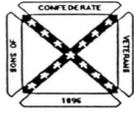
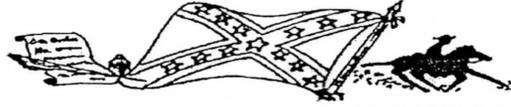


Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

Nov.

2012

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

CoCo Roberts - Commander
601-428-5570

Doug Jefcoat - 2nd Lt. Commander
601-425-54385

Cotton Norris - Adjutant
601-426-2949

Don Green - Historian
1-601-270-5316

ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !



CHRISTMAS AT THE VILLAGE

This year's event will be held on Saturday, November 24th, beginning at 9 AM - 8 PM with a Candlelight Tour from 5 PM - 8 PM. About 1PM we will be setting up our area on Friday afternoon. Anyone wishing to camp on Friday night is most welcome. Anyone who has not visited Landrum's Homestead is in for a real treat. Mr. Landrum has either built or disassembled old structures from around Jones and probably other counties and placed them in the homestead just as they were originally built. Our camp's setup is in a wooded area behind the homestead. CoCo Robert's possum stew is famous and free. Along with a strong cup of coffee fired up by us, makes for a good noon time meal. It would be

good at supper except for one thing. There ain't nothing left to eat. Besides folks walking back to our area to see and talk to us about way back then, we have skirmishes which the Confederates **will win** each time this year. This is a great event and a most opportune time to educate and maybe do some recruiting. It's a great deal of fun to see the look on people's faces when you are telling them the truth, maybe for the first time in their life about the conflict and what their ancestors went through to try and keep what the founding fathers had in mind in the first place. If we are ready and willing to educate the visitors that come to our camp area they will listen, and maybe go away with a different perspective of the war. It's always fun and an opportune time to educate.

LAUREL SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE

If things have not changed this year the parade will be held on Saturday the 1st of December, beginning at 10 AM. Also as usual at this time plan on meeting in the parking lot at Carl's office. Hopefully if George can get stirring early enough there will be some coffee ready. Of course no charge is being planned at this time for the use of the restroom but, with our economy you never know. We will motivate on down to the parade route about 9:15 - 9:30. All we are going to do for the first 30 minutes is watch the rest of the parade go by, so why get there any earlier, that is of course the Rev. Glen Holifield, or Joe Cospers and Billy "Red" Langley just want to look at women. Don't forget the after parade dinner at the Mauldin Community Center. Bring something to eat and bring a friend, even your wife and or girlfriend. Don Green may have the Petal parade lined up for later in the afternoon, which is really a lot of fun when you get to fire after sunset and you can really see the flames shoot out from the rifles. The New Augusta parade has been planned for the same day as Laurel's parade. But keep these other events in mind and participate if at all possible.

DUES ARE DUE

Beginning August 1st is our new year and dues are to be paid as soon as possible. If for some reason you cannot pay them all at once please call Cotton and work out how much you can pay to keep you up to date and a member of the SCV. Please take care of this matter ASAP.

LEE - JACKSON CELEBRATION

Mr. Alan Palmer, our MS. Division Commander has agreed to be our speaker for the annual Generals Robert E. Lee / Stonewall Jackson Banquet the last Saturday night in Jan. at Bethlehem Baptist Church. As usual the youth at the church will be serving us our supper with our very own Mr. CoCo Roberts helping the festivities along with his famous and often requested pudding. Supper will probably begin at 5:30 PM with the posting of colors and our invocation and the blessing of the food.. More info as we get closer to the event.

FUTURE SPEAKERS

Please be thinking of speakers that we may have for future meetings. They can speak on a variety of topics whether it is before, during or after the war period just so it ties in with our Southern people and their civilization. It does not have to be directly about the War itself. Years ago at the county library we had a

well known individual present a program about the gardens, both food and flowers that covered the 19th century and how Southern folks survived during the war from some of these various varieties of plants. It was extremely interesting. We had one man from the MS. Dept. of Archives and History present a program on the different Confederate monuments from all over the state of MS. Again, it was quite informative. So, whether it be for camp meetings or conferences or the banquet please speak up. The help will be greatly appreciated. There will be a list of possible speakers available at this month's meeting.

