



The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

August 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Mark Robinson

The Confederatos



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

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

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



Contact us: www.belocamp.com (online now!)

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

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

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

Our Next Meeting:

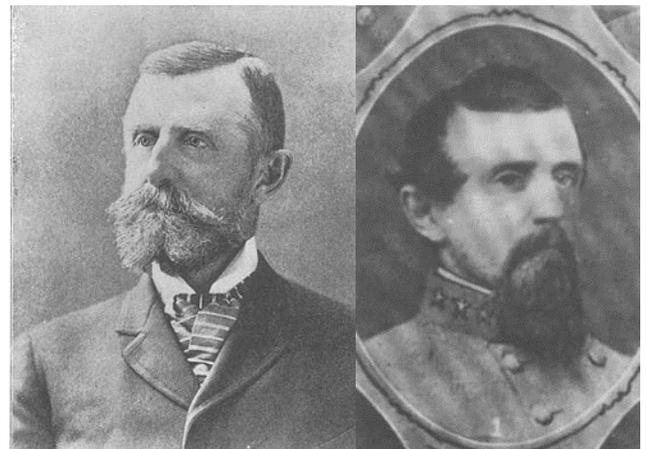
Thursday, August 7th: 7:00 pm

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,

It's an exciting time to be a part of the Texas Division! In late July the Texas SCV received the best media coverage in recent memory. This came via two articles from the Dallas Morning News (both featured below). One was an opinion piece supporting the SCV license plates from Commissioner Jerry Patterson. The other was an in-depth article dissecting the license plate issue and the SCV itself.

I was honored to represent the men of the Texas Division in that article. The writer called the week before it ran and asked me for an interview. The interview lasted about 30 minutes and addressed a variety of topics. The end result was quite impressive. Many thanks to Marissa Barnett and the Dallas Morning News for very balanced and open-minded reporting.

It's imperative that the SCV be willing to speak to the media, both traditional and alternative. The vast majority of the public still has no idea what the Sons of Confederate Veterans stand for. The media, both old and new, still represents the best way to bring our message to the people.

July was an exciting month, but August is going to be even better. Belo Camp will be making our first major volunteer effort on Saturday 8/9 at the North Texas Food Bank in Dallas. We're excited to introduce ourselves to the DFW community...and help a lot of people in need. See below for more details.

In addition to this, our August meeting will feature Marc Robinson, 8th Brigade Commander. We're always honored to have Brigade and Division officers in house. We look forward to having Commander Robinson as our guest. We would be especially honored to see YOU there as well!

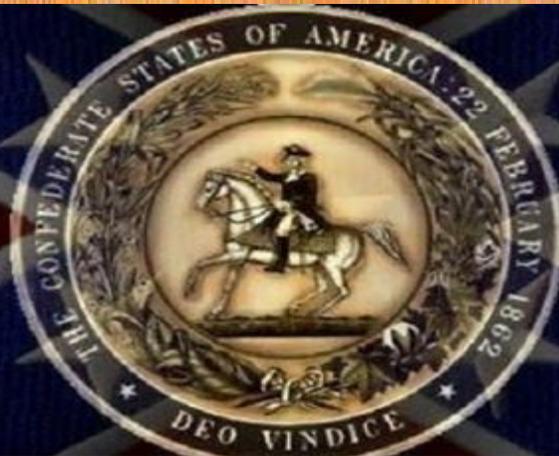
Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV

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VISIT OUR HOME ON THE WEB

WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Camp News and Resources





1ST LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots, it was a thrill for my family to attend the National SCV Convention in Charleston in mid-July. This was my first national convention, but I am already signed up for next year since it was such fun to be with fellow compatriots, hear the impassioned speeches, and deal with the business of our beloved organization. However, the 2014 convention will be forever etched in my memory because Belo Camp sponsored my daughter, Rachel, as one of the debutantes at the Grand Ball. She was beautiful – and it was such a nice way to honor our Confederate ancestors. Thank you for you sponsorship.

Next Meeting

We are delighted that our speaker for our August meeting will be Marc Robinson, Commander of the 8th Brigade and Charter Commander of the John H. Reagan camp in Palestine. Marc lives in Palestine with his wife of twenty years and three youngest children. Their entire family is very proud of their Southern heritage, and involved in Sam Davis Youth Camp, re-enacting and living history events. Marc was raised in Freestone County, where thirteen of his lineal and collateral ancestors mustered for Confederate service. Marc will be speaking to us about *The Confederados*, a group of Southerners who emigrated to Brazil after the War for Southern Independence. Six of Marc's ancestors were part of this group, and he will tell the story of their adventure as told by his second great grandfather to the *Houston Chronicle* in 1931.

Coming Up

Here is a preview of our speakers and topics for the next several months. I would particularly call your attention to 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 to enjoy the concert.

9/4/2014	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!

Giving Back – August 9 Event at North Texas Food Bank

At every meeting, our Commander and our Chaplain remind us that we are very blessed indeed. We not only have our Southern heritage, but we have food, shelter, transportation, and by almost every measure more than we need. We have an opportunity to give back to some in our community who are less fortunate than we on August 9, when our camp will be volunteering to box food at the North Texas Food Bank. It is not too late to volunteer and be a part of this. See elsewhere in this newsletter, or contact Commander Newsom or me if you have any questions.

It is an honor to serve with you on behalf of our camp and in defense of the Cause.

Deo Vindice,
Mark Nash
1st Lieutenant Commander

DEO VINDICE!



Chaplain's Corner

An Honor!



It is an honor and privilege to be members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. (This can also be said of our Sisters with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.) It is an honor to uphold and defend the brave Confederates who stood against the invaders of our country with courage, faith, and determination. It is a privilege they bestowed upon us, their descendants. They intrusted us with their story, their history, their memory, and their sacred honor, and we must not fail them. Against all oppressors and obstacles, we must stand together united in that purpose.

And, how is that to be done? Consider the story of Gideon as told in book of Judges, chapters six through eight. The land of Israel was being oppressed by great hordes of Midianites and Amalekites. Under God's direction, Gideon sent out a call to arms throughout Israel, but only 32,000 responded. God told Gideon that it was too many, and the number was reduced to 10,000. Again, God said it was too many and ultimately reduced Gideon's force to a mere 300 men. Gideon and his small band were victorious, and the vast army of the oppressors were totally destroyed.

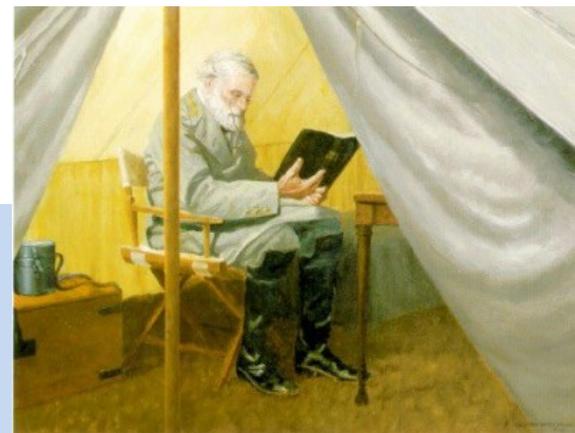
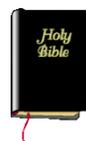
The point is, that without God 32,000 Israelite soldiers would not have been nearly enough. But with God, 300 was plenty. In his first letter to the church at Corinth, Paul writes, "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." (1 Cor. 1: 27b) God wants us to know that, "with God all things are possible." (Mk. 10:27b)

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans face many challenges. We are challenged to recruit and retain members. Something that should be a priority to each of us. We are challenged to carry out the Charge delivered to us by General S.D. Lee over a hundred years ago, which should be our defining characteristic. And this we will do. But like Gideon, we are confronted by great hordes of oppressors.

There are many who would tarnish the memory of our brave and noble Confederate fathers and deny them their honor, and who would reduce our proud Southern heritage to a legacy of shame. And perhaps as Gideon, we may wonder how we can be successful against the determined forces that beset us. But, we can succeed if we put our faith and trust in God, and seek His guidance and direction.

However, we must be ever mindful of our dependency on God and His direction and power. Then in the midst of victory, we can say as Paul wrote in Philippians 4:13, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

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 be in prayer for Compatriot Rocky Sprott whose mother Margaret passed away. She was laid to rest July 26th at Pleasant Hill ceremony in Nolanville, Texas.

Please keep David Moore's mother in your prayers.

Please keep our compatriot Jim Echols in your prayers as he continues his recovery from a heart attack.

Please keep Patrick and Ramona Graham in prayer as Ramona continues to improve from health issues

Please keep Rev. Jerry Brown in your prayers as he travels to Montana to preach.

Please be in prayer for the Virginia Flaggers, the Texas and the South.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

August 7th – Mark Robinson - The Confederados

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

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

OCTOBER 2nd SPECIAL EVENT !

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

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

November 6th – Rudy Ray – Fulfilling the Charge!

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

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

2015

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

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

February 5th – Kyle Sims – Recruiting for the SCV

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

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

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



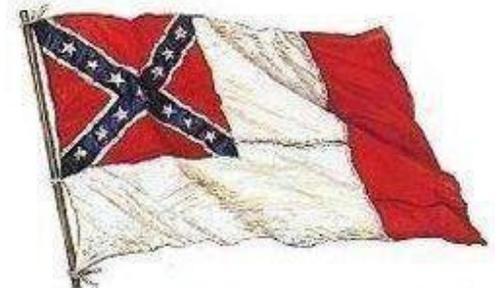
Major General, Union Army

**WILLIAM TECUMSEH
SHERMAN**

GLEANINGS FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S DESPACHES #1

“On June 3, the question of torpedoes is discussed, and Gen. Stedman receives the following instructions: ‘If torpedoes are found in the possession of an enemy to our rear, you may cause them to be put on the ground and tested by wagon-loads of prisoners, or, if need be, by citizens implicated in their use. In like manner, if a torpedo is suspected on any part of the railroad, order the point to be tested by a car-load of prisoners or citizens implicated, drawn by a long rope.’ ‘Implicated’ we suppose here means ‘residing or captured in the neighborhood.’”

The Southern Magazine, Volume 12 (Baltimore: Turnbull Brothers, January-July, 1873), 620.



THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT



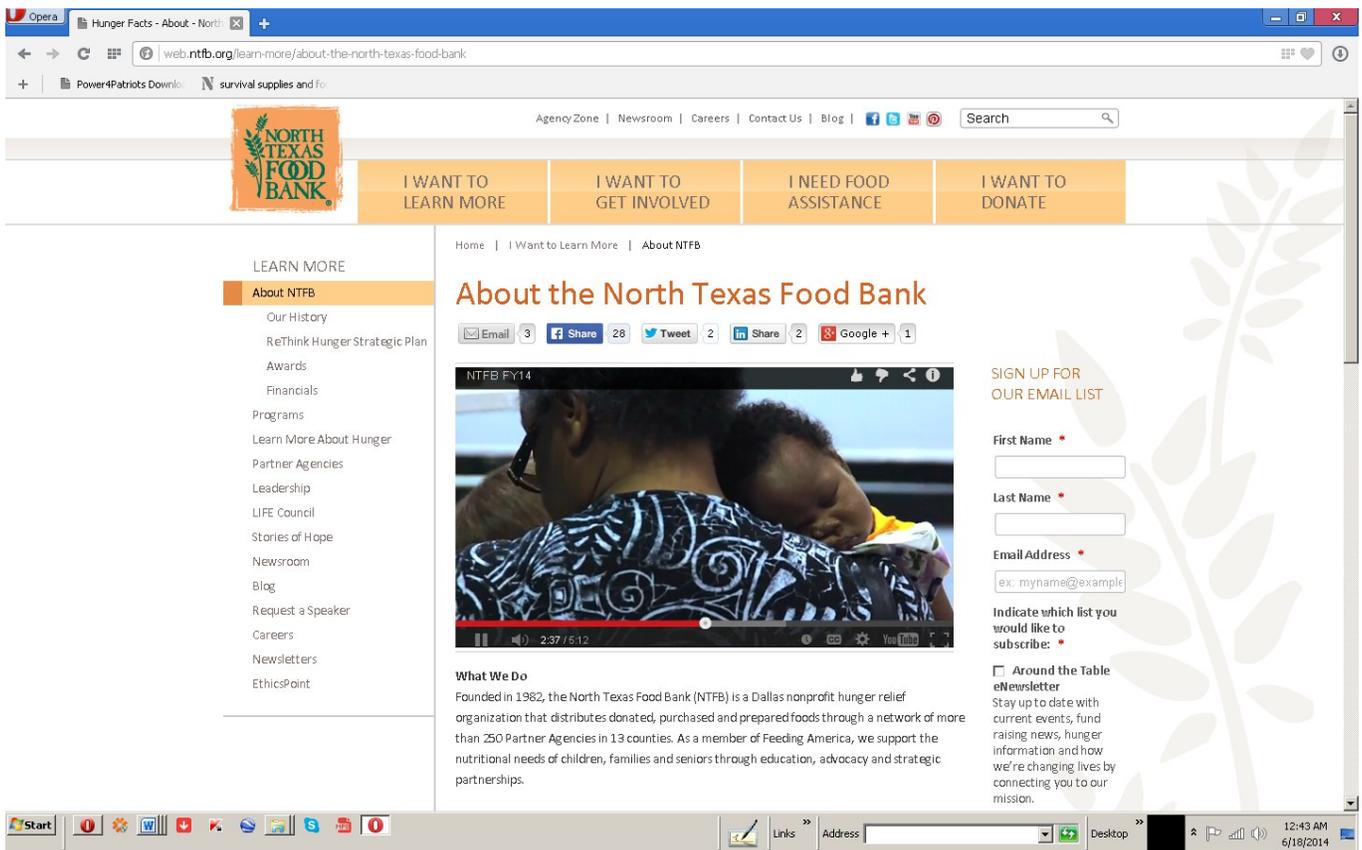
Belo Camp Gives Back!



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

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

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



Isaiah 58:10

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



Hamilton Farms Produce:

Heirloom Tomatoes - \$4/pound

(Cherokee Purple, Kellogg, Brandywine, Green Sausage, and Various Cherry types)

Red onions and Texas 1015 sweet yellow onions - \$1 for three (3)

Clemson spineless Okra - \$1 for three (3)

***More crop varieties due this fall for harvesting!**



Paul Hamilton - Owner

(817) 891-3137 cell phone - call or text



Hamilton Farms has a

[page on Facebook](#)



At our July meeting Compatriot Charles Heard presented a nostalgic and fun program entitled “Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture”. The program was interactive and led to great reflection as we looked at the Lost Cause as seen in film, literature, art and music.



Joe White, 4th Brigade Commander, presented an award which recognized our camp as being tied for first among the top recruiters in the 4th Brigade. The camp also received the Camp Growth Award, which recognized the camp as second in the Texas Division for its growth in membership. Kevin recognized **Kyle Sims** for his support **and his nomination of our camp** for 4 Star Camp Award, which was presented at the Division Reunion. In other business, Matt Nash was appointed Media Representative and Mike Smith was appointed Sargent at Arms.

See the July 2014 special edition (previous issue) for details of previously covered meeting events at belocamp.com

The 119th National Reunion of the SCV was held July 16th - 19th, 2014 in North Charleston, South Carolina.



Belo Camp was well represented by Stan Hudson and Mark Nash and their lovely daughters!







The Unreconstructed !

Belo friends at the reunion included Kyle Sims, Calvin Allen, Kirt Barnett, David Wilson, and Marc Robinson and Va. Flagger Susan Frise Hathaway.





Below are the results of the elections at the 2014 Reunion.

CIC - Kelly Barrow (GA) - Elected by Acclimation

Lt. CIC. - Tom Strain (AL)

ANV Commander - Randy Burbage (SC)

ANV Councilman - Ronnie Roach (NC)

AoT Commander - Larry McCluney (MS)

AoT Councilman - James Patterson (TN)

ATM Commander - Charles Lauret (LA)

ATM Councilman - Paul Gramling (LA)

Two amendments to the Constitution were considered. Both failed to obtain the votes to be adopted.

This year our **Sesquicentennial Event/Heritage Rally** will be held September 13th, 2104 in Franklin, TN.

This site was chosen in recognition of the Battle Franklin and other area battles in the fall of 1864. Compatriots in that area are working very hard to put together an excellent event with many extra activities the membership will enjoy.

It is to be held at the Eastern Flank Battlefield Park in Franklin. This is adjacent to MacGavock Cemetery and Carnton Plantation. Visit the national website www.scv.org for more details.



Sam Davis Youth Camp 2014

Was a phenomenal success with 31 campers, our largest group of Southern young ladies and gentlemen yet! A highlight of the trip was flying our new 25' X 40' Battle flag from the historic Suspension Bridge in Waco, Texas. You can view a video (gone viral: over 10,000 views!) of the unveiling and singing of DIXIE and more of the great camp activities at the [SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP-TEXAS](#) Facebook page [HERE](#)











The future of the SCV is dependent on our children learning to defend our heritage. SEND YOUR KIDS TO Sam Davis Youth Camp 2015!

Coming OCTOBER 2nd

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



An Evening with Jed Marum!

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

Venue: Past Time lounge. More information to come!



24 July 2014

Message from the Commander in Chief

Compatriots and Friends,

Let me take this time to tell you what an honor it is to be elected as your Commander-in-Chief. Words cannot adequately describe my feelings. I am humbled to hold an office that only seventy-three men before me have held. It is my pleasure to be a thirty-five year member of the SCV. I remember attending my first Lee-Jackson Banquet at Aunt Fanny's Cabin in Smyrna, Georgia where all of my family was inducted into the SCV, UDC and CofC. It was a special moment for me but little did I know what the future held.

Through the unity of our organization and the strength of our Confederate Ancestors, we shall continue to move forward to be the preeminent authority on Southern heritage. There are many days ahead of us in the Sesquicentennial and beyond that give us opportunities to promote and honor the heroic deeds of the men and women of 1861-1865. By their examples we can learn a considerable amount; it is our ancestors who endured "Total War" from an illegal invader. Today, like our ancestors, we must also choose to stand fast or retreat? They knew their duty, do we know ours? General Robert E. Lee once said, "Duty then is the sublimit word in the English language, you should do your duty in all things, you can never do more; you should never wish to do less."

The Confederate soldiers we honor and whose DNA flows in our veins took a stand to proclaim to the world the values of our American Liberties and their commitment to its Cause. Those Principles of 1776 and 1861 are still alive today. Friends, let us reconfirm our commitment to those liberties and the Cause which we hold so dear.

I would like to close with a quote from Jefferson Davis' proclamation from April 5, 1865 in the capitol in Danville, Virginia. "Let us not, then, despond, my countrymen; but relying on the never-failing mercies and protecting care of our God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts."

I now ask you to make a stand as they did, to be unified with others of the same mindset and lineage. As with anything in life, a unified group is more effective than any individual could ever be. I hope you will join me as we honor our Confederate ancestors and as we re-dedicate ourselves to those Principles of 1776 and 1861. May God Bless You and My God Bless the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

dallasnews

Powered by *The Dallas Morning News*

Experts: Confederate flag license plates are here to stay



Johnny Hanson/Houston Chronicle

Ray James, an engineering professor at Texas A&M and one of about 2,500 members of the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans, shows the divisive Confederate flag plate.

By MARISSA BARNETT

Austin Bureau

mbarnett@dallasnews.com

Published: 19 July 2014

AUSTIN — Texas has vowed to keep fighting a Southern heritage group that's won court approval to sell Confederate flag license plates, but the prospects to block it look slim.

That's the assessment from constitutional experts and the head of the Department of Motor Vehicles board, which denied the Sons of Confederate Veterans' request in 2011 for the special plate.

But a federal appeals panel ruled 2-1 last week that the DMV had violated the group's free speech rights and engaged in "viewpoint discrimination."

Now the attorney general's office, which represents the DMV, says it will seek a hearing before the full U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans or take the case to the Supreme Court.

Beyond that, the state has few options in the prickly dispute between plate supporters who say it honors Confederate heritage and opponents who call it a racially charged symbol of oppression.

"We've already applied all our rules and used our process to make our decision," said DMV board chairman Johnny Walker, a Houston trucking executive.

The plate remains in limbo until the legal case is resolved. Texas could get a favorable judgment on appeal, but that's highly unlikely, said Ken Paulson, president of the First Amendment Center, a forum for the study of free-expression issues.

Nine other states carry the plate, and courts mostly have sided with the veterans group in declaring the emblem private speech that a government cannot restrict.

"The court made the point that you cannot tell people that they can't engage in free speech on their license plate just because some other people are troubled by that message," Paulson said.

Any attempt to block the plates through legislative action would face the same hurdles and lawsuits, he said.

The DMV couldn't use its newly revised plate standards to derail the Confederate-inspired tag, either.

Texas now requires My Plates, its vendor that offers dozens of specialty plates, to show it has at least 200 pre-orders before the DMV will consider approving new designs. Existing plates with fewer than that will be dropped.

But that would not apply to the battle flag plate because backers sought it through a sponsorship procedure unrelated to My Plates. The group wants to use the plate sales for memorial projects.

Kevin Newsom of Dallas, a group commander, said the flag embodies American history and is a way to commemorate Confederate soldiers.

It's unfortunate that extremists have used it, he said, but that does not represent his group's views or the meaning of the flag.

The national group's Texas division has 3,000 members, and "we have as much cause as anyone else to have a license plate," he said.

Others say the Confederate logo is racist, a hurtful reminder of slavery.

"The battle flag is a symbol of Ku Klux Klan repression and violence, not heritage," said state Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston. "This is not a symbol worthy of the state's honor."

U.S. Rep. Lloyd Doggett, D-Austin, was among those who initially urged the DMV to deny the plate.

Doggett, a descendant of Confederate veterans, said last week he can honor his "ancestors and our Texas heritage without adopting displays that are divisive and hurtful to many of our neighbors."

The appeals court said while some consider the flag distasteful, "this is exactly what the First Amendment was designed to protect against."

The dissenting judge said that because a state government manufactures and issues license plates, it should not have to put out messages the public opposes.

Former DMV Chairman Victor Vandergriff, who voted against the plate, said he wants to make it clear that Texas has tried to stop it.

"Even if the plate goes, it's not because the state approved this plate, it's because the court system mandated that it be allowed," he said.

<http://www.dallasnews.com/news/state/headlines/20140719-experts-confederate-flag-license-plates-are-here-to-stay.ece>

AT A GLANCE: Flag plate sales

Confederate battle flag plate sales in some other states:

Georgia: 11,185

Tennessee: 1,880

Virginia: 1,373

Alabama: 1,246

South Carolina: 1,106

Appeals court rules in favor of Confederate flag license plate



By [Marissa Barnett](#)
mbarnett@dallasnews.com
3:59 pm on July 14, 2014

Austin—The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that the Texas branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has the right to have the state issue license plates adorned with the Confederate battle flag.

In April last year, U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks ruled against the group, declaring that the state was allowed to pick and choose which messages and symbols appear on state-issued plates.



At issue in the Circuit Court was whether the state Department of Motor Vehicles Board had engaged in “viewpoint discrimination” and violated the group’s First Amendment right when it denied an application for a specialty plate.

The judges ruled that license plates are a form of “private speech,” and thus protected by the First Amendment. The court also ruled that the Board’s rejection of the plate “favored one speaker over another.”

Supporters of the plate argued that the flag honored Confederate soldiers and Southern heritage, while those opposed said the flag symbolized a racially-charged message and that distributing such a plate would be tantamount to the state memorializing slavery.

Texas could choose to appeal for a rehearing by the 5th Circuit judges or to the Supreme Court.

<http://trailblazersblog.dallasnews.com/2014/07/appeals-court-rules-in-favor-of-confederate-flag-license-plate.html/>



Click **HERE** to View

<http://www.kltv.com/clip/10373239/e-texans-react-to-legal-battle-over-confederate-flag-license-plates#.U8emMAZvPLQ.facebook>

E. Texans react to legal battle over Confederate flag license plates

www.kltv.com

I need to give some context to my remarks on this TV clip, tiny tv clip. First, yes I knew that they would not use ALL of the interview but I had no idea how little they would use. Secondly, the reporter never told me that she was going to interview Davidson and that is fine as I suspected it, but if she would have interviewed us together I could have straightened Mr. Davidson's thinking out for him. He is very confused.

In April of 2011 with Official County Approval we, the John H Reagan SCV Camp of Palestine, raised the 1st National Flag at the Anderson County Courthouse for Confederate History Month here in Texas. At the ceremony Mr. Davidson and a handful, a small handful, of others protested our doing so. He stated then that his people including members of his family were hung up under that Flag. THAT is highly unlikely and a ludicrous charge as that Flag only flew over the Confederacy for a

relative short period of time. (Unlike our Battle Flag, the Saint Andrews Cross, most people do not even recognize our 1st National Flag.) There were indeed a multitude of yankee invaders shot under that Flag but I doubt anybody, black or white, was ever hung under it.

At this ceremony in 2011 Davidson told us, on tape, that he had no problem with us flying our Flag on private property. So we took his kind and ingenious suggestion and obtained our own property in Palestine and built our Confederate Veteran Memorial Plaza and raised our five Confederate Flags including the Texas Flag which of course was a Confederate Battle Flag. (We also have the three National Flags and the Battle Flag, the St. Andrews Cross.) We dedicated our Plaza on our own property in April 2013 and Mr. Davidson opposed us on this, just two years after suggesting that we do this.

Now yesterday two years after he claimed his people were hung up under this Flag, well, which Flag is he talking about now? Perhaps the Texas Flag? Again it was a famous Confederate Battle Flag. Wonder why he does not go after the Texas Flag?

As to the interview he said that our Flag (which one) meant bad things to most blacks. In over thirty years here in East Texas flying Confederate Flags I have personally only run into one man and a handful of his supporters who manifested any problem with our Flags, any of them. When Mr. Davidson protested our Plaza in 2013 he attempted to bus in people from far off to demonstrate against us. If so many blacks oppose our Flag why would he have to bus any in? I think about 25 or so people protested with Mr. Davidson last year. Hardly, "most blacks". He also asked a supposed rhetorical question as to how many blacks "have died up under that Flag" (again, which one?). I will answer his question- I have no idea as to a number and neither does he but I can tell him that not near as many, NOT NEAR AS MANY BLACKS have died up under all of the Confederate Flags put together as there were that died up under the Stars and Stripes! Recent studies (the US did a good job of keeping a lid on this for years) have revealed the multitudes of black people killed by Sherman and his invading horde of blue coated USA soldiers operating under the authority of President Lincoln the Great Emancipator and studies reveal that after the War in so-called Reconstruction that multitudes of blacks and whites died of starvation and exposure to the elements under Mr. Lincoln and his successors emancipation. Why does Mr. Davidson not protest the US Flag? It was the US Flag that flew over the Slave Ships that brought the black people over here in the 1st place. The Slave Trade was outlawed under the CSA Constitution right off the bat.

In my interview I was asked about why people found the Flag offensive. I addressed the problem head on without trying to in any way dodge the issue. I immediately talked about slavery but I emphatically emphasized that any legitimate discussion of antebellum slavery had to be discussed in its 1860 context, a context that included the economic issues, the cultural issues, the political issues and the entire nation issues, both North and South. But all of that was edited out. So be it. I also clearly stated that there were indeed some people who opposed the Flag because of yankee spin on the Flag, i.e. they misunderstand it; but that there were many who opposed our Flag not because they did not understand it but because they do understand it- they oppose it because they know it stands against the big centralized, out of control Washington DC Federal Government! Its not hard to figure out who and why "those people" oppose our Flag, those people being the big government pimps who are destroying this entire nation. I also addressed the License Plate issue as political pandering by Texas Officials etc. I said much more, all edited out. So be it.

If I ever see my pretty little Reporter again (a graduate from that liberal school in Austin) and a very nice young lady, I am going to tell her that if she had interviewed us together she could have had one hell of a story. I am afraid that stories are just about all that the News media is after. They have little to no interest in the truth. So be it.

Rudy Ray

Texas Confederate Flag Specialty License Plate. **Honorable** Or **Offensive**? [POLL]



By [Dallas Chambers](#) July 14, 2014 10:48 PM

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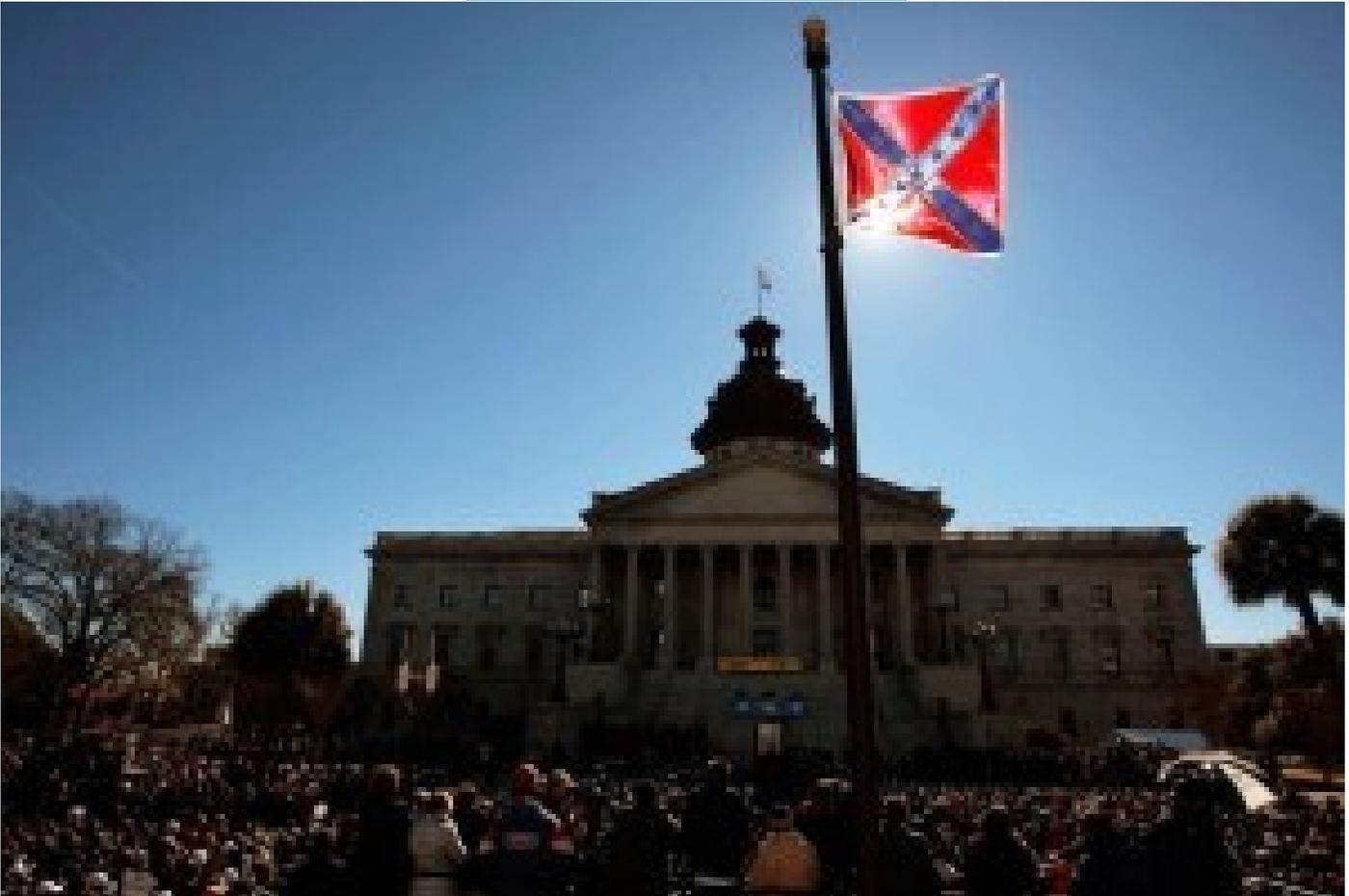


Photo by Chris Hondros/Getty Images

In 2011, the [Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans](#) applied for a specialty [Confederate Flag](#) theme license plate. The [Texas Department of Motor Vehicles Board](#) rejected the application for the [specialty license plate](#), and the applicants in turn filed a lawsuit. It lawsuit was dismissed in 2013. Here in 2014, a federal appeals court has revived the lawsuit.

The group insists the design is to honor the memory of Confederate soldiers and is a representation of southern heritage. However, the board concludes many residents will take offense to its design.

[Pro News 7](#)

“A three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ruled Monday the Texas board violated the group’s First Amendment rights by rejecting the license plate request.

The case was sent back to an Austin federal court.”

Thank you for voting!

Honorable 98%

Offensive 2%

To Cast YOUR Vote
[Click HERE](#)

Read More: [Texas Customized Confederate Flag Vanity License Plate](#) | http://kissfm969.com/texas-confederate-flag-specialty-license-plate-honorable-or-offensive-poll/?trackback=fbshare_top&trackback=tsmclip

Why court was right on Confederate Veterans license plate



/The Associated Press

This image provided by the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles shows the design of a proposed Sons of Confederate Veterans license plate.

By JERRY PATTERSON

Published: 17 July 2014 07:55 PM

- [Editorial: Confederate flags and license plates](#)

A request by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor their forefathers' service with a Texas license plate is a simple fund-raising effort by a historical association with generations of civic involvement.

Race-baiting and politics, however, seem to play more of a role in the coverage of this issue than the actual facts. The 5th Circuit Court ruling supporting free speech and ending the state's denial of their request is a win for common sense.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, a nonprofit established in 1896, is requesting to pay for a license plate displaying its logo and name. The logo contains the flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, commonly known as the Confederate battle flag. The SCV would pay Texas \$8,000 for the right to have a plate and recoup its costs with each plate sold.

I am a member of the SCV. My great-grandfather James Monroe Cole served in the Louisiana Infantry during the war, died in the Texas Confederate Veterans Home and is buried in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin.

As a statewide elected official, I sponsored the plate because of my commitment to Texas history — even the history others might find offensive.

It's the same reason I sponsored a license plate to honor the Buffalo Soldiers National Museum, another nonprofit interested in marketing its heritage with a license plate.

The Buffalo Soldiers, black troops deployed to the western frontier after the Civil War, served with great distinction, and many were recipients of the national Medal of Honor. But an examination of the Buffalo Soldiers' actions could also be deemed insensitive and politically incorrect.

The Buffalo Soldiers were sent to Texas to implement a national policy of subjugation and enslavement of the Native American population, which is exactly what they did. They put into practice the national policy forcing Indians onto reservations to live essentially as prisoners of war.

Is this a history of which we should be proud? Should these soldiers be commemorated on a license plate? Of course they should. The Buffalo Soldiers license plate, just like the Confederate plate, is intended to honor soldiers who served with pride and dignity in defense of Texas.

Viewed through our 21st-century lens of political correctness, both the Buffalo and Confederate soldiers could be considered by some as having fought for a cause that fell short of the high moral ground. In the end, offensive behavior can be found throughout history if you're looking to be offended.

There is no statutory protection against being offended. Actually, it's the privilege of every American to be offended. But that shouldn't interfere with our willingness to understand the past in its own context, not from our present perspective.

And for those who believe every Confederate soldier was fighting solely to perpetuate slavery, I'll end with the quote of one of the greatest Americans of all time:

“There are few, I believe, in this enlightened age,” wrote Robert E. Lee while stationed in Texas before the Civil War in 1856, “who will not acknowledge that slavery as an institution is a moral and political evil . . . we see the course of the final abolition of human slavery is still onward, and give it the aid of our prayers.”

Texas Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson may be contacted through jpatterson

@GLO.texas.gov.

Texas Student discriminated against based on his Southern Identity NO FLAG INVOLVED!!!!



A Texas father says he wants an apology from his son's school.

The 18 year old walked out of his San Antonio, Texas High School because of a dispute over his t-shirt.

Mason Deering told a local news agency, *"I created the shirt because I'm proud of my heritage, I'm proud to be from the South."*

Mason, a MacArthur High School Senior was singled-out because of his Southern Identity barely making it past first period before being sent to the Principal's office.

A teacher viewed his shirt as *"controversial"* and NEISD police states that anything distracting or disruptive to learning is prohibited at the Principal's discretion.

Aubrey Chancellor said, *"It's not up to us to decide what's wrong with the shirt, per se, we just know from past experience that this is the type of shirt, the slogan that was on it, that can certainly cause controversy."*

While waiting for the Principal, the Assistant Principal demanded Mason to change his shirt.

Mason claims the Assistant Principal told him the shirt was racist. Apparently the AP is an expert on race relations and Southern Identity. Subsequently, the Pro-Southern Student refused to change his shirt and left the Government-run public school.

Mason's father, Robert Deering, said, *"He chose to leave, which I think was the right decision because he wasn't doing anything wrong."* Robert Deering stands by his son and says neither the shirt nor his son is racist.

He went on to say, *"We have family, Stonewall Jackson is in our family, that was in the Confederate army and we're proud of that. That's part of our heritage and that's all he's doing right now and he believes in it and I'm fine with that."*

The High School Principal apparently never met with Mason but told district administrators he wouldn't have made Mason change his shirt and that he can wear the shirt in the future as long as it's not a distraction.

Mason says he's planning on continuing to wear the shirt.

<http://www.kmsstv.com/news/texas-student-asked-remove-confederate-t-shirt>



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New Heritage Defence Chief

24 July 2013

Compatriots,

In light of the issues at Washington Lee University, I feel it is important to let the membership know who I appointed to the position of Chief of Heritage Operations. Mr. Ben Jones, currently from Virginia, is a former US Congressman from the State of Georgia. His expertise in dealing with high profile situations is one of the many reasons he was chosen. His diplomatic skills will prove to be invaluable in this position.

On many occasions he has proven that he loves his Southern Heritage by the fights he has already participated in.

One of the most recent that many may remember is when he took on Warner Brothers after they announced they would remove the Confederate Battle Flag off the General Lee, a car he repaired in the Dukes of Hazard. Yes, Mr. Jones is none other than "Cooter" in the hit TV series that still captivates audiences throughout the world. He won that battle, as he has many, and brought awareness to the history of the flag, as well as the Southern people.

I hope you will join with him as he guides us through the future heritage issues.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS ACCUSE UNIVERSITY OF "NARROW MINDED PREJUDICE"

"The New Bigots"

A recent event at Washington and Lee University has underscored the growing phenomenon of "South-bashing" in the media and in academia. At the behest of several young law students, that school's President made a decision to remove two St. Andrews Cross battle flags from the Lee Chapel on the campus. Lee Chapel is the burial place of Robert E. Lee, who led the Army of Northern Virginia. General Lee became President of what was then Washington College after the War Between the States and is generally credited with saving the school. The Chapel is a beloved and honored place to the more than 65 million Americans who are descended from those who fought for the South in that conflict.

