

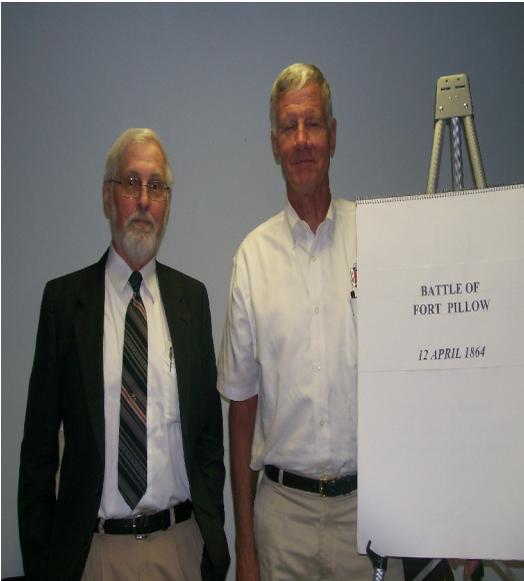


Rebel Underground

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Major John C. Hutto Camp # 443
Jasper, Alabama

Published Monthly

September 2013



Cmdr. James Blackston and Mr. Gene Andrews at the August Hutto Camp meeting. Mr. Andrews, Executive Director of the Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood home in Chapel Hill, Tenn. dispelled the myths surrounding the so-called Massacre of Fort Pillow.

Meeting Notice

Sunday, 15 September - 2:30 PM

First Methodist Church

Jasper, Alabama

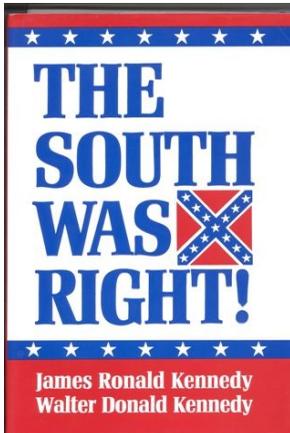
Guest Speaker

Susan Odom

Circuit Clerk

Walker County, Alabama

How Was Slavery Abolished in the North?



Any fifth-grade school child will tell you stories of the wonderful Underground Railroad. We are told that it led the poor, downtrodden slave from the Southern land of slavery to the Northern land of freedom and equality. Such

anti-South poison flows from every new television program dealing with the subject of slavery. Again and again—like Pavlovian dogs—Southerners are forced to watch, read, and study about the righteous North struggling to improve the plight of man and save the glorious Union while fighting off vicious attacks of hate-filled Southerners. Yankee myth, Yankee lies, and Yankee propaganda; read on and we will explode these inflated social egos!

Yankees are quick to pat themselves on the back and congratulate themselves on freeing their slaves voluntarily. They are quick to inform us that it did not take an invading army to force them to do the "right thing." Lest Mr. Yankee boast too much, we should remind him that at the signing of the Declaration of Independence there were slaves in every American state. Not one

Northern state rushed to free its slaves after signing the Declaration of Independence. The system of African slavery was never very profitable in the North. If the Yankees have an eye for anything, they have an eye for profits. Soon after the end of the American War for Independence, the Northern states began a gradual removal of their slave population. The modern Yankees would have us believe that their ancestors were acting upon principles of morality in decreasing their slave population. The truth is that the only thing that motivated the Yankee was the principle of profit. This is clearly seen by the way in which the North granted freedom to its slave population. *No law was ever passed in the North that granted freedom to a person already in slavery.*

In other words, the property rights of the Northern slave holders were always protected by the Northern states (something they must have forgotten to do when they came down South). After a certain date and after a child reached a given age, he or she would be free. All people who were slaves when the law was passed would remain slaves. For a slave to become free, in New Jersey, for example, he or she would have to be born after 1804 and have reached the age of twenty-one years. A slave woman who was fifteen in 1804 would remain a slave for life. If, at the age of thirty (the year then being 1829), she gave birth to a child, that child had to live in bondage until the age of twenty-one years (in 1850) before it would be free. Now remember that the mother was still a slave in

the good ole land of Lincoln. As a matter of fact, just ten years before the War for Southern Independence there were 236 slaves for life in New Jersey.