LAUREL GUN SHOWS

The second gun show held at the Magnolia Center on Hwy 11 in Laurel was held Nov. 10th & 11th. We had an information table there and may have added two or three members to our ranks. We helped one man and his sons who wanted to just join the headquarters camp, but that will be three more members for the SCV. Plenty of info was handed out and we collected about 80 \$ for the Shiloh Monument. So we were pleased with the outcome. By the way, we heard that there is a petition that has begun in LA. to secede and they already had about 2400 signatures. We were told they need 25,000 to make it to their Legislature for consideration. Don't put anything past those cajuns.

VETERANS DAY ACTIVITIES

On Tues. Nov. 13th at 9 AM at Heidelberg Academy our camp color guard participated in a salute to our veterans. Mr. Billy Langley and our camp commander Mr. CoCo Roberts met with the headmaster to find out the details of the ceremony. Our color guard has been asked to also fire a three round salute again this year in the area just outside of the gym to end the morning's activities. Joe Cospers spoke on Patriotism and did a fine job. This is quite an honor to be asked back to be a part of something so important. The color guard members that participated were there at 8 AM.

CONDOLENCES

There wasn't much time to send out the notice that Mrs. Charles (Betty) Ratcliffe died Saturday, Nov. 3rd at Promise Hospital in LA. She was 87 yrs. old. It was from complications of pneumonia. She had requested to be cremated so there was a visitation and memorial service held at First Presbyterian Church in Natchez. Afterwards everyone was invited to Routhland for dinner and refreshments. George Jaynes was able to go and not only be there for himself but, to represent The Jones County Rosin Heels. Mr. Everett Ratcliffe, one of her sons told George for us to count

on being at Routhland next year. That date will be Saturday, March 30th, as usual from 9 AM - 12:30 PM. At Landrum's for all the camp members that attend that day there will be a sheet of paper to sign and be sent with a card of condolence. Keep them in your prayers in the coming days., for we have lost a great Christian Southern Lady. Although having known Miss Betty for the past 19 yrs. she is probably already having a grand conversation with General Lee himself.

UPDATE ON BOO WHITE'S HEALTH

Boo is in Room 223 (Oncology Unit at DCH) Prognosis is un certain. Mr White is a long time member of the SCV and an active member in the W. D. Cameron Camp in Meridian. Mr. Know Poole, long time friend of our camp and a member of the same camp has talked to his daughter, a nurse anesthetist, said he is not ready for any swing - bed in Demopolis. He is alert but has limited or no control of his left side. Let us keep him and his family in our prayers. We will also have a sheet of paper for all who will be at Landrum's Homestead at the end of this month to sign.

CONDOLENCES

Our good friend from Mendenhall Bro. Thomas Ray Floyd had one of his sons killed in a car wreck. His name is Eric Herschell Durwood Floyd, of Springfield Missouri. He was called to meet his Lord on Oct. 23rd. He was born in Flowood, MS. Nov. 12 1980. His first service was held at St. Philips Episcopal Church in Jackson, MS. on Thursday Nov. 1st and then at Tutor Furnal Home in Magee, Saturday Nov. 3rd with visitation and a memorial service. In lieu of flowers, friends may make offerings to Sovereign Grace Church, 1562, Muskogee, OK. 74402, or Diabetes Camp for Kids, 136 Willow Lane Dr., Brandon, MS.,39047, or the church or charity of your choice. Thomas Ray has spoken to our camp on a couple of occasions.

SCARY OBITUARY

Original message is From: breeze821
<breeze821@comcast.net> Date: Tuesday, 9/25/12

I have had the quote from bondage to bondage on my refrigerator for the past thirty years. Don't know who the author is as it ha been attributed to several people. This I do know. Our country appears to be on the road from apathy to dependence, and I hope each of you saw the illegal immigrants standing in line yesterday to sign up for our free amnesty program . Governor Jqn

Brewer of Arizona appears to be the only governor who will stand up and fight for her State's rights. Hooray for !!!!!!!!!!!