The law students, who call themselves "The Committee", delivered an ultimatum to President Kenneth Ruscio threatening civil disobedience unless certain demands were met. One of those demands was the removal of Confederate symbols from the Chapel, saying that the Christian Cross flags made them feel "unwelcome". On July 8th, Ruscio announced that the flags would be removed from the Lee Chapel. We cannot fathom why anyone would attend a school named after Robert E. Lee and then say they were offended by the St. Andrews Cross

flag. Nor we cannot fathom how anyone could take them seriously and cave in to their threats. But in the current climate of ‘South bashing’, such a radical act as this seems to be accepted as some sort of litmus test for the “politically correct police”.

It appears that those who have a very simplistic view of American history have decided that the 150th anniversary of The Civil War is the right time to demonize the Southern culture, to intensify their vilification of Confederate heritage, and to continue to act as if their actions are some sort of moral crusade.

We who are of Confederate heritage honor our ancestors for their sacrifice, their perseverance and their astonishing courage against overwhelming odds. These men were our family, our kinfolks, and their blood runs in our veins. But the new bigots of political correctness are exhibiting the same kind of narrow minded prejudice and knee-jerk bias that has always been the enemy of brotherhood and understanding. This latest example is the breaking point for us. Our patience with this new McCarthyism is exhausted. These mean spirited attacks upon us come from the same sad place as do all racial, religious, and regional prejudices. They are rooted in an ignorance combined with a sense of superiority.

Over 50 years ago, that courageous Southerner Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. said, “I have a dream that someday on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to dine together at the table of brotherhood.” And that has happened. We have done that for decades now in the South, in great part because Dr. King did not qualify that dream or put asterisks on it. He did not say that we would dine together in brotherhood only if we dishonored our ancestors or if our family could routinely be called bigots, traitors, and racists. He was a far better and wiser man than that. He meant that we would dine together by accepting our past as it is and that we would understand each other by our shared culture of work and weather and food and music and memory. That way we could strive together to heal the wounds of the past and thus build a proud and loving South, where folks are judged only by the content of their characters.

Slavery was not the sin of the South, but of the Nation. Chattel slavery existed throughout every colony and state for almost two centuries. Slavery was funded mainly by the Northern banks. The greatest profits went to the North. The North built the slave ships and manned them. The cotton also went North, to the vast textile mills in New England. The North’s complicity in prolonging and profiting from slavery is one of the best kept secrets of American history. The work of the slaves helped to build America, both North and South. And yet the South has long been the scapegoat of these attacks from academia and the media. The South is the fastest growing e

conomic region in our nation. African-Americans are returning to the South in record numbers, finding a more traditional way of life here and according to many, better race relations.

It is long past the time for the new bigots of political correctness to get over their condescending sanctimony and to enter into the real world of brotherhood and fellowship. And it is time they understand that insulting our heritage is not the way to build bridges of progress.

**Ben Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans**

Confederate group plans rally around W&L flags



2000, BOB BROWN/TIMES-DISPATCH

A recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee rests in Lee Chapel. Some students demanded that the university repudiate the Confederate general.

Related Stories

- [Reactions to Confederate flag removal at W&L mixed](#)

Posted: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 10:25 pm

By Luanne Rife The Roanoke Times

Washington and Lee University has desecrated Robert E. Lee's grave, but can remedy its error by restoring the Confederate battle flags and separating the chapel from university politics, the commander of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans said.

The Lexington-based Stonewall Brigade plans Saturday to battle the removal of replica flags from Lee Chapel with a downtown flag vigil starting at noon. That will be followed by an open forum at 4 p.m. at the Holiday Inn Express to discuss how to respond to what it terms "grave robbery." "We feel that what they did is a desecration of Robert E. Lee's memorial and gravesite," said commander Brandon Dorsey. "It is borderline

illegal, and the flags should be returned. No military servicemen should have the flags for which they fought removed from their gravesite."

W&L declined to respond to the allegations. "We don't wish to get into any back-and-forth; so consistent with our position all along, we are allowing President [Kenneth] Ruscio's detailed statements to speak for themselves," said Brian Eckert, executive director of communications.

Ruscio earlier this month issued a lengthy statement explaining that the replica flags were not presented in an educational manner, which would be in keeping with the university's mission, and has fielded some questions in an online response. The removal was in response to one of the concerns raised by a group of W&L law school students who said the flags glorified the Confederacy and were offensive and hurtful to minority students.

In explaining his decision, Ruscio wrote, "The reproductions are not genuinely historic, nor are they displayed with any information or background about what they are. The absence of such explanation allows those who either 'oppose' or 'support' them to assert their own subjective and frequently incorrect interpretations."

Instead, original flags on loan from the American Civil War Museum in Richmond will be displayed on a rotating basis in the Lee Chapel Museum. Dorsey called Ruscio's explanation "bogus," and said the university in accepting the memorial had an obligation to preserve it as intended.

"By their own admission, Robert E. Lee does not belong exclusively to them. His legacy goes beyond the doors and windows of Washington and Lee," Dorsey said.

Lee became president of then Washington College following the Civil War. At his request, the university began construction in 1867 on what would come to be called Lee Chapel. His office was housed on the lower level, and when he died in 1870, his body was buried beneath the chapel and his office mostly preserved.

The following year, the Virginia legislature incorporated The Lee Memorial Association to build a monument to his memory. After the school changed its name to Washington and Lee University, the association worked with the university to design the monument. A mausoleum was attached to the chapel "where his remains should be deposited in a vault, to be surmounted by a recumbent figure in marble, representing our great chieftain at rest — it being part of the plan to provide vaults also in the same Mausoleum for the immediate members of his family," former Gen. Jubal Early said during the June 28, 1883 inauguration of the mausoleum.

Dorsey said that in removing the battle flags, Washington and Lee may have violated state law by desecrating a memorial for a war veteran. He called for the flags to be returned.

W&L maintains that the reproductions were hung near The Recumbent Lee statue that people often mistake for his tomb. The statue depicts Lee sleeping on a battlefield. His remains are buried in a crypt on the lower level of the chapel, along with his family. And his horse, Traveller, is buried outside.

Dorsey maintains, "At this point, the best scenario is for Washington & Lee to place it [the memorial] in a separate nonprofit entity and make the chapel separate." That way, he said, the university would no longer be burdened with dealing with Lee Chapel and any embarrassment it causes students.

"Our chief concern is primarily seeing that Robert E. Lee's gravesite and memorial are maintained in the manner they were originally conceived to be," Dorsey said, adding the politics of donors, faculty and students should not influence the memorial.

The Stonewall Brigade announced its plans for Saturday's rally last week in an advertisement in the News-Gazette. Dorsey said he anticipates W&L alumni will come but that the administration was not invited nor expected.

He said his group was rebuked in the spring when it contacted the university after the law students' demands were made public.

"We're so diametrically opposed. We don't think there is any hope for dialogues," he said. "We wanted the university to allow public debate. We wanted historical experts to talk about the relevance of Lee in this era. It was a flat rejection."

The Stonewall Brigade earlier this year surrendered its legal challenge against Lexington when it was unable to afford to continue an appeal of the city's ban on the flying of nongovernmental flags from its poles. Members can and do carry the flag on city streets, primarily during the celebration of Lee-Jackson Day.

At least one flag-bearing vigilante has been noted since Ruscio's announcement.

"I have observed a man carrying a large Confederate flag on the public sidewalks adjacent to campus. Other university employees tell me he has simply greeted passersby. The Office of Admission tells me that no one has been following tours on campus," Eckert said.

Ruscio's statement has drawn a number of letters to the editors, op-eds and online comments in The Roanoke Times and in other newspapers, and to Eckert's office. Ruscio, in his earlier statement, anticipated an ongoing dialogue concerning the university and its history and relationship to African-Americans.

Dorsey said W&L has rebuffed his group's voice.

Ruscio Is Placating 'Imperious Extortionists'

July 11, 2014

Editor, The News-Gazette:

With Ken Ruscio so freely pandering, I hereby demand advance apologies for everything eventually said or done in 2164 by any yet-unborn fools potentially added to the W&L faculty that may offend any descendants I may have by then. After all, atoning across time for another generation's imaginary sins is all for which that oily priest of appeasement has demonstrated any aptitude.

Children may be expected to behave intemperately; that's why adults are appointed to control them. Instead Ruscio empathizes with his imperious extortionists, thanks them kindly for their threats and forms a posse to review just how much truth he can whore to placate their intolerance before their magnanimous deadline. Boasting that W&L already officially snubs Lee-Jackson Day, his panic in distancing the school from its namesake surpasses even his shame in bowing to insubordinate ultimatum. And somewhere in Dixie a cock crew.

Whether Stockholm Syndrome or sheer spinelessness

explains the defect, if his school eschews the name of an inmate-operated asylum, its grown-ups must reassert the discipline their alumni and patrons have every right to expect. Instead, on humiliating display are the vulgar depths to which a trendy administration is willing to stoop to sustain revenue; an administration that not only has failed as adult supervision, but itself needs it.

Before making public jackasses of themselves again, W&L's character assassins and their vacillating, ivy-covered president might consult the historical data on their own Web site extolling Lee as "the greatest soldier of history, and the model man of the centuries" and where Dr. James I. Robertson Jr. notes, "I don't know of an individual in America, including the president of the United States (Lincoln), who did more in the short time he had to bring this nation together than Lee." Sadly, W&L today trades only in ignorance and divisiveness.

SHERWIN W. DILLARD
JR.
Lexington

THE ROANOKE TIMES

roanoke.com

Banks: W&L flag Decision is outrageous

Joseph Kentworth Banks Jr. Banks is retired and a graduate of W&L. He recently moved to Vermont from Charlottesville. | Posted: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 2:00 am

I am a Southerner, born, raised and schooled in Virginia—steeped in Southern heritage, culture and tradition. I am also a direct descendant (5th great-grandson) of Robert Alexander, Sr., the Scots-Irish immigrant who established Augusta Academy, the small Latin school that eventually evolved into Washington and Lee University.

The Washington and Lee campus, particularly Lee Chapel, is hallowed ground. Robert E. Lee a hero.

I find it presumptuous and offensive that W&L's President who was born, raised and largely schooled in the North and not a part of the South's rich traditions, has elected to cave to the demands of a small handful of callow, activist, lawyer wannabes and ordered the removal of the Confederate flags from The Chapel. This is outrageous! Does this action contribute to these students' higher education? Tradition be damned, the minority rules!

Lee, above all else, is the embodiment of what is dear to the admirers of The University. The Flag, the enduring symbol of a proud South and Lee's banner; slavery does not enter into it.

What is next? Will Old George be toppled from his perch over Washington Hall and burned at the pyre of political correctness because a few of American Indian descent decry George Washington's massacre of Indians and stealing of their land? We don't have to cheer some of the questionable, darker moments in our history, but where does this stop? History is history. Teach it honestly. Let us learn from it and move on. But, please, please, save us from the insidious, pervasive, progressive agendas of the likes of Berkeley, Columbia and Harvard.

My hope is that any support for the University be withheld until the Flags are returned to Lee Chapel.

Might I suggest that President Ruscio consider emulating then President of Washington College, George Junkin, when in 1861, he resigned and fled to the North after students and faculty rebuffed him in his demand that the Confederate Flag be removed from atop Washington Hall?

Every Confederate needs to submit funds to Southern Legal Resource Center today so they can take the legal fight to Washington and Lee. If every Confederate in the SCV gave \$20.00, the SLRC would have a formidable war chest to take the fight to them.

ARE YOU MAD ENOUGH YET?



We are researching a **legal response** to Washington & Lee's abysmal act! We need your help now! **Support SLRC**

www.slrc-csa.org



“Marse Robert is Asleep”

“The thirtieth anniversary of Lee’s surrender (April 9, 1865) finds the character of the vanquished General a model to which all may refer with approval. “His modesty was his highest virtue,” said a learned critic. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander of the United States armies, under whom Lee served in Mexico, said, “He was the best soldier I ever saw in the field.”

When he surrendered the remnant of his army, which had been invincible so many years, Gen. Meade, in conversation with him, asked how many men he had at Petersburg, when his lines were broken, and Lee replied “Forty thousand.” Meade said, “I am amazed, and could not believe it were it not you who said it.” [Grant’s strength was at least 110,000 men]

When terms of capitulation were agreed upon, and the officer who had gone to take an inventory of Lee’s army, reported to Gen. Grant, stating that there were 8,000 men for duty, 120 cannon, etc., Grant refused to permit the firing of any salute of victory. In every way he showed his appreciation of the heroism and long persistence of Gen. Lee.

In a tribute to his character, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, who was reared in the Berkshire Hills of New England, a born abolitionist, but who venerates the memory of his “Black Mammy” as do Southerners, visited Lexington, Va., and concludes a tribute as follows:

“As I took a last look at the recumbent statue, I observed that its base bore no epitaph; no words of praise were carved upon the stone. Only above it on the wall was the name “Robert Edward Lee,” with the two dates, “Born January 19, 1807, Died October 12, 1870.”

That is all, but it is enough, for any eulogy would but detract from the spell of that single name: “One of the few, the immortal names, That were not born to die.”

(“Marse Robert is Asleep,” Confederate Veteran, April 1895, pg. 113)

ON THE ISSUE OF THE PLEDGE AND THE FEDERAL FLAG

By Rudy Ray

The only two Camps I have been a member of both have the Federal Flag (in a dominant and prominent place) and its Pledge. I strongly believe that the Flag of the Lincoln created Union should not be imposed upon any Sons of Confederate Veterans function and I even more strongly believe that the Lincoln inspired Pledge has no place in anything Confederate. With that said, the Flag and its Pledge were in these Camps when I joined them and I have known that some U.S. Veterans have a strong attachment to the National Flag of the U.S. I therefore, out of respect for those with this strong attachment, have been nothing but respectful towards them and towards the Flag that they are so attached to. I have always and still do have much respect for those in the military and especially those who have been in combat. (I do not have an inflated view of them as if they are xtra-special citizens and I have not only a healthy respect for the military but also a health fear of the military.)

Over a year ago it was easy to see that this issue about the Federal Flag and its Pledge was not going to go away and was only going to get worse. I shared this with at least one SCV leader here in Texas. In January of this year I went to my first DEC meeting, just to go and see a DEC meeting, as I was invited to attend by a DEC member. At this meeting a Division Officer began to agitate about the Flag/Pledge issue (No one else brought the subject up.) advocating that the SCV needed to have such for the sake of the U.S. veterans, etc. You could feel the tension in the meeting. After he finished agitating another Division Officer arose and agitated further upon the subject implying that the U.S. Flag and its Pledge needed to be in SCV functions and implying that Division ought to do something to make sure that it was. The tension in the room mounted. An SCV member then arose and calmly and professionally advised that this issue might well be left alone right now as not everybody in the Division or for that matter in the DEC believed the way that these two Division Officers believed. The Division Commander then stated that the issue was a Camp Issue and that that's where it needed to stay. After the meeting I commended the Division Commander for handling it the way that he did.

In early April of this year I found out about the "Lubbock Affair" and that at the roots of that affair was the controversy over the place of the U.S. Flag and its Pledge in SCV functions. I found out that there were possibly going to be Charges filed upon several SCV members by Division over a conduct issue. I also found out that all of the men, that were possibly going to be filed upon, were of the persuasion that the U.S. Flag and its Lincoln Pledge had no place in SCV functions and that Division, who was possibly going to file the Charges, was HEAVILY occupied (Division Officers) by those who had strong attachment to the U.S. Flag and its Pledge. And I found out that the Flag/Pledge Issue was at the roots of the "conduct issue" in Lubbock. I immediately saw the danger in this affair. ANYBODY who was half way aware of the strong feelings that existed on both sides of this issue would also be able to see the danger that existed in the Lubbock Affair. It was pretty easy to see this entire affair being a powder Keg waiting to explode.

Before this Lubbock situation I feared that the Flag/Pledge Issue could divide the SCV and now I saw it as an imminent threat of doing so. I talked to the Lubbock men to get as many facts from them as I could and then I called the Commander of the Texas Division to inquire of the facts from him about the situation. After listening to the Commander I expressed my concern that if this Lubbock Affair was not handled wisely and fairly in the eyes of all (fair in every way including and especially in regard to the Flag/Pledge Issue) that it had the strong and likely potential to bring great and ugly division into the Texas SCV. I then labored for almost three months to see that this division would be averted. I wrote to the Division Commander and his Division Officers making a definite proposal to avert an ugly division among us. I spent hours on the phone talking to both parties. Those involved in the Lubbock Affair on the side of the "non-pledgers" were very desirous of the same thing that I was desirous of- averting a division in the Division. They were willing to admit of any wrong they had done and move on. They simply wanted a fair and impartial hearing. Those with Division, at best, simply

ignored my efforts and pleadings, along with the efforts of several other Texas SCV members, to resolve the Lubbock Affair fairly and peacefully (and at least one of them did so in a cavalier manner).

(My purpose in this post is not the Lubbock Affair but is simply to bring some contextual light into the current heated debate over the Flag/Pledge Issue.)

As I stated, the roots of the Lubbock Affair were over the Flag/Pledge issue and indeed two Division Officers, including one of them being one of the Division agitators over the Flag/Pledge at the January DEC, were at the roots of this Lubbock Affair as they had issues with the men in Lubbock long before last Spring because those men did not hold to their same position on the place of the U.S. Flag in the SCV. And, just as many of us feared, the whole Lubbock Affair blew up at our June Division Convention and a heated issue has become more heated, much more heated. The dogs have been loosed on both sides.

So who turned the dogs out? Well the leader and leaders of the Texas Division had a golden opportunity from April-June to tone and ratchet this controversial issue down and to marginalize those on both sides of the issue who were itching for a fight. They not only failed to do this but they themselves by both their actions and attitudes and their failure to act have further agitated the entire affair. I think it is almost humorous for any of them to be lecturing others over name calling, etc. I personally observed a Division Officer terribly slander a fellow SCV member. So excuse me if I question whether any Division Officer should be lecturing any of us over name calling.

My own personal position before this last Spring's events was for the Flag/Pledge Issue to be discussed and even debated but to be done so in a respectful and reasonable manner. Slow, steady, respectful and civil debate was the way I wanted the Flag/Pledge Issue to be dealt with. I still do. (Being respectful does not rule out being passionate.) I also believed and still do that each SCV Camp and Entity has the right to address this Flag/Pledge Issue in whatever way they choose. I will say that this also does not rule out discussion and debate but simply that there should be no official policy either way in regard to the Flag and its Pledge. I believed, and still do, that education, and NOT legislation, is the way to remove the Federal Flag and its Lincoln Pledge from the SCV. If those who think that the Flag and/or its Pledge have a place in the SCV let them educate the rest of us. It is an important subject and therefore should be discussed and even debated, NOT legislated like some other organizations have done.

But yes there is rancor amongst us. There is a lot of barking and growling and even biting going on. But who was it that let the dogs out? Well, gather your facts and come to your own conclusion. I have come to my own conclusion after some strenuous and grievous fact finding.

Personally I will NOT apologize for my strong beliefs, feelings, and passionate, but reasonable arguments, that the Federal Flag and its Pledge should have no place in the SCV. I sometimes use terms to identify parties (we all do) but I try not to use such terms in a mean spirit or unfairly. I make every effort to be respectful and reasonable in the debate. However at times I will apply the Biblical principle of the following verses:

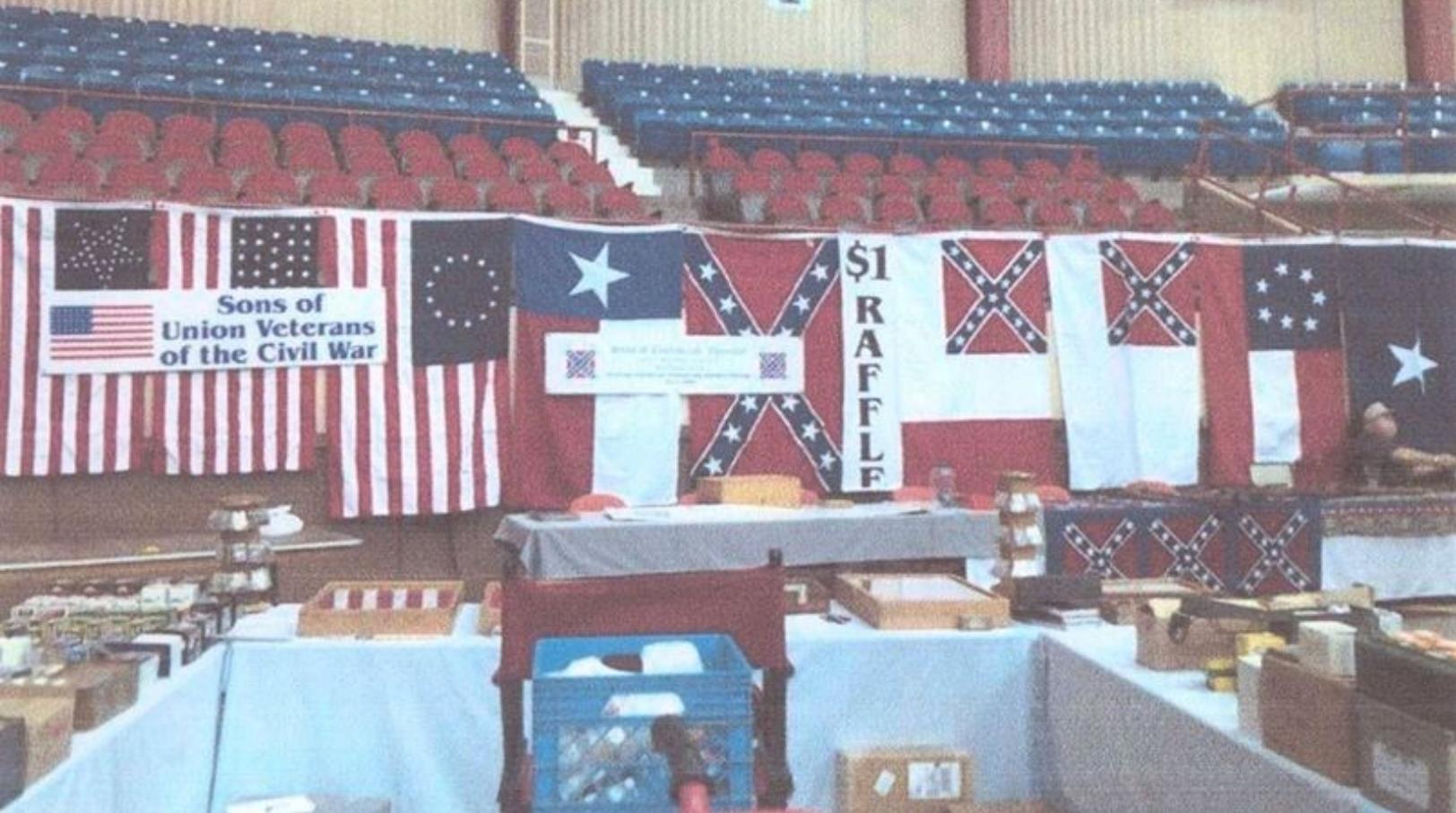
“Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him. Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.” (Pr 26:4-5 AV)

“With the pure thou wilt shew thyself pure; and with the froward thou wilt shew thyself froward.” (Ps 18:26 AV)

Rudy Ray

Proud Member of the Texas Division of the Sons of CONFEDERATE Veterans

NOTE: THE BOOTH WAS PAID FOR ENTIRELY WITH SCV FUNDS!!!!



This picture was taken 7/12/14 at a gun show in West Texas and this 'combination' display of a Sons of Union Veterans entity/camp with a Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp/Brigade was hosted by the SCV Camp/Brigade of **David McMahan, a Texas Division Lt. Commander.**

Notice that the Texas Flag is flanked by the two National Flags of the two Republics and included in the Federal Flags is the flag of the Texas troops who fought for the Lincolnite Union **against Texas and the Confederacy**. It is the **Flag of Traitors**. As far as I am concerned **to put that traitorous flag with the Texas Flag and to have the Texas Flag flanked by both US and CS Flags is disrespecting of both our State Flag and our Confederate Flags and that such a display has NO PLACE WHATSOEVER IN THE OR WITH THE SCV.**

How can one fulfill the Charge and vindicate the Cause while paying homage to the murderous invaders of our land and people?

RUDY RAY

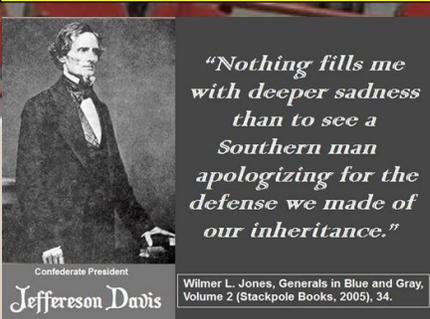
There is no moral equivalency.

They invaded us and came to exterminate our people.

At war's end, Sherman was still not finished. Now he set out to exterminate the Plains Indians. The word "extermination" is not inapt. He used it himself again and again. "We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men, women and children."

"There is a class of people (in the South), men women and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order" W.T. Sherman, War Criminal

"Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and rightfully too, and another year they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit ought to know the consequences. Many many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence. To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance; but to the petulant and persistent secessionist, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better. W.T. Sherman, war criminal



Dear Commander McMahan,

Can you please explain to me the picture found in the following link <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=779449215418792&set=p.779449215418792&type=1&theater> and taken this day (7/12/14) and why the SCV is involved in such?

Thank you very much for your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours For Vindicating the Cause,

Commander Rudy Ray

John H. Reagan Camp #2156

Palestine, Texas

Texas Division

Sons of CONFEDERATE Veterans

We should enter on the verge of just and right defense and raise at once the black flag.

No quarter for the invaders of our homes and firesides! Only the black flag will bring the yankee aggressor to his senses and end this war quickly - General T.J. Jackson.

"I won't be reconstructed and I do not give a damn"

NOTE: THE BOOTH WAS PAID FOR ENTIRELY WITH SCV FUNDS!!!!!!

In consideration of the failure of the Texas Division leadership to drop their vendetta against the West Texas Compatriots, and considering the great secrecy around the issues Rocky Sprott has brought to light in our last issue of the Belo Herald, we are submitting the following post report correspondence expressing concerns by Rocky Sprott.

June 20, 2014
Friday

Terico Creek
Shutth Lo
Occupied Texas

Compatriot Michael Meare.

Dear Michael

Having returned to the banks of the Terico Creek and having had some time to consider the events of the last few weeks, I am anxious to encourage you in your expressed desire to find reconciliation with your compatriots in the High Plains Belo and the Texas Division.

When you approached me at the Reunion in Houston in a tearful apology for having written and distributed a letter addressed to me dated May 18th, 2014, I could only assume that this was an honest and sincere statement of remorse for the insulting, inaccurate, and verbally

abusive language which
flowed out of your angry
Sanctum in response to my
letter to you dated April 17th
2014.

Unfortunately your letter
was the cause of a fessure not
only to me but a number of
other compatriots. Sam Cornelius
your camp commander, the
men of the Cal Hoes Spulboch
camp, and whole host of
good men across the Texas
Division. All these men are
equally owed a sincere
word of apology if it truly
is your intention to ever
return yourself to the
society of Southern compatriots.
As it now is your status
has deteriorated, because of
your careless rant, to an
alien and repugnant presence
lacking the trust and confidence
which you once enjoyed as
a leader in the camp, brigade

and divisions.

When you forfeit that trust and take for granted the faith of your compatriots and act against the interest of men who considered you their friend and a man of integrity of sound values, you lose something you may never recover. No one did this to you, Michael. You did this to yourself. ...

I can forgive you as others might be willing to do but trusting you is ~~is~~ entirely another matter.

The best you can do is to write and promptly publish an apology that renounces the substance and tone of your letter of May 18th. That at least will be a step in the right direction.

As I told you in Haasboro we will always be friends (in some sense). None of us is perfect and we must

loquies and not hate
Nevertheless you must work
diligently to repair the
damage you have done
to the peace and unity of
our camp, brigade and
division.

Respectfully, I remain your
most humble and obedient
servant in the cause of the
Unreconstructed South

Toward the Colors!

Reely J. Mott
Adjutant & Chaplain
High Plains Bde

June 26th, 2014
Thursday

Trinidad Creek
Sheriff's Co
Occupied Texas

Comatriot Rob Jones
Inspector Gen., Tex Dist, S.C.D.

Dear Rob

It has come to my attention that there exist as evidence to be used against us in myself and certain members of the Hubloch Camp either audio or video recordings which were taken without our knowledge at the Mar 20th, 2014 meeting in Hubloch.

I would request prior to giving any deposition that all the parties who may be potentially charged be given access to all such recordings and any and all other evidence to be used to form the basis of the said charges.

Respectfully, your servant in the
Cause of the South.

Rocky Jim Spratt
Adj't & Chaplain
High Plains Col.

July 7th 2014
Monday

Trico Creek
Sheriff's Co
Occupied Texas

Comptroler Robert Jones
Inspector Genl, Tex Div, S.C.V.

Dear Rob

I hope this finds you and your family well.

There now remains no Texas Division officer qualified to act in any capacity either in the matter of the investigation of certain unspecified allegations against myself or the men in the Hulibach Camp or in the hearing and deliberation going forward of any and all allegations, charges, or statements which may have bearing on the actions of the Texas Division Executive Council.

Lt Cmdr Gary Pray has by statements made to my fellow compatriot indicated that a fair

and equitable standard of justice is to be set aside in favor of a certain deference to be paid to the complainant Mike Walker and Texas Division officers Mike Moore and David McMahon.

Lt Cmdr Gary Bray has either made a subjective assessment and reached a verdict of guilty, or he has so little regard for the accused that he has chosen to accept the line of least resistance politically and relieve himself in the short term of any personal confrontation with the Kelly administration.

If I could be proven wrong in this matter, I would be truly grateful. Friendships of long standing are a stake here.

Nonetheless I must insist that a fair and objective process be pursued that excludes any special consideration being granted to any officer of the Texas Division leadership or Mr Mike Walker.

It is in my opinion, a violation of the most basic rules of fairness to allow Helley and Co. to stack the investigating panel with men who are most definitely prejudiced by statements or actions against the accused and will most likely allow their lack of objectivity influence the substance and tone of any report proceeding from the panel. This is based on reports made to me that several members of the panel have been drawn from the Texas Division leadership.

Every member of the said leadership should be treated as hostile to the interest of a fair and unbiased treatment of persons, evidence, or anything affecting the investigation, reporting, consideration and determination of action by the Texas D.E.C. in reference to the Dulbeck Affair.
Respectfully, Pecky Jim Spratt
Adjutant & Chaplain. 1st Bde

to whom it may concern: 7-16-2014
It was at the February meeting of the Col. Thomas S. Lubbock Camp when the election of new officers was held & Michael Walker was voted out as camp commander. I was not at the march meeting but Walker called me and told me his version of what had happened at the march meeting. He wanted to know if I would switch my membership over to the Sgt Stephen S. Keenom camp out of Plainview TX. I agreed to change my membership and we met a few days later at the 'Burger King' at Brownfield TX. While we were at the 'B.K.' Walker told me he was going to get them kicked out of the S.C.V. for life - them being Alford, Hernandez, Pope, Pope and Spratt. Afterwards I got to thinking about Walker's threat. I decided I don't want any part of anybody's scheme of Revenge & Retaliation. If Mr Walker will hang these people out to dry he will hang me out to dry also. The only program I remember ever was Spratt giving a report of up

Coming gone services, dedications, parades
& meetings. I did hear minutes of a
meeting & a financial report.

I got a phone message from Charles Spruce Taylor
saying ^{he} was the new Commander of the Sgt. Stephen
S. Keenum Platoon TX camp. He wanted
information name, address etc. we never
talked but I sent him my application for
transfer of membership. When I got it back
it was filled out & signed by Mr Walker.
The liberals in our government, media &
society have pushed their far left agenda
way to long, hard & far. We all know
it was just a matter of time before a
lot of people took a stand against
this social restructuring and tyranny.
It's in our Blood. Freedom!

Yours
Howard Timmons

All correspondence above is published by request and with permission.



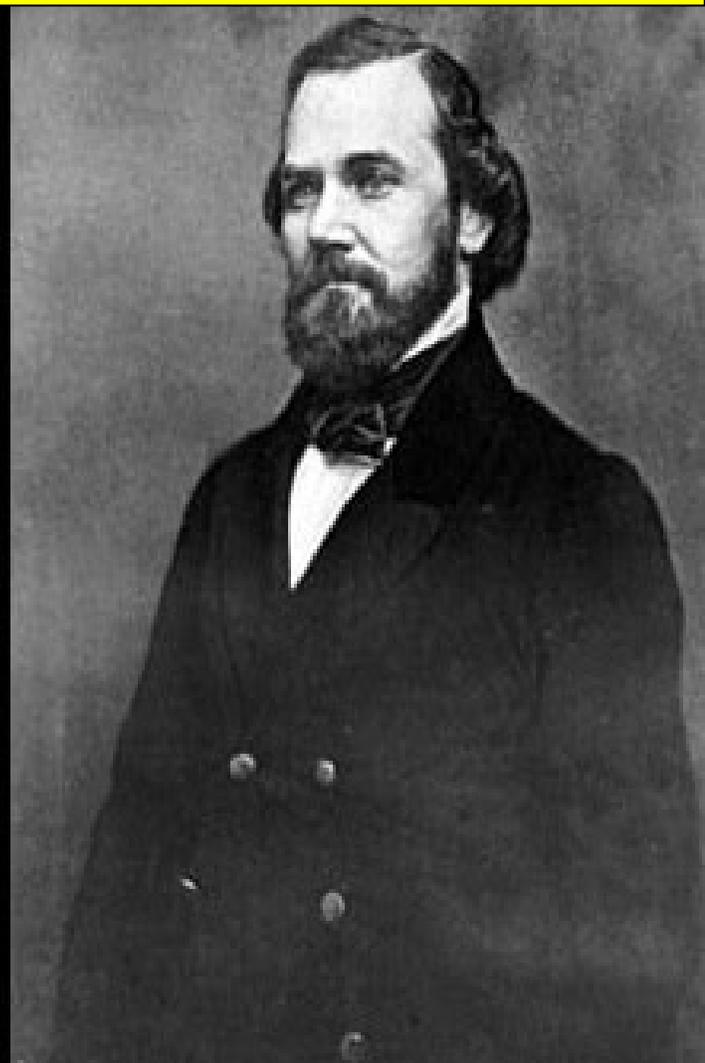
The Virginia Flaggers

**"If you are true Southerners, reach back to your Southern roots for enough fortitude to stand up...Our heritage cannot be saved if they see us as weaklings. During Lincoln's War the South had 104,000 deserters. Think before you join them."
- Elijah Coleman**

'Take your destinies in your own hands, and shatter this accursed Union.'

-Laurence M Keitt

[Keitt was a leading US Congressman, leading Fire-Eater, Delegate to the provisional CS Congress and a colonel in the Confederate Army. He died from battle wounds in 1864]



Va Flaggers: I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Projects Update

We have been busy preparing both the Chester and Fredericksburg sites for lighting! The Chester flag illumination is almost complete, and Fredericksburg will follow shortly thereafter.



We are thankful for the generous gifts that have allowed us to purchase the necessary supplies, and for the many, many volunteers who have donated the needed labor to get the work done, including a supporter who has recently volunteered his services as an electrician! **THANK YOU ALL!**

We are still looking for some help with tree trimming in Chester,

and appreciate any and all gifts which will help us finish up at these two sites and get started on the next project. We are excited at the prospect of these flags being illuminated, which will greatly increase their visibility and influence.

We want to again offer our sincere appreciation to each and every one of you who have supported our efforts thus far. These projects, and all of our heritage defense initiatives, have been made possible by hundreds of you, and we are touched by each gift and note of support.

Gifts* to the I-95 Memorial Battle Flag projects may be mailed to:

**Va Flaggers
P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150**

**Payable to Va Flaggers
or through PayPal:**

<http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>

***Although we are NOT a registered 501c3 entity, we are absolutely a "not for profit" organization, and every gift goes directly toward expenses for our Interstate Battle Flag and Heritage Defense projects. There are no salaries or benefits paid to any member(s) of our organization, most of whom work full-time jobs, and give freely of their time, talents, and resources to further the Cause for which we stand.**



Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers 7-5-2014

Va Flaggers: Memorial Battle Flags Projects Update

Subject: Letter-to-the-Editor - Writer frightened by the Confederate Flag

August 3, 2014

Editor, Richmond Times-Dispatch

300 East Franklin Street

Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Sir:

Another "born and bred Northerner," indoctrinated by a colossal propaganda mill, is frightened by the "divisive" Confederate Flag, adding that (yawn) the War was fought to end slavery. Please pay attention here. The War was waged by the North against Southern secession. The Confederacy was the American Empire's first conquest.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.

Richmond, VA



Photo: A large Confederate flag flies above Interstate 95 near Fredericksburg. (Yue Wu | The Washington Post)

The final week of July was a very exciting one for us in MANY ways, including several new and thrilling developments in the Memorial Battle Flags Projects. In addition to the new pole and flag installed last week at Savage's Station, we received word of the possibility of acquiring several additional large poles at bargain pricing, and are encouraged and hopeful that we will likely be able to move forward much sooner than expected with one or more of the additional properties available and waiting for Memorial Battle Flag installations.

Meanwhile, we are one step closer to having the Fredericksburg flag lit at night, as our crews were busy last week, putting the finishing touches on the electrical work...



ALSO last week, FOX News picked up a Washington Post interview with Va Flagger Barry Isenhour, and it was highlighted on its main news page. Each time an article like this is published, we have the opportunity to present the true history and honor of our flags and the men who fought and died beneath them, and the exposure serves to recruit new supporters and foot soldiers in the Cause.

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2014/08/03/confederate-flag-at-center-battle-between-group-naacp/>

From the Washington Post report:
Aston Haughton, president of the Stafford County chapter of the NAACP, sees it differently. The flag, Haughton said, "symbolizes racism, oppression. It reminds people of the days of slavery."

When he drove past the flag, he was upset. So were a lot of people he knew, both black and white, he said. They pulled together a group to see what they could do about it. But the permits are legal, the property is private.

"We have to see if we can work it from another angle," he said. "Our mission now is to make sure they don't keep going county to county and keep putting these flags up."

Even so, and perhaps with even more determination, OUR mission has not changed. We plan to continue to raise these flags and memorials...across the Commonwealth and beyond.

Many thanks to each of you, whose generous support makes these flags and all of our heritage defense projects possible.

Please watch for more updates soon!

