



Dec. _____ 2014



CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE



Doug Jefcoat - Commander - 601-425-5485
gj5485@bellsouth.net

Don Green - 1st Lt. Commander - 1-601-270-5316
dgreen_1865@yahoo.com

Ronnie Mitchell - 2nd Lt. Commander - 601-319-7151
fanuvsmove14@gmail.com

Glen Holifield - Chaplain - 601-729-2535

Billy Langley - Quartermaster - 601-425-4845

Adjutant - Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949
sheltonnorris@yahoo.com



**THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
 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”

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



Hope you enjoy the information in this month’s Dispatch.
 Next Month: A miscellany of things!



Thoughts from the interim editor:

At the moment at Carl’s office we are working hard to learn to use a Audio/video editing program. To date 5 of the speeches from the 2011 Heritage Conference have been

edited with titles etc. added and look pretty good for a first time effort. We will begin on the 2014 speeches soon, though, because of the lighting, the original video is not really good (The thoughts expressed however are, as always, very good!).

We also have in mind a production revealing the “TRUE” story of the so-called Free State of Jones and negotiations with the author of a speech on that subject are underway as I type. One way or the other it WILL be done! As we say in TV land, “stay tuned for more!”

PRAYER REQUESTS



PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.

E-mail: jay_b_good@msn.com or csaford@hotmail.com or call 601-649 -1867 at work.



UPCOMING EVENTS:

SERTOMA OF LAUREL CHRISTMAS PARADE **SAT. DEC. 6th**

We hopefully will have a trailer with John Parker's canon and a campsite, so we need some people in uniform and some ladies on that. We also need at least two men with rifles and there needs to be at least two flag bearers. We also need to have someone carrying our banner so everyone knows who we are or we'll put one on each side of the float. If you have a child or grandchildren who are 6 - 7 years of age or older, who can carry a very light weight banner it would greatly help. Remember, The larger the contingent, the better it looks. The parade begins promptly at 10AM. We'll gather in the parking lot of Carl Ford's old office on Rogers Street around 9:00AM.

AFTER PARADE DINNER - MAULDIN COMMUNITY CENTER

This is where the pay off comes from the parade marching. Good food. Remember, the more the merrier. Once again, there is no particular agenda unless someone wishes to speak some words of wisdom. 'Course, even if that's the case, ain't nobody gonna be listening anyway. We're gonna be too busy gossipin' and eatin'!

CITY OF PETAL CHRISTMAS PARADE

Later the same day as Laurel's parade is Petal's. We form about 4 - 4:15 PM in the parking lot where Hudson's is located, and the parade begins at 5 PM. It's a great deal of fun because the people are within just a few feet when you march by them. It is about the same length as Laurel's, but becomes dark not long after we begin and when we fire, the flames from our rifles are really noticeable. It's a fun parade with great response and a good ending to the day.

LEE-JACKSON BANQUET

January 31 At Bethlehem Baptist Church in Laurel.

If you're looking for that perfect gift for your wife, husband or friend, you can't do any better than buying tickets to the Annual Lee-Jackson Birthday shindig (George would say "Supper" your editor would call it a "Dinner," but it's really a Banquet!)

following a sumptuous feast the (almost) new officers of Camp #227 will be installed (Hammers and nails will be provided to attendees to accomplish this task at no extra charge).

Tickets, defying yankee inspired inflation brought on by the current corrupt administration, remain an incredible bargain at \$15.00 Per Person!

It will be held at Bethlehem Baptist Church in Laurel, (off Hwy 84 East across from Walker's Dairy Barn) at 5:30pm.

Our speaker will be the ever-entertaining and informative Rev. Cecil Fayard who will, no doubt, wax eloquent in his praise of these great men and the cause for which they fought.

To make a reservation, you can call Carl during the day at 601-649-1867 and tell him you're coming and how many will be with you, or e-mail him at csaford@hotmail.com with the same information.

You can send a check or simply pay at the door but, if you say you're coming and don't show, you'll still have to pay!

