
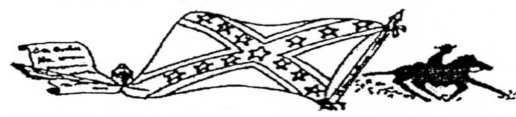



Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH





SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861
DEO VINDICE
1865

May 2011

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

Ed Allegretti - 1st Lt. Commander
601-422-0987

Doug Jefcoat - 2nd Lt. Commander
601-425-5485

CoCo Roberts - Commander
601-428-5570

Adjutant
Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949

Historian
Don Green - 601-270-5316

ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !



This is the merry merry month of May and we could not get a merrier man to be our speaker than good ol Terry Bailey from Mobile, better known as "BEETLE". Now don't get the comic strip character and Mr. Terry mixed up. The one in the cartoons is smarter. But he's fictional and we couldn't get him, so we had to settle for the other one. Anyway, he has been highly recommended mainly because he's cheap to get. So if this guy who looks like he's been in a fight walks in and is looking hungry just try to ignore him until he speaks and we can get rid of him. Now, he's going to be speaking on Grierson's Raid through MS. as a part of Grant's Vicksburg Campaign. When he's finished, just give him some polite applause and maybe he will leave quickly.



UPCOMING EVENTS

June 3 & 4 the MS. Division Reunion will be held at Gulfport. This is a voting year for our Division officers. In our brigade the Councilman will be camp 227's very own Don Juan Green. The brigade commander is a Mr. Everett from the Biloxi camp. They were elected at the quarterly meeting at Dixie community center. They will be confirmed at the Division meeting in June.

In July we will have our annual cookout at the Mauldin Community Center on Springhill Rd. The festivities begin at 6 PM. The camp will provide the meat, buns and condiments. Everyone else should bring a favorite dish of their own. Please call Miss Joan Holifield to let her know what each person will be bringing. Her number is 729-2535. If the Reverend answers please ask for Miss Joan so she gets the message.

IMPORTANT E-MAIL

This is Farren Windham's email while he is serving his second tour in Afganistan. Farren is with a medical unit and said this time they would be a would be in a more mountainous area. He is only able to attend a couple of meetings each year due to his work schedule, however, when he attends he usually brings about six or seven with him, to the Lee/Jackson Banquet and the Southern Heritage Conference. Farren is not only one of our camp members he is also one of the good guys and is very partisan when it comes to the South and the Confederacy. So, here is his addresses while he in that God forsaken area of the world. Please, no pictures, he don't want to have explain who we are. Just kiddin!

His personal email - f windham@comcast.net

His army - farren.a.windham@us.army.mil

Take the time and contact him, he would appreciate it.

CAMP WEBSITE

<http://jonescorosinheels.weebly.com/index.html>

Don Green, camp 227's historian has made some updates to our website. You mean you did not know we have a website !? Reed Walters has worked with Don adding some features to the site. Go to it and you may see where you could contribute some time & talent. It's a great thing to have a website. We will benefit from it by possibly gaining some new members. If nothing else. It will show what we do on a yearly basis. Anyway, yea! For the website and

Don and Reed. Way to go guys !!

A CONFEDERATE CATECHISM **The War for Southern Self-Government** **By Lyon Gardiner Tyler**

32. *It is often said that Lincoln, in sending armies to the South, acted only in obedience to his oath "to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed." Is this true?*

I

No. The Constitution required him too take an oath "to execute the office of President," and, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Now the Southern States were either in the Union or out of it. If the ordinances of secession were void, then the President was limited by the acts of Congress, which, under the Constitution, had the whole military power. Now the only act which authorized him to employ the militia or the regular army to suppress obstruction to the laws was the act of 1807, which required that he must "first observe all the prerequisites of law in that respect." These were the issuance of a writ by a United States judge and a call from the marshal, if he found it impossible to execute the writ. But no call was made upon Lincoln, and only Congress could supply defects in the law. Lincoln, therefore, not only sent the troops without authority, but in raising the army far above the limit fixed by Congress, in declaring a blockade, and in denouncing Confederate privateersmen as pirates, he usurped the powers of Congress. His action, therefore, instead of being in conformity with his oath "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," was in plain violation of it (See speech of Stephen A. Douglas, Congressional Globe, Part 2, 36th Cong., p. 1455.) On the other hand, if the secession ordinances were valid, and the States were of the Union, then his acts were acts of war, and he as plainly violated his oath, for only Congress can declare war and make the laws necessary thereto.