God bless you all, and God Save the South!

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers



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P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150
Payable to Va Flaggers

or through PayPal:

<http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>

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



Waving proudly for holiday traffic heading back north on I-95.

Va Flaggers I-95 Memorial Battle Flag #2, Stafford, VA at 06:40 pm 7/6/2014.



Alexander Hamilton
Stephens

"The real cause of the war, as set forth in the issue presented by me, condensed in a few words, was the denial of the fact that ours was a Federal Government; that the violation of this fundamental principle of our complicated organization, on the part of those controlling the General Government at the time, by assuming that the United States constituted a nation of individuals, with a consolidated sovereignty in the central Government, to which the ultimate as well as primary allegiance of the citizens of the several States was due, and that any attempt by the several States, or any of them, to resume the sovereign powers which had been previously delegated, in trust only, by them to the federal agency, was rebellion on their part."²

A Review of the First Volume of Alexander H. Stephens's War Between the States By Constitutionalist (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Company, 1872), 16.

Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921

It's finally flying!!



The flag on Highway 63 is up, flying, and greeting drivers as they come around the curve. A group of compatriots of Camp 1921 met around 8:00 AM on 2 August 2014 to finish some ground work and to raise the flag. Compatriots Marion Patrick, Ronnie Brantley, Vann Royal, Steven Hammonds, Tom Spradley, Bill Anthony, Commander Hughey, Larry Warren, Michael Black, and Floyd Meigs all showed up with their shovels, slang blades, wheel barrows and weed eaters to get the job done. Big thanks to y'all! Pictures below:

Congratulations to the Tallassee Armory Guards Camp #1921, SCV, who raised a Battle Flag on Highway 63 in Alabama this past Saturday, August 2nd.

I first heard of the plans for this flag when I visited with the camp last year, and am so excited to hear that the project is completed. I can't wait to get back down there and see her flying!

God bless the men of the Tallassee Armory Guards!

**Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers**



Va Flaggers: Heritage Violation Alert –

Ole Miss To Change School Name and History

When we say our enemies are out to wipe every trace of the Confederacy from the face of the earth, this is what we mean...

<http://hottytoddy.com/2014/08/01/chancellor-jones-announces-plan-for-leadership-on-race-issues-and-diversity/>

The banning of "Colonel Reb" was just the tip of the iceberg at the University soon to be "formerly known as Ole' Miss". Chancellor Jones announced a new program today, that, among other things, will rename "Confederate Avenue" and place plaques at the Confederate monuments and markers on campus, (or what he calls "racially divisive sites") in order to "add modern context to their symbolism."

The name "Ole Miss" will be gradually phased out, as apparently *"Some faculty are uncomfortable with (the term "Ole Miss") — either because they see it as a nickname or because they believe it has racial overtones"*, says Jones.

Please note that Ed Ayers, with whom Waite Rawls (of the museum formerly known as the Museum of the Confederacy) has worked closely over the last several years, and Christie Coleman, who runs the American Civil War Center at Tredegar, to whom Rawls sold out our museum, were named among those influential in helping Chancellor Jones to construct this program to eradicate our history and dishonor our Veterans.

Mr. Rawls remains a member in good standing of the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans... while our Confederate treasures, so lovingly donated and collected "in eternal memory" of our Confederate ancestors, are now subject to the same revisionist "modern interpretation" that is already found at Tredegar, and is soon to be nailed to our Confederate monuments and markers on the campus of "The University of Mississippi".

"It is my hope that the steps outlined here – reflecting the hard work of university committees and our consultants – will prove valuable in making us 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.", says Jones.

Apparently, that warm welcome extends to everyone...except those of Confederate ancestry.

Grayson Jennings
Va Flaggers

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

Chancellor Jones Announces Plan for Leadership on Race Issues and Diversity

POSTED ON [AUGUST 1, 2014](#)

UM to Add Diversity Vice Chancellor, Change Confederate Drive Name, Put Historical Symbols in Modern Context, and More



Plaques or signage are planned to help put historical markers, such as this confederate soldier statue, in modern context.



Click [HERE](#) to hear Chancellor Dan Jones on this matter.

Ole Miss Chancellor Dan Jones this morning will announce a six-point wide-reaching plan that includes the employment of a new Vice Chancellor For Diversity and the placement of plaques at racially divisive sites to add modern context to their symbolism. He also defined a shift in the common use of the term “Ole Miss” for close identification with athletics and school spirit.

The plan also calls for more education of students in racial history, changing the street name of Confederate Drive to Chapel Lane, changing Coliseum Drive to Roy Lee “Chucky” Mullins Drive and an effort to have students make an early commitment to diversity.

“I don’t expect everyone to agree with this plan,” Chancellor Jones said. “Some will think these actions don’t go far enough — and others will wonder why we have to bring up race again. So far, in this process, even when people have broadly disagreed, they have been civil in their discourse. That’s my hope for the reaction to this announcement.”

Oxford Alderman Jay Hughes had this reaction to the plan: “I absolutely support the university doing whatever it can to attempt to increase diversity and avoid conflict. However, we need to be mindful that the more we pretend our past does not exist, the more likely we are to repeat it.”

The Chancellor said the new vice chancellor for diversity and inclusion will be selected after a nationwide search. “The job description, title and responsibilities for this high-level position will be established during the fall semester,” he said. “Although we have a chief diversity officer now, our overall efforts have been dispersed.”



As lieutenant governor, Paul B. Johnson was a prominent figure in attempting to block James Meredith from entering Ole Miss.

Confederate Drive, a stretch of road that begins after crossing Fraternity Road from Chapel Drive, and ends at the Tad Smith Coliseum, will be re-named, Chancellor Jones added, to reflect the road's starting point in front of the University Chapel.

Besides this change, no names of campus icons associated with the civil war and Jim Crow-era Mississippi government officials such as segregationist Governors James Vardaman and Paul Johnson, Jr. will be changed. Instead plaques will be placed to put those names, says Chancellor Jones, in "historical context and perspective." These sites include Vardaman Hall, Johnson Commons, and the confederate statue at the entrance to the Lyceum Circle.

The approach of adding historical commentary and contemporary perspective to civil war-related memorials, names and icons has been pioneered by one of the consultants the university turned to in the aftermath of the Meredith Statue defacement of Feb. 9.

Ed Ayers, president of the University of Richmond, is a noted historian and writer who has argued that southern cities and universities should acknowledge the wrongs of slavery and of opposition to the civil rights movement — not by trying to erase the symbols of that dark past, but by placing them in historical context. "'The North did not fight at first to end slavery,'" says the award-winning Civil War historian, "but the South did fight to protect slavery," Ayers is quoted as saying in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Ayers was instrumental in having a statue of famous tennis champion and Richmond native Arthur Ashe built on a Richmond thoroughfare populated with monuments to Civil War confederate generals. Ayers' vision, referenced in the Chancellor's report, is to balance history with "contemporary context for symbols and adding new symbols more representative of the city's current culture."

Others consulting with the university included Christy Coleman, a leader in Richmond's Civil War Museum, and Gregory Vincent, vice president for Diversity and Community Engagement at the University of Texas.



Paul B. Johnson Commons will not be renamed, but will bear a plaque to add context to its history.

An example of the idea of balancing historical icons with contemporary symbols of African-American courage can be found in one of the action plan's recommendations. Though not currently named for anything related to the Civil War or Jim Crow, Coliseum Drive will need a new name in light of the forthcoming demolition of C. M. Tad Smith Coliseum; the street will be renamed Roy Lee "Chucky" Mullins Drive in honor of the African-American Ole Miss football player who eventually died after a suffering a paralyzing injury on the field.



Confederate Drive will be renamed Chapel Lane.

In another action plan point that may prove controversial, Chancellor Jones announced that the term Ole Miss would be primarily used in connection with the school's athletic program and to reflect the "broad spirit" of the university, but not used prominently in reference to academics.

"Some faculty are uncomfortable with (the term "Ole Miss") — either because they see it as a nickname or because they believe it has racial overtones," he said. "Our research indicates that the term "Ole Miss" is beloved by the vast majority of students, faculty, alumni and university supporters. We'll use the University of Mississippi in most academic applications."

Other points in the action plan, which is a continuation of the recommendations advanced by the Extended Sensitivity and Respect Committee that started in late 2012, represent a commitment to deal honestly with race and diversity issues. Chancellor Jones says this will happen through leadership offered by the new vice chancellor for diversity and inclusion supporting active research and cooperating with promising efforts such as the William Winter Institute for Racial Diversity and the forming-this-fall Center for Inclusion and Cross Cultural Engagement.

Also in the plan is a call to increase commitment to racial, ethnic, and lifestyle diversity from all students, especially incoming freshman.



Named for segregationist Governor James Vardaman from the early 1900s, this building will bear new signage to add historical context

“If you look at the incidents that have been reported in the press, the vast majority have involved freshman,” Chancellor Jones said. “We have to more effectively deal with the reality that many of our students come to us with very little exposure to cross-cultural experience. Many have attended high schools and lived in communities that were virtually segregated in their opportunities to interact with people of different races and backgrounds. We hope to welcome them to here and quickly expose them to pathways that embrace our values in support of human dignity that is expressed in our creed.”

HottyToddy.com contacted a few readers to get their reactions to the plan.

“I think renaming certain areas of Ole Miss is good for change,” said alumnus Bill Perry, Jr., a pianist and composer living in Oxford, who has helped raise funds for music education camps at the

university through showings of his exploratory jazz/visual project Mother Universe and All Her Children. “A modern contemporary perspective would be good to show Ole Miss is moving in a progressive direction. I also think it’s good to have diversity added to the oath of this university. It’s time for the rest of the nation to see that this college is moving forward and doing what is necessary to create an atmosphere of inclusion.”

Jeremy Cooker graduated Ole Miss in 1991 with a bachelor’s degree in broadcast journalism, during an era when the use of the confederate flag by fans at football games was a hot-button issue. “These changes feel like a natural evolution for a progressive university with a racially charged past,” said Cooker, who is director of marketing and special projects for New Orleans Tourism Marketing Corporation. “What’s being proposed now seems like it’s long overdue. They can put this part of the past in some kind of historical context for people to learn from it, but it’s time to move on.”

Following is the full statement released by the University:

UM Announces Plan for Leadership on Issues of Race and Diversity

Chancellor releases report on campus environment, creates new position of vice chancellor for diversity

OXFORD, Miss. – University of Mississippi Chancellor Dan Jones has released a comprehensive action plan for fostering a more inclusive and welcoming environment on campus.

The recommendations are the fruit of a study of wide-ranging opinions on campus culture from students, faculty and administrators, which were paired with input from respected consultants. The plan includes a new position of vice chancellor for diversity and a variety of initiatives focused on inclusion and race relations.

Last summer, an expanded Sensitivity and Respect Committee completed its review of the university’s environment on race and diversity. After the committee’s report, consultants Ed Ayers and Christy Coleman of Richmond, Virginia, were brought in to study the effect on campus culture of building names and campus symbols tied to historical issues of slavery and segregation. Consultant Greg Vincent, who led the University of Texas in addressing issues of diversity and inclusion, was hired to analyze the university’s organizational structure and how it relates to diversity and inclusion.

The consultants submitted reports on their interviews with members of the campus community, as well as recommendations based on their experiences with similar issues. Jones complimented the work of the university community and consultants in generating the ideas included in the action plan.

“The reports from everyone involved were candid and thoughtful in suggesting that more can be done here to improve our environment for diversity and inclusion,” Jones said.

“It is my hope that the steps outlined here – reflecting the hard work of university committees and our consultants – will prove valuable in making us 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.”

Jones said he knows that some people will find parts of the recommendations that they like and some they don't. “Every idea was not included, but I'm confident everyone involved will find evidence of their substantial contributions.

“There were and will continue to be differences of opinion among us. But, I am encouraged that while our discussions over recent months were frank, even tough, they also were civil and respectful. My very sincere thanks go out to all of those who demonstrated these values throughout the process.”

The process was designed to gather as broad a range of opinion as possible, the chancellor said.

“It was important that we hear from everyone who loves this university,” he said. “Too often when viewpoints are wide-ranging, nuanced and emotional, the easy answer for leaders is a non-decision, freezing people at a point in time and putting progress off to another day. To me, that is not leadership. And our mission as a university is to lead.”

The plan involves six steps, with more initiatives expected when the new vice chancellor position is filled:

1. Create a vice chancellor-level position for diversity and inclusion. UM's provost will create a specific position title, portfolio, set of responsibilities and initial budget for a new administrative position. The job will be created after consultation with faculty and will be subject to approval by the university's governing board. A search committee will be formed to begin work during the fall semester.
2. Establish a portfolio model of diversity and engagement. As part of the creation of the job description for the new vice chancellor position, a set of standards for diversity and engagement will be drafted for the university to follow moving forward.

3. Deal squarely with the issue of race while also addressing other dimensions of diversity.

“We look forward to a day when it is the norm to embrace and celebrate our differences, when our country and state have become a truly post-racial society,” Jones said. “But that day has not yet arrived. Clearly, there are still issues regarding race that our country must address. And we will need to continue a dialogue on race at our university. Our unique history regarding race provides not only a larger responsibility for providing leadership on race issues, but also a large opportunity – one we should and will embrace.”

A faculty group focused on UM’s history with slavery began work last year. The initiative is an example of the kind of scholarly leadership UM can provide on the issue, Jones said, voicing renewed commitment to the work of the university’s William Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation. He also said the new vice chancellor for diversity will be engaged in efforts to address issues of race and diversity and will work with existing campus organizations, such as the Critical Race Studies Group, that have focused on these issues.

4. Implement a symbolic and formal dedication of all new students to the ideals of inclusion and fairness to which UM is devoted.

The UM Creed was adopted as a means of communicating and cultivating the university’s core values. A public university can’t require a pledge or oath as a condition of enrollment. It can and will work with students and others to pursue methods of elevating and strengthening the UM community with the creed’s values. The university’s vice chancellor for student affairs will implement this recommendation.

5. Offer more history, putting the past into context, telling more of the story of Mississippi’s struggles with slavery, secession, segregation and their aftermath.

Consultants cited Richmond, one of capitals of the Confederacy, as a good example of appropriately addressing a negative history. City leaders opted not to erase history, even some of the more difficult parts of it, and chose not to remove existing statues and building names. Instead, the city has balanced its presentation of history by offering broader, contemporary context for symbols and adding new symbols more representative of the city’s current culture. An example of that approach already implemented at UM is the statue honoring James Meredith, the university’s first African-American student. Additional opportunities with more contemporary symbols lie ahead, and the new vice chancellor will be engaged in long-term evaluation of those recommendations. Until the new vice

chancellor is hired, that job will be handled by the provost and the assistant to the chancellor for multicultural affairs.

Among buildings and symbols that will be evaluated for plaques adding context and perspective are Vardaman Hall, the ballroom in Johnson Commons and the

Confederate statue at the entrance to Lyceum Circle. Several steps have been taken already:

- The entrance of the Manning Center was recently designated the Williams-Reed Foyer in honor of Ben Williams and James Reed, the university's first two black football players. Jones thanked Athletics Director Ross Bjork and head football coach Hugh Freeze for their leadership in the recommendation.

- The new Center for Inclusion and Cross Cultural Engagement opens this fall in Stewart Hall. The center, which will move later to the renovated and expanded Student Union, enhances the quantity and quality of programming and leadership initiatives for underrepresented students.

- Coliseum Drive will need a new name when the Tad Smith Coliseum is replaced with the new basketball arena. A recommendation from the UM Alumni Association and the M-Club to rename it "Roy Lee 'Chucky' Mullins Drive" has been adopted. Mullins, a black football player who was paralyzed and later died, became a unifying symbol of an indomitable human spirit at the university.

- Confederate Drive, which enters Fraternity Row, will be renamed "Chapel Lane."

6. Appropriate use of the name "Ole Miss." UM's longstanding nickname is beloved by the vast majority of its students and alumni. But a few, especially some university faculty, are uncomfortable with it. Some don't want it used at all and some simply don't want it used within the academic context.

The university completed a national study about the name "Ole Miss" during the last year and found the vast majority of respondents don't attach any meaning to it other than an affectionate name for the university. In fact, a significant margin likes and prefers the "Ole Miss" name. And a very small percentage of respondents associate the university, either as "Ole Miss" or "University of Mississippi," with negative race issues.

Both names will be used in appropriate contexts going forward, with particular emphasis going to “Ole Miss” in athletics and as a representation of the university’s spirit. Other campus efforts already in place will continue to grow

The action plan includes a wide variety of other initiatives launched even as the study of campus environment was underway, including creation of the Bias Incident Response Team, diversity training for employees, construction of a National Pan-Hellenic Council garden representing the history and campus engagement of historically black fraternities and sororities, periodic surveys to monitor the campus environment, and various programs to enhance student success.

The University of Mississippi sent the following memo to supporters on Friday, August 1:

Action Plan on Consultant Reports and Update on the Work of the Sensitivity and Respect Committee

To: All Who Love The University of Mississippi From: Dan Jones, Chancellor

Aug. 1, 2014

In the summer of 2013, an expanded Sensitivity and Respect (S&R) Committee completed its review of the university’s environment on race and related issues. Following the committee’s report, two consultants with relevant experience at major universities were assigned separate but complementary tasks. One was charged with evaluating the University of Mississippi’s organizational structure related to diversity and inclusion, and the other explored issues the committee raised concerning building names and symbols. (Both consultant reports are attached.) We are grateful for the good work of the S&R Committee and our independent advisors. Consultants Ed Ayers and Christy Coleman have been leaders in Richmond, VA, in establishing a more balanced view of history for that community, where symbolism has been a prominent topic.

Their recommendations encourage us to broaden the visible symbols of our history to be more intentionally inclusive. Greg Vincent offers insight about our organizational structure out of his own experience reorganizing the approach at the University of Texas, where they adopted several time-tested practices implemented at other flagship universities, including creation of a new senior level leadership position with a focus on diversity.

Both of these reports are candid in suggesting that more can be done here to improve our environment for diversity and inclusion. Both also note the good work and positive spirit for continued progress in our university. Our success in improving diversity within our faculty and student body has

been dramatic, but we can do more. And despite negative publicity related to recent bias-related incidents, it is good news that the number of minority applicants to the university continues to increase each year. In addition, the improvement in diversity within our faculty has been extraordinary, placing us among the top three flagship universities in the nation in percentage of African American faculty members. Still, we can and will do more.

It is my hope that the action plan outlined here – reflecting the hard work of the S&R Committee and our consultants – will prove valuable in making us 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. We know that the issues discussed here are associated with many evolving attitudes and opinions. There were and will continue to be differences of opinion among us. But I am encouraged that while our discussions over recent months were frank, even tough, they also were civil and respectful. My very sincere thanks go out to all of those who demonstrated these values throughout the process.

People with different views will likely find parts of this action plan they like and other parts they do not. Some will agree or disagree with individual comments reported by our consultants. As our consultants noted and as readers should remember, the comments reported here did not result from scientific research or a random sample. They are thoughts from people who felt strongly about the issues we have faced as a university, people who were encouraged to be candid. To whatever degree they do or do not reflect majority opinion, they are important views to air. It was important that we hear from everyone who loves this university. Too often when viewpoints are wide-ranging and emotional, the easy answer for leaders is a non-decision, freezing people at a point in time and putting progress off to another day. To me, that is not leadership. And our mission as a university is to lead.

Whatever the views may be on different aspects of this report, I am hopeful that people who read it and find places to agree or disagree will honor a process that encouraged honest dialogue and valued every idea. I am also hopeful that with decisions made, we have found common ground to move this university forward.

With many months of hard work behind us, we now have a strong foundation for the work ahead. I'll count on your help in making this plan the success I know it can be.

Following are the six specific recommendations from our consultants and the action plan for each:

1. Create a vice chancellor level position for diversity and inclusion at The University of Mississippi.

The Provost is charged with creating a specific position title, portfolio, set of responsibilities, and initial budget for this new administrative position. He will work within policy for creating a new position, including consultation with the faculty and approval by our governing board. He will appoint a search committee to begin work within the Fall 2014 semester.

2. The University of Mississippi should establish a portfolio model of diversity and engagement.

See response to recommendation 1.

3. The University of Mississippi must deal squarely with the issue of race while also addressing the other dimensions of diversity. *This point is important for all of us to grasp. We look forward to a day when it is the norm to embrace and celebrate our differences, when our country and state have become a truly post-racial society. But that day has not yet arrived. Clearly, there are still issues regarding race that our country must address. And we will need to continue a dialogue on race at our university. Our unique history regarding race provides not only a larger responsibility for providing leadership on race issues, but also a large opportunity – one we should and will embrace. The faculty group focusing on our history with slavery began its work during the last year, and it is a healthy example of the kind of scholarly leadership we can provide. The work of the William Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation must and will continue, as well. And with advice and support from the new vice chancellor, important work (such as the Critical Race Studies Group) can be supported further and encouraged. This will be an important part of the responsibilities for the new vice chancellor.*

4. The University should consider a symbolic and formal dedication of all new students to the ideals of inclusion and fairness to which the University of Mississippi is devoted.

The UM Creed was adopted by our community for this purpose – as a means of communicating and cultivating our community's core values. Even though as a public university we cannot require any sort of pledge or oath as a condition of enrollment, working with current students and others we will pursue ways to elevate and imbue our community with the values of the Creed through a variety of means, ranging from the formal and ceremonial to the common and pervasive. The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs is charged with implementation of this recommendation.

5. We recommend that the University offer more history, putting the past into context, telling more of the story of Mississippi's struggles with slavery, secession, segregation, and their aftermath.

Decisions made in the city of Richmond, VA, offer an enlightened example for us. Without attempts to erase history, even some difficult history, and without removing existing statues and building names, the city has moved toward balancing the way its history is represented by offering context for symbols

and adding meaningful new symbols. Some of this kind of work began on our campus with the erection of the Meredith statue. Further opportunities lay ahead.

The new vice chancellor will be charged with the long-term management of this recommendation. Until that selection is complete, the Provost and the Assistant to the Chancellor for Multicultural Affairs are charged to lead this effort.

These university leaders should seek suggestions from various interested constituency groups regarding future naming opportunities for centers, buildings, etc., that will lead to a fuller expression of our history. These constituency groups might include, among others, the Faculty Senate, Staff Council, the Associated Student Body, Black Student Union, Alumni Association, Black Alumni Association, the Isom Center, The Winter Institute, and the Center for Inclusion & Cross Cultural Engagement.

They also should initiate an effort to provide contemporary context for some of our existing symbols and names, which are too often viewed as an endorsement of ancient ideas. Any and all symbols and buildings may benefit from this, but some to consider in the early stages include Vardaman Hall, the ballroom in Johnson Commons, and the Confederate Statue. This might be done in a number of ways, including accompanying plaques that provide context and an educational opportunity for students and campus visitors who are interested in our history.

Some immediate steps are being taken to begin the process:

- The entrance of the newly named Manning Center was recently designated the Williams-Reed Foyer. This designation recognizes Ben Williams and James Reed, the first two African American football players at the university. Thanks to Ross Bjork, Hugh Freeze, and others in athletics for their leadership in creating this recognition.*
- The new Center for Inclusion and Cross – Cultural Engagement will open in fall 2014 in Stewart Hall and later in the renovated and expanded Student Union, enhancing the quantity and quality of programming and leadership initiatives for underrepresented students. Our students have been and will continue to be instrumental in developing this campus resource.*
- We will move forward with changes to two street names. Coliseum Drive will need a new name when the Tad Smith Coliseum is replaced with our new basketball arena. On a recommendation from the University of Mississippi Alumni Association and the M-Club, at the appropriate time the street currently known as Coliseum Drive will be renamed “Roy Lee ‘Chucky’ Mullins Drive.” The spirit of*

Chucky Mullins is a great unifying force for our university. A second street name change will extend the use of “Chapel Lane” to the single block on the opposite side of Fraternity Row previously named “Confederate Drive”.

6. We recommend that the University consider the implications of calling itself “Ole Miss” in various contexts.

Our longstanding nickname is beloved by the vast majority of our students and alumni. A few, especially among our faculty, are uncomfortable using the term “Ole Miss” – some at all, and some within the academic context. Some object simply because it is a nickname and prefer the more formal name, and some express concern about its origin, believing that the term is racist.

Some of what was learned about the “Ole Miss” name over the last year or so, in a purposeful evaluation, includes:

- The vast majority of current students of all races embraces the name and does not attach any meaning to it other than an affectionate name for the university.*
- National research revealed that there is no greater association with negative racial history for either “University of Mississippi” or “Ole Miss.” In fact, a significant margin likes and prefers the “Ole Miss” name. And a very small percentage of respondents associate the university with negative race issues, whatever the name.*
- Regardless of its origin, the vast majority of those associated with our university has a strong affection for “Ole Miss” and do not associate its use with race in any way. And the vast majority of those who view us from a distance associate the term “Ole Miss” with a strong, vibrant, modern university – and the Manning family, The Blind Side, The 2008 Presidential Debate, and great sports teams.*

We are fortunate to have a highly favorable national reputation for our university, especially our fine academic programs. Applications and enrollment continue to soar. The quality of our applicants improves every year. And the affectionate term “Ole Miss” is and will continue to be an important part of our national identity.

To address some concerns, the Provost and Chief Communications Officer are charged with developing a plan to provide guidance on best uses of the terms “The University of Mississippi” and

“Ole Miss.” This plan should broadly follow traditional convention that the term “Ole Miss” is strongly associated with athletics and the broad “spirit” of the university (e.g. the alma mater), and “The University of Mississippi” is strongly associated with the academic context.

University Communications will continue to offer a choice of stationary and name cards that reflect only the use of “The University of Mississippi” without reference to nicknames.

Additional Work of the Sensitivity and Respect Committee

The work of the Sensitivity and Respect Committee has continued on several fronts, with important progress to report.

- The Bias Incidence Response Team (BIRT) was created during the summer of 2013, with a charge to affirm the Creed when incidents of bias arise. This inter-disciplinary team investigates, reports and offers educational outcomes when legal or conduct options are not available. Its goal is to promote educationally driven outcomes that enable students, faculty and staff to learn about discriminatory behavior and language.*
- The University of Mississippi Police Department (UPD) provided diversity training for 67 employees, involving experts from the U.S. Department of Justice, and established a process for diversity training for all new hires.*
- The Student Affairs division partnered with the Winter Institute to expand diversity training initiatives, with 32 percent of staff having now completed training and all scheduled to complete the program by 2015. Other divisions across campus are being encouraged to schedule training, as well.*
- Renderings are being developed to incorporate a National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC) garden between Northgate Drive and the new residential facility being constructed beside Crosby hall. This student-centered area will be a visible monument that represents the important history and critical campus engagement opportunities afforded by our historically black fraternities and sororities. The timeline for completion is uncertain at the early part of the planning phases, but our hope is to begin work after the residence hall opens in fall 2015.*
- The Diverse Learning Environment Survey was administered to all sophomores and juniors in the spring of 2013. It will be repeated every three years as a means of measuring campus climate; results will be presented to the S&R Committee.*

• A variety of student-focused efforts have been initiated, including enhanced academic advising and support for participants in the Ole Miss Opportunity (OMO) program, increased focus on building relationships with high schools having a high minority concentration, and mandatory “Respect the M” sessions at Orientation, covering both academic and behavioral expectations. EDHE 105 and the related text have been enhanced, resulting in a common curriculum across all sections to uniformly discuss race and sexual orientation. An extended orientation and leadership development training program will be offered as a pilot beginning in the fall of 2015, focusing on diversity training, team building, university history and leadership development.

• To create a culture of research excellence related to race, the Critical Race Studies group invited as its keynote speaker the author Craig Steven Wilder, who wrote *Ebony and Ivy*. In addition, our faculty is creating an inventory of University of Mississippi race-related research. With the assistance of the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, a group of 10 UM investigators spanning seven academic and administrative units are collaborating to develop a National Science Foundation Research Traineeship (NRT) proposal. This certificate program that would prepare STEM graduate students to take culturally responsive, multi-method, and interdisciplinary approaches in research, addressing racial and other disparities in disaster readiness and response.

April 8, 2014

Dr. Daniel W. Jones, Chancellor The University of Mississippi Office of the Chancellor

P.O. Box 1848

Lyceum 123

University, MS 38677-1848

Dear Dr. Jones,

Thank you again for the invitation to join the University in a series of conversations to reflect upon the impact of Confederate symbols, segregationist history, and racially insensitive incidents that have recurred on your campus. We are grateful for the opportunity to share some thoughts occasioned by our visit and to offer suggestions about how best to move the community closer to its core values. We heard many times that those values include respect for all individuals and groups, inclusiveness in its student body, faculty and staff, and a civil community of shared governance and collaborative endeavors.

Allow us to begin with a few words of background. As we mentioned to each group, we are by no means organizational, diversity, or crisis management consultants. Instead, we have simply worked in our own community to raise the conversation about how the historical past plays an active role in how those within and outside the community view it. For decades, Richmond was marketed and identified as the “Capital of the Confederacy” and the anchor of the “Glorious Lost Cause.” As such, our city has vast monuments devoted to the Confederate heroes, with numerous roads, schools and public buildings named for them as well. It has only been in the past ten to fifteen years that Richmond has begun to honor its richly diverse past.

On the eve of the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Richmond’s cultural, academic, tourism and nonprofit organizations wanted to seize the opportunity to ensure that any commemoration of this seminal event reflected the highest levels of scholarship, had a comprehensive historical narrative, and shared with the world that Richmond is a dynamic and desirable place to visit and live in the twenty-first century. A series of community conversations focused on history and contemporary issues led to a number of important public initiatives, cultural programs, and dynamic partnerships. While there is certainly much more to be accomplished, Richmond has emerged a stronger place. Named by Frommer’s as a “must see” destination for 2014, Richmond’s historical narrative and cultural assets have placed it among fourteen cities worldwide to earn this distinction.

We applaud the University of Mississippi for the steps taken over the years to begin a series of conversations around how its symbols have shaped and limited its community. The decision to bring outsiders into your process could be perceived as risky, but it may also enable participants to be more candid. During the course of our visit, it was abundantly clear that the community of faculty, staff, students and alumni are passionate and dedicated to creating a campus environment that is not just diverse but truly inclusive. Through the course of our conversations, a common theme emerged that reflects a desire by all to work with administration to find meaningful solutions to the ongoing issues that plague the University. There was also frustration, however, that current efforts seemed slow and ineffective in ensuring that those who breach the social contract by their discriminatory actions are dealt with appropriately.

We thank you again for the invitation to listen and to reflect on what we experienced. The following pages represent our recommendations on how you may move forward.

Sincerely, Edward L. Ayers Christy Coleman

Three recommendations to the University of Mississippi

Our recommendations respond to what we heard during our conversations with various groups at the University, conversations described later in this document. While individuals in each conversation voiced different perspectives, in the aggregate the conversations pointed toward several kinds of changes that might help the University move beyond the cycle of dispiriting and disturbing events that have recurred over the years despite heartening improvements in many facets of the University's life.

Our charge was to focus on history, on symbols, and on monuments and so we have shaped our recommendations around those issues while recognizing that other kinds of changes could also bring improvement. Everyone at the University recognizes that symbolism matters, for good and for ill.

Our first recommendation is that the University consider a symbolic and formal dedication of all new students to the ideals of inclusion and fairness to which the University of Mississippi is devoted. We envision a public, solemn, and meaningful ceremony at which new students sign a pledge that they will abide by the highest principles of their schools. The pledge's words, in turn, will appear in every classroom at the institution and serve as a touchstone for all who belong to the University, including current students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

While such a pledge is no panacea, of course, its creation would offer the University an opportunity at the outset of every student's time at Mississippi to make clear just how seriously everyone in the University community takes these principles. Powerful speakers—including students, faculty, and alumni—could honestly confront the issues that have torn at the University of Mississippi for the last half century and tell students that they have the opportunity and the obligation to stop the cycle.

The Creed is an excellent start, focusing on the positive attributes the University instills. Its language of "I believe," however, lacks the more active language of "I pledge" or "I promise." A stronger pledge could reinforce the courses that entering students take at Mississippi, providing a more engaged way for students to respond to the information and insight conveyed in those classes. It could be adopted and promoted by the fraternities and sororities, by athletic teams and student organization, by alumni groups and staff organizations in which many in the Mississippi community locate their identities. It would give these groups that need to lead the opportunity to do so, among and beyond their own constituencies.

Many details would need to be determined about the pledge, of course, but the very process of debate would be healthy. At the very least, the most recent and sophisticated scholarship on this

issue demonstrates that a university-wide code or pledge, repeated in many places and at many times, creates an awareness and an impact that radiates throughout the institution's life. Whether the code would be expanded to include academic honor or other ideals could also be a productive topic of discussion.

Our second recommendation grows directly from our charge to think about symbolism embodied in names, monuments, and other historical symbols. We recommend that the University offer more history, putting the past into context, telling more of the story of Mississippi's struggles with slavery, secession, segregation, and their aftermath. Such work would provide a more coherent narrative than currently exists, in which several isolated monuments, including the Confederate Memorial and the James Meredith monument, seem to stand at polar opposites, with vast blank spaces of time and struggle missing. People are not told in any meaningful way about the world of slavery in which the University began, the decision for secession that shaped everything that followed, or the segregation that dominated life in the South for a century after the Civil War. People are not shown how white and black Mississippians lived with these institutions and decisions, what their implications were, how people fought against racial division and for the ideals the University now embodies.

We can imagine interpretive panels at important places around the University, made interesting and engaging with photographs and well-written text, that tell of the way things used to be and how they have changed. Panels are commonly used in different kinds of settings throughout the nation to interpret public spaces in ways that enrich them. The panels can offer humane connections with actual people with actual names who struggled with their own times just as we struggle with our own.

The tours of the campus offered to prospective students, visitors, and alumni could also do a better job of interpreting the history of the place in a coherent and powerful way. The University needs to tell its story in an open, honest, and compassionate way. Simply trying to put its past behind it or to pretend that only the welcome parts existed will not work.

Our third recommendation involves the nickname of the institution, a symbol evoked thousands of times every day. Some see the nickname of "Ole Miss" as a kind of glue that binds people together across divisions of age, race, gender, and time. Others see the nickname as a symbol that holds the University back; building a dialect version of "old" into an institution that is built to prepare for the future strikes them as inherently problematic. Some of those who love "Ole Miss" recognize that the name grew from an antebellum past of slavery; some think it has been transcended by the progress of the decades since the University's integration while others think that it continually pulls Mississippi

back into the past. Many people we met are reluctant to talk about the name, regardless of their own thoughts, knowing that it is beloved by many alumni and inscribed in the University's popular identity.

Recognizing these differences, we recommend that the University consider the implications of calling itself "Ole Miss" in various contexts. A nickname cannot carry the weight and gravity of the state's name or convey the seriousness of purpose that an important institution of research, health care, and social mission deserves. In interactions involving grant proposals, job applications, or letters of recommendation in particular, we were told, faculty, staff, and students chafe at having the email address read "olemiss.edu." They think the University should identify itself as "umiss.edu" in such contexts. This does seem worth considering for official University business and the University might well consider making "Mississippi" or the "The University of Mississippi" the default. The nickname could be reserved, as it is for almost all other universities, for athletics and alumni relations.

These three recommendations are not the only things that could and should be done, of course, but they will be challenging and prompt action on them would demonstrate good will, honesty, and a sense of purpose by the University. Over time, we believe, meaningful outcomes from these recommendations could shape the culture and daily life of the University in helpful ways. This seems a propitious time for the University of Mississippi to embrace the best that it represents, symbolically as in other ways.

Summaries of conversations

In order to frame our recommendations, it is important that we share the substance of the discussions as well as other themes that emerged within each group. It is also important for the reader to understand that these groups were invited to meet with us because of particular work being done by each, or because of concerns previously expressed. It may be helpful to consider each a sample versus a comprehensive overview of sentiment held by the University community at large.

Southern Studies:

Faculty members wanted to make clear that the department is devoted to documenting southern culture, not "preserving it." They emphasized that this distinction is critical because they believe that, outside the academic community, others incorrectly view their work as somehow reflecting the culture of "The Old South." They noted that some students are drawn to their courses thinking that views of southern white heritage will be enhanced and reinforced, while other students avoid the department's course offerings because of an expectation that "southern culture" is coded as white. The faculty and

staff in Southern Studies believe that they can be a partner with the administration to reverse these mindsets through scholarship and community outreach. They would like to create more opportunities for collaboration with the African American Studies program, working on shared course offerings, programs and symposia.

On the specific questions that brought us to the University, faculty in Southern Studies believe that University should rename several of its streets, especially Confederate Way and Rebel Drive. They also find the name “Ole Miss” problematic, preferring to use “The University of Mississippi” instead. This was the first time we heard, but not the last, that some resented the fact that “olemiss.edu” was used for the email system versus “UMiss.edu.” They viewed the email address as a signal to the outside world that the university is a place that embraces notions of the old south and its historically exclusionary practices. This was the first time we heard, too, that the recurring racial incidents lead faculty and staff to feel that the campus is not a safe and nurturing place, but it would not be the last.

Student Leaders:

As the conversation began, this large, diverse, and impressive group of students were very positive about their impressions of campus life. They acknowledged the historical origins of the “Ole Miss” name yet believed that they now own the term and have attached new meaning to it. For them, “Ole Miss” is a community of people devoted to each other, to diversity, and to academic excellence. Therefore they had no desire to see the (nick)name changed.

When asked about symbolism, the students did want to see some street names changed as well as Vardaman and Johnson Halls. They made a useful distinction between symbols and monuments, with symbols representing what is valued now and monuments representing what the past considered valuable. One student even poignantly suggested that after 50 years, they wondered if “we love our symbols more than we love individuals.” As the conversation went on, a number of disturbing revelations began to emerge that gave us pause.

The majority of the students participating in the discussion were Mississippians, and they blamed the bulk of the racially insensitive flare ups on “outsiders.” They attributed this pattern to misconceptions held by out-of-state students who mistakenly assume the University is a place that embraces a racist ideology. The students viewed recent incidents as a form of lashing out brought on by the realization by those outsiders that their racist mindset and behavior are not acceptable to the majority.

Students told us that the proverbial elephant in the room was the Greek system. A number of students believe that the traditional fraternities and sororities serve as attractors, incubators, and protectors for students wedded to the symbols and beliefs of the South's racist past. With few exceptions, the majority of the group, white and black, nodded in agreement. The African American students shared examples of indignities they have been subject to or witness of that involved the fraternities and sororities. Every black student in the room said that they had been called the "N-Word" at least once on campus.