Come and support your Southern Heritage, eat some great food and enjoy wonderful fellowship with your friends.

Remember, we need your reservations as soon as possible!

LET'S MAKE THIS THE BEST ATTENDED EVENT EVER!



BRICKS BEAUVOIR

This effort has been endorsed by

*the General Executive Council
of the Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Example:

Pvt. James W. McCluney

6th MS CAV. CO. F

Make Checks in the amount of \$50.00 per brick to

Mississippi Division, SCV

For: *Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund* on the memo line

Mail Checks to:

Mississippi Division, SCV

C/O Larry McCluney, MS-Div AOT Councilman

1412 North Park Dr.

Greenwood, MS 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the
Unknown Confederate Soldier at Beauvoir.

ATTACKING THE CONFEDERATE FLAGS:

An  **Example**
of Northern **White**
Hypocrisy **by Joseph E. Fallon,**

**Edited by: LTC (Ret) John C. Cox,
MSSG**

Those who love "*the Stars and Stripes*" but attack, or condone the attack, upon the Confederate flags are engaged in an act of self-righteous hypocrisy that will come back to haunt them.

Opponents of Confederate flags, allege the emblems they contain are a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition. They, therefore, demand these symbols be expunged from any State Flags and prohibited from being officially displayed in their original form.

Others however, have documented how the Southern soldiers who fought under the Confederate Battle Flag in particular, did so, not to protect slavery - there were fewer than 350,000 slave owners including some blacks, in a population of more than 5 million whites - but, to defend their families, homes, and States from a what they saw as an, invading Northern army.

But, for argument's sake, let us agree that any flag associated with slavery, treason, and sedition should be banned from being officially displayed by the federal and State governments of the United States.

That being said, when can we expect the official banning of the American Flag, "*the Stars and Stripes*"? Quite frankly a far more compelling case can be made against this flag as a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition than against the Confederate Battle Flag.

Before examining slavery, the allegations of treason and

sedition should first be addressed.

1. Treason is defined as an overt act in violation of the allegiance one owes his sovereign or state such as levying war against it, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies.

2. Sedition is defined as incitement to commit acts for the purpose of overthrowing one's government.

Interestingly, the American Revolutionaries of 1776 were guilty of both crimes.

There was no legal right under British law for a colony to secede from the British Empire.

The actions of the American Revolutionaries - from the Boston Tea Party, to publishing pamphlets calling for independence, to convening the Continental Congress, to taking up arms at Lexington and Concord - were then, by definition, treasonous and seditious and their flag, therefore, was a symbol of treason and sedition.

Patrick Henry was most candid when he allegedly declared in his 1765 speech against the Stamp Act:

"Caesar had his Brutus - Charles the First, his Cromwell - and George the Third, may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

But there is more.

1. The revolutionaries in 1776 represented a minority of the population of the thirteen colonies - perhaps as little as twenty percent, and we have a current Milita movement underway called the "*Oathkeepers*" which includes a sub organization called the "*3 percenters*" alluding to that number who fought to establish the United States of America. So much for the American Revolution being a "*popular*" movement!

2. In many cases, to insure colonial legislatures enacted the "*proper*" laws, the revolutionaries often expelled loyalist members. So much for the American Revolution being a "*democratic*" movement.

3. Often, the revolutionaries simply established their own rival local governments. This second tactic was styled "*dual power*" or "*double sovereignty*" by the Bolsheviks who successfully employed it during the Russian Revolution. So much for the American Revolution being a model for the emergence of "*democratic*" governments elsewhere and,

4. The revolutionaries rejected the British peace proposals of 1778, which, in effect, would have conceded most of their demands. Instead, they pursued their war against the United Kingdom with all its faults the most democratic government in Europe. To win that war, the revolutionaries solicited the support of France and Spain - two of the most powerful, anti-democratic regimes in Europe. So much for the American Revolution being a movement motivated by the principle of "*liberty*".

After the success of the American Revolution with the political independence of the United States officially recognized by London, "*the Stars and Stripes*" became the symbol for what is now termed "*ethnic cleansing*." An estimated one hundred thousand loyalists, colonists who had been faithful to the British government during the American

Revolution, were forced to flee the new republic.

