



The Belo Herald

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

October 2018

This month's meeting features...

Pam and Larry Wilhoite Texans and their Confederate Flags - Pt. 2



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 - James Henderson
1st Lt. Cmdr. - Open
2nd Lt. Cmdr. - Lee Norman
Adjutant - Hiram Patterson
Chaplain - Tim Barnes
Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



Contact us: WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

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

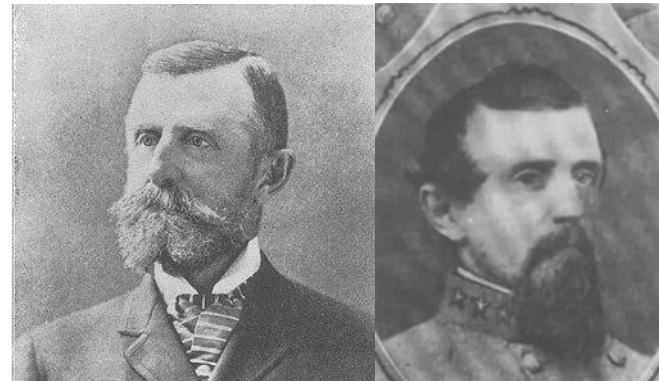
Texas Division: <http://www.scvtexas.org>

National: www.scv.org
<http://1800mydixie.com/>

Our Next Meeting:
Thursday, October 4th: 7:00 pm

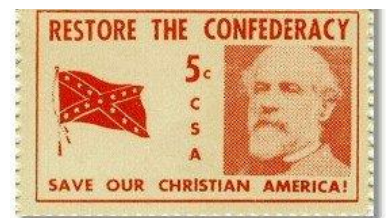
La Madeleine Restaurant
3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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



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



Fellow Belo Camp Confederates,

Members of our Camp joined with members from other Camp's to present the owner of Sal Jo's restaurant a Battle Flag and a certificate "Forwarding the Colors" on Saturday September 29th. The owner is very friendly to our cause and a good time was had by all. Many thanks to Kyle Sims for spearheading this event.

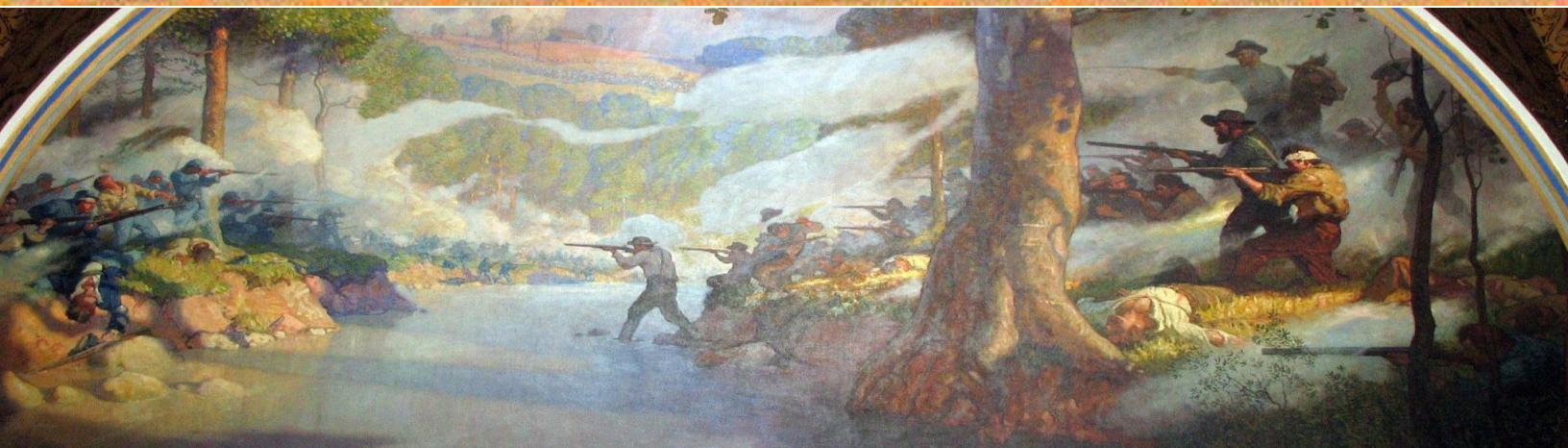
Our Camp has been invited by the Gano Camp to participate in a joint Christmas party on Tuesday, December 4. The party will be held at Sal Jo's located at 2229 W. Park Row in Pantego (Arlington) Texas 76013. The restaurant's phone number is 817-460-6082. I suggest that we join in this gathering in lieu of our regular meeting scheduled on Thursday December 6. Please try to attend our r meeting this Thursday in order to participate in a discussion of this suggestion.

If we elect to make this scheduling change, our annual election of officers will be deferred until January. We have spent 2018 without a 1st Lieutenant Commander. The long term success of our Camp requires members who are willing to fill leadership positions and duties. Please let me know if your are willing to serve in 2019.

I am looking forward to another excellent presentation on our flags by Larry and Pam Wilhoit.

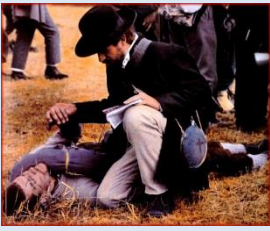
Deo Vindice

James H. Henderson
Commander





Lt Col Alfred H Belo 55th NC Infantry
Founder of the Dallas Morning News
from Confederate Veteran magazine Vol X FEB 1902 p 83



Chaplain's Corner



The Right Direction?

Have you noticed that we have more and more conveniences, but have less time? We are acquiring more and more education, but have less reason. We are building more and more churches, but have less true Christianity. We have more activities, but accomplish less. We have more comfort, but less joy. We have more of the things people want, and seem to think they need, but less happiness. Have you noticed that as a people, we are moving in the wrong direction?

Have you noticed that our government is gaining more and more control over the people, and being less controlled by the people? Have you noticed that people are becoming more and more upset and angry over being told what to believe, instead of being asked what the majority of us believe? We have more taxes, but less money. We have more laws, but less safety. We are being promised more, but getting less. We are told by anyone running for office that they will make things better, but things keep getting worse. Have you noticed that as a country, we are moving in the wrong direction?

Have you noticed the apathy and self indulgence that exists in this country? Have you noticed that many people are so preoccupied with their on interests they can't see the direction they or this country is going, or the danger that lies ahead? In First Corinthians 6:13, the Apostle Paul wrote, "Meats for the belly, and belly for the meats: but God shall destroy both it and them." As a people and as a country we are traveling on the road to ruin, and picking up speed every day. Have you noticed we are moving further and further from God and closer to destruction, Again, the Apostle Paul warns, "Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things." (Phil. 3:19)

And what have we noticed about the Sons of Confederate Veterans and our just and worthy Cause? Allow me to answer by quoting the words of Winston Churchill, "You ask what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war with all our might and all the strength that God can give us. You ask what is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory.... at all costs." I believe this is not only what we have noticed about our Confederation, but hopefully what those who oppose us have noticed.

But, Victory at all costs means devoting ourselves, in unity and one accord, to our responsibilities as the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Victory at all costs means committing ourselves, as a confederation, to our Lord, Jesus Christ, seeking his will, guidance, and strength to enable us to defend the cause for which our brave Confederate forefathers fought, and preserve our proud Southern heritage. Victory at all costs means being faithful in our service to God, as well as our duty to our brave and noble ancestors. That's the right direction.



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 continue to keep Toni Ray, wife of Rudy, in prayer as she battles with cancer.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

October 4th - Texans and their Confederate Flag - Pt. 2

RECRUITING OPPORTUNITIES

Market Hall Gun Show - Belo Camp Recruiting Booth

Put on by the Dallas Arms Collectors (for more information about dates/times visit: www.dallasarms.com)

2018 show dates: Nov 24-25.

Free parking and no admission to the show if you come to help.

Market Hall is located at Market and Interstate-35

Contact: Lee Norman for information leeandlouann@hotmail.com



GOT CONFEDERATE HERITAGE?

THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
NEEDS YOUR HELP TO PRESERVE THE
TRUE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND THE
MEN WHO FOUGHT TO PROTECT HER!

CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON HOW TO JOIN THIS HISTORIC
ORGANIZATION.

Not to miss in this issue! Visit our website! www.belocamp.com

An Appeal by Pastor John Weaver on behalf of Sam Davis Youth Camps. WWW.SAMDAVISCHRISTIAN.ORG

**CLIFTON, TX
July 14-19, 2019**

**Mullins, SC
June 23-28, 2019**

Grave of Douglas the Confederate Camel

City Bent Contract Rules to Remove Lee Statue From Park

A REAL CHANCE TO HELP THE CONFEDERATE CAUS

The Revival of Secession and State Nullification November 10 Dallas, TX

Controversial Confederate statues remain in U.S. Capitol despite being removed elsewhere

Political Correctness Threatens 'Heroic' Alamo Defenders

Patterson: Why Republicans are endorsing a Democrat for General Land Office [Opinion]

Texas education board workgroup changes course on "heroic" Alamo defenders

UNC BOARD OF TRUSTEES - CONTACT THEM REGARDING SILENT SAM!

Encouraging Cultural Genocide

Confederate Soldiers Were Not Traitors

Robert E. Lee at War: Hope Arises from Despair NEW BOOK FROM SCOTT BOWDEN

Janis Patterson ... Committing Crime With Style!

Dangerous Stacey Abrams

Calhoun, Not Webster, Was Right

Assaulting the Nature of Truth

Fighters

Republicans Knew Where Their Brot Was Buttered In 1860

Rhetoric, Reality, and the Late Unpleasantness

Six Reasons to Love the Confederate Battle Flag

The Legacy of Anti-Federalism

An Open Letter for HK

Dixie Heritage Newsletter

The Union Pledge of Allegiance and why it's a HUGE problem for Confederates

AND MUCH, MUCH MORE

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL

The following letter appeared in the Confederate Veteran Magazine:



FROM the desk of Pastor John Weaver Chairman SDYC LLC, Past Chaplain in Chief SCV

Dear Compatriot,

As an SCV member this is probably the most important letter you will read. The future of the Sam Davis Camps is literally in your hands.

Since 2003 the Sam Davis Youth Camps have done a peerless job in preparing our youth for the future. Now in our 16th year, over a thousand young men & women have gone through our one week program of Confederate history, etiquette, culture, dancing and Christian instruction and fellowship.

Many tell us that the Sam Davis Camps are the "best thing the SCV does," help us to continue that tradition.

Because of liability issues, the General Executive Council decided and the Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC Board agreed to separate the two entities and now the Sam Davis Camps Program is independently incorporated with its own tax exempt status..

The Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC Board has asked for a commitment from the SCV GEC to help raise an additional \$100,000 to help the new Sam Davis Camps as they begin to operate independently of the SCV. We are now up & running with tax exempt status.

As an allied organization, independent of the SCV, the Sam Davis Camps will continue to recruit campers from SCV Divisions, Camps, and members; report on our activities at Reunions; run free or low cost ads in the Confederate Veteran and fund-raise among Compatriots; and recruit adult staff from SCV members: BUT as an independent organization.

The Sam Davis Board does not see the GEC's decision as backing away from the Camps, but a better and safer way to help and foster the future and growth of the Sam Davis Camps. The work of the Sam Davis Youth is vital to secure the future of the SCV and all related heritage groups. Think how many future Commander's in Chief of the SCV have already graduated from a Sam Davis Camp.

Your Tax deductible gift to the Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp INC will help to make this bright future a reality.

Send checks to:

**Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp INC
POB 589, DECATUR, TX 76234**

Thank you for helping us to secure for our ancestor's good name - a future!

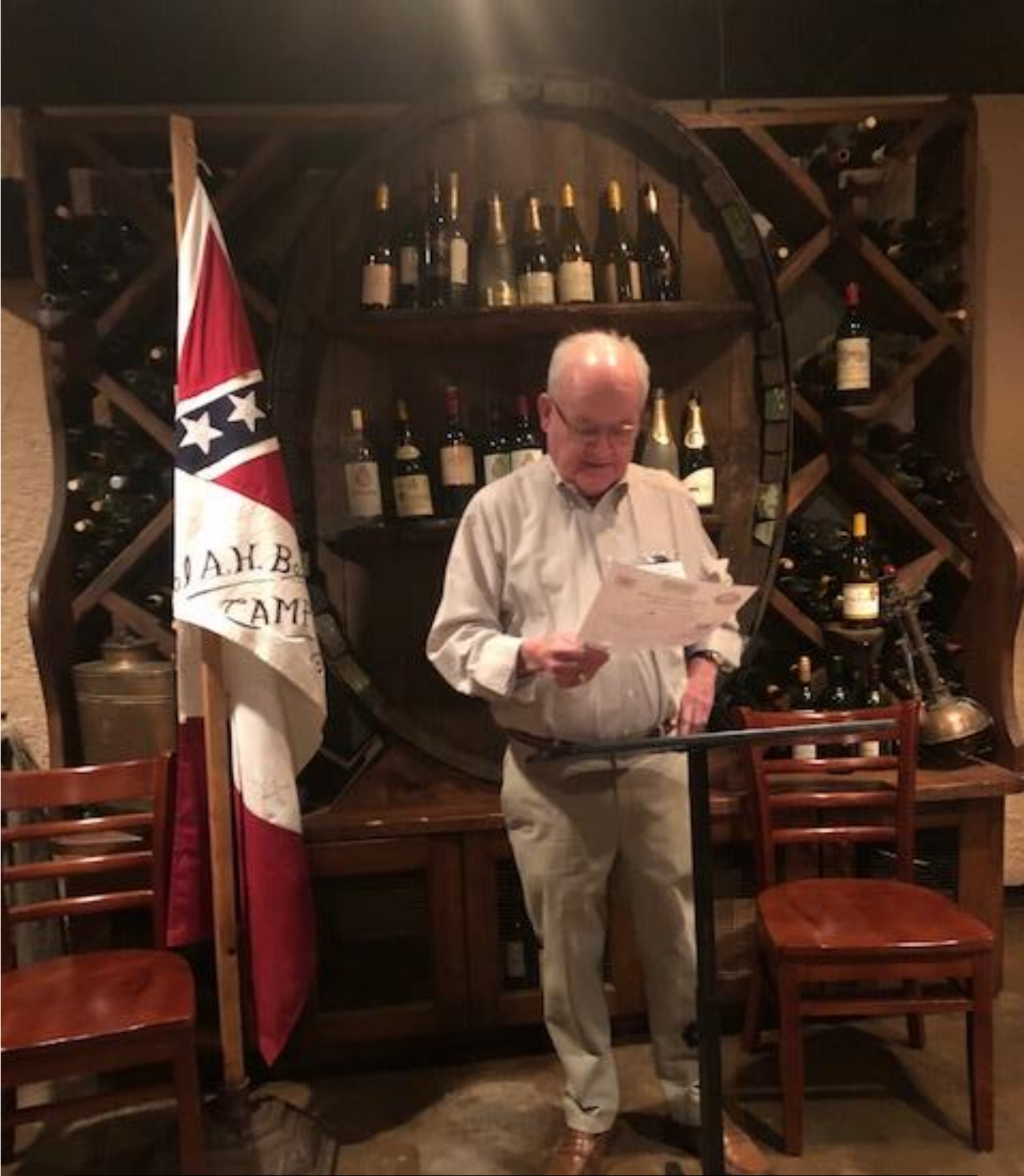
Sincerely,

John Weaver
Chairman, Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC
Past Chaplain in Chief SCV



Commander James Henderson called our September meeting to order to discuss some important heritage issues. Chaplain Tim Barnes opened us with prayer followed by Pledges to the State and Confederate flags.





TO YOU SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS..... Commander Henderson read the charge reminding us to VINDICATE the cause of our fathers.



Commander Henderson briefed us on his efforts on our behalf in his work with the TEXAS FARM BUREAU to pass a resolution in defence of our monuments and those of all veterans and presented Compatriot Bruce Stringfellow with his membership certificate. Welcome aboard Bruce!





Carole Haynes and her husband Bob Ferris addressed us regarding CITIZENS MATTER, which they formed to address corruption in our city and address heritage defence. They have been active in monitoring city affairs and developing a base of concerned citizens to deal with rogue and abusive government which is no longer responsive to citizens wishes.



Carole and Bob are working to take their vision to the State and National levels and we applaud and support their efforts to return Lee Statue to Lee Park.



Roving reporter and Camp Adjutant Hiram Patterson has been on the road exploring Confederate sites in Virginia.

Below are pictures of the CSS Hunley submarine and resting places of the three crews that perished in the development and military action by this first submarine used in warfare in history.

Also, pictures of Ft. Sumter, where Lincoln started a war by attempting an invasion of the South by sending foreign (United States) troops to occupy a Confederate fort.

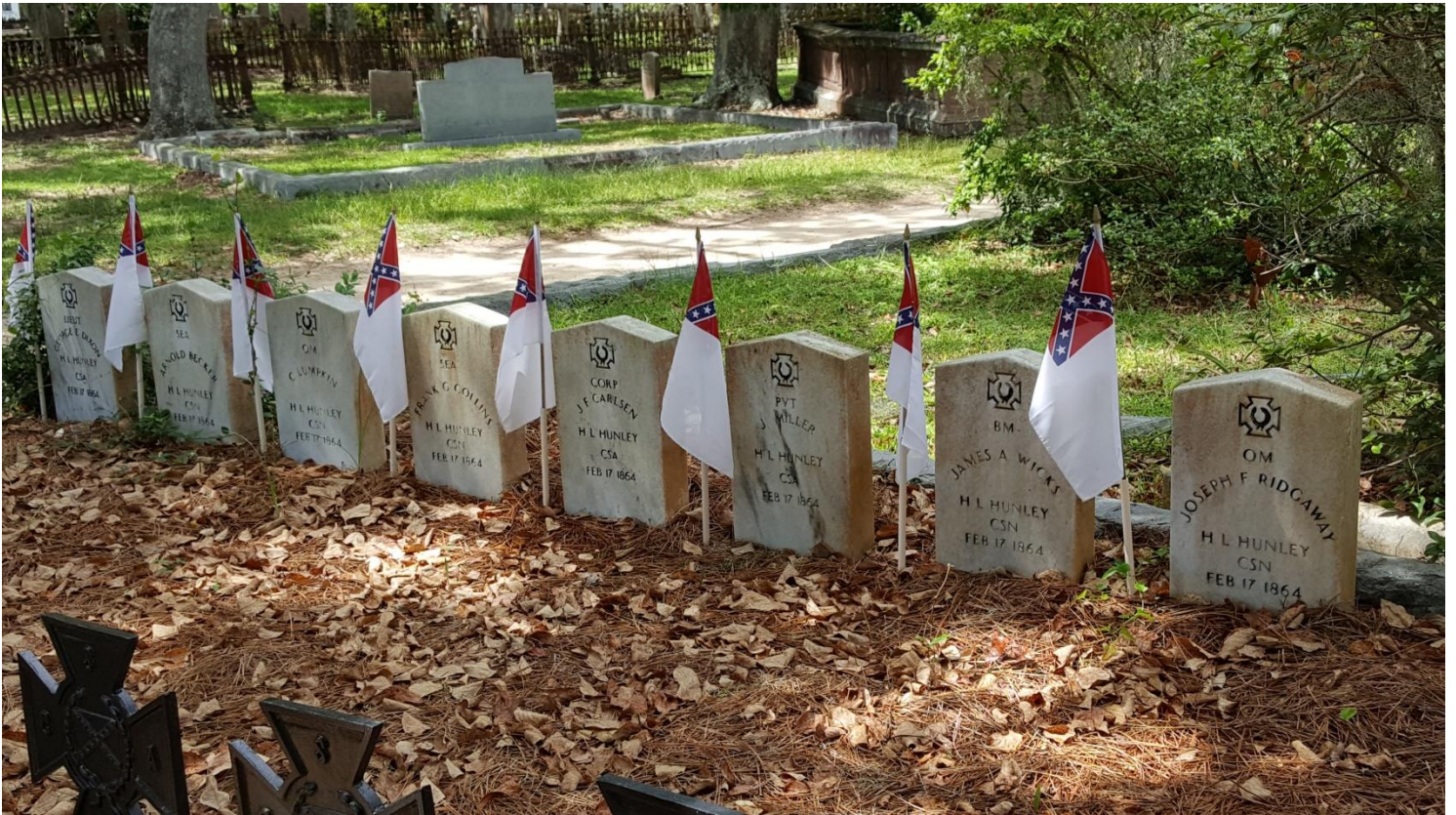






HERE RESTS THE THIRD AND FINAL CREW OF THE
CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE H.L. HUNLEY.
DIED FEBRUARY 17, 1864 AFTER SINKING THE
USS HOUSATONIC. THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL ACT OF
SUBMARINE WARFARE. BURIED HERE APRIL 17, 2004

GEORGE E. DIXON
ARNOLD BECKER
C. LUMPKIN
FRANK G. COLLINS
J. F. CARLSEN
MILLER
JAMES A. WICKS
JOSEPH F. RIDGAWAY



SOLDIERS GROUND

APPROPRIATED BY MAGNOLIA
CEMETERY AT THE REQUEST OF
THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE BURIAL OF THOSE MEN
WHO FOUGHT AND DIED
DEFENDING THE CAUSE
AMONG THE FALLEN ARE 82
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS THAT
DIED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT
GETTYSBURG IN 1871, THE LADIES
MEMORIAL SOCIETY ARRANGED
FOR THESE MEN TO BE REMOVED
FROM ROSES FARM AT GETTYSBURG
AND RE-INTERRED HERE AT
SOLDIERS GROUND

FIRST CREW

HERE RESTS THE FIRST CREW OF THE CONFEDERATE
SUBMARINE H.L. HUNLEY, DIED AUGUST 29, 1863
NEAR FT. JOHNSON ON JAMES ISLAND.
REENTERED HERE ON MARCH 25, 2000

FRANK DOYLE
ABSOLUM WILLIAMS
JOHN KELLY
NICHOLAS DAVIS
MICHAEL CANE

SECOND CREW

HERE RESTS THE CREW OF THE
CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE *Hunley*
DIED ON OCTOBER 15, 1863 WHEN
MAKING A PRACTICE DIVE IN THE HARBOR

HORACE L. HUNLEY
ROBERT BROCKBANK
JOSEPH PATTERSON
THOMAS W. PARK
CHARLES MCHUGH
HENRY BEARD
JOHN MARSHALL
CHARLES L. SPRAGUE





CEMETERY ENTRANCE

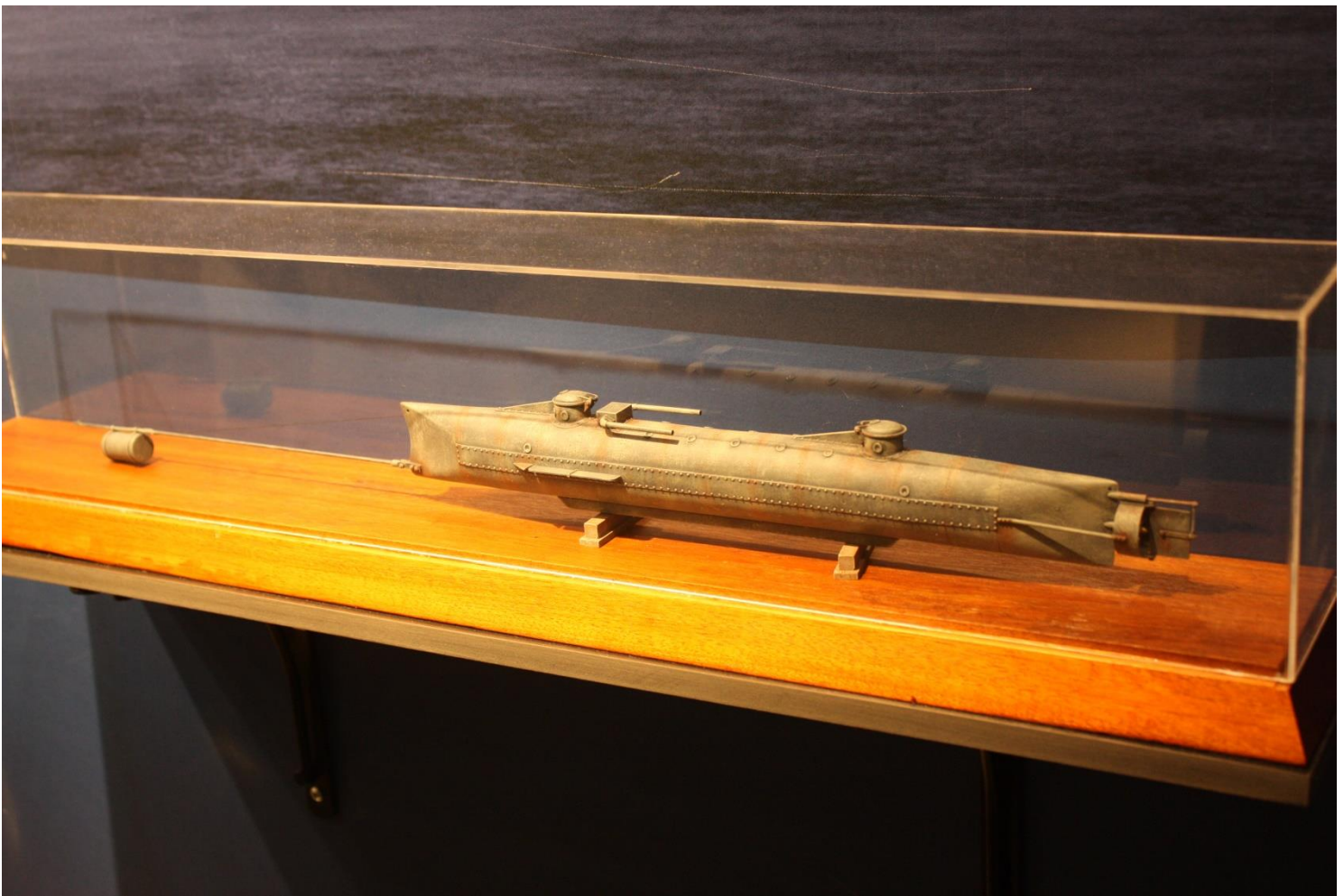




CREW ONE



CREW TWO



PUMPS AND WATER BALLAST SYSTEM

The Pumps and Water Ballast System of the H.L. Hunley Submarine

AMPHIBIOUS SECTION OF THE HUNLEY SUBMARINE.
FROM SKETCHES BY W. A. ALEXANDER.