Lincoln claimed that his duty was to preserve the Union, but he had taken no oath to do that, and a Union apart from the Constitution was never thought of by the Fathers.

Worse than that, Lincoln admitted in Seward's official letters to the United States Ministers at London and Paris (April 10 and April 22, 1861) that the government had no power to war upon a State; so to justify his employment of troops, he invented the idea of "a combination of persons" resisting the laws, though it was impossible to show how the Southern

people could have proceeded more formally than they did to show that they were acting as States; but as the war progressed he spoke of “insurrectionary States,” thus exposing his own insincerity.

II

Lincoln attempted to excuse himself at the beginning by asking (Message, July 4, 1861): “Are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated ?” The answer is that the Constitution was a chain of power and the breaking of one link left the chain as inefficient as if a dozen links had been broken. There was the additional fact that Lincoln knowingly violated his oath, while the Southerners thought they had conscientiously absolved themselves from any obedience to it by secession. Of course, the success of the South did not mean a dissolution of the government of the United States. As a matter of fact, Lincoln throughout his administration treated the Constitution as a door-mat and wiped his feet upon it.

On the other hand, there are the facts displayed, first, in his beginning an unnecessary war, and, second, in conducting it with a ruthlessness which has never been surpassed. His proclamation of December 8, 1862, which has been called an amnesty proclamation, was more like one of menace and threat of punishment, for instead of offering pardon to everyone who would submit as the British General Howe had done when American affairs in 1776 were at their lowest ebb, Lincoln excepted from his pardon everyone of any acknowledged consequence in the South. When Richmond fell, Lincoln had an opportunity to show real statesmanship by inviting all the leading men in the South to aid him in restoring peace to the distracted South. This is what the British did in South Africa. But this never occurred to him, and such a man as Lee, who would have contributed most to heal the wounds of the country, was not asked to assist.

Neither did it occur to Johnson, who issued a proclamation like Lincoln had done. But beyond this it is absurd to ascribe Andrew Johnson’s policy of reconstruction to Lincoln, for Lincoln in his proclamation of July 8, 1864, declared that he was not bound up to any fixed plan whatever, and Woodburn, in his Life of Thaddeus Stevens, states his belief that “no doubt Lincoln would have cooperated with Congress and the States in carrying out such plan as Congress had proposed if a change of circumstances had made his cooperation desirable.”

III

Indeed, the character of the men with whom Lincoln was most familiar is an overwhelming argument against the idea that he would have stood up for the South against any serious opposition in Cabinet or Congress. One of these was Benjamin Butler, commonly known as “Beast Butler,” and the other was Edwin M. Stanton, his Secretary of War. Both wanted to treat the South as conquered territory. Dr. John Fiske said of Butler that “he could not have understood in the faintest degree the feelings of gentlemen.” Nevertheless Lincoln wanted Butler to run on the ticket with him as Vice President. According to Welles, Lincoln spent most of the time in Stanton’s room in the War Department. It is to the honor of President Johnson that he kicked this ruffian out of his cabinet. It is inconceivable that Lincoln would have done so. Johnson was far from an ideal, and he blackened his first year as President in wickedly consenting to the murder of Mrs. Surratt and Major Henry Wirz by courts-martial sitting after all hostilities has ceased, and to the shackling of President Davis. But there were things about him that command some respect. In spite of his coarseness and animosities, he showed a nerve in resisting the program of reconstruction that placed him far above Lincoln. He had a superior sense of honor. When informed by Dana of Lincoln’s buying votes in Congress, he declared that such conduct “tended to immorality.” (Dana, Recollections of the War, pp. 173-178.)

This Catechism will continue in the next issue

The Politically Incorrect Guide to FOUNDING FATHERS

PART I MYTHS, REALITIES, AND THE ISSUES OF THE FOUNDING GENERATION

Chapter Two A Conservative Revolution Who’s Sovereign Now ?

After the states declared their independence in 1776, work began on a new governing document. If Jay Leno conducted a “man on the street” interview and asked, “What was the first governing document of the United States ?” , most respondents would probably not mention the Articles of Confederation. It’s unfortunate, but most Americans forget about the original “united States.” That is not a typo. In the closing paragraph of the Declaration, Jefferson wrote that the document was ratified by the “Representatives of the united States off America...” And that the “United Colonies are, and of Right ought

to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown....and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.”