But "*the Stars and Stripes*" did not cease being a symbol of sedition even after the United States achieved its independence in 1783. Six years later, the first republic of the United States under the "*Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*" was literally overthrown by the Constitutional Convention as it established a new constitution because the legitimate government of the United States did not authorize a new constitution. Its instruction to the Constitutional Convention was explicit "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation".

However, under Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation, no revision was legally permitted:

"(U)nless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the Legislatures of every State."

Thus, despite instructions and procedures, the Constitutional Convention, boycotted by Rhode Island, illegally drafted a new constitution, which declared that ratification by only nine of the thirteen Colonies/States was necessary for adoption. Interestingly many of the Founding Fathers of the first republic, including Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and George Washington, were among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

It would seem they were making a habit of engaging in sedition.

And, under the new constitution, unlike the British Empire in 1776, the right of secession from the second republic established by the US Constitution was explicitly asserted as a reserved right of the States by Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island in their respective ratifications of that document.

The other States acknowledged secession as a constitutional right when they accepted without any qualifications the ratifications of Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island.

Thereafter, the constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union was taught at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The books used were, *Views of the Constitution* by William Rawle, an abolitionist, and a friend of Franklin and Washington, which expressly affirmed a State's right to secede and *Commentaries on American Law* by James Kent, which implicitly acknowledged the reserved rights of the States.

Historically, the most zealous proponent of secession was Massachusetts. Massachusetts, and other New England States, which singly or in concert, threatened to secede from the United States in 1787, 1796, 1800, 1803, 1811, 1814, and 1845.

Thus, under Abraham Lincoln, it was "*the Stars and Stripes*", not the Confederate Battle Flag, that became the symbol of sedition in 1861.

Lincoln overthrew the second republic of the United States established by the US Constitution when he launched

his war against the South. As the US Supreme Court ruled in the "**Prize Cases**, December 1862:

"[Congress] cannot declare war against a State or any number of States by virtue of any clause in the Constitution... [The President] has no power to initiate or declare war against a foreign nation or a domestic State...

Several of these States have combined to form a new Confederacy, claiming to be acknowledged by the world as a Sovereign State ... Their right to do so is now being decided by wager of Battle."

Under Lincoln, "*the Stars and Stripes*" was the symbol of a regime that made arbitrary arrests, suspended habeas corpus, curtailed freedom of speech, press, and assembly. The Legislature of Maryland was overthrown by Lincoln's military. The number of political prisoners has been estimated as high as 38,000.

The *Chicago Times* was among hundreds of Northern newspapers suppressed for expressing "*incorrect*" views. As late as May 18, 1864, Lincoln was ordering his military to "*arrest and imprison...the editors, proprietors and publishers of the New York World and the New York Journal of Commerce.*"

Now to the issue of slavery.

"*The Stars and Stripes*" symbolizes a country that was conceived and established quite frankly as a slave republic. Boston's Faneuil Hall, "*Cradle of American Independence*," had been built by money from the slave trade. John Hancock of Massachusetts - President of the Continental Congress that issued the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 - was, himself, involved in the slave trade.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, the institution of slavery was legally sanctioned in all thirteen colonies. By the way, at that time, there were, in fact, twice as many slaves in New York than in Georgia.

The defense of slavery opens and closes the American Revolution.

Prior to the Declaration of Independence, revolutionaries overthrew the Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, because of his proclamation of November 7, 1775 freeing any slave who would fight to defend the government of King George III.

During the war, itself, the revolutionaries allied themselves with two of the largest slave empires - France and Spain.

Under the US Constitution, adopted in 1789, slavery constituted the basis for taxation and representation in the second republic. This new Constitution not only legally recognized and protected the institution of slavery, but that of the slave trade as well. The former was the South's peculiar institution; the latter was the North's peculiar institution.

The US Constitution recognized slavery in perpetuity unless the Constitution, itself, was amended, while the existence of the slave trade itself was guaranteed for, at least, twenty years.

