly drunk. And again, for the second time we were marched back to Texas, as the federals were threatening an early invasion of Texas by way of the coast country, but by the time we had arrived on the ground where there was apprehension of trouble, our Veteran army east of the Mississippi river under General R. E. Lee in Virginia, had become so weakened and depleted in numbers that it was impossible to meet the immense and finely equipped army of General U. S. Grant, the federal commander, and at Appomattox Court House in April 1865, General Lee and his little band layed down their arms and surrendered to the forces of General Grant, and shortly thereafter, one by one of the Confederate forces at other points were forced to succumb to the victorious armies of the federal government.

On May 23rd, 1865, near Navosota, Texas. General Parson called his brigade together for the last time, and there, in a touching and saddened address to his comrades, announced the end of the war, advising and admonishing us all to return to our homes, there to be as faithful in upholding ourselves as good citizens as we had been Confederate soldiers, battling for the South and its cause, and there for the last time we gathered around our flag, the stars and bars that were waving in the soft balmy breeze of Texas, and there in the love, devotion and with the spirit of the immortal sweet singer of our South land, '*Father Ryan.*' The Confederate Soldiers acclaimed with one accord in sorrow.

OF PARKER COUNTY

Take that banner down, 'tis weary,
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it. It is best,
For there's not a man to wave it;
For there's not a soul to lave it,
In the blood that heroes gave it.
Furl it, fold it, let it rest.
Take that banner down, 'tis tattered,
Broken in its staff and shattered;
Over whom it floated high.
O, 'tis hard for us to fold it,
Hard to think there is none to hold it
Hard to those who once unrolled it,
Now must furl it with a sigh.
Furl it, for the hands that grasp'd it
And the hearts that fondly clasp'd it,
Cold in death are lying low;
And that banner it is trailing,
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their woe;
For though conquered, they deplore it;
Loved the cold hands that bore it.
Weep for those who fell before it,
O! how wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it so.
Furl that banner, true 'tis gorey,
But its wreathed around in glory,
And will live in song and story.
Though its folds are in the dust,
For its fame on brightest pages,
Sung by poets, penned by sages,
Shall go sounding down to ages;
Furl its folds, though now we must,
Furl that banner softly, slowly;
Furl it gently, it is holy,
For it droops above the dead;
Touch it not, unfurl it never,
Let it droop there furled forever,
For its people's hopes have fled;
Yes, furl its folds, let it rest.

The close of the war in May, 1865, found the Confederate Soldier dead broke, all his property had been consumed and swept away. We all most loyally followed our Commander's advice and returned to our unprovided homes, and once more became acquainted with our families, old friends and neighbors, and at once commenced to reconstruct ourselves to the new order of things that surrounded us. And now after a lapse of more than a third of a century, we see all of our old comrades who are yet in the flesh, prosperous and happy. Some have been honored by their fellow countrymen with offices of honor and profit. Others have embarked in business as lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, traders, real estate and insurance agents, mechanics, stock raisers and large and prosperous farmers. Many of the young and single men have married and now have families of grown up sons and daughters and are enjoying a peaceful, quiet and happy home life. These years since the war have been years of remarkable events in the advancement of the arts and sciences throughout the world, but more especially in our country. And our national and state governments have passed through many strained and critical acts of turmoil and strife. But yet we have a government, a country and a home. And today we, as ex-Confederates, stand shoulder to shoulder in the support and maintenance of American homes, American honor and American progress. And the sunny Lone Star flag of Texas waves over us and is our star and beacon light. Its folds have never been allowed to trail in the dust of humiliation or been dishonored by an ex-Confederate soldier of Texas. Not one member of Company E, 19th Texas Cavalry, has ever been arraigned before the courts of his country for any act or acts of a lawless, criminal or dishonest nature. But all have lived as good law-abiding and peaceful citizens, loved and respected by their fellowmen

And now after the lapse of thirty-eight years from the end of that unequalled conflict, I can honestly, truthfully and conscientiously say that I am glad I have lived and participated in that great struggle between the North and the South, that I was battling for the same cause and purpose that the American Colonies battled for in 1776, which was for self-government,

home rule of Colonies and our states of the South. I am glad that I have lived in the South land, that has given to the world its Davis, its Lee and its Stonewall Jackson, three nobler and more patriotic men the world never produced and hosts of others of little less renown. I am glad I lived from my boyhood days in the Lone Star State, the empire of the Southwest whose Volunteer Confederate Soldiers were the bravest of the brave, and who fought as man never fought, who willingly and heroically offered up their lives for a cause they honestly believed was just before God and man. I am glad to see and know that the cause for which the South contended, is this day receiving from the minds of many men favorable and honorable recognition and commendation, where a few years ago it was intolerance and bitter curses for the Southern soldier and the Confederate cause. I am glad I lived in an age of progress in which the idea of the divine right of kings and despots to rule their subjects with despotic power has received a check and their sway and power is now crumbling and falling into decay, and man's mental freedom of thought and conscience is now asserting its God given power over man's conception of justice which is growing in the minds and sentiments of the people of all nations, families, kindreds and languages of this earth, teaching them that man's self government of himself is the first step to universal liberty of conscience that will finally loosen the fetters of his mental powers and give him freedom from fear and abject darkness and superstition. I am glad that I have lived at the opening years of the twentieth century and that a belief and thought of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is a sentiment in the minds of men that is growing and gaining strength as the years roll on, that will finally and ultimately merge the nations of this earth in a close and fraternal union of love, friendship and forbearance, one with another that will bring on earth peace and good will to all men.

And now at my three score and ten years, I mentally stand on Mount Pisgah's heights as did the patriarchs of old in the flesh and I cast my mental vision beyond the Jordan and there in the presence of the Father I see and behold the vast host the human family, consisting of all nations, families, kindred

languages and people of whom God hath made, whose bodies have returned to the earth and dust as they were and whose spirits are with God who gave it.

There the wicked cease from troubling, there the wearied are at rest;

There the prisoners rest together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor.

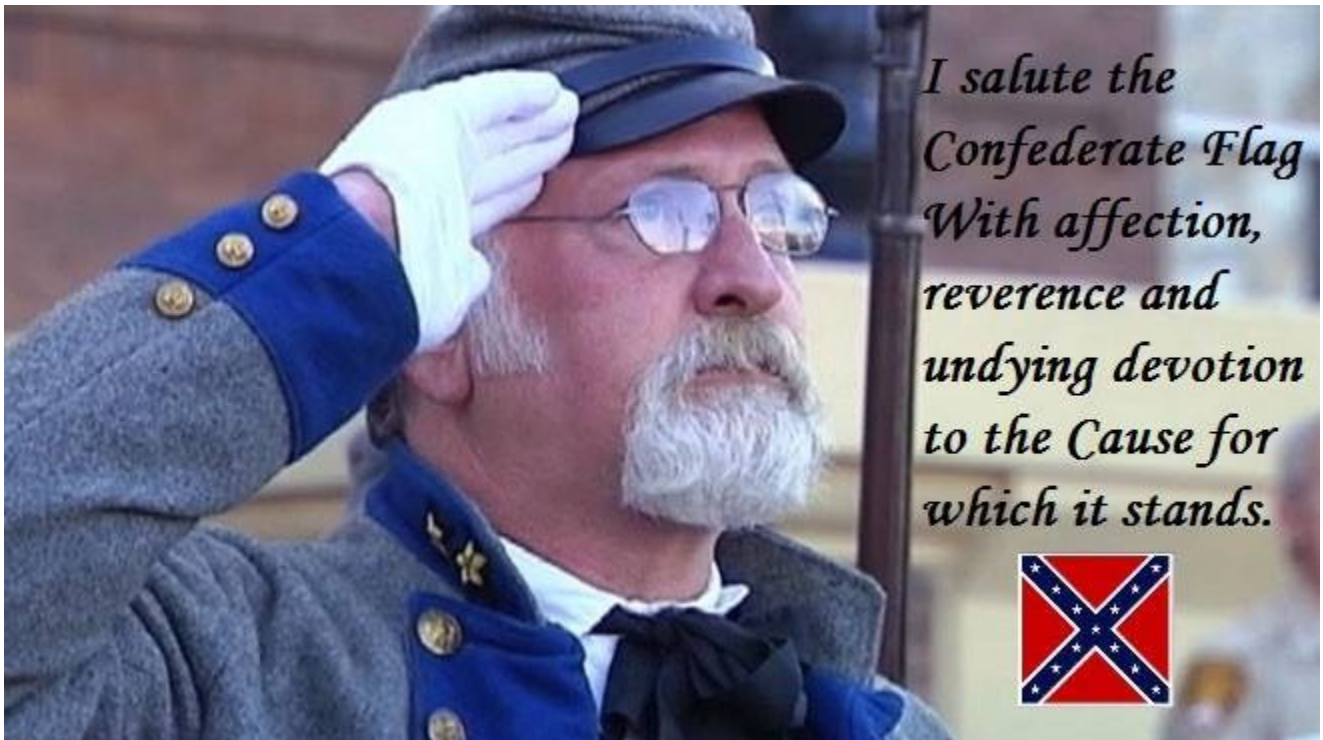
The smallest and the great are there and the servant is free from his master.

These are they who have passed over the river into that bright and heavenly clime and are at ease, peace and rest in the shade of the trees. Therefore I have a strong consolation and hope set before me, which hope I have as an anchor of the soul, which is both sure and steadfast and that entereth in at the veil.

That we all shall meet beyond the river
Where the surges cease to roll.

So shall it be, and it is irrevocably fixed in Him.

B. L. Richey, 1st Lt. Co. E, 19th Texas Cavalry and
Adjutant of Tom Green Camp No. 169 U. C. V.



Confederate soldier's letter shows feelings

Having read the "apology" from a Confederate soldier (Daily Progress letter to the editor, Nov. 25), I would like to offer thoughts from another Confederate soldier.

I am 82 years of age. My grandfather served the Confederacy under North Carolina Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. He died at the Battle of Gettysburg. I will allow his thoughts, written to my grandmother just a couple of weeks prior to that battle, to speak for themselves.

"My lovely wife. I do so miss you, and the life we have there on the small plot of land God has given us. More and more, it seems that my thoughts are drifting back there to reside with you. Yet, as badly as I desire to be back home, it is for home for which I deem it best for my presence here with these other men. The proclamation by the Lincoln administration six months prior may appear noble. Were I here in

these conditions, simply to keep another man in bondage, I would most certainly walk away into the night and return unto you. God knows my heart, and the hearts of others here amongst me. We know what is at stake here, and the true reason for this contest that requires the spilling of the blood of fellow citizens. Our collective fear is nearly universal. This war, if it is lost, will see ripples carry forward for five, six, seven or more generations. I scruple not to believe, as do the others, that the very nature of this country will be forever dispirited. That one day, our great great grandchildren will be bridled with a federal bit, that will deem how and if they may apply the gospel of Christ to themselves, their families and their communities. Whether or not the land of their forefathers may be deceitfully taken from them through taxation and coercion. A day where only the interests of the northern wealthy will be shouldered by the broken and destitute bodies of the southern poor. This my darling wife, is what keeps me here in this arena of destruction and death."

Jefferson Smith

Charlottesville

*I don't always break legs,
But when I do... I break
Kansas redlegs.*

Stay Southern My Friends.



150 years later, Quantrill's raid on Lawrence still stirs deep emotions – on both sides

BY BECCY TANNER

08/26/2013 10:20 AM

After 150 years, the emotions and opinions are still raw.

Generations of Kansans have been taught that thieving, bloodthirsty Missourians ripped Lawrence men from their families in the early morning hours of Aug. 21, 1863, and shot them in the dusty streets of Lawrence.

“It was utterly catastrophic,” said Pat Kehde, a retired Lawrence bookstore owner and great-granddaughter of Ralph and Jetta Dix.

On the morning of the raid, Jetta tried to protect Ralph by standing between William Quantrill's men and her husband. When Jetta stumbled as one of Quantrill's men rode his horse into her, Ralph was momentarily unguarded and in that instant was shot and killed.

“It is very real to me,” Kehde said. “Ralph was not an abolitionist. No one calls it a raid. It was a massacre.”

And yet, generations of Missourians have also been taught how thieving, vengeful Kansans displaced families, shot men and scorched the earth of four Missouri counties bordering Kansas.

Tom Rafiner, a Missouri historian, is a descendant of two families who were displaced – first by James Lane's Kansas brigade, which marched over 600 miles in western Missouri plundering and burning farms; and later by Union military Order No. 11, which ordered the evacuation of the four Missouri counties.

“I think the bloodshed that occurred in Lawrence was catastrophic,” Rafiner said. “The fact that Lawrence was attacked isn't surprising. It was in retaliation for what Lane did to Missouri, and Lane lived in Lawrence. If people wanted to know what would be the most likely place for Missouri raiders to attack, it would be Lawrence.”

“But then, people in Kansas don't want to talk about all the towns and villages and farmers that were burned to the ground by Kansas troops and raiders.”

Fifteen decades after Quantrill and 400 of his men rode into town, the impact is still felt.

Lasting impact

The attack on Lawrence, said Kansas historian Thomas Goodrich, was “Kansas' 9/11 or Pearl Harbor. It was the singular event in Kansas history known for its startling savagery and black drama. Nothing even comes close to it.”

“This is a story of how the state's second-largest city was wiped off the earth and a black mushroom cloud that rose up like Hiroshima from all the burning buildings could be seen in seven counties around Lawrence. Nearly 200 of the state's most prominent citizens were murdered that day,” Goodrich said.

Quantrill's attack on Lawrence, which had about 3,000 residents at the time, helped define and shape not only Lawrence but also Kansas as well, historians say.

"It's the kind of event that makes a mark on the identity of a community," said Steve Novak, director of the Watkins Community Museum of History in Lawrence. "We defined ourselves based on the resilience it took to overcome the raid. There was a determination to keep the downtown a vital community center."

And the raid effectively slowed the growth of Lawrence, one of the major cities in Kansas at the time. Instead, cities farther west, including Wichita, gained a foothold and began to grow, Goodrich said.

"Lawrence received such a terrific shock, it was set back," he said. "After the raid, a third of its population left."

The story still resonates in modern culture, said Lawrence historian Paul Stuewe, because the American public lives with the concept of terrorism on a daily basis: the Oklahoma City bombing, the 9/11 attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., and the Boston Marathon bombing.

"We are in an age where we have a war on terrorism, and we talk about terrorism all the time," Stuewe said. "But we don't think about the 19th-century terrorism."

"This was about attacking an unarmed city, murdering unarmed men in front of wives and children. If that would happen today, CNN's Wolf Blitzer would go crazy with 24-hour coverage."

To observe the anniversary, both Missouri and Lawrence historical groups organized tours of key sites along the path Quantrill and his raiders took. And, on the anniversary day Wednesday, both sides plan to tell the story through actual time on Twitter.

Rivalry, movies and rock groups

Most college freshmen entering the University of Kansas today probably don't understand the tension that used to rise when University of Missouri teams came to play in Lawrence, said Goodrich.

"I've noticed rivalries around the country," he said. "Alabama and Auburn are not even close to what we had. Most people don't get it."

"This is something that is passed down from generation to generation – your dad hated them because his dad hated them."

The tensions between Missouri and Kansas have become part of popular culture.

The September 1861 sacking and raiding of Osceola, Mo., by Kansas Jayhawkers was the premise for the 1976 Clint Eastwood movie "The Outlaw Josey Wales." And the 1999 movie "Ride With the Devil," featuring Tobey Maguire and Jewel, told of the Lawrence raid from the Missouri perspective.

The rock group Kansas featured fiery abolitionist John Brown on its 1974 album cover "Kansas."

President Harry Truman, who grew up in Independence, Mo., would often tell the story of how Kansas Jayhawkers stole his family's silverware, killed his family's hogs and burned the hay and barns.

A popular T-shirt includes John Steuart Curry's iconic painting of John Brown and the saying, "KANSAS: Keeping America safe from Missouri since 1854."

A T-shirt with a Missouri point of view says, "William Quantrill is my homeboy."

The attack

William Quantrill first came to Kansas in 1859 at age 22. He eventually ended up in Lawrence, where he taught school for a year.

He orchestrated a raid into Missouri to liberate some slaves. But before the raid took place, he warned the slaves' owner, and the ensuing skirmish left three free-state Kansans dead.

Kansans wanted to charge him with murder, so Quantrill fled to Missouri.

Within a year, he was leader of Quantrill's Raiders, a Confederate guerrilla group that quickly gained notoriety for harassing Union soldiers and residents living along the Kansas-Missouri border.

In 1860, Quantrill wrote a letter to his mother explaining his politics, according to the book "Quantrill of Missouri: The Making of a Guerrilla Warrior: The Man, the Myth, the Soldier" by Paul R. Petersen.

Quantrill wrote: "You have undoubtedly heard of the wrongs committed in this territory by the southern people, or pro slavery party, but when one once knows the facts they can easily see that it has been the opposite party that have been the main movers in the troubles & by far the most lawless set of people in the country."

By the summer of 1863, emotions were at an all-time high.

Federal soldiers began rounding up friends and relatives of known or suspected Confederate guerrillas and putting them in Kansas City, Mo., jails. In August, a makeshift guardhouse collapsed, killing four women prisoners. Another died the next day, and two others lived, though they were horribly injured.

In his book "Bloody Dawn," Goodrich suggests that Confederate anger over the incident triggered Quantrill's raid on Lawrence. Some of the men who rode in the raid were related to the women prisoners.

In the weeks and days leading up to the raid, rumors swirled around Lawrence suggesting an attack was possible. Although the majority of townsmen were away fighting in the Civil War, those remaining drilled with guns, which were stored at the town's armory.

As a result, on the day of the attack – which started while many residents were still at home in bed – they had little to defend themselves with, said Ken Spurgeon, a Kansas historian, author and filmmaker.

Before beginning the raid, which was not sanctioned by the Confederate Army, Quantrill ordered his men to kill "every man big enough to carry a gun."

He and his men rode in from the east and fanned out through all portions of the town.

R.G. Elliott, a Lawrence newspaper editor and survivor of the attack, wrote: "At 5 o'clock in the morning we were attacked by Quantrill and his gang, some 300 or 400 in number. We had not a

moment's warning. The people were awakened from their slumber by the crackling of pistols and the tramping of horses, and as they ran out to form companies or to find a place of security, they were shot down in cold blood."

The raid shocked and enraged the rest of the nation. The New York Times said of the massacre: "It is a calamity of the most heartrending kind – an atrocity of unspeakable character."

The reaction of Southern newspapers was mixed. Some supported the raid; others were outraged because it was an attack on civilians, Spurgeon said.

Throughout Lawrence, particularly up and down Massachusetts Street, doors were kicked open, guns were fired. Chaos unfolded.

Quantrill and his men were in Lawrence a little more than four hours, burning buildings and looting banks and stores.

Jetta Dix told her 3-year-old son to watch over his 20-month-old twin sisters in a nearby ravine while she frantically tried to save her husband, said Kedhe, her great-granddaughter.

The Eldridge Hotel, which sits on the site of the Free State Hotel – which was destroyed and burned in 1856 by pro-slavery supporters – was again destroyed in the 1863 attack. Guests milled about as raiders robbed them of cash, jewelry and other personal items.

As Quantrill and his men rode away, the survivors – mostly women and children – began to pick up the pieces. It was late August, and bodies had to be buried as the ruins of buildings continued to smolder and smoke rose into the sky.

In the first few days, finding food was a problem because most of it had been destroyed in the raid. Word quickly spread and soon aid and relief began filtering in.

The Eldridge was rebuilt by Col. Shalor Eldridge, bigger and better. By the 1920s, it had fallen into disrepair. In 1925, it was torn down and then rebuilt because of its symbolic significance to Lawrence. It was renovated in 1985 and 2005.

The city of Lawrence's seal depicts the phoenix, a mythical bird, rising from the ashes.

"The people who survived the raid were determined that we would remember them," said Lawrence historian Katie Armitage. "They told their stories. They worked very hard to get a citizens' monument put up. They wanted their experience memorialized."