If the North was indeed the land of equality and freedom that it claims to have been, why did it not just do away with slavery in one quick step? Surely, if slavery was wrong in the South, it was just as wrong in the North. Or did Northerners think that a little evil was acceptable, and not as evil as slavery down South? Why didn't they use the same method to reduce the Southern slave population to a number equal to that in the North? The answer to these questions is both simple and sobering. The North used the method of granting gradual freedom to the unborn for two reasons. One motive was greed, and the other was racism.

By freeing only the people born into slavery after a certain time and age, the Yankee protected and thereby recognized the master's right in his property. No Northerners were deprived of their slave property that they owned at the time the law was passed. Also the law did not prohibit the slave owners from removing their property from the state to be sold in other parts of the country. Even if the children of a slave mother were nineteen or twenty years old, just a few years before the law granted them freedom, their master could remove them from the Northern state and sell them in a Southern state where they would remain slaves. Shocking as it may seem, under the Yankee system there could have been slaves in the North until

1873.

With only one exception, every Northern state of the original thirteen states abolished slavery in this manner. The state of Massachusetts never repealed its law on slavery. One can only speculate as to how many slaves were actually allowed to obtain freedom under this arrangement, but it was a profitable way to emancipate slave property. If the Yankees are nothing else, they are profit-minded.

Other than allowing the Northern slave owners to cash in their slave property, the method of gradual emancipation also allowed the Yankees to rid themselves of a people they did not want to keep in Northern society. It had the effect of preventing a large increase in the numbers of free blacks in the state. The pious and righteous Yankee did not want the Negro in his state.

In 1788, eight years after the state of Massachusetts started its judicial emancipation of its slave population, it passed a law ordering every black, mulatto, or Indian who came into the state and remained two months to be whipped publicly. This punishment was to be repeated if the black, mulatto, or Indian did not leave. This law remained in effect until 1834, by which time it had done its work of purging Massachusetts of "undesirables." While this law was in force the people of Massachusetts were hard at work in the slave trade, from which the state collected large tax revenues. It should now be easy to understand that the people of the North were not driven by

humanitarian or egalitarian desires to free their slaves. Their emancipation process was driven by the vile impulse to remove, for profit, a people with whom the Yankees had no desire to associate.

Gadsden Flag, 'Don't Tread on Me' Ordered Taken Down

Published August 03, 2013



April 26, 2013: Peter Parente, president of the United Veterans Memorial and Patriotic Association, holds a Gadsden flag

outside an armory in New Rochelle, N.Y.

A veterans group alleges in a federal lawsuit that officials violated its free-speech rights when they banned a "Don't Tread on Me" flag from a city-owned armory.

The lawsuit filed last week in federal court says New Rochelle's action, in addition to being unconstitutional, was "unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious" and betrayed a lack of appreciation of history.

The City Council had ordered the flag down in March, citing complaints that the yellow banner with a coiled rattlesnake was making

a political statement. The flag has been used as an unofficial symbol of the tea party since at least 2008 and is often seen at party rallies, tax protests and gun rights rallies.

But the lawsuit, filed by the United Veterans Memorial and Patriotic Association, offers a long history of the flag, which has been used by the U.S. military since 1776. And it says none of the veterans who raised the flag in March are tea party members.

It says that "contrary to defendants' unfounded, subjective (and incorrect) belief," hoisting the Gadsden flag was not meant to support the tea party. It was meant "to honor the veterans who have served and died for our country under the rattlesnake image and the words 'Don't Tread on Me' since the American Revolution," the lawsuit says.

City officials did not immediately return phone calls seeking comment. The city manager said in April it is up to the city to determine which flags fly on city-owned property.

The lawsuit names the mayor, city manager and four City Council members. It requests an injunction and "nominal and compensatory damages."

Ron Tocci, a former New York assemblyman and a retired Veterans Affairs commissioner told The Journal News it was incorrect for city officials to associate the flag with tea party groups.

“It’s a slap in the face, an insult to any veteran that they would try to identify that flag with anything other than what it should be -- honoring the service of our people,” Tocci told the newspaper.