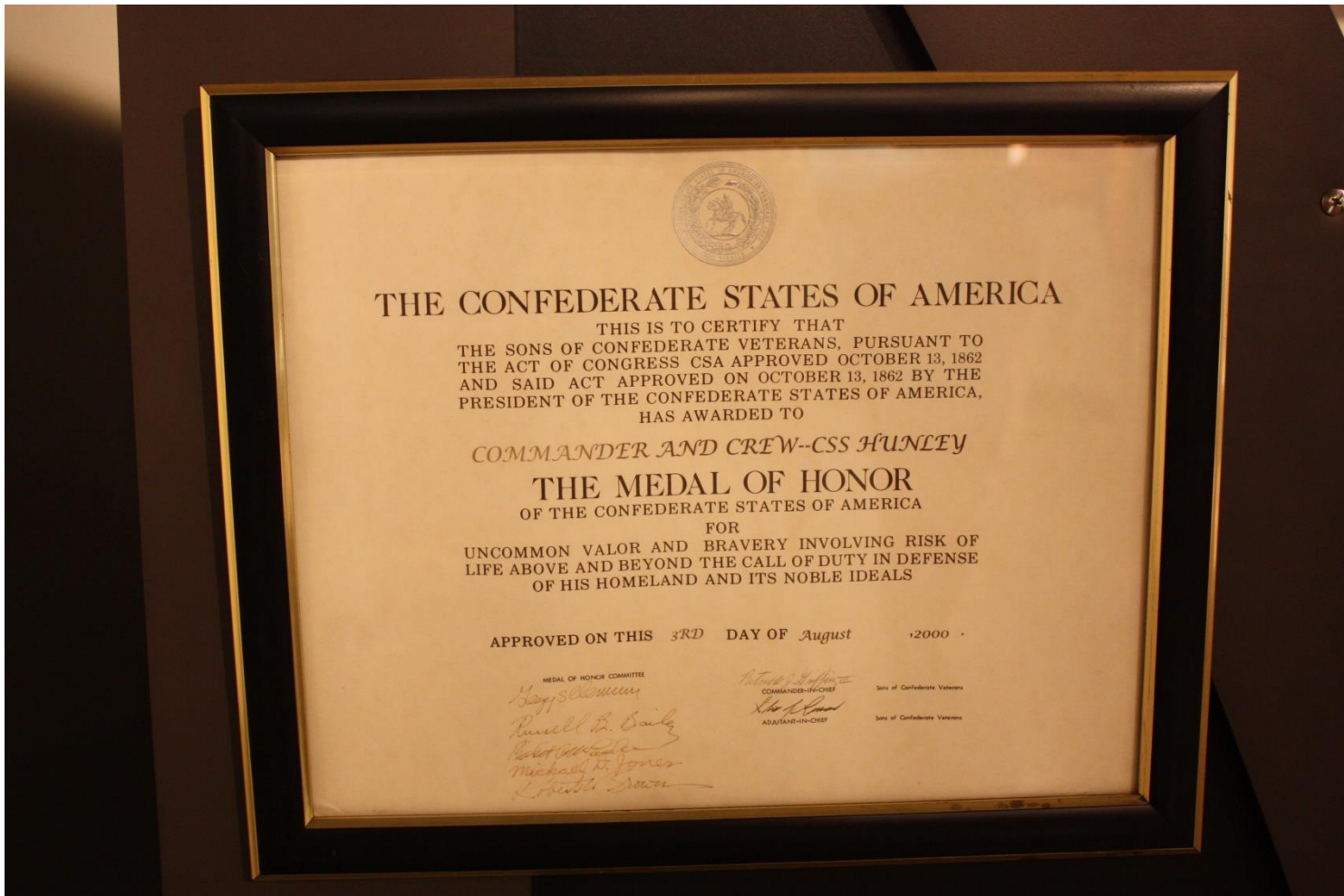
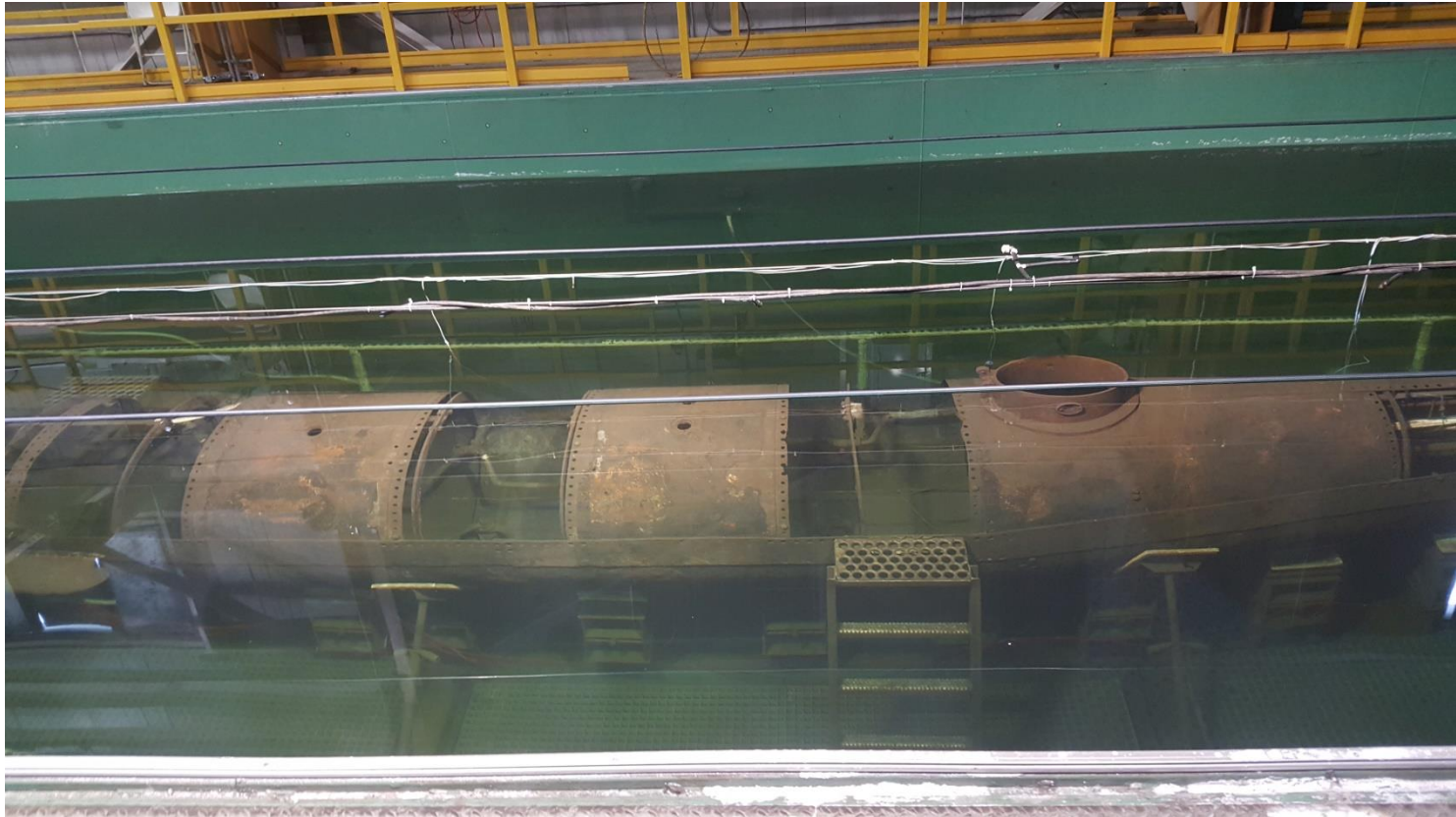
● Valves
● Pumps
● Pipes

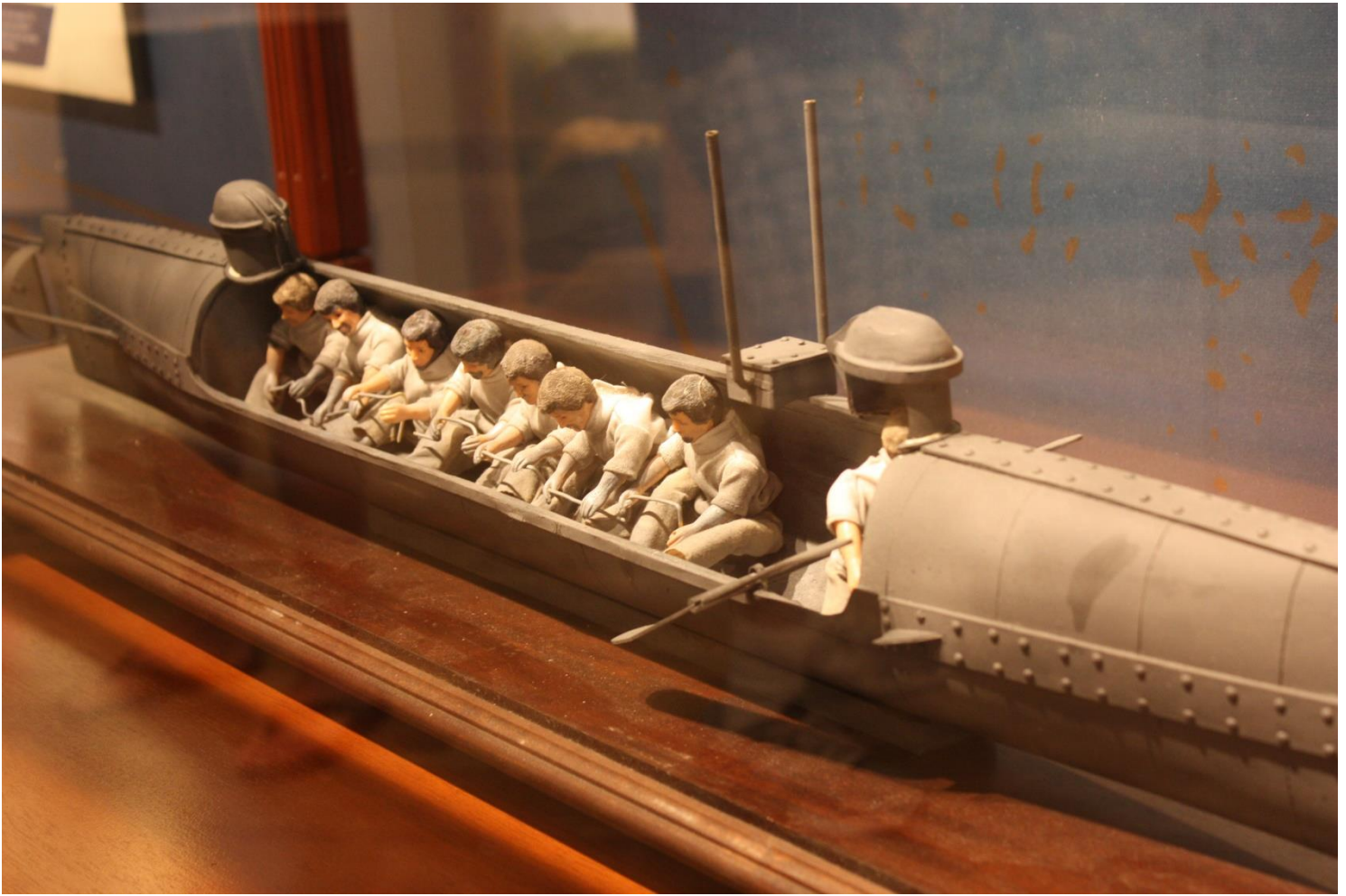
FWD →

1. Diagram of the operational waterlines of the H.L. Hunley, by W.A. Alexander, one of the submarine's builders and a crewman.
 2. 3D diagram of the water ballast system with the connecting pipe and pumps highlighted, and ballast tanks filled. (Credit: Dan Dowdley)
 3. Illustration of the H.L. Hunley when submerged (Modified by Dan Dowdley)
 4. Aft pump following deconcretion.
 5. Sketch by Stephen Weise of the aft pump after deconcretion.
 6. X-ray photograph of the aft pump piston mechanism, including the check valve located in the chamber to the right.
 7. Photograph of the aft ballast pump during excavation. Connecting pipe and nearby valves visible.
 8. Fully conserved piston head. Cotton rope was wound tightly around the cast iron piston and soaked in a lubricant, possibly tallow.
 9. Fully conserved check valve from the aft pump during 3D scanning.
 10. 3D model of the aft pump, with scanned, conserved components in their original locations.
 11. Diagram of the water ballast system, noting locations of both pumps, nine total valves, ballast tank connecting pipe, and inflow and discharge pipes. The main pipe connected the forward and aft ballast tanks, while the valves along the pipe controlled the flow of water.









THE ATTACK

A Reconstruction of the *H.L. Hunley's* Attack

February 17, 1864

1. Illustration of the USS *Hunley*, a wooden-hulled steam screw sloop of war. Built at the Boston Navy Yard and commissioned in 1862, *Hunley* formed part of the US fleet blockading Charleston harbor.
2. Illustration of the US blockading fleet looking towards Ft. Sumter. (*Harper's Weekly*, April 25, 1862)
3. Detailed 3D Model of the USS *Hunley*. (Modelled by Dan Dimbleby)
4. Diagram of the operational waterlines of the H.L. Hunley, by W.A. Alexander, one of the submarine's builders and a crewman.
5. Illustration of the crew of the *Hunley* firing on the approaching semi-submerged submarine. (*Credit: Dan Dimbleby*)
6. 3D replication of the *Hunley* and *H.L. Hunley* at the moment of detonation.
7. Positions of the crew members within the submarine.
8. 3-Dimensional diagram of the approximate depth of the submarine and torpedos in contact with the *Hunley's* hull.

DEPTH GAUGE SYSTEM and EXTERIOR SITE PLAN

The Depth Gauge System of the H.L. Hunley Submarine

- Illustration of the H.L. Hunley at depth (Modeled by Dan Dowdley).
- The Hunley was designed to dive beneath its target, pulling a floating copper cylinder serpens tethered to the stern on the end of a long rope.
- Surviving crewmember William Alexander drew this cross-section in 1902 showing the waterlines of the submarine when prepared for diving.
- 3D image showing the location of the depth gauge on the forward bulkhead.
- An 1872 drawing of a depth gauge proposed by James McClintock for a British submarine.
- The depth gauge provided sea pressure (depth) indication through an opening on the port side of the hull that could be closed with a stopcock valve.
- The conserved depth gauge, with a u-shaped iron tube containing mercury. At the end of the iron tube (right leg) was a copper alloy coupling which held a hollow glass tube.
- About 18 inches of clear glass allowed the pilot to observe the rising mercury level as the craft submerged. This provided visible depth readings to about 35 feet depth.
- During treatment, the depth gauge was found disabled, with a wooden plug jammed into the coupling used to hold the glass.
- Bottom of the coupling showing the glass remnant and the sealing material that held the glass and iron tube top together.
- Interior view of the captain's station, showing the depth gauge, dive plane rod with counter-weight, and the rudder control.
- An apothecary bottle that contained enough mercury to refill the depth gauge. The gauge and sediment, when excavated, contained about one ounce of mercury.

H.L. Hunley Exterior Site plan.

- Forward spar boom support shown in possible articulated position
- Port side view of the aft exterior prior to deconstruction
- Starboard side view of the aft exterior
- Senior Conservator Paul Mandlik connecting the aft exterior
- Paul connecting the aft exterior support, recovered on starboard side west access at the plan
- The deconstructed hull shown from the port side

Artifacts Discovered

- HL0614, HL0615, HL0616, Snorkel tubes
- HL0555, Aft exterior
- HL0683, Iron rod
- HL0686, Rudder
- HL0661, Bottle
- HL0463, Galvanized rod (modern)
- HL0505, Wood plank
- HL0526, Spar boom support shackle
- HL0428, Iron rod
- HL0582, Spar boom support shackle
- HL0587, Wooden barrel cant

- 3D scan of the spar boom rod using the Brnocteam Structural Light Scanning System
- Grappled anchor found due north of the midship section (not shown in site plan)
- 3D scan of the grappled anchor using the Brnocteam Structural Light Scanning System

The exterior site plan discoveries are key to understanding how the submarine operated, may have sunk, and how the archaeological site developed over time.

- Can you guess what happened to make the artifacts detach?
- Why was a grappled anchor found to the north of the submarine?
- Why are the artifacts covered in marine concretion when they are recovered?

HUNLEY CREW and KEEL WEIGHT



FT. SUMTER



SPANISH AMERICAN WAR BUNKER



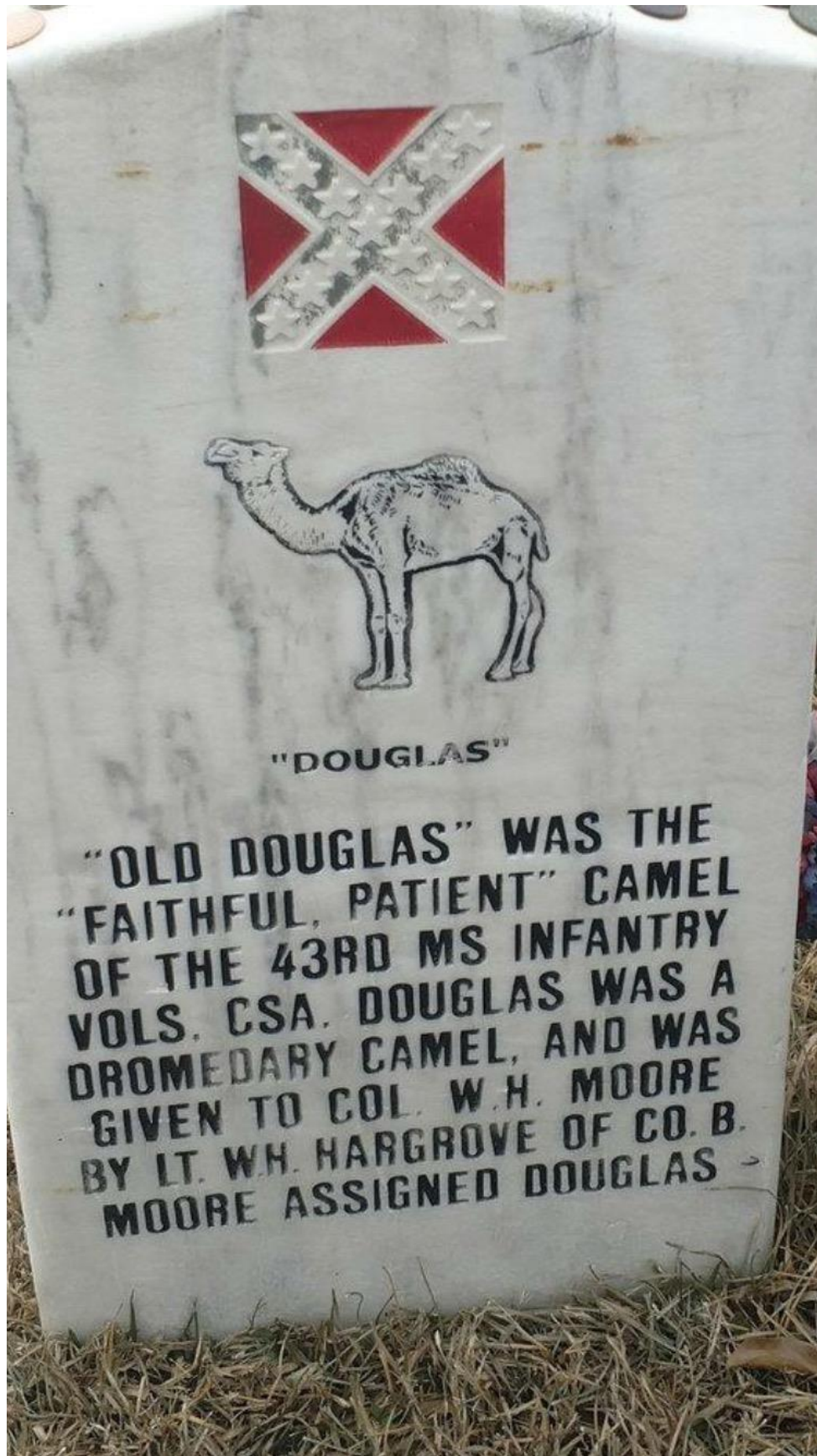
VIEW TOWARDS OCEAN FROM SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BUNKER





FIRING PORT FRONT AND BEHIND





Konrad Mann found this picture of Douglas the camel who was murdered by a yankee sniper and located in the Cedar Hill Cemetery of Vicksburg. Confederate Soldiers were not allowed to be buried in the Vicksburg National Cemetery and were not buried by yankees, but by the local citizens who gave them a place to rest.

Grave of Douglas the Confederate Camel

The final resting place of the camel who served with the Confederate Army during the Civil War.



Among the 5,000 grave markers for Confederate soldiers in the Soldier's Rest section of Cedar Hill Cemetery in [Vicksburg, Mississippi](#), one pays tribute to Old Douglas, the camel of the 43rd Mississippi infantry, Company A, nicknamed "The Camel Regiment."

It is not known how Douglas, a dromedary (one hump) camel, came to serve with the 43rd Mississippi infantry during the Civil War. He was a gift to Colonel W. H. Moore, who assigned him to carry the instruments and knapsacks for the regimental band. Douglas participated in the Battles of Iuka and Corinth under Major Generals Sterling Price and Earl Van Dorn, respectively, before being shot by a union sharpshooter on June 27th, 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg.

Douglas was well loved by the humans of his regiment, less so by the horses. On one occasion, Douglas is said to have spooked one of the horses into stampeding through a camp near Iuka, injuring horses and soldiers, possibly killing some of the former. Soldiers climbed trees to get out of the path of destruction.