Armitage said what connects her most to the story is the fate of the 85 widows who rebuilt their lives following the raid. Many remarried. Some turned their homes into boarding houses. Nearly all stayed in Lawrence.

The aftermath

William Allen White, one of Kansas' premier journalists, called Oak Hill Cemetery in Lawrence "the Arlington of Kansas."

In the center of the cemetery, along winding paths up a series of bluffs, is the mass grave and memorial to the Lawrence men who died during the raid.

“Everybody who lives in Kansas knows about Lawrence,” said Spurgeon, the author and filmmaker. “It is a random act of violence that today still seems unexplainable. I don’t believe either side understood the ferocity of what occurred.”

Today, Quantrill might be best described as “not mentally all together,” he said.

“He’s definitely a terrorist. If you look at what terrorists do today, they destroy buildings, kill people and anger them or try to destroy the United States in one way or another.

“If you look at it, they achieved what they set out to do. They caught us by surprise. We had no idea they would go that far. Where they didn’t succeed is for the next 10 to 15 years, our country, our presidents and military hunted out their hiding holes and took them little by little.

“Lawrence was an incredible victory for them, their greatest moment, but they lost the war. ”

Missouri historian Rafiner calls Quantrill “a military genius, great leader and sociopath.”

“If I had been 18 years old at that time and my father’s farm had been raided and burned, I might have joined,” he said.

“The violence was at such a brutal level, a lot of young men came to Quantrill out of a sense of revenge and retaliation.”

Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area is based in the old Carnegie Library in Lawrence but covers 29 counties in eastern Kansas and 12 in Missouri, telling the stories of both Kansas and Missouri.

“We are telling the story from all perspectives,” said Fred Conboy, the director. “We don’t take a partisan view. We look at the motivation of Quantrill, what caused him to be such an angry man. We connect people to these stories.”

In Missouri, Jackie Roberts is the genealogy branch manager at the Cass County Historical Society, which on Saturday retraced the route of Quantrill from Jackson and Cass counties to the Kansas border. In advertising the tour, she wrote: “We would like to give special recognition to the descendants of the brave men who accompanied Quantrill throughout the war and especially during the trip to raid Lawrence.”

“The people who rode with Quantrill were standing up for state’s rights,” Roberts said.

In Lawrence, Kehde, Ralph and Jetta Dix’s great-granddaughter, politely disagrees.

“It was utterly catastrophic,” Kehde said. “The fact that the survivors were able to go on the next day is a miracle.

“There was so much carnage and shock. The people who did this were teenage boys and maybe a little older. They were well-armed, violent and irrational.

“And the people who survived that day came out of it with conviction and determination. Their story is very real to me.”



Monday on The Herd, ESPN's Colin Cowherd partially blamed what he described as NASCAR's southern "eye-for-an-eye culture" for the tragic death of driver Kevin Ward Jr., who was run over by three-time champion Tony Stewart Saturday at the Canandaigua Motorsport Park dirt track. As for Stewart, Cowherd said, "I watched the video seven, eight times: He revved up, other racers put on the brakes."

Cowherd started off the 11 a.m. EST hour with a rant ripping the "machismo" perpetuated by NASCAR and what he repeatedly called the "eye-for-an-eye" worldview of the South. During his opening monologue and his follow-up discussion with NASCAR analyst Marty Smith, Cowherd criticized the sport for failing to ban running on the track and other dangerous displays of "bravado" long ago, and suggested a number of times that three-time champion Tony Stewart could have avoided hitting Ward.

Cowherd began the segment by citing NASCAR's embrace of dangerous displays of masculinity and "settling the score," saying that it, like the NFL, NHL and boxing, deliberately allowed those elements to draw in a larger male audience.

Of all the sports in America, NFL, NASCAR, boxing, there's a lot of machismo involved. In the sports there's a fine line. They want to sell it to guys, but they have to have rules. But NASCAR failed to set a rule [against running on the track] [...] Being aggressive has always

been at the heart of NASCAR. [...] Who's to blame? Bravado is, anger is, the sports culture, speed is, macho is, tempers are.

Saying NASCAR had a "unique culture" that was almost exclusively a "southern delicacy," the ESPN host linked the sport's emphasis on displays of masculine aggression to what he said was the "eye-for-an-eye" culture of the South, which he suggested encouraged behavior like that exhibited by both Ward and Stewart.

It doesn't get ratings anywhere really outside of the South in the major cities, Atlanta, Charlotte [...] It's really, really part of the South, and it's an eye-for-an-eye culture.

This culture, Cowherd said, encouraged drivers to find ways to "settle the score" by dangerous means, as in the case of Ward and Stewart. After slamming into the wall due to contact with Stewart's car, Ward walked into the middle of the track, waiting for Stewart's car to come back around. Dodging a few other cars, Ward walked directly toward Stewart's oncoming vehicle, at which point Stewart's back tire ran over Ward, killing him. This behavior, Cowherd suggested, has been encouraged by NASCAR and its "eye-for-an-eye," "settle the score" mentality.

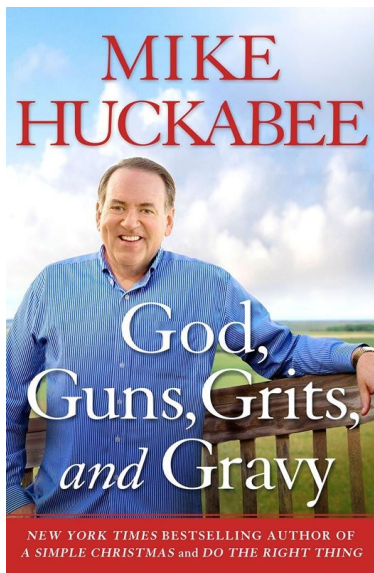
As for Stewart, Cowherd suggested a number of times that he was too skilled a driver to accidentally run into Ward, saying the other drivers managed to miss Ward, why couldn't Stewart?

I watched the video seven, eight times: He revved up, other racers put on the brakes. [...] His entire career, his nickname is "Smoke." He's been about confrontation, he's been the tough guy, he doesn't back down...

Citing Stewart's history of angry outbursts and his M.O. as the bad boy of NASCAR, Cowherd asked guest analyst Marty Smith if any of the other drivers suspected Stewart of deliberately hitting Ward. Smith "vehemently" denied the accusation, saying there's only sorrow with all involved in the sport.

Here's the [audio](#). Interview with Smith begins around 22' mark.

See Mike Huckabee's excellent response below!



Last weekend, a tragedy on a Sprint car racetrack in NY resulted in the tragic death of Kevin Ward, Jr. who had gotten out of his car and was hit and killed by Tony Stewart. The investigation continues, but it did not stop at least one sports commentator from one of the most idiotic accusations this side of accusing George Bush being responsible for 911. Here's the comment from ESPN's Colin Cowherd: "It's really, really part of the South, and it's an eye-for-an-eye culture."

Really? So this guy thinks the death of Kevin Ward is because of a southern culture? Since Ward is a native of New York and Stewart is from Indiana, I guess I'm not getting the geographical connection, but as a proud Southerner, I take offense at some guy **whose name rhymes with cow turd** trying to blame southerners for a testosterone fueled feud between two Yankee drivers. Cowherd reveals his ignorance of southern culture by invoking an eye for an eye as being Southern. Maybe he should get out more.

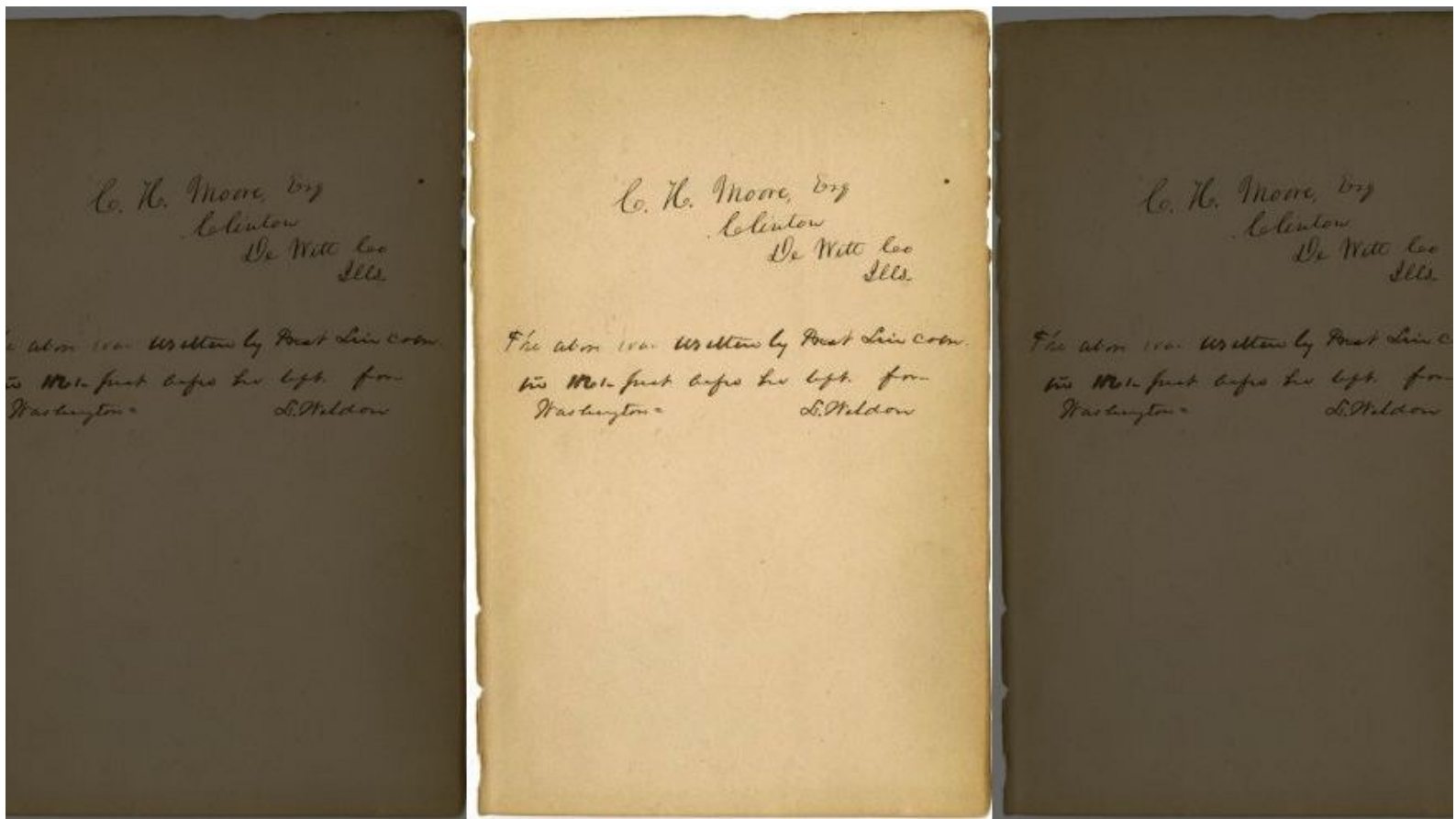
If you have a flat tire on a country road in Mississippi, you won't be there long before someone in a pickup truck stops to help you change it. People in Arkansas still pull over to the side of the road so a funeral procession can go by; A fellow who kills a deer in Georgia will probably give you some of the meat for your family; catching a mess—yes, we call it a mess of fish means the neighbors will get some too; total strangers in Tennessee will say hello, and when people say they will pray for you in South Carolina, they really will. I don't know where the goon from ESPN is from, but it ain't from the south. If he wants to make a complete fool of himself, he should come see us and try to show us how to cook grits, make redeye gravy, run a trotline in Louisiana, set a hook on a largemouth bass, field dress a deer, or clean a Weatherby 300 mag rifle. He can explain to us the difference between King James version and the NIV, sing Amazing Grace in 4 octaves, and play fiddle in a country band. He can give us his recipe for a barbecue rub, coach Little League football, tree a coon with a hound dog, and show us how he calls ducks. If he can't do that, he ought to stick with what he knows which clearly is not Southern culture and shut his pie hole.

Bless his heart.

EDUCATION

Abraham Lincoln's handwriting verified on central Illinois library book justifying racism

Published August 05, 2014
[Associated Press](#)



This undated photo provided by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Ill., shows what historical experts say is Abraham Lincoln's handwriting they've found inside a tattered book justifying racism that he may have read to better understand his opponents' thinking on slavery. "Types of Mankind" was published in 1854 and circulated for decades by the Vespasian Warner Public Library in Clinton. Director Joan Rhoades brought the 700-page book to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in May to determine whether an inscription inside was made by the former president who worked to free the country's slaves through the Emancipation Proclamation. (AP Photo/Courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum)The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — For years, librarians at a small central Illinois library gossiped that a tattered book lying on one of its shelves justifying racism may have been in the hands of none other than Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

On Tuesday, state historians confirmed that theory by announcing Lincoln's handwriting had been found inside the cover of the 700-page text, at the same time taking great pains to offer reassurance that the former president who ended slavery didn't subscribe to the theories at hand, but likely read the book to better educate himself about his opponents' line of thinking.

"Lincoln was worried that the whole idea that you could segregate one group of people based on some brand new thinking would just carry on into other realms," Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum Curator James Cornelius Tuesday said of Lincoln. "He could foresee the whole country coming apart over the issue that different people could be barred from different things based on different qualities."

"Types of Mankind" makes a case that different races were formed at different times and places and thus can't be equals. It was seized upon by slave owners during the Civil War era as support for their way of life. The authors suggested that Africans and Native Americans were fundamentally different from Caucasians, and enslaving them was part of the natural order.

Like so many other supposed Lincoln artifacts discovered in places the former president frequented, the authenticity of the inscription remained in question for years, until a new library director decided to have it inspected by experts at the state historical museum this summer.

"We didn't know whether we should take it seriously," Vespasian Warner Public Library Assistant Director Bobbi Perryman said.

But shortly after the 700-page book arrived at the Lincoln Library and Museum, Cornelius made a swift assessment by looking at handwriting and spacing between letters, one that was quickly backed up by other experts on staff, as well as an outside expert the museum asked to inspect the book.

"There are certain letters of the alphabet that Lincoln wrote in a way that were not common to his era," Cornelius said, referencing Lincoln's style of writing E's and N's. "A forger can typically do some of the letters in a good Lincolnian way. They'll give themselves away on a couple of the others. This all adds up."

"Types of Mankind" was published in 1854 and circulated for decades by the Vespasian Warner Library in Clinton, about 50 miles northeast of the state Capitol in Springfield.

Local attorney Clifton Moore, a colleague of Lincoln's, had donated thousands of books to the system, which formed the basis of the library's circulating collection when it opened in the early 1900s.

The inscription inside "Types of Mankind" doesn't bear Lincoln's signature — but a note in his handwriting on one of the first pages states that the copy rightfully belongs to Moore. Below that inscription is an attestation by another local attorney noting that Lincoln wrote inside the book in 1861, just before he left for Washington after being elected president.

Perryman said the library doesn't know exactly when the book was retired from circulation — only that it suffered significant wear and tear from being borrowed for so many years.

Perryman said the library is currently keeping the book in its safe deposit box, with plans to restore it eventually and put it on display in a secure place.

Government Declares War On Its Own People

Posted on [August 17, 2014](#)

by Al Benson Jr.

For any who have seen the movie *Gods and Generals* you may remember one scene right near the beginning of the movie, where Robert E. Lee, played by Robert Duval, stated “*This is the first time in history that a president has threatened to invade his own country.*” Although it was just a movie, that was a pretty accurate assessment of Lincoln’s intentions should much of the South decide to secede because it did not want to continue to pay 85% of the tariffs for the entire country.

Once the Southern states did secede, a legitimate act and not treason, contrary to what today’s “historians” tell us, Lincoln proceeded to invade the Confederate States in the most brutal manner possible.

In the process of trying to subjugate the Confederate States, the Lincoln administration and its Yankee/Marxist hoards “unofficially” declared war not only on the South but on the North as well. Most Northerners fail to realize this. The Lincoln Marxists declared war on all Northerners that did not agree with “Lincoln’s Little War.” It was much like George Bush’s statement after the rather hazy event on 9/11—“If you are not with us then you are with the terrorists.” Patriotism for both Lincoln and Bush consisted of showing unwavering support for whatever the regime in power planned to do. If you dared to disagree with the agenda or the methods why you just weren’t being “patriotic.” If you had clear enough vision to see major problems with Bush’s “Patriot Act” (and there were and are problems) which tore gaping holes in the Bill of Rights, then by Bush’s definition, you were “with the terrorists.” In other words, keep your mouth shut! Standing up for your God-given rights now became treason. Same situation with Comrade Abe. If you dared to speak against his “little war” it could get you some time in a Yankee/Marxist prison somewhere. If you were a clergyman or a newspaper editor who didn’t support Lincoln’s invasion of the South, and said as much, then, at some point, you were probably going to end up as chopped liver for some prison camp—and even if you didn’t say anything but someone reported that you had, it was all the same. No corroborating evidence needed—just arrest the bum!

Given this situation do you wonder why the North had so many Copperheads? Many of these folks, to one degree or another, realized what Comrade Lincoln and his Marxist buddies were all about and they wanted no part of it.

They thought they had a God-given right to their liberties and their right to speak up for what they believed was the truth. The Lincoln administration went into overdrive to disabuse them of that fallacy.

If George Orwell had wanted to, he could have written a book about real civil liberties abuses in this country during the War of Northern Aggression and he could have called the book *1864*. He wouldn’t have had to change the story line of his book all that much, just the names and dates and he could have changed the last line of the story to “He loved the Great Emancipator!”

The definition of patriotism in this country since 1861 has been “Unwavering support for whatever the regime in power does, even if they are in the process of taking your freedoms away.” You are supposed to demonstrate your “patriotism” by supporting the loss of your liberties—all the time thanking your national secular “saviors” for their efforts to protect you and keep you safe—the “safety” of the federal prison or the FEMA “re-education” camp. You are supposed to love Big Brother for all of this and if you don’t then you are just an ungrateful wretch, and guilty of treason because you don’t. Treason has been redefined as “anything the federal government disapproves of.” Oh, they won’t come right out and say it that way—but their actions speak louder than their silence.

Lincoln set the precedent, and most of the rest have followed it—although some might say that the precedent was really set with the Alien and Sedition Acts back when John Adams was still president. And those taking that position might have a point. If that is truly the case, then our problems in this country started lots earlier than most even want to think about. Interestingly enough, the Constitution, for all the vaunted checks and balances, does not seem to have protected us much from most of what has followed. But you can, at least, trace significantly the decline of liberty from the Lincoln administration right down to the Marxist regime we are currently saddled with. I have often said—if you hadn’t had Lincoln you wouldn’t have Obama. I still think that’s valid.

Lincoln and Edwin Stanton probably jostled with one another over who was going to be the dictator de jour, and those who have read their history realize that this question was decided at Ford’s Theater on one April night in 1865—or as one wag put it—“Aside from that Mrs. Lincoln, how did you like the play?”

Our current Commissar doesn’t have any visible competition at this point and so as long as he continues his efforts at remaking the US into a third world banana republic , per the instructions of his handlers behind the scenes, he will remain in power, no matter how egregious his offenses. What he ludicrously refer to as the “news” media will continue to run interference for him unless told not to.

His only problem might be if he, like Richard Nixon before Watergate, gets to thinking that he is actually a real president and not just a mouthpiece. Nixon had that problem and was “Watergated” because of it. So far our present commissar has kept himself out of that kind of difficulty—so far.

However, let us not kid ourselves. Some historians have labeled the time after the War of Northern Aggression and “reconstruction” as “Post-America.” In other words, what constituted the real America was gone by that point, and if that be true, then none of us alive today has ever lived in the real America because it has not existed in our lifetime. We have lived in a pseudo-America and been forced to participate in the farce. So, North and South, and even East and West, we must begin to rethink where we have come from and realize where we really are, and realize that we have ever only existed in a parody of the real America.

We have a long way to go to get back to the real thing, if we ever do, and without the Lord’s help and guidance we will never make it. We will never truly understand our history until we grasp the fact that Lincoln made war on his own people, North and South, and today the Obama regime is still making war on the American people. All his support goes to those that are trying to tear this country down. The story is there for those who have eyes to see.