Notice that Jefferson did not claim that the colonies were a “United State” or a “United States.” They were a “united States” with each individual State having full power as an independent country. A state under an eighteenth-century definition is a sovereign political entity, not a mere subdivision of a larger unit. That would have been a count or shire. If Jefferson and other American leaders wished the States to be subservient to a higher political power, the Declaration would have labeled the colonies “united counties, shires, or parishes.” It was no mistake that Jefferson and other American leaders classified each former colony as a state.

Creating another layer of government seemed unnecessary to American leaders during the Revolution. They were seceding from a powerful central authority, and by the close of the Revolution each State had developed a republican form of government modeled after the tested British system, excluding a king. Americans also had a prejudice in favor of reserving power to local communities. They believed this offered the greatest protection against tyranny.

A “union” but no one was willing to grant a new central authority taxing and war-making power without restrictions; nor were Americans eager to see a central government that would regulate commerce. Thus, the Second Continental Congress commissioned John Dickinson to write a new charter for “union” keeping in mind that State sovereignty was to be jealously protected.

Though it took a year of debate to smooth out contentious issues, Dickinson produced a document that was agreeable to most (with the exception of “nationalists” like Benjamin Franklin and John Adams). Maryland first refused to ratify the document until every State, most importantly Virginia, had ceded their claims to western land. But more pressing matters took center stage. Small state delegations, such as those from Delaware and New Jersey, insisted on equal representation in Congress. Without it, they surmised that the larger states would overwhelm them on every issue. They were, after all, equal parties to this new confederation of independent states. Why shouldn’t they have an equal role in the government? The new union was not to be “national” in character, but federal with a central authority limited by the sovereign constituents. Another issue that arose during the

debates was the apportionment of taxes among the states. John Adams spoke for many Northern delegates in pressing for each slave to be counted as one person in a state’s population. Because taxes were apportioned according to population, this was in the interest of the Northern states, which had by far the fewest slaves. The Georgia and South Carolina delegations resisted, and in the end it was decided that taxes would be apportioned not according to population, but according to the value of land in each state. Moreover, Congress could not “require” states to pay taxes; it was only authorized to formally request money from the states. Incidentally, many of the states did not have an income tax and restricted the franchise to those who owned land or paid taxes. Article II of the newly created “Confederacy” of “The United States of America” explicitly affirmed that “Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by the Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.” If anyone had any doubts about sovereignty in the new Confederation, Article II silenced them. The states pledged their mutual support in maintaining the common defense, “the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare.” The rest of the document placed restrictions on the ability of the states to maintain an army, though the maintenance of a militia was deemed necessary, and on the ability of Congress to enter into war or treaties without a two-thirds majority of the states. Simple majorities were not enough. This provision kept the Congress from overreaching its authority on the mere “passion of the moment.”

The Articles were “weak” only to those who wanted more from government—whether that more was better protection from Indians, or troops to put down tax protesters, or a closer economic union; but these voices hardly spoke for all states, or even for most of them. It is a common misperception that the Constitution “saved” the United States from some sort of disaster. It did not, because no disaster was pending under the Articles of Confederation. It would be more appropriate to think of the Constitution as a delicate operation to adjust the balance between the interests of union and states’ rights. The Founders were practical and traditional men who well understood the danger of giving too much power to a central authority. This fear would be manifested both in the drafting of the Constitution and in the ratification debates in the states.

PRISON LIFE DURING THE WAR

A Brief Narrative of the Miseries and Sufferings of Six Hundred Confederate Prisoners

This Being a Brief Narrative of Confederate Prisoners Sent from Fort Delaware to Morris' Island to be Punished.

**Written by Fritz Fuzzleburg
One of Their Number**

PREFACE

The author, in bringing before the public the following work, has had two objects in view; First, to furnish to the public North, South, East and West, a brief and correct narrative of the suffering and miseries of prison-life during the dreadful struggle for constitutional liberty; and, Secondly, to refute the common error, so rife in many places that Confederate prisoners were not ill-treated in Federal prisons. Both of these objects will become commonplace in the mind when the book is once carefully read and impartially understood; and the truth of these assertions can be attested to by the united evidences of the survivors of the SIX HUNDRED.

SECTION V.

TREATMENT, ETC., AT MORRIS' ISLAND ----- SITUATION, INCIDENTS, ETC.