Peter Parente, president of the veterans group, referred calls to attorney William Baaki of the Thomas More Law Center, a conservative legal defense group in Ann Arbor, Mich. Baaki did not immediately return a call.

Enslaved Women and Lincoln’s War of Aggression

by Cmdr. James Blackston



Pardon me while I voice my displeasure and opinion with another Union sympathizer. Thavolia Glymph is an associate professor of history and African American studies at Duke University where she teaches courses on

slavery, the U.S. South, emancipation, Reconstruction, and African American women’s history. Thavolia Glymph is one of the "Duke Group of 88". Read the Wikipedia article about the Duke Group of 88 for more of her background.

On 24 February 2011, Glymph gave a talk entitled, "Disappeared Without Any Account Being Had of Them: Enslaved Women and the Armies of the Civil War." The video talk

by Professor Glymph details the plight of black women and children during the War for Southern Independence. It tells of atrocities by both northern and southern soldiers, and is somewhat enlightening, but not in the way that I think she intended. In my opinion, most of her southern stories detailing atrocities by Confederate soldiers are unsubstantiated, poorly defined, and are really atrocities by Union soldiers, Sherman the most famous.

Glymph claims black women and children were forced to work on "Federal Government Plantations." Some 400 government plantations existed at their peak during the War. Glymph claims thousands of black women and children died on these government plantations. Now this is a story worth telling, "Abraham Lincoln liberated black women and children from southern plantations only to have the black women and children forced onto federal government plantations." Thank you Professor Glymph for documenting that little known fact.

In reality, the Federal Government Plantations were once property of southern farmers, their wives and children, who had been murdered by Union soldiers, and their land confiscated by the federal government.

It's no surprise to this writer that Union occupiers forced the "captured" black women and children and men to work these government plantations. Note: The word "captured" in this sentence has significance, in that most Union occupiers would have you believe wandering blacks who found

themselves in Union occupied territory, and subsequently forced to work these government plantations were actually runaways or freed slaves.

While Professor Glymph's Video nailed the US Federal government in Washington and the Union soldiers for atrocities against black women and children, she reserves her most voluminous and vitriolic statements for Confederates.

In some cases Glymph tells of numerous incidences of Confederates soldiers destroying black owned crops that were being used to feed Union soldiers, provide millions of dollars to the Union's war effort, but said NOTHING about the loss of black life during these raids. The failure to describe the "loss of black life" by Confederate soldiers is because the "loss of black life" never happened as Glymph would like for the uneducated reader to believe.

And Glymph conspicuously never mentions the plight of free blacks who where never slaves, and were free citizens of color before the Union invasion, and chose to fight with the Confederates.

And Professor Glymph never mentions the thousands of slaves who were loyal to their masters and stayed on their owner's plantations throughout the war. In many instances the loyal black slaves on southern plantations insured the very survival for Confederate soldier's families back home.

Some of Glymph's research comes from secondary sources, such as James McPherson, who in my opinion is the most rabid southern hater, and purveyor of misinformation I know.

In the question and answer session, Professor Glymph makes a most profound statement, "If we want to understand history, not just the war, we have to understand ALL of it." My prayer is that she and other Union sympathizers will remember her words the next time some lame Union sympathizer wants to tear down a southern monument, or desecrate the Confederate battle flag. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=11e9S0YOvb4#at=11>

Huge Confederate flag in Tampa replaced

Tammie Fields - Aug 17, 2011

In a video posted on WTBS.com's web site with the following story makes this statement. "There are a lot of people who find any Confederate flag, no matter what the size, offensive; a symbol of hate displayed during killings, lynchings by the KKK." The flag most prominently displayed in the video is the US flag. Hypocrisy in it darkest hour. See the video at <http://www.wtsp.com/news/local/story.aspx?storyid=206149>



Tampa, Florida - For the first time in three years, the huge controversial Confederate flag near I-4 and I-75 in Tampa is gone. It's been replaced with a smaller flag. It's so small, you may not have even noticed it yet.

Mike Herring with the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a descendant of soldiers who fought in the Civil War. He's proud of his history and proud of his Southern Heritage, despite the controversy centered around the Confederate flag.