Harrison County Civil War flag getting a complete restoration

Robin Y. Richardson

rvrichardson@marshallnewsmessenger.com |

Saturday, August 16, 2014 5:25 pm



Unfurling the past

Harrison County Historical Museum's Civil War flag is being restored, thanks to a grant from the Texas Historical Foundation. Museum officials said the hand-stitched flag is one of few surviving flags used by Texas companies in the Trans-Mississippi Theater.

The Texas Historical Foundation recently awarded the Harrison County Historical Museum a \$1,500 grant to be used for the conservation of the museum's Civil War flag.

"We are familiar with Texas Historical Foundation and had our eye on them as a possibility for grants to help us with other things," said Janet Cook, executive director of the museum.

"When we started working on this grant, we thought this might be a good project they're interested in. They're trying to preserve Texas history and artifacts of Texas history."

Cook said the flag, donated by the local Westmoreland family, is a circa 1861 battle flag of Harrison County's Sterling B. Hendricks Company, formed in Elysian Fields. The local volunteers were assigned to Company E, 17th Regiment, Texas Cavalry of the Confederate States of America.

The grant, which comes with a match requirement, was just what the museum needed to restore the flag back to a state of exhibition, Cook said.

"Because of this grant from the Texas Historical Foundation, we are well on our way to getting this wonderful artifact in a condition where it can once again be exhibited as a centerpoint for learning about the impact of the Civil War on our community," said Cook, noting the grant from THF brings the conservation fund to \$4,100.

"We are hoping that by the time we get the flag back, we'll be very close to opening our new exhibit in Memorial City Hall, where we'll feature our military collection," she said. The flag will be included in the "Service and Sacrifice: Harrison County at War" exhibit.

"That will be the centerpiece of the story we want to tell about the Civil War (in the community), how it affected us both negatively and positively," said Cook.

She said the hand-stitched flag is one of few surviving flags used by Texas companies in the Trans-Mississippi Theater, the Confederate theater of operations west of the Mississippi River.

Cook said the flag was donated by the Westmoreland family in 1965.

"Their ancestor rescued the flag after defeat in battle, stuffed it in his pants leg and returned it to Harrison County," she said, noting the flag is mentioned in Alan K. Sumrall's book "Battle Flags of Texas in the Confederacy" as well as Robert Maberry Jr.'s work titled "Texas Flags."

Cook said the flag hasn't been exhibited at the museum lately to protect it from further damage.

"Those who worked on it in the '60s and '70s thought they were doing what was right, but the knowledge museums have gained over the years has just really exploded," she said in regard to preservation efforts.

She said museums know so much more now about preserving artifacts.

"The methods used in the 1970s to mount and frame the flag are not current best practices for textiles," Cook said. "We were advised by flag experts not to exhibit the flag until conservation work could be undertaken."

The historical textile conservation firm Textile Preservation Associates of West Virginia came highly recommended for the job, said Cook.

"We talked with other history museums who do conservation work on historic flags, and this firm was recommended as one of the best," she said.

The flag has been delivered to the conservator, who has already begun working on the 15-month-long process.

“The museum decided to move forward on faith and delivered the flag to the conservator,” said Cook. The company requires a partial payment at delivery, but volunteered to wait on it until November, she said. The cost for the conservation work is \$11,927.

“The conservator’s staff has removed the flag from the frame and then carefully cut the threads holding the added-on muslin backing,” said Cook.

She said the firm reported no apparent significant damage to the flag.

“The sewn-on muslin backing left tiny holes where the thread was used to attach the muslin backing to the flag,” she said. “The conservators reported the holes will likely fill in when they humidify the flag to clean it.”

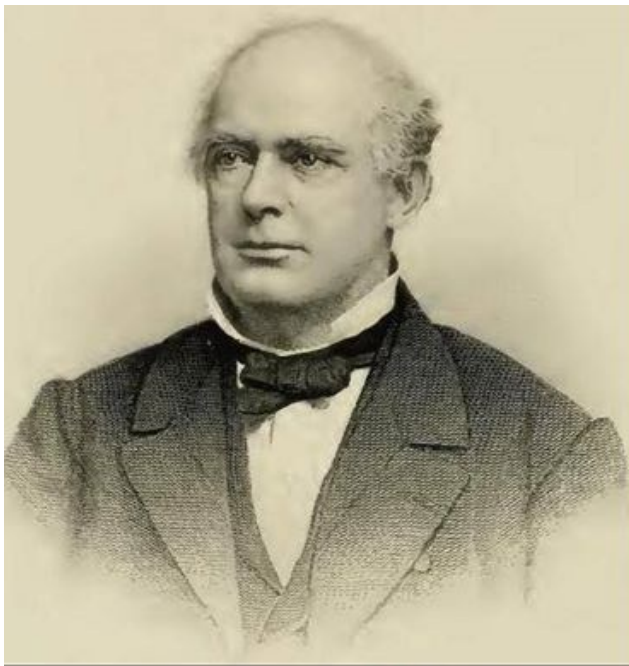
Cook said when the flag returns to the museum after conservation and reframing, museum officials will protect it from damaging dust, moisture and sunlight using museum-quality materials.

And since the grant brings the flag conservation fund to \$4,100, Cook said the museum continues to work to find the balance of funds needed.

“We would appreciate any donations to help with this conservation work,” said Cook.

Donations may be made to Harrison County Historical Museum-Flag Conservation and mailed to the museum at P.O. Box 1987, Marshall, TX 75671.

http://www.marshallnewsmessenger.com/news/harrison-county-civil-war-flag-getting-a-complete-restoration/article_49d28398-2594-11e4-b9ab-001a4bcf887a.html



United States Chief Justice
Salmon Portland Chase

"If you bring these [Confederate] leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion. Lincoln wanted Davis to escape, and he was right. His capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one."

Shelby Foote, *The Civil War, A Narrative: Red River To Appomattox*, Vol 2 (New York: Random House, 1974), 1135.

LAWSUIT DISMISSED



A Chancery Court judge threw out a lawsuit this week filed by a group of citizens trying to reverse the city of Memphis' [2013 decision to rename](#) Confederate Park, Forrest Park and Jefferson Davis Park, according to city council attorney Allan Wade.

Nine residents associated with the group Citizens to Save Our Parks filed suit against the city of Memphis and the Memphis City Council in May 2013, claiming that the council did not have the authority to rename the parks.

Wade filed a motion asking Chancellor Kenny Armstrong to dismiss the lawsuit on the grounds that the plaintiffs had no legal standing to sue. Armstrong granted the motion Wednesday.

“We just felt like they didn’t have standing to contest the council's action and the court agreed,” Wade said.

Controversy surrounding the three parks began in earnest in January 2013, when the city removed a \$10,400 granite marker from Forrest Park that had been paid for and installed by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Soon after, the council began entertaining the notion of renaming Forrest Park, named for Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. In addition to being a slave trader before the Civil War, Forrest later became the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Forrest, Confederate and Jefferson Davis parks were renamed Health Sciences, Memphis, and Mississippi River parks, respectively.

Attorney Douglas E. Jones of the Nashville law firm Schulman, Leroy & Bennett filed the lawsuit on behalf of the citizens. He confirmed that the lawsuit was dismissed this week but said he had no further comment.

Wade said that it was possible Jones could appeal the judge’s decision, but there are no other legal matters pending.

“They’ve been renamed. That’s where we are right now,” he said.

Lies My Teacher Told Me: The True History of the War for Southern Independence

By Clyde Wilson on Jul 22, 2014



We Sons of Confederate Veterans are charged with preserving the good name of the Confederate soldier. The world, for the most part, has acknowledged what Gen. R. E. Lee described in his farewell address as the “valour and devotion” and “unsurpassed courage and fortitude” of the Confederate soldier. The Stephen D. Lee Institute program is dedicated to that part of our duty that charges us not only to honour the Confederate soldier but “to vindicate the cause for which he fought.” We are here to make the case not only for the Confederate soldier but for his cause. It is useless to proclaim the courage, skill, and sacrifice of the Confederate soldier while permitting him to be guilty of a bad cause.

Although their cause was lost it was a good cause and still has a lot to teach the world today.

In this age of Political Correctness there has never been a greater need and greater opportunity to refresh our understanding of what happened in America in the years 1861–1865 and start defending our Southern forebears as strongly as they ought to be defended. There is plenty of true history available to us. It is our job to make it known.

All the institutions of American society, including nearly all Southern institutions and leaders, are now doing their best to separate the Confederacy off from the rest of American history and push it into one dark little corner labeled “ Slavery and Treason.” Being taught at every level of the educational system is the official party line that everything good that we or anyone believe about our Confederate ancestors is a myth, and by myth they mean a pack of lies that Southerners thought up to excuse their evil deeds and defeat.

It was not always so. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Jimmy Carter were not ashamed to be photographed with a Confederate flag. Dwight Eisenhower wrote a letter rebuking and correcting someone who had called R.E. Lee a traitor. In the newsreels of World War II and Korea our flag can be seen painted on fighter planes and flying over Marine tents. In the first half of the 20th century every single big Hollywood star played an admirable Confederate character in the movies at least once.

Those days are gone forever as you well know, although I doubt if you know how really bad it is. When we had the controversy over the flag in South Carolina a few years ago, some 90 or more historians issued a statement declaring that the war was about slavery and nothing but slavery and that all contrary ideas are invalid. They claimed that this was not simply their opinion, it was irrefutable fact established by them as experts in history. They did not put it exactly this way, but they were saying that our ancestors were despicable and that you and I are stupid and deluded in thinking well of them.

There are a hundred different things wrong with this statement. These historians are not speaking from knowledge or evidence, they are merely expressing the current fashion in historical interpretation. It is a misuse of history, indeed an absurdity, to reduce such a large and complex event as the War for Southern Independence to such simplistic and self-righteous terms. Historical interpretations change over time. Fifty years ago the foremost American historians believed that the war was primarily about economic interests and that slavery was a lesser issue. Fifty years from now, if people are still permitted to voice ideas that differ from the official government party line, historians will be saying something else.

Remember this. History is human experience and you do not have to be an “expert” to have an opinion about human experience. Furthermore, the kindergarten lesson of history is that human experience can be seen from more than one perspective. Never let yourself be put down by a so-called expert who claims to know more about your ancestors than you do. The qualities needed for understanding history are not some special expertise, but are the same qualities you look for in a good juror—the ability to examine all the evidence and weigh it fairly.

And history is not some disembodied truth. All history is the story of somebody’s experience. It is somebody’s history. When we talk about the War it is our history we are talking about, it is a part of our identity. To tell libelous lies about our ancestors is a direct attack on who we are.

It is right and natural for all people to honour their forefathers. We have every right to honour our Confederate forebears because they are ours, but there is more to it than that. We Southerners are especially fortunate in our forefathers. They not only won a place in the hearts of us, their descendants. They also won the lasting admiration of everyone in the civilized world who values an indomitable spirit in defense of freedom. That is why our battle-flag, which is being suppressed in this country, appeared spontaneously at the fall of the Berlin Wall and among peoples celebrating their liberation from communism.

Our Confederates are admired by the world to a degree seldom granted to lost causes. I find that thoughtful Europeans speak respectfully of the Confederacy, as did Winston Churchill. Foreigners have a great advantage in judging the right and wrong of the War between the States. They do not automatically assume that everything Yankees do and say is righteous, true, and unselfish. They view Yankees without the rose-coloured glasses with which Yankees view themselves.

The most basic simple fact about the War is that it was a war of invasion and conquest. Once you get clear on this basic fact, everything else falls into place. This is no secret. It is plain in the record. The rulers of the North openly declared that it was a war of conquest, to crush and punish disobedience to government, to create a powerful centralised state, and to keep the South as a captive source of wealth for Northern business and politicians. Lincoln's pretty words about saving government of, by, and for the people are window dressing and the exact opposite of the truth. This is not preserving the Union. It is using war to turn the Union into something else that it was not meant to be.

The U.S. government, under the control of a minority party, launched a massive invasion of the South. They destroyed the democratic, legitimate, elected governments of fourteen States, killed as many of our forefathers as they could, deprived them of their citizenship, subjected them to military occupation, and did many other things that no American, North or South, could previously have imagined were possible.

Though they had four times our resources, they were not able to defeat our men, so the U.S. government launched an unprecedentedly brutal war of terrorism against Southern women and children, white and black. The war was so unpopular in the North that thousands of people were imprisoned by the army without due process, elections were conducted at bayonet point, and they had to import 300,000 foreigners to fill up the army.

This was the war—a brutal war of conquest and occupation against the will of millions of Americans. Was the reason for this the righteous desire to free the slaves?

Not hardly.

I want to talk about the Constitution and the rights of the States as our forefathers understood them. No subject in American history has been more neglected or dealt with more trivially and dishonestly, and yet there are not many subjects in American history that are more important. The more one studies it, the clearer it becomes that our forefathers were right. The Southern understanding of the Constitution has never been refuted. It can't be. It was simply crushed.

According to the Declaration of Independence, governments rest on the consent of the people, who may alter or abolish them when they no longer serve their rightful ends. This is the bedrock American principle.

In every system there must be, at least in theory, a sovereign—a final authority for the settlement of all questions. All Americans are agreed that the people are sovereign. (Actually the people are not sovereign any more, which is part of the tragedy of our lost cause. Sovereignty is now exercised by the President and the Supreme Court.)

But if we say, as earlier Americans did, that the people are sovereign, what do we mean by the people? Our forefathers had a very clear answer to this. State rights was not, despite what they will tell you, something that was made up to defend slavery. It was the most honoured American tradition, implicit in the way the United States Constitution was set up and made valid. The right of the people of a State to exercise their sovereign will and secede from the Union was taken for granted at the Founding of the United States.

James Madison, called the Father of the Constitution, said that the Constitution should be interpreted according to the opinion of the people of the states when they ratified it, and that the Tenth Amendment, which limited the government to specific powers and left all others to the states and the people, was the cornerstone of the Constitution. Just before his election as President Thomas Jefferson drafted the Kentucky Resolutions which stated in absolutely clear language that sovereignty rested in the people of each state. He maintained this before, during, and after he was President. (I know of a case where a graduate student wrote about Jefferson's and Madison's position on State rights. A tenured professor of American history at a large state university told the student that he had made it up because it couldn't be true. Remember this when you hear "expert" professors laying down the law about history.)

Even Alexander Hamilton, the greatest advocate of a strong central government, stated that the government would never have any right to coerce a State. Jefferson in his later years took it for granted that the Union would break up—probably into eastern and western confederacies. There was nothing wrong with that. The sacred thing was not the Union but the consent of the people, which might be better represented in two or three confederacies rather than one. What, after all, is wrong with Americans creating other Unions if that is what the people want?

If time allowed I could give you quotations from now until Christmas proving that the right of secession was clearly understood at the establishment of the Constitution and for long after. But let me try to illustrate my point.

In 1720 the people of South Carolina, acting through their own legislature and militia, exercised their sovereign will by declaring themselves independent of the Lords Proprietors who claimed to own their territory. In 1775, acting in the same exercise of their sovereign will, they threw out the King's government and became an independent nation. And they made this good well before the joint Declaration of Independence by defeating a British attack on Charleston. In 1787 the people through a convention specially elected to express their sovereign will considered whether or not to ratify the United States Constitution. If you believe that government rests on the consent of the people, then this is the only place the consent could be given. And it was an entirely free act of a sovereign who could say yea or nay without responsibility to any other authority. They ratified the Constitution under the understanding that they were joining in a Union that would be of mutual benefit to all the partners. This was the will of the only sovereign, the people of each State.

In 1860, the people of South Carolina assembled once more in a convention and repealed their previous ratification of the Constitution, which as a sovereign people they were entitled to do. They were now once more an independent nation as they had been before they had given their consent to the Union. They did this because the Union was no longer to their benefit but had become a burden and a danger. They said: We have acted in good faith and been very patient. But obviously you people in control of the federal government intend permanently to exploit our wealth and interfere in our affairs. Our contract with you no longer serves its purpose of mutual benefit and is hereby dissolved.

As you know, our North Carolina people did not want to bring on a crisis. They did not rush into secession, though they were never in doubt about their right. Then Lincoln announced that the legitimate governments of the seven seceded States were not States at all but are merely what he called "combinations of lawbreakers." According to him, the act of the people was merely a crime problem. Once you had accepted the federal government the consent of the people could never be exercised again. He ordered the States to disperse within 30 days and obey his authority, or else. The issue was now clear for our State and the sovereign people of North Carolina elected a convention that unanimously seceded from affiliation with the United States.

Our forefathers were right, and they knew they were right. Their Lost Cause was a loss for all Americans and for the principle that governments must rest on the consent of the people. Imagine for a moment how different our situation would be today if we were able to get together and disobey the federal government which has usurped our right to consent to our rulers.

But I am of good cheer. One of the bad South-hating historians recently whined in print that even though he and other brilliant experts have declared the truth over and over, people still continue to admire the Confederacy and honour that mythical Lost Cause. They think we are not as wise as they. Why, people still write novels and songs about Lee and even about his horse! Why doesn't anyone write about Grant and his men like that? That they can't understand this tells you what kind of people they are.

Here is our great advantage. Our Confederate ancestors are truly admirable, and decent people all over the world know it. Let's always remember that.

About Clyde Wilson

Clyde Wilson is a distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina where he was the editor of the multivolume *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. He is the M.E. Bradford Distinguished Chair at the Abbeville Institute. He is the author or editor of over twenty books and has contributed to dozens of scholarly and popular publications.

Confederate battle flag, like Nazi swastika, is offensive emblem of hateful cause



By [Robert McCartney](#) Columnist August 6 at 9:30 PM

The
Washington
Post

Hubert Wayne Cash, 65, a Navy veteran and retired phone company worker, spent an hour at his home Tuesday explaining why he allowed the recent erection of a giant [Confederate battle flag](#) in his wooded back yard north of Fredericksburg overlooking busy Interstate 95.

“I’ve got 50 ancestors who fought in the Civil War,” Cash said. “I honor their heritage.”

Lights are being installed so the provocative banner will be visible at night. Cash said he leased the ground at a token price to the Virginia Flaggers, who share his sympathies for Southern secession, so the flag can fly “for at least 100 years.”

The gray-bearded Cash was gracious and thoughtful. I applauded his willingness to answer skeptical questions from an incorrigibly pro-Yankee news columnist.

But I still think Cash and his allies are wrong to display the flag. It’s the principal emblem today of a hateful cause — the protection of slavery — from which it cannot be divorced.



A Confederate Battle Flag is seen on Interstate 95 between Quantico and Fredricksburg in Virginia in July 2014. (Yue Wu/The Washington Post)

Germans don’t use Nazi swastika flags to honor their dead from World War II. The same logic applies to the Confederacy, even if the Nazis’ sins were worse than those of Jefferson Davis and company.

Of course, the United States can’t ban the Rebel banner outright, as German law prohibits the display of swastikas. The First Amendment protects freedom of speech.

But the public can and should try to shame the Confederacy fan club into scrapping the emblem of a wicked purpose and leaving it to be displayed only in museums and history books.

There are plenty of other ways to commemorate one's Rebel ancestors. What about plaques, flowers or the Virginia state flag? The Confederacy was big on states' rights.

The flag on Cash's property in southern Stafford County drew objections from the local NAACP and several people whom I interviewed at a nearby convenience store.

"I don't think it's a good idea," Wayne Samuel, 61, said. "It could be encouraging hatred."

Vickie Browning, 51, said: "I think it needs to be replaced by an American flag. . . . [The Civil War] is done. It's over. They need to let it go."

It isn't the only Rebel banner to arouse controversy recently. Washington and Lee University last month [removed](#) Confederate flags from Lee Chapel — where the Rebels' most famous general, Robert E. Lee, is buried — following protests from African American students.

Here's my main complaint about the flaggers, which Cash did little to dispel: Like many in the "Southern heritage" movement, they aren't just committed to honoring individual Rebel soldiers. They insist also on trying to whitewash the Confederacy by saying the Civil War was about something other than slavery.