Douglas routinely broke free of his tether, but usually used his freedom to graze, never wandering too far from the regiment. On that fateful day in 1863, though, he wandered into no man's land between the Union and Confederate armies, and paid the ultimate price.

The Union army responded to the camel's death, according to legend, by eating him, since food was scarce, and making war souvenirs out of his bones. The Confederates responded by making a point of severely wounding the sharpshooter who had killed their beloved camel.

Douglas was not the only camel in the [United States](#) during the Civil War. Before he became president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis was the U.S. Secretary of War, and implemented the [Texas](#) Camel Experiment in the 1850s to see how useful camels would be in the American Southwest where horses were beginning to have trouble on long trips. Camels can carry immensely heavy loads for long distances with little water. They are also not nearly as tamable as horses, though Douglas was called "faithful" and "patient" by those who knew him best.

Camels were brought over from the Mediterranean and North Africa, and used for exploring the Southwest. The Civil War took the steam out of the experiment, and the camels eventually dispensed. Many were sold at auctions in 1864 and 1866 to work in circuses and mines, as postal carriers and pack animals and racing camels. Some even escaped or were set free, and feral camels were occasionally spotted roaming the American Southwest for years after.

Lest the contributions of camels in the Civil War be forgotten, the Texas Camel Corps promotes their stories with reenactments and hosts camel rides. Two of the camels are descendants of Old Douglas.

Know Before You Go

To find Douglas turn into the cemetery @ Lindsey St from Sky Farm Ave. A bit after the first cross street you will see a group of graves with Confederate flags on the left. Douglas' marker (the one with the camel on it) is on the right side of the group, second row in.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/grave-of-douglas-the-confederate-camel>





The Dallas City Council voted Sept. 6 to remove the Robert E. Lee statue from Lee Park.

Jim Schutze

City Bent Contract Rules to Remove Lee Statue From Park

[JOE PAPPALARDO](#) | SEPTEMBER 20, 2017 | 4:00AM

Just after the Dallas City Council voted Sept. 6 to remove a statue of Robert E. Lee from a public park, a crane and work crew appeared to take it down. Municipal government is not known for its speed, and it is constrained by rules to make spending slow and therefore more transparent.

So how did the city come to spend an estimated half-million so quickly? The City Council isn't entirely sure, and those on the council offer differing views on how the contract, valued at around \$450,000, was allowed to be signed without being put out for competitive bidding from contractors.

ADVERTISING

In some ways, it's not odd that the council voted for the removal without knowing how it would be accomplished. Laws prohibit these politicians from being involved in the specifics of contracting to prevent anyone from steering business toward friends or contributors. Council members can't recommend the city pursue a particular contract or even type of contract, leaving such matters to the city manager's office.

But a week later, some council members are unclear about what they voted for. Many others are confused over how the council will ultimately ratify the expenses it voted for, which is a vital part of its oversight responsibility.

The council members definitely knew *when* the removal would happen: Mayor Mike Rawlings told them the night before the Sept. 6 vote that the statue would be hauled away immediately after the vote, and they saw media reports that a crane was already at Lee Park.

The council questioned City Manager T.C. Broadnax about the price tag during the next day's meeting. He told them it would cost as much as \$450,000 to remove the statue, a figure city officials tell the *Dallas Observer* has not changed despite a court order and fatal traffic accident that delayed the process. There was only one procedural complaint: Councilman Phillip Kingston, a longstanding proponent of removing the statue, pointed out that the vote occurred on a day reserved for briefings. The mayor overruled him, no one appealed and the council voted 12-1-1 to haul the statue away immediately.

Most city expenses over \$25,000 must be put out through a bidding process. It includes public advertising of the job for two weeks, posts on city websites, and online questions and answers from interested vendors. Any expense more than \$50,000 requires City Council approval. By state law, a contract made without compliance with competitive procurement laws is void.

There are two exceptions: The city can decide the work is too specialized for an open bid and declare it a "sole source." For example, a previous sole-source procurement in Dallas dealt with maintaining proprietary software already in use by the city, bought in an earlier competitive process. No one else can do this but the company that owns the software, so bidding is useless.

If this were the rationale, the removal of a statue with a large crane, done in such a way that doesn't damage it, could only have been done by the crew that did the job. Hefting several tons of statue is a big job, but not exactly the rarefied air of a typical sole-source procurement. Broadnax later publicly cited difficulties in securing a crane operator because many others were busy or didn't want to be associated with the job.

The second way the city can rush the job is to designate an expense as an emergency. Spokesmen for the city confirm that the contract to take down the statue was considered an emergency expense.

City Councilman Scott Griggs is a patent attorney who has learned municipal parliamentary procedures. But he told the *Dallas Observer* this week that he understood that the statue had been taken down as a sole-source procurement. "I don't recall anyone saying emergency," he says. "We didn't declare an emergency."

The resolution that the City Council approved didn't say the word "emergency" and doesn't resemble earlier uses of the provision. City spokesman Richard Hill says that "the last item similar to the confederate monument was on Aug. 30, 2017" to fund the Office of Emergency Management's response to Hurricane Harvey. The \$5 million item was called an "emergency supplemental addendum to the agenda."

It was very clearly an emergency and was described as such. The resolution authorized the city manager "to execute agreements for goods and services resulting from emergency procurements necessary to respond to Hurricane Harvey and related weather events, including, but not limited to, associated flooding and displacement of individuals."

Scott Goldstein, chief of policy and communications in the mayor's office, sent emailed replies to the *Dallas Observer* about the statue resolution. "Our understanding is that the city manager determined this to be an emergency in consultation with City Council members," he wrote. "The resolution does not have to say the word 'emergency,' but it did require the immediate removal and the city manager acted on it as such."

[Texas is pretty specific when it comes to what qualifies as an emergency.](#) State law and city regulations lay out the circumstances starkly; the usual rules can be ignored if there is "a public calamity where it becomes necessary to relieve the necessity of the citizens or preserve the property of the city." An emergency expense can also be authorized to preserve the public health or safety of the citizenry or in the event of unforeseen damage to property that disrupts vital city services. This emergency spending was also authorized in 2012 during the fatal West Nile outbreak, when the city hired a plane to drop pesticide on the city. Then, the emergency declaration had its own paperwork, and there was no ambiguity over what the council was deciding, Griggs says.

District 7 Councilman Kevin Felder told the *Dallas Observer* this week that the council declared the statue removal an emergency but that he didn't see or sign anything saying that. He voted for the statue's removal but chafes at the way the decision was presented to him.

"I wasn't asked," he says of the emergency declaration. "That was something crafted by the other three African American council members. They pushed that through."

He adds he would rather have bid on the removal. "I think we should have gone through the process," he says.

On the day of the removal, [radio host Mark Davis asked Mayor Pro Tem Dwaine Caraway on a live Periscope interview on Twitter why there was such a rush.](#) "It is an emergency for all the people of Dallas," Caraway said. He also invoked the July 6, 2016, shootings of five police officers at a police brutality protest in downtown Dallas, saying that "we did not need to revisit something that occurred a year ago. ... More rallies would mean that folks in our police would have been at risk at every single rally, every single weekend."

The council cited the threat of impending demonstrations at the statue and said taking it down quickly would reduce the chance of an incident. But after a court's temporary restraining order and traffic accident delayed the removal, no chaos ensued. The gatherings during the removal and a subsequent rally proved to be tense but peaceful exercises of public assembly. Pro-statue rallies

have often doubled as venues to flaunt open-carry firearm laws, a legal display that nonetheless understandably puts police on edge.

"I think we should have gone through the process." – City Councilman Kevin Felder

The council was on edge, too. Caraway has claimed that some protesters "threw bottles" at an August pro-statue rally at City Hall, which he told Davis is justification for an emergency designation. *Observer* reporters at the scene didn't see the bottle throwing occur, nor did *Dallas Morning News* staff covering the event.

The *Dallas Observer* called Caraway for more details, but has not received a response. Caraway's comments suggest that City Council members felt the issue threatened them personally.

Dallas' resolution also came on the heels of a fatal attack on protesters at a statue in Charlottesville, Virginia. There, a white nationalist used a car to kill one protester and wound five others. The political atmosphere in early September was charged by the national revulsion over white supremacists using Confederate monuments as rallying points. [The council cited this national mood as a justification for immediate action](#) during its Sept. 6 meeting. The meeting's agenda states the council's action was in response to "unrest across the country over the presence of Confederate monuments in city centers."

The City Council doesn't always react so quickly to a perceived emergency. Less than a year before the 2016 fatal attack on police in Dallas during a national outpouring of anger against fatal law enforcement shootings, a gunman opened fire on police headquarters. Police demanded more security at station houses. Instead of quick infrastructure fixes, the council eventually voted to spend \$1 million for improvements, but not before undertaking a \$125,000 study of how to spend the \$1 million.

"This was a decision about morality, about right versus wrong." Scott Goldstein, of the office of Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings, on removing a Robert E Lee statue from a public park.

The council could just as easily have declared an emergency, waived contracting rules and build fences around the stations' parking lots. What qualifies as an emergency, or even the rationale behind a sole-source contract, is in the eye of the beholder — the unelected city manager.

What comes next is a source of confusion inside City Hall. State law is also pretty clear regarding the way the council tracks spending in cases in which an emergency or sole-source contract has been issued without traditional bidding. At some point, the council must ratify the expense, whatever it turns out to be.

How that will happen in this case is unclear. In an email, city spokesmen said "it will be put on a Council agenda at some point." Goldstein said the mayor's office "expects the costs for the removal to be finalized in the coming weeks and the item to appear on a voting agenda."

This ambiguity is manifesting at City Hall. Griggs says that confusion bubbled over Monday when the Budget, Audit and Finance Committee rejected a line item asking for large cranes from two companies to be made available to the city for three years.

"A theory going around was that this was statue related," Griggs says. "City staff don't have the answers, and so that was not approved."

Griggs says the council became leery that this was a way to ratify some of the city's expense of removing the statue, preparing for a pending move of the Lee statue or preparing for more removals of more statues. Or, he says, it could be unrelated. "No one said the word 'statue,'" he says. "But no one could answer what they'd be used for. It was bizarre."

An explanation of the request for more cranes is pending, he says.

The thought behind the removal was no statue, no protests. However, protesters gathered around the empty pedestal Saturday. The event organizer, the Texas Freedom Force, worked with the city while planning the event. The organization, police said in a bulletin issued before the rally, “estimated [a] crowd of 200 will also be armed as they are a pro-open carry group. The organizer is stressing that this is a peaceful event, and is working with DPD. ... The safety of our officers and citizens is the primary concern as individuals or groups gather to express their First Amendment rights.”

This is in line with DPD's willingness to police events with large crowds, even politically charged ones. Dallas is not known for large rallies against police brutality, but there have been several since July 2016. Pro- and anti-Trump rallies have also occurred, with few isolated incidents, since the mass shootings. The city has allowed these gatherings, and the Dallas police have deployed large contingents of officers to make them happen safely.



Lee takes his last ride out of the park that bears his name.

Brian Maschino

This weekend’s rally around the pedestal was hardly incendiary. Texas flags, Confederate banners and Trump signs waved. One *Dallas Observer* reporter said the crowd was “chill,” and a freelance photographer apologized to editors that it was “boring.”

Police reported one arrest for disorderly conduct, stemming from a short fistfight. [A TV crew on the scene showed footage of the arrested man](#), who was wearing a Black Lives Matter T-shirt and got in a shoving match with statue supporters. *Observer* columnist Jim Schutze reported a few altercations but lots of conversation, prompting him to write that "more face-to-face debate about

slavery and the Civil War probably took place last week than has happened in Dallas since the Civil War."

At the end of the day, the city has learned a way to circumvent the bidding rules whenever it determines the politics are too hot to handle. The work of the Confederate Monument Task Force, established in the Sept. 6 vote, will likely suffer from the message of mistrust delivered to statue defenders by the city in this first, rushed removal.

Griggs says the process has alienated the council and citizens alike, and he blames the mayor for announcing and repeatedly reducing the removal timeline. "First it was December, then it was October, then the vote was next week," he says. "Then it was: We're removing it tomorrow."

The mayor's original timeline gave the impression that he'd make room for public debate, but he backed away from that expectation in small steps, Griggs says. The result "is what's driving a lot of anger over this. To be told you'll help decide the statue's fate and then have it taken away, that's on the mayor. He changed the rules of engagement of this process."

Goldstein says Rawlings is not second-guessing his choices. "The mayor felt comfortable with the process for the reasons he stated on the day of the vote, most notably that the events in Charlottesville highlighted the fact that this statue is widely viewed as a totem for hate and racism," he says. "This was a decision about morality, about right versus wrong. The task force is continuing to do important work to make recommendations on other decisions that remain."

Joe Pappalardo is the former editor-in-chief of the Dallas Observer.

<https://www.dallasobserver.com/news/city-bent-contract-rules-to-remove-lee-statue-from-park-9888870>



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

XXXII President of the United States: 1933-1945

**72 - Remarks at the Unveiling of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Statue,
Dallas, Texas.**

June 12, 1936

I am very happy to take part in this unveiling of the statue of General Robert E. Lee.

All over the United States we recognize him as a great leader of men, as a great general. But, also, all over the United States I believe that we recognize him as something much more important than that. We recognize Robert E. Lee as one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen.



A REAL CHANCE TO HELP THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE

"THUMBS UP for DIXIE" - a symbol of Liberty & resistance to Tyranny for 21 years

The Southern Legal Resource Center has been the "ACLU" for the Confederate Community since 1995. Think of a major Confederate heritage lawsuit in the last 23 years and we were either major players or providing backup legal counsel. Confederate symbols in public schools, City parades banning Confederate symbols, employees fired for Confederate symbols in the workplace and since 2015 active monument offense against the municipal thugs removing monuments. Yes, we've done and are doing it all. We win some, we lose some, but we have never given up fighting - as our fight is for the liberty of ALL Americans. When Confederates lose - ALL Americans eventually lose.

The "Thumbs Up" stickers started life as "Aggies for Dixie" (its the Gig 'em symbol with a Confederate flag superimposed on it) in our lawsuit against Texas A&M University for banning Confederate symbols in the Corps of Cadets dormitories.

Our other student supporters quickly dubbed it the "Thumbs Up for Dixie" sticker and plastered it all over their schools, school books, light poles etc. It became a student symbol of resistance to tyrannical school boards & school administrators.

When the monument fights began we plastered them all over downtown New Orleans, LA, Columbia, SC, UT Austin campus and other monument crisis sites.

It took us 21 years but we finally distributed over 300,000 stickers across the country. We sold some, but most were given away. Now we are out. The resistance needs more!

We want to order another 100,000 which with delivery will cost us about \$5000.00, but do not have the capital to do it. The beginning of the Spring & Summer is the worst time for fundraising for non-profits as Summer vacations begin, nor can we divert funds for staff, office and our case work to cover this.

Still the stickers are needed on the front lines-WILL YOU HELP? All donations are tax deductible: To donate go to our webpage: www.slrc-csa.org indicate that your donation is for stickers.

For donation by check, make payable to: SLRC and mail to: PO Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711 note on check it is for stickers.

You may also pre-order stickers: 100 for \$15.00, 1000 for \$110.00 including shipping ORDER TODAY & SUPPORT www.slrc-csa.org



The Revival of Secession and State Nullification

November 10
Dallas, TX

TOPIC: The secession of 15 states from the Soviet Union in 1991 was the greatest peaceful revolution in modern history. Secession and decentralist movements are firmly entrenched throughout Europe. Discourse of secession and state interposition to federal tyranny is now mainstream in America on the left and right. Are we witnessing a paradigm shift away from runaway centralization? Join us for a thoughtful discussion of secession and the prospects for decentralization in the United States.

Please Register
HERE.

LOCATION:

Double Tree Dallas/Fort Worth Airport North
4441 West John Carpenter Freeway, Irving Texas
November 10, 2018.

SPEAKERS

Michael Boldin, Executive Director, Tenth Amendment Center

Jeff Deist, President, Mises Institute

Donald Livingston, Prof. Philosophy Emeritus, Emory University and President, Abbeville Institute

Allen Mendenhall, Executive director of the Blackstone & Burke Center for Law & Liberty at Faulkner University Law School.

Kirkpatrick Sale, Director of the Middlebury Institute (for the study of secession and decentralization) and author of *Human Scale Revisited: A New Look at the Classic Case for a Decentralist Future* (2017)

Dan Fisher, Minister and former Oklahoma legislator and candidate for governor.

What's included:

FORMAT AND COST: Lectures and Discussion **Saturday, November 10** beginning at 9 am, break for lunch and ending at 3:30, followed by Q and A. Conference fee is \$95 includes lunch, coffee, and cost of speakers. For those arriving Friday evening there will be a “meet and greet the speakers” gathering for an informal discussion of the topic—add \$25 to Conference fee.

ROOMS AND LOCATION: Rooms at the conference rate of \$99 are reserved at Double Tree Dallas/Fort Worth Airport North, 4441 West John Carpenter Freeway, Irving Texas. Call 972-929-8181 and mention Abbeville Institute. Cutoff date for the conference rate is October 18, 2018.

REGISTRATION: You may register online by clicking the link below, or register by mail with check for conference fee payable to Abbeville Institute, P.O. Box 10, McClellanville, SC 29458. Inquiries: mmlivingston@abbevilleinstitute.org.

CONTRIBUTIONS: If you cannot attend, be there in spirit by making a contribution. This will make possible more conferences of this sort. Send check to the address above or contribute [ONLINE](#).

[Please Register HERE.](#)



SOUTHERN LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER, INC.

RESOLUTION proposed by Isaac Newton Giffen Camp #758 Black Mountain, NC and unanimously passed by the delegates of the 2018 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion at Franklin, TN (AND SUPPORT www.slrc-csa.org)

Whereas Confederate & other monuments are under dire attack all across this great land
And whereas the Sons of Confederate veterans have battled almost alone against the demonic forces taking down our monuments

And whereas the Sons of Confederate Veterans in its several Division have courageously & almost alone (with some notable exceptions) filed lawsuits in defense of monuments in Virginia, Texas, Tennessee & Florida - some in federal court

And whereas the Sons of Confederate Veterans have claimed First Amendment protection for Public Art & monuments. A right and liberty interest held in common by ALL Americans
And whereas it is the duty of every normal & traditional American to defend the historic monuments of our country North South East & West

And whereas our enemies have made it clear that they are targeting ALL historic monuments, not just Confederate ones,

That if normal America does not "man up" and help the SCFV defenders in the front lines, America's urban landscape could well look like the futuristic urban landscape in a Terminator" movie

Now therefore be it resolved by the Sons of Confederate Veterans That we as a body pledge our hearts and resources to assist these lawsuits filed on behalf of ALL Americans and their liberty
That we as a body condemn Antifa and other extremist groups that are promoting a nightmarish monument-less Marxist vision for America

That we call on all normal Americans to rally around the First Amendment claims posited by the SCV in reclaiming Public Art & monuments for ALL Americans

That we call on the SUV, the DAR, the SAR, The UDC the DRT, the SRT and all American Heritage groups to actively assist the SCV in defending Public art & monuments and prosecuting these critical lawsuits on behalf of the liberties of ALL Americans

And we further resolve to show our support of this resolution by placing flowers at desecrated, removed & endangered public monuments in our communities and and to keep repeatedly placing flowers at these monuments to show the public that "SOMEBODY STILL CARES"

That we will resolve to continue holding memorials at these desecrated, removed & endangered public monuments as our form of "boots on the ground" protest of this attack on ALL AMERICANS

And that we shall continue this fight for liberty as long as we have breath in our body
Resolved this 21st day of JULY 2018

Controversial Confederate statues remain in U.S. Capitol despite being removed elsewhere

Bill Theobald, USA TODAY Published 12:33 p.m. ET Sept. 19, 2018 | Updated 3:39 p.m. ET Sept. 25, 2018



(Photo: Julia Wall, The News & Observer via AP)
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WASHINGTON – Across the country, particularly in the South, the movement to remove Confederate statues from public property continues to claim victories.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the mayor [announced](#) last month that two statues, including one of Confederate soldier John B. Castleman, were being relocated; in North Carolina, protesters took things into their own hands by pulling down a statue on the campus of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

One very public place where more than a dozen of these symbols of the Confederacy remain relatively undisturbed – and little debated – is the country’s shrine to democracy: the U.S. Capitol.

A minor skirmish that got some national attention occurred in the wake of the death of John McCain late last month. Several members of Congress proposed renaming the Russell Senate office building after the Arizona

GOP senator. Richard Russell, former senator from Georgia, was a leader of a group of Southerners who repeatedly blocked civil rights legislation.

So far, the momentum for changing the building's name waned.

Little is heard these days about the statues in the Capitol.

Each state chooses two residents to be [honored with statues in the Capitol](#), most of which are in Statuary Hall.

Those from Southern states include:

- Eight who fought for the Confederacy, including Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.
- The president and vice president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis and Alexander Hamilton Stephens.
- John Calhoun, a former South Carolina senator who was one of the most forceful advocates for slavery, arguing in a floor speech that slavery was not evil. "I hold it to be a good, as it has thus far proved itself to be, to both (races), and will continue to prove so, if not disturbed by the fell spirit of abolition," he said.

One of North Carolina's honorees is Charles Aycock, who was one of the leaders of the white supremacy campaigns of 1898 and 1900 that led to the disenfranchisement of most black voters and the implementation of Jim Crow laws. His name was removed several years ago from a dormitory at East Carolina University's Greenville campus and from one at Duke University.

The North Carolina Legislature passed a bill in 2015 that would have replaced the statue of Aycock with one of the Rev. Billy Graham. But only people who have died can be honored with a statue in the U.S. Capitol. [Graham died in February](#), and in April, state legislative leaders named a committee to work on switching the statues.

West Virginia became a state and part of the Union during the Civil War, but one of its statues honors John Kenna, who served in the Confederate Army.

Alabama replaced the statue of Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, a Confederate officer, with Helen Keller in 2009.

Legislation to remove from the Capitol the statues of people who served the Confederacy was introduced by Democrats in the House and Senate in September 2017, but neither bill has made any progress in the GOP-controlled bodies.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus have led the legislative effort, which was prompted in part by [the white nationalist protest in August 2017 in Charlottesville, Virginia](#), which resulted in one woman's death. That protest was in response to a proposal to remove a statute of Lee.

Other bills introduced in this Congress include one to ban the use of federal funds to pay for any symbol of the Confederacy on public land. The bill also would require military installations commemorating Confederate military leaders to be renamed. Another bill would require federal agencies to create an inventory of all monuments, statues, flags and other items that include images of the Confederacy.

Advocates for removing Confederate imagery from the Capitol won a small victory in 2016 when state flags – including the Mississippi flag featuring the Confederate battle emblem – were removed from the tunnel between a House office building and the Capitol.

The push to remove Confederate flags from public spaces began in response to the shooting in 2015 of nine people, all black, at a historic black church in Charleston, South Carolina, by Dylann Roof, who is white. Roof used the Confederate flag to promote racist views. Then-Gov. Nikki Haley [signed legislation](#) that mandated removal of a Confederate flag from the state Capitol grounds.

Rep. Bennie Thompson, D-Miss., co-sponsor of a bill that would remove all statues with Confederate connections from the U.S. Capitol, said he has little hope for major action to occur in Washington in the near future.

He said most of the success has occurred at the local level.

He said the Trump administration's hard-line conservative outlook and the proximity to Election Day make any immediate changes a hard sell.

But, he added quickly, "It doesn't mean it's forgotten."

Confederate-era statues in the Capitol:

- **Wade Hampton III**, South Carolina, served as a general in the Confederate cavalry.
- **James Zachariah George**, Mississippi, general in Confederate army and signed ordinance of succession.
- **Jefferson Davis**, Mississippi, president of the Confederacy.
- **Edmund Kirby Smith**, Florida, general in the Confederate army. Being replaced by statue of educator Mary McCloud Bethune.
- **Joseph Wheeler**, Alabama, general in the Confederate army.
- **Alexander Hamilton Stephens**, Georgia, vice president of the Confederacy.
- **Edward D. White**, Louisiana, fought in the Confederate army.
- **Robert E. Lee**, Virginia, commanding general, army of Northern Virginia.
- **Zebulon Vance**, North Carolina, officer in the Confederate army.
- **John Kenna**, West Virginia, fought for the Confederacy.