As has been said before, history has a way of repeating itself. I feel sorry for my children and grandchildren.

Historically this in interesting and thought provoking regarding our future.

University of Edinburgh, had this to say about the fall of the Athenian Republic some 2,000 years prior : A democracy is always temporary in nature; it simply cannot exist as a permanent form of government. " A democracy will continue to exist up until the time that voters discover that they can vote themselves generous gifts from the public treasury. From that moment on, the ajority always votes for the candidates who promise the most benefits from the public treasury, with the result that every democracy will finally collapse over loose fiscal policy, (which is) always followed by a dictatorship."

"The average age of the world's greatest civilizations from the beginning of history, has been about 200 years. During those 200 years, these nations always progressed through the following sequence.

From bondage to spiritual faith;
From spiritual faith to great courage;
From courage to liberty;
From liberty to abundance;
From abundance to complacency;
From complacency to apathy;
From apathy to dependence;
From dependence back into bondage."
The Obituary follows:

Born 1776, Died 2012

It doesn't hurt to read this several times.

Professor Joseph Olson of Hamline University School of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota, points out some interesting facts concerning the last Presidential elections.

Professor Olson adds: "In aggregate, the map of the territory McCain won was mostly the land owned by the taxpaying citizens of the country.

Obama territory mostly encompassed those citizens living in low income tenements and living off various forms of government welfare..."

Olson believes the United States is now somewhere

between the “complacency and apathy” phase of Professor Tyler’s definition of democracy, with some forty percent of the nation’s population already having reached the “governmental dependency” phase.

If Congress grants amnesty and citizenship to twenty million criminal invaders called illegal’s - and they vote - then we can say goodbye to the USA in fewer than five years.

If you are in favor of this, then by all means, delete this message.

If you are not, then pass this along to help everyone realize just how much is at stake, knowing that apathy is the greatest danger to our freedom...

This is scary!!

YANKEE ATROCITIES AGAINST BLACK SOUTHERNERS

The criminal, terrorist activities of the United States military during the War for Southern Independence produced massive suffering that was endured by both the black and the white civilian population. In this section we will focus on examples of the suffering endured by black Southerners. The majority of these accounts come directly from the federal government’s own official records. It should be noted that, while the official records contain some of the many accounts of atrocities committed by the Northern troops, it is by no means a complete collection. It was not the intent of the Yankee officers who completed these reports to document their crimes. Also, even if an officer wanted to report such crimes, it is very unlikely that his subordinates were eager to include their confessions in their reports. Therefore the official records could not possibly contain the whole story of our people’s sufferings.

Late in the war, the Federal authorities admitted that the influence of the United States army upon the black Southern population had produced an undesirable effect. Sarah Debro, a ninety year-old former slave, gave this account in 1937: “I waz hungry most of de time an’ had to keep fightin’ off dem Yankee mens.. Dem Yankees was mean folks.”

The following is a small sample of the atrocities committed by Northern troops against black Southerners during the War of Northern Aggression.

Northern Missouri: On August 13, 1861, Secretary of War Simon Cameron received a letter containing information about United States military forces “committing rapes on the negroes.”

Athens, Alabama: The court-martial record of Lincoln’s buddy Turchin dated May 2, 1862, contains information about an attempt to commit “an indecent outrage” on a servant girl. It also notes that a part of the brigade, “quarter[ed] in the negro huts for weeks, debauching the females.”

Woodville, Alabama: The activities of the Third Ohio Cavalry in August of 1862 included this entry: “negro women are debauched.”

Memphis, Tennessee: The Yankee soldiers had been fed a steady diet of lies about so-called slave breeding plantations and the familiarity of Southern male slave owners with their female slaves. The reality of a black race with high moral standards was incomprehensible to the Yankee invader. Therefore the Yankee ordered much of his conduct to match his preconceived notions of the accepted social relationships down South. This can be seen in this report from Memphis on April 7, 1864: “The [white] cavalry broke en masse in the camps of the colored women and are committing all sorts of outrage.”