This was evident in the Virginia Flaggers' [announcement](#) of the May 31 erection of the Stafford County flag.

The group said on its Web site that the Confederates took up arms for the sake of the "preservation of liberty and freedom guaranteed by our forefathers and embodied in the US Constitution of 1788."

It's a glaring contradiction to say the Confederacy fought for "liberty and freedom," given that the driving force behind secession was opposition to the election of Abraham Lincoln as president. He philosophically opposed slavery and wanted to block its expansion.

Note also the flaggers' enthusiasm for the U.S. Constitution of 1788, which formally counted slaves as three-fifths of a person.

Cash endorsed this interpretation of history. He said the Confederates were motivated principally by opposition to taxation, and he stressed that he bore no personal racial animus.

"We're not sitting around like a bunch of yokels thinking slavery was a good thing," Cash, speaking in his first news media interview, said.

Adding that none of his Confederate ancestors owned slaves, he said, "You think they fought for someone else's slaves?"

Well, yes. His forebears may not have intended it, but that was the result.

Consider South Carolina, which started the fighting by bombarding Fort Sumter. Its formal explanation for seceding focused overwhelmingly on complaints arising from what it called "the increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the Institution of Slavery."

Or listen to prominent Civil War historian James McPherson. His Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Battle Cry of Freedom," says, "The upper South, like the lower, went to war to defend the freedom of white men to own slaves and to take them into the territories as they saw fit."

That's how history happened. We should discourage the misguided from using an offensive flag to pretend otherwise.

WaPo's Robert McCartney: Southern cause 'wicked' & 'hateful'

August 7, 2014 By [Michael Cushman](#)

Left-wing US writer expresses hatred of Southern cause

The *Washington Post* writer and radio host [Robert McCartney](#) has a new article out attacking the Confederate flag as an 'offensive emblem of a hateful cause.' McCartney, who in recent articles has called for much stricter anti-gun laws and amnesty for Third World immigrants, likened the most well-known banner of the South to the Nazi flag of World War II without explaining how they are similar. The writer, who identifies himself as 'an incorrigibly pro-Yankee news columnist', calls the Confederate flag 'the emblem of a wicked purpose'. He laments that 'the United States can't ban the Rebel banner outright, as German law prohibits the display of swastikas' and calls on the public to 'discourage the misguided from using an offensive flag.'

This attack piece comes shortly after a [poll in Mississippi](#) found strong support for Southern identity and secession from the United States among young people. School children in Richmond, Virginia



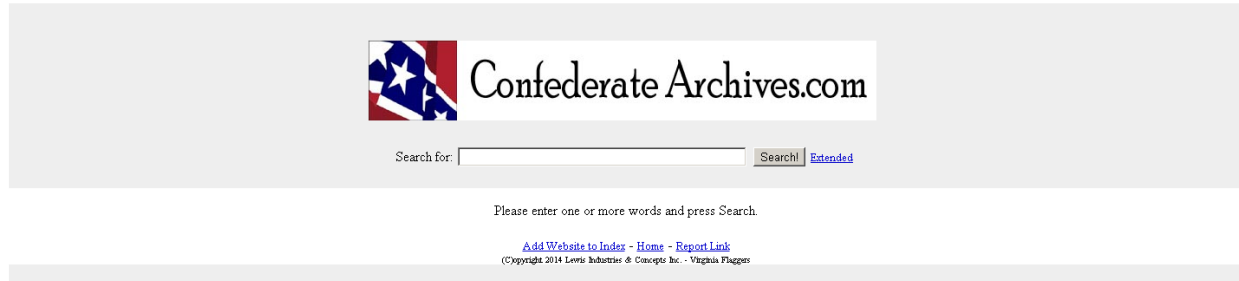
made headlines recently with their attempt to bring back 'Rebel Man,' a Confederate mascot scrapped by politically correct administrators. Polls show that nearly three-quarters of those in the US do not trust the Federal Government and nearly half of Georgia Republicans favour independence from the Union. Billboards promoting secession have appeared recently in Florida and Alabama. The cause which McCartney calls 'wicked' and 'hateful' appears to be far from dead, as the 'incorrigibly pro-Yankee' writer would wish it.

[Click here for more articles on the anti-Southern US media](#)

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2014/08/07/wapos-robert-mccartney-southern-cause-wicked-hateful/>

new search engine

www.confederatearchives.com



“Surrender means... the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy.” – Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA

Every day, we are forced to wade through an internet filled with articles and information about the War Between the States from the perspective of those who would rewrite history to fit their Anti-Southern agenda. Va Flaggies Tripp and Jack Lewis had an idea to try and do something about it and we are very excited to roll out their answer in the brand new search engine www.confederatearchives.com

The site is family friendly, and has fast, free access to facts and information that has been screened and streamlined to make searching for information about the War Between the States faster and more productive.

Why use confederatearchives.com instead of google or other search engines?

- (1) We only index one topic: Southern History and Heritage from 1828 to present. Type "Lee" on google and see how many results come up for LEE JEANS instead of General Lee. Then try ours.
- (2) We have quicker updates to our listed sites.
- (3) We offer another place to locate information should google ever decide to censor the content in their search engine.
- (4) We will allow only accurate information in our search engine. Hate pages, and sites with inaccurate and false information will be removed.
- (5) No Pornography.
- (6) With this new site, WE can start cataloging and documenting OUR Heritage and History for generations to come and

REMAIN in CONTROL of this database when other search engines come and go.

Sound good? We think so, too...and we need YOUR help to make this project successful. What can you do?

(1) USE IT! Use it when you're researching the WBTS, ancestry, or any search related to the CSA. The more it is used, the better the results will be when people search in the future.

(2) Add your favorite websites using the link on the front page of the search engine.

Type of websites we would like to add to confederatearchives.com:

- Confederate Cemeteries
- Confederate Soldiers Lists
- Museums with Confederate Artifacts
- Newspapers collections from 1828 thru 1941
- Current day news articles concerning Confederate History
- Current day news articles on heritage violations.
- Historical Documents between 1828 to present day.
- UDC Websites
- SCV Camp websites
- Heritage defense websites
- Art work and pictures
- Maps
- Genealogy pages with family tree information
- Love letters and letters to family members...AND MUCH, MUCH MORE
- Pro Confederate Blog Sites

(3) If you see a link with inaccurate information or a link that should not be included, report it on the home page by copying and pasting the link from your address bar into the space provided on the website.

HELP WANTED

Confederate Archives Help Wanted List: Like all Flagggers, pay is generous: you get the priceless reward of contributing to heritage defense and creating a legacy to pass along to the next generation. Flagggers have reported bouts of pride, feelings of satisfaction, and periods of pure joy.

Web Master - [OPEN] Position available to anyone who would like to help the project develop user interface for the search engine. Knowledge of HTML, ftp , dynamic site design a must. Knowledge of PHP , Java, Mysql would be a plus, but not required. Must work well with others and independently

Graphic Design - [OPEN] Position for a graphic artist to assist with the graphic content as the website is developed. Must work well with others and independently.

Proof Readers - [OPEN - NEVER FULL] Positions available to anyone who would like to look through the search engine at their convenience for content that is inaccurate or from sources that do not belong in our search engine.

Trumpies - [OPEN - NEVER FULL] Position available to anyone who would like to add websites to our search engine. You can do this by clicking on the add website link on the homepage.

www.confederatearchives.com

Questions? email us and we will do our best to answer them.

Join us on FB here: <http://www.facebook.com/groups/126761740835110/>

"Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations". -Stephen Dill Lee

The Washington Post

[Opinions](#)

The Confederate flag has a place at Washington and Lee

August 8

My family history offers a lesson in why Confederate flags should be honored and respected and returned to Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University.

The Guerrant family is descended from [French Huguenots](#) (Protestants). My family's original name was Guerin. They settled in Virginia (Manakin, outside Richmond) in 1699 and changed their name to the Anglicized version of Guerrant.

The Guerins barely escaped the Catholic-backed persecution, which included torture and death, in France. The Huguenots wanted to live and worship in peace. They wanted to practice their own faith. The Catholic Church backed and supported the persecution, torture and murder of French Protestants. My ancestor Henri Guerin was tortured and died on the "wheel," a torture device used in public executions.

Pope Gregory XIII (1572-1585) celebrated the [Massacre of Saint Bartholomew](#) and the killing of tens of thousands of French Protestants. He ordered a Te Deum to be sung as a special thanksgiving and had a medal struck with the motto "[Ugonottorum strages 1572](#)" — Latin for "slaughter of the Huguenots." It showed an angel bearing a cross and sword next to dead Protestants.

If I see a Catholic Church, a Knights of Columbus symbol or a crucifix, perhaps I should be offended. These symbols represent the persecution by Catholics of my ancestors. Perhaps I must demand the removal of these symbols. I shouldn't have to be offended by the icons of a past, persecuting Catholic Church.

But I don't buy into the idea that I should ask my Catholic neighbors to remove their symbols. Everyone has a perspective of what is beautiful and meaningful to him or her and what is not. Catholics revere their Catholic symbols.

My ancestors died and suffered for their Christian beliefs. Many of my relatives maintain their Protestant theology and heritage, and most of the Guerrants are Calvinist members of the Presbyterian Church.

Confederate flags are historical symbols of my heritage. Men, women and children died for what they believed in by supporting the Confederate States of America, and the Confederate flag represents what they supported. Why can't we agree that we have differences and show respect for what we find meaningful in our lives and then together display statues, crosses and flags that we hold dear?

[University President Kenneth P. Ruscio should put back the Confederate flags in Lee Chapel](#), where my father, Robert Guerrant, and my uncle, Saunders Guerrant, prayed before classes.

The writer lives in Roanoke, Va.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-confederate-flag-has-a-place-at-washington-and-lee/2014/08/08/adob86f8-1d74-11e4-ae54-ocfe1f974f8a_story.html



Protestors unite against Ole Miss plan

Published 12:09am Sunday, August 10, 2014

OXFORD — Courtney Brown sat just a few feet away from the Confederate statue on the south side of the Lafayette County Courthouse, enjoying the festivities going on around her as part of the Summer Fest Celebration Saturday.

Nearby, a group of nearly 50 people, many carrying Confederate flags, marched around the Square in protest of University of Mississippi's Chancellor Dan Jones' recent plan to "foster a more welcoming environment."

Brown is a black woman but she said seeing the protesters, or their Confederate flags, didn't bother her since flags are only objects; a street name is only a title.

Racism, she said, comes from within, and that history and racism are two different things.

"It's not about a logo or the flag," she said. "It's about people and what's inside of them. People will always be offended by different things. Those flags and the Civil War and everything that's happened is a part of Oxford's history, and it shouldn't be changed."

Earlier this week, Jones released a "comprehensive plan" to make the school a "stronger and healthier university."

"Bringing us closer to our goal of being a warm and welcoming place for every person, every day, regardless of race, religious preference, country of origin, ability, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or gender expression," he said in a press release.

Since the riots in 1962 when Ole Miss admitted its first black student, James Meredith, the university has taken several steps to change its image, including erecting a statue of Meredith. The school has since banned Confederate flags from sporting events, removed the song, "Pride of Dixie" from the school marching band's song list and changed the school's mascot from Colonel Reb to a black bear.

Most of the protesters Saturday were from the group Mid-South Flaggers out of Memphis who work to preserve Southern history. Some were from other various organizations including the Sons of the Confederacy Mechanized Calvary.

One man, only giving "Gunner" as his name, said his members were there to support the Flaggers.

"Jones said his plan was in the name of diversity and inclusion, but diversity covers everybody," he said. "You can't erase history. You can't sweep it under the table. It is what it is. You may not agree with it, but you can't erase it."

Paul McClaren of Meridian said he joined Saturday's protest to preserve his Christian Southern heritage.

"And to honor the University Greys," he said.

The group of protesters walked along University Avenue, from the Kroger's parking lot, down to the Square and back to Kroger. Since they did not have a permit to assemble, they were reminded by Oxford police officers that they could not linger in the parking lot and had to keep moving. Police officials said there were no incidents during the walk.

Some passersby honked and waved smaller Confederate flags out of their car windows in support of the walkers, while others shouted out a few colorful adjectives to the group, obviously not in support of their cause.

The school's new plan involves six steps, which includes creating a new position, Vice Chancellor of Diversity and Inclusion; changing the name of Confederate Drive, which enters Fraternity Row, to Chapel Lane; and limiting the use of the term "Ole Miss" for athletics, rather than in reference to the academic side of the university. It was also cited by many of the protesters Saturday as the main cause of their outcry at Jones' plan.

Jones said many university faculty are uncomfortable with the term, Ole Miss, and would rather see it not used within the academic context.

Among the protesters Saturday, was H. K. Edgerton, an African-American activist for Southern heritage and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He came to Oxford from his hometown of Ashville, North Carolina to attend Saturday's protest. He believes that the South has been given a bad reputation.

"These people who want to tear down our flag and destroy our heritage always use the black folks as an excuse to do it. Using this flag and our Confederate heritage to go against the Christian white folks of the South is a terrible thing to do."

Edgerton said the entire world was involved in slavery and it is wrong that the South bears all of the guilt. "Thank God my great-great grandmother ended up in the South or I'd still be in Africa facing cannibalism, ebola and great poverty. The African government didn't love us then, and they don't love us now."

As the protesters made their way around the Square, waving flags and singing, "Pride of Dixie," Oxford Mayor Pat Patterson admitted he wasn't at all pleased at their arrival, particularly during the family-friendly Summer Fest event by the Oxford Downtown Council, that featured activities for children, free snow cones and cotton candy and sidewalks sales.

"What a way to suck the air right out of it," Patterson said. "We have all these kids up here with their families."

<http://www.natchezdemocrat.com/2014/08/10/protestors-unite-against-ole-miss-plan/>

Read what Gunner George Neese of Chew's Battery, Stuart's Horse Artillery, ANV, had to say about the yankee invaders in his personal journal

August 11, 1862 journal entry of George Neese --



August 11 — Remained inactive all day. The Yanks came over under a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted; and their burial parties were at work on the field under the friendly flutterings of a white flag, packing away their comrades for dress parade when Gabriel sounds the great Reveille.

Ah, my silent friends! You came down here to invade our homes and teach us how to wear the chains of subordination and reverence a violated constitution. In the name of Dixie we bid you welcome to your dreamless couch under the sod that drank your blood, and may God have mercy on your poor souls and forgive you for all the despicable depredations that you have committed since you crossed the Potomac.

Our troops are gradually falling back toward the Rapidan.

Read his book online [HERE](#)

Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery by George M. Neese

Restoring some foundations

06/24/2014

by Al Benson Jr.



In order to protect our future (if such is still possible) and to pass on to our grandchildren truth and accurate history, we must have an understanding of our past much beyond that which the “good old boys” of revisionist/humanist “history” will ever be willing to give us. Let us briefly examine a few truths that will never flow from the pens of James McPherson and his Cultural Marxist clique.

The War for Southern Independence was mainly theological in nature. It was partly cultural, but that was based on theology as all culture is based on theology. It was partly economic and partly political, but the theological issues were the main issues, even though “historians” today will never address that

just as they are extremely reluctant to address the amount of Marxist penetration in the early Republican Party and in Lincoln’s armies. It’s almost as if they take the position that “what you don’t know can’t hurt us.”

However, a true understanding of history must subordinate other causes to the theological cause. In *Webster’s 1828 Dictionary* a confederacy is defined as a league or covenant. Even in *Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* it is defined as a “league or compact” which is pretty close. Now “covenant” is a religious term, a biblical term. At its root, our “Civil” War was fought over the definition of that term “covenant.” The South saw that term in a biblical context and sought to revive (confoedus revivo) the old national covenant which the states made when they created a very limited federal government.

The North held an opposing view. Many of them, like “Honest Abe” thought the “Union” was something perpetual, that it had even existed before the states. They, therefore, took the view of Thomas Hobbs that, basically, the king (government) had the absolute right to do whatever it wished, something like what we have in Washington today. Contrary to what he might admit to publicly, that was the position adhered to by the railsplitter/lobbyist from Illinois.

Webster’s Dictionary also defined the United States by stating that the United States ARE a confederacy. Webster used the plural term, which was and is correct. That was the term predominantly in use until the railsplitter/lobbyist began saying “The United States is a great nation.” Abe’s emphasis was always, ever, on centralism (expressed in bad grammar) and not on truth. That’s why the Marxists loved him. He was a kindred collectivist spirit.

The North, due to its shifting theologies, Unitarianism, Transcendentalism, deism, spiritualism, socialism, and eventually Arminianism, saw the concept of “covenant” in an unbiblical context. As the War geared up, in terms of becoming long and protracted, the North thought more in terms of a bloody apocalypse that was necessary to cleanse the land of the “evil” of slavery.

Unitarianism and deism were the driving forces in the North promoting this view. Julia Ward Howe, in her Unitarian-inspired “Battle Hymn of the Republic” which is in many Christian hymnals and doesn’t belong there, saw the Yankee/Marxist armies slicing up the evil serpent

of the South with their “terrible swift sword!” You can talk about your economics and all the rest all you want, but that kind of Northern mindset reflected a distinctly anti-Christian Northern theology.

There were, to be sure, sincere evangelical Christians in the North. But, in the main, they no longer thought covenantally as did most Reformed Scots-Irish Christians in the South. The influence of radical Arminians like Charles Finney had infected many of them in terms of thinking only individually rather than in terms of the continuity of the Faith over a period of generations. Everything revolved around their individual salvation and nothing before they came along seemed relevant to their lives. Now I’m not saying that folks shouldn’t be saved. What I’m saying is that this needs to be in the context of a church. The Arminian concepts of extreme free will and “free moral agency” had permeated Northern Christianity, leading many to believe that they actually had a hand in their own salvation. They lost their historical frame of reference and could only think in terms of “here and now.”

Most Southerners did not just go mindlessly to defend their country and region. They were no more jingoistic than anyone else. The Southern clergy supported the Confederate war effort only so long as they felt their country was about doing the Lord’s will. There was notable Christian revival in the Southern armies—indeed the Confederate army may well have been the last Christian army on the face of the earth. It has been compared, in that regard, to Oliver Cromwell’s army by some historians.

It has been reported by some that, in the Union armies, chaplains gave out both evangelical and Unitarian-oriented material to troops. Many in the Union identified their invasion of the South as bringing in the Kingdom of God. This myth has carried forward even to our day. If you happen to have viewed the Ted Turner video *Gettysburg* and watched carefully, you were probably able to pick out strains of this in the dialogue of the Northern soldiers. It’s subtle, but it’s there.

The driving force in the destruction of any Christian culture has always been envy. What depraved and fallen human nature can not imitate it sets out to destroy. Look at the wanton destruction that the Northern armies perpetrated on the South, much of it needless. Churches were burned and desecrated and libraries and schools were destroyed. Most of it was needless. You have to admit that the Marxists in many of the Union armies destroyed Southern property because they hated the idea of private property, which is also a biblical concept.

Lincoln had a radical view of the nature of true union, as previously mentioned, and as Donnie Kennedy and I noted in our book *Lincoln’s Marxists*. His was not a biblically-based view, but rather one that was totally man-centered. In his efforts to promote his peculiar view of the Union, the railsplitter/lobbyist from Illinois took pains to superimpose his view back onto previous history. Therefore, history had to be redefined so as to conform to the man-centered Northern viewpoint. This is still being done in our day, with secular saints such as James McPherson and Ken Burns frantically running to and fro striving to instill in future generations the liberal myth that the “Civil War” was totally fought over slavery and nothing else. They are so persistent in their efforts it almost seems that they, somehow, realize their time is short. However, God will always vindicate His truth. “Deo Vindice.”