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2018/09/19/confederate-statues-remain-u-s-capitol-despite-opposition/1269270002/>

HALL OF COLUMNS



**James
Zachariah
George**
(Mississippi)
General in
Confederate
army.



John Kenna
(West Virginia)
Fought for the
Confederacy.



Robert E. Lee
(Virginia)
Commanding
general, army
of northern
Virginia.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL



**Jefferson
Davis**
(Mississippi)
President
of the
Confederacy.



**Joseph
Wheeler**
(Alabama)
General in the
Confederate
army.



**Alexander
Hamilton
Stephens**
(Georgia)
Vice president
of the
Confederacy.



Zebulon Vance
(North Carolina)
Officer in the
Confederate
army.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER



**Wade
Hampton III**
(South Carolina)
General in the
Confederate
cavalry.



**Edmund
Kirby Smith¹**
(Florida)
General in the
Confederate
army.



**Edward D.
White**
(Louisiana)
Fought in the
Confederate
army.

Political Correctness Threatens 'Heroic' Alamo Defenders



The State Board of Education is considering removing all references to the 'heroic' defenders of the Alamo in the Texas History curriculum. Also on the chopping block is the in-depth study of Col. Travis's letter from the Alamo.

According to an article from Texas Monthly:

Last month, the advisory group, called the State Board of Education Social Studies TEKS Streamlining Work Groups and made up of educators and historians, voted to approve a final recommendation making a number of changes to the state's history curriculum standards. The paragraph in the seventh-grade curriculum, in which Texas history is taught, currently reads as follows:

"explain the issues surrounding significant events of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of Gonzales, William B. Travis's letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World," the siege of the Alamo and all the heroic defenders who gave their lives there, the

Constitutional Convention of 1836, Fannin's surrender at Goliad, and the Battle of San Jacinto."

But the committee is recommending to the state board that it delete several of these passages and add one so now the standards, if adopted, would read like this:

"explain the issues surrounding significant events of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of Gonzales, the siege of the Alamo, the Constitutional Convention of 1836, Fannin's surrender at Goliad, and the Battle of San Jacinto and Treaties of Velasco."

“‘Heroic’ is a value-charged word,” the group explains in recommending the elimination of the word. The group went on to explain that “all ‘defenders’ is too vague.” Similarly, the ten-person group recommends deleting the current standard that requires students be able to explain Travis letter from the Alamo. The streamline committee said the letter can be mentioned as context for lessons about the siege of the Alamo so that “teachers will spend less time on the analysis of the letter.”

For years the [Texas Nationalist Movement](#) has sounded the alarm about the Alamo reminding Texans that any re-engineering of the remembrance of the Alamo is nothing less than a full-assault on who Texans are as a people.

A public hearing on the recommendation is scheduled before the State Board of Education on Tuesday, September 6th at 9am at the William B. Travis Building, 1701 N. Congress Avenue, in Austin. The SBOE's Committee of the Whole will vote on the proposal the following day and, if successful, the board may take its first vote on adopting the change as early as next Friday. A final vote would not occur until the board meets again in November.

A spokesperson for the SBOE states that they have only received one email critical of the proposal. If you would like to express your displeasure at this attempt to sanitize the Alamo then find your SBOE representative [at this link](#) and be heard. Otherwise, the Alamo that future generations learn about could be vastly different than the Alamo as you know it.

In addition, [download our free Alamo Action Guide](#) and learn how you can be most effective in advocating for the Alamo.

Patterson: Why Republicans are endorsing a Democrat for General Land Office [Opinion]

Houston Chronicle *September 21, 2018*

“Some men change their party for the sake of their principles; others their principles for the sake of their party.”

— Winston Churchill

Apparently taking heed of Winston Churchill, in 1952 the conservative Democratic governor of Texas, Allan Shivers, did something not often done then or now. He put his state before his party and endorsed the Republican nominee for president, Dwight Eisenhower. The issue was the tidelands, submerged land in the Gulf of Mexico that Texas retained when it joined the Union in 1845. In 1950, the U. S. Supreme Court decided Texas didn't own those 3.5 million acres and the Democratic presidential nominee, Adlai Stevenson, endorsed that decision. Eisenhower supported Texas, and for that reason, Shivers and the State Democrat Executive Committee endorsed Eisenhower. Ike won and Texas regained title to the tidelands. As a result, billions of dollars of oil and gas revenue have been generated for the Permanent School Fund and Texas public schools.

Today we have different, but equally as important, issues in the race between incumbent Republican Land Commissioner George P. Bush and his Democratic challenger, oil and gas attorney Miguel Suazo.

Attracting the most attention is Bush's mismanagement of the shrine of Texas liberty, the Alamo, which Bush operates with nonprofit entities that are exempt from public disclosure. He precipitated a disastrous lawsuit with the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, lost on all counts and was compelled by the court to use state revenues to pay the DRT attorney fees. He is negotiating a lease agreement with the city of San Antonio that could give the city the ability to “monitor compliance” in order to satisfy requirements of the UNESCO designation of the Alamo and the other San Antonio missions as World Heritage Sites. He has refused to take a position on the movement of the Cenotaph, a memorial to the Texans and Tejanos who died at the Alamo fighting for liberty. In fact, when asked if he supported moving the Cenotaph to another location he responded with, “As long as I'm commissioner, the Cenotaph will always stand.” So much for actually taking a stand.

The Hurricane Harvey shelter-at-home emergency housing effort, known as Partial Repair Emergency Power and Shelter (PREPS), was inexplicably delayed until mid-December when he finally signed the necessary contracts to start a program that should have begun in September — when thousands of Harvey victims suffered in shelters across coastal Texas.

While the General Land Office has had great success in generating revenue from Texas school lands, last month Bush, for the first time, [decided to forgo the biennial transfer of GLO revenue to the State Board of Education-managed PSF portfolio](#). Last week all 15 members of the Republican-dominated SBOE signed a letter asking him to reconsider his decision, a decision that flies in the face of more than 100 years of GLO and SBOE co-operation.

Suazo is a cattle rancher and attorney with experience in oil, gas and other forms of energy as well as land use and real estate — critical issues at the Texas General Land Office. He has worked on Capitol Hill and has experience with federal agencies and public policy. He has stood up for the Alamo and has committed to putting Texans in charge of their Alamo and keeping the Cenotaph in its rightful place. And finally, Bush just doesn't have the leadership fit for a state like Texas. He rarely gives interviews, resorts to calling criticism "fake news" and refuses to debate his political opponents to defend his record and set forth his vision for the future. Texans deserve better.

[All four of Bush's former Republican primary opponents](#) have decided to follow Shivers' lead. Alamo historian Rick Range and I, after lengthy discussions with Miguel Suazo, have decided to endorse Bush's opponent for land commissioner. His other 2018 primary opponent, land surveyor Davey Edwards, has unequivocally said he will not vote for Bush. His 2014 Republican primary opponent, author and photographer David Watts, adamantly opposes Bush's re-election as well.

While we don't intend to "change our party for the sake of our principles" as Winston Churchill opined above, we do agree there is one Republican we cannot support for re-election this coming November. His name is George P. Bush.

Patterson is the former commissioner of the General Land Office.

<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/opinion/outlook/article/Patterson-Why-Republicans-are-endorsing-a-13246388.php?cmpid=gsa-chron-result>

Texas education board workgroup changes course on "heroic" Alamo defenders

After submitting a recommendation to remove the word "heroic" from seventh-grade history textbooks, a Texas State Board of Education workgroup backed off its proposal after outcry from officials and the public.

BY [KATHRYN LUNDSTROM](#) SEPT. 11, 2018 5 PM



Dan Chandler of Plano waits to testify on social studies language before the State Board of Education during a Committee of the Whole hearing on Sept. 11, 2018. Bob Daemmrich for The Texas Tribune

Editor's note: Correction appended.

A Texas education board workgroup that had recommended not describing Alamo defenders as "heroic" in seventh-grade social studies curriculum standards changed course Tuesday after public backlash.

The board has been streamlining social studies curriculum standards for the past several months, with the aim of cutting back on the instructional time for teachers and allowing them to go into depth in their courses. The workgroup's recommendations, submitted to the State Board of Education in April by a volunteer working group of area experts, called the term “value charged” and recommended its removal. They also struck out a reference to a letter Lt. Col. William B. Travis wrote just before the siege titled “To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World.”

The board took up the issue this week at its September meeting, beginning with a public hearing of over 60 advocates and opponents of the changes. Early in the testimonies, Stephen Cure, a historian and volunteer member of the workgroup, presented an alternative to the language in the initial recommendation that replaced the reference to Travis’ letter and added a line on the “heroism of the diverse defenders” of the Alamo. Several board members appeared receptive to the new recommendation.

The workgroup’s backpedaling came after Gov. [Greg Abbott](#) and other elected officials took to social media to defend the use of “heroic” in schoolbook descriptions of Alamo defenders.

“I think the truth of the bravery and heroism of the defenders of the Alamo is self-evident,” said Cure, adding that the intention was never to imply anything other than that. The workgroup was tasked with streamlining the curriculum, he said, and the only goal in removing references to the letter was in pursuit of that goal.

Several people lined up to testify on the language, beginning with U.S. Rep. [Ted Poe](#), R-Humble, who quoted from Travis’ letter: “If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country — Victory or Death.”

Poe went on to question how Texas history could be taught without the letter, ending his statement saying he had “no doubt the people of Texas will stand in defiance, just as Lt. Col. Travis did and fight this ridiculous recommendation like only Texans can do.”

Board members will discuss the workgroup’s recommended changes to the social studies curriculum Wednesday and take preliminary votes Wednesday and Friday. The final decision won’t be made until the board's next meeting, which is scheduled for November.

Those in support of the workgroup's initial proposal argued that using language like “heroic” for the defenders of the Alamo and minimizing the contribution of civil rights leaders whitewashes the history of Texas. “The curriculum standards that guide what we learn in our public school classrooms don’t teach enough and don’t teach the truth,” said Lamontria Edwards, a student at Paul Quinn College in Dallas.

<https://www.texastribune.org/2018/09/11/alamo-texas-education-board/>

- [fbussey <fbussey@cctc.net>](mailto:fbussey@cctc.net)

UNC BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FROM FRANK BUSSEY

Compatriots,

In case you you have family or friends who went to UNC or live in North Carolina, the email addresses for the UNC Board of Trustees are listed below.

A friend in North Carolina sent me this info and requested:

If you haven't done so already, vent your spleen on them re Silent Sam. The only one worthy is Allie Ray McCullen...he's actually on our side so don't beat him up as he is the ONLY one on the Board who has a brain. Instead, thank him for his leadership.

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- Lowry Caudill
- wlcaud@email.unc.edu
- Kelly Matthews Hopkins
- kmhopkins@unc.edu
- Bill Keyes
- keyes@unc.edu
- Allie Ray McCullen
- mccullenre@aol.com
- Ed McMahan
- emcmahan@littleonline.com
- Hari Nath
- Hnath45@yahoo.com
- Richard Stevens
- richardstevens@unc.edu
- Dwight Stone
- ddstone@unc.edu
- Savannah Putnam (UNC SBP)
- sakate@live.unc.edu

Carol Folt - chancellor@unc.edu

Encouraging Cultural Genocide

To: Chris Blue, Police Chief, Chapel Hill, NC

Chief Blue,

Who gave the ridiculous order to "stand down" while a mob of ignorant students totally destroyed the statue of Silent Sam? Why were police even on the scene if they were not going to do their jobs? We expect better than this from our public servants who are supposed to "protect and serve". These criminals should have been arrested immediately and taken to jail. Let me come to Chapel Hill and destroy some property and I'll bet that the police can't put me in jail fast enough. Too many police departments around the country are standing around while Confederate monuments are being defaced and destroyed, as well as watching Antifa and BLM thugs commit acts of violence on Trump supporters. Just recently, a Confederate statue in Montgomery, AL was defaced by the wife of a State Senator from Selma, AL. The police watched. Inaction by our law enforcement in such situations only serves to embolden these thugs to repeat these lawless acts, and encourages others around the country to do the same. These Confederate statues were not erected to honor slavery or white supremacy, which are some of the lies spewed forth by the ignorant and hate-filled anti-Confederate crowd. They were erected to honor those who fought with dignity, valor, and honor in defense of their homes and families against an illegal invasion of rapists, looters, murderers of civilians, and arsonists. The inaction by the police departments in these situations is a slap in the face to those who fought to defend their country from Lincoln's illegal invasion, as well as an insult to all their descendants. We have too many people in positions of power who are waging a war against anything Confederate or Southern. The cultural genocide crowd, who are totally ignorant of our true history, are removing statues and flags, and renaming schools, streets, and parks in the attempt to cast all memory of anything Confederate into the dust bin. If everyone knew the truth we would not be seeing this atrocity of cultural genocide taking place. It is particularly disturbing to see city leaders and police departments in the South taking up the Yankee/Marxist banner of cultural genocide and trying to destroy our history, heritage, and culture. While most of the police in our country are dedicated and sincere in their duties, inaction by the police in such situations as recently seen in your community reflect badly upon our law enforcement. It is the hope of all those concerned by this senseless act of destruction that your department will actively seek out those responsible for this crime and arrest them. Then it falls upon the DA to prosecute them. Failure to do this will only encourage such crimes to be repeated. Rewarding bad behavior will result in more bad behavior. The citizens of your community deserve better than this, and so does the memory of those who fought to defend your state from tyranny.

Jeff Paulk
Tulsa, OK

Confederate Soldiers Were Not Traitors

By Gene Kizer, Jr. on Oct 3, 2018



The following is a letter-to-the-editor of the Charleston, SC Post and Courier September 15, 2018 defending the crew of the CSS Hunley. It applies to all Confederates soldiers.

Dear Editor of *The Post and Courier*,

A letter writer on September 12, 2018 is adamant that the proposed museum for the Confederate submarine H. L. Hunley should not be incorporated into Patriot's Point because Patriot's Point honors the U.S. Navy and those "who defended the U.S. and its Constitution" whereas the CSS *Hunley* crew were traitors.

He is correct that the *Hunley's* sinking of the USS *Housatonic* to become the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship in combat was an historic event, but he errs grievously when he says the *Hunley* should also be remembered “for their pardons for treason.” That is fake history.

The *Hunley* crew gave their lives for their country. They were not charged with treason and nobody associated with the *Hunley* sought a pardon.

The writer is confused about our country's founding because nowhere in the U. S. Constitution in 1861 did it say the Federal Government had a right or obligation to wage war against any state in the Union for any reason.

The country was not centralized in those days and each state was sovereign and independent and had been since the Colonists won the Revolutionary War. King George III agreed to the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783, which stated: “Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states . . . “.

No state ever rescinded its sovereignty or gave up its independence.

In fact, three states were so protective of their independence that they insisted, before they would join the new Union, that they could secede from it if it became tyrannical in their eyes. Those states were New York, Rhode Island and Virginia. Because all the states were admitted to the Union as equals, the acceptance of the right of secession demanded by New York, Rhode Island and Virginia, gave that right to all the other states.

The right of secession was not questioned during the antebellum era. It was taught in places like the United States Military Academy at West Point in famous texts such as William Rawle's *A View of the Constitution of the United States of America*. The New England states with their Hartford Convention almost seceded over the War of 1812, but the Southern boys under Andrew Jackson defeated the British in New Orleans and ended the war. New England threatened secession again with the admission of Texas in 1845. Even Horace Greeley believed in the right of secession (“let the erring sisters go”) until he realized the loss of his Southern manufacturing market and cotton threatened to destroy the Northern economy, and along with it, his wealth and power. Then he wanted war.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Founding Fathers called for the Constitution to be ratified by each state through a special convention of the people to decide that one issue, rather than through their legislatures. If they ratified it through their legislatures, a later legislature might rescind the ratification of an earlier legislature, therefore a convention of the people was a more sound basis for a state to approve the Constitution.

When the Southern States seceded, they followed the exact precedent set by the Founding Fathers in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Each Southern state called a convention of the people (commonly called a secession convention), elected delegates as Unionists or Secessionists, debated the single issue of

whether to stay in the Union or leave, then seven states voted to secede. Four rejected secession for the time being.

When the guns of Fort Sumter sounded, there were more slave states in the Union (eight, soon to be nine) than the Confederacy (seven). Of course, the four that had rejected secession, immediately seceded when Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to invade the South because they did not believe the Federal Government had a right to invade a sovereign state or coerce it to do anything.

Secession was their legal right and they did it properly. So, the idea that the crew of the CSS *Hunley* were traitors, is ludicrous.

I might remind the letter writer that the *Hunley* crew's ancestors, like all Confederate ancestors, gave our country independence because the Revolutionary War was won in the South.

And the *Hunley* crew's descendants, being from the South $\frac{3}{4}$ a region that reveres military service $\frac{3}{4}$ helped mightily to win every other American war.

Patriot's Point represents the highest ideals of American valor and patriotism, and there is none greater than that exhibited by the crew of the CSS *Hunley*.

The *Hunley* museum should not only be at Patriot's Point, it should be the star of Patriot's Point. The *Hunley* is only part of the story of the Siege of Charleston, which was one of the longest sieges in history. Anyone who has seen some of the hundreds of pictures of Charleston destroyed from the Battery to Calhoun Street by Union shelling from ships such as the USS Housatonic, knows there is a tremendous story here. The Confederate semi-submersible cigar-shaped vessels (Davids) that harassed the Union blockade as well as the ironclads, Palmetto State and Chicora, and blockade runners, are not as well known as the *Hunley* but just as fascinating. All of this should be told at Patriot's Point.

Patriot's Point could become one of the greatest historical assets on the planet. With Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the new International African-American Museum coming soon, Charleston could dominate history tourism like nowhere on earth and take us to a level we can't even imagine right now.

About Gene Kizer, Jr.

Gene Kizer, Jr. graduated magna cum laude from the College of Charleston in 2000 with History Departmental Honors and the Outstanding Student Award for the History Department. He is author of *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States, The Irrefutable Argument.*; *The Elements of Academic Success, How to Graduate Magna Cum Laude from College (or how to just graduate, PERIOD!)*; *Charles W. Ramsdell, Dean of Southern Historians*; *Charleston, SC Short Stories, Book One: Six Tales of Courage, Love, the War Between the States, Satire, Ghosts and Horror from the Holy City*. There are sample pages of all his books on www.BonnieBluePublishing.com.

https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/confederate-soldiers-were-not-traitors/?mc_cid=c3c8131b1f&mc_eid=fe2457b769

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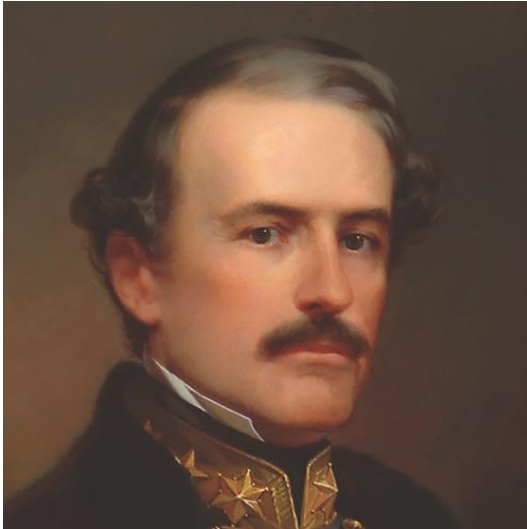


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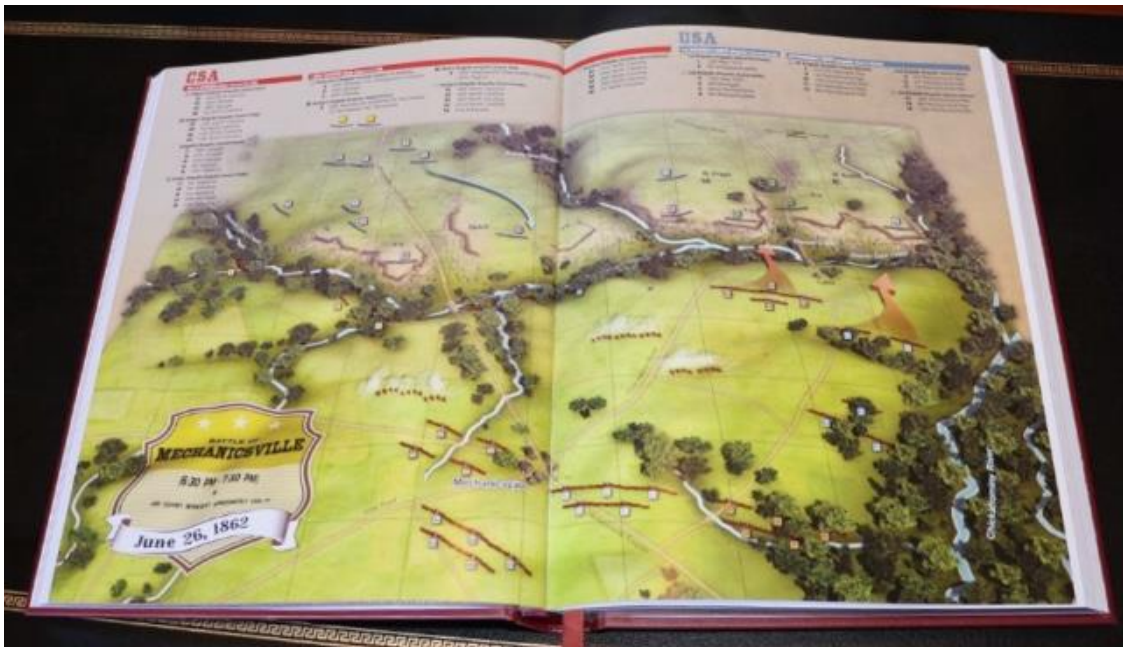
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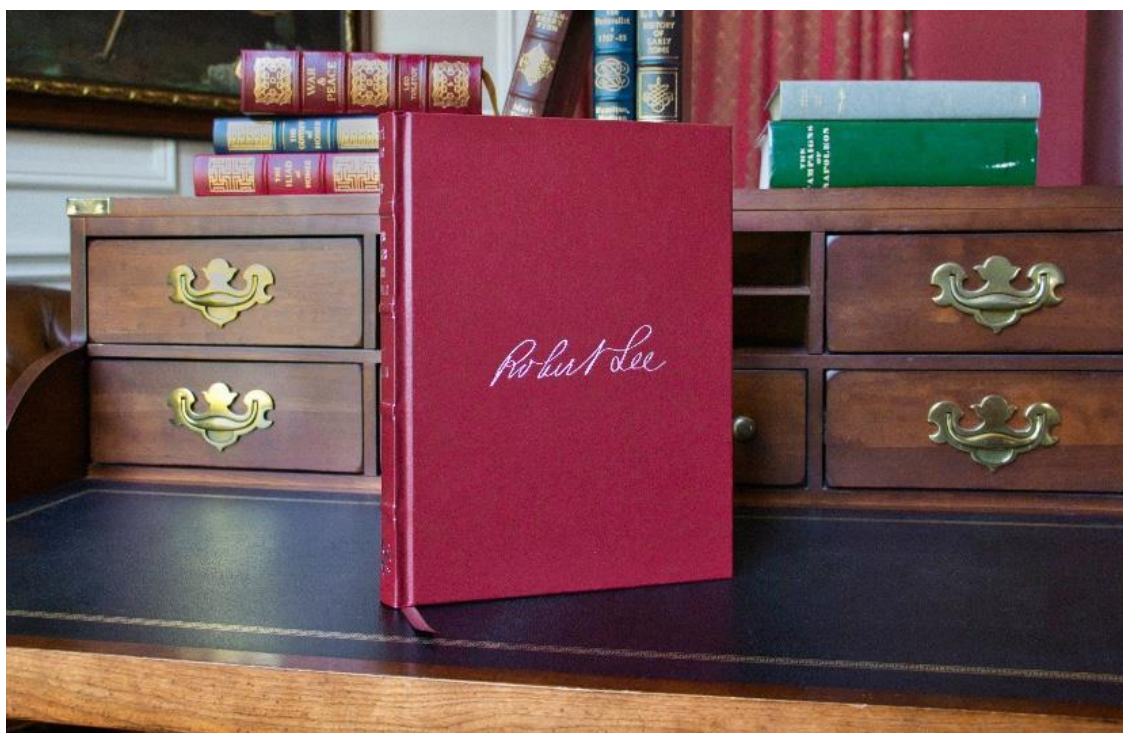
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JANIS PATTERSON ... Committing Crime With Style!