After the suffering in the boat, one more ineffectual application was made for an exchange, but Gen. Jones, the Confederate commander, remained firm to his first decision, which was that no exchanger could be effected unless a proportionate share of privates be exchanged with the officers.

Gen. Foster not acceding to this firm proposal of the Rebel commander commenced preparing to execute his cruel threat, namely, placing us under the fire of our own guns.

For this purpose a pen was constructed on Morris' Island close to battery Wagner, and in the direct range of our guns at Fort Moultrie, and whenever a shell fell short of Wagner, it would undoubtedly fall among us.

The land there is entirely level, and destitute of grass, rocks or trees, being only an immense plain of white sand, which, being heated by the rays of a Southern sun, makes sufficient heat to cook an egg.

The prison pen enclosed near three acres. It was made in a rectangle almost square. A trench of

several feet in depth was dug on every side, pine poles several feet in length were then procured and placed perpendicular side by side so close as not to admit the entrance of the smallest animal. This was continued until the entire square was enclosed. The excavated sand was then crowded down by the side of the posts until all was solid and firm.

A small entrance was left at one end so as to admit the prisoners, their attendants, guards, provisions, &c. This was well secured by a large and strong gate, which was kept locked most of the time.

On the outside of the pine poles, about twelve feet from the ground, a parapet was made of plank sufficiently wide and strong enough to permit several sentinels on each side, who promenaded it day and night, and watched with ever wakeful and vigorous eye, Johnny Reb.

On the inside of the enclosure, about thirty feet from the pine poles, stakes were driven in the sand parallel with the wall. All around, from the gate back again a rope was stretched from one to the other, so as to reach all around the sides and the ends.

Inside of the rope was the place allotted to us. We were not permitted to touch the rope upon pain of being instantly shot. Any one endeavoring to cross the rope was shot without hesitancy. The space between the rope and the wall was used for various Yankee purposes. The most general was that of entertaining those who admire and gaze upon suffering humanity, and to heap taunts and reproaches.

The space allotted to us was laid off into wide streets, on each side of which was a row of tents. The tents numbered one hundred and fifty. Allowing four to each tent, they just contained the six hundred. The tents were small army tents, capable of holding two men, but there had to be room found in each for four.

The Pen was situated two hundred and fifty from Battery Wagner. Every shell thrown from it caused a gap in our pen. We were four hundred yards from Battery Gregg, which kept up a regular fire on Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumpter.

We were five hundred yards from Cumming's Point, which kept up day and night, a continuous fire on the town of Charleston. We were seven hundred yards from Fort Sumpter, and frequently had a view of the structureless and shapeless mass of rubbish composing it.

Our situation was twelve hundred yards from Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, which kept up a slow fire upon all the Yankee batteries. It was supposed that the shells from this point would fall among us.

An ironclad was kept on picket near Sullivan's Island and Sumpter, which occasionally fired on Sumpter and Moultrie.

We were carefully guarded in this enclosure by

two regiments of negroes who wore all the blackness, and exhibited all the cruelty so peculiar to descendants of Africa. These regiments were commanded by white officers, who exercised over them the strictest discipline, and most rigorous dominion.

The white officers were men of very narrow intellect and but limited education---a slight acquaintance with tactics and military discipline, and utterly devoid of principle, truth and honor, or any of those manly traits which distinguish the white man from the negro. They were almost to a unit New England off scourings.

The chief commander was on Hallowell of Philadelphia. He was the most inhuman brute that I ever beheld in the shape of a man. He possessed neither principle, sense, honor, humanity nor shame: was in every particular a perfect sample of Yankee dishonesty, inhumanity, barbarity and cruelty. His eye betrayed such cowardly cruelty, that he could never look a prisoner in the face, and all his words were those of a tyrant.

It was a noted fact concerning all the white officers, that at home, they possessed neither principle, nor honor, nor any of the marks of a gentleman or a Christian.

The privates were niggers of the deepest dye, and betrayed all the ignorance, villainy and cruelty peculiar to barbarians. Their conduct toward the prisoners was characterized by great cruelty and inhumanity. They heaped any amount of unprovoked abuse upon us. And it appeared to be their chief glory to abuse and mal-treat the prisoners.

They promenaded their walk from one end to the other, casting a vicious and revengeful eye at their defenseless charge, and continually offering some unprovoked offense; and no prisoner dare reply upon pain of instant death..