Scotland the Brave

THE MAGAZINE

Scots debate independence

SEP 1, 2014, VOL. 19, NO. 47 • BY [SARA LODGE](#)

If at first you don't secede, try, try again. This might be the motto of Alex Salmond's Scottish National party, which since 1934 has been advocating the proposition that Scotland should be an independent country, governed not from London but from Edinburgh and able to make its own policy decisions about defense, immigration, taxation, and spending. On September 18, Scots will finally face a referendum about their future. Do they wish to continue to be part of the United Kingdom or to go it alone under their own flag—the blue and white saltire—into a new Caledonian era? The timing of the vote is itself highly political. This year is the 700th anniversary of Bannockburn (1314), a battle at which the Scots famously won a victory over the English. It serves as a reminder of history, and that throughout the period when Scotland and England have had a united government—1707 to the present—there have been those who felt nostalgic for Scotland's previous 800 years of sovereignty and viewed the union as a shotgun marriage, an uneasy and unequal yoking of nations whose interests and whose cultural and political values are not identical. Now Alex Salmond wants a divorce.



ALISTAIR DARLING, CENTER, WITH FELLOW 'BETTER TOGETHER' BACKERS AP

It is not clear whether he will get one. All surveys to date have suggested that the majority of Scottish residents intend to vote against independence; but the numbers are sufficiently close to create uncertainty. In a recent opinion poll, 51 percent of those questioned said they would vote No, 38 percent said they would vote Yes, and 11 percent remained undecided. The fence on which this last group sits is heavily patrolled, and as the referendum approaches, the rhetoric on both sides is becoming louder and more defiant. I will be voting myself in September, and since I have not yet made up my own mind, now seems a good moment to weigh the arguments on both sides.

The major political parties in Westminster have backed a “Better Together” campaign, calling for Scotland to retain membership in a United Kingdom that is greater than the sum of its parts. Their chief arguments are economic and pragmatic. They invoke the realpolitik of Britain's position and influence as a global power. They cite statistics showing that Scots gain under the present U.K. formula for allocation of public expenditure, with spending of \$20,440 per person, distinctly above the U.K. average of \$18,288. Scotland's relatively remote Highland regions, which require public services but have a low population paying taxes, might justify such higher expenditures, but pro-unionists warn that an independent Scotland, severed from the financial power of London, would have to dig deep into its sporran to obtain the revenue to cover such largesse.

Scotland's population is an aging one—more so than that of southern regions that are more attractive to new immigrants—and proportionally more Scots are in public sector jobs than their English counterparts. How, ask the anti-independence forces, would a country disproportionately dependent for its income on North Sea oil manage as those oilfields decline and eventually cease production over the next 30 to 40 years? They point also to the high costs of setting up separate, new administrative structures and warn that England would refuse to maintain a currency union with its neighbor. Do Scots really want to lose the pound sterling, the Bank of England as lender of last resort, and the U.K. Treasury to draw on should their big banks fail, as happened to the Royal Bank of Scotland and the Halifax Bank of Scotland in the 2008 financial crash? Ireland, once cited as an example of Celtic Tiger economic growth, suffered so harshly in the wake of the banking crisis—when the European Commission pressed it to guarantee liability for all the bonds it had issued, an obligation it could not afford—that the country had to be bailed out by the International Monetary Fund.

Moreover, unionists grimly prognosticate, Scotland would lose its membership in the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations. According to José Manuel Barroso, the Spanish president of the European Commission (who doubtless has an eye on Catalonia, as it flirts with secession from Spain), Scotland would have to apply for EU membership from scratch: a position that, given Scotland's share of national debt after the global financial crisis (a probable budget deficit of around 5 percent), would mean stringent terms and a variety of undesirable deals on trade, agriculture, and member contribution. Such problems could lead investors swiftly to withdraw funds or at least relocate their head offices over the border and could mean monetary mayhem if Scots shut the door on England. Scotland, after the initially satisfying slam, might well find itself out in the cold, knocking pathetically, wanting back in. The risks and endless wrangles that would be necessary—over how much of the U.K.'s national debt Scotland should assume; how much of the oil revenues are

Scotland's; how the border should be controlled; and which currency Scotland would adopt—all of these, from the “Better Together” perspective, are avoidable disasters for a United Kingdom with a strong, respected global “brand” and an economy now pulling out of recession.

The “Yes” campaigners who back Scottish independence fiercely dispute these projections. They observe that Scotland is a relatively wealthy country: In terms of GDP per person for its small population of 5.3 million, it is the 14th-wealthiest country in the world. It would thus be embarking on independence in more promising circumstances than many nations: When Norway became independent in 1905 it was one of the poorest countries in Europe; Ireland, when it gained independence in 1922, was dogged by poverty and civil unrest. Scotland boasts oil and gas resources that Ireland lacks; it lands more fish than Sweden and Finland combined; has more wind-power resources than Denmark and more wave-power potential than Portugal. Other important industries include drinks, manufacturing, financial services, and tourism. If oil and gas revenues are included, Scotland generates \$43,946 per person in GDP, as against the U.K. average of \$37,148. Secessionists thus argue that, rather than being a benign benefactor in public spending, it is the U.K. that has profited from Scotland, often without reinvesting in Scottish infrastructure. Salmond promises that an independent Scotland will invest in expanding its own economy, as Westminster has failed to do, and prosperity will result. He forecasts, in a recent white paper, that Scots will be \$1,500 better off per person, per annum, after independence. Alistair Darling, of the “Better Together” campaign, has counterargued that they will be \$2,345 a year better off if they vote to stay in Britain.

“Yes” campaigners also argue that the current system of voting for a Westminster government doesn't reflect Scottish voters' wishes, noting that in 31 out of the last 55 years, the majority of voters in Scotland did not opt for the party that came to power. It is certainly true that Scotland's political landscape is very different from England's, reflecting its different history and priorities. Scotland already has its own legal system, its own education system, and its own banknotes. Since 1999, Scotland has additionally, as it did before 1707, had its own parliament, albeit with limited powers: Matters such as defense, immigration, and core fiscal policy are reserved to Westminster.

An independent Scotland, needing an influx of youthful labor to its economy, might well wish to attract immigration more than its southern neighbor; it might adopt a lower corporate tax rate to attract new business; it would almost certainly adopt a different social agenda in state spending. Secessionists look to the successful Scandinavian states as models of what they would like Scotland to become. Scots currently punch above their weight, except in the matter of weight: They are among the least fit, most lettuce-averse and gym-defying individuals in Europe, and rates of heart disease and premature mortality remain high, especially in overcrowded urban areas. Many Scots became trapped in poor tenancy arrangements dating from feudal rules of aristocratic landholding that persisted until very recently. Greater ability to build in and inhabit the stunning scenery that surrounds them—a habit of summer cabins, of boating and fishing—might, some argue, make Scots more like their lither Scandinavian counterparts.

For secessionist Scots, of course, there is also an emotional pull to the ideal of independent nationhood. Robert Burns, the national poet, lamented that Scotland had been “bought and sold for English gold.” The film *Braveheart* (1995), while starring an American-born Australian (Mel Gibson) in a highly fanciful portrayal of William Wallace, the 13th-century warrior who led the Scots in battle against the English, inspired a new generation of Scots to identify with its tartan-clad heroics. Scotland does not have a Declaration of Independence but it does have the Declaration of Arbroath (1320), which affirms,

“[F]or, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honors that we are fighting, but for freedom—for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself.” Youths of 16, who are permitted to vote in the referendum, may be attracted by that ancient oath: They certainly don't get to vote at their age in England. Nationhood is, after all, about values as much as physical geography—about where your heart belongs. And if Scots truly feel that their political and cultural liberty and pursuit of happiness are jeopardized except within a separate state, then no economic argument can, or should, deter them.

There are, however, ironies on both sides of the independence debate. Scots may find that if they do win independence they are less able financially to prosecute their political and social ideals than before. Regional rules currently allow Scotland to exclude English students—though not students from other EU member states in the Erasmus network—from the government subsidy that grants Scottish students free university tuition. If England becomes a separate EU member, EU legislation will likely compel Scotland to offer the subsidy to English students too. This would be hugely expensive. The “No” campaign also has some internal contradictions. Recent local and EU election results showed a marked swing towards the U.K. Independence party (UKIP), whose (many would say xenophobic) policy platform is based on Britain's withdrawal from the European Union. Britain seems to be poised to argue for “Better Together” in the U.K. at precisely the same moment when it is arguing “Better Apart” from Europe.

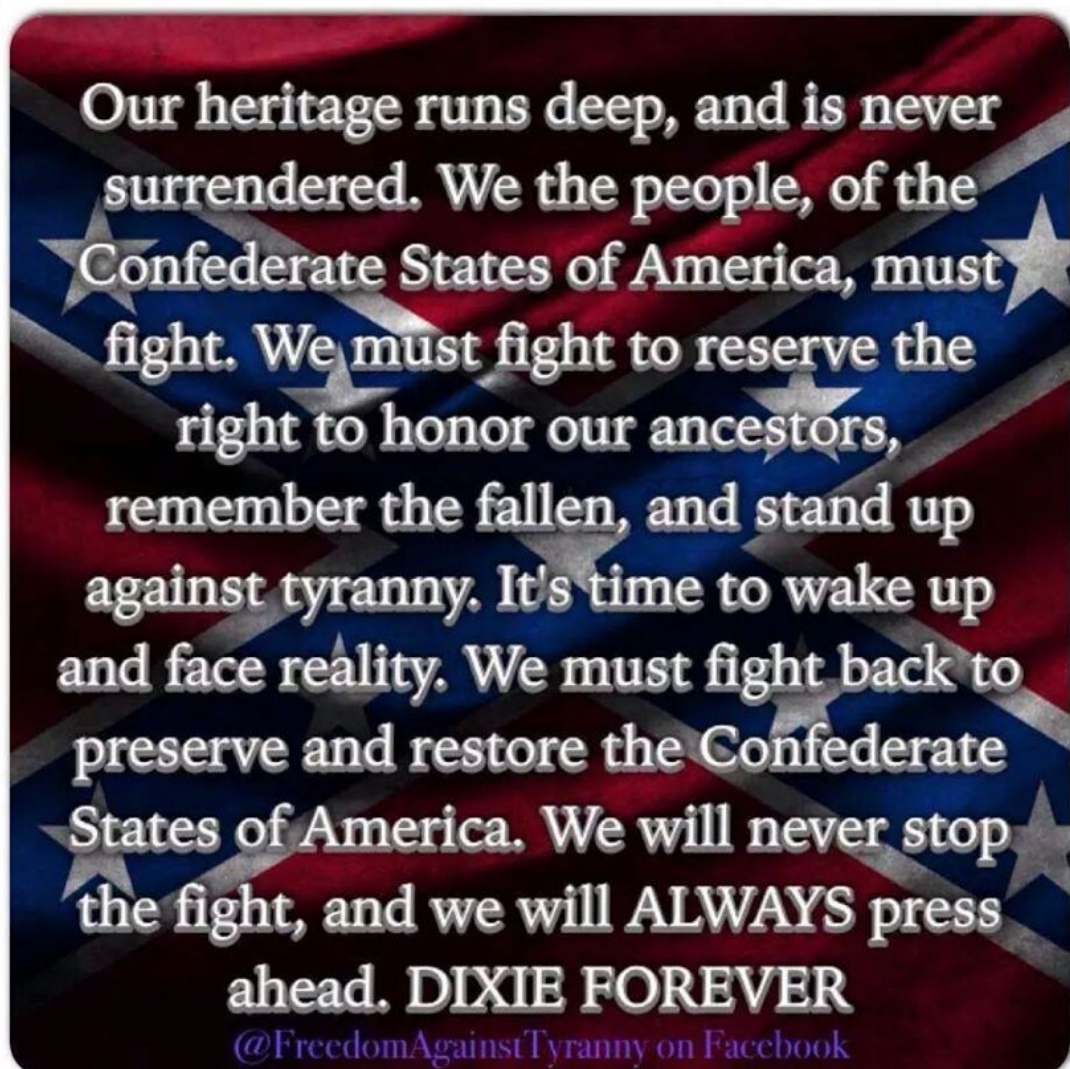
The Scottish example reflects a wider phenomenon, and regions like Catalonia will be watching the result with interest. The more globalized the world economy becomes, the more local its politics. Existing democratic structures are perceived to be failing; people feel disempowered. They fear that whatever move one makes with the political chess pieces, the board is so dominated by the tilt and spin of global markets, larger power structures, and forces beyond democratic control that no real change is possible. Getting out—of the United Kingdom or the European Union—might not actually achieve the goal of greater control from those external forces, but it feels like the only way to assert the right to reimagine society.

For many months, the “No” campaign was low key, hoping that “common sense would prevail” and that such dramatic change, especially in the wake of an economic recession, would fail to appeal to Scots, who have a reputation for being canny: prudent, cautious, and penny-pinching. That instinct may yet be proved right. But the fear-mongering tactics and doom-laden prognoses of English pro-union campaigners have been unpopular in Scotland and may have created more resistance than support. As one comedienne pointed out, if your wife, disaffected with a long marriage, is giving handsome Denmark the eye, the best way of persuading her to stay is probably not to say: “If you leave you’ll be poor. And you can’t access the clubs where we had joint membership. So don’t be stupid: Give me back the key and let me drive.”

I am still mulling over my own vote. Scots will think carefully before seeking a divorce from Britain, but the balance of power between Westminster and Holyrood has already shifted. The BBC is moving north: It now has operational bases in Salford and Glasgow. And a changing climate means that this year winemakers will harvest their first grapes in Fife. It may be only a matter of time before we are pouring champagne from a tartan bottle. But whether the label will say “Made in Britain” or “*Makkit i’ Caledonia*,” only the residents of Scotland can decide.

Sara Lodge, a senior lecturer in English at the University of St Andrews, is the author of Thomas Hood and Nineteenth-Century Poetry: Work, Play, and Politics.

http://www.weeklystandard.com/articles/scotland-brave_803520.html?nopager=1



Signers of the SC Ordinance of Secession Monument



One hundred and fifty years ago, the people of South Carolina called for a special convention to debate the issue of seceding from the United States of America. Delegates were elected from every district and assembled in Columbia on December 17, 1860. Due to a smallpox scare in Columbia, the convention adjourned to reassemble in Charleston.

The men of the South Carolina Secession Convention were the most respected, learned, and distinguished in the state. Among this group were five graduates of Yale University, nine from Princeton, five from Harvard, and many others from South Carolina schools such as South Carolina College and The Citadel. They were planters, lawyers, judges, doctors, ministers, college presidents, educators, merchants, railroad presidents, politicians and founders of colleges. They were willing to risk their fortunes, homes, families and lives for the independence of the people of South Carolina.

Upon meeting in Charleston on December 18-20, and after much debate, these delegates voted unanimously to secede from the Union. The South Carolina Ordinance of Secession was signed on the evening of December 20, 1860. Following this convention was a rush of other Southern states that also saw their rights in danger. Holding their own state conventions, they joined South Carolina in leaving the Union. The war which followed was the most costly war in U.S. history.

Many of the signers answered the call to arms. Some perished in the horrors of battle, while others returned home to rebuild South Carolina and lead the state through the years of reconstruction and beyond. By their actions then, we benefit today from their leadership in education, religion, law, agriculture and medicine.

As the years passed, many of these men were forgotten or lost to time. Many of their gravestones were lost or destroyed. Regrettably, only one small plaque and a historical marker remains in the city of Charleston to mark the location of the South Carolina Secession Convention.

For this reason, the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be erecting a monument in the greater Charleston area which will ensure their deeds and efforts will be remembered by future generations of South Carolinians as well as our visitors from around the world.

This monument will be 11 feet 6 inches in height, 5 feet square, and weigh approximately 20 tons. It will be laser cut with the full text of the Ordinance and will include carvings and inscriptions telling the history of the South Carolina Secession Convention. The monument will stand in the center of a lighted and landscaped 40 foot by 40 foot plaza, with granite memorial pavers forming a huge Southern Cross of Honor.

The SC Division SCV Signers of the Ordinance Committee respectfully requests the support of all SCV camps and compatriots for this project. And from ALL peoples of like mind.

You can join us in this effort and receive a limited edition (only 500 minted) .999% silver with gold overlay, numbered collectors coin which will surely increase in value, for \$100.00.

Solid granite memorial paver 4" x 8" to honor you, your family, your Confederate ancestor or an SCV camp. The contribution cost for the paver is \$100.00.

Additional memorials, such as larger 8" x 8" pavers with a coin are available for \$1,000.00.

Three foot benches are available for \$5,000.00 each.

For further information please contact Robert Roper at 864-923-2952, rhrii7@prtcnet.com, or Albert Jackson at 803-478-3986, santeedigest@aol.com.

[Click here for the Order Form](#)



Numbered Collector Coins 1-500 will be issued (may request specific number). Numbers 1-125 no longer available. \$100

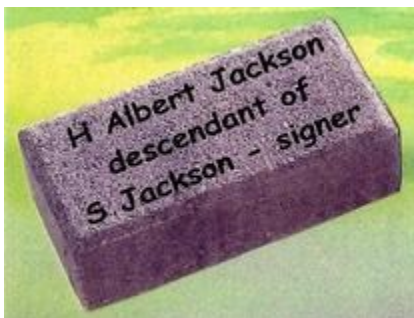
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Three foot benches are available for \$5,000.00 each. There will be eleven benches in all (six have already been sold).



4" x 8" Personalized Paver



3' Granite Bench engraved with your appropriate dedication

Congratulations in choosing to have yours or your ancestor's name included with some of the most honorable and devoted patriots of South Carolina. This monument, dedicated to the South Carolina Secession Signers, and its grounds will be a lasting tribute to some of the greatest men of our state. It will be a historical monument that will tell their true story for future generations and stand as a long deserved testament to their bravery and selfless sacrifices.

- 4" x 8" Paver only \$100
 Signers Coin only \$100
 4" x 8" Paver & Coin Combo \$200
 8" x 8" Paver & Coin Combo \$1000 (paver placed at base of monument, only 48 available)

Your contact information:

Name _____ Phone _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The numbered collector coins 1-500 will be issued on a "first come, first serve" basis. If you desire a specific number, please list your request in order by preference as shown.

(Numbers 1-125 no longer available.)

First choice #_____, Second choice #_____, Third choice #_____. Should these numbers not be available, you will automatically be issued the next available number in the sequence.

Your memorial paver, with its inscription, will be permanently recorded in the archives of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and be randomly placed in the Cross of Honor on the plaza surrounding the base of the monument.

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Clearly print the name and information you wish on your memorial paver using the boxes above with one character per box. Each space and punctuation counts as a character. Three lines only per 4" x 8" paver. (5 lines on 8" x 8" pavers) Your exact wording will be used, spelling will not be corrected.

NOTE: The Signers Monument Committee reserves the right of approval on all engravings.

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Corner Palmetto Tree - \$2,500.00, with a marker to reflect your support (only 4 available)

3' Granite Bench - \$5,000.00, engraved with your appropriate dedication

Contact H. Albert Jackson at SanteeDigest@aol.com or 803-478-3986

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Cover-Up Library and Museum

By [Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

August 9, 2014

The tall tales told by the Lincoln cult get funnier and funnier as more and more Americans learn the truth about their own history (as opposed to the version fed to them by the Lincoln cult). This time the source of their knee-slapping whoppers is a hilarious attempt to cover up the fact that their hero apparently read and studied a white supremacist screed.

A recent article that appeared in the *Huffington Post*, FOX news online, the *Daily Mail*, and elsewhere described how Lincoln's handwriting had been verified by handwriting experts in an 1854 book entitled *Types of Mankind*. According to these news articles, the book argued that the different races developed at different times, and were therefore not susceptible to co-existing or amalgamation. "The book was used by nineteenth-century white supremacists!," screamed the articles.

What on earth was Abraham Lincoln, "Father Abraham," the eternal friend and savior of the black race, doing with such a book?! The Lincoln cult quickly swung into action creating an alibi. The news articles all reported that "Illinois state historians" all "took great pains to offer reassurance that the former president who ended slavery didn't subscribe to the theories at hand" in the book. No facts were offered, only painful "reassurances" by these state-funded "historians." I don't know about you, but I'm not feeling especially reassured.

Even one or two of the Lincoln cult's Big Guns were un-cobwebbed to participate in broadcasting the alibi. James Cornelius, the curator of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois, "reassured" the media that Lincoln "could foresee the whole country coming apart over the issue that different people could be barred from different things" because of their race. He therefore would never have believed the things in that book, said the curator.