Like her idol, the legendary Auntie Mame, Janis Susan May believes in trying a little bit of everything. She has held a variety of jobs, from actress and singer to jewelry designer, from travel agent to new home sales, from editor in chief of two multi-magazine publishing groups to supervisor of accessioning for a bio-genetic DNA testing lab.

Above all, no matter what else she was doing, Janis Susan was writing. As her parents owned an advertising agency, she grew up writing copy and doing layouts for ads. Articles in various school papers followed, as well as in national magazines as she grew older. In time novels followed, seven of them in rapid succession with such publishers as Dell, Walker and Avalon.

In December of 1980, just before the release of her second novel, Janis Susan met with approximately 50 other published romance writers in the boardroom of a savings and loan in Houston, Texas to see if an association of working, professional romance novelists were practical. The organization which evolved from that meeting was Romance Writers of America. Although the current reality of RWA is very different from what was first envisioned, Janis Susan has maintained her membership from the beginning and is very proud of being a 'founding mother.'

But writing was far from the center of Janis Susan's life. Single, footloose and adventurous, she believed in living life to the fullest. Although she maintained the same small apartment for years, she traveled over a great deal of the globe, living several months at a time in Mexico for years as well as trekking through Europe and the Middle East, indulging her deep and abiding love of Egyptology.

Then life took a turn. Janis Susan's father had been dead for a good many years; when her mother's health began to fail she realized that she would need a great deal of money to ensure her mother's care. Although she had been supporting herself comfortably, Janis Susan made the wrenching decision to give up writing novels and its attendant financial uncertainty and get a job to provide for her mother's needs.

Ten years passed without Janis Susan publishing a novel, though she had a few she tinkered with as a hobby. Her writing talents were directed elsewhere, though; towards Egyptology and archaeology.

Janis Susan was a member of the Organizing Committee which founded the North Texas Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, arguably the largest association of working Egyptologists in the world. Janis Susan began and for nine years was publisher/editor of the NT/ARCE Newsletter, which during her tenure was the only monthly publication for ARCE in the world. In 2005 Janis Susan was the closing speaker for the International Conference of ARCE in Boston.

Her Egyptological work gave Janis Susan a very special benefit of which she would never have dreamed. In the local organization there was a very handsome Naval officer a number of years younger than Janis Susan. After several years of friendship and three years of courtship, he waited until they were in the moonlit, flower-filled gardens of the Mena Hotel across the road from the floodlit pyramids in Giza to propose.

Janis Susan became a first-time bride at the time of life that most of her contemporaries were becoming grandmothers for the second or third time. Sadly, her mother passed away just three weeks after the small and romantic wedding, but Janis Susan is forever grateful that her mother lived to see and participate in that wonderful celebration.

It was after the first grief passed and the trauma of remodeling and moving into her childhood home that Janis Susan's husband decided it was time for her to go back to writing full time. She fulfilled his expectations by selling her first novel in over ten years just weeks before he left for a tour of duty in Iraq.

He returned safely, and during his absence Janis Susan sold two more projects. Another deployment to Iraq followed much too quickly, then yet another to Germany before he retired from the Navy. During the German deployment Janis Susan went to visit several times, and they celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary in Paris. He continues to be a guiding and supporting force in her career, even to acting as her assistant when necessary. In a phrase quite openly stolen from a writer she much admires, Janis Susan calls her husband her own personal patron of the arts.

A talented actress for many years, Janis Susan has also narrated the audio version of several novels – not one of which is hers!

Janis Susan is very proud of being a seventh-generation Texan on one side of her family and a fourth generation one on the other. She and her husband share their Texas home with two neurotic cats which they rescued

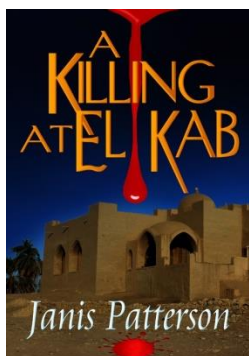


Janis Patterson - under this name I write cozy mysteries including a collection of short stories. **Click on links:**

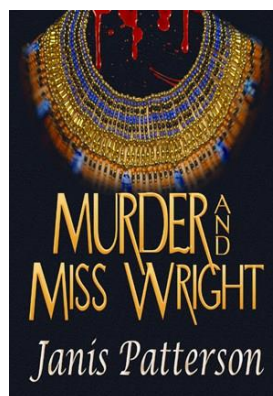
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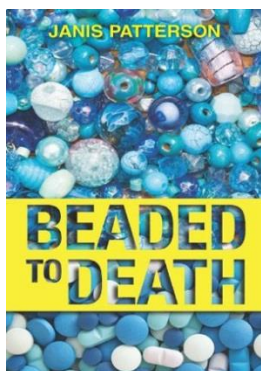
Janis Patterson – Mysteries



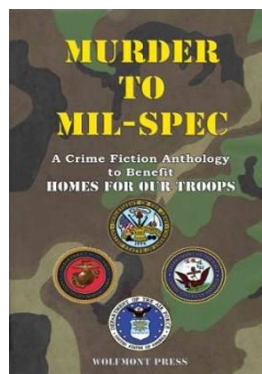
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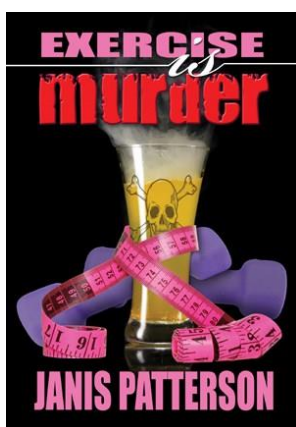
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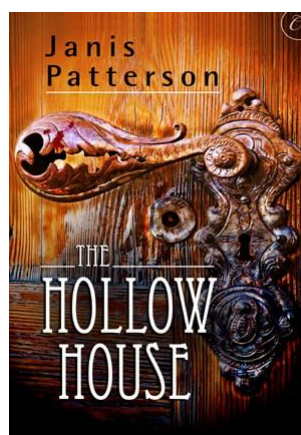
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Dangerous Stacey Abrams

9/18/18

Dear Stacey Abrams,

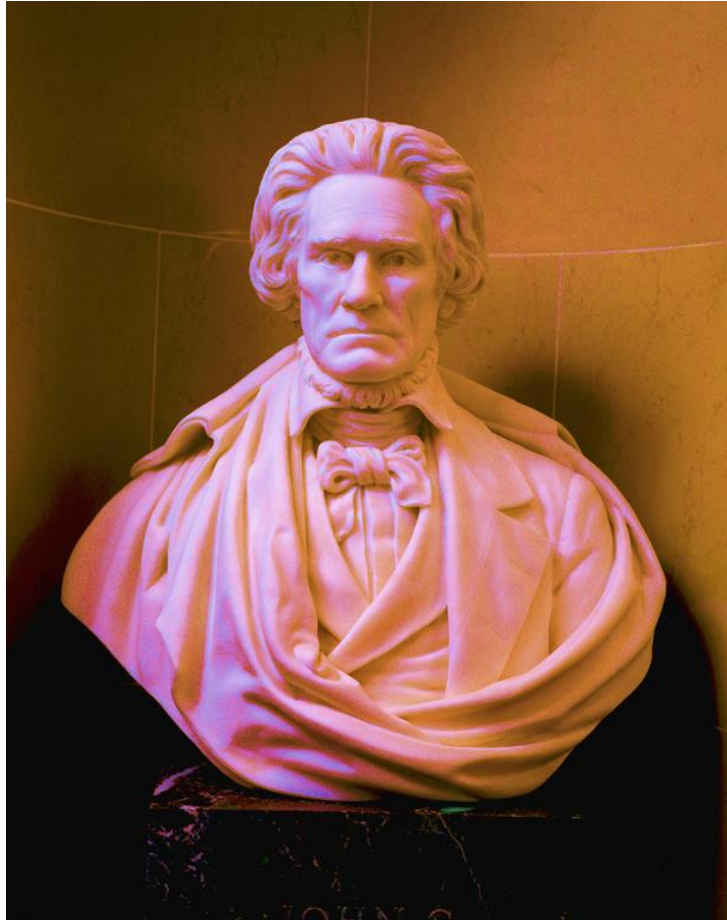
You are indeed an extremely dangerous person. If the people of Georgia are stupid enough to elect you as their governor, they will have driven the final nail in their coffin. Opposing tyrannical, fascist, totalitarian people such as yourself is exactly why we had the Revolutionary War and the War of Northern Aggression. You are exactly what George Washington and Robert E. Lee were fighting against. Your knowledge of history would fit into a thimble with a great deal of room left over. You want to blast the carvings off of Stone Mountain because you say "We must never celebrate those who defended slavery and tried to destroy the union." For your information, nobody fought to "defend slavery", and nobody fought to free the slaves. If your Mr. Lincoln fought to "free the slaves", why didn't he free the 429,000+ slaves still in the union AFTER the South seceded? His Emancipation Proclamation freed not one solitary slave. Proof? Just read it, if you have that capability. The South was not trying to "destroy the union" as you say. It wanted only to be left alone, and 2/3 of the northern people were in agreement with that. When New England threatened several times to secede, nobody claimed it was trying to "destroy the union", and no threats of war were made against those states. You, and millions of other historically ignorant people, continue to lay ALL the blame for slavery in the U.S. at the feet of the South. You either don't know, or just plain ignore, the facts. The New England states built the slave trading ships and sailed those ships to Africa where they traded for already enslaved Africans. They brought them back to the U.S., with Old Glory flying high on the masts of the ships, and sold them to both northerners and southerners. The illegal war which Mr. Lincoln initiated was for the collection of excessive revenues from the South. It had absolutely nothing to do with slavery. Our Confederate ancestors fought to defend their homes and families from an illegal invasion of looters, rapists, arsonists, and murderers of civilians. Secession would not have destroyed the union. It would have just ended the redistribution of wealth going from the South to the North. The North would have had to stand on its own legs and support itself instead of sucking the wealth from the South.

All of you cultural genocide maniacs need to learn the truth about our history, which is not taught in the government schools. Any argument that you anti-Confederates have concerning the causes of the War can be easily refuted with the facts. Also, your plans to have the GBI confiscate the guns of all Georgia citizens is nothing but pure totalitarian communism and would make slaves of the good people of Georgia. You want to destroy the very Constitution that our Founding Fathers created which guarantees our rights and limits our government. That same Constitution that Lincoln so blatantly violated repeatedly. You denounce slavery, yet your goal is exactly that; to enslave all of the people of Georgia, and further erase its' noble and honorable history. You are a disgrace and a blight upon all that is good and holy. Your fascist mentality has no place in the U.S., but would fit perfectly in places like Cuba, Venezuela, or North Korea. Those places have already failed miserably at the attempt of living under socialism, and your political party thinks that way of life is a great goal to reach for. You want total control. You want to completely erase and destroy our history, like Hitler and ISIS tried to do. You are a danger to the people of the great state of Georgia, their liberties, and their great and honorable history. You, and all those fascists like you running for office and already in office, have got to be defeated so that the shining light of liberty, so strongly embraced by our Founders, can continue to be realized by future generations.

Jeff Paulk
Tulsa, OK

Calhoun, Not Webster, Was Right

By [W. Kirk Wood](#) on Sep 26, 2018



Writing about the “Great Triumvirate” of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun during the third Nullification controversy in America of 1828-1832, and in particular about the Webster-Hayne debate of 1830, the late Prof. Merrill D. Peterson made this telling point: “In the course of answering Hayne point by point, Webster unfolded a [new] conception of the Union and the Constitution that stood in stark contrast to that of the South Carolinians[who were defending original intentions and the principles of republicanism and federalism].” After calling Hayne “the fanatical one” about slavery and “imagining a Northern conspiracy against slavery where none existed,” he came to the American System. “Then “Webster again disclosed the wide gulf between two systems of politics, two philosophies of the Union.” Instead of seeing “essentially different countries with different interests [as represented by Ohio and South Carolina], we [in the North] look upon the States, not as separated, but as united We do not impose . . . geographical limits to our patriotic feelings” (Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate*, 176.)

When Hayne referred to the Hartford Convention and New England disunionism, Webster answered that it “was ancient history, and Webster made light work of it Of what consequence, he stated, was it in 1830 whether men or states or sections had once been Federalists or Republicans?” Webster’s dismissal of the past would be important to his reinterpretation of the Constitution and the Union or “his explanation of [their] true principles.” Interestingly, according to Prof. Peterson, Webster agreed with Hayne and the South Carolina Exposition & Protest. “His statement “ “Regardless, he denied the authority of a state to decide

constitutional questions. 'It is, Sir, the people's Constitution, the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.' In thus stating the theory of the Constitution as the fundamental law of one people, rather than a compact of sovereign states, Webster drew upon a strain of Supreme Court interpretations, to which he had himself contributed, and upon a body of nationalist thought that included perhaps most significantly for him, Nathan Dane's 1829 *Appendix to his General Abridgment and Digest of American Law*. Dane, whose claim to authorship of the Northwest Ordinance was championed by Webster, held that the Union was older than the Constitution and the states were its creatures rather than the reverse. While Webster did not go this far, he found ample basis for the nationalist theory in two provisions of the Constitution, one declaring it to be 'the supreme law of the land,' the other vesting in the Supreme Court the power to decide 'all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.' This, he said, was 'the keystone to the arch' of supremacy and permanence. (Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate*, 176-178.)

As Peterson admits, "The idea of a supreme and permanent Union was still something of a novelty in 1830. Free of the embarrassments of nullification, the Carolinians' view of the Union as only a partnership, which might be dissolved when it became inconvenient was closer to the prevailing conception than Webster's doctrine. Almost every politician acknowledged 'the sovereignty of the states.' Liberty was supposed to depend more on the rights of the states than on the powers of the general government. Even the leading textbook on the Constitution [by William Rawle] maintained the right of a state to secede peacefully, from the Union." Ralph Waldo Emerson, Transcendentalist turned nationalist by 1850, could declare that "The Union is part of the religion of this people [as one]." (Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate*, 178-179.)

In his later reply to John C. Calhoun's speech on the Force Bill, Webster "said nothing new. . . . Dropping the legalistic contract theory [the nationalists' alternative to the compact theory], he treated the Constitution as a law of paramount obligation and as a perpetual union of one people." In his new view, and one becoming more popular in the North as a new history for a new nation in the making, "the existence not the origins of the Constitution was the question. The founding fathers had created a national government based on the will of the people and commanding ascent to its laws." (Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate*, 223.)

About W. Kirk Wood W. Kirk Wood holds a Ph.D in American History from the University of South Carolina. He taught history at Alabama State University from 1986-2010 and is the author of two books on nullification.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/calhoun-not-webster-was-right>

"When all government shall be drawn to Washington as the center of power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."

Thomas Jefferson



www.thefederalistpapers.org

Assaulting the Nature of Truth

by Cameron Buettel

Monday, October 1, 2018

Words matter to God. After all, they are His chosen means of communication. He doesn't bring people to a saving knowledge of Himself through mystical, subjective experiences. He has spoken clear, objective, propositional truth to His creatures through His written Word.

That's why Peter—who saw firsthand the profound supernatural power of God, both in the life of Christ and in his own apostolic ministry—pointed to Scripture as “the prophetic word made more sure” ([2 Peter 1:19](#)). Even after Peter heard the voice of God from heaven (v. 17-18), his unfailing confidence was in the written Word of God.

Obviously, as fallen creatures not inspired by the Holy Spirit, we are incapable of replicating that divine standard of perfect, authoritative, inerrant communication. Nonetheless, Christians throughout history have deployed written statements as a vital defense in the ongoing war against false teaching. Ancient Christian creeds and catechisms have endured for centuries as constant reminders that the truth of our faith is non-negotiable and worthy of vigorous defense.

[The Statement on Social Justice and the Gospel](#) (also referred to as the Dallas Statement) was crafted for similar reasons. Troubled by the rapid rise of social justice rhetoric within the church, several Christian leaders drafted the Dallas Statement in response. John MacArthur is a key signatory to that statement and has moved with urgency to further substantiate his concerns in great detail. In recent months he has responded through a [series of blog posts](#) and [sermons](#) exposing the dangers posed by the evangelical social justice movement. As expected, loud opposition has flowed freely ever since.

What is surprising—even disappointing—about the pushback is the widespread failure of critics to engage with the actual content of what has been stated clearly in the articles, sermons, and the Dallas Statement. Many evangelicals have chosen to argue against what they perceive those declarations to represent—not what they actually say. *What we've got here is failure to communicate.*

Tim Keller, founding pastor of Redeemer Presbyterian Church in Manhattan, is candid enough to admit his complicity in not dealing with the substance of the arguments set forth. But that's because he believes how he *feels* about the Dallas Statement is more important than what it actually *says*.

Keller appeals to secular philosophy in order to make his case, [using speech-act theory as the key to his interpretive approach](#).

You can't just analyze words by what they say, you also have to analyze words by what they do. . . . When I go through [the Dallas Statement]—if you go really, really strictly—I think just about anybody would take about eighty percent of it. . . . But in the end what concerns me most about it is not so much what it's saying but what it's trying to do. . . . It's trying to marginalize people who are talking about race and justice. It's trying to say, “You're really not biblical.” And it's not fair in that sense.

Keller, perhaps unwittingly, is identifying as a postmodern philosopher. Truth, for him, becomes a matter of personal perception—even to the point of inserting ideas into the Dallas Statement that are objectively absent. He's even willing to go so far as to project motives and concealed agendas onto those who drafted the statement.

If somebody starts to go down it with me and says, “Would you agree with this, would you agree with this?” I would say, “You're looking at the level of what it says and not at the level of what it's doing.” And I do think what it's trying to do—

what it's really trying to say is, "Don't make this emphasis, don't worry about the poor, don't care about the injustice, it's not really that important." That's what it is saying. Even if I could agree with most of it, I don't like it. It's what it's doing that I don't like.

Make no mistake—Keller has raised the stakes far beyond the debate on social justice. This is an assault on the nature of truth itself. Hanging in the balance is how we interpret Scripture. While Keller's words aren't an outright rejection of all propositional truth, that is effectively what he opens the door to when he subjugates the words of the Dallas Statement to his feelings about what has been said.

One can only wonder if Keller has considered the implications of his approach to truth when it comes to his own ministry. Can members of his congregation reject his messages if they feel emotionally wounded by his words—regardless of what he actually says?

Moreover, Keller's interpretive approach becomes a sinister hermeneutic when applied to God's Word. Does God's authorial intent need to be overthrown to make way for the sovereignty of the reader? Keller's affirmation of speech-act theory opens the door to rampant subjectivity and self-styled religion. In this postmodern culture, such an approach is a gateway drug to apostasy.

In fact, Keller's stance is emblematic of a poisonous perspective that is already wreaking havoc in the church. The notion that you can disregard truth on the basis of how it makes you feel undergirds most of the heresies, false doctrines, and twisted theologies plaguing the church today. The rise of feminism's influence, doubts about the Genesis account, the widespread acceptance of homosexuality, the supposed need for fresh revelation from God—these factors and more all stem from a fundamental disregard for and dismissal of the authority of Scripture.

Contrary to popular opinion, our Creator is the sole arbiter of truth. Only the sovereign Lord of the universe is allowed to decree and determine what is ultimately true. And in His infinite wisdom, He chose to reveal His perfect truth to us written clearly, objectively, and propositionally on the pages of Scripture.

In the opening remarks of his commentary on Jude, John MacArthur highlights the critical value of truth and how it is stated in God's Word:

Solomon's admonition "Buy truth, and do not sell it" ([Proverbs 23:23](#)) reflects the fact that truth is a precious commodity in Scripture. After all, God is the "God of truth" ([Psalm 31:5](#); [Isaiah 65:16](#)), having magnified His Word which is truth ([Psalm 119:160](#); [Psalm 138:2](#); [John 17:17](#)). The Lord Jesus Christ, God in human flesh, is "full of grace and truth" ([John 1:14](#); cf. [John 1:17](#)), being Himself "the way, and the truth, and the life" ([John 14:6](#); cf. [Ephesians 4:21](#)). The Holy Spirit is the "Spirit of truth" ([John 14:17](#); [John 15:26](#); [John 16:13](#); [1 John 5:6](#)), sealing the salvation of those who embrace "the message of truth" ([Ephesians 1:13](#)). And the church is the "pillar and support of the truth" ([1 Timothy 3:15](#)), protecting and proclaiming the truth of the gospel (cf. [Colossians 1:5](#)). In fact, it is by believing the truth that people are set free from sin and death ([John 8:32](#)).

Although God's people sometimes forget the importance of the truth, Satan never does. Ever since the fall, the father of lies (cf. [John 8:44](#)) has done everything in his power to destroy, hide, and twist the truth—constantly attempting to replace it with falsehood and deception. Ironically, his deadliest attacks do not come from those who openly reject the truth, but rather from those who profess to know and believe it. ^[1]

It's appropriate that John would point out the satanic foundation underlying every assault on clear, propositional truth. Satan's first interaction with humanity was to inform Eve that it was more important for her to judge *why* God spoke rather than to listen to what He actually said (cf. [Genesis 3:1–5](#)).

That initial deception in the garden is the true origin of speech-act theory. Eve shouldn't have bought into it, and neither should we.

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Fighters

By [Alvin C. York](#) on Sep 19, 2018



Editor's Note: The text is taken from Tom Skeyhill's, [His Own Life Story And War Diary](#), a collection of interviews Skeyhill conducted with World War I Medal of Honor recipient Alvin C. York of Pall Mall, TN in the 1920s.

I ain't had much of the larnin' that comes out of books. I'm a-trying to overcome that, but it ain't easy. If ever you let life get the jump on you, you have to keep hiking to catch up with it again, and I never knowed the truth of this like I do now. It ain't my fault. It ain't nobody's fault. It jes happened. We were most all poor people in the mountains when I was a boy. We hadn't neither the time nor the money to get much larnin'. The roads were bad. There were creeks to cross. So I 'rowed up uneducated. And I never will stop regretting it. Only the boy who is uneducated can understand what an awful thing ignorance is. And when he is suddenly pushed out into the world

and has to live with educated people and has to hear them discussing things he can't understand, he then sorter realizes what he has missed. And I'm a-telling you he suffers a lot.

When I joined the army I immediately knowed what a terrible handicap my lack of schooling was. When I went over to Paris and visited all sorts of places and seed things I didn't know nothing about nohow, I jes wished I could have had my early life over again. I jes knowed I would have got some larnin' somewhere. Then when I come back home again and found so many people knowed and wanted to meet me, I kinder felt all mussed up about it. But until I begun this book I never fully understood how necessary an education is and how little chance you have to get anywhere without it. When I sit down to write I know what I want to say, but I don't always know jes how to put it down on paper. I jes don't know how to get it out of me and put it in words. I ain't had the training. Hit's no use kicking about it. I suppose I have to do the best I can. I can't do no more. All the same, I do wish I could have had the advantages of good schools and books and teachers.

I have promised myself that I am going to get these things for my children; and for a heap of other children too. I'm a-ded-icating my life to building schools in the mountains. If it is necessary I'm going to build good roads and bridges and provide transportation so that the children can get to these schools too. If they can't afford it nohow, I'm a-going to give them a chance to work their way through.