Herring says the battle flag most of us have come accustomed to seeing in Tampa, the 30' by 50-foot flag that weighs 100 pounds, has been replaced with a different Confederate flag which is half the size. It went up a little more than a week ago.

Herring says, "This is the sesquicentennial year which 150 years ago Florida seceded from the Union on January 10th and then, of course, the war commenced a few months later, so there are a number of events going on all over the South and in recognition of that we decided to put the 3rd National flag

up for an indefinite time."

Herring says they also changed the flag to drum up new interest in the memorial park which honors Confederate soldiers. It's located at 10418 East U.S. 92 in Tampa. He says for a minimum donation of \$100, you can have your name or a soldier's name engraved on one of the granite walls in the park.

He says hundreds have already signed up and their names are due to go up on the wall in a little less than two weeks.

He adds, "So this is open to the entire public. You don't have to be a descendant. It does not matter." [Click here for information on how to have a name added.](#)

But there are a lot of people who find any Confederate flag, no matter what the size, offensive. They see it as a symbol of hate and racism used by the Ku Klux Klan and neo Nazis.

Herring says, "Their distorted views don't represent anything that we stand for. This is America. This is private property and we have a right to fly it. There's a great history behind this flag if you take the time to explore it."

Herring says, "Not everybody views the flag in the same way even on our side. Some find it with regional pride. In our case it's because of the Confederacy - what it stood for - the protection of the constitution, the freedom that we sought from the Union from the

federal government."

He adds, " We don't want to forget the sacrifices that these men made and that's really the charge of the SCV to protect the Confederate soldiers good name."

Should Texas allow Confederate flag?

By DAVID BARER - 18 August 2013



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

AUSTIN — A Southern heritage group has rekindled its fight with Texas over Confederate license plates.

Snubbed by a federal judge, the Sons of Confederate Veterans last month appealed a ruling that upheld the state's ban of a plate that features a rebel battle flag.

It sued after the Department of Motor Vehicles twice rejected the plate in 2011. DMV board members called the slavery-era flag offensive, often linked to racist

organizations.

Supporters say the banner is meant to honor Confederate soldiers, not cause controversy. They say emails disclosed in the court case show that state officials, wary of a public backlash, twisted agency rules to block their license tag emblem.

It's a marquee legal showdown between a state government that says it has authority to outlaw derogatory symbols vs. flag advocates who say displaying it is protected free speech.

A top contender for Texas lieutenant governor, Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson, has long pushed for approval of the plates, which the veterans group wants to sell to raise money for Civil War memorials.

Other Republicans running for that post — Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst, Agriculture Commissioner Todd Staples and Sen. Dan Patrick — have indicated they oppose the idea or say the issue has been settled.

But, responding to The Dallas Morning News, none was as direct as Gov. Rick Perry.

Perry, during his short-lived bid for president, said in late 2011 that Texas shouldn't allow it. "We don't need to be scraping old wounds," he said.

Several state legislators, mainly Democrats, and other groups, including the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have voiced similar objections. They say the battle flag is symbol of a hateful past the state should condemn, not embrace.

After Perry made clear his views, the DMV voted a second time against the specialty plate, with tabs containing the words “Sons of Confederate Veterans 1896” and the red battle flag, crossed by blue bars and stars.

If the group prevails, Texas would be the largest state with the plates. Nine others have them, but Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina were forced to do so after the Tennessee-based group sued and won.

Its Texas division could have asked the Legislature to accept the plates. Instead, it sued the DMV in federal court in Austin to overturn the ban.

U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks then ruled in April that the state didn’t have to release a tag that it deems derogatory or inflammatory.

Drivers “can paint their car in the image of the Confederate flag,” he said, but “they just can’t force the state to put it on their license plate.”

The appeal of Sparks’ decision is pending in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The group’s lawyers said Texas officials shouldn’t stamp out a point of view simply because people may not like it. Doing so

amounts to “government censorship” and “arbitrary discrimination,” said the appeal, filed by John McConnell of Austin.

“There is almost no speech that does not offend someone,” it said. Even vegetarians could be upset by the state-issued plate for Mighty Fine Burgers, an Austin fast food chain.

But the roiling debate over the meaning of the Confederate flag “is exactly [what] the First Amendment was designed to protect,” it said.