From rejection of people of color into the organizations, chanting "The South will rise again" at sporting events, to hurling racist and sexual epithets at innocent passersby, the Greeks are viewed as a major problem. The group agreed that the Greeks are protected by generational wealth and privilege, with parents and older alumni demanding that new members adhere to the customs of the past. Effective policing of the fraternity's behavior, students believe, is left to national organizations, with the University rarely stepping in to curb abuses.

As they considered how to improve the situation, the group recommended rethinking freshman orientation. Many of the students serve as ambassadors of one sort or another to help share what the university has to offer with others. They all expressed a desire to emphasize the university's history, accomplishments and creed—to make clear that it is a thriving and modern university that is open and inclusive—despite the racial flashpoints. The student body president noted that they had taken upon themselves to reinforce the ideas expressed by the University Creed by hosting Creed Day, a celebration of the diversity of campus life. This effort was applauded, but students felt more could be done because they acknowledged a disconnection between the creed and tradition. The good news is that all prepared to help start new traditions.

Sensitivity and Respect Committee:

Given the work done by this committee, we felt it most useful to get feedback from them about what had been shared with us by the previous groups. We shared that the predominant themes heard at that point were a general comfort by students about "Ole Miss," a desire by all to rethink university symbols, perceptions of "outsiders" as the source of trouble, and unregulated fraternities and sororities. After our remarks, Dr. Cole asked each attendee how they viewed the feedback given. Again, their responses were quite telling.

Several committee members were upset to learn that the students with whom we spoke, regardless of ethnicity, embraced the term "Ole Miss" and made a distinction between symbols and monuments.

When asked if this could be simply a generational divide, several members of the group questioned the veracity of the students' comments. When asked to speak more about campus symbols, several suggested that these symbols have a twofold impact. First, they attract students who embrace the ideology the symbols embody, or second, they keep broad-minded students from even considering Mississippi. The majority of the group believed that all divisive symbols should be removed without further delay. Some members also wanted to see new monuments or art work that counterbalances those symbols. New symbols should not just be directed at the historical or racial past, they said, but represent recent accomplishments made in education, research, medicine, and the arts at the University.

During the course of the conversation, an African American male student shared that he is in danger of losing a scholarship that he earned from a minority organization in his home community in Mississippi. He said the group no longer wanted to see their money spent at what they perceive to be an institution intent on protecting its racist elements by inaction exemplified by the continuing rash of incidents. He further explained that he has spent considerable time trying to get them to understand that the incidents, while disturbing, are not reflective of his experience at the University, but his sponsors are looking for tangible acts to correct these problems.

Several committee members said that they do not feel empowered nor do they believe the committee's recommendations will be implemented. They would like to see the University take bold steps to make it known that these behaviors will not be tolerated. They want to see evidence that the University's Creed enjoys support and benefits from enforcement. They would like to see more forums to stress the importance of an inclusive community that respects everyone. Most felt nothing substantive has happened since they issued their report. They are frustrated. Athletics, Development and Alumni Affairs

Among all the groups with whom we met, this was perhaps the one that has the most consistent contact with "external" communities that feel a connection to the University. The Athletics Department stated that they have been on the cutting edge of challenging the divisive symbols for quite some time. As such, their view is that things have been progressing. They acknowledged that incidents crop up from time to time, but attitudes are changing. A member shared that during a televised football game, they noticed a group of students preparing to unfurl a Confederate flag, but they were able to get to them and remove it. They said there are die-hards that want Colonel Reb and the flag, but those are no longer the university's symbols. They are committed to that change.

The Development and Alumni Affairs staffed noted that Colonel Reb and the flag continue to be sore spots for them when they are out meeting with and soliciting donors. They stated that devoted alumni feel that the removal of these symbols was an assault on the history and heritage of the University. They said that alumni feel as though there is a gradual process of taking away the things they value and often ask staff, “what’s next? Ole Miss? Rebels?” Therefore they view any change in those two names as real deal breakers that could irreparably harm the University.

When asked to discuss other symbols on campus, the group felt there was great opportunity to name new facilities to honor exceptional people and diverse options were named. They also said there are ways in the athletic facilities to showcase much-beloved athletes in more prominent cases at the stadium and other facilities. They had little issue with renaming Vardaman Hall and feel that renaming the roads was really a non-issue; they thought it could be done without much resistance. They recommended that rather than take away monuments, the university should add more that reflect where the university is today. As we submit our report, we are pleased to hear of the renaming of the entrance of the athletics performance center for Ben Williams and James Reed.

When asked to respond to the suggestion of initiating an honor code of some type, the group as a whole was very supportive of having one. They said that students are ready and willing to be involved in such an effort. There are a number of groups on campus and among the alumni with a real hunger to do something positive to show the world that the University of Mississippi is a stellar community. By taking these types of steps, they felt it could show the world that they are serious about change.

Community Leaders and Alumni

This diverse and impressive group was eager to hear some of the feedback from the other meetings. In the course of the conversation, they said that the University has a responsibility to tell its full story, especially its progress in its diversity initiatives. They also stressed that it is important that the university not rest on mere statistics of success but recognize that the statistics don’t fully reflect the reality of life on campus for students.

The group also recognized the frustration that faculty, staff, and students have regarding their perception of the pace of change. They expressed their own concerns that the University seems to be in a reactive mode. They think that University communications should do a better job of getting in front of and controlling the narrative as well as the interpretation of the campus symbols. They believe that purposefully naming new facilities will help. But ultimately it is up to the university to tell its full story and develop a full plan of communication within and beyond the campus.

The group was very receptive to the idea of an honor code, student-led with faculty support. These leaders believe that the Creed is a valuable and underutilized asset that can be placed at the heart of that honor system. With the help of the Winter Institute, they told us, forums can educate faculty, staff, and students in how best to stand firm and fight for the values expressed in the University Creed. They are confident that there is unity among a variety of groups in the University community that can be leveraged to make this happen. Among other suggestions, the group said that in the short term the Creed should be prominent on the website, it should be given special note during parent and new student orientations, and that better use of social media to take advantage of the emphasis. Dr. Neff and Graduate Students

As we spoke with this group, it became apparent that they shared sentiments similar to those of the Center for Southern Studies with regard to symbols, monuments, and names on campus. Students agreed that the University may inadvertently be a magnet for those who believe it is a beacon for “southern heritage,” defined as white and exclusionary. The students believe that the

Confederacy is central to the identity of the University in ways that are not as apparent at other southern colleges.

Within this context, the students shared stories of indignities to which they have been subject, witnessed themselves, or had been told about involving racial and/or homophobic name-calling. One PhD went so far as to say the recent event made him feel unsafe not only for himself but for his young family. Several said that after the incident they received calls from friends and colleagues around the country asking if they were okay. This led to further discussions about whether or not the school would be able to attract the best and brightest given these recurring incidents. One student noted that the University seems healthy and vibrant in many ways, but is tragically trapped in recurring patterns, habit, and forces.

As academics, they feel that the name “Ole Miss” trivializes the seriousness of their scholarly work, with all preferring the formal name University of Mississippi. They also expressed a desire to have an “UMiss.edu” email versus the assigned “OleMiss.edu,” arguing that if alumni and athletes want it, so be it, but give the option to those who do not want it.

The conversation shifted to one about “outsiders.” The graduate students argued that blaming people from outside is a long-standing tradition at the school. They felt that it was the same language (or excuse) used during segregationists’ fights or anytime something unsavory happened at the

University. They argued that there are no outsiders—all choose to become members of the University community—regardless of their states of origin. They further argued that those coming into the community need to understand what that means in terms of acceptable and intolerable behaviors.

When the idea of an honor code was introduced, the group endorsed it. They recognized that there could be legal challenges to such a thing, but noted that it works well at other campuses all over the country, including the South. They also said that they would stand firm and believe others would as well in unity with the administration if such a step were taken. They believe that the University's actions to date had been tepid when swift and decisive action is needed. They believed acting more boldly would send a strong and clear message to the outside world that such behaviors would not be tolerated whether or not an actual crime had been committed.

Summary

During the course of our series of conversations, we were struck by the intensity of emotion all groups feel about the University. This is a community of students and staff that truly love their school, their home. They were disheartened by the continuing rash of incidents and want desperately for them to cease. All groups expressed a willingness to be partners with the administration to find viable solutions, and to take risks to do so. It was clear to us that there is adequate good will to create long-term solutions that move the University community closer to its stated ideals.

<http://hottytoddy.com/2014/08/01/chancellor-jones-announces-plan-for-leadership-on-race-issues-and-diversity/>



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.

MYSTERY MONDAY: Mass Graves Remain in "The Devil's Punchbowl" of Natchez

Posted: Jun 30, 2014 8:49 PM CDT Updated: Jun 30, 2014 9:02 PM CDT
By Jacob Kittilstad - [email](#)

To view the news report [CLICK HERE](#)



During the Civil War authorities in Natchez, Mississippi forced tens of thousands of freed slaves into camps built in what's known as "The Devil's Punchbowl", local historians said.



Estes said that history research is his life. During his studies he said he learned that Union troops ordered re-captured black men to perform hard labor. Women and children were all but left to die in the three "punchbowls".

"When the slaves were released from the plantations during the occupation they overran Natchez. And the population went from about 10,000 to 120,000 overnight," Westbrook said. Her research included searching through Adams County Sheriff's reports from th



"And even to this day they talk about wild peach trees that come up down there but no one in Natchez will eat 'em because they know what the fertilizer was," Westbrook said.



"Disease broke out among 'em, smallpox being the main one. And thousands and thousand died. They were begging to get out. 'Turn me loose and I'll go home back to the plantation! Anywhere but there'," Estes said.

Concentration camps.

People mostly associate the term with Nazi Germany but historians say - it's true - they also existed in America.

During the Civil War authorities in Natchez, Mississippi forced tens of thousands of freed slaves into camps built in what's known as "The Devil's Punchbowl", local historians said.

Jacob Kittilstad explores this forgotten history this MYSTERY MONDAY.

Untouched fruit falls to the ground near the banks of the Mississippi River around a bend in Adams County, researcher Paula Westbrook said.

"They talk about there's the most beautiful wild peach groves down in the punch bowls," Westbrook said.

And like a peach, the area known as "The Devil's Punchbowl" has a pit: a mass grave from the 1860's, Westbrook, who co-founded Delta Paranormal Research, said.

Historians estimate that in one year following Union troops' arrivals in Natchez, up to 20,000 freed slaves died in "contraband camps" below steep bluffs.

"When the slaves were released from the plantations during the occupation they overran Natchez. And the population went from about 10,000 to 120,000 overnight," Westbrook said. Her research included searching through Adams County Sheriff's reports from the time.

"So they decided to build an encampment for 'em at Devil's Punchbowl which they walled off and wouldn't let 'em out," Don Estes, former director of the Natchez City Cemetery, said.

Estes said that history research is his life. During his studies he said he learned that Union troops ordered re-captured black men to perform hard labor. Women and children were all but left to die in the three "punchbowls".

"Disease broke out among 'em, smallpox being the main one. And thousands and thousand died. They were begging to get out. 'Turn me loose and I'll go home back to the plantation! Anywhere but there'," Estes said.

"But they wouldn't let 'em out," Estes said.

Westbrook adds that, "The union army did not allow them to remove the bodies from the camp. They just gave 'em shovels and said bury 'em where they drop."

WJTV NEWS CHANNEL 12 photographers would have liked to show viewers more of the terrain but it's just too thick with plant life to get through. The bluffs are also straight down - so not only is it dangerous to navigate, it's still very mysterious.

"It's a bed of alligators and snakes. It would take Indiana Jones, at this point, to get back in there," Westbrook said.

"Then you come on up the bluffs, the washing away bluffs, and there's the devil's punchbowl that has so many people that no one knows how they got killed or when," Estes said.

"And they're still down there. Wasted," Estes said.

"And even to this day they talk about wild peach trees that come up down there but no one in Natchez will eat 'em because they know what the fertilizer was," Westbrook said.

Even now locals might discover old skeletal remains after flooding on the Mississippi River. But, being on the Natchez Trace, sometimes it's difficult to tell which century the bones are from.

<http://www.wjtv.com/story/25910346/mystery-monday-mass-graves-remain-in-the-devils-punchbowl-of-natchez>

Hey y'all, what's wrong with a drawl?



By **Todd Starnes**

Published August 01, 2014
FoxNews.com

I was born in Tennessee.

And even though I've lived in New York City for the past decade, I still take my tea sweet, my chicken fried and my biscuits buttered. I'm proud to call myself a gun-toting, Bible-clinging Tennessee Volunteer.

So you can imagine my befuddlement when I learned the Oak Ridge National Laboratory wanted to crack down on workers who have Southern accents by holding a "Southern Accent Reduction" course.

In other words, them government folks want to learn us rednecks how to talk right. Bless their hearts.

The Knoxville News Sentinel reports the government-managed facility wanted to bring in a "nationally certified speech pathologist and accent reduction trainer."

"Feel confident in a meeting when you need to speak with a more neutral American accent, and be remembered for what you say and not how you say it," read a notice that was sent to workers.

A neutral American accent? That sounds about as appealing as a fermented soy sandwich with a side of bean curd.

Needless to say, Oak Ridge's edict stirred up a mess of trouble and they eventually called off the class.

"Given the way that it came across, they decided to cancel it," lab spokesman David Keim told the newspaper.

So what's wrong with a Southern drawl?

"Scientific American" reported in 2012 that some Americans say a Southern accent sounds "ignorant."

"Studies have shown that whether you are from the North or South, a Southern twang pegs the speaker as comparatively dimwitted, but also likely to be a nicer person than folks who speak like a Yankee," the publication reported in 2012.

Folks, if Southern-fried stereotypes like that don't grip your grits, I don't know what will.

For the record, Southerners do not talk funny. We just like to savor our vowels – let them linger for a bit.

I'm beginning to wonder if this attack on Southern diction is part of a much larger crusade to eradicate our way of life – our traditions.

A few weeks ago, a liberal reader took me to task for mentioning that Tennesseans enjoy eating catfish and hush puppies. The reader accused me of stereotyping.

I tried to explain to the guy that I happened to be from Tennessee and I enjoy eating both fried catfish and hush puppies.

It's not stereotyping. It's just good eatin'.

I mentioned that encounter on my Facebook page and soon my newsfeed lit up with irate readers. A fan from New York mentioned that he loved catfish. Some church ladies from Alabama said they eat their fish with a side of white beans. And a guy from Dallas reminded that the catfish are actually bigger in Texas.

Why, I even received correspondence from someone living among the liberals of the Pacific Northwest. He said they've been known to throw down with some deep fried halibut and cornbread.

The general consensus is that folks who don't like the Southern way of life should just mind their own business.

It's probably a good thing I didn't mention that I enjoy hoe cakes, too.

I have noticed, though, that Southern traditions are under assault. They're serving barbecue tofu in Asheville and tuna tartar at the Opryland Hotel. It won't be too long before aspiring country music stars use spray-on tan.

Just the other day, I was in Texas and ordered a glass of sweet tea and a buttermilk biscuit. The waitress told me they stopped serving sweet tea – and the only bread product they had was something called a bran muffin with flax seed. I'm sure it's quite tasty – if you happen to be a constipated bird.

Friends, the South is suffering from something call culture creep and it's spreading across Dixie like kudzu. One day your neighborhood diner is serving unsweetened tea –and the next day your neighborhood is home to a yoga shop, a Prius dealership and a farm to table restaurant serving eggs delivered by an Amish midwife.

I'm a bit disappointed Oak Ridge decided to cancel the class, though. I was looking forward to watching the feds teach a bunch of good ole boys how to converse like federal government bureaucrats.

It's not every day you get to see somebody talk out their wazoo.

Todd Starnes is host of Fox News & Commentary, heard on hundreds of radio stations. Sign up for his [American Dispatch newsletter](#), be sure to join his [Facebook](#) page, and follow him on [Twitter](#). His latest book is "[God Less America](#)."

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2014/08/01/hey-yall-whats-wrong-with-drawl/?intcmp=latestnews>

NAPOLITANO: Beware a beneficent government

Liberty is endangered by liberals with inflated trust in their own leadership

Trifecta discusses the proper role of state and federal government. Is it to eradicate income inequality or to provide for retirement security? Could it be that the proper role of government is properly delineated in the..



By Andrew P. Napolitano

Wednesday, June 11, 2014

[Click to view](#)

The president is an ardent progressive. This dastardly philosophy of government was brought into the American mainstream 100 years ago by a Republican, Theodore Roosevelt, and a Democrat, [Woodrow Wilson](#). Its guiding principle is the belief that government — not individuals — is the chief engine of human progress. If that means government tearing down rich persons to help poor persons, if that means the massive redistribution of wealth, if it means federal regulation of every conceivable occupation or productive endeavor, if it means fighting an unjust war, progressives are for it.



Before the progressives, the dominant political thinkers in America were Madisonians. [James Madison](#), who kept the notes at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 — notes that eventually formed much of the language of the Constitution — made clear what the purposes of the Constitution were: to prescribe discrete areas of human endeavor in which the new federal government could legislate; to set forth open-ended areas of human behavior in which no government could legislate; and to leave the remaining areas of governmental endeavor in the hands of

the states. The areas delegated to the federal government are only 17 in number and generally are referred to as federal powers. The areas in which no government may regulate are infinite and generally are referred to as natural rights.

The progressives have turned this philosophy on its head. Roosevelt and [Wilson](#) believed that the federal government could regulate any behavior, right any wrong, tax any event and curtail any freedom, subject only to the express prohibitions in the Constitution itself. This view of American government not only contradicts [Madison](#), but it also contradicts the language of the Constitution itself, particularly the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, which state in writing what [Madison](#) said many times throughout his life.

President Obama, most congressional Democrats and many congressional Republicans are ardent progressives. They view Congress as a general legislature with no limits to its powers — and they mean no limits. For example, in an area clearly beyond congressional reach, such as in-state highway-speed limits, the progressives found a way to extend their reach. They offered money to the states to repave their highways, with the condition that the states adhere to federally prescribed speed limits (only South Dakota declined). Once the courts gave their imprimatur to this assault on the Constitution, the feds realized that by spending taxpayer dollars — by bribing the states — they could extend their regulatory tentacles to any extraconstitutional area they chose.

Progressivism's adherents finance the government by borrowing or by heavily taxing only the rich, both of which are sold as being painless to most voters. Yet borrowing merely delays the due date of bills until tomorrow for goodies consumed today; taxing takes cash out of the free market today, where it could contribute to growth and jobs tomorrow, and puts it into the hands of the mindset that runs the U.S. Postal Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Progressives hate the states, because they can be laboratories of less government. They love central government and all of its creations, such as the cash-printing Federal Reserve, the wealth-stealing progressive income tax, and the concept of a federal safety net for all persons. None of this, except the income tax (which [Wilson](#) promised would not exceed 3 percent of adjusted gross income), is authorized by the Constitution.

Yet today, we are witnessing a government that is beyond ideologically progressive. Does Mr. Obama understand that progressive ideas have consequences and that governmental behavior often has unintended consequences? It would appear not, as his long train of incompetence and indifference, grounded in progressive thought, keeps picking up speed. It is crushing human freedom, destroying human wealth and even taking human lives.

Under his presidency, the government saddled us all with a three-sizes-fit-all version of compulsory health care (which caused more than 5 million persons to lose their coverage and their doctors); it has been spying on all Americans all the time (and we sleepily permit it to do so); it allowed our ambassador in Libya to be killed (after it destroyed the lawful government there); it told illegal aliens they need not worry about deportation (and thus encouraged the immigration of hundreds of thousands more — even unaccompanied children — to our shores); it neglected veterans to the point of death in government hospitals (demonstrating conclusively that the feds cannot deliver health care); it released assets material to terrorist organizations into the theater of war in the Middle East (ostensibly in a prisoner swap to save a weird military bird who once embraced his captors); it has claimed the power to kill Americans it views as a threat to others and yet too troublesome to arrest and bring to trial (all the while claiming it has a secret reading of the Constitution and American law that somehow justifies this); and it has added \$6 trillion to government debt (with no plans to repay it).

What's going on? The modern presidency is blinded by a conceit that says it can do no wrong. This is partially the result of the passage of power from the states to the feds and from Congress to the president and partially the fault of a president who relishes telling us all how to live. In Mr. Obama's hands, all this power produces the vast unhappiness and government recklessness we now see every day.

The same [Madison](#) whom Mr. Obama rejects warned 200 years ago against the Obama mindset: "Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

Andrew P. Napolitano, a former judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey, is an analyst for the Fox News Channel. He has written seven books on the U.S. Constitution.

Readmore: <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/jun/11/napolitano-beware-a-beneficent-government/#ixzz34XKK7CkS>

The Battle of Medina

Texas Compatriots,

Please help get the word out that the public is invited to attend the 14th annual ceremony commemorating the 201st anniversary of the bloodiest battle in Texas history!

The Battle of Medina occurred on August 18, 1813 between the Royal Spanish Army and the Republican Army of the North when between 800 and 1,300 Americans, Tejanos, Indians, and Spanish soldiers died in this all but forgotten battle which historians have named the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition. Since August 18th is on Monday this year, we will hold our normal commemorative ceremony beginning at **10:00 a.m. on Saturday, August 16, 2014** under the large Oak trees on Old Applewhite Road. We will have a Color Guard representing the U.S.A., Spain, Texas and Mexico, plus descendants of the men who fought and died in this battle.

Due to the heat, we will try to keep this ceremony as short as possible, and adjourn to the nice cool Church of Christ located at 1003 North Main Street in Pleasanton, Texas beginning at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, August 16, 2014, courtesy of Norman Porter, Atascosa County Historical Committee Chairman, and his church. Our speakers this year, including Robert Thonhoff, Teacher, Administrator, County Judge, and award winning author; Frank de la Teja, PhD. the former State Historian from Texas State University; and our feature speaker, Dr. Caroline Castillo Crimm, Ph.D., Sam Houston State University History Department.

The Battle of Medina was between approximately 1,800 men in the Royal Spanish Army and approximately 1,400 men in the Republican Army of the North, which included Spaniards, Tejanos, Native Americans, and men from the USA. In fact we have identified 5 men who fought in the American Revolution who were involved in some way in the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition, with only one Patriot of the American Revolution, Peter Sides having been proven to have fought in the American Revolution and also fought and died in the Battle of Medina. Direct descendants of Peter Sides are eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and the Sons of the Republic of Texas, and descendants directly related to any of the 3,200 men who fought in this battle are eligible for membership in the DRT and the SRT.

Over the past 14 years the SAR, DAR, SRT, DRT, Mayflower Society, the Daughters of the War of 1812, and descendants of the men who fought here have dedicated markers to the men who fought and died in this battle, and these descendants will rededicate their markers at the Saturday morning ceremony under the large Oak Trees. Everyone interested in history is invited to attend.

Signs will be placed:

- at the turn west off Highway 281 onto the Old Pleasanton Road about 15 miles south of San Antonio.
- where Bruce Road branches off Old Pleasanton Road to the west.
- where Old Applewhite Road branches off Bruce Road to the west,

For additional directions, contact Tom Green at TBGreen3@gmail.com or 713-340-1965.

Like Texas SAR on Facebook!!

<https://www.facebook.com/txssar>

How Can God Permit Such Villains to Wander Over the Country?

English-born Captain Henry W. Feilden was appointed assistant adjutant general by President Jefferson Davis in early 1863 and assigned to General P.G.T. Beauregard's staff at Charleston. After the fall of Savannah and South Carolina threatened with invasion in early 1865, he departed the city with General William J. Hardee's forces bound for North Carolina and described the chaos in letters to his wife.

Bernhard Thuersam, Chairman

North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission

"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"

www.ncwbts150.com

"The Official Website of the North Carolina WBTS Sesquicentennial"

"Henry W. Feilden to Mrs. Julia Feilden, c/o J.K. Sass

Charleston, S.C., February 14, 1865

" . . . I am afraid the enemy are moving rapidly on Columbia. Things are culminating here, rapidly, to a crisis, and our exit from here cannot be long delayed. I expect we are going to see hard times. I hope you, and all in Greenville, will be mercifully preserved."

Florence, S.C., February 28, 1865

"We evacuated Charleston on Saturday morning the 18th. I have just seen a gentleman from [Columbia]. He tells me that Columbia is burnt to the ground and that it is an awful scene of desolation, the population starving. Sherman then moved to Camden burning a large portion of that town. His army is now moving on Cheraw. Genl Hardee and our army are there.

I am distressed of course at the amount of misery that I see around me. I am staggered when I think how God can permit such villains as these Yankees to wander over the country, burn our cities and turn out our women and children to perish of starvation. I hope and pray the day of retribution may come.

I hear the Yankees have stripped the inhabitants of everything even to their dresses. I do not know how much more we have to endure but as far as I am concerned I am a stronger Southern man at this moment that I ever was before, and I shall not give in till the very last moment."

Camp near Fayetteville, N.C., March 12, 1865

“ . . . [W]e have been running from Sherman ever since we left Charleston and will continue to do so until we can join with Bragg & Beauregard then I suppose we can turn and give fight. We were driven out of Cheraw on the third by the enemy. We had a little skirmish there as were burning the bridge behind us. Ned Parker had his mare killed under him there; 6 shots put through her.

The day before yesterday [General Wade] Hampton (who is with us) surprised Kilpatrick and captured his camp taking over 450 prisoners, releasing 150 of our men and damaging the enemy considerably. Our troops are in good spirits and will make a good fight at the first opportunity we have of confronting the enemy.

I do hope the Yankees will not come to Greenville. All the reports I have from the rear of Sherman's army agree in saying that he leaves a howling wilderness behind him. Every horse & mule and all [live]stock and particle of food are taken and the house robbed of everything, frequently burnt down. I can only hope that [P]rovidence will vouchsafe to us a victory over him & that we may run him from here to the sea coast. I should like to see that day.”

(A Confederate Englishman, the Civil War Letters of Henry Wemyss Feilden, W. Eric Emerson and Karen Stokes, editors, USC Press, 2013, pp. 104-108)



I am a Confederate soldier. Today, the Yankee government lies about me. They say I fought for slavery. That's not true. Unlike Union General, U. S. Grant, I owned no slaves, nor did the vast number of my compatriots who fought with me on the field of battle. Most of us hated slavery and were financially harmed by it. So, why did I fight? I fought to defend my home, my family, my region and my state from being ruled by a government we did not want. I fought for the God-given right Mr. Jefferson said I and my people have to be able to govern ourselves, rather than be ruled and controlled by a distant government that neither knows nor cares about me except to plunder what is mine, make me a tax slave, and spill the blood of my children for its imperialist, military misadventures. We lost, and now we're all slaves to an imperialist government ruled by special interests, political cronies, bankers, industries that make machines of war and death, and self-serving politicians. They lie about me and accuse me of what they themselves are guilty of, for rather than ending slavery they have made it universal. It's like that Yankee lawyer, Spooner, said right after the war, "... the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a government that he does not want, is a slave. And there is no difference, in principle --- but only in degree --- between political and chattel slavery." Spooner was one smart Yankee.

Jefferson's 3rd Annual CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM

SPONSORED BY
**Jefferson Historical
 Society and Museum**
 and the **Jeffersonian Institute**

RED RIVER CAMPAIGN-1864

**Saturday,
 August 9, 2014**

**The Jeffersonian
 Institute**
 120 E. Austin St.
 Jefferson, Texas



- 8:00 - 9:00 Registration, Vendors/Exhibitors
- 9:00 - 9:15 Welcome by Paul Morehead, President
Introduction by Weldon Nash, Jr. Board Member, Jefferson Historical Society and Museum
- 9:15 - 10:15 Gary D. Joiner, PhD: "Overview of the Red River Campaign"
- 10:15 - 10:30 Break/Visit Vendors/Exhibitors
- 10:30 - 11:30 Scott Dearman: "War in the Piney Woods: The Battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864"
- 11:30 - 1:30 Lunch break: Lunch on your own or lunch with Speaker, Richard H. Holloway: "Hamilton P. Bee and the Battle of Monett's Ferry"
- 1:30 - 2:30 T. Michael Parrish, PhD: "Richard Taylor, the Red River, Texas, and the World"
- 2:30 - 3:00 Break/Visit Vendors/Exhibitors
- 3:00 - 4:00 Richard McCaslin, PhD: "A Gallant and Desperate Charge: The 19th Texas Infantry in Louisiana"
- 4:00 - 4:30 Wrap-Up, Q & A
- 4:30 - 5:00 Raffle
- 5:30 - 7:00 After Hours-Jefferson Museum will be open for viewing

All program events will be at the Jeffersonian Institute, 120 E. Austin Street except for the lunch with the Speakers which will be at the Excelsior House, 211 W. Austin Street

Jefferson's Civil War Legacy

Since Jefferson played a key role in the Trans-Mississippi Department's military development, Jefferson was a natural location for hosting a Civil War Symposium during the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

Jefferson and Marion County supplied many troops for the Confederacy, including two companies in the 1st Texas Regiment of Hood's Brigade, one company in the 18th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division and two companies in the 19th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division. Many companies of cavalry were recruited from Jefferson, including Col. R. P. Crump's 1st Partisan Texas Rangers and Captain H. P. Mabry's Company G, 3rd Texas Cavalry known as the "Dead-Shot" Rangers. Captain Joseph H. Pratt recruited an artillery battery from Jefferson and Marion County designated the 10th Texas Battery. It is estimated that over 500 citizens from Jefferson and Marion County served in the Confederate army. Many, if not most of Jefferson's Confederate veterans who survived the war, are buried in our local Oakwood Cemetery.

Jefferson answered the call not only with troops but with manufacturing and other facilities. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Jefferson was the major transportation center of Central and East Texas for the cotton trade. There was a large meat packing plant that supplied dried beef and bacon for the armies, a shoe factory, a wagon factory, as well as at least two furnaces or iron works, all located here. An active steamboat river port, Jefferson was soon transformed into the logistical center of the Trans-Mississippi. Three powder magazines and numerous warehouses were constructed to temporarily store the supplies before shipping them on to the main arsenal in Shreveport. This commercial hub soon became a target of the Union Army's command, and plans were laid for its conquest and removal.

As one can imagine, it is not difficult to connect with the Civil War after walking the streets of Jefferson, viewing the Big Cypress Bayou steamboat turning basin, viewing the Powder Magazine on the bayou, visiting Oakwood Cemetery and admiring the many antebellum homes throughout the town.

REGISTRATION

JEFFERSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM AUGUST 9, 2014

Deadline August 4, 2014

Seminar Only: Adults \$40.00, Students \$15.00, includes free tour of the Jefferson Historical Museum.

Lunch with the speakers: \$25.00 includes gourmet buffet lunch at the Excelsior House Ballroom with a lunch speaker. Limited to the first 50 registrants.

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ City State Zip

e-mail: _____

Seminar: Adults @ \$40.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Students @ \$15.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Lunch w/Speaker: @ \$25.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Total amount enclosed: _____

Names of others attending: _____

Send this form along with your check made payable to
Jefferson Historical Society and Museum to
Jefferson Historical Society and Museum
223 W. Austin Street
Jefferson, Texas 75657

For information on registration, contact the Museum at
903-665-2775. www.jeffersonmuseum.com

For information on events, contact
Weldon Nash @ wnash@sbcglobal.net

Information and Lodging: The Excelsior House will be holding a limited block of rooms for seminar participants until July 25. Call 800-490-7270. For other lodging go to www.VisitjeffersonTexas.com and www.jefferson-texas.com

All proceeds from this seminar will go to the Jefferson Historical Society and Museum, a not-for-profit 501(c)3 entity, for operation and maintenance of the Museum.

SPEAKERS

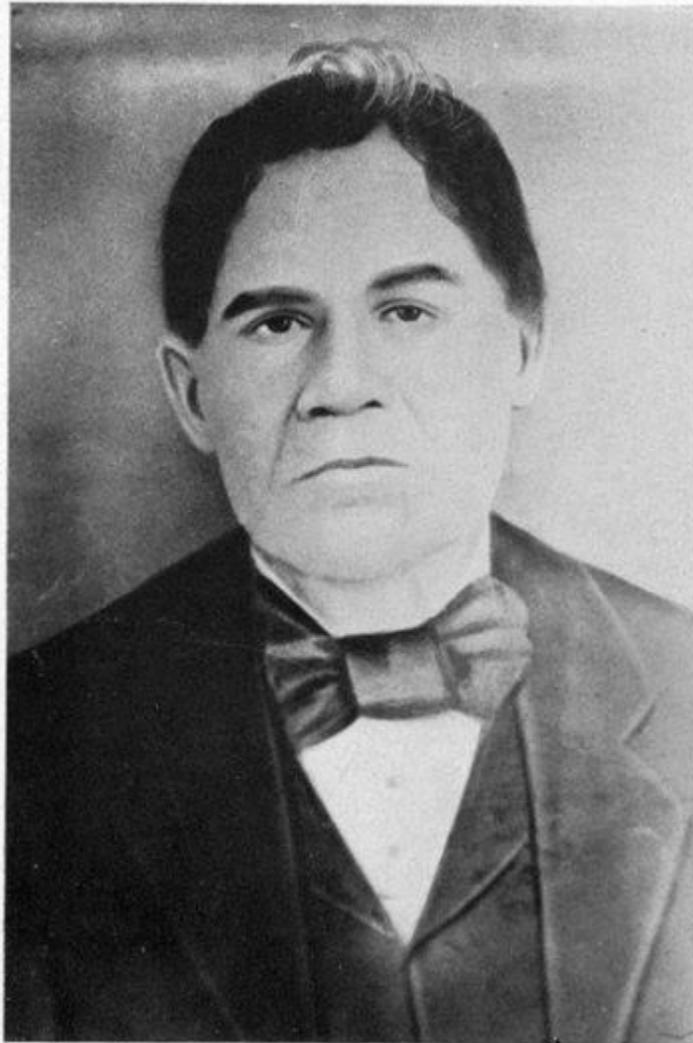
Scott Dearman, a native of Northwest Louisiana, has enjoyed an interest in American military history from his youth. Scott joined the staff of Mansfield State Historic Site in 1993, where he served as the site's interpretive park ranger and historian prior to becoming park superintendent in 2010. During his 21-year tenure at the site, he has conducted extensive research and interpretive analysis of the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and the Red River Campaign. He has authored a number of site research and reference studies, including *Battle of Mansfield: Opening Phases, April 8, 1864* (co-author); *Defining Terrain Features of the 1864 Mansfield Battlefield & Phase I Area* (produced for the American Battlefield Protection Program); *Regimental Numbers and Losses of 13th Army Corps at the Battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864*; *Confederate Artillery at Mansfield and Union Artillery at Mansfield*. He has also provided research assistance and material for numerous scholarly studies, articles, and books. In 2010 he was recipient of the Louisiana Office of State Parks' Professionalism Award. Scott's most recent work was the creation and authorship of all-new narrative, image, and primary quote text panels for Mansfield State Historic Site's newly-renovated interpretive center and museum.

Richard H. Holloway works at Forts Randolph and Buhlow State Historic Site in Pineville, LA, two Civil War forts built after the 1864 Red River Campaign. He is a member of the Louisiana Sesquicentennial Civil War and Reconstruction Task Force and currently serves as 2nd Vice President of the Louisiana Association of Museums. He has been President of the CWRT of Central Louisiana since 2008 and also served as a founding Board of Director member of the Confederate Memorial Hall of New Orleans Foundation and the Republic of West Florida Historical Society. In 2009, he represented the State of Louisiana at the U.S. Capitol and Library of Congress celebration of Abraham Lincoln's 200th Birthday as a guest of the President of the United States and members of Congress. He has received a Legion of Merit medal from the Louisiana National Guard and was given the Louisiana Museum Professional Award for 2014. He has worked at the Louisiana State Archives and the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral in Liverpool, England as well as serving as the University Records Manager for The George Washington University in Washington, DC. Before returning to Louisiana, he worked for the Texas Society of Professional Engineers. He has taught classes on Louisiana during the American Civil War as an adjunct professor at LSU in Baton Rouge and LSU at Alexandria. At present, he is completing a biography of Brigadier General Hamilton Prioleau Bee for the University of Tennessee's "Confederate Generals in the Trans-Mississippi" series.

Gary D. Joiner, Ph.D, is a cartographer and an associate professor of history at LSU in Shreveport. He is the author or editor of 12 books including *Shiloh and the Western Campaign of 1862: One Damn Blunder From Beginning to End: The Red River Campaign in 1864* (Winner of the 2004 Albert Castel Award and the 2005 A.M. Pate, Jr., award); *Through the Howling Wilderness: The Red River Campaign and Union Failure in 1864*; *Red River Steamboats, and Mr. Lincoln's Brown Water Navy: Mississippi Squadron*. Joiner is the chairman of Louisiana's Civil War Sesquicentennial Task Force and also serves on the Battle of New Orleans Bicentennial Commission. His depth of knowledge and research on the Red River Campaign is extraordinary.

Richard McCaslin, Ph.D., Professor and Chair of the Department of History at the University of North Texas, has written numerous works on the Civil War, including *Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas* (Tullis Award; Commendation, AASLH); *Lee in the Shadow of Washington* (Slatten Award; ACWRT Laney Prize; nom. for Pulitzer Prize); *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Tennessee in the Civil War* (Freeman Prize; MSOB); *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of North Carolina in the Civil War: The Last Stranghold: The Campaign for Fort Fisher*; Ed., *A Soldier's Letters to Charming Nellie: The Correspondence of Joseph B. Palley, Hood's Texas Brigade*; and *Fighting Stock: John S. Rip Ford of Texas* (Pate Award, Fort Worth CWRT and Bates Award, TSHA)

T. Michael Parrish, Ph.D., is the Bowers Professor of American History at Baylor University, where he teaches courses on Texas History, the Civil War Era, and Religion & War in U.S. History. In 1977 he began work in Austin, Texas, as a dealer and appraiser of rare books, manuscripts, maps, photographs, and other historical materials, and he continues to do appraisals of collections for donation and insurance purposes. From 1994 to 2002 he was a research archivist at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library & Museum and also taught in the History Department at the University of Texas. Dr. Parrish is the author or editor of several books on the Civil War Era, including *Richard Taylor: Soldier Prince of Dixie*, winner of the Jefferson Davis Award from the Museum of the Confederacy. He is also the editor or co-editor of three Civil War book series: for the Louisiana State University Press, the University of North Carolina Press, and the University of Arkansas Press.