General Rufus A. Saxton sent a report to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton on December 30, 1864, in which described the attitude of the Yankee soldiers: “I found the prejudice of color and race here in full force, and the general feeling of the army of occupation was unfriendly to the blacks. It was manifested in various forms of personal insult and abuse, in depredations on their plantations, stealing and destroying their crops and domestic animals, and robbing them of their money. . . . The women were held as the legitimate prey of lust. . . .”

Bayou Grande Cailou, Louisiana: The Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry sent invaders into a civilian area which resulted in the following account: “Mr. Pelton. . . reported that a soldier had shot and killed a little girl and had fired at a negro man on his plantation. I. . . proceeded to the place, where I found a mulatto girl, about twelve or thirteen years old, lying dead in a field. I learned from the man. . . that the girl had been shot by a drunken soldier, who had first fired at one of the men. . . [who] had witnessed the killing. . . .” On November 20, Gen. Robert A. Cameron reported. “I heard by rumor . . . one of [Capt. Columbus Moore’s] men had attempted to rape a mulatto girl and had shot and killed her for resisting.”

Augusta, Georgia: “The colored citizens wander around at all hours of the night, and many in consequence have been robbed and abused by scoundrels dressed as United States soldiers. . . . The conduct of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. . . . Firing so as to cause a colored woman to lose her are; likewise committing robberies.”

Covington, Tennessee: Late in 1862, campaign was

conducted in the vicinity of Covington that produced the following official:'. . .some of the men [of the Second Illinois Cavalry] behaved more like brigands than soldiers. They robbed an old negro man. . . “

Robertsville, South Carolina: The Yankee did not distinguish between white or black Southerner not between free black or slave when he released the dogs of war upon our Southern homeland. On January 31, 1865, the following report was issued: “The indiscriminate pillage of houses is disgraceful. . . .houses in this vicinity, of free negroes even, have been stripped. . . .shocking to humanity.”

Hilton Head, South Carolina: Politically correct Yankee propagandists masquerading as historians are quick to boast of the large numbers of Southern blacks who fought for the North during the war. They are also quick to dismiss the contribution to the Confederate war effort made by black Southerners, giving the excuse that Southern blacks were forced to serve the Confederacy. Little attention has been given to the forced conscription of blacks into the service of the United States during the War for Southern Independence. On May 12, 1862 the following report was sent to the United States Secretary of the Treasury concerning the forced induction of black Southerners: “This has been a sad day on these islands...Some 500 men were. . . carried to Hilton Head. . . The negroes were sad. . . .Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refuge. Others, with no means of escape, submitted passively. . . .This mode of [conscription] is repugnant.” The next day’s report included this comment: “The colored people became suspicious of the presence of the companies of soldiers. . . .They [the blacks] were taken from the fields without being allowed to go to their houses even to get a jacket . . .On some plantations the wailing and screaming were loud and the women threw themselves in despair on the ground. On some plantations the people took to the woods and were hunted up by the soldiers. . . .” A letter about this incident written to the Federal agent stated, “This conscription, . . .has created a suspicion that the Government has not the interest in the negroes that it has professed, and many of them sighed yesterday for the ‘old fetters’ as being better than the new liberty. Old fetters of slavery better than the new liberty of Yankee dominion – what a sad commentary. No wonder Northern propagandists work so hard to keep these facts from becoming public knowledge.

Nashville, Tennessee: “Officers in command of colored troops are in constant habit of pressing all able-bodied slaves into the military service of the United States.” Notice the complaint is that officers are in “constant habit,” not just given to an occasional infraction.

Huntsville, Alabama: General Ulysses Grant received a communique on February 26, 1864, informing him that, “A major of colored troops is here with his party capturing negroes, with or without their consent. . . .They are being conscripted.” Notice that the term used is “capturing negroes,” not enlisting or drafting them.