Mountain people are not great readers. I don't mean the people in the towns and more settled communities in the mountain country, I mean we-tins right in the mountains. It is hard to get books and there ain't no libraries. But we're most all good storytellers. And we repeat our stories over and over again until they become sort of household news. Whenever you get two mountaineers together you 'most always get a story. Around the old blacksmith shop, at the store, or at the shooting matches you are most certain to hear a whole mess of them; and when we visit each other and sit around the old open fireplaces on long winter nights we tell a right-smart lot of them. Hunting and shooting stories are the most popular.

And the best of them are remembered and handed down from father to children, jes like the muzzle-loading guns and the old dresses. We never seem to tire of hearing about old Davy Crockett's bear hunts and Daniel Boone's fights with the Indians. And we have all kinds of stories of Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston. They used to get around these parts. There's a whole heap of Crocketts living in Jimtown to this day. These old-timers must have been right-smart men. We don't find the like of them around nowadays. But times have changed. Maybe we don't live the sort of lives which make great men.

Since I was knee high to a duck I've heard tell of these men. I guess what outsiders call history is jes plain story-telling with us.

So you see we mountaineers, without having read many books or studying the subject are tol'ably well informed of what has done been in these parts since the time of the first settlers. The records have been repeated in story form and handed down year after year until it comes to us.

These-here mountains of old Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky were once the hunting and fighting grounds of the Cherokees and Creeks. They was jes about the fightinest Indians that ever put on the war paint. I guess the panthers and wild cats must have studied their methods. Them-there Indians must have been kinder fond of these-here parts. The bears and buffaloes must have attracted them. There sure must have been a mess of them around here. It was nothing for the early settlers to shoot a hundred bear in a single season. They say that Davy Crockett shot ten in one day. I'm a-telling you that's a lot of bear.

Daniel Boone once saw so many buffaloes grazing in the valleys of these-here Cumberland mountains that he shouted, "I am richer than the man mentioned in the Scripture, who owned the cattle of a thousand hills; I own the wild beasts of more than a thousand valleys." And there must have been a lot of deer on the hoof. Some of the old settlers in the mountains still have the fringed deerskin shirts and moccasins of their pioneer ancestors. And there were coon, fox, and panther and all sorts of other varmints. There still are.

But the white settlers come in and started things. The first to come were the fighting Scotch-Irish. They come from the borders of Scotland and from the north of Ireland. They were followed by the Cavaliers from the hills of Scotland and by the Covenanters from England, the Huguenots from France, and a number of Germans. But the Scotch-Irish outnumbered all the others. They were the first. They stayed right on and these mountains are full of their descendants to-day. These old settlers were the most independent. God-fearing and God-loving people in the world. They left the other side rather than bow down to kings and dictators and accept political and religious beliefs they didn't believe in nohow. So they come over here where they hoped to be able to govern themselves and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They followed the Quakers over into Pennsylvania and then hiked down the Shenandoah Valley to the mountains of North Carolina, and from there they fought their way through the Smokies over into the Cumberlands and Kentucky. That's how Daniel Boone travelled.

He was a kind of trail blazer. Wherever he led others followed; that is, if they got past the Indians. They fought it out all over this country. It was tough fighting from the start to the finish. They tomahawked and shot and scalped each other until nigh every inch of these mountains and valleys was stained with human blood. "The Dark and Bloody Ground" begins only a few miles from where I live. There was no stopping them-there early pioneers. They gave the Indians the best they had. It was enough. When they started anything they stuck it out until it was done finished. They believed the only good Indian was a dead one; so they proceeded to make them all good. And they did a right-smart job of it. There are not many redskins left today; and them that are live by themselves on Government reservations. The trouble was there wasn't room enough for both to live in this-here country. What happened is what always happens, when two people fight the strongest won. And the new settlers happened to be the strongest. That's the way of nature.

They were the fightinest men. They were always at it. If it was not the Indians, it was the English or French or Spanish. The Tennessee Sharpshooters were in the thick of it at King's Mountain. They went up the slopes and sharpshotted Ferguson and his Red Coats until there was nigh on none of them left. That-there Ferguson was a tol'able hard-fighting man himself, and he and his troops were great favourites with Cornwallis. And our mountain men shot them all to pieces. That was one of the turning battles in the Revolutionary War. The Tennessee Sharpshooters were Andrew Jackson's favourite troops. Their old long-barrelled muzzle-loaders did a whole heap to whip the English at New Orleans.

They were up against it there too. They were fighting the pick of Wellington's veterans, the ones who helped to bust Napoleon. And the mountaineers out-fought and out-shot them. They were well in it, too, at Pensacola and later on in Mexico. My grandfather, Uriah York, was in the Mexican War and took part in the storming of the heights of Chapultepec. Them-there old pioneers was always fighting. Whenever their liberty was threatened they went right at it. And once when they figured their own Government was not doing the right thing by them they up and founded the free and independent State of Franklin, which was in eastern Tennessee. If you step on a rattler he will strike, and if you step on a Scotch Irishman or a Highlander he will jes natcherly hit back until somebody gets hurt.

The descendants of them-there old pioneers are the mountaineers of to-day. We haven't changed so very much. Of course, we don't wear deerskin shirts and moccasins and coon-skin caps. We get on tol'ably well now in overalls and jeans. The old muzzle-loaders are givin' way to the modem high-powered rifle and shotgun—but jes the same there are a right-smart lot of hog rifles, as we hunters call them, in the mountains even to-day. Most all of us know how to load them, with cap and ball; and up to one hundred yards prefer them to any other rifle in the world. The modem home is drivin' out the little old log cabin with the rough-hewn logs and puncheon floors, but they ain't all gone. You see them here and there through the mountains. My brother George still lives in the one in which we 'rowed up.

Even if our clothes and guns and homes are changing, we still sort of hang on to the old pioneer's love of political and religious liberty. We haven't much use for rituals and prayer books. Our God is still the God of our ancestors—the God of the Old Testament. We still believe in His word as it has been revealed to us in the old

Bible. In politics too we still hang on to the old ideals of liberty and states' rights. In our family life too we are much the same. Blood is still pretty thick around these-here parts, and we still stick together much like the clans of our ancestors.

The mountains have sorter hemmed us in along with our own beliefs and ways of living. We kinder live an Eighteenth Century life, in the middle of the Twentieth Century. You can kinder trace our pedigree in the names of the towns all through the mountains. There is Pall Mall, where I live; and Jamestown, the county site; and Livingston, close by; and Cookeville, and Crossville, and Rugby. Them's good old Anglo-Saxon names. And to kinder balance things, there is Possum Trot, Coon Gap, Wolf Valley, Wolf River, and Burrville. There's the pioneer side of us. And jes like the towns which are a mixture of old Anglo-Saxon and the spirit of the frontier days, so we-tins are a mixture of old Anglo-Saxon stock, kinder seasoned and hardened in the roughness of this-here new continent of ours.

So we people in the mountains claim that while we are good Americans, the sons and daughters of early pioneers, we are also the old Anglo-Saxon type and among the purest in America. We still sing many of the old border ballads and speak a heap of old English words, like "ain't," "we-uns," "you-uns," and "afeared." We are big and rangy and raw-boned. And there are 'most any number of red-headed people all around. We have a saying that you may see a red-headed man in the penitentiary, but you will never see one in an insane asylum.

About Alvin C. York Alvin C. York (1887-1964) was a Medal of Honor recipient for his actions in France during World War I.

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Defending the Heritage



If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of 3,000,000 of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1860."
Horace Greeley, New York Tribune, December 17, 1860.

Republicans Knew Where Their Brot Was Buttered In 1860

By [Joe Wolverton](#) on Sep 25, 2018



A Review of *The Election of 1860: "A Campaign Fraught with Consequences"* by Michael F. Holt (University Press of Kansas, 2017).

Chapter One of Michael F. Holt's contribution to the corpulent body of work covering the election of 1860 is called "Republican Storm Rising" and it was political perfect storm that blew Abraham Lincoln into the White House.

One of, if not the most valuable contribution Holt makes to this burnt over district of scholarship is his insistence, from the very beginning, that the historical result of the 1860 election was not the apotheosis of a "man for all seasons," in the form of Abraham Lincoln. No, Lincoln's victory was propelled by the fire of party strife and the splintering of support of Lincoln's otherwise worthy candidates.

Holt demonstrates his appreciation of the hyper-partisanship of the time by provided ample biographies of the four presidential candidates: Republican Abraham Lincoln; Northern Democrat Stephen A. Douglas; Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge; and John Bell of the Constitutional Union Party.

This compact chronicle of the presidential campaign leading to Lincoln's administration focuses much less on the drama of the day — election day — and more on the interpretation of the results of the election as seen through the lens of party platform, sectionalism, and social unrest spreading out from several population centers from across the increasingly internecine union of states.

As is the case in so many election years that come after one party has occupied the Oval Office for two terms, in 1860 the Republicans got an boost from a bloc of voters who were not so much committed to the cause of the GOP, but were tired of the Democrats and the widely perceived power-abuse committed by that party's leadership for the past eight years. Holt makes this point very clearly and convincingly in his book.

Perhaps the only short-coming in Holt's coverage of the key issues in the election of 1860 is the brevity of his description of the devastating effect the controversy over the constitution (pro-slavery) being proposed by those pushing for Kansas statehood. While Holt does mention this electoral grenade, his coverage of just how far the shrapnel flew and just how much damage to the Democrats it inflicted is shorter than it should be.

Holt's account of the events shines again, though, when it comes to completely cutting the legs out from under the popularly promoted fallacy that Lincoln was the less radical of the non-Democratic options.

This is so demonstrably untrue and so easily debunked, it is a wonder so many people have for decades perpetuated this myth.

For Holt, Lincoln's acceptability was due in large measure to the desire of Republicans to sink deep roots into the quickly expanding West, a region from which Lincoln hailed and was believed to understand.

Apart from his perceived sectional superlative, Holt points to the bloodthirsty infighting among the other candidates as the most salient reason for his rise to the White House.

Slavery was, in Holt's view, an important issue, but not for the reasons typically assigned in the academic treatment of the election of 1860. In Holt's estimation, the Republican Party's seemingly successful management of the slavery question in Kansas convinced the party's leadership that slavery would not be an issue the pro-slavery parties or candidates would be keen on pushing. They were wrong.

Southern Democrats reckoned they could make slavery into an issue that motivate voters to the polls, using ballots to avenge what they saw as the bribes that put Kansas in the pocket of the Republicans.

This turned out to be a misjudgment that made Lincoln's election all but a sure thing. The Southerners couldn't agree which candidate would be the most reliably pro-slavery and John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas found themselves allies in the effort to marginalize as extremists both the Southern Democrats and Republicans.

An interesting and timely take on the events comes from Holt's report that Bell and the Constitutional Union Party were ridiculed by many partisans for that party's insistence on the rigid hewing to plain principles of the U.S. Constitution, many of them mocking "the party's say-nothing platform."

Of course, the fact that Bell, a Tennessean, was not pro-slavery did not sit well with many of his fellow southerners, particularly the politicians and more particularly the Southern Democrats.

The Constitutional Union Party's promise to enforce anti-slavery laws passed by Republicans prompted the Southern Democrats to say that it was "preposterous in the extreme for any party to attempt to ignore the slavery issue, when no less than six important territorial bills are pending in Congress, and all are aimed at the vital interests of the South, and supported by the Republican party."

As for the Republicans, Holt points out that despite the hue and cry from Democrats, slavery was not the reason their party's platform was controversial. In a move reminiscent of John Adams and the Federalists' enactment of the Alien Laws, the Republican Party in Massachusetts supported an amendment to the Massachusetts State Constitution that required naturalized citizens to wait two years before they could vote. The idea was to create an unbeatable coalition with the Know Nothing party who pushed for passage of the amendment.

The Republican Party nationally benefitted from the membership and support of many influential Germans. These Germans threatened to abandon the national GOP should they not come out in opposition to the anti-immigrant amendment in Massachusetts.

As a result, the Republican Party's national platform included what became known as the "German plank." The statement opposed "any change in our Naturalization Laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired."

The Republicans knew on which side their brot was buttered!

As for Abraham Lincoln, he understood that palms had to be greased and promised had to be made. Accordingly, Indiana's vote at the convention was secured by a promise to put a Hoosier on Lincoln's cabinet.

Lincoln reportedly wanted to avoid the appearance of favoring his friends, but his campaign soldiers in the political trenches chose to ignore these orders, according to Holt.

"Lincoln ain't here and don't know what we have to meet, so we will go ahead as if we hadn't heard from him, and he must ratify it," said David Davis, Lincoln's friend and the leader of the bloc working to keep Seward from getting the nomination.

Next, Holt describes in detail the political winds that blew Lincoln into power. He attributes Lincoln's election not to any ardent support of the candidate, rather it was the Republican Party bosses' ability to make Abe look more honest than the corrupt and crooked "Goths and Vandals" that had occupied the palaces of power on the Potomac. Given the putrid gas coming off that swamp, Lincoln was easily portrayed as, if not pure, than purer than the alternative.

Finally, while his narrative is readable and his chronicle of the historical and in many ways unique events that were part of the election of 1860, the most valuable contribution made by Holt's *The Election of 1860: A "Campaign Fraught with Consequences"* comes from his appendices.

The appendices include the 1860 election returns, the parties' platforms, and Lincoln's inaugural address from 1861.

If one read nothing but the last of these documents, he would go a long way toward gaining greater insight — more accurate insight — into the election of 1860 than he could get from any more popular account of the era or from the tales told in textbooks

About Joe Wolverton Mr. Joe Wolverton is a native of Osceola, Arkansas, but as the son of a career soldier, he was raised both in Europe and America, graduating from high school in Frankfurt, Germany. Joe received his B.A. degree in Political Science from Brigham Young University in 1995 and his Juris Doctor in 2001 from the University of Memphis in Tennessee. Since 2004, Joe has been a featured contributor to *The New American* magazine. Most recently, he has written a cover story article on the rise of the surveillance state, as well as numerous articles exposing the tyranny of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and related legislation that he has dubbed the Dossier of Dictatorship. His articles on the NDAA, the Constitution, states rights, drones, and the surveillance state have appeared in national and international publications, including *LewRockwell.com*, the Ron Paul Forums, the Tenth Amendment Center, Infowars, the Guardian (U.K.), and *Business Insider*, among others. Joe is a featured speaker on the nationwide Nullify Now! tour and lectures frequently at Campaign for Liberty events. Apart from his work as a journalist and public speaker, Joe is a professor of American Government and was a practicing constitutional law attorney until 2009.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/republicans-knew-where-their-brot-was-buttered-in-1860/>

Rhetoric, Reality, and the Late Unpleasantness



By [John Devanny](#) on Sep 24, 2018

The 1850s is viewed by most scholars as the crucial decade of the sectional crisis that resulted in the War Between the States. The Great Triumvirate of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster had passed from the scene. These giants were replaced by lesser lights, and “the war came” as Mr. Lincoln claimed. As historical explanations go, there are worse. One may already discern the protests of the “righteous cause” crowd crying out against my neglect of the slavery issue, which we are told *ad infinitum, ad nauseum* was the sole cause of the great conflict. If only this were true.

The reality of the matter is a great deal more complex. As Messrs. Avery Craven, Michael Holt, and most recently David Goldfield have argued, there was a great American political failure in the 1850s, due in part to the rise of a mediocre and radicalized set of politicians across the union, Mr. Lincoln included, who failed to find a way out of the morass of conflict. It seems to me, however, that the table was set for war much earlier than the 1850s. The great Missouri Conflict and Compromise, whose 200th anniversary will soon be upon us, was the great catalyst for war. Calhoun, Clay, and Webster were able to forestall the conflict for four decades, but the poison of that great political contest remained, dormant, but always threatening to awaken once more. This poison was the American

penchant for mistaking the symbolic for the real, and in doing so jettisoning the native pragmatism upon which the union was constructed. Here lay the “ying and yang” of the American political character: on the one hand Americans displayed a remarkable ability to ground themselves in political realities and forge necessary compromises, yet many Americans were also susceptible to the seduction of powerful symbols and images conveying the idea that the American was an exceptional and even elect kind of human being. It is this latter “yang” that is at the root of most of the mischief in American politics. The case of the Missouri conflict is powerful evidence of this.

The facts of the Missouri conflict are, or perhaps were, known by every school boy and girl. Missouri sought admission into the Union as a state where property in slaves was recognized by the Missouri constitution. Representatives and Senators, primarily from New York, but with significant support from their colleagues in New England and parts of the Old Northwest, resisted Missouri’s entrance into the Union unless the state made provisions to exclude protections for slave property from its constitution. After much haggling, the Missouri Compromise was hammered out. Missouri would enter the union as a “slave state,” Maine would be allowed to secede from Massachusetts and enter the union as a “free state,” and a line was drawn at the southern border of Missouri, 36° 30’, across the old Louisiana Purchase. Territory below this line was to be open to slavery, north of the line save Missouri was closed to slavery. Historians of an earlier generation pointed the finger at New York for causing the trouble out of its resentment for Virginia’s dominance of the executive branch, and its general prominence in the national councils. The “righteous cause” types who came along later praised the emerging egalitarian sensibilities of northern congressmen as they awakened to the great evil of slavery and hoped to place limits upon its westward march. The earlier generation of scholars are probably closer to the mark, but what is missing from all analyses of the debate was the role the rhetoric of antislavery northern politicians played in creating a sectional conflict that ultimately proved immune to any compromise or peaceful remedy. It was a case of political well-poisoning *par excellence*.

What were the major objections to protecting the holding of slave labor in Missouri? Northern politicians structured their argument around a secular Puritan dualistic worldview of opposing principles. In this simplistic and fatalistic view either slavery or freedom would triumph and stamp its mark upon the union. True to their Puritan intellectual masters, the antislavery congressman relied upon *pathos*, the *argumentum in terrorem*, and the jeremiad in their rhetoric. Thus, the white freedmen of the North were the elect, slavery the original sin, and the South was the wilderness that threatened to overwhelm the city on the hill. The covenant, that is the American union, was imperiled by the moral, racial, and political dangers inherent in slavery. If slavery was not restricted to the “wilderness” of the South, America’s divinely ordained mission to be a light unto the nations would be terminated. This rhetorical stance adopted by Northern congressmen would sow the seeds of permanent division among Americans, not reconciliation.

One need not take my word for this, the *Annals of Congress* for the Sixteenth Congress bear witness to all of this. There one may read Senator Rufus King’s speech that slavery sapped American power, degraded free labor, and foreshadowing Lincoln’s House Divided speech declared, “Freedom and slavery are the parties which stand this day before the Senate; and upon its decision the empire of one or the other will be established.” Representatives John Taylor of New York and William Plumer, Jr. of New Hampshire echoed King’s fear that slave labor degraded free labor, and was of inferior value to free labor. Plumer viewed both slaves and slaveholders as both the serpent and the curse who “placed in a land flowing with milk and honey, would convert even the garden of Eden into a desert and a waste.” Many northern Congressmen took the opportunity the debates presented to draw important distinctions between North and South. In speech after speech the South was presented as a barren wasteland filled with slovenly whites, haughty and arrogant slaveholders addicted to idleness and luxury, and dangerous Africans. Representative Waller Taylor of Pennsylvania described his home state as a garden, filled with a hard-working “neat, blooming, animated, rosy-cheeked, peasantry;” Maryland, however, was a “barren waste” tilled by “hordes of slaves” whose distinguishing features were their “slow-motion” and “squalidness.” The northern press often echoed similar sentiments. The *New Hampshire Patriot* was typical. It lauded the “well cultivated, though rough fields of New England” flourishing under the hands of a “diligent and laborious” free, white population. The South, meanwhile, was the wasteland of

miserable and idle whites. Taylor of New York and others viewed slavery as the “original sin” of the South. Taylor warned the House that if it failed to restrict slavery from Missouri, they would be guilty of the sin of the Pharisees, “when we deplore its [slavery’s] existence—shall we not expose ourselves to the same kind of exposure which was pronounced by the Savior of Mankind, who builded the tombs of the prophets and garnished the sepulchers of the righteous and said, if they have lived in the days of their fathers they would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. . . .” The message was clear. Restrict slavery from Missouri or face the end of the American dream, the “southernization” of the union, the presence of African Americans in the North, and the vengeance of God. And this just a small representation of what is available in the speeches of northerners and the editorials of the northern press.

The northern argument drew upon good old fashioned secular Puritan dualism and scare tactics, but it also contained one innovation. A number of northern congressmen argued that the equality clause in the Declaration of Independence justified their position on Missouri’s admission. Taylor of New York and Roberts of Pennsylvania went so far as to describe the Declaration as “the great cornerstone of all our laws and constitutions,” in effect the American covenant. During the debate the argument was unconvincing. In part, given northern restrictions upon the freedom of free African-Americans, invoking the equality clause was a bit rich. The elevation of the Declaration to covenant status also suffered from being inaccurate. A rather junior representative from Kentucky, one Richard Mentor “I killed Tecumseh” Johnson, gave the proper and accepted definition of the Declaration’s equality clause, “The meaning of this sentence is defined in its application; that all communities stand upon an equality; that Americans are equal with Englishman and have the right to organize such government for themselves as they shall choose. . . .” No one on the other side answered Johnson and so the great error was laid to rest, but only for a time.

Southern congressman were taken aback by all of this. The portrayal of the South, and southerners white and black, was at best a caricature. Mostly, it was untrue, but given the American weakness of mistaking the symbolic for the real, a weakness particularly found in the children of the Puritan diaspora, true or false made little difference. Southern congressman, still resistant at the time to Puritan fantasies, tended to argue the law and history against their opponents in the Missouri debate, and were generally correct about the legality and the historical precedents supporting their position to admit Missouri as a “slave state.” But it was naive tactic. Those opposing Missouri’s admission into the Union were not truly interested in history, law, or precedent. They were interested in a vision of American power and greatness that demonized and excluded both white and black southerners. More importantly northerners won a great victory. A line at $36^{\circ} 30'$ drawn across the continent. A geographic line was now drawn upon maps and in the imaginations of men and women that demarcated the line between the fruitful, city on the hill of the North, and the benighted and barren wilderness of the South. It was a crucial rhetorical victory, for Northerners could ever after point to the lines, Mason Dixon and $36^{\circ} 30'$ as real and imaginary boundaries between the elect and the benighted. The rhetoric used to make such a line possible excluded any hopes for peaceful reconciliation by 1860, and has exercised a powerful influence upon the minds of Americans to this very day, acting as a lens of distortion through which we have viewed the history of our country.

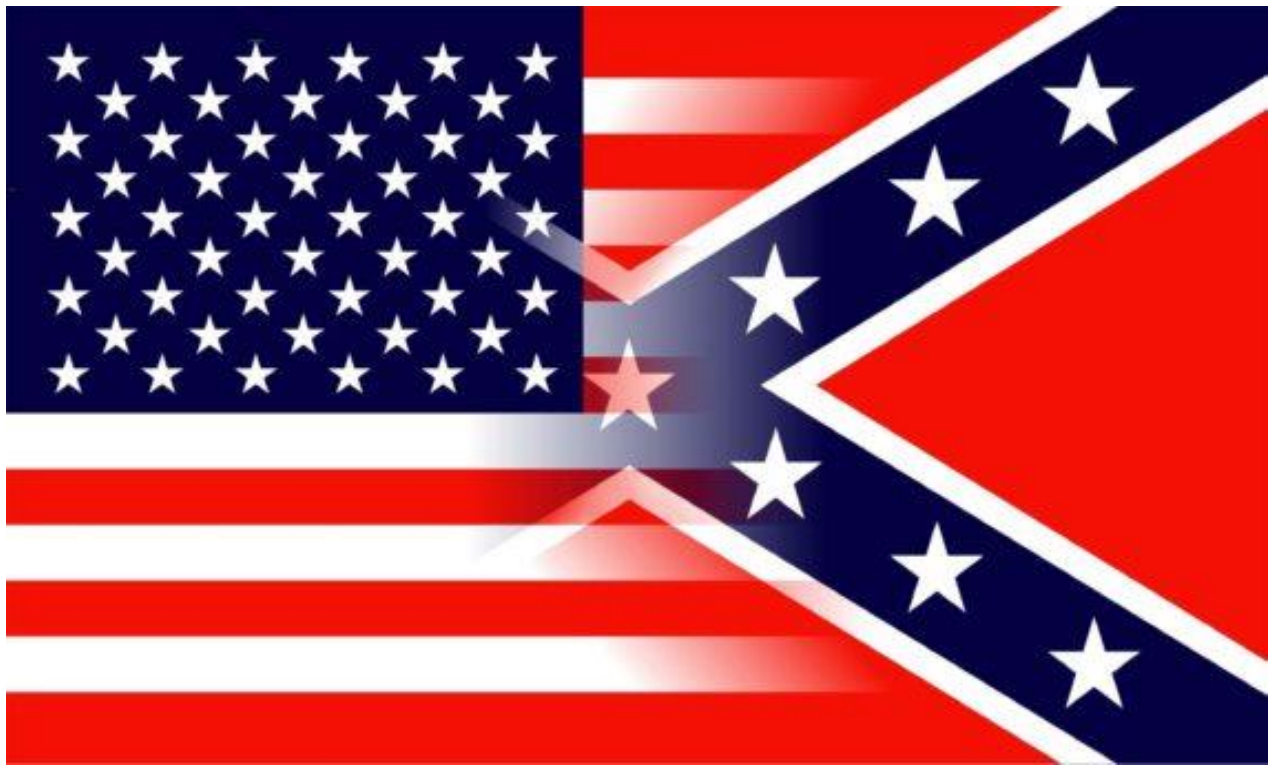
About John Devanny

John Devanny holds a Ph.D. in American History from the University of South Carolina. Dr. Devanny resides in Front Royal, Virginia, where he writes, tends garden, and occasionally escapes to bird hunt or fly fish..