CHILLY McINTOSH

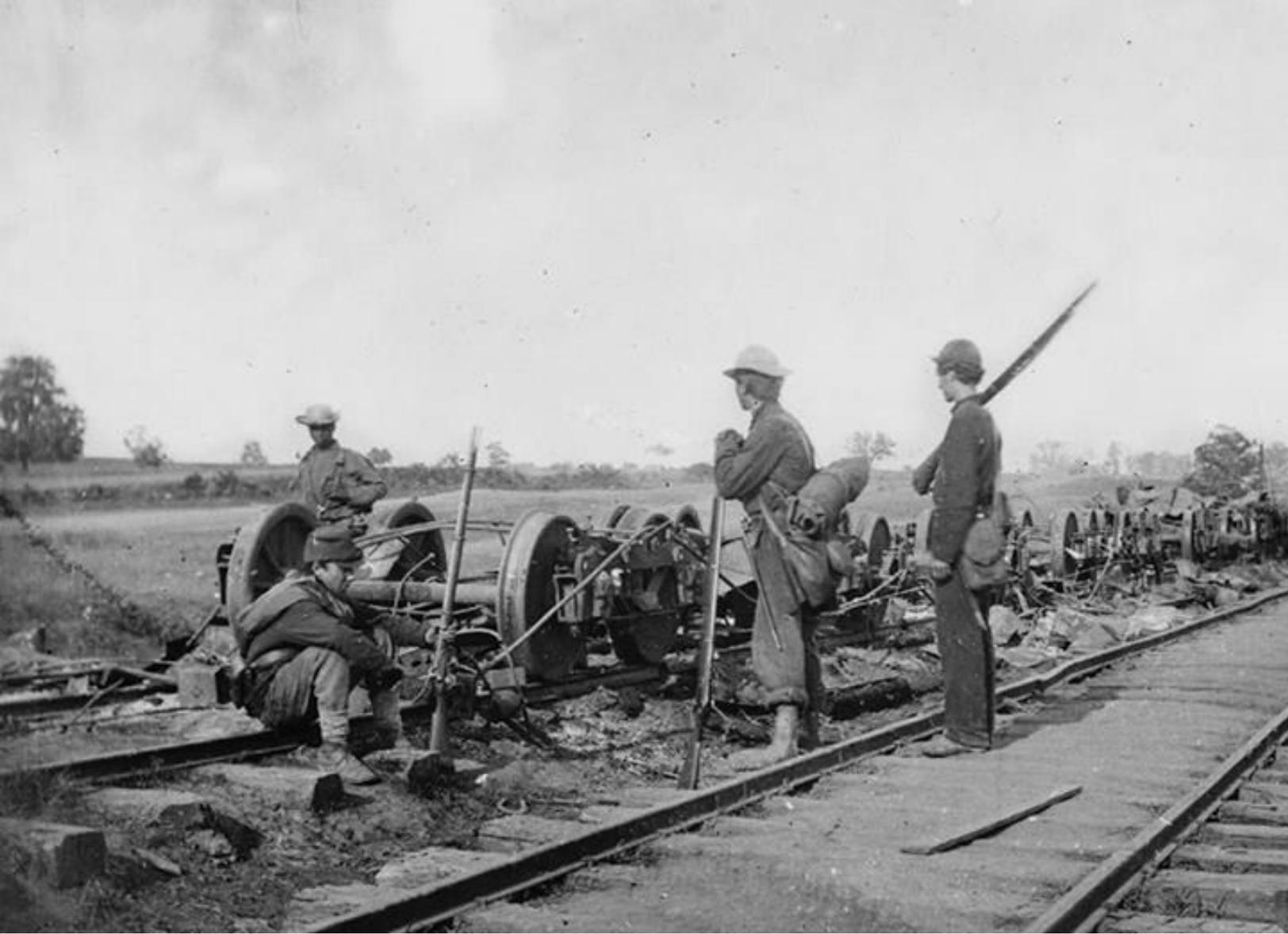
COL. CHILLY MCINTOSH ADDRESSES HIS MEN BEFORE THE BATTLE OF HONEY SPRINGS, INDIAN TERRITORY -- JULY 17, 1863

Colonel McIntosh (1800 - 1875) encouraged his troopers of the Second Creek Mounted Volunteers with this stirring speech.

"When you first saw the light, it was said of you "a man child is born." You must prove today whether or not this saying of you was true. The sun that hangs over our heads has no death, no end of days. It will continue indefinitely to rise and to set -- but with you it is different. Man must die sometime, and since he must die, he can find no nobler death than that which overtakes him while fighting for his home, his fires and his country."

McIntosh was a political and military leader of the Creek Nation.

Info and photo courtesy Preston Ware and the Oklahoma Historical Society.



**Confederate Soldiers at Manassas Junction
August 1862**

From a South Carolina monument"

TRUE TO THE INSTINCTS OF THEIR BIRTH,
FAITHFUL TO THE TEACHING OF THEIR FATHERS,
CONSTANT IN THEIR LOVE FOR THE STATE,
DIED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY;
WHO IN THE DARK HOURS OF IMPRISONMENT,
AND THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE HOSPITAL,
IN THE SHORT, SHARP AGONY OF THE FIELD,
FOUND SUPPORT AND CONSOLATION
IN THE BELIEF THAT AT HOME
THEY WOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.
LET THE STRANGER,
WHO MAY IN FUTURE TIMES
READ THIS INSCRIPTION,
RECOGNIZE THAT THESE WERE MEN
WHOM POWER COULD NOT CORRUPT,
WHOM DEATH COULD NOT TERRIFY,
WHOM DEFEAT COULD NOT DISHONOR.

*** Note the black Confederate Soldier among the men**

\$12.3M gift to help restore Robert E. Lee's home

BY BRETT ZONGKER

Associated Press July 17, 2014

[Facebook](#)[Twitter](#)[Google Plus](#)[Reddit](#)[E-mail](#)[Print](#)



A room in the historic Arlington House, at Arlington National Cemetery is seen in Arlington, Va., Thursday, July 17, 2014. The historic house and plantation originally built as a monument to George Washington overlooking the nation's capital that later was home to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and 63 slaves will be restored to its historical appearance after a \$12.3 million gift from Philanthropist David Rubenstein. **CLIFF OWEN — AP Photo**

ARLINGTON, VA. — A historic plantation originally built as a monument to George Washington overlooking the nation's capital, a site that later was home to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and 63 slaves, will be restored to its historical appearance after a \$12.3 million gift announced Thursday.

David Rubenstein, a billionaire history buff and co-founder of The Carlyle Group, said he is giving the National Park Foundation the funds needed for a full restoration of the historic house, grounds and slave quarters to how they appeared in 1860, as well as an overhaul of the site's museum exhibits. Rubenstein said the site crowns the most sacred land in the country, Arlington National Cemetery, but needed major repairs.

Rubenstein also has given multimillion dollar gifts in recent years to restore the Washington Monument, the first president's Mount Vernon estate and Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, including a recreation of its historic slave quarters.

"The goal is to remind people of American history," Rubenstein said. "I think when you're restoring history, you should remind people of the good and the bad."

Arlington House, as it is known, was built between 1802 and 1818 by Washington's step grandson, George Washington Parke Custis and his slaves on a hilltop overlooking the new capital city and the Potomac River. Lee later married into the family, and it became his family's plantation estate.

After Lee resigned from the Union army and joined the Confederacy, Union troops captured the estate during the Civil War and made it their military headquarters to defend Washington from Virginia. Graffiti from Civil War soldiers is still visible in the mansion's attic.

After the war, the area became a community for emancipated slaves, and Union troops began burying their war dead on the grounds, in part to prevent Lee from returning. It eventually became Arlington National Cemetery, the burial site for many soldiers as well as President John F. Kennedy.

The 200-year-old house and grounds symbolize the nation's reconciliation after the Civil War, said National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis, but it is in poor condition.

The roof leaks inside, and the climate control system is so unstable some artwork can't be displayed. Decorative paint on the building's facade is peeling away. Exhibits in a nearby museum building haven't been updated in 30 years. The needs are part of an \$11 billion backlog on maintenance across the national parks.

"We frankly do not get enough appropriations on an annual basis to take care of these places," so private support is critical, Jarvis said.

Still, the home is the most visited historic house in the national park system. It receives about 650,000 visitors each year, and between 1 and 2 million people visit the grounds, park officials said.

"As you can imagine, that's fantastic but it also leads to a certain level of wear and tear," said Project Manager Brandon Bies.

Some restoration planning has already begun or will be designed starting later this year. Much of the work will be completed in late 2015 through 2016.

Plans call for scaffolding to be built around the brick-and-stucco house for artisan painters to restore the decorative design that looks like marble. Interior systems will be replaced. Slave quarters will be completely restored, along with the grounds.

Art and decorative features brought centuries ago from Washington's Mount Vernon estate and from Lee's West Point office will be conserved. Even Lee's plumbing system that provided early flush toilets inside when such contraptions were extremely rare in the 19th century will be restored.

The work may require the house to close for a short time during periods of low visitation in the late fall and winter, but other parts of the site will remain open.

"It's an extraordinary site," Rubenstein said, "and I think all Americans will benefit from having it restored."



A room in the historic Arlington House at Arlington National Cemetery is seen in Arlington, Va., Thursday, July 17, 2014. The historic house and plantation originally built as a monument to George Washington overlooking the nation's capital that later was home to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and 63 slaves will be restored to its historical appearance after a \$12.3 million gift from Philanthropist David Rubenstein. **CLIFF OWEN — AP Photo**



Philanthropist David Rubenstein center, speaks as he joined by Park Ranger and project manager, Brandon Bies, right, and National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis, left, during a news conference at historic Arlington House at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., Thursday, July 17, 2014. The historic house and plantation originally built as a monument to George Washington overlooking the nation's capital that later was home to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and 63 slaves will be restored to its historical appearance after a \$12.3 million gift from Rubenstein. **CLIFF OWEN — AP Photo**

<http://www.thestate.com/2014/07/17/3569057/123m-gift-to-help-restore-robert.html>

Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project Garfield Park, Indianapolis In.



Members of the Major General William D. McCain camp #584 are working with Indy Parks Department and the Indy Parks Foundation on a restoration project to raise \$16,000.00 for the Confederate POW monument that stands in Garfield Park in Indianapolis In. This monument has been in Garfield Park since 1928. The monument was erected in 1912 by the Federal Government to mark the resting place for the 1616 Confederate Veterans that died in Indianapolis as POW's.

The monument was first placed in Greenlawn Cemetery in downtown Indianapolis. As the city grew the cemetery became overran. Then in 1928 the War Department exhumed the 1616 Confederate Veterans and moved them to Crown Hill Cemetery over a four year project from 1928 to 1931. Due to cost overruns and the Great Depression the monument was left in Garfield Park. In 1993 two Indianapolis Policemen, Detective Wayne Sharp, and Sergeant Stephen Staletovich

were instrumental in getting the stones for the Confederate Mound at Crown Hill Cemetery. Every Confederate State has veterans buried here. We have total support for our project from City-County Councilman Jeff Miller, Senior Executive Policy Advisor to the Mayor, Carlos May, and the Friends of Garfield Park

All donations are to be made to the Indy Parks Foundation at www.indyparksfoundation.org or you can mail them to

Indy Parks Foundation

615 N. Alabama St.

Suite 119

Indianapolis, In. 46204

Or you call call Lisa Westenberger @ 317-860-3251. She will be happy to help you.

Any questions please contact

Brian Blevins at blblevins@live.com or call 317-217-0243

All donations are tax deductible through the Indy Parks Foundation. Make donations to the Garfield Park Confederate Monument Restoration Project.

Confederate Mound, Crown Hill Cemetery.





On July 30, 1864, after weeks of preparation, in Burnside's IX Corps sector the Federals exploded a mine beneath Pegram's Salient, blowing a gap in the Confederate defenses of Petersburg. From this propitious beginning, everything deteriorated rapidly for the Union attackers. Unit after unit charged into and around the crater, where soldiers milled in confusion. The Confederates quickly recovered and launched several counterattacks led by Maj. Gen. William Mahone. The break was sealed, and the Federals were repulsed with severe casualties. Ferrarro's division of black soldiers was badly mauled. This may have been Grant's best chance to end the Siege of Petersburg. Instead, the soldiers settled in for another eight months of trench warfare. Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was relieved of command for his role in the debacle. Although Burnside successfully captured Knoxville, Tennessee, he was considered and labeled a failure at the Battles of Fredericksburg and Petersburg. The Battle of Fredericksburg, however, is generally referred to as General Robert E. Lee's easiest victory. Regarding the Battle of the Crater, General Grant summed it up best for the Union saying it was "the saddest affair I have ever witnessed in the war." - See more at:

<http://thomaslegion.net/crater.html#sthash.q61JYKvW.dpuf>



The Crater in 1890 (left)



Project Concept for 1865 Sesquicentennial Confederate Seminar

The William Henry Parsons Camp #415 is working with a new “start-up” museum that is dedicated to telling the story of the northeastern part of Navarro County, Texas, called the Hodge-Martin-Chatfield Historical Museum. The Parsons Camp and the Museum are working together to host a **Sesquicentennial Confederate Seminar and related educational activities focusing on Texas and the end of the War on May 8-9, 2015**. We have the support of the local community and people from throughout the county. Other Partners, including the Texas Division, SCV, are eagerly sought in order to make this a first class event. Based on a quote of Texas Governor Pendleton Murrah, the title of the seminar is **Successful War, Honorable Peace, and Texas: The End of the Trans-Mississippi Confederacy**.

The event will have three components:

1. A seminar at which some of the preeminent scholars in the field will speak.
2. An educational opportunity on Friday, May 8 prior to the start of the seminar for public and private school students to hear at least one speaker and have a “hands on” experience with reenactors portraying the last organized Confederate unit in any state, Shelby’s “Iron Division.”
3. A reenactment of “The Last Review of the Confederacy” at its original site in which Maj. Gen. J. O. (Jo) Shelby reviewed his men for the last time, disbanded his force rather than surrender, and asked for volunteers to go to Mexico.

The members of Camp #415 and the Museum Board believe that this format offers the opportunity for educating the widest possible audience. If you are not familiar with the story of Shelby, Chatfield, and “The Last Review,” these links will give you some background information about it and about the efforts of our Camp to promote this history over the years. http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txnavarr/markers/last_review_of_the_confederacy/unveiling.htm
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txnavarr/markers/last_review_of_the_confederacy/index.htm
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txnavarr/war/civil_war/misc/2005_hodge_plantation/

The date has been selected so as not to conflict with the Temple Camp's reenactment nor with the Sesquicentennial Battle of Palmito Ranch, but also to give sufficient time before the end of school for students to attend parts of the seminar and related activities. The following topics will be covered:

:

1. *Overview of conditions in Texas, the state of Texas troops and accomplishments of Texans by Spring, 1865*
2. *Pendleton Murrah - his biography, how he came to be elected, his efforts to carry on the war, peace overtures by sending Ashbel Smith and W. P. Ballinger to New Orleans, exile and death in Mexico*
3. *Jo Shelby and The Last Review of the Confederacy – whether or not there was a plan for Confederates to meet in Texas and carry on the War, Shelby’s activities in January-May, 1865, refusal to surrender, The Last Review and disbanding of his command and the March to Mexico*
4. *Blockade Running and Trans-border Trade -- Its effectiveness in supplying military and civilian material to Texas and its effect on the French, Imperialistas, and Juaristas.*
5. *Last Battle of the War -- Palmito Ranch*

National Park Service Historian Emeritus Ed Bearrs has signed on to bring the keynote speech on Shelby and the Last Review. Palmito Ranch expert and Director of the Texas Military Forces Museum in Austin, Jeff Hunt, will speak on that battle. Rick McCaslin of the University of North Texas has agreed to speak on Blockade Running and the Border Trade. Negotiations are being conducted with other prominent scholars for additional presentations.

A copy of what is reputed to be the “Shelby Flag” carried at Chatfield and buried in the Rio Grande will be on loan from the Oklahoma Historical Society and will be displayed at the Seminar. We also have requested that the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth allow Shelby’s uniform frock coat to be displayed at the Seminar, as well.

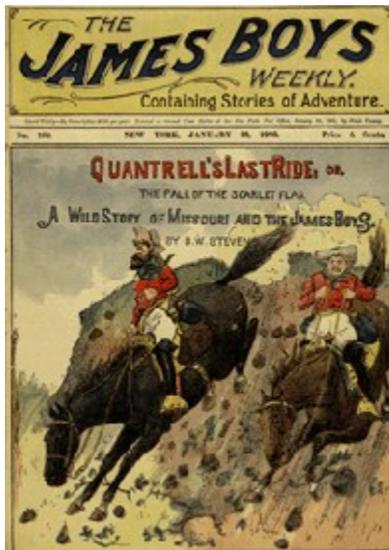
A draft budget for the Seminar and related educational activities is available.

FACT OR FICTION??

THE SECRET LIFE OF JESSE JAMES



Jesse James in life.



Jesse James in myth.



Jesse James in death--
or is it Charlie Bigelow?

History tells us that Jesse James died in 1882, shot by a former friend, Bob Ford. Yet many believe that James faked his death, and lived for years under the name J. Frank Dalton.

Here his story--a true story of the Weird West . . .

Jesse James reportedly belonged to a secret society, The Knights of the Golden Circle. Other members included Jefferson Davis, Bedford Forrest, and William Quantrill (leader of the Confederate guerilla outfit Quantrill's Raiders, with whom James rode). Some believe the society was created by the notorious Albert Pike, the subject of many a Masonic conspiracy theory.

According to the book *Jesse James Was One of His Names* (written by Del Schrader, with Jesse James III), the American Civil War did not really end in 1865, but continued to be fought "underground" for 19 more years. Its highly sophisticated spy network, operated by the Knights of the Golden Circle, continued for even longer and was involved in many subversive activities. One of these was train robbery, a specialty of the James Gang, the purpose being to enrich the coffers of the Confederate underground. As a Confederate agent, James was also involved in smuggling guns and ammunition to the Plains Indians, as well as providing

training in guerilla tactics, for use against their common enemy, General George Armstrong Custer and the Union Army.

After General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomatox, a force of 2,000 Missouri cavalry and a full regiment of Confederate-led Red Bone Indians from East Texas, led by General J. O. Shelby journeyed to Mexico to join their ally, the Emperor Maximilian. When they were later threatened by Mexican patriots under the leadership of Benito Juarez, an elite force led by William Quantrill and Jesse James was sent to rescue them.

While in Mexico, James was enlisted in an operation to smuggle Maximilian's treasure out of Mexico. On their way north, the James force learned that Maximilian had "apparently" been executed by the Mexican patriots. He and several others had been shot by firing squad, then loaded into carts and carried away for burial. But the gravesite ceremony was infiltrated by Red Bone Indians, who noticed signs of life in Maximilian. The Indians talked the Mexicans into allowing them to give him a separate burial. Later he was nursed back to health and transported to East Texas.

According to Schrader, Maximilian changed his name to John Maxi and began living undercover in North America. Jesse James traveled to Europe, found a double of Maximilian's wife, Charlotta, then smuggled the real Charlotta back to America, where she was reunited with her husband. The man buried in Maximilian's grave in Vienna is a German seaman who died in a gunfight in Vera Cruz, Mexico. "Switching bodies is a subterfuge as old as mankind," writes Schrader, "and the Golden Circle certainly had no monopoly on this practice."

For their assistance, Maximilian rewarded the Knights of the Golden Circle \$12.5 million in gold, and Jesse James \$5 million.

Jesse James was now a wealthy man, with enough power and influence to fake his own death--and, with the law hot on his trail, this was undoubtedly a wise move.

According to Bud Hardcastle (a Jesse James historian), the man who was killed and identified as James was Charlie Bigelow. "Bigelow was robbing things and using Jesse's name, and that's one of the reasons they probably identified him as Jesse . . . and Bigelow was buried as Jesse James."

Supposedly, Mrs. Jesse James was in reality Mrs. Bigelow--a prostitute who had been bribed to identify the corpse as that of James.

Hardcastle states that others who identified the dead body in 1882 had ulterior motives as relatives or members of Quantrill's Raiders. These men had all ridden with Jesse and taken an oath to protect each other. By identifying the body as Jesse James, they were setting Jesse free.

However, one member of the James gang, an illiterate black man by the name of John Trammell, left a coded message revealing the hoax.

According to Schrader, Trammell scratched some messages into some wet bricks. One brick "contained an image of a Spanish dagger, the numerals 777, KGC [Knights of the Golden Circle] and JJ [Jesse James]. . . ." The bricks, which were buried in St. Joseph Missouri, were discovered in 1966.

Jesse James began living under the name J. Frank Dalton. (The name "Dalton" was his mother's maiden name. The initial "J" stood for "Jesse," and "Frank" was his brother's name.) As Chief of the Inner Sanctum of the Knights of the Golden Circle, James was one of the most powerful men in America. Schrader writes, "The Knights had industrial as well as military spies on both sides of the Atlantic."

Among the activities of James/Dalton was the murder of John Wilkes Booth, another Confederate spy who did not die when history says he did.

After assassinating President Abraham Lincoln, Booth was smuggled by the Confederate underground to Texas, where he began living under the name John St. Helen. In the 1870s he worked as a bartender in a saloon in Granbury, Texas, and began telling people about his past. When the Knights of the Golden Circle found out, the decision was made to silence him. Booth fled Granbury.

Jesse James, along with William "Wild Bill" Lincoln (a distant cousin of President Lincoln), tracked Booth to Enid, Oklahoma, where he had assumed the name David George.

In a sworn statement, "Wild Bill" Lincoln wrote: "Our branch of the Lincoln family was never satisfied with what really happened to Booth, and I spent fourteen years of my life running down the true story. Strangely enough, I learned it from Jesse W. James, head of the Confederate underground. I was present at Booth's real death."

According to Lincoln, he and James crept into Booth's room and tricked him into drinking a glass of arsenic-laced lemonade. The massive amount of arsenic consumed by Booth caused his body to mummify. James arranged for the body to be exhibited on a national carnival tour. The mummy's present whereabouts are unknown.

As "J. Frank Dalton," Jesse James turned his \$5 million reward from Maximilian into an even greater fortune. He invested in the Texas oil boom, and was also a backer of the Hughes Tool Company (founded by Howard Hughes' father). He was also one of Henry Ford's early investors.

James/Dalton died at the age of 103 in Granbury, Texas. Many people who had known the outlaw in life swore that Dalton was the real Jesse James.

<http://www.mackwhite.com/Bison8.html>



OLD-TIME BANDIT MEETS THE PRESS- J. Frank Dalton, in bed, who claims to be Jesse James, talks to reporters on his arrival in New York. With him are two of his witnesses, Brushy Bill Roberts, 90, center, who claims to have been a member of the James Gang, and Col. James R. Davis, 109, who says he was a U.S. Marshal for the Cherokee Indian nation. Dalton says history incorrectly recorded his death in 1882 when the victim of Bob Ford's gun was actually another man. Retro news: San Antonio Express, Jan. 21, 1950. (From the collection of Marilyn Ewers of Stephenville.)



**Farewell to my country! I fought for thee well
When the savage rushed forth like the demons from hell.
In peace or in war I have stood by thy side.
My country, for thee I have lived, would have died!
But I am cast off, my career now is run.
And I wander abroad like the prodigal son
Where the wild savage roves and the broad prairies spread:
The fallen, despised, will again go ahead."**

Colonel John Crockett
Confederate Veteran
Volume #28 No 2
1920



BACKSASS!

I'm mad as heck and I'm
not gonna take it anymore!

Commentary on pro-Southernism,
Confederate history and heritage,
the Southern independence movement,
and their advocates and critics

Floggasms Abounding

Tuesday, July 29, 2014

On Saturday, a rally was held in Lexington, Virginia in support of returning the Confederate flags to Lee Chapel. The chapel itself closed the day of the rally 'cuz the powers that be wuz afraid the big, bad, evil SCV was gonna raze the chapel and beat up the staff. (I know, I know....)

So anyway, at one point, a teenaged boy went to visit the grave of Traveler at the chapel, and was stopped by a (campus) police officer, who said he could not visit the site with his Confederate flag, and with items that had the image of the battle flag on them, a badge and his T-shirt. He had to turn his T-shirt inside out.

The incident was reported in several FB groups, and here:

<http://www.wsls.com/story/26129469/sons-of-confederate-veterans-demand-apology-from-washington-lee>

Now, a frenzied floggasm is underway at Civil War Memory over the incident Levin believes is a fabrication, a conflict "staged" by the Virginia Flaggers to "garner sympathy for their cause." He concludes, "We've been here before, but this little fabrication takes the cake."

He made other comments, and I'd like to post a few here, along with my responses.

"I'm not entirely certain," he sez, "that the 'recollections' of the 15 year old are honest either." Well, I *am entirely certain* that a lot of *flogger* statements aren't honest.

"I make no claim to knowing who this is, but I do find it curious that this story contains not a single name for verification." Maybe it depends on where you read it. Maybe the, um, I dunno, police report names names. Maybe the young man's verbal report, made to people other than Levin, contains names. Remember, floggers, just because you don't know about it, that doesn't mean it doesn't exist.

"Surely this child was not walking alone through campus." Why not? But it's possible someone was with him. It just doesn't say.

And, "The story was most likely fabricated." In your imagination it's fabricated because you want it to be. You want to believe bad things about the VaFlaggers, and to influence others to do the same.

"It is interesting how often minors are the centers of these stories." How often are minors the centers of "these stories"? How about identifying "these stories" and then identifying the minors?

Cuz if you don't supply this information, *you're doing exactly what you're complaining about here*, which renders your complaints null and void.

"Again, no names are mentioned in the FB posts so there is no way to corroborate the story." It's entirely possible that the names are mentioned somewhere, and the story has been and is continuing to be corroborated, for those who need that information. Have you ever considered, Levin, that maybe nobody cares whether you have the info necessary to corroborate something or not?

It's quite possible that nobody cares what you believe or don't believe about Southern heritage, the SCV, the VaFlaggeres. You've already established, over several years, that you can't stand the Virginia Flaggers, you hate everything they do, and you're going to do your dead-level best to bring trouble their way, including falsely painting them in the worse possible light.

"There is still not one piece of evidence to support these allegations." Still, huh, after all this time -- two whole flippin' days.

Obviously, Mr. Levin thinks "evidence" just magically appears, and no time is required to gather it. We will see where he has exhibited his misconception about magic evidence before, later in this post.

But first, it's not just Levin's comments I want to address. One of his minions posts this:
M.E. Martin July 28, 2014 at 10:06 am

Remember when Susan Hathaway and Tripp Lewis were caught spreading what turned out to be a fake police report about vandalism on Monument Ave. all over the internet? Even if VaFlaggers didn't manufacture this and learned it was another "Southron" supporter, they would never admit the mistake. The apparently fake story makes great propaganda to whip up their peeps.

Well, Mr. Martin, Tripp and Susan spread no police reports, fake or otherwise. If it was all over the internet, as you claim, you should be able to provide a link to the fake police report and substantiate your statement. But they didn't so you can't. In that case, it's not a good idea to go around making false claims.

They would never admit their mistake, huh? Maybe you should retract that statement, too.

On Tuesday, May 14, 2013, Susan issued this public statement on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/susan.f.hathaway.7/posts/10151658650249274>

I dunno, Mr. Martin ... that sounds like admitting a mistake to me, and not only that, but an apology to those who were affected by the mistake. A classy person made that statement, someone showing a lot more class than you.

See, here's what happened. Four days earlier, on Friday, May 10, 2013, Susan had posted online an account of the vandalism incident as told to her by Rob Walker. The next day, Saturday, May 11, the Flaggers received an email from some Navy personnel who had seen the account, and disputed what Rob had claimed about his *USS Cole* service.

What transpired between receiving that email from the Navy personnel and issuing the Tuesday statement is chronicled in this timeline: <http://conniechastain.com/backsass/timelinepage.html>

(Note, some of the communication about the incident occurred by phone and some by email, but

much of it occurred by phone text messages between Susan, Tripp and Walker. I received images of the phone messages, with time stamps, which made it possible to compile the timeline.)

You will note that in those four days, while Susan was attending her son's graduation, Mother's Day activities with her family, and while she and Tripp were contacting and communicating with Rob Walker about his failure to get a police report, Kevin Levin and Brooks Simpson posted about the incident eleven freaking times.

ELEVEN FREAKING TIMES. In FOUR DAYS.

Eleven harassing, bullying posts in four freaking days. You can read 'em at these links:

===== May 11th =====

(Levin) <http://cwmemory.com/2013/05/11/virginia-flaggers-foil-vandalism-of-jeff-davis-monument/>

===== 12th =====

(Levin) <http://cwmemory.com/2013/05/12/rob-walker-susan-hathaway-and-the-virginia-flaggers-remain-silent/>

(Simpson) <http://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/12/unanswered-questions-about-taser-wielding-rob-walker-on-monument-avenue/>

===== 13th =====

(Levin) <http://cwmemory.com/2013/05/13/susan-hathaway-rob-walker-jr-and-the-virginia-flaggers-have-some-explaining-to-do/>

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/13/rob-walker-at-the-center-of-controversy/>

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/13/flaggers-fragging-and-friendly-fire-susan-hathaway-and-rob-walkers-incredible-tale/>

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/13/the-richmond-police-weigh-in-on-taser-wielding-rob-walker/>

===== 14th =====

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/14/another-heritage-violation/>

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/14/better-late-than-never-susan-hathaway-apologizes/>

(Simpson) <https://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2013/05/14/turn-out-the-lights/>

One of the similarities in the flogger reaction to these incidents is the sheer impatience these supposedly grown men exhibit. Their patience isn't as long as their pe-- pe-- pinky. The very DAY AFTER the Susan's Rob Walker account appeared, when it was determined that no police report had

been filed, one super-bully post claimed Susan was "still silent." One flippin' day.

She issued a statement three days later, and Simpson says "better late than never." Three days is late?

You can read my blistering coverage of the floggosphere's shameful harassment of Susan and the VaFlaggers over this incident here: http://mybacksass.blogspot.com/2013_05_01_archive.html

Do you begin to see the pattern of lying and harassment?

Kevin Levin has also said he believed the VaFlaggers staged the theft of Grayson Jennings' excavator from the Chester flag site: <http://cwmemory.com/2013/11/05/virginia-flagger-antics-part-lost-track/>

Of course, the law enforcement agency that found the excavator knew who actually stole it, after their investigation found it, and returned it. But Levin doesn't know that, and floggers think if they don't know about it, it hasn't happened.

Simpson also falsely implied that Grayson cut down trees on the state right-of-way at the Chester flag site. <http://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2014/01/04/>

Resolution of that issue didn't involve the VaFlaggers at all. Don't know if Simpson's Virginia moles either didn't know about it, chose not to tell him, or did tell him and he's playin' dumb.

In any case, what all this shows is that the floggers hate and despise Southern heritage, especially the SCV and most especially the Virginia Flaggers. Hate them so much, they're willing to forego even the most rudimentary adult analysis of these incidents, and eager to jump to negative conclusions based on faulty and incomplete information -- or sheer delusion, when necessary. And then spread it all around to their minions and lurkers.

It's just what they do.

KEVIN LEVIN OWES THE VAFLAGGERS A HUGE APOLOGY

Tuesday, July 29, 2014

"The Virginia Flaggers ... have now gone to great lengths to stage another conflict to garner sympathy for their cause." K. Levin

"...this little fabrication takes the cake." K. Levin

"...the story is likely fabricated. There is no way to corroborate the story since no names are used and there were no police patrolling campus on Saturday." K. Levin

"The story was most likely fabricated. It is interesting how often minors are the centers of these stories." K. Levin

"Though it's possible, I find it hard to believe that no one else was around campus on Saturday. W&L denies that there was any incident which is a very risky thing to do if others witnessed this supposed exchange." K. Levin

"All I can see is moral bankruptcy." K. Levin

College forces boy to remove Confederate flag hat and hide T-shirt

*...university officials **initially denied the allegations** being brought against it. Brian Eckert, the spokesperson for Washington and Lee, stated there is no indication the incident took place.*

However, on Tuesday the University **admitted** that because of "safety" reasons they **forced 4 people** "not to carry or wear Confederate flags or emblems on the campus."

According to our Office of Public Safety, our officers reported **four occasions** when they interacted with individuals who were participating in the July 26 rally sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans in downtown Lexington....In **each instance**, the officers requested individuals not to carry Confederate flags or to wear attire with Confederate emblems on the campus. The individuals all complied with these requests. **(Emphasis mine. ~cw)**

General Lee would be sooooo proud of the university that bears his name ... intimidation, harassment and LYING....

So, Levin, will the VaFlaggers get their apology?

Levin also owes the SCV, the heritage visitors, the young man whose existence he doubted an apology ...

Will they get it?

Washington and Lee University owes them all an apology.

Will they get it?

We shall see....

Talk about yer moral bankruptcy....

Apology timeline countdown...

1:51 PM CST -- WNCN, Raleigh NC, publishes story

5:02 PM CST -- No apology or acknowledgement by Levin at Civil War Memory

7:20 PM CST -- Checked Levin's blog. He has "updated" it to acknowledge that the university admits that four individuals were told that they could not bring "carry (sic) Confederate flags or to wear attire with Confederate emblems on the campus...." but no apology.

7:45 PM CST -- Levin issues a belated apology that sez, "My apologies to the Virginia Flaggers and SCV." Added to the previous update. I'm surprised.

I guess it helps to be on a book promoting mission at Petersburg when you gotta eat crow, I guess.

Levin adds, "Let me state for the record that I have no problem with the university taking measures to secure their campus if it is deemed necessary."

Lame attempt at obfuscation. Let me state that have no problem with that, either. But this wasn't only about that, and I have very little suspicion that the campus was under any kind of threat that it needed to be secured from, anyway. I've already established that the SCV has no history of violence.

What this was mostly about was Levin calling the young man and the Virginia Flaggers LIARS. It was about accusing them of STAGING A CONFLICT to "garner sympathy for their cause," an accusation of which they were totally innocent. It was about implying they were habitual liars and false conflict-creators, which I proved was not true, here. It's about claiming they are morally bankrupt.

Do y'all suppose Levin doesn't know that?

<http://mybacksass.blogspot.com/>





For Kith and Kin

by Michael Hill

“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”

– Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Address, 19 November 1863

The League of the South, unlike the progressive USA regime, is not wedded to a universal proposition—equality, democracy, or the rights of man—but to a real historical order based on blood and soil, kith and kin. Ignoring the history of the settlement of North America, progressives insist that the United States is a “proposition nation.” By that they refer to the opening line of Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address and allow Lincoln’s silly and false assertion to re-write American history and make the United States the carrier of a revolutionary philosophy that our ancestors would have rejected with contempt. Those men and women understood, of course, that lasting nations arise organically, from religion, people, soil, and tradition.

Abstraction or Reality?

But for the past half-century, both liberal Democrats and neo-conservative Republicans have worked to discredit nature: that a human’s first temporal allegiance is to kith and kin. These self-appointed social engineers are trying to reshape Creation according to their own false notions of good and evil. Attempting to rebuild the Tower of Babel, they would nullify the Biblical and historical reality of true nationhood.

Southerners once commonly understood that a nation is not some abstract theory or proposition. Such threads are too weak to bind a nation. Only blood and shared tradition supplies that cement. As Southerner Stark Young wrote in *So Red the Rose*, “It’s not to our credit to think we began today and it’s not to our glory to think we end today. All through time we keep coming in to the shore like waves, like waves. You stick to your blood, son; there’s a fierceness in blood that can bind you up with a long community of life.”

Long before Stark Young, Patrick Henry, the greatest of the American Founders, had already recognized this. “We are descended from a people whose government was founded on liberty; our glorious grandfathers of Great Britain made liberty the foundation of everything. We draw that spirit of liberty from our British ancestors.”

Buried Under Strangers

Today, totalitarians of all stripes champion “equality” by pushing for an “open door” immigration policy to the Third World. They don’t care whether the thousands upon thousands of Muslims, Latinos, and other non-Western peoples threaten the economic, racial, ethnic, and cultural balance of the US or any other white country. Rather, since they hold sacred the “rights of man,” they view America as the world’s first universal nation, dedicated to the “proposition” that all men and cultures are created equal.

The Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965, subsequent legislation, and judicial edicts have allowed into the US millions of non-Europeans while closing the “Golden Door” to European immigrants. They encourage Third World immigrants—both legal and illegal—to maintain their own cultures and languages while plundering America’s tax-paying citizens.

Echoing In Our Ears

If history does not repeat itself, it certainly echoes. The imperial United States today recalls the Roman Empire when Germanic tribes were overrunning Rome's frontier. No deep-rooted racial or cultural antagonism lay between Roman and German because the tribesmen envied and admired Roman civilization—as far as they understood it. To destroy Rome was not their wish; to save Rome was beyond them. Not having created it, they could never understand what made it work.

Eventually, even under the best circumstances, a huge alien influx loyal only to their own prosperity will weaken and destroy a civilization. They lack both the desire and the understanding to preserve vital institutions, but meanwhile their numbers will overrun the native population. Should that happen here, Americans (including our own Southern people) will cease to control the homeland bequeathed us by our ancestors—generations of noble and honorable men and women.

Perhaps we will suffer a fate worse than Rome's. Already, radical Latinos have launched a reconquista [re-conquest] of the U.S. southwest, while the White House and federal judges thwart volunteer efforts to turn back the tide. Never mind the speechifying, what do government actions show? Which side have our rulers taken? Clearly, not ours.

Survive or Die

To survive and prosper, we have to adopt Frank Owsley's attitude. That great Southern historian said, "The term 'Folk' has for its primary meaning a group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation [in the truest sense of the word]; a people bound together by ties of race, language, religion, custom, tradition, and history... A folk thus possesses a sense of solidarity and is quite different from a conglomerate mass of people. It has most if not all of the characteristics of nationalism [again, properly defined]. Indeed, it may be contended with much force that there can be no true nationalism where the population does not constitute a Folk."

Our primary objective should be to preserve our people—kith and kin—on their ancestral lands. Without our land, we cannot exist. The Southern people are not a "universal idea" any more than Germany, England, or Spain. There can be no Scotland in France among the French, but only in Scotland among the Scots. Once we secure our future as "the Southern people," then, and only then, can we drive out our enemies and gain our independence. The South is a true nation built on realities of place and kinship and history. Without it, we cannot survive.

What Do We Need?

A South where our borders are sealed against massive immigration.

A South where the Southern people protect their interests from the ravages of multiculturalism and phony diversity.

A South where a prosperous, self-confident, and distinct people can welcome into its ranks, by its own choice and on its own terms, productive and sympathetic immigrants.

A South that will be a beacon to those nations defending a traditional way of life against abstract ideologies and a new world order.

A South where Southerners can answer beyond doubt "Who are we?"

When we know who we are and are willing to defend ourselves and our posterity, then we shall be a truly free people. If we fail to grapple with this basic question, we shall end up in the proverbial "dustbin of history"—unsung, unworthy, and unlamented.