New Bern, North Carolina: On September 1, 1864, Gen. Innis N. Palmer reported to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler about the difficulty he was having convincing Southern blacks to help in the fight for their liberation. He stated: “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 but I hope to send 7up a respectable force. . . .They will not go willingly. . . .They must be forced to go. . . .this may be considered a harsh measure, but. . . .we must not stop at trifles.” What is it called when someone forces another human being to labor against his will — sounds like slavery to us but the Yankees called it “trifles.”

Beaufort, South Carolina: General Rufus A. Saxton made the following report to Secretary of War Stanton on December 30, 1864: “The recruiting [of former slaves] went on slowly, when the major-general commanding ordered an indiscriminate conscription of every able-bodied colored man in the department. . . .The order spread universal confusion and terror. The negroes fled to the woods and swamps. . . .They were hunted. . . .Men have been seized and forced to enlist who had large families. . . .Three boys, one only fourteen years of age, were seized in a field where they were at work and sent to a regiment. . . .without the knowledge of their parents. . . .“ What happened to the bleeding-heart Abolitionist, crying about black families being broken up and sold to different masters and about children being forcefully separated from their parents? Evidently, such high moral standards were not allowed to stand in the way of the expanding Yankee empire !

Louisville, Kentucky: Major General Innis N. Palmer on February 27, 1865, issued General Order Number 5 confirming the generally accepted theory of the laws pertaining to the enlistment of civilians for military services in an occupied country: “Officers charge with recruiting colored troops are informed that the use of force or menaces to compel the enlistment of colored men is both unlawful and disgraceful.”

Fort Jackson: On December 9, 1863, a United States officer at Fort Jackson became angry with two black drummers. When the formation was dismissed, the black men, all Union soldiers, rushed the fort’s armory, seized their weapons, and with cries of “kill all the damnyankees” began to fire their weapons into the air. Two companies of black Union soldiers joined

in and a general revolt against Yankee racial bigotry was underway. With great effort, the white officers persuaded the black soldiers to end their revolt and return to their quarters.

Craney Island, Virginia: Both black and white Southerners were needlessly subjected to the terror of starvation by terrorist acts of United States troops. From Virginia we find one of many examples of the sufferings borne by black Southerners: ". . . the colored people. . . have been forced to remain all night on the wharf without shelter and without food; . . . one has died, and. . . others are suffering with disease, and. . . your men have turned them out of their houses, which they have built themselves, and have robbed some of them of their money and personal effects." This communique was sent on November 26, 1862. Some Yankee apologists have claimed that the horror against civilians occurred only after many years of bitter war—though we are curious to know how many years of war are necessary to justify any amount of cruel and inhumane conduct against innocent civilians ?

Bisland, Louisiana: During the invasion of Cajun Louisiana, the Yankee targeted slaves as part of the loot to be acquired. "Contraband" was a term used to denote slaves enticed or forced away from their masters' plantations. These poor people very often would end up serving in the Federal army or working on a government plantation. When the Confederate forces recaptured the area around Bisland, Louisiana they discovered the pathetic condition in which these former slaves were forced to live while enjoying the charity of the United States government. One account states that two thousand of these people perished as a result of following, or being forced to follow, the Federal army in retreat. In view of the shallow graves in which many had been hastily placed, the comment was made, "They have found their freedom." The horror of a local sugar house has been described by at least two separate eyewitnesses who were either Confederate soldiers or masters searching for their former slaves. The house was filled with dead or dying Negroes. Some were "being eaten by worms before life was extinct." The roads "were lined with Negroes half starved almost destitute of clothing, sick and unable to help themselves; the only question of the poor wretches, who had been two months experiencing Federal sympathy and charity, was the inquiry if their master was coming after them." The Federal army, in spite of its abundance, did not provide for these people. When their fellow Southerners discovered their plight, the Confederate army, short on every necessity, assigned transportation and such food and medicine as it had at its disposal to the salvation of these poor, suffering people. Let it be

remembered that it was the compassion of their fellow Southerners and the assistance of the Confederate army that saved the lives of these black Southerners.

The Yankee myth that the North fought the war because of its belief in human brotherhood and its love for the black race has once again been proven to be a lie.