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/rhetoric-reality-and-the-late-unpleasantness/>

Six Reasons to Love the Confederate Battle Flag

By [Lola Sanchez](#) on Sep 20, 2018



Some claim offense by the red white and blue image of the Confederate Battle flag and demand its immediate removal from public places. Others embrace it and fly it proudly. Why would in individual chose one side over the other? Here are some possible reasons.

1. Christianity

A prominent feature of the Confederate Battle Flag is the “X” emblazoned boldly from corner to corner. Internationally, the “X” is known as shorthand for “Christ”, thus the abbreviation “X-mas.” The derivation for the design is the pattern of the Scottish Flag adopted in the 15th century to honor Jesus’ Apostle, St. Andrew, who died a martyr’s death on an “X” shaped cross.

Incorporating the “X” in the design in the 19th century southern battle flag by a population heavily weighted with Scottish and Scot-Irish stock should not be surprising.

Neither surprising should be the abhorrence of this emblem by atheists who seek to eradicate all vestiges of God from public view. Dr. Ben Carson has said many times “America has a God problem,” and the disdain for the Southern Cross is symptomatic of that ill. The “Freedom From Religion” movement is a natural bedfellow of the Anti-Free Speech movement – both are avowed enemies of the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution.

2. Diversity

The modern mantra “diversity is our strength” was never more exemplified than in the war time Southern Confederacy. The population of the South was more ethnically diverse than any other geographical area in the world. The “melting pot” of Jew and gentile, European and African, Hispanic and Asian is credited for producing the most potent fighting force, for its size, ever assembled.

The ranks of combatants fighting under the Confederate Battle flag were populated by a racially integrated military, more than 100 years before the same would be adopted by the foe.

Today, the Confederate Battle flag is beloved by and identified with my people of all ethnicities. What flag other than the Stars and Stripes can make this claim?

3. Identity

Southern-Americans are Americans, as much as any other hyphenated group. Southerners fight our wars, pay our taxes, build our roads and bridges, and write and sing our music.

As Elvis Presley is a world-renown icon of America, her history and her culture, so is the Confederate Battle Flag.

The French writer Milan Kundera opined that “the first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory.” Shaming the Battle Flag and those that display it, and eradicating it from public view... yes, even in museums... has been the relentless demand of a segment of the political spectrum. The NAACP declared it and “odious blight on the universe” and spokesmen claim it “reminds them” of a “dark time” in our Nation’s past. But then, so do litany of other inanimate objects that are conveniently weaponized to expunge American History and the American identity, which incorporates the American melting pot and suppress free expression.

Those who value American identity cannot refute that, like it or not, the Battle flag is an American icon.

4. Integrity

There are few symbols today that are more criticized than this emblem. It is often likened to the Swastika of Nazi Germany. But over the years the Stars and Stripes has accumulated detractors, as well. Even the Christian Cross has been banned from chapels on public universities and nativity scenes and 10 Commandment displays as well.

The swastika’s benign origin was hijacked by Nazi Germany. Similarly, the Confederate battle flag, originally intended to be a symbol of protection in battle, was hijacked for bad.

Few can disagree that like these other symbols, they are evocative to some and repulsive to others. But intellectual honesty demands that the meaning of an object or symbol that has been hijacked by one group does not change its meaning to all. In fact, by accepting the meaning of the hijackers one acquiesces to hijackers and labels the just unjust.

Americans are known for their ability to see through deceit and injustice and by assigning the true meaning to the Confederate Battle flag, they show their love of justice and integrity.

5. Liberty

Though the United Daughters of the Confederacy fought hard to cloister the flag of their fathers (google “Correct Use of the Confederate Flag”), when Americans needed a truly American symbol, they turned to the Confederate Battle flag.

During the Korean Conflict, the United Nation's uniform blue helmets and ban on the Stars and Stripes required an identifiable "American" symbol. Enter the Confederate Battle flag. Since its re-entry into world culture, it has gained international recognition as a symbol of resistance to tyranny used by freedom fighters on four continents. What the south developed in its resistance of a tyrannical neighbor has been exported to and adopted by the world.

The need to resist and oppose tyranny is innate to the human condition. God given rights require occasional enforcement. Tyrants oppose resistance in all forms, including the Southern Cross. Calling it "racist" has been effective in suppressing this symbol of resistance, despite the hypocrisy that other beloved American symbols can, when held to the same standard, be judged to be equally or more "racist" than this southern emblem.

Recently, opponents of liberty have admitted that the Confederate flag, to them, is identical to the Stars and Stripes, and all vestiges of them both must go.

In contrast, lovers of Liberty, even those who don't understand the original message, will embrace, not suppress, a harmless piece of dyed fabric.

6. Unity

"United we Stand...divided we fall" is a practically an American nursery rhyme, excerpted from the 1768 "Liberty Song".

Americans, like many families, bicker among ourselves, but when the real foe appears, we unite and fight them together.

The Confederate Flag also represents unity. Despite the rambunctious personalities and fiercely independent states that comprised the Confederate States of America, the Confederate Battle flag became the unifying symbol. Yes, it had multiple versions, but the Southern forces were united under the "X", the Southern Cross, in Southern skies. A defensive fight, the South united, yellow, black, brown and white under the "X" to resist a superior invading force.

This unification in the face of adversity is most certainly a virtue that patriotic Americans can acknowledge. Anarchist, no-borders, one-worlders, naturally are not included in the aforementioned group, and consequently they reject any flag of unity, and instead attack it.

Not unlike the US Flag, the Confederate flag unifies the Southern people, who are a large and important segment of the American population, united with their brethren, but with distinctive differences. Unless they and their memory are to be eradicated from the face of the earth, continuing to attack the Confederate flag only promotes division, not American unity against adversity.

In conclusion, Americans who value Christianity, Unity, Liberty and Integrity, Diversity and American Identity cannot justifiably reject the Confederate Battle flag. In fact, it so precisely connotes these defining American values that to condemn it would be un-American. Nothing in man's domain is perfect – only in God's.

Each day, Americans strive to improve the human condition. Though imperfectly practiced, the American values represented in the Confederate Battle Flag, are ideals to be aspired to. Falling short of the ideal is no reason to end the striving or for censure the ideal's insignia.

Let us carefully watch who the critics of the emblems of American are and name them for what they are...enemies of America.

About Lola Sanchez Lola Sanchez is an independent historian in Florida.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/six-reasons-to-love-the-confederate-battle-flag/>

The Legacy of Anti-Federalism

By [James McClellan](#) on Sep 18, 2018



A review of *The Other Founders: Anti-Federalism and the Dissenting Tradition in America, 1788-1828* by Saul Cornell (University of North Carolina Press, 1999).

The Anti-Federalists who opposed ratification of the Constitution have not fared well among American historians and political scientists. Nothing reveals more starkly the near-complete disinterest in Anti-Federalist thought than a bibliographical check of books and essays on the Constitution and the American political tradition published since the late nineteenth century. With the exception of Jonathan Elliot's *Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Constitution* (1836), which contains an assortment of letters and speeches by some of the Anti-Federalists in nine of the State ratifying conventions, and Paul Leicester Ford's limited selection of Anti-Federalist tracts in his *Pamphlets on the Constitution* (1888) and *Essays on the Constitution* (1892), only a handful of Anti-Federalist writings have been available to the modern reader; and scholarly studies of the Anti-Federalist critique of the Constitution have been virtually non-existent.

The noted historian, Cecelia M. Kenyon, probably spoke for most of her profession when, in a highly touted article published in 1955, she dismissed the Anti-Federalists as misguided provocateurs, or "men of little faith," who opposed the national democracy that had become the quintessential feature of American government, the assumption being that they deserved to be relegated to obscurity.

It is not difficult to understand why these "enemies of the Constitution" were often maligned as curious misfits. Americans love an underdog, but not a loser. In the struggle over the adoption of the Constitution, the Anti-Federalists were defeated in every State ratifying convention except North Carolina's—and after a second convention they lost there too. Then they promptly vanished from the American political scene, never to be seen again. The possibility that such a spasmodic event as Anti-Federalism could have exerted any lasting influence on

the American political tradition seemed remote indeed. Added to this, their ideas and insights, even their prophecies, most of them scattered in old newspapers and recondite pamphlets, were soon forgotten. Lacking the organization and leadership of their opponents, the Anti-Federalists failed to produce a political or constitutional treatise that could match the appeal and substance of *The Federalist*. When Ford published his modest collection of *Anti-Federalist Pamphlets on the Constitution* in 1882, there were already twenty-nine editions of *The Federalist* extant, the first dating all the way back to 1788. To appreciate the original meaning and purpose of the Constitution, and virtually every clause in it, generations of Americans had worshiped *The Federalist* like hot gospel. But who was reading the blasphemous essays of “Brutus,” the *Letters of a Federal Farmer to the Republican*, or any of the other Anti-Federalist writings on the Constitution that contradicted the sacred text of St. Publius?

What really doomed Anti-Federalism, however, was the doctrine of States’ Rights that sprang from it. This was not evident at first, for the Anti-Federalists emerged from the struggle over ratification with a commitment from the Federalists to add a bill of rights to the Constitution. As the defenders of State sovereignty, strict construction, and decentralization, the Anti-Federalists achieved these ends, and more, in 1791, when the Bill of Rights was adopted. Though its original purpose has been grossly distorted over the years, particularly by the Supreme Court, the Bill of Rights was understood at its inception as a States’ Rights document, one that assured the States that they would continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, as they had under the Articles of Confederation, over most civil liberties disputes between a State and its citizens.

But the Bill of Rights was the only victory of the Anti-Federalists in their campaign to clarify and limit the new Federal power—achieved, ironically enough, after they had disbanded and gone home. All of the other States’ Rights doctrines they espoused were ultimately trampled to death on Civil War battlefields, repudiated by the Supreme Court, or denounced by Congress as a subterfuge for the protection of slavery or racial segregation. Judged by their record of success in American constitutional history, the Anti-Federalists, it would seem, have been thoroughly discredited by their relationship to States’ Rightists, and have about as much stature and relevancy as the Anti-Masons.

Fortunately, this picture is changing, and there has been a noticeable resurgence of interest in Anti-Federalist thought since Professor Kenyon delivered her requiem. In addition to important contributions from Jackson Turner Main, Alpheus T. Mason, and Walter Bennett, we now have *The Complete Anti-Federalist* (1981), a seven volume collection of Anti-Federalist writings edited by the late Herbert Storing.

Although we may rightfully quarrel with some of Storing’s interpretations of these documents, there is no denying that he has revolutionized the study of the Constitution by showing that the Anti-Federalists must be consulted along with the Federalists in seeking an understanding of the American founding. Expanding on Storing’s thesis, M.E. Bradford went one step further in his *Original Intentions*, which persuasively argues that the original understanding of the Constitution derives not simply from the collective intent of the delegates to the Federal Convention, but also from the multifaceted intentions of those who participated in the State ratifying conventions. More recently, Christopher M. Duncan, a political scientist at Mississippi State, has challenged many of the popular misconceptions about Anti-Federalism in his work on *The Anti-Federalists and Early American Political Thought* (1995), which contends, much in the tradition of John Taylor of Caroline, that the Anti-Federalists were the true representatives of the American Revolution.

But what of the legacy of Anti-Federalism after all the shouting stopped and the country returned to business as usual under the newly adopted Constitution? It has commonly been assumed that the Anti-Federalist heartbeat dropped off the screen, ratification of the Constitution signaling the last blip. From 1789 to 1800, however, when the Federalists enjoyed a monopoly of power and controlled all three branches of the central government, there were faint yet familiar Anti-Federalist murmurs of discontent-declamations against consolidation, inordinate executive and judicial power, and alleged encroachments on the reserved powers of the States. Victorious in the elections of 1800 as Jeffersonian Republicans, the Anti-Federalists had changed their name but not their stance.

As Saul Cornell amply demonstrates in this well-written, carefully researched study of the Anti-Federalist mind, the Anti-Federalists continued to influence political and constitutional debate in the new republic well into the nineteenth century. To a very great extent, it was the Anti-Federalists, through their rhetoric and writings, who kept alive the spirit of localism and salvaged the great ideal of limited government inherited from the Revolution. *The Other Founders* is thus a fresh and much-welcomed reinterpretation of the role played by Anti-Federalism in the evolution of a dissenting tradition of political and constitutional thought that extends down to the present.

Unfortunately, the scope of the book is arbitrarily limited to a period of just forty years. The first part of the study covers the public debate over the adoption of the Constitution in 1788 and the wide-ranging varieties of constitutional thought expressed in prominent Anti-Federalist tracts. From here Cornell takes the reader into the Anti-Federalist struggle against Hamilton's financial schemes and the Alien and Sedition Acts, ending with the effort by Jefferson and Madison to forge a constitutional barrier to Federal usurpations with the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798. The final section of this important study discusses the evolution of a dissenting tradition of constitutionalism based on Anti-Federalist ideas in the period 1800-1828.

One of Cornell's most significant and original contributions to our understanding of this extended debate over the meaning of the Constitution in the formative era is his treatment of Robert Yates's *Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Federal Convention*, published in 1821, and John Taylor of Caroline's *New Views of the Constitution*, which came out in 1823 in response to Yates. As the reader will recall, the Federal Convention of 1787 was held in secrecy, and public knowledge of the intent of the Framers was, for more than three decades, limited to the wording of the document, hearsay, and fragmentary references to some of the debates that were occasionally uttered by a few of the delegates who sat in the Convention.

In keeping with the rule of secrecy they had agreed upon, Madison and the other delegates who recorded the proceedings declined to publish their notes, and the only original sources available besides the Constitution itself were scattered proceedings of a few State ratifying conventions. None of the Anti-Federalist pamphlets were reprinted, and interested parties were compelled to rely almost exclusively on the essays in *The Federalist* for an understanding of the reasoning behind many provisions of the Constitution.

All of this changed, as Cornell properly notes, when Congress broke the secrecy agreement and ordered publication of the Convention Journal in 1819. Yates's notes, which included Luther Martin's important pamphlet opposing the Constitution, entitled *The Genuine Information*, were published a few years later. Taking these materials, and comparing them with interpretations of the Constitution offered by Publius in 1788, John Taylor quickly produced his *New Views of the Constitution*, an analysis of the early debates in Philadelphia contending rather persuasively that *The Federalist* was a politically biased work that favored more consolidation than the Framers had agreed upon. Although he acknowledges the significance of Taylor's work, Cornell observes that the publication of Yates's notes "facilitated a revival of interest in Anti-Federalist ideas," and "became a key text for commentators seeking to formulate an alternative to the Marshall Court's theory of federalism." He seems less aware that Taylor's book aroused as much, if not more, interest in the true intent of the Framers, and that Taylor encouraged a number of Southern thinkers, including Calhoun, to take a more critical view of the rampant nationalism that had by this time captured the mind and imagination of Congress and the Supreme Court.

Cornell's *The Other Founders* is recommended reading for any Southern Partisan seeking a greater understanding of Anti-Federalism and the historical roots of the States' Rights tradition in the early republic. The discriminating reader will find, however, that the book falls somewhat short of expectation.

The author assumes without argument that the Federalists won just about every battle in 1787 and overlooks the triumphs of the States' Rightists in the Federal Convention. Anti-Federalism was a continuation of the debate that began in the Continental Congress, if not earlier. It exerted a powerful force in the Convention and was not, as this study seems to imply, an entirely new theory of government that suddenly erupted during the ratification struggle.

A more serious shortcoming is the author's failure to probe the Anti-Federalist writings that he presents for discussion. Cornell is an Assistant Professor of History at Ohio State University whose scholarly attributes, as this book indicates, are considerable. Like so many members of his profession, however, he has a proclivity to report events, assemble facts, and describe the political literature of the period without actually examining the merits of a particular work, let alone taking a stand. Objectivity is a virtue, but carried to an extreme is more likely to produce superficiality than superior scholarship.

Crucial to an understanding and appreciation of the Anti-Federalist or States' Rights interpretation of the Constitution are the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798 and Madison's Report of 1800. The author dutifully profiles the basic principles embodied in these documents—the compact theory of the union, nullification, and State sovereignty—but never pauses to examine their substantive content or venture an informed opinion as to their accuracy or merit. Similarly, he ignores Taylor's often brilliant and original insights into the calculated misrepresentations of Federal power that have been artfully concealed in *The Federalist*, and thus misses a unique opportunity to walk the reader through Taylor's *A New View of the Constitution* and identify its strengths and weaknesses.

In short, the reader will finish this book with barely a clue about the validity of Anti-Federalism. In these and other respects, *The Other Founders* is not a definitive work, but a prolegomenon to further study of the Anti-Federalist and States' Rights traditions.

Not the least disconcerting is Cornell's Epilogue which argues that the Anti-Federalist legacy in the twentieth century is evident in both the left wing and conservative movements of our time, "in the rhetoric of Barry Goldwater's Republican Party and Tom Hayden's Students for a Democratic Society." The author concedes that "Neither of these movements conceptualized its agenda in terms directly borrowed from Anti-Federalist writing." He insists nevertheless that "resonances of a distinctively Anti-Federalist vision of politics can be detected in both. Goldwater and SDS both grappled with the structure of power within an increasingly centralized federal system. Then rather different critiques of centralized authority seemed to capture the same disparate ideals that led elite and popular elements of the Anti-Federalist coalition to oppose the Constitution more than two hundred years ago."

Alas, the poor fellow blurs the distinction between form and substance, and leaves the reader wondering whether the author really grasps the essence and meaning of his subject. To attribute Anti-Federalist sympathies to a radical leftist like Tom Hayden merely because he defied authority is to misunderstand the values pursued by both the Anti-Federalists and the Tom Haydens of this world. One might just as well claim that the French and American revolutions came from the same cloth because they both contended against centralized power. Elementary principles of political theory, it must be admitted, are strangers to this book.

Despite its faults, *The Other Founders* is a pioneering achievement that promises to arouse interest in Anti-Federalism and States' Rights. The book is informative and remarkably free of anti-Southern bias. Rare qualities, these, in our time. On these grounds alone, it would seem, *The Other Founders* is well worth the price of admission.

This piece was originally published in the First Quarter 2000 issue of Southern Partisan magazine.

About James McClellan James McClellan (1937-2005) was a founding member of the Abbeville Institute, director of publications for Liberty Fund, author or editor of several important works on American political philosophy, friend to M.E. Bradford and Russell Kirk, and a staunch Southern partisan.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/the-legacy-of-anti-federalism/>



AN OPEN LETTER

From HIK Edgerton

OCTOBER 1, 2018

16th Anniversary of the Historic March Across Dixie

"I'm ready to hold them accountable"

Dear Ms. Lunelle,

Sunday, October 14, 2018 marks the 16th Anniversary of the Historic March Across Dixie, that would see me don in the uniform of the Southern soldier bearing his Colors, marching some 20 miles a day, six days a week, as I, my brothers, and a host of others who would join in, as we made our way to the Texas Supreme Court Building in Austin, Texas.

It is where I would demand that the Testimonial plaque commemorating Honorable General Robert E. Lee's praise of the men of Texas who stood with the Confederate military against the illegal invading Union army; and a replica plaque of the Confederate Seal be restored.



Commemorative Plaque Removed from the Texas Supreme Court Building by then Governor George Bush prompting the Historic March

While the 3rd District Court of Appeals ruled that no law had been broken by removing the plaques, the usual governmental procedure, including approval of the Texas Historical Commission, had been bypassed.

A Commission that my brother, Terry Lee and I met, and which with gave us their word that the plaques would be replaced after the Presidential election that found then Texas Governor George W. Bush running for that office. Saying that the NAACP had made it difficult for him because of their proclamation that black folks could receive no justice at the Supreme Court because of the plaques on the wall. My estimation expressed to them was: "pure poppycock"!

I say now, as I said then, that after this Commission's ruling that no new plaques could be placed on the once-owned United Daughters of the Confederacy building; then put the original ones back as given by your word.

If the Historical Commission was bypassed in the removal of the plaques, and they have no backbone to insist they be replaced; then we are to assume they have no enforcement authority as an arm of the State Legislature.

Content discrimination, again, is the rule of the day in the laws of Texas as it applies to United States Congressional venerated veteran and his symbol, the Confederate Battle flag and any and all symbols of the South.

This failure to comply with the verbal agreement must be addressed. I am ready to go and take it up with them, but logistical support holds me back. Funds will be needed for travel, room and board. I will march to Texas and hold them accountable, and encourage and support my Southern family along the way.

If there was any way that I could convince my former support team headed up by the Southern Legal Resource Center, my brother Terry Lee, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Order of the Confederate Rose and the people of the South and many of the North to support the endeavor; on Monday, October 15, 2018; I would began the journey once again as we face new attacks upon our symbols and heritage fueled by a deranged act of a mentally ill Dylan Roof, and a fake news photo-shopped picture that led a Governor to champion the new attack of carnage against our fallen heroic dead, and the honorable Stand made against an illegal invasion of our homeland. God bless you !

Your brother,
HK

*Chairman of the Board of Advisors Emeritus of the Southern Legal Resource Center
Honorary Life Member of the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
Recipient of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis Medal
Recipient of the National Sons of Confederate Veterans H.L. Hunley Award
Member of Save Southern Heritage - Florida
Kentucky Colonel
Honorary Life Member of the North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia Order of the Confederate Rose
Recipient of the Asheville Police Department Citizenship Award
Recipient of the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Robert E. Lee Award
President of Southern Heritage 411 www.southernheritage411.com*

Help Fund My fight....



Dixie Heritage Newsletter

OBAMAFIED

To inaugurate the school year at Barack H. Obama Magnet School in Jackson, Mississippi (formerly named for Jefferson Davis) the city commissioned a mural of the school's namesake, Obama. This is the first year the school (which is 97.3% Black) will be known as Obama Magnet.



VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD ONGOING TENSION

A call to ban Confederate imagery in the Albemarle County School Division's dress code again dominated a tense School Board meeting Tuesday.

Matt Haas, superintendent of the county schools, started the meeting by announcing that the Division would be partnering with Charlottesville City Schools to combat racism. Spearheaded by the Hate-Free Schools Coalition, a vocal few activists have been asking for a ban, saying Confederate images make students of color fear for their safety and do not allow for an equal learning environment. The Albemarle school district fears that banning Confederate symbols could make it liable for violating students' First Amendment rights.