James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians are full of it and they know it. These are people who have spent their entire careers reading and cataloguing Abe Lincoln's political speeches. They surely must know that Lincoln's views and, more importantly, his *actions* as a state legislator, a one-term congressman, a political candidate, and as president, are totally consistent with this and any other white supremacist book of that era. Consider the following public statements of Lincoln himself from his own *Collected Works (CW)*:

"Free them [slaves] and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of them" (CW, Vol. II, p. 256). This statement alone refutes all that the James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians "reassured" the media.

"What I would most desire," Abraham Lincoln also declared, "would be the separation of the white and black races" (CW, Vol. II, p. 521). And, "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races . . . I am in favor of the race to which I belong, having the superior position" (CW, Vol. III, p. 16).

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold [political] office, nor to intermarry with white people," said the political idol of the Marc Levins, Harry Jaffas, Rich

Lowrys, Rush Limbaughs, and all other Lincoln-worshipping neocons (not to mention the Leftist/Marxist Lincoln worshippers like Eric Foner and 99% of the academic history profession).

“Senator Douglas remarked . . . that . . . this government was made for white people and not for negroes. Why, in point of mere fact, I think so too,” said Abe (CW, Vol. II, p. 281).

As Philip Magness and Sabastian Page showed in their excellent book, *Colonization After Emancipation*, Lincoln worked diligently all his life, up to his dying days, on the project of deporting all the black people out of America. As a young man he was a “manager” of the Illinois Colonization Society, which used tax dollars to deport the small number of free blacks who resided in Illinois. As president, he allocated millions of dollars to a project that would “colonize” American blacks in Liberia. In 1862 he held a meeting with several dozen free black men in the White House at which he explained to them that, because of the inherent differences between the white and black races, they could never live together, and so he urged them to lead by example and colonize themselves in Liberia. In what sounds like it could have been taken directly from the pages of *Types of Mankind*, Lincoln informed the black men that “You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races This physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both,” and “affords a reason at least why we should be separated It is better for us both, therefore, to be separate” (Abraham Lincoln, “Address on Colonization to a Committee of Colored Men,” August 14, 1862, in *Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings*, Vol. 2, 1859-1866 (New York: Library of America, 1989), p. 354.

Lincoln supported the Illinois Constitution that prohibited the emigration of black people into the state, and also supported the Illinois Black Codes that stripped the small number of free blacks in the state of any semblance of citizenship. Once again, his actions were consistent with his words on the subject of race.

It is impossible to believe that James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians are unaware of all these plain historical facts. Not to mention Lincoln’s statements like these: “I have said that the separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation [of the races]. Such separation . . . must be effected by colonization” (CW, Vol. II, p. 409). Or, “It is morally right, and favorable to our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime” (CW Vol. II, p. 409).

What all of this proves is that, contrary to the Lincoln cult’s “reassurances,” Lincoln’s views and actions on the subject of race were perfectly consistent with the 1854 white supremacist book, *Types of Mankind*. It was not just a book that he read to prepare for court on behalf of one of his legal clients, as the Lincoln cult ludicrously and without any evidence or argument, asserts.

Like all presidential museums, the Lincoln museum in Springfield, Illinois should be thought of as the Abraham Lincoln Presidential *Cover-Up* Library and Museum. It may well provide accurate information about Abe’s childhood, his family history, his eating habits, shoe size, hats that he wore, etc., etc., but when it comes to the big, important issues, it is devoted to spreading untruths about American history while sweeping much of real history under the rug.

[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/2014/08/thomas-dilorenzo/lincolns-racial-views/>

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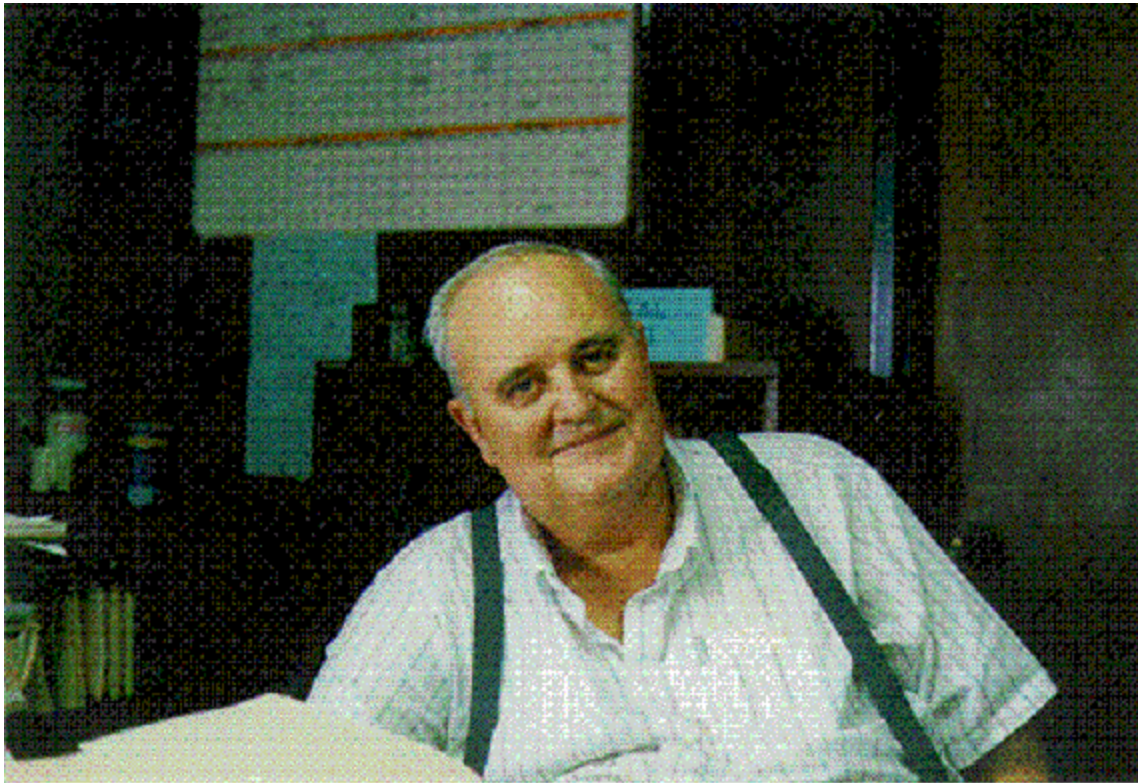


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Southern Conservatism

By M.E. Bradford on Jul 21, 2014



This article originally appeared in *[American Conservatism: An Encyclopedia](#)* (ISI Books). It is reprinted by permission of the publisher.

Southern conservatism, as opposed to the generic American variety, is a doctrine rooted in memory, experience, and prescription rather than in goals or abstract principles. It is part of a nonnegotiable Southern identity with what it is prior to what it means. Not the consequence of dialectics or reasoning, it emerges from a historical continuum engendered by a recognizable people who have, over a long period of time, a specific set of experiences. This conservatism antedates the American Revolution, and, after much attenuation, can be found in the region to this day, legalistic, rhetorical, retrospective, defined by its past and unthinkable in any other setting than the one which shaped its unfolding. The political theory of Southern conservatism, from the seventeenth century, has been localist and

legalistic: willing to acknowledge that government is natural among men—self-government, though not if organized by extrinsic or a priori ideas—and providing for the preservation of a culture and way of life grown out of its beginnings, not (in the language of *I'll Take My Stand*, 1930) “poured in from the top.” Always Southern conservatism has acknowledged a precious Anglo-American continuity, a heritage preserved, first of all, through veneration of the British constitution and of institutions derived from our colonial English past and our struggle to resist presumption and high-handedness from the mother country without surrendering our patrimony as overseas Englishmen.

This conservatism is both historic and principled in not insisting on rights anterior to or separable from the context in which they originally emerged—what the Declaration of Independence says, if we read all of it and not just one sentence. No “city on a hill” to which we, as mortal men, will someday arrive is presumed by it—no New England millennium. We can read much of the story of the beginnings of Southern conservatism in Richard Beale Davis’s *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585–1763* (1978), or in the cautious voices of the Revolution in the South: the Carolinians, such as Edward and John Rutledge, Rawlins Lowndes, William Henry Drayton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, James Iredell, and Samuel Johnston, often more characteristic Southern thinkers than the Virginia radicals; also, from Virginia itself, such revolutionaries by inheritance as Carter Braxton, Edmund Randolph, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, William Grayson, and Edmund Pendleton; and from Maryland such Old Whigs as Luther Martin and Samuel Chase. This is to mention only a few of the Southerners who, through and beyond the Revolution, expressed a great respect for the British constitution; and to ignore other nontheoretical framers and the less familiar followers of Jefferson, Madison, Richard Henry Lee, and George Wythe, who were indeed the sometime champions of “natural rights.” But the great point to be derived from this evidence is that colonial Southern political piety is a predicate for the rigorous constitutionalism of Southerners as citizens of the new Union that took shape between 1787 and 1790.

In that portion of the region’s political history that includes its early experience as part of the Republic and the years of sectional conflict leading up to secession and the War between the States, powerful conservatives worked and spoke for the South and refined its doctrine. Indeed, such Southern thought that was not conservative during this period is generally regarded as eccentric or exceptional. Therefore, a catalogue of these conservatives is unnecessary. But no summary of this period of regional establishment would be complete without mention of the imaginative literature generated in this time and place. John Pendleton Kennedy’s *Swallow Barn* (1832) and the revolutionary war romances of William Gilmore Simms, since these fictions are as representative of their time as are Jefferson’s *Notes*

on the State of Virginia (1784) and John Drayton's *Memoirs of the American Revolution as Relating to the State of South Carolina* (1821) of the previous era, deserve mention. Both have obvious claims on the attention of those interested in the essence of Southern politics—as do the satiric stories of the frontier humorists George Washington Harris, Johnson Jones Hooper, William Tappan Thompson, Joseph Glover Baldwin, and Augustus Baldwin Longstreet.

Direct political teaching not to be ignored is to be found in *Arator* (1813) and other controversial writings by John Taylor of Caroline, in John C. Calhoun's *Disquisition on Government* (1851), in his *Fort Hill Address* (1831), *Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States* (1851) and many occasional writings, in the speeches and letters of the Tertium Quids (John Randolph of Roanoke, Thomas Sumter, Nathaniel Macon), in the two inaugural addresses of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America, and in the farewell speeches of the Southern senators who left Washington during the Great Secession Winter of 1860–61. Moreover, it is impossible to consider this subject and still ignore the political theory of Southern savants like Thomas Roderick Dew, Henry Hughes, T. R. Cobb, George Fitzhugh, E. N. Elliot, George Tucker, and George Frederick Holmes; or the social teaching of their impressive contemporaries among Southern theologians—James Henry Thornwell, Benjamin Palmer, Robert Dabney, and Thornton Stringfellow. The study of Southern conservatism after its manifestation in the state ratification conventions that approved the Constitution and before the state conventions that adopted ordinances of secession could be a work of several volumes. Southern conservatism in this era is constitutional, antitheoretical, antirationalistic, localist, and religious. Furthermore, even before the debate concerning slavery, it knows itself as Southern—as is even more the case once it has attempted to realize itself politically in creating a nation of its own. The failure of this effort in 1865 completed the basic list of ingredients informing the characteristic Southern worldview in its maturity by adding to that list what is sometimes called the tragic sense of life, what a people learn by losing a terrible war.

There are several inclusive examinations of the Lost Cause written by Southern historians after the fact of defeat, by soldiers, clergymen, journalists, and legal theorists. The great summary of all this literature is Richard Weaver's *The Southern Tradition at Bay: A History of Postbellum Thought* (1968) and later *The Southern Essays of Richard Weaver* (1987). We can recognize a development of the inherited political doctrine in the legal teaching of Albert Taylor Bledsoe, in the polemical analysis of Edward Pollard and Alexander Stephens, and in the personal narratives of Raphael Semmes, Robert Lewis Dabney, and Richard Taylor, which is to make no appropriate mention of the wartime and post-

bellum memoirs of Southern women or of the voluminous fiction of the “era of good feeling” described by Paul H. Buck in *The Road to Reunion, 1865–1890* (1937). These were of course the best days of the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Sons of Confederate Veterans. Official piety was ubiquitous and flourished under every imaginable circumstance. But after the South’s successful resistance to Reconstruction, there was a persistently elegiac quality in subsequent expressions of loyalty to the inherited political tradition and the culture it had sustained.

The continuity of Southern conservatism after 1918 is a matter of intellectual refinement along with a simultaneous practical attenuation. The South remained the backbone of American conservatism, but with less effect and less distinction. Traditional Southern conservatives came to a better historical understanding of their own position and developed a more adequate critique of other, often hostile forces operating in the dialectic of American history. American political leaders continued to presuppose the region’s conservatism, and yet were nervous about it, even though racial questions were no longer taken to be peculiarly problems of the Southern Right. From this period the student of Southern conservatism should read William Alexander Percy’s *Lanterns on the Levee* (1941); J. Evetts Haley’s *Rough Times, Tough Fiber* (1976); *I’ll Take My Stand*, by Twelve Southerners (1930) and *Why the South Will Survive*, by Fifteen Southerners (1981); Donald Davidson’s *Attack on Leviathan* (1938) and *Still Rebels, Still Yankees* (1957); M. E. Bradford’s edition of *From Eden to Babylon: The Social and Political Essays of Andrew Nelson Lytle* (1990), and Andrew Lytle’s *A Wake for the Living* (1975); Francis Butler Simkin’s *The Everlasting South* (1963), and Charles P. Roland’s *The Improbable Era: The South since World War II* (1975). This selection passes over a wide range of imaginative evidence produced by the writers of the Southern Renaissance—evidence which renders in action, tone, and character the traditional vision of the South; and it leaves aside many uncollected essays and works of scholarships—such as Russell Kirk’s *John Randolph of Roanoke: A Study in American Politics* (1964), Clyde Wilson’s *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew* (1990), and Eugene Genovese’s *The Slaveholder’s Dilemma: Freedom and Progress in Southern Conservative Thought, 1820–1860* (1992)—the kind of scholarly achievements that illuminate and reinforce the entire tradition in focusing on its characteristic figures or central problems. Paradoxically, as traditional Southern conservatism loses some of its force in the public life of the region and among a people who have honored its premises for more than 200 years, our understanding of the tradition, its origins, and its justifications grows apace.

In summary, Southern conservatism is still decentralist, opposed to concentrated authority inclined to regulate men's lives in a fashion that is arbitrary, indifferent, self-important, and (when challenged) arrogant. Even today this doctrine continues to be antiegalitarian, as the biblical parable of the talents is antiegalitarian: opposed not only to demands for equality of condition but also to vapid generalizations concerning equality of opportunity, a circumstance which cannot be achieved even by a total submission to government: the negative equality of universal slavery. The industrial, cosmopolitan lifestyle, along with those political, scientific and managerial methods of manipulating reality so well suited to a contemporary assault on the providential order of things are also rejected, in part for reasons announced most clearly in the introduction to *I'll Take My Stand*. There the Agrarians speak of religion as "our submission to the general intention of a nature that is fairly inscrutable; it is a sense of our role as creatures within it. But nature industrialized, transformed into cities and artificial habitations . . . is no longer nature but a highly simplified picture of nature. We receive the illusion of having power over nature, and lose the sense of nature as something mysterious and contingent." Modern rationalism rejected the mythopoeic vision that makes religion possible. Filtered through these distortions, God "is merely an amiable expression." At the bottom of agrarianism is a commitment to what Richard Weaver called "the older religiousness." In essence, it is an ontology as well as a preference for the agricultural life and an attitude that rejects most versions of the progressive, Faustian myth. Ignoring the Agrarians, many politicians and journalists predicted that the South would lose its character after the conclusion of the Second Reconstruction. They were guilty of wishful thinking.

Traditional Southern conservatism, even when blurred or mixed with other attitudes, maintains a precarious balance. On the one hand, everyone needs to be as independent as it is possible to be. Yet some will always have five talents, some three, and some only one. Therefore, responsible members of the tribe, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, parents and grandparents always have to organize the units of the human family to some formula for stewardship: a patriarchal/matriarchal arrangement with most of the operative pressure not on the state but on voluntary associations, ties of blood and friendship that are prepolitical. Certainly, this conservatism is not going to hold that liberty or human rights can exist apart from the context in which they are created and readily subsist: it is not going to accept that such values can be posited as anterior to their historical development in particular circumstances.

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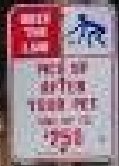
About M.E. Bradford

Melvin E. "Mel" Bradford (1934-1993) was a conservative political commentator and Professor of Literature at the University of Dallas.. He was the author of *A Better Guide than Reason: Federalists and Anti-Federalists*, *Original Intentions: On the Making and Ratification of the Constitution*, *Founding Fathers: Brief Life of the Framers of the Constitution*, and *The Reactionary Imperative: Essays Literary & Political*. [More from M.E. Bradford](#)

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/southern-conservatism/>



"I DONT FEEL THAT THE CONFEDERACY REPRESENTS WHO I AM AS A VIRGINIAN"



SAYS THE KID WITH NO LESS THAN 12 CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

imgflip.com

The Virginia Flaggers

"Not my flag"? Not so fast, Mr. Goad...

Some of you may have seen photos and/or heard accounts of the agitator who sometimes joins our Flaggers on the Boulevard in Richmond. His entire "protest" consists of following our flaggers, holding signs like this one and loudly blasting rap music, laced with vile profanity, racial slurs, and sexually explicit lyrics.

On May 19, May, 2014, a video was uploaded to youtube.com, featuring Kristopher Cheney Goad (aka "Goad Gatsby") speaking outside of the VMFA, and proclaiming "Hip hop is my heritage" and "I don't feel that the Confederacy represents who I am as a Virginian, and my ancestors." He has also been seen on many occasions, on the Boulevard holding signs that read, "Not my flag."

Apparently, Mr. Goad, like so many, was unaware of his family tree, rich with Confederate heritage, which includes (no less than) 12 Confederate ancestors from Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina...

Kristopher Cheney Goad's Confederate Ancestors:

1. Jasper Newton Cheney (a physician), 32nd Infantry, Co. A. Georgia, CSA – 3rd great-grandfather.
2. Capt. William Joseph McDowell Preston, 14th Regt., Co. C. Georgia – CSA – 3rd great-grand uncle.
 - Also, he is a brother to Mary Ann Preston (who was married to Jasper Newton Cheney, 32nd Infantry, Co. A. Georgia, - 3rd great-grandfather).
3. Charles Thomas Preston, brother to Capt. William Preston. – 6th Infantry, Co. C. Georgia. 3rd great-grand uncle.
4. John Henry Vannerson (a druggist), 35th Regt., 5th Inf. Mountain Rifle, Tennessee – 3rd great-grandfather.
5. Robert Elam Vannerson, - 16th Regt. Co. C, Tennessee – 3rd great grand uncle. (Brother to John Henry).
6. Frances Theodore Vannerson - 35th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry (5th Infantry) (1st Mountain Rifle Regiment) Co. G, B. – 3rd great grand uncle. (brother to John Henry).
7. Beverly Gunter - 50th Infantry Regiment, CO. H. Virginia – 3rd great-grand uncle.
8. Housen Gunter - 4th Regiment, Co. F., Virginia. – 3rd great grand uncle.
9. Eli F. Flippin – 53rd Regt Co. G, North Carolina, 3rd great-grand uncle.
10. William Lawson – 10th NC Art. Co. K. – 4th great-grandfather.
11. Ambrose J. Flippin - Capt. Co. P 72nd Regt. North Carolina – 3rd great grandfather.
12. Samuel Blancett – Co. H. 51st Va Inf., Patrick County VA – 4th great-grandfather.

*The strength of a nation is derived
from the integrity of its history.*

**HONOR
PRESERVE
PROTECT**



Was the NRA Formed to Arm Ex-Slaves? Not Really

Posted on [August 2, 2014](#)

by Al Benson Jr.

Let me start off by stating that I am not the NRA's biggest fan. When it comes to Second Amendment groups I think the Gun Owners of America takes a much firmer stand and gives you more bang for your buck. If that bothers some folks I'd suggest that they check out the Gun Owners of America and see why I feel that way.