All of which you have just read comes from the book *The South Was Right* by Ronnie and Donnie Kennedy. There may be a resurgence by liberals and blacks after Obama has been elected again. They may take it as a mandate to really come after the Southern side of history. Maybe they won't but just in case you are confronted by someone who thinks that the Union high command going all the way down to the rank and file soldier were the saviors of slaves or free people of color, then you will have some ammo ready. You never know where or when you may need it in these times, even in the South.

Lincoln the Racist

(Or: Steven Spielberg, Call Your Office)

by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

Recently by Thomas DiLorenzo:

The Forgotten Men You Should Know About

"Who freed the slaves ? To the extent that they were ever 'freed,' they were freed by the Thirteenth Amendment, which was authored and pressured into existence not by Lincoln but by the great emancipators nobody knows, the abolitionists and congressional leaders who created the climate and generated the pressure that goaded, prodded, drove, forced Lincoln into glory by associating him with a policy that he adamantly opposed for at least fifty-four of his fifty-six years of his life."

Lerone Bennett, Jr., *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*, p. 19

Let me introduce you to Lerone Bennett, Jr. Who was the executive editor of *Ebony* magazine for several decades (beginning in 1958) and the author of many books, including a biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. (What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King) and *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*. Bennett is a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and authored hundreds of articles on African-American history and culture during his career at *Ebony*. He spent more than twenty years researching and writing *Forced into Glory*, a

scathing critique of Abraham Lincoln based on mountains of truths.

Forced into Glory, published in 2000, was mostly ignored by the Lincoln cult, although there were a few timid “reviews” by reviewers that have never done one-thousandth of the research that Lerone Bennett did on the subject. As a black man, he was spared the mantra of being “linked to extremist hate groups” by the lily-white leftists at the Southern Poverty Law Center, the preeminent hat group off the hardcore Left. He was also spared that hate group’s normally automatic insinuation that any critic of Lincoln must secretly wish that slavery had never ended. They mostly sat back and hoped that he would go away. Lerone Bennett, Jr. contends that it is almost impossible for the average citizen to know much of anything about Lincoln despite the fact that literally thousands of books have been written about him. “A century of lies” is how he describes Lincoln “scholarship.” He provides thousands of documented facts to make his case.

If the subject of Steven Spielberg’s new movie on Lincoln, which is entirely about Lincoln’s supposed role in lobbying for the Thirteenth Amendment that ended slavery, Bennett points out: “There is a pleasant fiction that Lincoln . . . became a flaming advocate of the amendment and used the power of his office to buy votes to ensure its passage. There is no evidence, as David H. Donald had noted, to support that fiction. . . . “ To the extent that Lincoln did finally and hesitatingly support the amendment, Bennett argues that it was he who was literally forced into it by other politicians, not the other way around as portrayed in the Spielberg film. (David Donald, by the way, is the preeminent Lincoln scholar of our day and Pulitzer prize-winning Lincoln biographer).

On the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, Bennett correctly points out that “J. G. Randall, who has been called ‘the greatest Lincoln scholar of all time,’ said the Proclamation itself did not free a single slave” since it only applied to rebel territory and specifically exempted areas of the U.S. such as the entire state of West Virginia where the U.S. Army was in control at the time. (James G. Randall was indeed the most prolific Lincoln scholar of all time and the academic mentor of David Donald at the University of Illinois). Lerone Bennett is understandably outraged at how the Lincoln cult has covered up Lincoln’s racism for over a century, pretending that he was not a man of his time. He quotes Lincoln as saying in the first Lincoln-Douglas debate in Ottawa, Illinois, for example, that he denied “to set the niggers and white people to marrying together” (*Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. 3, p. 209). In *Forced into Glory* Bennett shows that Lincoln rather compulsively used the N-

word; was a huge fan of “black face” minstrel shows; was famous for his racist joke; and that many of his White House appointees were shocked at his racist language.

Lincoln did not hesitate to broadcast his racist views publicly, either. Bennett quotes his speech during a debate with Douglas in Charleston, Illinois on September 18, 1858 (*Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. 3, pp. 145-146):

“I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not nor ever have any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not nr ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.”