Michael Hill Killen, Alabama

Here's your mule

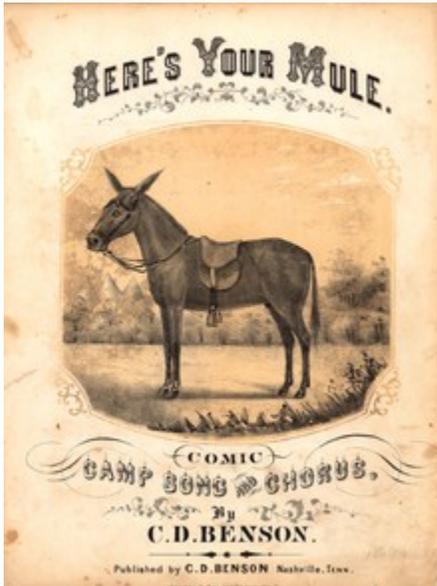
Here's your mule or Where's my mule? (Mister, here's your mule or Mister, where's my mule?) was a **Confederate catch phrase** during the Civil War, often noted in Civil War histories.[1] It resulted in several Civil War songs, including "**Here's Your Mule**", "**How Are You? John Morgan**", and "**Turchin's Got Your Mule**".

It is also credited with contributing to General Bragg's failure to rally his troops at Missionary Ridge.[2]

Origins

Several differing accounts of the origin of the phrase are given. The most common involves soldiers in a camp taking a clever peddler's unattended mule and hiding it. When the peddler discovers the mule missing, he goes around the camp inquiring about it. After a while, a soldier would holler "Mister, here's your mule." When the peddler went toward the call, a soldier in another part of the camp would yell the same, "Mister, here's your mule." This continued, taking the peddler all over the camp. Variation of the story supposedly took place at the Camp of Instruction in Jackson, Tennessee,[3] Beauregard's camp at Centreville, Virginia,[4] and others.

Songs



"Here's Your Mule"
Cover, sheet music, 1862
Written by C.D. Benson
Published 1862
Language English

Listen to the song being sung by
Arnold Dean Mackey [HERE](#)

"Here's Your Mule" was written by C.D Benson and published in 1862, both by himself in Nashville, Tennessee, and by John Church, Jr. in Cincinnati. The song tells one of the traditional stories about soldiers hiding a farmer's mule and yelling "Mister, here's your mule" drawing him from place to place endlessly. The chorus is:

**Come on, come on, Come on, old man,
And don't be made a fool,
By ev'ry one, You meet in camp,
With "Mister, Here's your mule."**[5]

Following John Morgan's 1863 raid, sheet music destined for the Southern market had a chorus pasted in immediately after the final verse:

**Come on, come on, come on, old man,
And don't be made a fool;
I'll tell you the truth as best I can:
"John Morgan's got your Mule!"**[6]

"Turchin's Got Your Mule"

The Union parodied the song in 1863 with "Turchin's Got Your Mule", an account of John B. Turchin's 1862 foray into Alabama where his soldiers seized Southern goods and property. The song, perhaps written by a cavalryman with the First Ohio,[7] tells of a plantation owner trying to retrieve his slaves and livestock. The first verse and chorus are:

**A planter came to camp one day,
His niggers for to find;
His mules had also gone astray,
And stock of every kind.**

The planter tried to get them back,
And then was made a fool,
For every one he met in camp
Cried, "Mister, here's your mule."

Chorus

Go back, go back, go back, old scamp,
And don't be made a fool;
Your niggers they are all in camp,
And Turchin's got your mule.[8]

"How Are You? John Morgan"

"How Are You? John Morgan"
A Sequel to Here's Your Mule
Cover, sheet music, 1864
Written by C.D. Benson
Published 1864
Language English



C. D. Benson came out with ""How Are You? John Morgan" in 1864 after John Hunt Morgan escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary in 1863. The chorus is:

Then raise the shout, the glorious shout,
John Morgan's caught at last,
Proclaim it loud, the land throughout,
He's in to prison fast.[9]

Chorus to last verse:

Upon his Mule, He's gone they say
To Dixie's Promised Land,
And at no very distant day
To lead a new command.[9]

"Here's Your Mule" ("My Maryland"/"O Tannenbaum")

A common Confederate version of unknown authorship was sung to the tune of "My Maryland". One stanza of this version is:

Hark! Morgan's boys are on a raid,
Here's your Mule, O here's your mule!
To meet the foe they're not afraid,
Here's your Mule, O here's your mule!
And when bluecoats, see them come,
They stop and fire and break and run,
And then begins John Morgan's fun,
Here's your Mule, O here's your mule![10]

Although the moments spent in actual combat were both intense and terrifying, most of a soldier's life was tedium. He was either marching from one spot to another or waiting in camp for the next battle to be fought. To stave off boredom, he employed many methods of amusement, one of which was singing. Sentimental ballads, patriotic airs, hymns, and the 1860s equivalent of today's "Top 40" songs were all included in his repertoire, but nothing filled the bill quite like humour.

One of the best loved comic songs in the Confederate Army was "Here's Your Mule," which tells the story of a hapless farmer's efforts to keep track of the wandering mule that brings him to camp to sell his produce. It was so universally known and sung that it even rated a mention in another humorous classic, "Goober Peas."

Paul Glass, writing in *Singing Soldiers*, sees this song as a commentary on the problem of desertion, which plagued both armies. Irwin Silber, the editor and compiler of *Songs of the Civil War*, suggests that it has to do with Confederate general and well-known horse liberator John Hunt Morgan. Regardless of which interpretation you prefer, it remains one of those delightful nonsense songs that spring from the minds of men with too much free time on their hands.

As to what did happen to poor old muley, a number of possibilities exist. He may, indeed, have wandered off; he may have been "borrowed" by a soldier looking for the quickest way to put distance between himself and the army; he may have been appropriated by raiders from either army and pressed into military service; or he may have found his way into the cook's stewpot (mule steaks, roasts, and stews were not unknown entrees on Confederate mess tables).

Another variant of "Here's Your Mule" using the tune to "My Maryland" ("O Tannenbaum"), also of unknown authorship, was published in Nashville's Daily Union, July 14, 1863. The opening verses is:

**Come Soldiers, listen to my lay
Here's your mule, your long eared mule
I'll sing the warriors of the day,
Here's your mule, &c.
Old General Bragg, he leads the way,
And moves his army twice a day,
And once at night, I've heard them say
Here's your mule, your long eared mule.[11]**

Other popular references

The phrase is mentioned in the song "[Goober Peas](#)"

Verse 2

When a horse-man passes, the soldiers have a rule
To cry out their loudest, "**Mister, here's your mule!**"
But another custom, enchanting-er than these
Is wearing out your grinders, eating goober peas.

References

- Moore, The Rebellion Record, p. 288: "The cry of 'Here's your mule,' and 'Where's my mule?' have become national and are generally heard when, on the one hand no mule is about, and, on the other, when no one is hunting a mule. It seems ot to be understood by any one, though it is a peculiar confederate phrase, and is as popular as Dixie from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."
- Pollard, *The Lost Cause*, p. 457: "**The day was shamefully lost. Gen. Bragg attempted to rally the broken troops; he advanced into the fire, and exclaimed, 'Here is your commander,' and was answered with the derisive shouts of an absurd catch-phrase in the army, 'Here's your mule!.'**"
- Ridley, *Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee*, pp. 632-635.
- Walsh, *Handy-book of Literary Curiosities*, p. 753.
- Benson, "Here's Your Mule (Comic Song)".
- Benson, "**Here's Your Mule (Comic Camp Song)**".
- Curry, *Four Years in the Saddle*, p. 326: "While stationed at Fayetteville the First Ohio published a newspaper call the Cavalier, which was edited by William Davis, of Company M. and A. Thompson, of Company D, with T. C. Stevenson and Joe Devreax, of Company D, publishers. The motto at the heading read: 'We Go Where Rebs Await Us.' As will be remembered, it was a spicy sheet, and some poetic cavalryman wrote a parody on Morgan's mule, which ran thus: ... 'Turchin's Got Your Mule!'"
- Burnett, *Incidents of the War*, p. 278.
- a b Benson, "How Are You? John Morgan".
- Ridley, *Battles and Sketchs of the Army of Tennessee*, p.634.
- "Here's Your Mule", Daily Union.

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Here's_your_mule#cite_ref-ReferenceA_9-0

HERE'S YOUR MULE

Words and music by C.D. Benson

A Farmer came to camp one day,
With milk and eggs to sell,
Upon a mule who oft would stray,
To where no one could tell.
The Farmer, tired of his tramp,
For hours was made the fool,
By everyone he met in camp,
With "Mister, here's your mule."

CHORUS: Come on, come on,
Come on, old man,
And don't be made a fool,
By everyone you meet in camp,
With "Mister, here's your mule."

His eggs and chickens all were gone
Before the break of day,
The "Mule" was heard of all along,
That's what the soldiers say.
And still he hunted all day long,
Alas! the witless fool,
Whil'st every man would sing the song
Of "Mister, here's your mule."

CHORUS

The soldiers ran in laughing mood,
On mischief were intent;
They lifted "Muley" on their back,
Around from tent to tent.
Thro' this hole, and that, they push'd
His head, -- And made a rule,
To shout with humerous voices all,
I say" "Mister, here's your mule!"

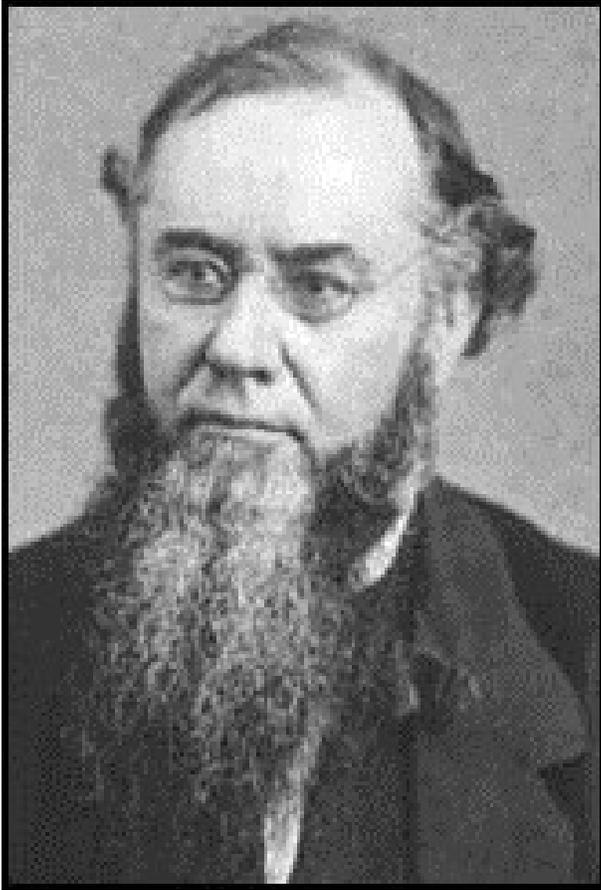
CHORUS

Alas! one day the mule was miss'd,
Ah! who could tell his fate?
The Farmer like a man bereft,
Search'd early and search'd late,
And as he pass'd from camp to camp
With stricken face -- the fool
Cried out to everyone he met,
Oh! "Mister, where's my Mule."

CHORUS

Lincoln's War Minister: A Real Life Horror Story

Posted on January 23, 2011 by jgr



In December, 1845, Edgar Allan Poe published a short story entitled "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar." It described a hypnotist's attempt to forestall a dying man's impending death. A short time later, a young lawyer in Ohio began experimenting with hypnotism, ostensibly to make a point in a criminal case. He proved so adept that he once put a subject into a trance so deep that he nearly was unable to bring him back. Later, that same lawyer, again ostensibly to prove a legal point, himself took a deadly poison and was revived only by the timely administration of the poison's antidote.

That lawyer would eventually serve throughout the Civil War as Lincoln's Secretary of War, acquiring near-dictatorial powers during the conflict and coming breath-takingly close to dictator status upon Lincoln's death. His name was Edwin McMasters Stanton and he is one of the great unknown figures in American history. Who was this man, one not only consumed with a lust for power but also possessed of an overwhelming affinity for death?

The events of Stanton's life read like episodes of a horror novel that might have been written by Poe or Lovecraft. As a young man, Stanton, newly betrothed to a girl in Ohio, left town for a few days. Upon his return, he learned to his shock that the girl had suddenly taken sick, had died and been buried in the town cemetery. Unwilling to accept her death, Stanton stole to the cemetery at night with two friends and dug up the coffin, only to find his fiancée dead as reported.

Later, Stanton married, and his wife bore a daughter, Lucy. When the child died, Stanton would not allow her to remain in the ground for long. He soon had her remains exhumed and placed in a metal box which he kept by his bedside for more than a year, though friends worried about disease. The next year, upon his wife's death, Stanton had the mortician outfit her in her wedding dress, insisting that she be made to appear just as she did when they were married. He then proceeded to sleep with her body for a time before burying her at last—along with Lucy for a second time.

Stanton's brother, Dr. Darwin Stanton, went mad shortly thereafter and cut his own throat, the blood reportedly spurting as far as the ceiling. Edwin became unhinged at the sight and fled into the woods in a fit of hysteria. Friends feared a second suicide before he was located and reason was finally restored.

In spite of all these manifestations of incipient madness, Stanton served the Lincoln administration throughout as Secretary of War. It was he, not Lincoln, who was the de facto commander in chief over the Union armies, and he who was responsible in large part for the wholesale erosion of liberties, North and South, during the war, not to mention the deaths of 600,000 of his countrymen.

It was the trial of the so-called Lincoln conspirators that eventually led to Stanton's final horror, however. In particular, he was undone by the injustice done to Mary Surratt, the first woman ever hanged by the U.S. government. Mrs. Surratt, who owned the boarding house where Booth had occasionally met with the other conspirators, had at most an ancillary involvement in the plot (her son John, who clearly was more involved than she was, was eventually acquitted when brought to trial a few years later in less hysterical times). Yet Stanton was adamant for her death, and so she died, on the gallows, on July 7, 1865.

A struggle ensued with President Johnson, who had survived the plot that had also called for his own death, a struggle that Stanton narrowly lost in a Senate impeachment trial. Thereafter, Stanton's fortunes rapidly waned. He died on December 24, 1869. As to the cause of his death, his few biographers and most historians stick to the official line that Stanton, shortly after a surprise appointment to the Supreme Court by a pitying Grant, succumbed to chronic asthma. Yet, a number of sources at the time and later, tell a different story. Here is a newspaper article, published in the *Ohio Democrat* shortly after Stanton's death, that tells that version of the tale:

God is just!

Edwin M. Stanton committed suicide and died by his own hand rather than longer endure the torture which was his to bear from the execution of Mary E. Surratt till the time of his wretched death.

The once robust man went to his own death, and though the particulars of his demise are as yet not fully public, enough is known to prove that in a fit of terror, when he trembled like a leaf shaken by the storm at the ghost of the murdered woman, who stood before his vision, he cut his throat, and died to escape his great dread.

For years he has lived the life of a conscience-stricken wretch. We personally know that he has told a gentleman in this city—a gentleman high in judicial position, with whom

DEATH OF STANTON.

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For years he has lived the life of a conscience-stricken wretch. We personally know that he has told a gentleman in this city—a gentleman high in judicial position, with whom he formerly affiliated politically, and who is known as the soul of truth and honor, that since the murder of Mrs. Surratt he, Stanton, had not known one hour of peace.

Said he, when speaking of the matter:

"Judge, it is terrible! That woman was murdered to appease the wrath of a party! And I was the coward that struck the blow for those who demanded this wrong. But I have suffered—O! God! how I have suffered—how I do suffer. Every hour of the day I see her and her innocent face. Every night I see her on the scaffold—swinging in air—bound—struggling—dying!

"Every night of my life I stand face to face with her—I hear her daughter's prayers for justice—I see her in her coffin—I see the Court which sentenced her dancing like devils in hell and saying to me—

"You! You! You pig! You, Edwin M. Stanton—Edwin Murderer Stanton, compelled us to murder your victim, and we will murder you!"

Those who know him from the murder of Mrs. Surratt till the day of his death know how he suffered. He would waken from sleep and cry out like a child for some one to—

"Take her—O! take her away!"

He would sit upright in bed—his very hair on end—his face pale as death itself, and tremble till the great vivid drops of sweat would trickle down his cheeks. Then he would moan and call for drink—walk the floor, and at last find relief under influence of opiates, only to start in horror again. His brilliant talents died out. His ambition weakened. His nerves seemed to rot. His soul cried for relief even in hell. At last, by his own hand, to escape the horrid vision of a woman murdered by a tyrant, he cut his own throat, and so passed from earth to the bar of God, the cowardly soul of the tyrant and tool of tyrants, Edwin Murderer Stanton!

Who says God is not just? Look at the record of those Republicans, who have died raving maniacs, by suicide or violent death, and tell us if you dare that the Power which has protected us in denouncing tyranny has not punished many and will not punish more of those who in the name of liberty, loyalty, and justice, have robbed, murdered, destroyed and outraged laws, states, people, and even common humanity.

And vengeance is not yet satisfied.

Let the ones who have met violent death as a reward for their crimes against a country and a people, as they are ushered to their blood-stained doom, say—

"Coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!"—*N. Y. Democrat.*

he formerly affiliated politically, and who is known as the soul of truth and honor, that since the murder of Mrs. Surratt he, Stanton, had not known one hour of peace.

Said he, when speaking of the matter:

“Judge, it is terrible! That woman was murdered to appease the wrath of a party! And I was the coward that struck the blow for those who demanded this wrong. But I have suffered—O! God! how I have suffered—how I do suffer. Every hour of the day I see her and her innocent face. Every night I see her on the scaffold—swinging in air—bound—struggling—dying!

“Every night of my life I stand face to face with her—I hear her daughter’s prayers for justice—I see her in her coffin—I see the Court which sentenced her dancing like devils in hell and saying to me—”You! You! You did it! You, Edwin M. Stanton—Edwin Murderer Stanton, compelled us to murder your victim, and we will murder you!”

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Let the ones who have met violent death as a reward for their crimes against a country and a people, as they are ushered to their blood-stained doom say — “Coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!” — N.Y. Democrat

The Ohio Democrat, New Philadelphia, Ohio, February 11, 1870

Thus is the story of the deranged lunatic who “saved the union,” of whom all Americans are expected to be proud.

One Response to *Lincoln's War Minister: A Real Life Horror Story*



Joan Hough says:

December 28, 2013 at 11:04 pm

It is heartening to read something other than the typical Marxist-Republican high to the heavens praise routinely given to every scoundrel involved in the alteration of our United States from a REPUBLIC into the Democracy so ardently if cruelly sought by the 1848er (the Marxists) and their political sycophants. To really learn the actual truth about this highly disturbed individual, read ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EXECUTION by John Chandler Griffin. Stanton's financial support of the mass murderer JOHN BROWN was no secret in D.C. His overwhelming desire to take Lincoln's place in the White House collided with that of the Vice President Andrew Johnson's. When Lincoln asked for particular brave soldier guard during the planned evening at the theatre, Stanton refused and provided a neer do well who mysteriously forgot duty and had a beer while the President was being EXECUTED. Interestingly somehow General Grant and his lady were discouraged from fulfilling the President's invitation to the theatre. Odd indeed, if one is aware that in the military world one's superior 's mere wish is a command and is followed—even the invitations presented an underlings wife by the commander's cannot be refused. STanton was responsible for the U.S. Senate ordering all U.S. prisons to torture Confederate prisoners—even little 14 year old boys held there. Stanton was an evil man. His efforts to pin Lincoln's death on President Jeff Davis— and his efforts to have Davis' murdered— and then to have the old man tortured for two long years—giving Davis no trial by jury— was just one of his crimes.

His suicide in no way atoned for the hideous acts he authorized—including the murder of the young Captain Wirz in charge at Andersonville Prison. He arranged death via a kangaroo trial complete with lying witnesses—one in particular claiming deliberate murders by the Captain of people nobody could name and on dates when the Captain was on sick leave and not even in the prison. If the real truth were ever promulgated the populace would know that the South is owed a great excuse by the U.S. government. White Southerners, descendants of Confederates are owed even more compensation that are those descendants of black slaves, although blacks were murdered almost enmasse by the Union soldiers., the whites were gifted with Genocide and a Holocaust by the Stanton-Lincoln Marxist controlled government determined to redistribute the wealth as demanded in the Communist Manifesto, eliminate Christianity, and through public education control the minds of future Southern generations- and then northern ones. Their goals were clearly delineated as "ten commandments" in the Marx and Engels "bible." Marx, we should all remember, wrote about eight or so years for Americans most widely read newspaper, the New York Tribune owned by Lincoln's good friends Horace Greeley and Charles Dana. Dana became the U.S. Assistant Secretary of War and was the only openly obvious Communist in Lincoln's government.

<http://arkhamobserver.com/?p=609>

Poll: Young Mississippians supportive of Southern secession

July 20, 2014

By [Emma J Simpson](#)

Youth embrace Southern identity & self-determination



Large numbers of young Republican voters in the Magnolia State support secession

A [poll conducted last week](#) by Public Policy Polling (PPP) suggests that the idea of Southern secession is catching on in Mississippi, at least among young Republican voters. The poll, which also included questions about the recent primary runoff between incumbent senator and 'respectable conservative' Thad Cochran and his Tea Party challenger Chris McDaniel, also asked respondents about pride in their heritage and to choose sides in the event of another US Civil War [sic].

[Note: While this survey polled 501 voters in the recent Mississippi Republican primary, the State's open primary system allows Democrats and non-affiliated voters to participate. Only 66% of those participating in this poll identify as Republicans, while 15% identify as Democrats and 18% as Independents or other. Also, 16% of those polled are non-White. No doubt this affected the results, although with the data given it is impossible to tell to what degree.]

Not surprisingly, when broken down by party and by race, more Whites and more Republicans expressed pride in their Southern heritage and a willingness to support the South in the event of armed conflict with the United States. However, members of both parties and races seemed overall reluctant to support Southern secession, until you break the data down based on age. The data showed that the under-30 crowd tends to value both their Southern heritage and Mississippi's right to self-determination more than other age groups. A closer look at the age-based data reveals much about young Mississippi voters, and may provide indicators of a bright future for the increasingly active Southern nationalist movement, which is growing more and more each day.

When asked, "Do you consider yourself prouder of your Southern heritage or your American heritage?" more than one-third of those surveyed (35%) stated that they are prouder of their Southern heritage, while 60% said that they are prouder of their American heritage; only 5% were unsure. However, when broken down by age group, 40% of those in the 18-29 demographic valued being Southern more than being American, and the numbers for the 30-44 age group were even greater, with 42% prouder of their Southern roots. The group least likely to identify first and foremost as Southern are those over 65, with only 31% valuing their Southern heritage over their American heritage.

That last statistic should come as no surprise, as it was members of the so-called Greatest Generation and their Baby Boomer children who stood idly by as the South experienced the Second Reconstruction of the 1950s and 1960s, and who led the White Flight of the 1970s and 1980s, the direct result of which was the devastation of such Southern cities as Memphis, Atlanta, and Birmingham.

Those polled were also asked, “If there were another Civil War [sic] today, would you side with the Confederate States of America or the United States of America?” Twenty-nine percent of all persons polled stated that they would side with the CSA and 21% stated they are unsure as to which side they would support, leaving only 50% to support the United States. Among 18-29 year olds, those stating they would support the Confederacy jumps to 36%, with fewer than half (47%) stating that they would support the United States. Interestingly, those over age 65 were evenly divided on the issue, with 38% supporting the Confederate States and 37% supporting the US. Those aged 30 to 65 who had an opinion on the issue overwhelmingly stated they would support the United States. Still, approximately one in five of those age 30 and up were unsure of which side they would take, suggesting that they would at least be open to supporting the South in such a conflict. Yet, the case can be made that there are problems with the wording of this question that might have affected the results. What this writer troubling is the pollsters’ attempts to link the current Southern states with the old Confederate States of America. The CSA was a government that existed during the war years 1861-1865, and the problems faced by Southerners today are far different from those experienced by our forefathers a century and a half ago. In the mid-19th Century, Southerners wanted economic self-determination; today, Southern nationalists are advocating not only for self-determination (economic and otherwise) but also against the replacement of our people and culture by immigrants from the Third World, rampant crime in progressive-run cities, and the imposition of federal regulations that threaten our traditional Christian way of life. Perhaps if the question had been worded to reflect these issues rather than to tie our current plight to an historic one, the numbers of those stating that they would support the South may have been higher. However, it appears that the poor and misleading wording of the question was deliberate. Paul Hampton, Political Editor of the Sun Herald, which serves Biloxi-Gulfport and rest of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, was curious about why the question was included on the survey in the first place and reached out to the pollsters for an [explanation](#).

I know there is some anti-federal government sentiment out there, but I was surprised it was this strong. But, even more than that, I was surprised that question even has relevance in this day and age. I hadn’t seen a poll where that was asked — ever.

So I emailed the pollsters and asked them if it was their idea or someone else’s. (They openly solicit poll questions on their website).

This is Tom Jensen of Public Policy Polling’s answer:

“We asked it because of McDaniel’s neoconfederate ties to get a sense of how broad that sentiment is within his support base.”

The term neo-Confederate is never, ever a compliment. Enough said.

Finally, when asked, “Do you support or oppose the South seceding from the United States and forming its own country?” it was the young people supported secession in the greatest numbers. An impressive forty-three percent of those aged 18-29 supported Southern secession, while 40% were opposed and 17% were unsure. In other words, 60% of young Mississippi Republicans either support secession or are at least open to the idea. This was in stark contrast to those aged 30 and up, who rejected the notion of secession by a margin of 2 to 1, although more than one-fifth was unsure of their feelings on the issue, suggesting that they too are at least open to the idea of secession.

The numbers of those Mississippians now supporting secession are encouraging. A [similar poll](#) was conducted by PPP in November 2011 and showed that only 11% of those polled who voted for Republican Senator John McCain in the 2008 presidential election supported the State of Mississippi seceding from the United States, while 71% were opposed and 17% were unsure. In last week’s poll of Republican primary voters in Mississippi, 16% supported secession, 63% were opposed, and the remaining 21% were unsure. This seems to indicate that support for secession among those identifying as Republican has grown, while opposition has declined, and more than one-third (37%) now support or are at least open to the idea, a vast improvement over the 28% who fell into those categories less than 3 years ago.

Pro-secession sentiment is not confined to Mississippi. A [December 2012 survey by PPP](#) found that 42% of Georgia Republicans supported their state seceding from the United States. Also, following Barack Obama’s election to a second term as US president in late 2012, [millions of people from across the United States signed secession petitions](#) on the White House’s own website. While the response from the White House on the issue of secession was a predictable “no,” the petitions did much to bring the topic of secession back to the public arena and to remove the social stigma often associated with supporting the rights of the citizens of each State to determine their own fates without interference from the central government in Washington, DC.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2014/07/20/poll-young-mississippians-supportive-of-southern-secession/>

Setting the Politically Correct Straight!

Statement from Policy Committee Chairman

To: Virginia Division
UDC members

Reminder: Only the President of Virginia Division speaks/represents the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

As a member of the Virginia Division, UDC you certainly have a right to voice your opinion on any subject regarding the status of Confederate issues. However, please remember you are not to represent UDC in any way at any rally, meeting, or function which may be held regarding a Confederate issue. You may write letters and voice your opinion but you must do it as an individual. You do not mention that you are a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy or hold any office in the Organization.

Please refer to the Bylaws of our Organization for further information.

Ruby Kirk Pugh, Chairman
Policy Committee
July 25, 2014



From: Kristin Dorsey [<mailto:kkdorsey@centurylink.net>]

Subject: RE: Statement from Policy Committee Chairman

Dear Madam President and other fellow members.

I will not be sending renewing my dues this year as a member of the UDC. Due to the UDC's increasingly politically correct ways of bowing down to the continued reconstruction of our Southern Heritage, history, culture and its failure to stand and fight against it, has led me to no longer want my name on a membership belonging to such a group. Your ancestors would be ashamed of you and so I am with a sad heart but head held high am resigning my membership. I do not have to be a United Daughters of the Confederacy member to keep my lineage near and dear, remembered, appreciated, respected, and shared. The UDC is dying to the UDC's sad past for being known as "snooty", difficult to work with, hard to change, stuck in the old ways, push overs, and willing to play nice with the likes of those who would rather squash us and our heritage instead of standing steadfast and strong against our own cultural and historical genocide. Some now see is it really worth the effort to join the UDC? No one will tell me that I cannot speak my piece about the outrages done on my heritage, history, culture. I would only be so proud to wear my ribbon and shake my fists at those Damn Yankee carpetbaggers who are still invading.. It is my wish and hope for the UDC to forgo their nansy, pansy, red hat wearing, going out for brunch do nothings to get some GUTS and stand up for their heritage, history, and culture. Because like it or not ladies we are under cultural genocide and it won't be much longer that to say the word Confederate, Dixie, Rebel, etc., will be outlawed and become hate speech and a jailed offense..

*God Bless Ladies and good luck with your membership,
Kristin Keiser Dorsey, proud descendant of Confederate soldier, George Franklin Keiser*



Charleston 1865

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

HISTORIC SOUTHERN MONUMENTS

Mrs. B.A.C. Emerson

1911

Lincoln's Tax War

Documented by the official acts and statements of the authorities who waged the War (excerpts in *italics* below).
By Roger K. Broxton).

"My policy sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government and to collect the revenue." July 4, 1861 [Abraham Lincoln](#)'s first *Message to the U.S. Congress* (Paragraph 5)

April 15, 1861 [Lincoln](#) declared war against the [Confederate States](#):

"Whereas, the (revenue) laws of the [United States](#) have been for some time past, and now are opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course, now, therefore, I call forth the militia of the several States, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed" (i.e., create a compulsory Union to collect tax). (Paragraphs 1-2)

And again on April 19:

"Whereas an insurrection against the [Government](#) of the United States has broken out and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein: Now, therefore, I have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid." (Paragraphs 1,4)

[Lincoln](#) never even mentioned slavery in his two war *Proclamations*.

Secession (Withdrawal From A Voluntary Union)

The Southern States were [more right](#) to withdraw from the voluntary Union called the United States than the 13 Colonies were to declare independence from Great Britain in 1776, [because](#) Britain formed the 13 Colonies, whereas, the 13 independent States formed the United States.

The Confederate States fought in self-defense for the States' right to remain "*free, sovereign and independent*", as promised in writing by the [Founding Fathers](#) in the [Declaration of Independence](#) in 1776 (last paragraph), the in 1778 (*Article II*), the [Peace Treaty with Britain](#) in 1783 (*Article I*) and the U.S. Constitution in 1789 (*Amendment 10*).

February 15, 1861 in Pittsburgh, U.S. President-elect Lincoln affirmed his priority for passage of a high tariff after his inauguration on March 4:

"The condition of the treasury at this time would seem to render an early revision of the tariff indispensable. The Morrill (tariff) Bill, now pending before Congress, may or may not become a law. If, however, it shall not pass, I suppose the whole subject will be one of the most pressing and important for the next Congress." (Paragraph 4)

After the South had been forced back into the (now) compulsory Union under the 40% tax rate, [Federal tax revenues](#) mushroomed 300% to \$170 million per year. Before the war, while the South was in the Union under the 20% tax rate, revenues had been \$50 million per year. Source: *U.S. Census Bureau Balance of Payments And Foreign Trade: 1821-1945 (Page 248)*

How Lincoln Started His Tax War

April 8, 1861 Lincoln started the war by [a surprise attack on Charleston Harbor](#) with a fleet of U.S. warships led by the *USS Harriet Lane* to occupy Fort Sumter, a Federal tax collection fort in the territorial waters of [South Carolina](#).

April 29, 1861 [President Jefferson Davis](#) described the South's response in self-defense in his *Message To the Confederate States Congress*:

"These preparations commenced in secrecy and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April transports and vessels of war with troops, munitions, and military supplies sailed from Northern ports bound southward."

"That this maneuver (Lincoln's surprise attack) failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition."

"I directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked."

"This proposal was refused and the conclusion was reached that the design of the United States was to place the besieging (Confederate) force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the (U.S.) fleet and the fort."

"There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort (Sumter) should at once be reduced (on April 12)." (Paragraphs 8-9)

April 29, 1861 [President Jefferson Davis](#), in his *Message To The Confederate States Congress*, explained:

"During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them

to a close alliance and to the formation of a Confederation (in Article I, named 'The United States of America')."

"The several States made explicit declaration in a distinct Article (II) - that 'each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.'"

"The War of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name recognized to be independent (Article I)."

"The States endeavored in every possible form to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation, and to impress in the Constitution its true character - that of a compact between independent States."

"So utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted that Abraham Lincoln did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created."

"This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of War against these Confederate States."

"An organization (Union) created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their (the States) control."

"The creature (federal government) has been exalted above its creators (the States)." (Paragraphs 1-2)

It is impossible for secession, for any reason or no reason, by the States that created a voluntary Union, to be a cause of war. If the Southern States could not withdraw in peace, then the U.S. can not secede from the United Nations in peace or France from the European Union, examples of voluntary unions, as once was the U.S. Lincoln declared three times (above), the only cause of the war was "to collect the revenue" from Southerners by creating a new, compulsory Union. Secession and war are two very different events.

The War Over Slavery Deception

No official act by Congress or Lincoln ever proclaimed a war to abolish slavery, not even the Emancipation Proclamation; and, without such an official act, the war over slavery teaching remains completely false, offensive and divisive hate speech.

Unless the North was fighting to end slavery, it was impossible for the South to be fighting to maintain slavery.

September 22, 1862, in his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln stated:

"I do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States" (i.e., reduce States into counties of the Federal government). (Paragraph 1)

Under the Morrill Tariff, pioneer farmers buying essentials, such as, a plow, axe, shovel, skillet, stove, etc... paid 40% Federal sales tax on the item, if imported from Europe, or 40% more in price, if bought from Northern manufacturers. Southerners paid most of these taxes, yet represented only one-third (1/3) of the U.S. population. By passing the Morrill Tariff Act and Corwin Amendment together, the U.S. Congress offered the seceding States, this trade: Return to the Union and pay 40% tariffs and be guaranteed permanent slavery. The Confederate States refused the offer to return and on May 21, 1861 enacted an average 10% import tax.

December 25, 1860 South Carolina declared unfair taxes as a cause of secession in her Address of South Carolina to Slaveholding States:

"The British parliament undertook to tax the Colonies, to promote British interests. Between taxation without any representation, and taxation without a representation adequate to protection, there was no difference."

"And so with the Southern States towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation, they are in a minority in Congress."

"The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths (75%) of them are expended at the North." (Paragraphs 5-8)

January 29, 1861 in Causes of Secession, Georgia stated:

"The material prosperity of the North was greatly dependent on the Federal Government; that of the South not at all. In the first years of the Republic the navigating, commercial and manufacturing interests of the North (i.e. Wall Street industries) began to seek profit and aggrandizement at the expense of the agricultural interests." "After having enjoyed (price) protection (by high tariffs) to the extent of from 15 to 200 per cent upon their entire business for above thirty years, the (low tariff) act of 1846 was passed. It avoided sudden change, but the principle was settled, and free trade, low duties (tariffs), and economy in public expenditures was the verdict of the American people."

"All these classes (Wall Street industries) saw this and felt it and cast about for new allies. The anti-slavery

sentiment (abolitionists) of the North offered the best chance for success (reinstate high tariff)." (Paragraphs 1-3)

By financing the abolition movement, Wall Street gained the power needed to offer the trade (mentioned above) on March 2, 1861: guaranteed permanent slavery in the U.S., in exchange for the South paying the new 40% Federal import tax.

Even in his *Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln did not claim abolishing slavery was an object of his war. His *Proclamation* (Paragraph 3) offered Southern States three months to return to the Union (pay taxes) and keep their slaves. None did.

January 1, 1863, in his final *Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln affirmed his only reason for issuing, was: "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion" (Paragraph 4), by attempting to incite slave insurrections (that never occurred), as Britain did in 1776.

The *Emancipation Proclamation* was an executive order only, issued half-way through the War, never voted on by Congress, and exempted a million slaves under Lincoln's control from being freed, including General Grant's four slaves.

Mrs. Grant wrote in, *The Personal Memoirs of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant*:

"We rented our pretty little home (in St. Louis) and hired out our four servants to persons whom we knew and who promised to be kind to them. Eliza, Dan, Julia and John belonged to me. When I visited the General during the war, I nearly always had Julia with me as nurse." (Pages 82-83)

The Northern-controlled Congress refused to pass an Amendment abolishing slavery until January 31, 1865, three months before Appomattox. The only Amendment passed and before the States for ratification the entire war was their Corwin Amendment, which guaranteed permanent slavery in the U.S.

Only 5 of the 13 Confederate States mentioned slavery issues in their *Secession Ordinances*, i.e., the return of fugitive slaves, slavery in the U.S. territories and Federal abolition.

By leaving the voluntary Union, these States abandoned all claims regarding the first two and the issue of Federal abolition was entirely eliminated as a cause of war by Lincoln's *First Inaugural Address* and the *Corwin Amendment*.

The only issue of contention remaining was the 40% Federal sales tax on Southerners, which required a compulsory Union to collect. The South was totally right! Lincoln was totally wrong!

Lincoln and Congress declared in all official acts and statements the United States invaded the Confederate States only to collect a 40% Federal import tax, by changing the U.S., from a voluntary Union into a compulsory Union (needed to collect this tax); and not to abolish slavery.

No official act by Congress or Lincoln ever proclaimed a war to abolish slavery, not even the *Emancipation Proclamation* claimed such.

March 4, 1861 Lincoln stated in his *First Inaugural Address*:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government (four Federal tax collection forts), and to collect the duties and imposts (import tax); but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." (Paragraph 21)

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." (Paragraph 4)

"I understand a proposed (Corwin) Amendment to the Constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. Holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable." (Paragraph 32)

March 2, 1861 the U.S. Congress, by a two-thirds vote, passed the above *Corwin Amendment*, which guaranteed permanent slavery in the U.S., after most Southern States had withdrawn from the (then) voluntary Union. It was ratified by three Northern States: Ohio, Maryland and Illinois but by none of the Southern States.

On the very same day, Congress also passed the *Morrill Tariff Act*, (*U.S. Statutes At Large 36th Congress, Session 2, Chapter 68*), which raised the Federal sales tax on imports from an average 20% to an average 40%.

This then allowed Northern manufacturers to raise their prices 40% higher than prices were for European imports with no tariff.