The abusive phrase, "Look out dare, white man ! I's gwine to shoot ! My bullet's burning to go into you !"---was heard almost continually. It soon became quite odious to the ears of a prisoner, and their continual nigger brogue, and filthy nigger songs, and nigger abuse, became unpalatable.

At four o'clock in the morning, at twelve in the , at sunset, and at nine in the night, two nigger shavers entered the Pen, and commenced a monotonous thumping upon two drums. They usually beat about one hour, giving dreadful offense to the ears of soldiers who had been formerly accustomed to the music of the drum and fife, for this was not music, only a noise.

The prisoners were divided into eight squads or companies and a nigger appointed to attend to each. He was styled the sargent. His business was, first, to form line dress to the right, and then turn eyes to the

front; call the roll, and report to the white officer. Secondly: to see who was sick, and give him some abuse for being sick.

Thirdly, to issue the regular rations each day, of nothing; to attend to the water casks---to see that every one eat his scanty reshun---fourthly, to oversee the squad detailed to rake up the and smooth it over every morning---filthy to enquire who would take the oath, and go North, and abuse those who refused, which was every last man.

Sixthly, to abuse every man in his squad, by calling him a liar, a thief, a coward, a traitor, a rebel, and various other outrageous epithets. No one dare resist this impudence, on pain of being cuffed and taken out to be dealt with in another way.

Seventhly, to steal all they could from their helpless charge, and steal their scanty reshuns, after they had been administered to the prisoners.

Eighthly, to search every man's person and baggage, in order to ascertain whether any one had any contraband articles about himself or his baggage.

At the usual drum beats before alluded to, eight niggers came as orderly as a Brigadier General, and commanded, "fall in company," B, or A, or whatever it was. When all the company immediately took their places in rank, the refusal to do so would have procured for the offender, a nigger kick and cuff.

The company, after having gotten their places, were commanded to dress to the right by the side of a, greasy, thick-lipped negro. After this was done, they were commanded to look steadily to the front, and take the position of a soldier.

Any insubordination on the part of a prisoner, or refusal to comply with nigger rules, was punished by nigger rule and authority, which was usually a good kicking and severe tousing.

After the line had taken its position, the roll was called by the nigger Sargeant, and then counted carefully over for fear that some one had escaped. The negro then took his place at the right, and all had to remain perfectly made his appearance, wearing the visage of a villain or murderer.

At his approach, every one had to take the regular posish of a soldier, to receive de wite gemmen wich goverd de culud gemmen. He finally drew near and took a conspicuous place on the right, after which the colored gemmen on our right bowed gracefully in military style, and made his report.

If any thing chanced to be wrong, the nigger was fiercely answered by his white master, and this censure always foretold us of a fierce nigger reproof; for this always followed.

During the day we were frequently visited by the culud gemmen, who came only to call us liars, thieves, rogues, and other cowardly epithets, which could be used in their fiercest sense by brutal and

ignorant negroes.

They frequently took care to examine our baggage, tents, clothes, blankets and persons, in order, they said, to ascertain whether we had any contraband articles, or whether there was any traitor who, by clandestine means, procured us such articles. But their real motive was to abuse the prisoners, to pilfer from them small articles, and their money, small papers. Pictures, rings, &c.

This was also a means by which they humbled the pride of the prisoners, and poured out their nigger, or barbarous fury upon the "Southern nigger killers," as they termed them.

They searched at stated intervals under all the tents, to ascertain whether the prisoners were attempting to tunnel out by underground means, a device resorted to at Johnson's Island, Elmira, Fort Delaware, and other places, to effect an escape.

We were not permitted to collect in crowds of more than three, any where within the Pen, unless a Federal officer was in the crowd. The reason assigned for this inhuman and outrageous violation of the rules of society, Christianity, and military discipline, was, that when uncollected and scattered, we could not devise and mature plans to effect our escape.

So fearful were the cowardly villains that we would try to escape, that the guns of Wagner adjacent to the Pen were kept continually charged with deadly missiles, so that upon the shortest notice, they might be hurled in our midst. Battery Gregg was treated in a similar manner.

In addition to this; two batteries of field artillery were always at hand, and ready for action, and two regiments of negroes, numbering about eight hundred each, and also a battery of small guns in number sixty, was placed at the gate, on the outside wall, charged, and always ready for active service. These were the great precautions used to secure 550 wretched, starving prisoners.