Having said that, this is written to attempt to clear up some misconceptions about the reasons for the founding of the NRA that seem to be floating around out there and that some folks might be tempted to swallow, thus choking of what is supposed to be truth but is really clever propaganda.

I got a phone call this afternoon (August 1) from a friend in Oklahoma who told me he had heard something on a conservative radio show that really bugged him. What he heard was that the National Rifle Association had been formed by "religious leaders who wanted to protect ex-slaves from the Ku Klux Klan." My first thought was that this is "beyond ridiculous."

There was some commentary, back in 2008, by a Harry Alford, whose wife, Kay DeBow Alford, was the National Black Chamber of Commerce executive vice-president. Alford, who spoke in Milwaukee in 2008 said: "I want to thank the Lord for our Constitution. I also want to thank the NRA for its legacy. The National Rifle Association was started, founded by religious leaders who wanted to protect freed slaves from the Ku Klux Klan." Interestingly enough, the NRA's website says nothing about any of this.

The NRA's website says the following: "Dismayed by the lack of marksmanship shown by their troops, Union veterans Col. William C. Church and Gen. George Wingate formed the National Rifle Association in 1871. The primary goal of the association would be to 'promote and encourage rifle shooting on a scientific basis,' according to a magazine editorial written by Church." This was published on <http://www.politifacts.com> on June 5, 2013. Other information given about the founding showed that former Union Army General Ambrose P. Burnside, the "hero" of Fredericksburg, was the first president of the NRA. Burnside had worked as a gunsmith in Rhode Island and so was a logical choice for the first president. Church succeeded Burnside as president the following year. And Burnside had a legitimate interest in being part of such a group.

Union Army records indicated that Union troops fired around 1,000 rifle shots for each Confederate soldier they hit. This fact caused Burnside to complain about his recruits during the War. He reportedly said: "Out of ten soldiers who are perfect in drill and the manual of arms, only one knows the purpose of the sights on his gun or can hit the broadside of a barn." So Burnside had a bonifide concern about the marksmanship of soldiers. Some generals attributed the terrible marksmanship of Union soldiers to the use of "volley tactics" for earlier and less accurate smooth bore muskets. As the War progressed rifled muskets became more the order of the day. And so the NRA's primary goal was to "promote and encourage rifle shooting on a scientific basis."

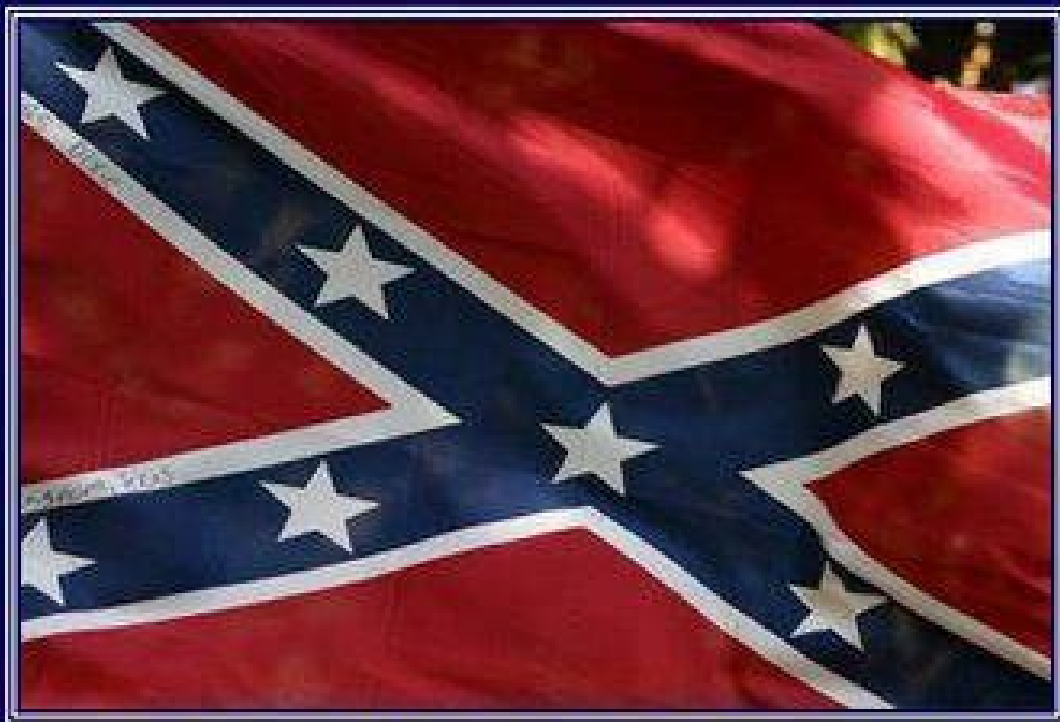
However, conservatives, in many cases, seem to have a bent towards picking up what we would commonly call propaganda. David Barton, in an interview on the Glenn Beck Show, was guilty of promoting the fable that the NRA was started as a means of "...driving out the Ku Klux Klan and ensuring that blacks...could in fact locally carry a gun." Since the NRA was originally chartered in New York state, I have to wonder what Klan groups they were driving out there.

There seems to be some of this, what shall I call it—balderdash—that blacks were much better treated in the North than they were in the South. In all honesty, racial attitudes pertaining to blacks were every bit as biased in the North as they were in the South and at that point in time, I can't picture whites in New York being any happier with blacks carrying guns than whites in South Carolina would have been. In fact, many of the black "militias" in the South during what we euphemistically refer to as "reconstruction" were a major problem because they were a threat to white people, women and kids as well as men. Part of this was the original reason something like the Ku Klux Klan came into being in the first place. I realize a lot of people don't want to hear that, but get a copy of Claude Bowers book *The Tragic Era* and check out what some of the black militias in various Southern states were doing. It ain't pretty.

Yet, for all of that, this was not the reason the NRA was formed. As far as our situation today, do I think black people should be able to have guns to protect their families and property? Why not? They should be able to protect their lives and property just like anyone else. When it comes to honest, hardworking people, the Second Amendment is truly colorblind. Everyone should have the right to defend what is theirs and those they love. It's interesting that the gun control advocates seem to expend lots of energy trying to make some of the big cities into basically "gun free" zones when the majority of the population in those cities is black. Are they really working in the interest of black people? Not hardly—but they pretend they are.

All I'm saying is that, if we are going to talk about the NRA, then let's get the history straight and not spread a lot of "feel good" fables. We have a saying in Southern and conservative circles—"you can't make this stuff up." Unfortunately, some are trying.

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2014/08/02/was-the-nra-formed-to-arm-ex-slaves-not-really/>



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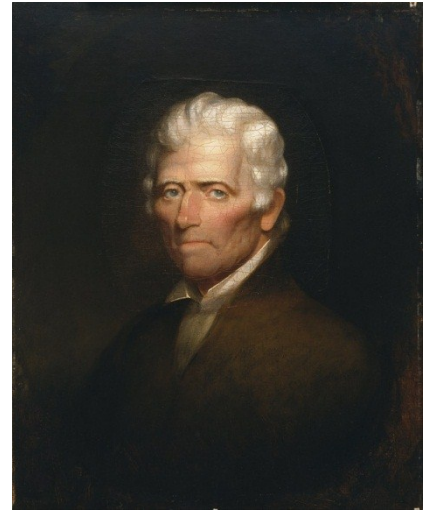
If at first you don't secede, try, try again



What Every Southern Man Should Be Able to Do

By Tom Daniel on Jul 14, 2014

I was killing time the other day in my office looking through human interest websites (because I'm human, and I was, you know, interested), when I found an article called "25 Things Every Man Should Know How To Do," or something like that. I forgot the exact wording because I didn't bookmark the article, and I didn't bookmark the article because it confused me. And it confused me because, at first, I thought the article was a joke. The entire list of 25 important manly things didn't include a single thing that I didn't already know how to do. And what was more important, the list was so basic and obvious, that pretty much every person I know also knows how to do everything on the list – including a lot of women I know, too.



It was almost like reading an article describing how important it is to breathe air if you want to stay alive. Duh. The list included things like changing a tire, changing the engine oil in a car, building a fire, reciting the military phonetic alphabet, fixing a toilet, chopping down a tree, reading an electric meter, jumpstarting a car, etc. Seriously? Who doesn't know how to do all that? I even know a doggone hairdresser that knows how to do all those things. And then it hit me. Yankees. Yankee men are the ones who can't do this stuff. I mean, for all their enlightened nosiness into other people's business, they really don't know much about anything that really counts. Or, as my daddy would have said, "Yankees ain't got no sense, y'all." I'm not even sure how Yankee men are even able to reproduce, because what woman would be attracted to any man who couldn't do all those things? Well, a Yankee woman, I guess. The only thing I can figure is that Yankee women must be swooned by socks with sandals.

So, the result of all that is my creation of a separate (and much more advanced list) of 10 Things Every Southern Man Should Be Able To Do.

#1 – Tan without burning. Face it. A lot of us have Celtic blood and that phosphorescent Irish skin to go with it, so sunburning is a valid threat. However, a good Southern man learns early in childhood that sunburns seem to occur only when you stop moving. If you sit or stand still under a Southern summer sun, you'll fry right on the spot. That's why you don't see Southern men lying down on the beach to get a tan (unless they're drunk and passed out, in which case they deserve the sunburn). Southern men get tanned by actually working outside (cutting the grass, washing the car, playing with the dog, etc.). Or, if they find themselves at the beach, they tan by walking down the beach or tossing a football.

#2 – Grow tomatoes. It's required. You can't call yourself a Southern man until you can grow tomatoes. And in the process, you have to become an expert on blossom rot, leaf fungus, cutworms,

Sevin, Miracle-Gro, sunscald, skin cracking, etc. And most importantly, you're obligated to pass along that expertise to every other single person you meet that also grows tomatoes. That's required, too.

#3. Tolerate old people behind the wheel of a car. No matter how bad that driver is in front of you, you may not utter a single curse word as soon as you get close enough to realize it's an old person. At that point, you're required to smile, say "bless her heart," and go on about your day.

#4. Open and hold doors for women. Because if you don't, your daddy will be very disappointed in you. And if it's a Yankee woman who looks distressed over your gesture of good manners, then you can always let go of the door just a wee bit too soon.

#5. Rip out a good Rebel Yell at the right moment. No further explanation is required.

#6. Make the proper "yuck face" when someone suggests you watch a game of soccer. Soccer is a Yankee conspiracy perpetuated to emasculate the Southern superiority in the three major college sports – football, basketball, and baseball. Amen.

#7. Load, fire, and clean a weapon safely. Since Yankees get the willies at the mention of the word "gun," then it's up to us to know how to handle them. The guns, I mean. Not the Yankees. Well...

#8. Know how to tell a story. This is not in reference to being a liar, but in properly executing the difference between relating simple facts and telling a good story. Anything that begins with "Y'all ain't gonna believe this," or "Look a-hyeah," is bound to be good.

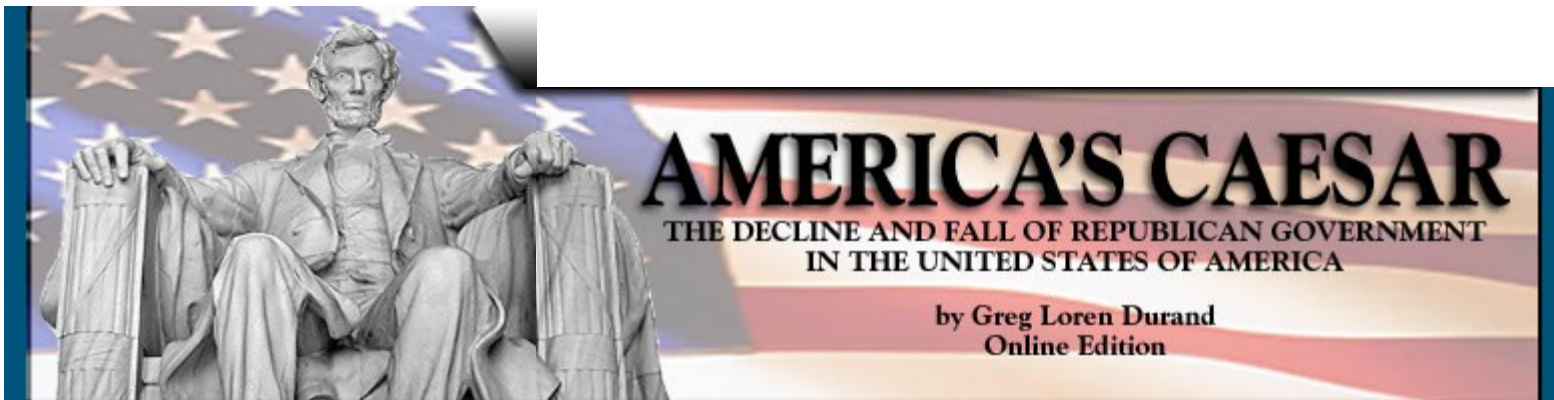
#9. Choose a parking place. When faced with three empty parking places, a Yankee will park in the first available spot closest to the next car, thereby infringing on the personal space of that car. It may be efficient to choose the next available space, but it's kind of rude, too. A Southerner will go for the spot in the middle every single time, and for two reasons. One, it leaves an empty space between you and the cars on either side, so everybody wins. Two, the wheelbase on your pickup truck is probably too long to maneuver properly without some space on either side.

#10. Bow your head without getting offended. At any Southern public gathering, you can easily spot the Yankees by the ones who are outraged when the speaker says, "Before we begin, let's all bow our heads." From their way of thinking, it's intolerant to force people to pray in public. From our way of thinking, it's incredibly tolerant for a Baptist to willingly bow his head at the request of a Methodist.

About Tom Daniel

Tom Daniel holds a Ph.D in Music Education from Auburn University. He is a husband, father of four cats and a dog, and a college band director who lives back in the woods of Alabama with a cotton field right outside his bedroom window. His grandfather once told him he was "Scotch-Irish," and Tom has been trying to live up to those lofty Southern standards ever since. **[More from Tom Daniel](#)**

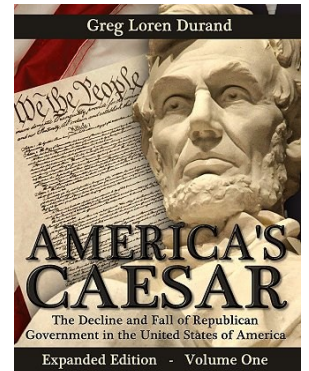
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CHAPTER TWENTY:

The "New Nation" Enters the First World War

There is No Longer a Federal Government

In his book entitled Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution, modern historian James M. McPherson wrote:

[After the war] the old decentralized federal republic became a new national polity that taxed the people directly, created an internal revenue bureau to collect these taxes, expanded the jurisdiction of federal courts, established a national currency and a national banking structure.

The United States went to war in 1861 to preserve the Union; it emerged from war in 1865 having created a nation. Before 1861 the two words "United States" were generally used as a plural noun: "The United States are a republic." After 1865 the United States became a singular noun. The loose union of states became a nation [emphasis in original].(1)

McPherson, who does not take sides with the South, perhaps admitted more than he intended in the above statement. The vast majority of Americans today are completely blind to the fact that there was no restoration of the "Union as it was" when the Southern States were subjugated in 1865, but rather the permanent establishment of a centralized military despotism which, although styled the "United States," bears no more relation to the Government of the United States of America under the Constitution than did that political body to the former Government under the Articles of Confederation. Prior to the 1860s, the Union was not a self-existent entity, but merely a condition arising from the common consent of the participating States. As such, the Union could neither create States – the new States were admitted by Congress to the Union after being created by the

inhabitants of the Territory – nor compel their submission by force once admitted – a war between the States was only made possible by States acting in combination outside of the constitutionally-created Union against their sister States. The Government created by the Constitution was established to govern this voluntary association of States, and to represent them abroad; it was therefore their common agent, never their master. As Supreme Court Justice Story pointed out in 1833, "The Federal Government... as a creature of that compact [the Constitution], must be bound by its creators, the several States in the Union and the citizens thereof, having no existence but under the Constitution, nor any rights but as that instrument confers."(2) Echoing this view, Jefferson Davis wrote:

In the nature of things, no union can be formed except by separate, independent, and distinct parties. Any other combination is not a union; and, upon the destruction of any of these elements in the parties, the union ipso facto ceases. If the Government is the result of a union of States, then these States must be separate, sovereign, and distinct, to be able to form a union, which is entirely an act of their own volition. Such a government as ours had no power to maintain its existence any longer than the contracting parties pleased to cohere, because it was founded on the great principle of voluntary federation, and organized "to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility." Any departure from this principle by the General Government not only perverts and destroys its nature, but furnishes a just cause to the injured State to withdraw from the union. A new union might subsequently be formed, but the original one could never by coercion be restored. Any effort on the part of the others to force the seceding State to consent to come back is an attempt at subjugation. It is a wrong which no lapse of time or combination of circumstances can ever make right. A forced union is a political absurdity.(3)

Likewise, Alexander H. Stephens wrote:

The very object in forming all Confederated Republics is to create a new and an entirely artificial or conventional State or Nation, which springs from their joint Sovereignities, and which has no existence apart from them, and which is but the Corporate Agent of all those Sovereignities creating it, and through which alone they are to be known to Foreign Powers, during the continuance of the Confederation. This Conventional Nation is but a Political Corporation. It has no original or inherent powers whatever. All its powers are derived – all are specific – all are limited – all are delegated – all may be resumed – all may be forfeited by misuser, as well as non-user. It is created by the separate Republics forming it. They are the Creators. It is but their Creature – subject to their will and control. They barely delegate the exercise of certain Sovereign powers to their common agent, retaining to themselves, separately, all that absolute, ultimate Sovereignty, by which this common agent, with all its delegated powers, is created. The new Conventional State or Nation thus formed is brought into being by the will of the several States or Nations forming it, and by the same will it may cease to exist, as to any or all of them, while the separate Sovereignities of its Creators may survive, and live on forever....

...[T]he Government itself, with all its power as well as machinery, was founded upon Compact between separate and distinct Sovereign States. If this be so, as has been conclusively established, then the Government, so constructed, must of necessity be Federal, and purely Federal, in its character (emphases in original).(4)

In this view, Davis and Stephens were sustained by none other than Alexander Hamilton himself. According to the latter, the States "possess inherent advantages, which will ever give them an influence and ascendancy over the National Government, and will forever preclude the possibility of Federal encroachments." To therefore strike at the sovereignty of the States, and to destroy their governments, would deliver a fatal blow to the federal Government itself and would amount to its own "political suicide." Such an action, in Hamilton's opinion, would be the end of American liberty: "The States can never lose their powers till the whole people of America are robbed of their liberties. These must go together; they must support each other, or meet one common fate."(5) Given his oft-expressed love of consolidation, Hamilton's observations carry all the more weight because he spoke of things as they were, not as he had desired them to be.

In the words of the Supreme Court, "The people of each State compose a State, having its own government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence.... In many articles of the

Constitution the necessary existence of the States, and, within their proper spheres, the independent authority of the States, is distinctly recognized. The States disunited might continue to exist, but without the States in Union there could be no such political body as the United States."(6) It follows then, upon a dissolution of the voluntary Union, a destruction of the Constitution, and an overthrow of the sovereign States, that the federal Government of the United States can no longer exist in organic law(7) as a corporation de jure; if it continues, it must necessarily take on a "life" of its own under color of law(8) as a corporation de facto with its own internal codes, rules, and regulations. It has been judicially declared that "where congress creates a corporation merely by virtue of its authority to legislate for a particular territory, and not by a general act, the corporation is a foreign one in any state or territory other than that in which it was created."(9) It comes as no surprise, therefore, that Title 28, United States Code, Section 3002(15)(a) clearly defines the "United States" as "a Federal corporation" and that elsewhere we are told, "The United States government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State."(10) Black's Law Dictionary defines a corporation as "an artificial person or legal entity."(11) Thus, the U.S. Government, with its permanent seat in the District of Columbia,(12) is a fiction comprised of other fictions ("U.S. citizens"), not the lawful government of real people (State Citizens) it was before the 1860s:

This self-formed corporate body has not merely an esprit de corps, but a oneness of will and purpose characteristic alike of a corporation, an oligarchy, or an autocrat; and the federal legislature, executive and judiciary, which were established as three absolutely independent institutions, to watch, and, if necessary, check one another, are now so unified as to act with one mind and will: thus practically changing them into a vast and chronic conspiracy against the people's liberty, as any gang of men, acting with one mind in the hiding places of the constitution and government, and constantly influenced by power and money, will gradually become.