Northern States held a monopoly on the lucrative slave trade. Therefore, when the slave trade to the United States was outlawed in 1808, the Northern slave ships, flying "*the Stars and Stripes*," simply smuggled the slaves into the country.

As late as December 1858, a New York City slave ship smuggled several hundred slaves into Georgia. Under the protection of "*the Stars and Stripes*," Northern slave ships sold slaves to Cuba and Brazil.

But, it will be argued, that the United States, or at least the Northern States, evolved. They became "*free*" States outlawing slavery, and, thereby, converting "*the Stars and Stripes*" into a Northern symbol of opposition to slavery and affirmation that "*all men are created equal*".

Really?

What were the conditions of blacks in the Northern States of the United States?

Alexis de Tocqueville wrote:

"[T]he prejudice of the race appears stronger in the States that have abolished slaves than in the States where slavery still exists. White carpenters, white bricklayers, and white painters will not work side by side with the blacks in the North but do it in almost every Southern State..."

A number of Northern States, led by New Jersey, enacted laws forbidding free blacks from residing in their "*free*" States. Massachusetts passed a law to flog blacks that entered that State and remained there longer than two months. In 1853, the Constitution of Indiana declared that "*no negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the state.*" That same year, Illinois, "*Land of Lincoln*", passed a law "*to prevent the immigration of free negroes into this state*".

In 1857, the Constitution of Oregon stated: "*No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this state at the time of adoption [of this constitution] ... shall come, reside, or be within this state.*"

In 1862, while the War for Southern Independence was raging, the citizens of Illinois amended their State constitution declaring: "*No negro or mulatto shall immigrate or settle in this state.*"

Northern "*free*" States had already enacted laws disenfranchising their existing free black populations. New Jersey initiated this policy in 1808, followed by Connecticut in 1814, Rhode Island in 1822 and Pennsylvania 1838. By 1860, only five of twenty-four Northern "*free*" States allowed free blacks to vote. Immediately after the War for Southern Independence, laws to enfranchise blacks were rejected by eight of those Northern States.

Then there was the lucrative Northern business of kidnapping free blacks living in Northern "*free*" States and selling them into slavery. New York was a major center of this activity.

Between July 13-16, 1863, shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, New York City was the scene of one of the worst race riots in United States history, the infamous "*draft riots*", in which an estimated one thousand blacks, possibly more, were murdered.

But what about the War for Southern Independence? "*The*

Stars and Stripes" was the flag of freedom! The war was a war to end slavery as the movie had COL Joshua Chamberlain say most movingly "We are an army to set men free!" and establish racial equality throughout the United States.

Really?

In his First Inaugural Address, on March 4, 1861, Lincoln reiterated his position:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

On September 11, 1861, Lincoln countermanded General Fremont's order freeing slaves in Missouri. Eight months later, on May 19, 1862, he countermanded General Hunter's order freeing slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

On August 14, 1862, Lincoln spoke to a delegation of blacks at the White House on his proposal that blacks should leave the United States and colonize some other land. His reason:

"But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race... It is better for us both [black and white], therefore, to be separated... I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. . . This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case... If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished... The place I am thinking about for a colony is in Central America".

A week later, in a letter to Horace Greeley dated August 22, 1862, Lincoln wrote:

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

In his Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1862, Lincoln urged Congress to adopt constitutional amendments to postpone final emancipation until January 1, 1900 and to ship "*free colored persons, with their own consent*" out of the country.

On February 3, 1865, at the Hampton Roads Conference, Lincoln and Secretary of State, William Seward, met official representatives of the Confederate Government to discuss terms for ending the war. Lincoln supported Seward's proposal that the Southern States quickly rejoin the Union so that the 13th Amendment - abolishing slavery - then pending before Congress could be voted down. (*The conference lasted for four hours, but no agreements were produced. President Lincoln dominated the proceedings. The three men who represented the Confederacy made little or no impression on those who represented the Union, and were not authorized to accept*

any offer, other than independence.)