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(Paragraph 4)

After the South had been forced back into the (now) compulsory Union under the 40% tax rate, Federal tax revenues mushroomed 300% to \$170 million per year. Before the war, while the South was in the Union under the 20% tax rate, revenues had been \$50 million per year. Source: *U.S. Census Bureau Balance of Payments And Foreign Trade: 1821-1945 (Page 248)*

How Lincoln Started His Tax War

April 8, 1861 Lincoln started the war by a surprise attack on Charleston Harbor with a fleet of U.S. warships led by the *USS Harriet Lane* to occupy Fort Sumter, a Federal tax collection fort in the territorial waters of South Carolina.

April 29, 1861 President Jefferson Davis described the South's response in self-defense in his *Message To the Confederate States Congress*:

“These preparations commenced in secrecy and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April transports and vessels of war with troops, munitions, and military supplies sailed from Northern ports bound southward.”

“That this maneuver (Lincoln's surprise attack) failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition.”

“I directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked.”

"This proposal was refused and the conclusion was reached that the design of the United States was to place the besieging (Confederate) force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the (U.S.) fleet and the fort."

"There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort (Sumter) should at once be reduced (on April 12)." (Paragraphs 8-9)

April 15, 1861 Lincoln declared war against the Confederate States:

"Whereas, the (revenue) laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course, now, therefore, I call forth the militia of the several States, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed" (i.e., create a compulsory Union to collect tax). (Paragraphs 1-2)

And again on April 19:

"Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein: Now, therefore, I have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid." (Paragraphs 1,4)

Lincoln never even mentioned slavery in his two war Proclamations.

Secession (Withdrawal From A Voluntary Union)

The Southern States were more right to withdraw from the voluntary Union called the United States than the 13 Colonies were to declare independence from Great Britain in 1776, because Britain formed the 13 Colonies, whereas, the 13 independent States formed the United States.

The Confederate States fought in self-defense for the States' right to remain "free, sovereign and independent", as promised in writing by the Founding Fathers in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 (last paragraph), the in 1778 (Article II), the Peace Treaty with Britain in 1783 (Article I) and the U.S. Constitution in 1789 (Amendment 10).

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April 29, 1861 President Jefferson Davis, in his *Message To The Confederate States Congress*, explained:

"During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them to a close alliance and to the formation of a Confederation (in Article I, named 'The United States of America')."

"The several States made explicit declaration in a distinct Article (II) - that each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

"The War of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name recognized to be independent (Article I)."

"The States endeavored in every possible form to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation, and to impress in the Constitution its true character - that of a compact between independent States."

"So utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted that Abraham Lincoln did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created."

"This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of War against these Confederate States."

"An organization (Union) created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their (the States) control."

"The creature (federal government) has been exalted above its creators (the States)." (Paragraphs 1-2)

It is impossible for secession, for any reason or no reason, by the States that created a voluntary Union, to be a cause of war. If the Southern States could not withdraw in peace, then the U.S. can not secede from the United Nations in peace or France from the European Union, examples of voluntary unions, as once was the U.S. Lincoln declared three times (above), the only cause of the war was "to collect the revenue" from Southerners by creating a new, compulsory Union. Secession and war are two very different events.

The War Over Slavery Deception

No official act by Congress or Lincoln ever proclaimed a war to abolish slavery, not even the *Emancipation Proclamation*; and, without such an official act, the war over slavery teaching remains completely false, offensive and divisive hate speech.

Unless the North was fighting to end slavery, it was impossible for the South to be fighting to maintain slavery.

September 22, 1862, in his *Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln stated:

"I do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States" (i.e., reduce States into counties of the Federal government). (Paragraph 1)

Under the *Morrill Tariff*, pioneer farmers buying essentials, such as, a plow, axe, shovel, skillet, stove, etc... paid 40% Federal sales tax on the item, if imported from Europe, or 40% more in price, if bought from Northern manufacturers. Southerners paid most of these taxes, yet represented only one-third (1/3) of the U.S. population. By passing the *Morrill Tariff Act* and *Corwin Amendment* together, the U.S. Congress offered the seceding States, this trade: Return to the Union and pay 40% tariffs and be guaranteed permanent slavery. The Confederate States refused the offer to return and on May 21, 1861 enacted an average 10% import tax.

December 25, 1860 South Carolina declared unfair taxes as a cause of secession in her *Address of South Carolina to Slaveholding States*:

"The British parliament undertook to tax the Colonies, to promote British interests. Between taxation without any representation, and taxation without a representation adequate to protection, there was no difference."

"And so with the Southern States towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation, they are in a minority in Congress."

"The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths (75%) of them are expended at the North." (Paragraphs 5-8)

January 29, 1861 in *Causes of Secession*, Georgia stated:

"The material prosperity of the North was greatly dependent on the Federal Government; that of the South not at all. In the first years of the Republic the navigating, commercial and manufacturing interests of the North (i.e. Wall Street industries) began to seek profit and aggrandizement at the expense of the agricultural interests."

"After having enjoyed (price) protection (by high tariffs) to the extent of from 15 to 200 per cent upon their entire business for above thirty years, the (low tariff) act of 1846 was passed. It avoided sudden change, but the principle was settled, and free trade, low duties (tariffs), and economy in public expenditures was the verdict of the American people."

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March 2, 1861: guaranteed permanent slavery in the U.S., in exchange for the South paying the new 40% Federal import tax.

Even in his *Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln did not claim abolishing slavery was an object of his war. His *Proclamation* (Paragraph 3) offered Southern States three months to return to the Union (pay taxes) and keep their slaves. None did.

January 1, 1863, in his final *Emancipation Proclamation*, Lincoln affirmed his only reason for issuing, was: "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion" (Paragraph 4), by attempting to incite slave insurrections (that never occurred), as Britain did in 1776.

The *Emancipation Proclamation* was an executive order only, issued half-way through the War, never voted on by Congress, and exempted a million slaves under Lincoln's control from being freed, including General Grant's four slaves.

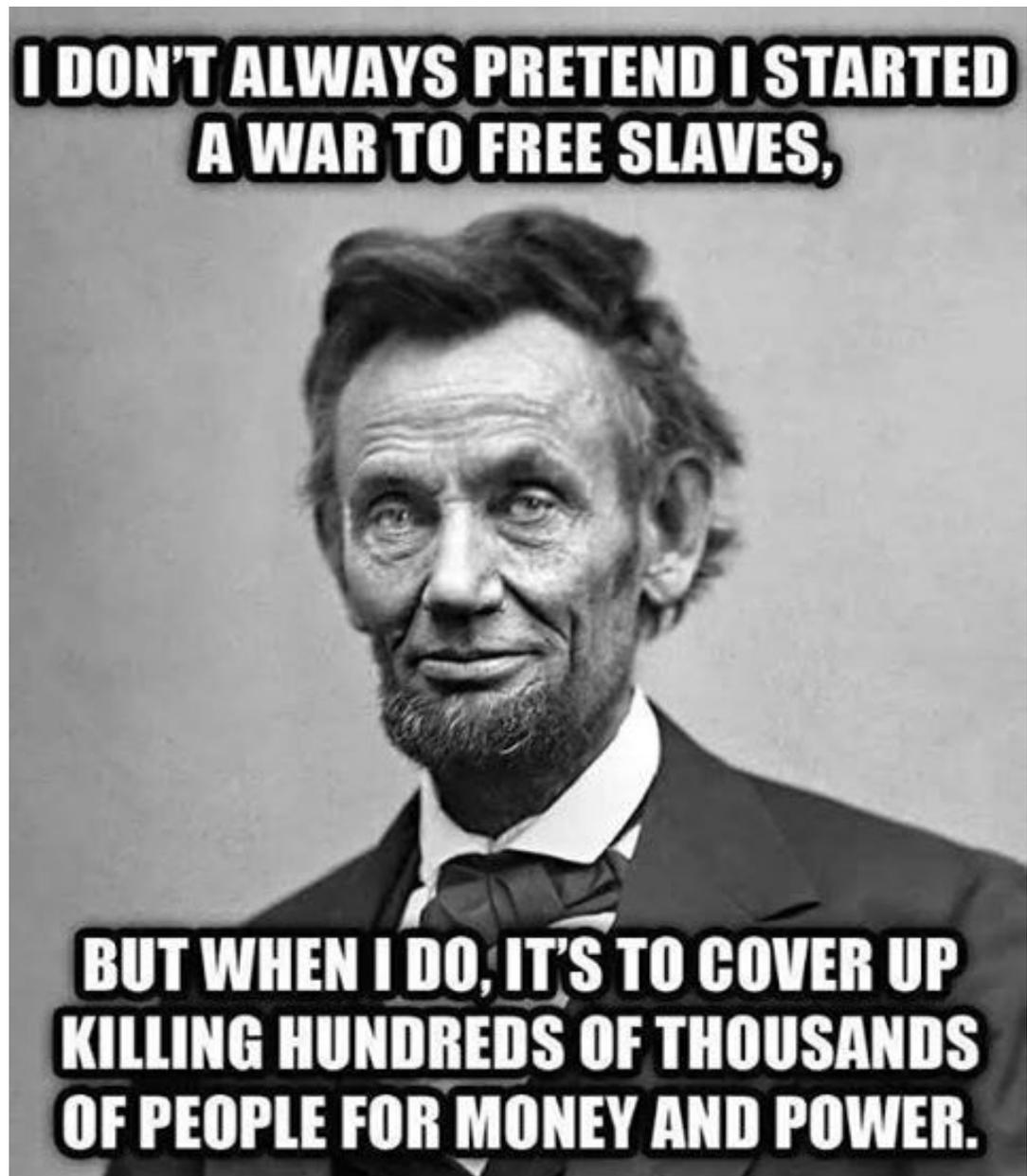
Mrs. Grant wrote in, *The Personal Memoirs of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant*:

"We rented our pretty little home (in St. Louis) and hired out our four servants to persons whom we knew and who promised to be kind to them. Eliza, Dan, Julia and John belonged to me. When I visited the General during the war, I nearly always had Julia with me as nurse." (Pages 82-83)

The Northern-controlled Congress refused to pass an Amendment abolishing slavery until January 31, 1865, three months before Appomattox. The only Amendment passed and before the States for ratification the entire war was their *Corwin Amendment*, which guaranteed permanent slavery in the U.S.

Only 5 of the 13 Confederate States mentioned slavery issues in their *Secession Ordinances*, i.e., the return of fugitive slaves, slavery in the U.S. territories and Federal abolition. By leaving the voluntary Union, these States abandoned all claims regarding the first two and the issue of Federal abolition was entirely eliminated as a cause of war by Lincoln's *First Inaugural Address* and the *Corwin Amendment*.

The only issue of contention remaining was the 40% Federal sales tax on Southerners, which required a compulsory Union to collect. The South was totally right! Lincoln was totally wrong!



The War of Northern Aggression

[Issue 7-8: Emancipation](#)

[American Jacobins](#)

by [James Oakes](#)

A leading Civil War historian challenges the new orthodoxy about how slavery ended in America.

On 6 November 1860, the six-year-old Republican Party elected its first president. During the tense crisis months that followed – the “secession winter” of 1860–61 – practically all observers believed that Lincoln and the Republicans would begin attacking slavery as soon as they took power.

Democrats in the North blamed the Republican Party for the entire sectional crisis. They accused Republicans of plotting to circumvent the Constitutional prohibition against direct federal attacks on slavery. Republicans would instead allegedly try to squeeze slavery to death *indirectly*, by abolishing it in the territories and in Washington DC, suppressing it in the high seas, and refusing federal enforcement of the Slave Laws. The first to succumb to the Republican program of “ultimate extinction,” Democrats charged, would be the border states where slavery was most vulnerable. For Northern Democrats, this is what caused the crisis; the Republicans were to blame for trying to get around the Constitution.

Southern secessionists said almost exactly the same thing. The Republicans supposedly intended to bypass the Constitution’s protections for slavery by surrounding the South with free states, free territories, and free waters. What Republicans called a “cordon of freedom,” secessionists denounced as an inflammatory circle of fire.

The Southern cooperationists – those who opposed immediate secession – agreed with the secessionists’ and Northern Democrats’ analysis of Republican intentions. But they argued that the only way the Republicans would actually have the power to act on those intentions was if the Southern states seceded. If the slave states remained within the Union, the Republicans would not have the majorities in Congress to adopt their antislavery policies. And if the South *did* secede, all bets would be off. The rebellious states would forfeit all the constitutional protections of slavery. The South would get something much worse than a cordon of freedom. It would get direct military intervention, leading to the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of the slaves.

The slaves themselves seem to have understood this. They took an unusual interest in the 1860 election and had high hopes for what Lincoln's victory would mean. They assumed that Lincoln's inauguration would lead to war, that war would bring on a Union invasion of the South, and that the invading Union army would free the slaves.

But to read what historians have been saying for decades is to conclude that all of these people – the Democrats, the secessionists, the cooperationists, and the slaves – were all wrong. The Northern Democrats were just demagogues. The secessionists were hysterical. And the slaves were, alas, sadly misguided.

Unwilling to take seriously what contemporaries were saying, historians have constructed a narrative of Emancipation and the Civil War that begins with the premise that Republicans came into the war with no intention of attacking slavery – indeed, that they disavowed any antislavery intentions. The narrative is designed to demonstrate the original premise, according to which everyone at the time was mistaken about what the Republicans intended to do.

It's a familiar chronology: Under the terms of the First Confiscation Act of August 1861, disloyal masters would "forfeit" the use of their slaves, but the slaves were not actually freed. Lincoln ordered General John C. Frémont to rescind his decree of that September freeing the slaves of rebels in Missouri, and several months later the President rescinded General Hunter's order abolishing slavery in three states. As late as the summer of 1862, we are reminded, Lincoln was writing letters to Horace Greeley saying that if he could end the war without freeing a single slave, he would do so. Even after the President finally promised an emancipation proclamation, in September 1862, several months elapsed until the proclamation actually came on 1 January 1863.

Only then, according to the standard narrative, was the North committed to emancipation. Only then did the purpose of the Civil War expand from the mere restoration of the Union to include the overthrow of slavery.

In one form or another, this narrative is familiar to all scholars of the period. Historians who agree on little else will agree on this version of the story, even when they have entirely divergent interpretations of what it means.

But what if the original premise is wrong? What if, during the secession winter of 1860–1861, everybody was right about what the Republicans intended to do about slavery? What if the Republicans came into the war ready and willing to destroy slavery? What does that do for a narrative of emancipation?

For one thing, it flies in the face of the prevailing neo-revisionism in contemporary Civil War scholarship. The old revisionist interpretation, which reached its zenith of influence in the 1930s and 1940s, came in many varieties. But it always rested on an essentially negative proposition: whatever else the war was about, it was not about slavery. This viewpoint required one set of claims about the South, and another about the North.

Revisionists claimed that slavery was already dying in the South, that it was unprofitable, that it wasn't important to Southern economy and society, that it had reached the natural limits of its expansion, and that Southern leaders were more concerned about defending state rights than protecting slavery. Most contemporary historians, though not all of them, now reject these old revisionist claims. Slavery was thriving and the Southern states seceded to protect it.

But revisionists also claimed that the North did not go to war over slavery. If there were "interests" involved, they were the interests of Northern capitalists against Southern agrarians. The Civil War was an accident brought on by bungling politicians. The abolitionists were a tiny, beleaguered minority; most Northerners shared the general conviction of black racial inferiority. The South had slavery, the argument went, but the North was racist too. This argument, in turn, was really just a revival of the antebellum Democratic Party's relentless efforts to shift the terms of debate from slavery to race.

Today, this revisionist interpretation of the North is alive and well. Indeed, it is pervasive among historians. We are repeatedly told that the North did not go to war over slavery. The Civil War is once again denounced as morally unjustified on the grounds that the North was not motivated by any substantial antislavery convictions. Emancipation itself is described as an accidental byproduct of a war the North fought for no purpose beyond the restoration of the Union. A recent study of the secession crisis states that during the war, slavery was abolished "inadvertently."

Contemporary scholarship is saturated by this neo-revisionist premise. Like the antebellum Democrats and the Civil War revisionists, neo-revisionists have insistently shifted the terms of the debate from slavery to race. Virtually any Republican in 1860 would have recognized this argument as Democratic Party propaganda.

If I sound skeptical, that's because I am. On the basis of my research, I can no longer accept the thesis that the Union did not begin emancipating slaves until 1 January 1863.

It was never my intention to overturn the conventional narrative. I began by accepting the standard assumption that that the first Confiscation Act achieved nothing. But I still wanted to know what Republicans *thought* they were doing when they passed the law. Why did the Act turn out to be so toothless? Why did it fail to free any slaves? Secondary accounts usually pass over

this question; they couldn't provide me with the answers I needed: who wrote the law, where did it come from, how did people talk about it?

To my astonishment, I discovered that Section Four of the Act, the clause specifically authorizing the forfeiture of slaves, was written by Senator Lyman Trumbull, chair of the Judiciary Committee, as an emancipation clause. Indeed, it was understood by everyone in Congress to be an emancipation clause. Trumbull's proposal was denounced by Democrats and border-state congressmen as an emancipation clause, defended almost unanimously by congressional Republicans as an emancipation clause. These men thought they were writing an emancipation bill. That's what they said at the time.

A full-scale congressional debate erupted in July of 1861, focusing on the legitimacy of the emancipation that Republicans were undertaking. When I read those debates I wondered where the arguments for emancipation had come from.

I went back to the secession debates. And sure enough, everything critics had accused the Republicans of planning to do was exactly what Republicans themselves were saying they were going to do.

The great mistake that historians have made, I realized, was a misreading of the constitutional premises of the Republican antislavery agenda. I doubt anything Lincoln said is more commonly repeated by historians than the promise he made in his inaugural address not to interfere with slavery in the states where it already existed. That little quotation is all the proof historians seem to require to demonstrate that when the war began, neither Lincoln nor the Republicans had any idea of emancipating slaves.

In fact, nearly every abolitionist (and just about every historian I can think of) would agree with Lincoln: the Founders had made a series of compromises resulting in a Constitution that did not allow the federal government to abolish slavery in any state where it existed.

William Lloyd Garrison wrote that consensus into the founding document of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the 1833 Declaration of Sentiments, which flatly declared that the power to abolish slavery rested exclusively with the states. Theodore Dwight Weld said the same thing. So did Joshua Giddings, Salmon Chase, and Charles Sumner. The federal government had no power to interfere with slavery in the states where it already existed.

Which raises the obvious question: how did the abolitionists expect to get slavery abolished? A small group of nonpolitical abolitionists argued for moral suasion. An even smaller faction of antislavery radicals argued that the Constitution was an antislavery document. But most

abolitionists believed, on the one hand, that the Constitution did not allow the federal government to abolish slavery in the states, but that on the other hand, *political action was necessary for slavery to be abolished*. Given the Constitution's restrictions, what did opponents of slavery think could be done?

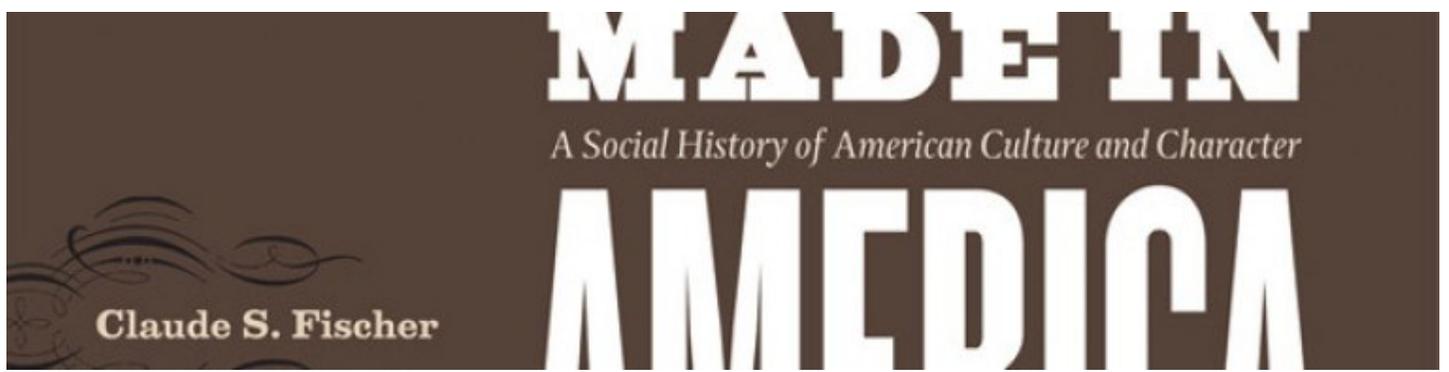
Coming out of the 1860 election, Republicans declared that there were two possible policies. The first was to make freedom national and restrict slavery to the states where it already existed. Republican policymakers would seal off the South: they would no longer enforce the Fugitive Slave Clause; slavery would be suppressed on the high seas; it would be abolished in Washington DC, banned from all the Western territories, and no new slave states would be admitted to the Union. A "cordon of freedom" would surround the slave states. Then Republicans would offer a series of incentives to the border states where slavery was weakest: compensation, subsidies for voluntary emigration of freed slaves, a gradual timetable for complete abolition.

Slavery was intrinsically weak, Republicans said. By denationalizing it, they could put it on a course of ultimate extinction. Surrounded on all sides, deprived of life-giving federal support, the slave states would one by one abolish slavery on their own, beginning with the border states. Each new defection would further diminish the strength of the remaining slave states, further accelerating the process of abolition. Yet because the decision to abolish slavery remained with the states, Republican policies would not violate the constitutional ban on direct federal interference in slavery.

The South would simply have to accept this. And if it couldn't tolerate such a federal policy, it could leave the Union. But once it seceded, all bets would be off – it would lose the Constitutional protections that it had previously enjoyed. The Republicans would then implement the second policy: direct military emancipation, immediate and uncompensated.

Republicans said this openly during the secession crisis. And that's what they were saying in Congress as they debated the Confiscation Act. It's time to start rethinking our fundamental assumptions about the causes as well as the trajectory of the Civil War. And we can start by taking the perceptions of its contemporaries a great deal more seriously.



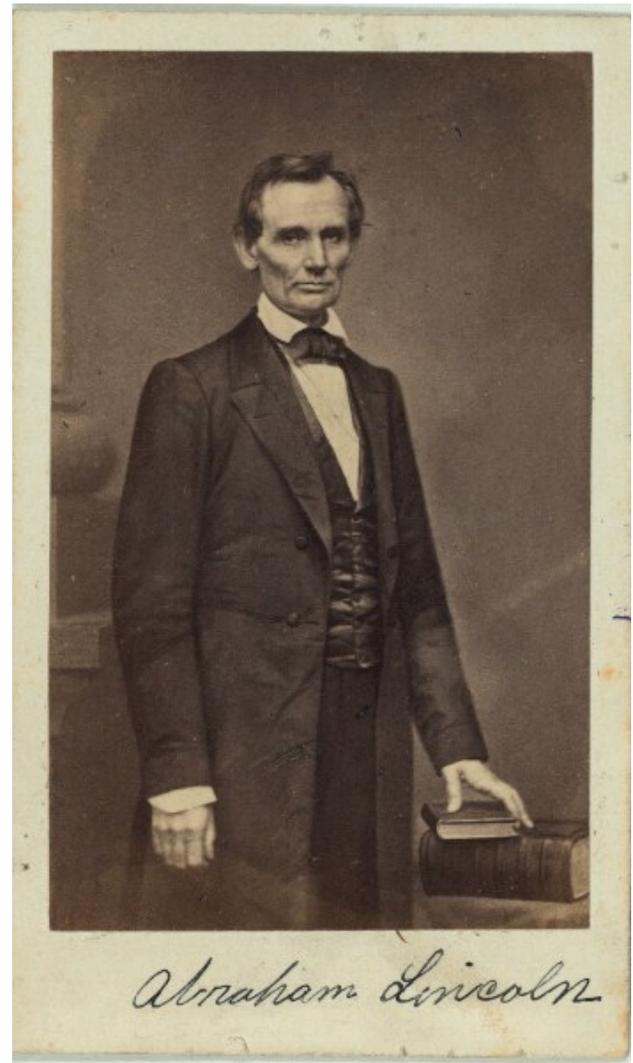


A. Lincoln, Socialist?

April 5, 2011 by [Claude Fischer](#)

A while ago, I was dumbstruck by a [comment](#) a Republican party insurgent in Utah made about her former governor, Jon Huntsman, Jr., a Republican politician who received strong kudos from the libertarian Cato Institute. “On a good day, a socialist,” said Darcy Van Orden, a co-founder of Utah Rising . . . ‘On a bad day, he’s a communist.’” And, of course, people like Ms. Van Orden consider it obvious that Barack Obama is a socialist, if not worse. David Koch, one of the brother team of conservative financial angels, [commented](#), for example, that Obama’s “father was a hard core economic socialist in Kenya . . . [and Obama] was apparently from what I read a great admirer of his father’s points of view.”

It is striking how the term “socialist” has been redefined so that almost any policy and anyone can get that label. Indeed, many a past president would qualify by these standards – surely FDR, Truman, and Democrats through Clinton – but so would Republican presidents. By the standards of people such as Ms. Van Orden and David Koch, Abraham Lincoln was surely an out-and-out “socialist-communist.”



Lincoln Socialism

Let’s consider the Lincoln record. During just one term (plus 45 days), Lincoln managed to do the following “socialist-communist” acts:

Taxed the Wealth Creators. In 1861, Lincoln signed a law enacting the nation’s first personal income tax. Eventually, those earning between \$600 and \$10,000 a year paid 3% and those making more paid a

higher rate. This was the first move toward “progressive taxation” of individual effort and we still live with such taxes today.

Exploded Deficit Spending. When Lincoln took over from James Buchanan, the U.S. debt was \$65 million; in 1865, it reached \$2.7 billion – a 4000 percent increase!

Led a Federal Takeover of Currency and Banking. Lincoln’s Legal Tender Act of 1862 created “greenbacks,” Federal paper money that Americans had to accept in place of gold and silver coins. And then the banking laws of 1863 and 1864 established a system of federally-chartered banks that undercut state-chartered institutions, in disregard of the 10th Amendment.

Forced People to Work for the Federal Government. Lincoln instituted the first national conscription act, forcing American men to give up their farms and to follow the orders of his generals. Lincoln also allowed men to buy their way out of the draft with a \$300 fee.

Indulged in Government Giveaways to Special Interests. Lincoln gave away huge chunks of valuable national property to vested interests:

(1) *Colleges:* In 1862, Lincoln signed the Land Grant act, previously vetoed by President Buchanan; it gave away 300,000 acres (or the cash equivalent) to northern states for each of their congressional representatives to be used to establish colleges that would teach agriculture, engineering, and military tactics. Today, universities like U.C. Berkeley exist on that gift, teaching subjects like sociology and Arabic.

(2) *Railroads:* The Pacific Railroad Acts of 1862 and 1864 signed by Lincoln authorized the federal government to give away land and to go into debt selling bonds in order to finance the first transcontinental railroad.

(3) *Land-Grabbers:* In 1862, Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, also previously vetoed by President Buchanan. It eventually gave away 420,000 square miles – 10% of all American land – to squatters. Moreover, the Homestead Act generated a lot of waste, fraud and abuse.

Expropriated Private Property for Redistribution. With the stroke of a pen and no constitutional authority, Lincoln expropriated about \$4 billion worth of private property (in the form of human chattel), today equal in value to at least \$100 billion, and handed it over to poor blacks (the human chattel themselves). Not even FDR was as redistributionist as that!

Who Else?

If Lincoln turns out to be more of an activist “socialist/communist” than Obama, what Republican president can serve as a free-enterprise, small-government model for Ms. Van Orden, Mr. Koch, and their fellow activists?



What about Teddy Roosevelt? Er, no. He went around “trust-busting” perfectly legitimate corporations; his pet “parks” project fenced off millions of acres of land from development by entrepreneurs.

Ike? No. Eisenhower came into office after 20 years of the New Deal and instead of trying to repeal all that socialist-style legislation, he largely left it in place. And he also left office with a blast against defense spending.

Nixon? You mean the guy who signed the EPA into law? Who started affirmative action programs? And who tried to establish a Scandinavian-style “guaranteed annual income”? No way.

Reagan, for sure! Well, when Reagan came into office, the national debt was 32% of the Gross Domestic Product and when he left it was 53% of GDP ([here](#)). He did sign the largest tax cut in American history in 1981, but then Reagan also signed largest tax increase in 1982. And Reagan approved a tax increase to “save” Social Security, the centerpiece of FDR’s New Deal, rather than repeal that piece of a European-style welfare state.

Then, George Bush, the younger? It’s true that he tried to move toward privatizing Social Security. But he quickly gave that up. More important, instead of attacking America’s version of socialized medicine — the Medicare program — he actually expanded it more than anyone has by adding the drug benefit, making socialized medicine for the elderly even more expensive!

It looks like there are few non-“socialist” heroes in the presidential list – Herbert Hoover, perhaps, but he actually started the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subsidize loans in an effort to kick-start recovery during the Depression. Maybe the only clean hero left is Calvin Coolidge.

Moral

If you define “socialist” accurately and realistically, no major figure on the American political scene (except perhaps for Bernie Sanders) qualifies. Certainly not Barak Obama, much less Jon Huntsman. But if you consider virtually every action of government in the economy as socialist, then virtually everyone qualifies as “socialist” – notably, Honest Abe.

(This column was cross-posted on [The Berkeley Blog](#), April 6, 2011.)

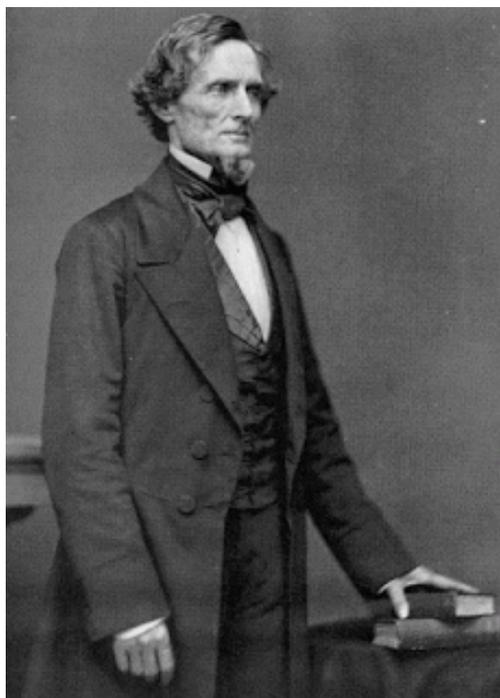
<http://madeinamericathebook.wordpress.com/2011/04/05/a-lincoln-socialist/>



A real face of Lincoln



An Age Old Forgery Still Used to Denigrate Jefferson Davis



A few years ago I read a biography of Jefferson Davis by a northern author, written in the 1930's. The author described an incendiary speech, said to have been delivered by Davis as a response to the Emancipation Proclamation.

The author stated flatly that the speech was a forgery, created for propaganda purposes during the American Civil War, and gave examples of similar forgeries occurring in American history.

Nevertheless, this fake speech still circulates on the internet, in college classrooms and websites, presented as fact and used to denigrate Davis and his cause. Once in a while you will come across this forgery, so be prepared.

That Jefferson Davis never gave such a speech is obvious. It isn't included in any scholarly collections of his papers or speeches or newspapers of the time period. For example, [see this listing of Davis's speeches](#) on the Rice University website. The speech Jeff Davis gave on January 5, 1863 doesn't remotely resemble the fraudulent one [reproduced below].

Furthermore, though Harper's Magazine of January 31, 1863 did print [Jeff Davis's response to the Emancipation Proclamation](#), those remarks did not resemble the fraudulent address herein described. It is doubtful that such an incendiary speech by Davis would have been overlooked, particularly one specifically addressed to "to the People of the Free States by the President of the Southern Confederacy."

Further evidence that the address is fraudulent is that Jeff Davis allegedly says "*.....and entertaining the belief that the day is not distant when the old Union will be restored with slavery nationally declared to be the proper condition of all of African descent....*" **Jefferson Davis would never had said any such thing.** He was utterly determined and committed to preserving the independence of the Southern states; restoration of the Union was to him unthinkable. Furthermore, Jefferson Davis acknowledged that slavery would come to an end at some point in the future, regardless of the outcome of the Civil War.

In the speech Jefferson Davis allegedly makes powerful policy decisions as if he were a dictator, when in reality such decisions would have to be approved by the Confederate Congress.

Here's the forged speech. If you see it anywhere, know it for what it is:

The Forged Speech:

CONFEDERATE RESPONSE TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

An Address to the People of the Free States by the President of the Southern Confederacy,
Richmond, January 5, 1863.

Citizens of the non-slaveholding States of America, swayed by peaceable motives, I have used all my influence, often thereby endangering my position as the President of the Southern Confederacy, to have the unhappy conflict now existing between my people and yourselves, governed by those well-established international rules, which heretofore have softened the asperities which necessarily are the concomitants of a state of belligerency, but all my efforts in the premises have heretofore been unavailing. Now, therefore, I am compelled *e necessitati rei* to employ a measure, which most willingly I would have omitted to do, regarding, as I always must, State Rights, as the very organism of politically associated society.

For nearly two years my people have been defending their inherent rights their political, social and religious rights against the speculators of New England and their allies in the States heretofore regarded as conservative. The people of the Southern Confederacy have -- making sacrifices such as the modern world has never witnessed -- patiently, but determinedly, stood between their home interests and the well paid, well fed and well clad mercenaries of the Abolitionists, and I need not say that they have nobly vindicated the good name of American citizens. Heretofore, the warfare has been conducted by white men -- peers, scions of the same stock; but the programme has been changed, and your rulers despairing of a triumph by the employment of white men, have degraded you and themselves, by inviting the cooperation of the black race. Thus, while they deprecate the intervention of white men -- the French and the English -- in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, they, these Abolitionists, do not hesitate to invoke the intervention of the African race in favor of the North.

The time has, therefore, come when a becoming respect for the good opinion of the civilized world impels me to set forth the following facts:

First. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the Non-Slaveholding States, has issued his proclamation, declaring the slaves within the limits of the Southern Confederacy to be free.

Second. Abraham Lincoln has declared that the slaves so emancipated may be used in the Army and Navy, now under his control, by which he means to employ, against the Free People of the South, insurrectionary measures, the inevitable tendency of which will be to inaugurate a Servile War, and thereby prove destructive, in a great measure, to slave property.

Now, therefore, as a compensatory measure, I do hereby issue the following Address to the People of the Non-Slaveholding States:

On and after February 22, 1863, all free negroes within the limits of the Southern Confederacy shall be placed on the slave status, and be deemed to be chattels, they and their issue forever. All negroes who shall be taken in any of the States in which slavery does not now exist, in the progress of our arms, shall be adjudged, immediately after such capture, to occupy the slave status, and in all States which shall be vanquished by our arms, all free negroes shall, ipso facto, be reduced to the condition of helotism, so that the respective normal conditions of the white and black races may be ultimately placed on a permanent basis, so as to prevent the public peace from being thereafter endangered.

Therefore, while I would not ignore the conservative policy of the Slave States, namely, that a Federal Government cannot, without violating the fundamental principles of a Constitution, interfere with the internal policy of several States; since, however, Abraham Lincoln has seen fit to ignore the Constitution he has solemnly sworn to support, it ought not be considered polemically or politically improper in me to vindicate the position which has been at an early day of this Southern republic,

assumed by the Confederacy, namely, that slavery is the corner-stone of a Western Republic. It is not necessary for me to elaborate this proposition. I may merely refer, in passing, to the prominent fact, that the South is emphatically a producing section of North America; this is equally true of the West and Northwest, the people of which have been mainly dependent on the South for the consumption of their products. The other States, in which slavery does not exist, have occupied a middle position, as to the South, West and Northwest. The States of New England, from which all complicated difficulties have arisen, owe their greatness and power to the free suffrages of all other sections of North America; and yet, as is now evident, they have, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, waged a persistent warfare against the interests of all the other States of the old Union. The great centre of their opposition has been Slavery, while the annual statistics of their respective State Governments abundantly prove that they entertain within all their boundaries fewer negroes than any single State which does not tolerate slavery.

In view of these facts, and conscientiously believing that the proper condition of the negro is slavery, or a complete subjection to the white man, -- and entertaining the belief that the day is not distant when the old Union will be restored with slavery nationally declared to be the proper condition of all of African descent, and in view of the future harmony and progress of all the States of America, I have been induced to issue this address, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

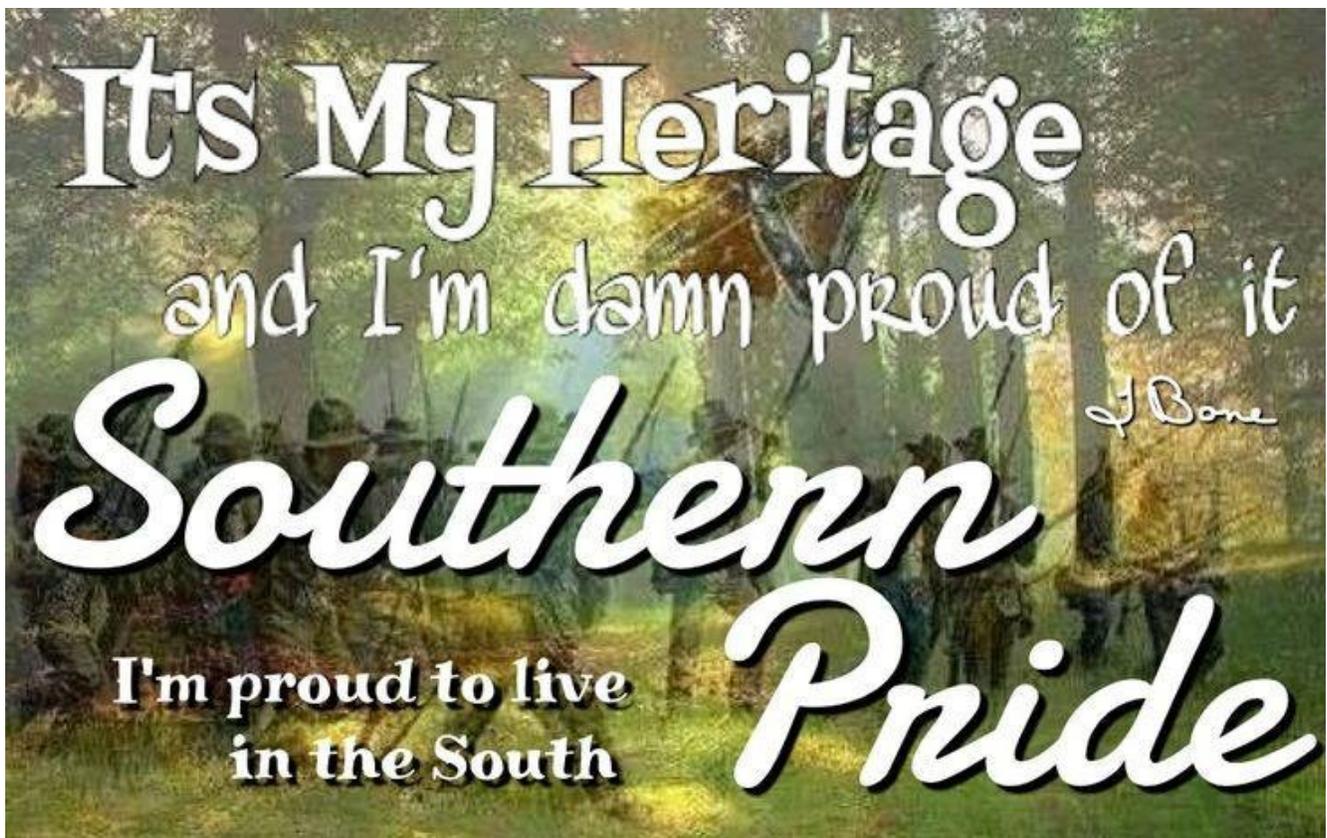
The commentary of a modern university teacher is included below:

This document shows Jefferson Davis, the commander-in-chief of the confederate armies, firmly promulgating the national policy that the southern armies were fighting for slavery. It also belies any supposed confederate support for blacks in their own ranks, as Davis clearly regards having blacks as soldiers degrades white society.