When we collected in crowds of more than three, the nearest sentinel would cry out, "spere dat crowd," with all the malice and authority characteristic of the newly emancipated freedmen let loose from bondage and restraint, and now free to eject his nigger ignorance in every direction, and upon any one.

Immediately on receiving this order, the crowd would disperse without saying a word, whatever was the subject of discourse. A refusal to obey the culud gemmen's order, was followed by the discharge of a musket and the groans of a wounded prisoner----perhaps one who was lying wrapped in slumber in his tent----the ball missing the offender and finding an allodgment elsewhere.

Firing upon the prisoners was of frequent

occurrence. The violation of rules which were petty and unnecessary,, was the reason assigned for the firing. The rules were made simple, that some one would disobey, and thereby be killed----for barbarous as they were, they did not like to shoot without some pretext, however small.

SECTION V WILL CONTINUE IN NEXT ISSUE

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY

Document Essentials To American Liberty Including the Declaration Of Independence And Constitution Of The United States With An Introduction By Mark Alexander

The Legacy Of American Liberty by Mark Alexander

A "Living Constitution" ?

During the 1788 Massachusetts Convention debated to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Founder Samuel Adams stated: "The Constitution shall never be construed....to prevent the people of the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms."

That same year, James Madison wrote in Federalist No. 46, "The ultimate authority....resides in the people alone.....The advantage of being armed, which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation....forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition."

In his Commentaries on the Constitution (1833), Justice Joseph Story, appointed to the Supreme Court by James Madison, affirmed the pre-eminence of the Second Amendment: "The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms has justly been considered, as the palladium of the liberties of the republic; since it offers a strong moral check against usurpation and arbitrary power of the rulers; and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them."

Similarly, Founder Noah Webster wrote, "Tyranny is the exercise of some power over a man, which is not warranted by law, or necessary for the public safety. A people can never be deprived of their liberties, while they retain in their own hands, a power sufficient to any other power in the state."

Equally offensive to our Constitution is the manner in which the 10th Amendment's assurance of States' Rights has been eroded by judicial interpretation.

The 210th Amendment reads plainly: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." However, the central government has routinely violated this

amendment with all manner of oppressive legislation and regulation over what should, according to the Rule of Law, matters “reserved to the States respectively, or to the people,”

But by the 1980's, judges had become the final arbiter of our Constitution, and its adulteration was so commonplace that liberal Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall was brazenly lecturing on “The Constitution: A Living Document,” in defense of constitutional interpretation based upon contemporaneous moral, political and cultural circumstances.

More recently, Justice Antonin Scalia writes, “{There’s} the argument of flexibility and it goes something like this: The Constitution is over 200 years old and societies change. It has to change with society, like a living organism, or it will become brittle and break. But you would have to be an idiot to believe that; the Constitution is not a living organism; it is a legal document. It says something and doesn’t say other things.”

Justice Clarence Thomas follows, “[T]here are really only two ways to interpret the Constitution – try to discern as best we can what the framers intended or make it up. No matter how ingenious, imaginative or artfully put, unless interpretive methodologies are tied to the original intent of the framers, they have no basis in the Constitution....To be sure, even the most conscientious effort to adhere to the original intent of the framers of our Constitution is flawed, as all methodologies and human institutions are; but at least originalism has the advantage of being legitimate and, I might add, impartial.”

On the political consequences of a “living constitution,” Justice Scalia concludes plainly, “If you think aficionados of a living constitution want to bring you flexibility, think again....As long as judges tinker with the Constitution to ‘do what the people want,’ instead of what the document actually commands, politicians who pick and confirm new federal judges will naturally want only those who agree with them politically.”

This portion of A “Living Constitution” ? Will continue in the next issue.

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY PROJECT
Restoring Constitutional Rule of Law

Jim Cuffia - Executive Director

Jim@EssentialLiberty.US

The Essential Liberty Project is a critical and timely initiative to restore Constitutional Rule of Law through education, affirmation and action.

GRAVE MARKING INFO NEEDED

At the next meeting please give George Jaynes the information from your grave marking. That would be, the name of the cemetery, the info from each headstone or foot stone of the soldier buried there and any directions if needed to the cemetery. Also if the cemetery is a bit on the large size, some directions within the grave yard itself. This will help George in putting together a booklet of each member and the cemetery (s) you mark each year. If for some reason you are unable to fulfill your duty in marking your assigned graves, then someone can fill in and follow the directions from the book.

WHO IMPORTED THE SLAVES FROM AFRICA?