Northern whites will claim "*the Stars and Stripes*", nevertheless, became a symbol of liberty when Lincoln issued his "Emancipation Proclamation" freeing the slaves.

However, Lincoln's proclamation in actuality, did not free a single slave, stating:

"all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free".

Thus it applied only to those areas of the Confederacy still in Confederate hands. As Lincoln's own Secretary of State, William Seward, declared, with disgust:

"We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them, and holding them in bondage where we can set them free."

Under its terms, slavery remained legally intact in the slave States that remained "loyal" to the Union - Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri - and in those portions of the Confederacy under Union occupation, New Orleans, and Natchez.

When West Virginia, "*seceded*," (actually it didn't, these people were simply recognized by Washington as the "*loyal government of Virginia*," thus saying that the rest of the state was, well, they left the rest of the state in somewhat of a legal limbo that has never been addressed as far as I know), from Virginia and was, unconstitutionally, admitted into the United States on June 20, 1863, six months after the final Emancipation Proclamation was issued, it entered as a - believe it or not, slave State!

The Emancipation Proclamation therefore was nothing more than a propaganda device to deprive the South of support from England which was even at that point, gathering an army in Canada poised to attack the Northern forces and catch them in a two front war.

As Lincoln explained to a delegation of clergy on September 13, 1862, nine days before his preliminary proclamation was issued:

"I view this matter as a practical war measure, to be decided on according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

Lincoln countermanded the earlier emancipation proclamations issued by his Generals Fremont and Hunter because he believed their decrees would increase Northern opposition to his war. But with the demise of the Confederacy nowhere in sight, Lincoln then decided to employ "emancipation" as a military necessity.

His Emancipation Proclamation sought two objectives:

1. Internationally, it was to dissuade the United Kingdom and France from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States of America.

2. Domestically, it was to incite slaves to murder defenseless white women and children on the farms and in the cities of the Confederacy, thereby, resulting in the disintegration of the Confederate Armies as individual soldiers abandoned the field to return home to save the lives of their families.

The Emancipation Proclamation therefore was a call not for liberty, but for a race war and genocide. Lincoln admitted this

to those visiting clerics in September 1862. He proclaimed: "*I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy; nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South.*"

Lincoln's policy was clearly and officially enunciated in "*Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field*" (General Orders, No. 100, 1863). Among the acts declared to be lawful were subjecting Southern non-combatants to the "*hardships of war*", starving Southern non-combatants, and bombarding places housing Southern women and children.

In a letter dated January 31, 1864, Union General W.T. Sherman elaborated on how all Southerners may be treated under these instructions. He wrote:

"*the Government of the United States has...any and all rights which they may choose to enforce war, to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their every thing...to the petulant and persistent secessionist, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better.*"

Six months later, June 21, 1864, Sherman added Southern white children to that "class of people ...who must be killed or banished".

With this official license to kill and destroy, wanton destruction - including raping, pillaging, plundering, and arson on unprecedented scales - was unleashed upon Georgia and the Carolinas by General Sherman, upon the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by General Sheridan and upon the western counties of Missouri by General Ewing.

In issuing his Emancipation Proclamation as an incitement for slaves to massacre Southern white women and children, Lincoln was clearly continuing his policy of deliberately violating international rules of war - rules that had evolved over the course of centuries to limit the scope of war's death and destruction. Food and medicines were declared to be contraband. Women and children, the sick and the elderly were considered legitimate targets of war."(T)*he Stars and Stripes*", under Lincoln, thus became a symbol of total war against the innocent.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves in areas of the Confederacy still in rebel hands "*forever free*"

But what happened to those "*freed*" slaves when they finally came under the protection of "*the Stars and Stripes*"? They were told by the North they could now "*choose*" their employers and that they must be "*paid*" for their labor. But in reality, "*freed*" slaves were often re-enslaved by the North under the fiction of a one-year work contract. Many slaves were forced to work on Southern plantations now operated by Northerners, or Southerners who had taken the oath of allegiance to the US government.