Under the forms of a republican federation, then, we have a consolidated empire, and a corporate despot, just as the Romans had "an absolute monarchy disguised in the form of a commonwealth" (Gibbon). The parallelism will hereafter more fully appear.(13)

It is this corporate despot that has continued its subjugation of the people of both North and South through its municipal franchises, the fifty reconstructed "States." That these are not the organic and sovereign States which comprised the original Union but are, by their very nature, foreign political entities which are only nominally republican, is evident from the fact that their elective franchises consist exclusively of U.S. citizens who, although they reside in one of the States, nevertheless have their legal domicile in Washington, D.C. and owe "unqualified allegiance" to the Government seated there.(14) Furthermore, the new State constitutions were all framed post-Reconstruction by these foreign residents and, at least in the South, contain provisions which openly repudiate State sovereignty and the right of the American people to self-determination:

With the shots "heard round the world," Americans rebelled against an oppressive foreign authority. Then, after a generation as semi-independent states, they entered into a compact as "the People" in order, as the Preamble to the Constitution reads, to "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." The purpose of the 1789 Constitution was to charter a government of limited powers that could never become a tyrannical overlord. To guard against government's tendency toward self-aggrandizement, the framers not only expressly delimited the powers of Congress but tried in the Bill of Rights to carve out certain areas of freedom – speech, press, assembly, religion, arms – that would remain beyond the federal government's reach. They would remain vested in "the People," who preceded and superseded the Constitution they established....

The recognition that the People are one group, an American nation, makes possible the sustained campaign to convert the elitist Constitution of 1789 into an egalitarian constitution of popular suffrage – that is, a constitution that bases democratic rule on the majority of all the people....

Nationhood, equality, and democracy – these are the ideas that forge a new Constitution. But Lincoln was a good lawyer, and lawyers always seek to camouflage conceptual transformations as the continuous outgrowth of language used in the past. That's why he invoked government "by the people" to capture the new principle of democratic rule. But the significance of the People had changed. They no longer exist as the guarantors of the

Constitution, the bestowers of legitimacy. States and individuals can no longer set themselves apart from the nation. The people exist exclusively as voters, as office holders and as beneficiaries of legislation.

The relevant concept in the new Constitution, then, is not "We the People" but "We the citizens of the nation" – and this transformation is apparent in the post-Civil War amendments. The Fourteenth Amendment, for example, gives us our first concept of national citizenship. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof" are henceforth citizens. Prior to the Civil War, we allowed each state to define for itself who could become a citizen of the state and, on that basis, a citizen of the country. The new definition of who belongs to the polity marks a new beginning [emphasis in original].(15)

Thus, according to this writer, the so-called "Civil War" somehow breathed life into the empty shell of the Story-Webster theory of the "people in the aggregate." It does not seem to bother such modern legal experts that the "campaign to convert the elitist Constitution of 1789 into an egalitarian constitution of popular suffrage" was, in reality, a lawless and bloody revolution which would have made Robespierre envious.

Additionally, over the last decade or so, the foreign residents of the States have begun to remove the old boundaries from their constitutions. For example, the acting Mississippi State Legislature proposed and adopted the following resolution in 1990:

That the following amendment to the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1990:

Repeal Section 3, Mississippi Constitution of 1890, which reads as follows:

Section 3. The limits and boundaries of the State of Mississippi are as follows, to wit: [description of boundaries omitted]....

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the explanation of the amendment for the ballot shall read as follows: "This proposed constitutional amendment repeals the section which establishes the boundaries of the state."(16)

It should be noted that since a State is legally defined as "a people permanently occupying a fixed territory,"(17) and "a political community of free citizens, occupying a territory of defined boundaries,"(18) it follows that a "State" with no boundaries cannot really be a State at all.

The Congress established by Article I of the Constitution consisted of a House of Representatives, composed of elected representatives of "the People of the several States,"(19) and a Senate, composed of "two Senators from each State" acting as representatives of the State government which selected them.(20) Since all political power descended from the sovereignty of the people of the States, it is obvious that the members of Congress could not be other than State Citizens – a Congress composed of any other persons has no lawful standing to make law under the Constitution, but may only decide matters of public policy. That Congress continues to operate in this provisional character to this day is openly declared in the list of Titles in Volume One of the United States Code. Title II – "The Congress" – is marked with an asterisk and a footnote at the bottom of the page reads, "Exists By Resolution." The difference between resolution and law is "that the former is used whenever the legislative body passing it wishes merely to express an opinion as to some given matter or thing and is only to have a temporary effect on such particular thing, while by a 'law' it is intended to permanently direct and control matters applying to persons or things in general."(21) Of course, Congress is not alone in facing this problem of legitimacy; today, not a single office in the land, from the President down to the lowliest notary public, is occupied by a State Citizen as required by the United States Constitution and the constitutions of the several ante-bellum States. Indeed, it would be correct to say that such Citizens have long since gone out of existence and with them went the Republic.

The President as "Supreme Dictator"

Not only did [Lincoln] do things that were regarded by most people as within the exclusive field of Congress's power, but he went further and asserted his competence to do things in an emergency that Congress could never do at all, maintaining that his designation as Commander in Chief allowed him to adopt measures that in normal times could only be effected by an amendment to the Constitution. This was a revolutionary and unique reading of the war clauses of that document, an unparalleled precedent for some equally extraordinary crisis act by a future President of the United States.(22)

The "executive war power" that was invented and utilized by Lincoln lay somewhat dormant from the close of Reconstruction to the first World War. During this time, the reconstructed States were allowed to maintain an appearance of their former glory and the centralized Government in Washington was content to play the part of a benevolent and unobtrusive overseer. Moreover, the four-month Spanish-American conflict of 1898 healed the breach between North and South, and by the close of the Nineteenth Century many Southerners were willing to put the tragic past behind them and accept their place in the new nation without further complaint. In the words of Southern historian Jabez L.M. Curry, "The spirit of nationality and of devotion to the Union is as strong in Georgia as in Massachusetts..."(23) Even former Confederate military heroes, such as John Brown Gordon, likened the War Between the States to the Christian Church's baptism on the Day of Pentecost, stating their expectation that "the Republic, rising from its baptism of blood with a national life more robust, a national union more complete, and a national influence ever widening, shall go forever forward in its benign mission to humanity."(24)

However, with the entry of the United States into the first World War, the Government under the Administration of Woodrow Wilson cast aside all pretenses of its "benign mission to humanity," and returned with renewed vigor to its former policy of denying the American people the right to govern themselves:

Faced with the exigencies of World War I, Wilson found it necessary to expand executive emergency powers enormously. In many respects, this expansion of powers in wartime was based on precedents set by Lincoln decades earlier. Unlike Lincoln, however, Wilson relied heavily on Congress for official delegations of authority no matter how broadly these might be.

Wilson's exercise of power in the First World War provided a model for future Presidents and their advisors. During the preparedness period of 1915-1916, the submarine crisis in the opening months of 1917, and the period of direct involvement of U.S. armed forces from April 1917 to November 1918, Wilson utilized powers as sweeping as Lincoln's. Because governmental agencies were more highly organized and their jurisdictions wider, presidential powers were considerably more effective than ever before.(25)

At the height of the war, it was said of Wilson, "What the United States needs and what it must have if it is to win the war is a supreme dictator, with sole control of and sole responsibility for every phase of war activity.... The sooner it comes the better for all of us.... For supreme dictator at the present moment, there is but one possible man – the President of the United States."(26) Wilson himself, when he was still a professor of politics at Princeton University, had taught that the President could ignore the constitutional separation of the Executive and Legislative powers at his own discretion – not only in times of crisis, but in peacetime as well – by becoming the "originator of policies."(27) As President, his views were not substantially different for he "always regarded the forthright suggestion of desired legislation as one of his principal functions."(28)

The two most noteworthy Acts which were passed by Congress during this period at Wilson's bidding were the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918. The first of these Acts – the Trading With the Enemy Act – designated as an enemy of the United States Government "any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory... of any nation with which the United States is at war,"(29) and basically prohibited trade among such persons within foreign territory occupied by the U.S. military, except by special license granted by the President.(30) The second – the Sedition Act – resurrected the old heavy-handed censorship that had been attempted by the Federalists in 1798. This Act "punished expressions

of opinion which, irrespective of their likely consequences, were 'disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive' of the American form of Government, flag or uniform; and under it Americans were persecuted for criticizing the Red Cross, the YMCA and even the budget."(31) Even the Committee on Public Information, which was the propaganda arm of the Wilson Administration, had to admit that "few more sweeping measures have ever found their way to the national statute book."(32)

Journalist Walter Lippmann denounced the Wilson Administration for having "instituted a reign of terror in which honest thought is impossible, in which moderation is discountenanced and in which panic supplants reason."(33) Henry Lewis Mencken, editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, likewise described this legislation as "a system of espionage altogether without precedent in American history, and not often matched in the history of Russia, Austria and Italy. It has, as a matter of daily routine, hounded men and women in cynical violation of their constitutional rights, invaded the sanctuary of domicile, manufactured evidence against the innocent, flooded the land with agents and provocateurs, raised neighbor against neighbor, filled the public press with inflammatory lies and fostered all the worst poltrooneries of sneaking and malicious wretches."(34) Mencken was mistaken on only one count: this "system of espionage" was not, in fact, "altogether without precedent in American history." It had been practiced with reckless abandon against the Northern Democrats by the Republicans during the War of 1861, and it was now the Democrats' opportunity to return the favor.

Another notable feature of the Wilson years was the passage of the Selective Service Act of 18 May 1917. This was the first time that conscription was ever used by the U.S. Government to send soldiers overseas and was a gross violation of the Constitution, which only allowed for the calling forth of the State militia "to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions."(35) Despite this defect, nearly ten million men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years had been registered for the draft by the fifth of June. That number more than doubled by the following year when the eligible age bracket was broadened to include men between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight years. Agents of the American Protection League, newly created under the auspices of the Department of Justice and boasting a membership of about 250,000 by mid-1918, descended on the major cities, eager to earn the \$50 bounty which the Government had placed upon the head of any draft-dodger. An amended form of the Selective Service Act remains on the books at Title 50, United States Code, Section 460.(36)

It was Wilson's promise that the "supreme dictatorship" which he had established would be terminated at the close of the war, but when Congress passed a bill in the summer of 1920 repealing sixty wartime measures delegating emergency powers to the President, Wilson killed the bill by a pocket veto.(37) Most notably, the Trading With the Enemy Act, with its Executive war power to regulate the commercial activities of "enemies" during wartime, was left in place.(38) This fact prompted U.S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes to issue the following warning in 1920: "We went to war for liberty and democracy, with the result that we fed the autocratic appetite. We have seen war powers, which are essential to the preservation of the nation in time of war, exercised broadly after the military emergency has passed and in conditions for which they were never intended, and we may well wonder, in view of the precedents now established, whether constitutional government as heretofore maintained in this republic could survive another great war even victoriously waged."(39) Justice Hughes did not have to wonder for long.

Endnotes

1. James M. McPherson, *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), page viii.
2. Story, *Commentaries on the Constitution*, Volume I, page 318. This statement proves that Story was able to accurately discuss the constitutional compact of States under the Constitution when he was not under the spell of his opposing consolidationist theory.
3. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume II, page 322.
4. Stephens, *Constitutional View of the War Between the States*, Volume I, pages 483, 485.
5. Hamilton, in Elliott, *Debates in the Several State Conventions*, Volume II, pages 239, 355.
6. *Lane County v. Oregon* (1869), 7 Wallace 71, 76.

7. "Organic law. The fundamental law, or constitution, of a state or nation, written or unwritten. That law or system of laws or principles which defines and establishes the organization of its government" (Black's Law Dictionary [Sixth Edition], page 1099).
8. "Color of law. The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right" (ibid., page 265).
9. *Daly v. National Life Insurance Company*, 64 Ind. 1.
10. *In re Merriam*, 36 N.E. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073, 163 U.S. 625, 41 L.Ed. 287.
11. Black's Law Dictionary (Sixth Edition), page 340.
12. Reference: Title 4, United States Code, Section 71.
13. Sage, *Republic of Republics*, pages 11-12.
14. Reference: *U.S. v. Macintosh* (1931), 283 U.S. 605, at 625, 51 S.Ct. 570, at 575.
15. George P. Fletcher, article: "Unsound Constitution," *The New Republic*, 23 June 1997, pages 14-15.
16. Mississippi Senate Concurrent Resolution 520.
17. Black's Law Dictionary (Sixth Edition), page 1407.
18. *Texas v. White*, 74 U.S. 700.
19. U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 2, Clause 2.
20. *Op. cit.*, Section 3, Clause 1.
21. Black's Law Dictionary (Sixth Edition), page 1310.
22. Clinton L. Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship: Crisis Government in the Modern Democracies* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1948), page 234. Rossiter's usage of the phrase "constitutional dictatorship" is based on his assumption that the Constitution allows for the President to seize control over the Government in times of crisis. As such, his book was basically an apology for the dictatorial actions of Abraham Lincoln, and later of Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but it is nevertheless a valuable resource for anyone who wishes to understand the mindset which drove these men and now drives the Government which they created. A more up-to-date treatise on the subject is Martin S. Sheffer's 2002 essay entitled "The Continued Need for Prerogative Presidency" in *White House Studies*, Summer 2002.
23. Curry, *Southern States of the American Union*, page 235.
24. John Brown Gordon, *Reminiscences of the Civil War* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903), page 465.
25. Reference: United States Senate, "Introduction," *Emergency Powers Statutes: Provisions of Federal Law Now in Effect Delegating to the Executive Authority in Time of National Emergency: Report of the Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency* (United States Senate Report No. 93-549, Ninety-Third Congress, First Session; Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 19, 1973; #24-509), page 3.
26. Warren G. Harding, quoted by *New York Times*, 10 February 1918; cited by Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*, page 254.
27. Woodrow Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1908), page 73; see also Norman J. Small, *Some Constitutional Interpretations of the Presidency* (Baltimore, Maryland: John Hopkins Press, 1932), pages 46-54.
28. Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*, page 244.
29. *Trading With the Enemy Act*, 6 October 1917, Section 2(a); *Statutes at Large*, Volume XL, page 411.
30. *Op. cit.*, Section 5(b).
31. Paul Johnson, *Modern Times* (New York: Harper and Row, 1983), page 204.
32. Frederic L. Paxson, Edward S. Corwin, and Samuel B. Harding (editors), *War Cyclopaedia: A Handbook for Ready Reference on the Great War* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1918), page 88.
33. Walter Lippmann, letter to Secretary of War Newton Baker, 23 July 1920; quoted by Johnson, *Modern Times*, page 204.
34. Henry Lewis Menchen, quoted by Johnson, *op. cit.*, page 206.
35. U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 15.
36. At the time of this writing, a bill – H.R.163 and S.89 – is before Congress which will expand conscription to include females.
37. Reference: U.S. Senate, *A Brief History of the Emergency Powers in the United States* (Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session, July 1974), page 4. According to Black's Law Dictionary, a "pocket veto" is an "act of the President in retaining a legislative bill without approving or rejecting it at the end of the legislative session and, in effect, vetoing it by such inactivity" (page 1155).
38. Reference: U.S. Senate, *Emergency Powers Statutes*, page 5.
39. Charles E. Hughes, quoted by the *New York Times*, 22 June 1920, page 11.

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

Chapter Twenty:

The "New Nation" Enters the First World War

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

**George William Norris' Speech in the Senate Opposing the Entry
of the United States into World War One
Congressional Record - Senate (4 April 1917)**

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

**Imperial Sovereignty
by Francis Lieber**



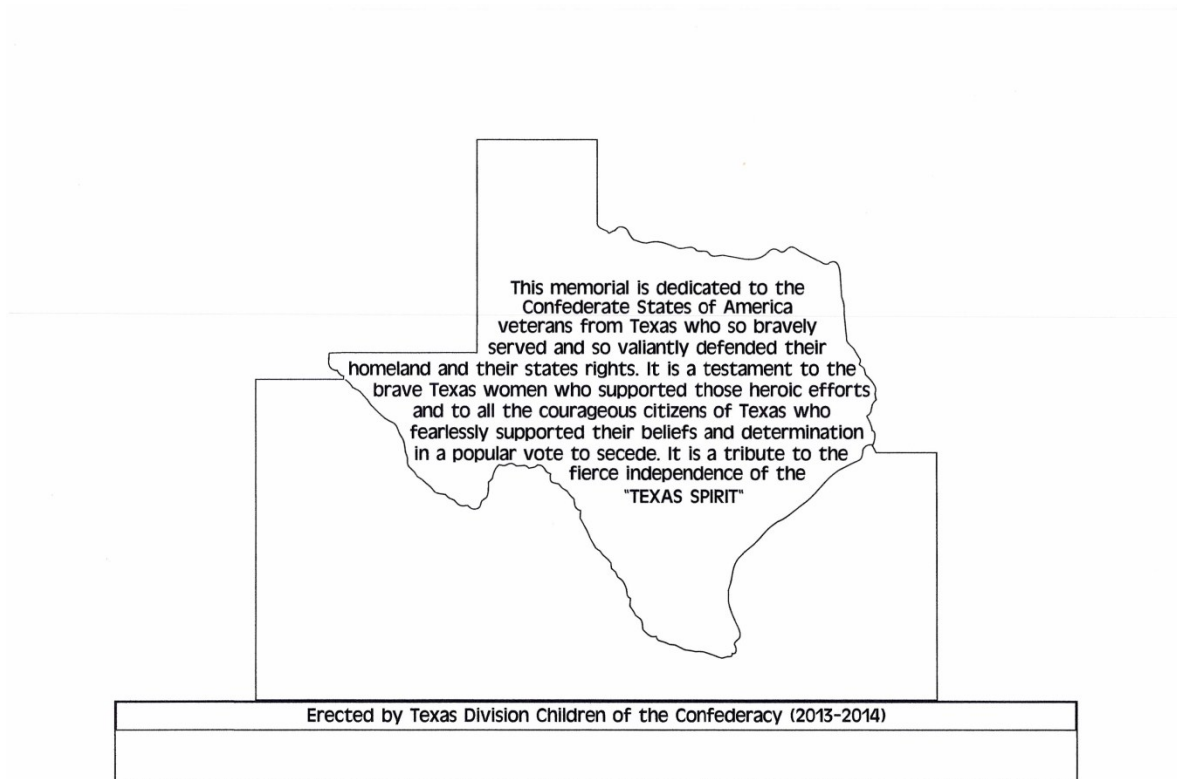
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

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

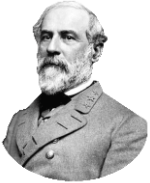
Get the form [HERE](#)

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.





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Texas Division

Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

| | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 09/06/14 @ 9 AM | <u>Camp 1295 Memorial Service</u> | Sabine Pass Battleground, TX |
| 09/28/14 @ 3:30 PM | Camp 1479 Memorial Service | Klein (aka Spring), TX |
| 10/25/14 @ 10 AM | <u>Camp 2129 Memorial Service</u> | North Grimes County, TX |
| 11/01/14 @ TBA | Camp 1479 Memorial Service | Montgomery County, TX |
| 11/15/14 @ TBA | Camp 1479 Memorial Service | Westfield, TX |
| 02/06/15 - 02/07/15 | <u>2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute</u> | Dallas, TX |

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





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Advocating for the Confederate community

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The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

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**Southern Legal Resource
Center
P.O. Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.

Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Follow events on YouTube: ["All Things Confederate"](#)

Thank you,
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today!

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

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?



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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.

1-800-MY-SOUTH

Click here for information and an introduction to the SCV



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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