Bennett documents that Lincoln stated publicly that “America was made for the White people and not for the Negroes” (p. 211), and “at least twenty-one times, he said publicly that he was opposed to equal rights for Blacks.” “What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races,” said Lincoln (*Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. 2, p. 521). Reading through *Forced into Glory*, one gets the clear impression that Bennett got angrier and angrier at the non-stop excuse-making, lying, cover-ups, and fabrications of the “Lincoln scholars.” He never takes his eye off the ball, however, and is relentless in throwing facts in the faces of the Lincoln cultists. As a member of the Illinois legislature Lincoln urged the legislature “to appropriate money for colonization in order to remove Negroes from the and prevent miscegenation” (p.228). As president, Lincoln toiled endlessly with plans to “colonize” (i.e., deport) all of the black people out of America. This is what Bennett calls Lincoln’s “White Dream,” and more recent research of the very best caliber supports him. I refer to the book *Colonization after Emancipation* by Philip Magness of American University and Sebastian Page of Oxford University that, using records from the American and British national archives, proves that until his dying day Lincoln ws negotiating with Great Britian and other foreign governments to deport all of the soon-to-be-freed slaves out of the U.S. The Lincoln cult, which has fabricated excuses for everything, argued for years that Lincoln mysteriously

abandoned his obsession with “colonization” sometime around 1863. Magness and Page prove this to be the nonsense that it is.

In Illinois, the state constitution was amended in 1848 to prohibit free black people from residing in the in the state. Lincoln supported it. He also supported the Illinois Black Codes, under which “Illinois Blacks had no legal rights. White people were bound to respect.” “None of this disturbed Lincoln,” writes Bennett. Bennett also points out the clear historical fact that Lincoln strongly supported the Fugitive Slave Act which forced Northerners to hunt down runaway slaves and return them to their owners. He admittedly never said a word about slavery in public until he was in his fifties, while everyone else in the nation was screaming about the issue. When he did oppose slavery, Bennett points out, it was always in the abstract, accompanied by some statement to the effect that he didn’t know what could be done about it. And as a presidential candidate he never opposed Southern slavery, only the extension of slavery into the territories, explaining that “we” wanted to preserve the Territories “for free White people” (*Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, vol. 3, p. 311). In Bennett’s own words: “One must never forget that Lincoln always spoke in tongues or in a private code when he was talking about slavery or Negroes. And although he said or seemed to say that slavery was wrong, he always qualified the assertion in the same speech or in a succeeding speech, saying either that slavery was wrong in an abstract sense or that it was wrong in so far as it sought to spread itself.” He *was* a master politician, after all, which as Murray Rothbard once said, means that he was a masterful liar, conniver, and manipulator.

All of these truths, and many more, have been ignored, swept under the rug, or buried under thousands of pages of excuses by the Lincoln cult over the past century and more in books and in films like the new Lincoln film by Steven Spielberg. After spending a quarter of a century researching and writing on the subject, Lerone Bennett, Jr. Concluded that “Lincoln is theology, not historiology. He is a faith, he is a church, he is a religion, and he has his own priests and acolytes, most of whom have a vested interest in ‘the great emancipator’ and who are passionately opposed to anybody telling the truth about him” (p. 114). And “with rare exceptions, you can’t believe what any major Lincoln scholar tells you about Abraham Lincoln and race.” Amen, Brother Lerone.

November 10, 2012

Please forgive some errors in the text of the entire newsletter. It’s not that this writer is not capable of mistakes, however, this program at times has a mind of its own. I do believe it’s possessed. Anyway please overlook the misspellings and some

spacing gaps. It just does this sometimes and I deal with it the best that I can.

Gobble Gobble as Joe Cospers says. Everyone have a great Thanksgiving and remember we need some of you fellas at Landrums on Friday afternoon beginning at about 1 PM to set up tents and clear the area for the next day, plus dig a couple of fire pits plus put up some display shelves for presentation of our reproduction items and put up Cotton’s canopy for his surgical area. Some of us may camp that night. It is suppose to be good weather Friday and Saturday. All hands are needed.