Of course, slavery was an ugly blot on American history. And, you know that many Southerners owned slaves; so, our section deserves its share of the blame.

But, how did the slaves get here ? That’s a question which, even though your histories are strangely silent, you would like to have answered.

British and Dutch vessels engaged in the slave trade, and by slave trade is meant bringing them over from Africa. But, there were also American ships in the ugly business; and, though the historians have carefully steered clear of the fact, practically every one of them was owned and operated by Northerners.

The Puritans of Massachusetts not only captured their Pequot Indian neighbors and sold them into slavery in the West Indies; they also carried on a large trade in negroes imported from over seas. Just to give you an idea, between 1755 and 1766, the importers landed on Massachusetts shores no fewer than 23,000 African captives.

In 1787, Rhode Island held first place in the traffic. Later, New York City forged to the front in the trade. Philadelphia soon found the slave business attractive. The traders could buy a slave in Africa for a few gallons of rum and sell him in this country at a fantastic profit. So, it is no mystery how they made fabulous fortunes.

It was made unlawful to import slaves after the year 1808. Did this put a stop to the traffic ?

If it did, why did Congress in 1820 brand the slave-trade as “piracy” ? The answer is that Northern smugglers were bringing in each year some 40,000 Africans.

And why, in 1860, did President Buchanan boast that “since the date of my last annual message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the law” ?

And why, in 1861, long after the outbreak of war and fifty-three years after the trade had been outlawed, did President Lincoln write to Congress that “five vessels, being fitted out for the slave trade, have been seized and condemned” ?

And, what did the Northern traders do with their slaves ?

They sold them to Southern planters. Thus it came about that, in the 1860, there were in the South some 3,500,000 slaves for whom the Southern people had paid the Northern traders millions of dollars.

Coming back to Mr. Lincoln, it may interest you to learn that, over and over again, he freely admitted that, for the existence of slavery in this country, the North was as responsible as the South.

**THIS IS FROM THE BOOK
FACTS THE HISTORIANS LEAVE OUT
BY - JOHN S. TILLEY**

ONE OF OUR OWN

Mr. Henry Thompson of our camp, has had some trouble with his truck. We took up an offering for him at our last meeting. We have not heard if this helped enough or not. An inquiry will be made between now and our meeting. Mr. Thompson has been an active member for several years and we need to help and make sure he is doing OK.

**SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE
Friday August 5th & Saturday 6th**

**Bethlehem Baptist Church
Friday doors open 6 PM - Program begins 7 PM
Saturday doors open 8 AM -Program begins at 9AM**

**Meals - Dinner \$10 ea. - Supper \$15 ea.
Children under 12 yrs. old, no charge.**

**Attendance - Individual - \$15 in advance, \$20 at the door
Family - \$25 in advance, \$30 at the door. This can be immediate or extended family.**

Speakers - Bro. Cecil Fayard from Grenada MS. Having been born on the MS. Gulf Coast, he can

tell some good Cajun stories.

Bro. John Killian from the Birmingham area and pastor of Mayfield Baptist Church. His 1860's oratories are famous.

Dr. Thomas J. DiLorenzo - professor of Economics at Loyola Univ. In Maryland. He has written several books, is a lecturer throughout the country and another firm believer in the South and her attempt to continue the old Union under the Constitution. His latest books are, “The Real Lincoln”, “Lincoln Unmasked”, and “Hamilton’s Curse”.

VENDORS AT THIS TIME:

Miss Connie Mori representing The Confederate Shoppe from Birmingham.

**Al & Gina Benson from Sterlington, LA.
Mr. Al is co-author of the “Red Republicans and Lincoln’s Marxists.**

SATURDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

(THIS IS TENTATIVE AT THIS TIME)

We are attempting to expand the entertainment for the evening, so this is still tentative.

Gospel groups - Stubborn Love & The Houston Road Boys, Bonnie McCoy playing the fiddle, Zoe Brumfeld on the bagpipes, Hopefully Howard Patrick reciting a piece entitled “I Am Your Flag”, and Bro. John Killian giving one of his famous oratories. If you know of someone who would care to contribute to the evening’s entertainment, please let George or Carl know.

And finally, what we need are our members buying some ancestor ads and selling a couple of ads along the way. The conference does take some coins to get everyone and everything paid.

**LETS MAKE THIS THE LARGEST CONFERENCE WE
HAVE EVER HAD GENTLEMEN !!!**