On Tuesday, activists again called on the School Board to outright ban Confederate symbols. They went so far as to roll Star Peterson in riding a wheelchair. Star was the marxist activist at Charlottesville who was supposedly hit by the car on Aug. 12, 2017. She read from a book called "White Fragility: Why It's So Hard For White People to Talk About Racism" by sociologist Robin DiAngelo.

Before public comment, board Chairwoman Kate Acuff read the rules for public comment, emphasizing that the audience was not allowed to make sound of approval or disapproval - including snapping - while people were speaking. This was to keep the activists from disrupting anyone who disagreed with them.

The Albemarle County School Board will meet again at 6:30 p.m. Sept. 27 at the County Office Building-McIntire.

YES WERE EVEN FIGHTING FOR OUR HERITAGE UP IN CANADA

An Ontario town has rejected a call to tear down a prominent statue depicting Laura Secord's great nephew, a doctor who joined the Confederate Army.

The granite statue, situated outside the library in Kincardine, Ont., depicts Dr. Solomon Secord, who lived in the town and died in 1910. The monument lists his life's work, including his time with the "Southern Army during the American Civil War."

Jeron Thompson noticed the inscription and alerted Kincardine council, calling for them to remove the statue.

The Kincardine council was lobbied and voted unanimously to keep the statue. Kincardine Mayor Anne Eadie said Secord is "an important part" of local history. "Dr. Secord was loved by many residents here in Kincardine and area. According to our research, yes, he was involved in the civil war, but only as a doctor, and he treated patients from both sides. And I think that's fairly typical of many doctors," Eadie said.

But this battle is not won. Thompson has already been approached by leftist groups in the United States who will go to Canada and bring it up again at the next Kincardine Council meeting.

SCV CREATING FRICTION FOR COUNTRY CLUB

Activists have turned their pitchforks toward the Temple Terrace Golf and Country Club for hosting a banquet for the SCV. Neither the city which owns the club's golf course nor the management that runs the private club have commented, but the Sept. 8 event lit a small firestorm, with some jumping to attack the historic club and others to defend it.

Dixie Heritage subscriber David McCallister, a member of both the club and the Commander of the SCV camp said that they were forced to relocate their banquet last year, after threats of protest. This year, new management at the Club made the banquet facility available again this year and rented it at full market value to the SCV.

Some protestors attempted to make an issue of the banquet and its venue at Tuesday night's Temple Terrace City Council meeting.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans responded by saying that they plan to keep holding events at the club in the future. But on Thursday the Club's management sent a letter to the City Council effectively saying that the Club's board had voted to not allow the SCV to rent the facility in the future. Our guess is that this was done in response to behind the scenes pressure from someone on the City Council.

THE NAVY IS APOLOGIZING AND WE WONDER WHY OUR ENEMIES LAUGH

The U.S. Navy Personnel Command issued an apology Monday evening after its Twitter account posted a motivational quote from Confederate Navy Capt. Raphael Semmes.

"It has been brought to our attention that today's Motivation Monday post came across as insensitive. The series consists of leadership quotes throughout our Navy's history," the Navy Personnel Command tweeted Monday. "We used a poor example and we sincerely apologize if we've offended anyone."

The quote in question read, "A military, or naval man, cannot go very far astray, who abides by the point of honor."

The Navy Personnel Command had also shared a link with more information on Semmes, detailing in the first paragraph how Semmes was involved in the Confederate Navy.

Semmes, who also served in the Mexican-American War for the U.S. Navy, commanded the C.S.S. Alabama for the Confederate States Navy. The town of Semmes, Ala., is named after him, as is Semmes Avenue in Richmond.

DRED SCOTT STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN ALABAMA?

A statue showing an enslaved couple pulling the chains of oppression could be erected in Lauderdale County near a monument honoring the Confederate dead.

After more than a year of campaigning, hosting community discussions and pitching five different designs for a social justice monument, Florence-based nonprofit Project Say Something on Tuesday selected a statue featuring Dred and Harriet Scott.

The organization is working on a presentation for the Lauderdale County Commission. If the design is approved by commissioners, the organization will then start raising the funds needed to create the statue itself.

The monument would be erected next to the 115-year-old Confederate memorial located in front of the Lauderdale County Courthouse.

LAWYER HAYMER NEEDS TO GO GET A LIFE!

A legal argument has been revived in Louisiana over whether a black defendant can get a fair trial in a courthouse where a Confederate monument is displayed.

Niles Haymer, a lawyer for defendant Ronnie Anderson, released copies Tuesday of his new motion to have Anderson's case moved out of state court in the city of Clinton, where a Confederate monument stands outside the East Feliciana Parish Courthouse.

We reported when a judge rejected a similar motion in August, saying Haymer filed too late. That same judge also threw out a serious firearms charge against Anderson. District Attorney Sam D'Aquila has now filed a new felony charge against Anderson, involving illegal possession of a stolen firearm.

That gives Haymer an opportunity to renew his argument that the 30-foot-high monument - a soldier on a pedestal erected in 1909 during the Jim Crow era - signals that a black defendant cannot get a fair trial in East Feliciana Parish, which is about 30 miles north of Baton Rouge.

SCV UPS REWARD

Financial contributions from angry citizens have caused a reward to grow to \$10,000 for information on who vandalized a Confederate monument in a South Georgia cemetery.

The reward, up from the \$2,000 originally offered by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, shows how outraged citizens are about the vandalism, which was discovered Aug. 31, according to a member of a local veterans group.

The increase is due to a "grassroots effort with many different donors," said Adam Bazemore of Camp 549 Sons of Confederate Veterans. "Some gave \$100, some gave \$500."

The statue is "priceless," he said, because it was purchased by survivors of soldiers who died in battle.

NEW SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM DISPLAY

A rare third national Confederate Flag that has been in the care of a Greenville family for generations has been restored and is on display at the Museum and Library of Confederate History , located at 15 Boyce Street in Greenville.

THE SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP VIDEO:



It was my privilege to speak for a week to the campers at the 2006 Sam Davis Youth Camp.

This year, there will be TWO Sam Davis camps:

- CLIFTON, Texas on July 14-19, 2019
- MULLINS, South Carolina on June 23-28, 2019

Sam Davis Youth Camp

website: <http://samdavischristian.org>

Atlanta City Councilwoman Carla Smith was outraged last week Thursday when, in Atlanta City Council chambers, about 30 people showed up for a "listening session."

While she has been railroading the name change of Atlanta's "Confederate Avenue" at breakneck speed, she still had to go through the formality of public meeting. How dare the public use the forum to

Speak against her agenda? Let alone so many of them.

David Moreland, who described himself as "an eighth-generation American and a sixth-generation Georgian" whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War and for the Confederacy, said renaming Confederate Avenue and East Confederate Avenue would be an abomination. Though he now lives in Meriwether County, he said he grew up in Atlanta and went to Atlanta public schools, where he and his classmates sang the song "Dixie" at school events and believed having a Confederate forebear was an honor.

"When I was a young boy, you were proud to be an Atlantan, proud to be a Georgian, proud to be a Southerner, and you were darn proud to be a descendant of Confederate ancestors," Moreland said. "Is there any wisdom in tearing down Confederate Avenue? Is there any justice? There's a road named in this town after my family. We're descendants of slaveholders. Does that mean me and my two brothers should go to a concentration camp? My people are not white supremacists and I am not a Nazi. Where does this end, folks?"

While it appears very likely that Confederate and East Confederate avenues will get new names by early October, when given the opportunity, most people continue to sound off against it.

Will Dean, who said he has lived on Confederate Avenue for the past 14 years, agrees with the sentiment that replacing the name is tantamount to erasing history. And he's also concerned about the cost of changing his personal legal documents to reflect a new name.

"If you're like me and you run a personal business, it's a big deal and it's a big time-waster and it's expensive," Dean said.

A retirement home for Confederate veterans, a large brick building, was located on one end of the street and went out of operation in the early 1960s. That is how the streets got their name. The renaming effort began with then-Mayor Kasim Reed and Carla Smith came out of nowhere, picked up the fumbled football, and has been running with it.

The city's utilities committee, which handles street name changes, held its public meeting on Sept. 25 at 9:30 a.m. the time selected because the opposition, you know, normal folks who live there and work for a living, would be unable to attend.

The measure is expected to go before the full Council for a vote on Oct. 3.

ALSO IN GEORGIA

The Marietta Confederate Cemetery Foundation Board will have a Candlelight History Tour on Oct. 6 at 7 pm. at the Marietta Confederate Cemetery.

The event will feature volunteers dressed in historical period costumes and uniforms conducting a candlelight tour following a short concert of period music by Laney House.

Participants can gather at the Cemetery's gazebo and bring a chair or blanket. Alcoholic beverages are not permitted.

Cost is \$15 general admission, \$10 seniors and students, and children under 12 are free. In case of rain, the event will be held on Oct. 20.

The Marietta Confederate Cemetery Foundation and Friends of Brown Park Inc. are non-profit organizations dedicated to the commemoration and preservation of the cemetery.

For more information, visit www.mariettaconfederatecemetery.org/events.

MEMPHIS POLICE HARASS CONFEDERATE ACTIVISTS

Last week Friday, Confederate activists carried flags across the Big River Crossing that connects downtown Memphis to Arkansas. As they did protesters shouted for them to "go home."

The activists were calling attention to the illegal "sale" by the City of Memphis of two parks containing statues of Confederate president Jefferson Davis and Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to a "nonprofit group" that removed them last December.

"The sale of the parks was a sham sale," William Weddendorf of Bartlett said. "To sell a piece of property worth millions of dollars to, it's a city-affiliated organization, for \$1,000 is a travesty."

Police met the activists as they came off the bridge, "to make sure they knew what was, and wasn't, allowed." The same Police did NOTHING to "police" the protestors.

OPEN LETTER FROM CAROL FOLT

Dear Carolina Community:

As you likely are aware, recently the UNC System Board of Governors gave the UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Trustees and me a clear path to develop a plan for the Confederate Monument's "disposition and preservation." We have been asked to present our plan to UNC System President Margaret Spellings and the Board of Governors by November 15, 2018.

I know that many in our community and beyond feel passionately about the monument. As a next step, we have created a dedicated email address, uncmonument@unc.edu, for anyone to submit ideas about the statue's future.

While we will not be able to provide individual responses, we will carefully review and consider all ideas as we prepare a plan to present to the Board of Governors in November. Please note that all email submissions will be subject to disclosure under North Carolina's public records law.

Thank you in advance for your input on this important topic that will help shape the future of Carolina.

Sincerely,

Chancellor Carol L. Folt and the UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Trustees

TEXAS CEMETERY DISCOVERY

A routine survey of a small East Texas towns cemetery revealed an amazing discovery. Over a half-dozen War Between the States veterans are buried there.

The find was made at the East Mountain cemetery in Gregg county.

For a town of only 800 people, the find at old East Mountain cemetery was remarkable.

Several of the men had moved to Texas after the war, like many did to start a new life. Texas was "the land of opportunity."

Cemetery board members plan on having a historical marker dedication to commemorate the site in October.

UNA BOWING TO PC

After being known for more than 50 years as the "Pride of Dixie," the University of North Alabama Marching Band may be dumping its nickname.

UNA officials have formed a panel to discuss the nickname's use after it was left out during a recent football game against Alabama A&M University, a historically black university.

UNA's director of the marching band, Lloyd Jones, says he left out the reference because a few students felt the nickname may be "racist" and could be "upsetting to some people" so it "shouldn't be used."

The panel of 19 people is made up of students, faculty and alumni. The group will make recommendations to the university's administration.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL HOSTS SILLY PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Students drove their trucks to school displaying the Confederate Flag at Bay City Western High School earlier this year.

It caused quite the stir and confusion among the student body.

Raymond Barber III is a graduate of Bay City Western and was there that day.

On Tuesday, he sat on a panel at Saginaw Valley State University to help educate others on the topic.

"I believe this event is to bring the community together because there definitely was a lot of problems. I met with people that think it's freedom of speech and people who think it's a symbol of hate. There's two different sides to every story," Barber said.

The panel was put together by Saginaw ISD, the community foundation and the university to try and stop situations like this from getting out of control.

"With education we want people to understand the impact of using those symbols and the implications it

has for others that we work with, play with and go to school with," Saginaw ISD Superintendent Dr. Kathy Stewart said.

Brenden Littlefield attended Tuesday's event.

"I grew up in an area where they saw it as tradition. So they just used it as a form of representing of who their family's about and just the tradition that the Flag stands behind," Littlefield said.

He said he can understand how it can be perceived by others.

"I'm sure other individuals may as it references the Civil War and the south and slavery and everything else. So it may be offensive to other people," Littlefield said.

Barber said he thinks it all comes down to the way you're taught and education.

"Education is kinda where all this stems from. How you grow up, how you're raised, especially with our school system. We are raised to believe certain things are right and certain things are wrong," Barber said.

This was one of four events. The next one is Nov. 5 and the topic is unconscious biases.

In this week's edition of [TBR Radio Presents: The Dixie Heritage Hour](#), Dr. Ed interviews a former TBR Editor and Dixie Heritage subscriber who is the author of 8 books on the history of Russia, Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson.

Dr. Johnson is a university professor, a priest in the Russian Orthodox Church, and perhaps the nation's foremost expert on Russia.

When the Marxists came to power in Russia they did so by sparking a social and ethnically based civil war that included race-baiting and monument destruction as well as an all out assault against all aspects of Christian culture. Just like the cultural marxists are doing in the United States' south today.

Dr. Johnson tells the bloody story of cultural destruction that took place in Russia and parallels it to what is going on in the South today. He also explains the mistakes that the Russians made - helping Southerners to overcome the barrage today.

This may just be the most profound interview we have done to date.

Click to "watch" this week's [TBR Radio Presents: The Dixie Heritage Hour](#):



TBR Radio - The Dixie Heritage Hour 09/21/18 - Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

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FROM THE EDITOR

Dr. Ed is a pastor, author, public speaker, radio personality, lobbyist, re-enactor, and the Director of Dixie Heritage.

A new group is emerging on the national scene called the ***Make It Right Project*** who has 10 Confederate monuments across the United States on their list that they will systematically work to be taken down or removed. The newest monument added to the list at #10 is the Denton, Texas Confederate soldier memorial, erected in 1918 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In Texas, Dallas' Confederate War Memorial and Houston's Spirit of the Confederacy statues are also on the list. So are the John C. Calhoun Monument in Charleston and the Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson statues in Charlottesville, Virginia. Earlier this year, in Charlottesville, the group paid for a billboard advertisement.

The ***Make It Right top-10 list*** was formed back in the spring. The Denton statue was added to the #10 spot when "Silent Sam," the statue of a Confederate soldier on the University of North Carolina campus, was torn down by protesters in August. It had been No. 2 on the ***Make It Right*** list.

The Denton officials have resisted local calls to remove the statue. Now they are going to face an organized national opposition with busloads of protestors being brought in regularly. They may even stage another violent protest like the one they pulled over at UNC. Compatriots in the Denton area need to show support to their local officials and area Police need to be on the alert!

We found out about ***Make It Right*** because we dug deeper into the Silent Sam issue than anyone else. Now that we have identified our enemy we know who we will be up against and where we need to concentrate our lobbying efforts. Will you help to fund the fight?

SUPPORT THE CAUSE!

If everyone on this eMail list contributed just \$1 dollar a month, we would be able to fully fund all of our activities for the year and expand our web presence, programs, and educational opportunities.

That is far less than one cup of coffee or most phone apps per month.

Donate \$1 to Dixie Heritage: 

If everyone on this eMail list contributed just \$6 dollars a month, we would be able to do everything listed above and also fund a Southern Political Party with FOUR full-time employees.

Donate \$6 to Dixie Heritage: 

Would it be easier to just donate \$72 and cover the year?

Donate \$72 to Dixie Heritage: 

ADD DIXIE HERITAGE TO YOUR ADDRESS BOOK

This will ensure that your weekly newsletter does not end up in a SPAM folder by accident.

LIKE US ON FACEBOOK

If you have not already done so please take the quick moment to like our Dixie Heritage Page on Facebook:

www.facebook.com/dixieheritageletter

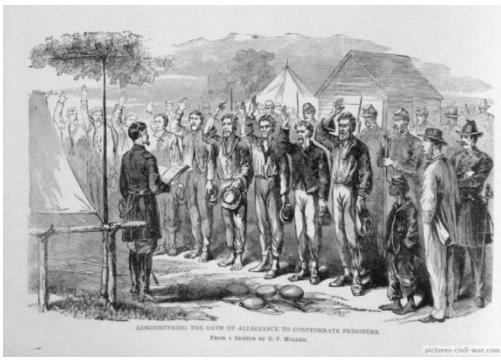
And then, more importantly, click this link to our website:

www.dixieheritage.net

When you are there request a free copy of my book The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag. When you do, not only will you receive a copy of the book - you will also be subscribed to receive the weekly Dixie Heritage Letter by eMail. This will ensure that you never miss an issue.

Until Next Week,
Deo Vindice!
Chaplain Ed

<http://www.dixieheritage.net/newsletter>



The Union Pledge of Allegiance

and why it's a **HUGE problem** for Confederates

Here is your opportunity to learn the truth about the progressive, socialist "oath" written to indoctrinate Southern Youth to the LINCOLNION VIEW of ONE NATION vs. **Our BIRTHRIGHT of a REPUBLIC of SOVEREIGN STATES.**

Part 1 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-22770866/documents/57650f2d41889CmDNjM0/PLEDGE%20OF%20ALLEGIANCE%201.pdf>

Part 2 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

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Part 3 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-22770866/documents/57650f1ea2d0aCyNpFsl/PLEDGE%20OF%20ALLEGIANCE3.pdf>

<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2003/10/thomas-dilorenzo/pledging-allegiance/>

<http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/09/02/can-we-please-get-rid-of-the-pledge/>

<https://www.commondreams.org/views/2009/11/17/pledge-allegiance-un-american>

<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2001/07/daniel-mccarthy/patriot-socialists-and-neocons/>

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/bellamys-pledge/>



Listen to Pastor John Weaver's excellent sermons.

[The Pledge-History & Problems-1](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=710612106)

<http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=710612106>

[The Pledge-History & Problems-2](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024)

<http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024>



THE FACE OF JUST ONE OF THE WAR'S MANY TOLLS

Victim of Yankee Aggression against Confederate Women and Children

"One of the war's many tolls: a cropped detail of a boy holding a photo of a Confederate soldier. Clearly, the soldier meant something to the boy--is it his father? A brother or uncle? Did the soldier survive the war? Based upon the soldier's photo being in the photo and the boy wearing the watch, I would sadly suggest that the soldier did not survive."

SAM DAVIS CHRISTIAN YOUTH CAMPS

KEEPING THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS ALIVE IN THE HEARTS OF OUR CHILDREN

www.samdavischristian.org

CLIFTON, TX
July 14-19, 2019

Mullins, SC
June 23-28, 2019

Yeehah - a good Southron station!



Confederate Broadcasting

Talk, music, and more for your Confederate listening pleasure. Featuring Dixie 61 Radio Show, Rebel Corner, and Confederate Gold.

CONFEDERATEBROADCASTING.COM

CONFEDERATE DALLAS!

Dallas has some Great CONFEDERATE Sites and Landmarks to see in the city. Find information and brochures with directions to these sites under the CONFEDERATE DALLAS section at

www.belocamp.com/library



*Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee;
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;
For this flag of my country in triumph shall wave
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.*



"I hope the day will never come that my grandsons will be ashamed to own that I was a Confederate Soldier"

Private A.Y. Handy, 32nd Texas Calvary, C.S.A.

Sam Davis Christian Youth Camps

Preserving the Truth for Posterity

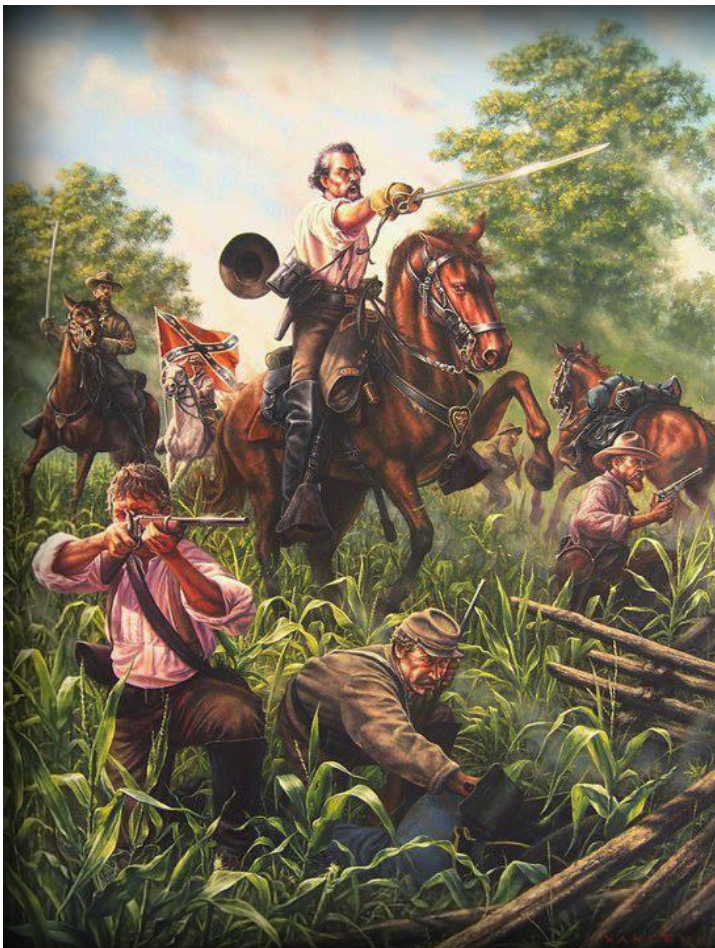
<http://www.samdavischristian.org/>

ATTN: DESCENDANTS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division prosecutes people who are accused of using force or violence to interfere with a person's federally protected rights because of that person's national origin. These rights include areas such as housing, employment, education, or use of public facilities. You can reach the Criminal Section at (202) 514-3204 or write to:

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Criminal Section, PHB
Washington, D.C. 20530

Make Formal Criminal Complaints of Heritage Terrorism threats by organizations, boards and/or individuals.



**DEFEND YOUR
HERITAGE**

**CONFEDERATE
"WITH STEADY RIFLE,
SHARPENED BRAND,
A WEEK AGO,
UPON MY STEED,
WITH FORREST
AND HIS WARRIOR BAND,
I MADE THE HELL-HOUNDS
WRITHE AND BLEED."**

VETERANS

CONFEDERATE EVENTS

This list includes those events known when this list was published. There might be other events not yet listed.

Recurring Events

January

1st weekend after new years. **Sam Davis New Year's Ball: Palestine, TX**

3rd weekend: **Moonlight and Magnolias Ball: J. L. Halbert Camp #359, Corsicana, TX**

February

3rd weekend: Grovetown, TX, **CW Weekend**

April

2nd weekend (unless that is Easter weekend): **The Battle of Pleasant Hill (Louisiana)**

May

1st weekend: **Great Locomotive Chase and Naval Battle of Port Jefferson, TX**

September

4th weekend: Battle of the Brazos (beginning in 2017), **Yellow Brick Road Winery, Sealy, TX**

November

Weekend before Thanksgiving: **Civil War Weekend at Liendo Plantation, Hempstead, TX**



Texas Division

Southern Born, Texas Proud!

"Learn About Your Heritage"

*Sons of Confederate Veterans
Texas Division*



Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

**NO CURRENTS EVENTS LISTED ON DIVISION WEBSITE
AT THIS TIME**

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

Confederate States of America





Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

Company Overview

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



Mission

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

Website <http://www.slrc-csa.org>



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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today!



Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"



www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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

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

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

Events & Functions

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



Rattle Flag.



1st National Flag.



2nd National Flag.



3rd National Flag.



Bonnie Blue Flag.




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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

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

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?

If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

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

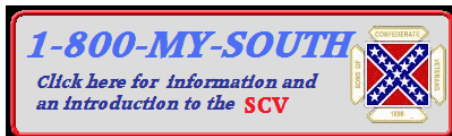
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



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



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

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

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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