They could suffer a loss of pay or rations for acts of laziness, disobedience or insolence. They were often required to obtain a pass if they wished to leave the plantation. And they were subject to provost marshals who were employed to insure that the "*freed*" slaves displayed "*faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline*

and perfect subordination". Other slaves "freed" by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation found themselves forced to build installations and fortifications for the Union Army.

What of the approximately 180,000 blacks, mostly Southern slaves, who rushed to join the Union army, Northern whites will ask? Did they not freely fight for freedom under "*the Stars and Stripes*"?

Well, did they?

In May 1862, Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase received this report:

"The negroes were sad...Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refugee...This mode of [enlistment by] violent seizure is repugnant."

In a communiqué to General Ulysses S. Grant, General John A. Logan noted:

"A Major of colored troops is here with his party capturing negroes, with or without their consent...They are being conscripted."

From Tennessee, General Rousseau to General Thomas:

"Officers in command of colored troops are in constant habit of pressing all able-bodied slaves into the military service of the US"

From Virginia, 1864, General Innis N. Palmer to General Butler:

"The negroes will not go voluntarily, so I am obliged to force them...The matter of collecting the colored men for laborers has been one of some difficulty...They must be forced to go, ...this may be considered a harsh measure, but...we must not stop at trifles."

As late as February 7, 1865, Lincoln wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Glenn operating in Kentucky, that:

"Complaint is made to me that you are forcing negroes into the military service, and even torturing them".

This then, is the history of "*the Stars and Stripes*" those Northern whites who attack, or condone the attack, upon the Confederate Battle Flag choose to ignore.

If as these Northern whites demand the Confederate Battle Flag should be banned on the ground it is a symbol of a country which recognized slavery as a legal institution, what of "*the Stars and Stripes*"?

The Confederate States of America existed for just four short and eventful years. By the logic of their argument, "*the Stars and Stripes*" must be banned because it, too, is a symbol of a country which also recognized slavery as a legal institution. And not for four years, but for eighty-five years prior to the birth of the Southern Confederacy - and for more than half a century after that very Confederacy had been crushed!

Northern whites should not dismiss the idea that "*the Stars and Stripes*" could be banned.

In October 1996, in an article for *The Atlantic Monthly*, writer, Conor Cruise O'Brien, called for the removal of Thomas Jefferson from the pantheon of American heroes because the author of the Declaration of Independence was a "racist".

That same month, in the *Washington Times*, Columnist Richard Grenier, after comparing Thomas Jefferson to Nazi Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, demanded that the Jefferson

Memorial in Washington, DC be demolished "*stone by stone*."

In November 1997, the black-controlled New Orleans school board had George Washington's name removed from a local elementary school because Washington was a slave owner.

Well, "*the Stars and Stripes*" was the flag of Washington and Jefferson. If official recognition can be withdrawn from two of the Founding Fathers, why not withdraw it from their flag as well? Such a demand, in fact, has already been made. "*the Stars and Stripes*" was temporarily removed from two school rooms - one in California, the other in Michigan - in response to the demand of Third World militants who claimed that the flag was a symbol of "*racism*" and "*oppression*".

As Third World immigration undemocratically transforms the United States from a European-American majority nation into a European-American minority nation, the demand to ban "*the Stars and Stripes*" - because it is a symbol of "*racism*", "*oppression*", "*white supremacy*", "*Eurocentrism*", "*exclusion*", "*intolerance*", etc. - will grow.

But, interestingly, those, who for whatever reason have launched what is at the root an unjustified attack upon the Confederate Battle Flag, have provided these individuals with the very arguments that most effectively undermine the legitimacy of "*the Stars and Stripes*".

About the author: Joseph E. Fallon is a freelance writer/researcher who resides in Rye, New York. He lived in Egypt where he pursued his advanced degree in Middle East studies and has traveled to Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. He received his Masters Degree in International Affairs from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and is a member of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, Harriman Institute, Columbia University.

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Merry Christmas!

DEO VINDICE!

Jones County Rosin Heels
Camp #227 SCV
PO Box 52
Laurel, MS 39440