There's only one problem, lady. **Jeff Davis never wrote it or said it.**

<http://confederategray.blogspot.com/2012/07/a-few-years-ago-i-read-biography-of.html>

Tuesday, July 17, 2012



Wanted!

All Male Descendants of

CONFEDERATE

Soldiers or Sailors.

Sons of Confederate Veterans



A. H. BELO CAMP 49



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Is Currently Recruiting New Members to Honor And Affectionately
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ON THIS DAY IN TEXAS HISTORY – AUGUSTS 9th 1946

ON THIS DAY IN TEXAS HISTORY - 1946



Confederate Reunion at Camp McCulloch, Driftwood, TX

The last Confederate reunion was held at Camp Ben McCulloch. This Golden Jubilee included a memorial service for the camp's last two members, who had died the previous year. The camp, near Driftwood in Hays County, was organized in the summer of 1896 as a reunion camp for Confederate veterans and named for Confederate general Benjamin McCulloch. Annual three-day reunions were held at the camp, often with 5,000 to 6,000 persons attending. In 1930 Ben McCulloch was said to be the largest Confederate camp in existence. Subsequently, the camp became the location of the annual meetings of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, with various activities and services spanning a week in early June. The campsite, on a branch of Onion Creek, also remains a popular picnic area for residents of northern Hays County.

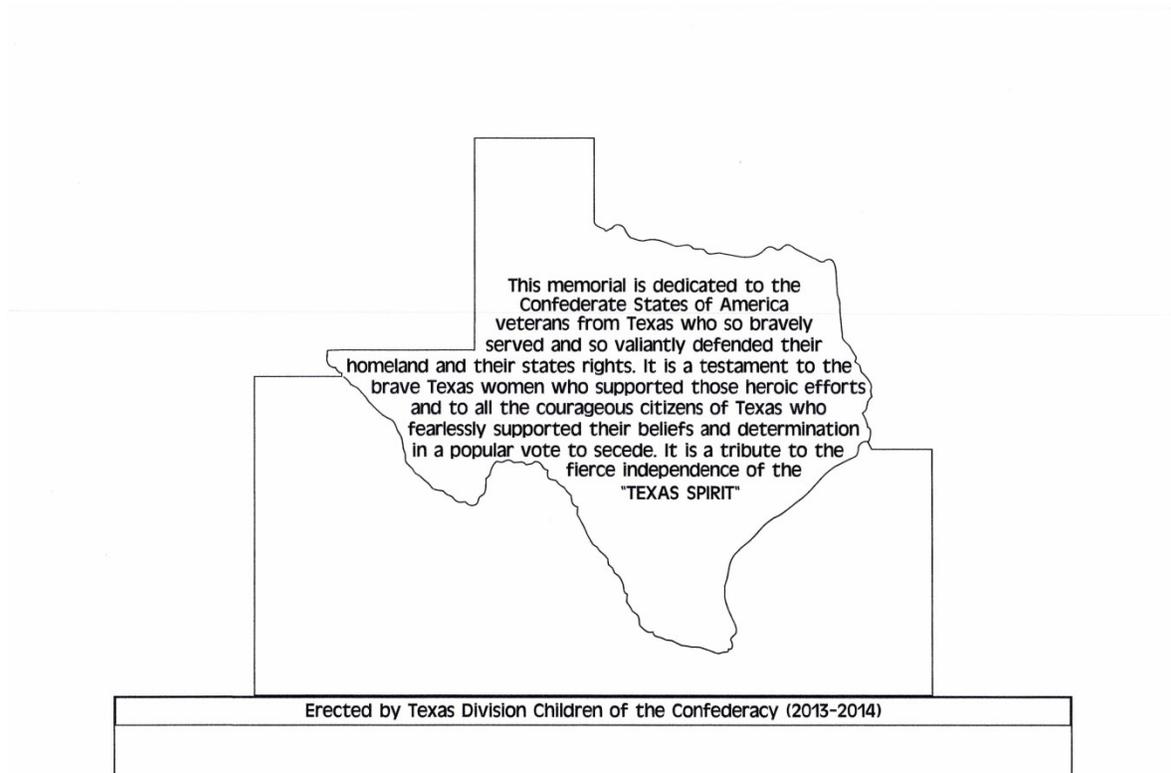
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

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

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

The proposed text reads:

Front of monument:



Back of monument:

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

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

-General Robert E. Lee, CSA

Sponsors:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

David McMahon



Dear Members of the Texas SCV and the DEC,

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

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

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

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

Doubly Blessed - Southern and Texan,

*Gabby Vasek
President
Texas Division CofC*

The Confederate Museum

Sponsored by:

Sons of Confederate Veterans *1896*

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

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



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

Get the form [HERE](#)

Stonewall Jackson Level



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

Robert E Lee Level



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

Confederate Cabinet Level



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

Additional

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



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





CLICK ON THESE LINKS:



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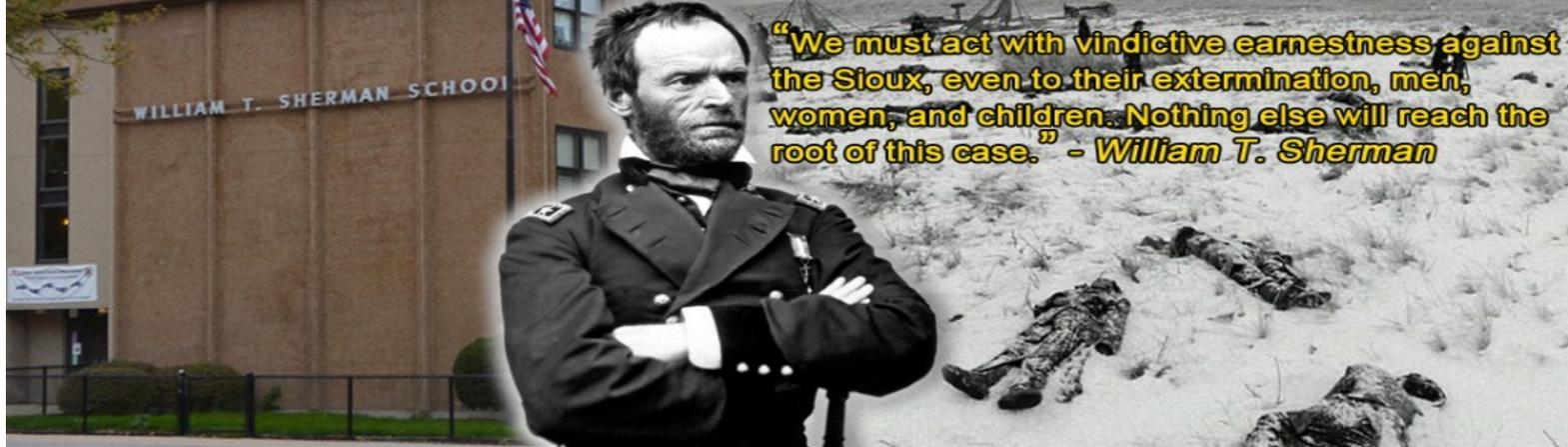
Texas Division

Calendar Upcoming Schedule of Events

08/09/14 8 AM - 5 PM	<u>Jefferson's Annual Civil War Symposium</u>	Jefferson, TX
08/09/14 9 AM	<u>R.I.P. Ford Texas Ranger Cross Dedication</u>	San Antonio, TX
08/16/14 10 AM	<u>201st Anniversary of the Battle of Medina</u>	Poteet, TX
09/06/14 @ 9 AM	<u>Camp 1295 Memorial Service</u>	Sabine Pass Battleground, TX
10/25/14 @ 10 AM	<u>Camp 2129 Memorial Service</u>	North Grimes County, 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.





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

Petition: Change Sherman School Names in NYC and Chicago

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

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

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

Here some Sherman quotes to ponder:

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

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

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

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

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

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SLRC

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Black Mountain, NC 28711

Donate to the SLRC and follow us on Facebook!

Sign Petition

Here

PETITIONS READ AS FOLLOWS:

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

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

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

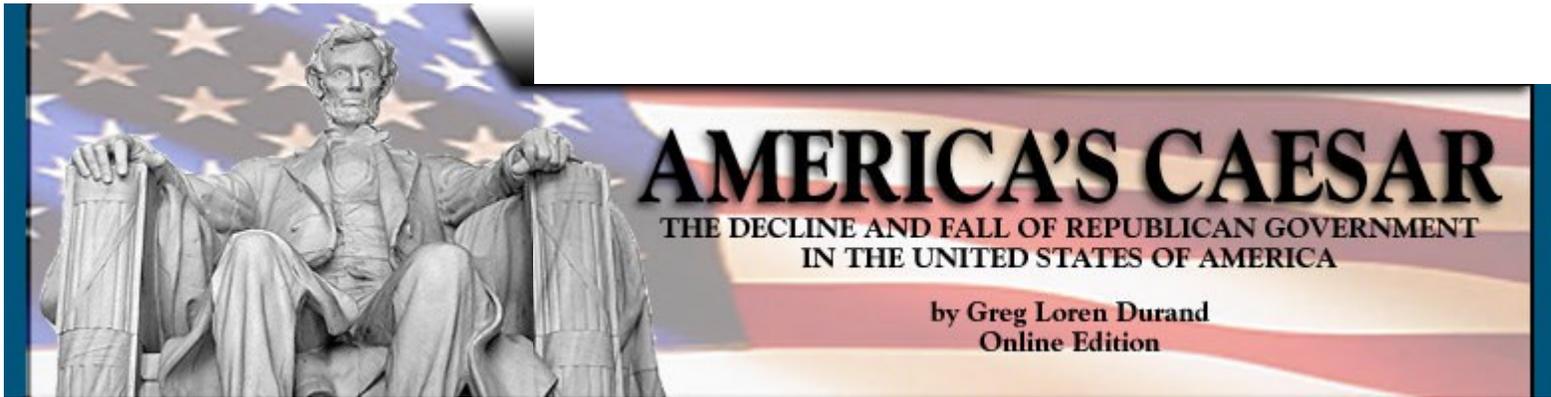
**To: Chairman David J. Vitale
Chicago Board of Education
c/o Yolanda Alonzo
yalonzo1@cps.edu**

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

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

[signature]

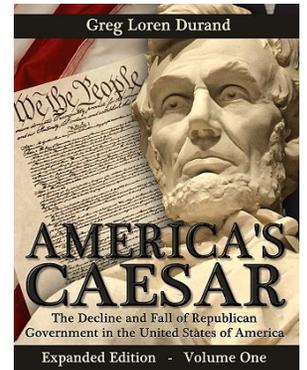
<https://src-csa.org/newsroom/petition-change-sherman-school-names-in-nyc-and-chicago/>



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A Series.....

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CHAPTER NINETEEN:

The Purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment

"U.S. Citizens" Have No Inalienable Rights

This [Fourteenth] article of amendment to the *Constitution* of the United States and its companion the Fifteenth Amendment which relates to the ballot... are considered to be the Negro's charter of liberty....

The great moral values held by the words "equal protection of the laws," "due process of law," and "the right of suffrage" were given to them [the former slaves] by the white man's long travail. They were earned by the white man. They are the heritage of the civilization which he built....

The Negroes in the South in 1868 knew nothing about these things. The defeat of the South on the field of battle freed the Negro from involuntary servitude. But the Fourteenth Amendment, even if lawfully adopted, could not change his nature or make him into a white man with a black skin. The attempt to do this was revolutionary and flew into the face of history....

The real reason for these two amendments rests upon a much cruder foundation. It was twofold: To take revenge on the South through the impoverishment and disfranchisement of its leaders and to build up a permanently strong Republican Party in the South through the use of Negro votes. The Republican leaders were not primarily concerned with the welfare of the Negro, but they welcomed the opportunity to use him for their own ends.⁽¹⁾

We have seen both the historical and legal background to the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, which was forcibly added to the *Constitution* by military power rather than by ratification of the States. Drafted by Lincoln-appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Salmon Portland Chase, this amendment was a masterpiece of deception. For the purposes of this chapter, we will focus our discussion mainly on the first clause which reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the

United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The "United States" referred to in this amendment was not the several sovereign States "in Congress assembled" under the *Constitution*, but rather the centralized military despotism created by the *Freedmen's Bureau Act* and the *Civil Rights Act* – a fact which the Radicals in Congress were very vocal in declaring and to which all legislation subsequently based on the purported amendment attests. For example, according to the *Gold Reserve Act* of 1934, "...[T]he term 'United States' means the Government of the United States."⁽²⁾ Thus, the name of the Union of States has been transferred to the *creature* of that Union and, in violation of all known rules of grammar, a clearly plural noun is now interpreted as though it were singular. This is also evident in the fact that the word "thereof" in the jurisdiction clause is singular in nature – "Every person born or naturalized in the United States subject to *its* jurisdiction is a citizen" (emphasis added)⁽³⁾ – whereas the wording of the jurisdiction clause of the previous Thirteenth Amendment, ratified *before* Reconstruction, was clearly plural – "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude... shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to *their* jurisdiction" (emphasis added). The difference in phraseology is due to the fact that the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified by the several State legislatures acting in some semblance of a republican capacity under Presidential Reconstruction, whereas the Fourteenth was "ratified" by military satellites of Washington, D.C. set up in the South after the operating State governments had been overthrown.

According to *Black's Law Dictionary*, "The Fourteenth Amendment of the *Constitution* of the United States, ratified [sic] in 1868, creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states."⁽⁴⁾ A series of judicial rulings in the 1870s substantiates this assertion. According to the ruling of the California Supreme Court in *Van Valkenburg v. Brown*:

No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to *their* jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under *their* laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal *Constitution* [the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth].

The purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment of the *Constitution* of the United States was to confer the status of citizenship upon a numerous class of persons domiciled within the limits of the United States who could not be brought within the operation of the naturalization laws because native born, and whose birth, though native, had at the same time left them without the status of citizenship. Such persons were not white persons, but in the main were of African blood, who had been held in slavery in this country, or having themselves never been held in slavery, were the native-born descendants of slaves (emphasis added).⁽⁵⁾

The following year, the U.S. Supreme Court declared in the famous *Slaughter House Cases*:

The main purpose of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments was the freedom of the African race....

The first section of the fourteenth article, to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship – not only citizenship of the United States, but citizenship of the states.... The distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of a state is clearly recognized and established....

Of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, and, of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the state, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the fourteenth article of the federal *Constitution*, and that the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment.⁽⁶⁾

The ruling in *Strauder v. West Virginia* was similar: "The fourteenth amendment, although prohibitory in terms, confers a positive immunity or right to the colored race – the right to exemption from unfriendly legislation against them distinctively as colored."⁽⁷⁾ Again, in *United States v. Susan B. Anthony*: "The Fourteenth Amendment creates and defines citizenship of the United States. It had long been contended, and had been held by many learned authorities, and had never been judicially decided to the contrary, that there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States, except by first becoming a citizen of some state.... The rights of citizens of the state, as such, are not under consideration in the Fourteenth Amendment. They stand as they did before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment and are fully guaranteed by other provisions."⁽⁸⁾

Why were the "rights of citizens of the state... not under consideration" in the Fourteenth Amendment? Simply because the sole purpose of this alleged amendment was to create – or rather to permanently establish – an entirely new political status in order to deal with the infusion into the legal system of a class of people who

were separate from, and had no means of access to, the citizenship of the *Constitution*. Although "the people of [a] State, as successors of its former sovereign, are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to the King by his prerogative,"⁽¹²⁾ the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States... are only such as arise out of the nature and essential character of the national government...."⁽¹⁰⁾ In the case of *Tashiro v. Jordan*, a California court stated that "citizenship of the United States does not entitle the citizen to privileges and immunities of the citizen of a state, since privileges and immunities of the one are not the same as the other."⁽¹¹⁾ In *Cleveland Raceways, Inc. v. Bowers*, the Ohio supreme court declared that "the privileges and immunities protected by the Fourteenth Amendment... are not those fundamental privileges and immunities inherent in state citizenship but only those which owe their existence to the federal government, its national character, its *Constitution*, or its laws."⁽¹²⁾ Even more recently, the U.S. District Court in Colorado stated: "The privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates any of the Bill of Rights nor protects all rights of individual citizens. Instead, this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship."⁽¹³⁾

Just what are these "rights which relate to state citizenship" — rights which, as we read above, are "fully guaranteed by other provisions" besides the Fourteenth Amendment? They can be none other than those enumerated in the first eight amendments to the *Constitution*:

The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the *Constitution*. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of him and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.⁽¹⁴⁾

It cannot be misconstrued what the courts, from the U.S. Supreme Court down to the State courts, have been openly and consistently stating for well over a century: the freed slaves were never given access to the same inalienable rights which had been enjoyed by White Citizens from the beginning of the American Republic. For example, in the *Twining v. New Jersey* case, the Supreme Court stated that "an exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is what is described as a fundamental right belonging to all who live under a free government, and incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision; it is, so far as the states are concerned, a fundamental right inherent in state citizenship, and is a privilege or immunity of that citizenship only," whereas "immunity from self-incrimination is not, as a fundamental right of national citizenship, included in the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States."⁽¹⁵⁾ The Court went on to declare, "The right of trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment, and the right to bear arms, guaranteed by the 2d Amendment, have been distinctly held not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States... and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guaranty against prosecution, except by indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment, and in respect of the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment...."⁽¹⁶⁾

The first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not embrace "the personal rights enumerated in the first eight Amendments, because those rights were not within the meaning of the clause 'privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.'" In addition, citizens under this Amendment cannot even be certain that they will be guaranteed "due process of law" because "this court has always declined to give a comprehensive definition of it, and has preferred that its full meaning should be gradually ascertained by the process of inclusion and exclusion in the course of the decisions of cases as they arise."⁽¹⁷⁾ In other words, whereas State Citizens, who were once protected by the *Constitution* and the Common Law, had several centuries of legal history from which to extract a precise definition of "due process of law," the statutory "persons" created by the Fourteenth Amendment are left at the whim of a "make it up as you go" legal system in which a fair trial is whatever the judge decides it will be.

U.S. citizens, who by definition are only residents, not Citizens, of a State, also are denied the most basic of Common Law rights which English and American freemen have enjoyed for hundreds of years. To state that the

Fourteenth Amendment created a rightless political status (slavery) would not be an exaggeration. In fact, "The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States."⁽¹⁸⁾

"U.S. Citizenship" is a Legal Fiction

It is beyond dispute that before the *Civil Rights Act*, there had been no such thing as a citizen of the United States in the sense given in the Fourteenth Amendment. Men were Citizens of their respective States, and then in reference to the Union of the several States, they were Americans. Even the naturalization of aliens was accomplished by the State legislatures or by State courts. No one in the first seventy-five years of the American Republic dreamed that such a creature as a citizen of the U.S. Government would ever come into existence:

By metaphysical refinement, in examining our form of government, it might be correctly said that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States. But constant usage — arising from convenience, and perhaps, necessity, and dating from the formation of the Confederacy — has given substantial existence to the idea which the term conveys. A citizen of any one of the States of the Union, is held to be, and called a citizen of the United States, although technically and abstractly there is no such thing.

To conceive a citizen of the United States who is not a citizen of some one of the States, is totally foreign to the idea, and inconsistent with the proper construction and common understanding of the expression as used in the *Constitution*, which must be deduced from its various other provisions. The object then to be obtained, by the exercise of the power of naturalization, was to make citizens of the respective states.⁽¹⁹⁾

The *Constitution* nowhere defines the meaning of the word "citizen," either by way of inclusion or exclusion.... [I]t must be interpreted in the light of the common law, the principles and history of which were familiarly known to the framers of the *Constitution*.⁽²⁰⁾

Most people confuse the "Citizen of the United States," mentioned in the body of the *Constitution* with the "citizen of the United States" described in the Fourteenth Amendment, and assume that since similar language is employed, they refer to one and the same "person." However, there is not a single law dictionary, statute or court case that would support the belief that the current "U.S. citizenship" has always been in existence and that the "person" found within this martial venue enjoys the same political status as a Citizen of one of the several States. In light of the fact that the general Government was the creation of the sovereign people of the several States, it would be impossible for a legal creation of the creation to ever be truly elevated to an equality with the creator.

According to the U.S. Supreme Court, "An unconstitutional act is not a law. It confers no rights. It imposes no duties. It affords no protection. It creates no office. It is in legal contemplation as inoperative as though it had never been passed. Therefore an unconstitutional act purporting to create an office gives no validity to the acts of a person acting under color of its authority."⁽²¹⁾ It could also be asserted that neither does an unconstitutional act create a citizenship. If the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866, which was, without a doubt, completely unconstitutional, "confers no rights... imposes no duties... affords no protection... [and] creates no office," what exactly then was "created or at least recognized for the first time" by its offspring, the Fourteenth Amendment? Simply put, the purported amendment did nothing more than establish a taxable franchise of the *de facto* military corporation which is now seated in the District of Columbia — a legal fiction which possesses no real substance in law but which nevertheless becomes "paramount and dominant" over whatever other political status may be claimed by the individual under its jurisdiction.⁽²²⁾ The reader should note the following definitions:

Legal fiction. Assumption of fact made by court as basis for deciding a legal question. A situation contrived by the law to permit a court to dispose of a matter....⁽²³⁾

Fictio.... In Roman law, a fiction; and assumption or supposition of the law. Such was properly a term of pleading, and signified a false averment on the part of the plaintiff which the defendant was not allowed to traverse; as that the plaintiff was a Roman citizen, when in truth he was a foreigner. The object of the fiction was to give the court jurisdiction.⁽²⁴⁾

Fictitious. Founded on a fiction; having the character of a fiction; pretended; counterfeit. Feigned, imaginary, not real, false, not genuine, nonexistent. Arbitrarily invented and set up, to accomplish an ulterior object.⁽²⁵⁾

In his veto of the Civil Rights bill, Andrew Johnson perceived the "ulterior object" of the creation of a statutory "Federal citizenship" to be to "sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States" and to take "another step, or rather stride, toward centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government."⁽²⁶⁾ That Johnson was correct in his assessment of the situation was substantiated by James G. Blaine, who declared that the Reconstruction legislation "heartily recognized the supreme sovereignty of the National Government as having been indisputably established by the overthrow of the Rebellion which was undertaken to confirm the adverse theory of State-rights."⁽²⁷⁾ Blaine further remarked, "As the vicious theory of State-rights had been constantly at enmity with the true spirit of Nationality, the Organic Law of the Republic should be so amended that no standing-room for th[at] heresy would be left."⁽²⁸⁾ Here we have an open admission from a Republican member of Congress not only that the creation of "U.S. citizenship" by the *Civil Rights Act* was intended to be an assault on the "Organic Law of the Republic" – the *Constitution* – but that it had been the South, not the North, which had fought in the late war to confirm the principles set forth in that document, particularly in the Tenth Amendment. Clearly, Blaine and his cohorts were the true perpetrators of "rebellion," not the people of the Southern States.

The Fourteenth Amendment is Anti-Republican

Since the Fourteenth Amendment is a product of the Republican party, it may sound strange, even contradictory, to label it "anti-republican." However, the contradiction lies instead with the political faction which assumed the name "Republican" in 1854 when, in fact, its leading members both advocated and actually accomplished an overthrow of the principles of true republicanism in America. In the *Declaration of Independence*, we read that a free people have both the right *and* the duty to alter and even to abolish an oppressive government and to "institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Governments thus "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" are said to be republican and are the only form of government allowed by the *Constitution*: "The Union is an association of the people of republics; its preservation is calculated to depend on the preservation of those republics. The people of each pledge themselves to preserve that form of government in all. Thus each becomes responsible to the rest, that no other form of government shall prevail in it, and all are bound to preserve it in every one."⁽²⁹⁾

In sharp contrast, as the U.S. Supreme Court declared in 1884, the "person" defined in the first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment "is not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, *but completely subject*" (emphasis added).⁽³⁰⁾ By definition, a subject is "one that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws."⁽³¹⁾ Furthermore, subjection is the "obligation of one or more persons to act at the discretion or according to the judgment and will of others" and "the term is little used, in this sense, in countries enjoying a republican form of government."⁽³²⁾ Since the primary characteristic of a State, "in the ordinary sense of the *Constitution*," is "a political community of free citizens,"⁽³³⁾ there can be no doubt that a body politic formed by statutory "persons" who are in complete subjection to the U.S. Government cannot be a true State, and certainly cannot be republican in form as required by the *Constitution*. Though it may bear the name of "State," such an entity would be more properly designated as a territory, or an administrative subdivision, of the centralized Government in Washington, D.C. Those who vote in the elections of such a "State" are merely voicing their opinion regarding Government policy, and their will may be, and, in fact, often is, overturned by the sovereign will of their master.

According to one authoritative source, "The Federal *Civil Rights Act* is in derogation of the common law and must be strictly construed."⁽³⁴⁾ This, of course, would also apply to everything proceeding from the *Civil Rights Act*, including the Fourteenth Amendment. Clearly, to be "in derogation of the common law" is to be in derogation of the *Constitution*, which is firmly rooted in the Common Law. "U.S. citizenship" in this context is therefore not really citizenship at all – at least not in the constitutional sense of the term – but is instead a consensual contract⁽³⁵⁾ which originates outside of the *Constitution* and which establishes the relationship of master and slave (sovereign and subject) between the contracting parties; as such, it cannot lawfully be attached to any free people at the mere whim of either the U.S. Government or any of its countless agencies.⁽³⁶⁾ To attempt to enlarge the scope of the *Civil Rights Act* beyond its original intent to secure civil rights to "low and lawless forms of humanity"⁽³⁷⁾ – the Negro freedmen – would amount to levying a war of annihilation against the

several States by politically murdering their Citizens. This, in the clear language of Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the *Constitution*, would be treason and yet thousands of Americans every year acquiesce in this colossal crime when they declare themselves to be "completely subject" to an illegitimate Government by registering to vote, or when they accept any of the other benefits which are held out as enticements for them to abandon their birthright.

The Continuing Effects of Reconstruction

Having examined the meaning behind the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, let us now focus on the fifth and last section which reads: "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." This section, which also appears in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, escapes the notice of most people, but it is nevertheless pregnant with meaning and is therefore of monumental importance in understanding the intent of the authors of the amendment. When one reads Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the *Constitution*, it will be seen that Congress was already given all the legislative authority needed "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof." There was no need whatsoever for an additional empowerment clause to be added to the Fourteenth Amendment unless additional power was being claimed by Congress outside of the *Constitution*. Furthermore, since the *Constitution* was intended to be the "supreme Law of the Land," the powers claimed under this and other Reconstruction amendments must have arisen from a source other than the organic law. We have already seen that this source was military necessity, or martial law.

Unfortunately, the revolutionary nature of the Fourteenth Amendment goes beyond the establishment of a permanent venue of martial law. This amendment also took a giant step toward the abolition of the independent judicial system established under Article III of the *Constitution*. This attack on the Judicial Branch of the Government is found in the words "appropriate legislation" which precluded judicial review of any law passed by Congress in relation to the freedmen. This phrase "was added out of abundant caution. It authorizes congress to select, from time to time, the means that might be deemed appropriate to the end. It employs a phrase which had been enlightened by well-considered judicial application. Any exercise of legislative power within its limits involves a legislative [political], and not a judicial question."⁽³⁸⁾ This explains why "the federal courts actually refuse to hear argument on the invalidity of the 14th Amendment."⁽³⁹⁾ Thus was set up within this country a legal situation never for a moment imagined by the founders – the Legislative Branch as its own judge and a virtually impotent Judicial Branch unable to gainsay any action of Congress claimed to be "appropriate" to force and perpetuate Radical Reconstruction on the States.

In his book *The Era of Reconstruction 1865-1877*, Kenneth M. Stampp wrote:

Radical idealism was in part responsible for two of the most momentous enactments of the reconstruction years: the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal *Constitution* which gave Negroes citizenship and promised them equal protection of the laws, and the Fifteenth Amendment which gave them the right to vote. The fact that these amendments could not have been adopted under any other circumstances, or at any other time, before or since, may suggest the crucial importance of the reconstruction era in American history. Indeed, without radical reconstruction, it would be impossible to this day for the federal government to protect Negroes from legal and political discrimination.⁽⁴⁰⁾

What were the circumstances under which the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were adopted? Again, it was "'a state of war' after flagrant war has ceased" when "[m]ilitary government may legally be continued." It was a time when the States were said to have "committed suicide, so that as states they cease to exist, leaving their whole jurisdiction open to the occupation of the United States under the *Constitution*." It was a time when the States had been reduced "to the condition of territories" and the disenfranchised Citizens thereof had been reduced "to abject subjection to the sway of the government." Finally, it was "a grant of power to military authority, over civil rights and citizens, in time of peace" and "a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed." Consequently, the continued enforcement of the provisions of the Reconstruction amendments is a clear and open declaration of war against the American people and serves to put them on notice that they remain under martial law, or at least its more mild form of martial rule, to this day.

Without this state of affairs, "it would be impossible... for the federal government to protect Negroes from legal and political discrimination."

It has been admitted that "the revolutionary Fourteenth Amendment... still functions as an instrument of revolution."⁽⁴¹⁾ Indeed, the "new jurisdiction" established by this bogus amendment is antithetical to the republican form of government which the federal Government is bound to guarantee to the several States of the Union. However, if the States, as lawfully constituted bodies politic, have been destroyed by eliminating their Citizens and repopulating their respective territories with alien residents, then the Union established by our forefathers also does not exist and the Government, no longer having any duties to the States to perform, is freed from all constitutional restraints which it does not impose upon itself. The clay has not only said to the potter, "What hast thou done?" but has also risen in revolt and declared itself sovereign over its master:

They [the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction] knew what they intended by the vague terms of section one of the Amendment. They knew that it could be interpreted so as to extend far beyond the negro race question. They desired to nationalize all civil rights, to make the Federal power supreme, and to bring the private life of every citizen directly under the eye of Congress.... This result was to be obtained by disenfranchising the whites and enfranchising the blacks.... It meant the death knell of the doctrine of State's rights – the ultimate nationalization of all civil rights and the consequent abolition of State control over the private rights and duties of the individual. It meant the passing over of the police power of the State, into the police power of the national government, thereby giving Congress undefined and unlimited powers whereby it would be enabled to enter fields of legislation from which hitherto it had been barred....

[The Fourteenth Amendment] is a set-back to proper government. This operation of the Fourteenth Amendment runs counter to the ideals expressed in the Preamble to the *Constitution* itself. It does anything but promote domestic tranquility....

The same force in the Republican Party which secured the adoption of the Amendment has also given us its ideal of the purpose and scope of that constitutional measure by the laws thereunder enacted. They meant to change the form of the American Commonwealth. The States were to exist only in name. Their legislatures and their courts were to be reduced to impotency. The citizens of the States were now to live directly under the surveillance of the Federal Government, looking to it for protection in his private affairs and fearing its avenging power should he transgress the least of its commandments....

No longer was the National Government to be one of delegated powers, and no part of the sovereign power was to be held any longer by the States. Section one of the Fourteenth Amendment was intended ultimately to create out of the former Union one centralized consolidated government with the supreme power vested in the Federal authorities in Washington. Such was the ideal of the Radicals....⁽⁴²⁾

The claim that the Fourteenth Amendment elevated the Blacks to social and political equality with the Whites is a farce. Instead, what has happened over time is that both Whites and Blacks have been equally subjugated beneath the heel of an unlimited and unaccountable military despotism. There is an agenda behind the "politically correct" dogma propagated by the Government-controlled media and by the NAACP and other Government-funded race-agitating groups – an agenda of deception and cover-up. The traditional heritage, culture, and symbols of the old South are being attacked with an unprecedented ferocity today because they are powerful reminders of the principles upon which true liberty in this country was founded, the most important of which is the right of a people to govern themselves. Ignorance of history has been the political undoing of the American people, who have surrendered the freedoms purchased with the blood of their forefathers in favor of a form of martial slavery more oppressive than anything that allegedly existed in the antebellum South. The second Reconstruction of the Twenty-First Century may very well accomplish what the first Reconstruction of the Nineteenth Century merely began – the permanent erasure of the memory of free republican government from the American mind.

Endnotes

1. Charles Wallace Collins, *Whither Solid South? A Study in Politics and Race Relations* (New Orleans, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1947), pages 94-96.
2. *Gold Reserve Act* (1934), Chapter 6, Section 15.
3. Title 26, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Section 1.1-1(c), "Who is a citizen."
4. *Black's Law Dictionary* (Sixth Edition), page 657.
5. *Van Valkenburg v. Brown* (1872), 43 Cal. 43, 47.
6. *Slaughter House Cases* (1873), 83 U.S. 36, 16 Wall. 36, 21 L.Ed. 394.
7. *Strauder v. West Virginia* (1879), 100 U.S. 303, 35 L.Ed. 664.
8. *United States v. Susan B. Anthony* (1873), 24 Fed. Cas. 829.
9. *Lansing v. Smith* (1829), 21 D. 89, 4 Wend. 9. This political sovereignty was enjoyed by the people in their collective capacity, not as individuals. There is not now, nor ever has been, such a thing as "individual sovereignty," as claimed by many in the so-called Patriot movement. As a member of society, a White American male was a co-tenant in the sovereignty of his State; as an individual, however, he was a subject of that sovereignty.
10. *Twining v. New Jersey* (1908), 211 U.S. 78, 53 L.Ed. 97. It should be kept in mind that there was no "national government" prior to 1861, but a *general* (federal) Government of the several United States.
11. *K. Tashiro et. al. v. Jordan, Secretary of State, et. al.* (1927) 256 Cal. 545.
12. *Cleveland Raceways, Inc. v. Bowers* (Ohio, 1958), 163 N.E. 2d 73.
13. *Jones v. Temmer* (U.S. District Court, Colorado, 1993), 829 F.Supp. 1226.
14. *Hale v. Hankel* (1906), 201 U.S. 43, 74.
15. *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 U.S. 78, 97.
16. *Op. cit.*, 98-99; citing *Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U.S. 90 , 23 L. ed. 678; *Presser v. Illinois*, 116 U.S. 252 , 29 L. ed. 615, 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 580; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U.S. 516 , 28 L. ed. 232, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 292; *West v. Louisiana*, 191 U.S. 258 , 48 L. ed. 965, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 650.
17. *Ibid.*
18. *U.S. v. Valentine*, 288 F.Supp. 957.
19. *Ex parte Knowles* (1855), 5 Cal. 300, 302.
20. *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898), 169 U.S. 654.
21. *Norton v. Shelby County* (1886), 6 S.Ct. 1121.
22. Reference: *Colgate v. Harvey* (1935), 296 U.S. 404, 427; 80 L.Ed. 299.
23. *Black's Law Dictionary* (Sixth Edition), page 894.
24. *Op. cit.*, page 623.
25. *Op. cit.*, page 624.
26. Johnson, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VIII, page 3611.
27. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 300.
28. Blaine, *op. cit.*, page 303.
29. Rawle, *View of the Constitution*, page 295.
30. *Elk v. Wilkins* (1884) 112 U.S. 94.
31. *Black's Law Dictionary* (Sixth Edition), page 1425.
32. *Ibid.*
33. *State of Texas v. White* (1868), 74 U.S. 700.
34. Francis Rawle (editor), *Bouvier's Law Dictionary* (Kansas City, Missouri: Vernon Law Book Company, 1914), Volume I, page 500.
35. "Consensual contracts are such as are founded upon and completed by the mere agreement of the contracting parties, without any external formality or symbolic act to fix the obligation" (*Black's Law Dictionary* [Sixth Edition], page 323). Mere acquiescence is sufficient for such a contract to impose duties, for "*longa patientia trahitur ad consensum*. Long sufferance is construed as consent" (*op. cit.*, page 942).
36. "*Beneficium invito non datur*. A privilege or benefit is not granted against one's will" (*op. cit.*, page 157).
37. *State of Arkansas v. Kansas & T. Coal Co.*, 96 F. 353.
38. *United States v. Rhodes* (1998), 27 Fed.Cas. 785, 793.
39. Perez, "The Unconstitutionality of the Fourteenth Amendment," page 15646.
40. Kenneth M. Stampp, *The Era of Reconstruction, 1865-1877* (New York: Random House, 1965), pages 12-13.
41. Henry Steele Commager and Richard B. Morris, "Editors' Introduction" in Foner, *Reconstruction*, page xvii.
42. Charles Wallace Collins, *The Fourteenth Amendment and the States* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1912), pages 10-11, 20, 45-46, 159, 161.

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

Nineteen:

The Purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment

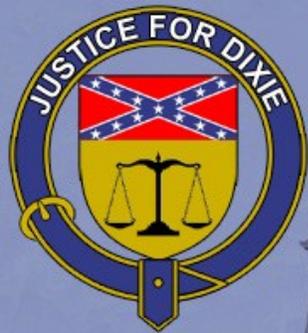
SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

The Unconstitutionality of the Fourteenth Amendment
Congressional Record - House (13 June 1967)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

There is No "Fourteenth Amendment"
by David Lawrence





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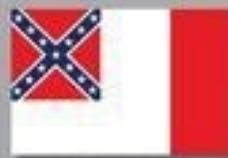
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belo.herald@yahoo.com

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Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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