The Texas attorney general’s office, representing the DMV, said the agency has “complete editorial control” over plate designs.

Freedom of speech, it said, does “not give anyone a right to commandeer the machinery of government to support their desired message.”

“It is rational for the state to disassociate from a symbol that many citizens will find racially offensive,” said the state’s response by the solicitor general, Jonathan Mitchell.

Independent legal experts say the outcome has been mixed in similar cases in state and federal courts.

The question is whether vanity plates are a form of private speech or government speech. That’s the distinction judges look for to apply First Amendment protections, said

Gene Policinski of the First Amendment Center in Nashville.

As for GOP match up for lieutenant governor, Patterson, a member of the veterans group, sponsored the Confederate plate on behalf of the land commission. He said the DMV overreacted.

He admonished critics who seem to believe “if it’s Southern, it’s bad.” He complained that the DMV “picks and chooses controversies, and does not apply” its approval policy equally.

Dewhurst indicated in a statement that he agreed with the anti-plate vote.

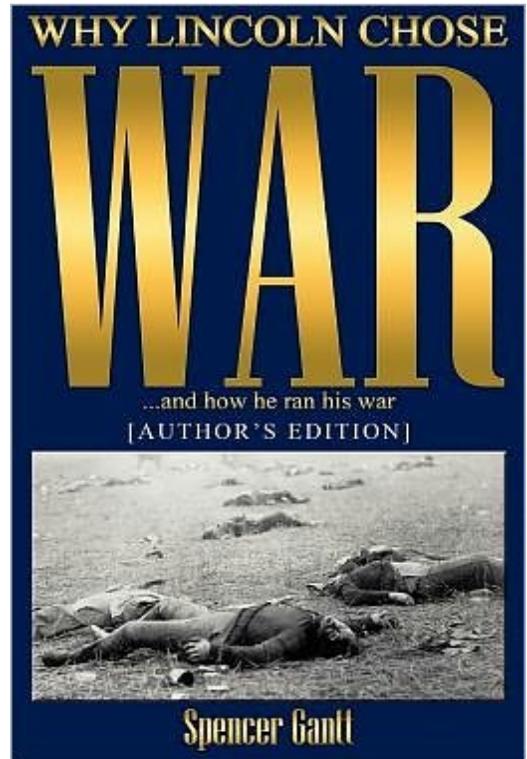
“While Texas’ history and heritage should obviously be celebrated, steps are taken to ensure such tributes are conducted in an inclusive manner,” he said.

Patrick and Staples both declined to say outright that they opposed the Confederate tag.

Patrick said he respected “the passion on both sides” but that the dispute has been decided. He said he’s focusing on other issues.

A Staples spokesman said only that he “wants to see the Lone Star flag proudly displayed on license plates as he drives across Texas.”

“The Truth sounds like hate to those who hate the truth.” Coach Dave.



90% of US citizens were anti-war ... why then a war instead of peace?

What does it take to be recognized as a historian? A PhD, of course, and a lifetime spent reading and researching through piles of boring books; then, publication of another boring book.

And “we the people” are expected to take

everything the historian writes and utters and accept it as the “gospel” without question.

But, what about the facts which our historians ignore or those which don’t “fit” their theses?

Why Lincoln Chose War is not boring. And, it contains many, many facts which you were never taught in any government school.

For instance, why did the perpetrators of American slavery, the New Englanders, become so vehemently opposed to the institution and foster a “hate campaign” against the entire South which continues to this day?

Why was a new Constitution which legalized slavery and the slave trade ratified by eight “free states” which claimed to abhor the institution?

How did Major Anderson and his men receive food supplies at Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter?

Why was their alleged “starvation” and lack of supplies not publicized until just four days before April 12, 1861?

Why was a war fleet dispatched to Charleston to deliver “biscuit and pork” when an unarmed supply ship could have sufficed?

This book is well worth the time and money for someone who seeks to learn more about

Lincoln, the man, and his decisions that lead this country from Republic to Empire.

The time line that lead to the showdown over Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens is extremely enlightening for those not familiar with them. It clearly lays out the evidence that Lincoln pushed hard for anything that would give him a pre-text for invasion and war.

The book also discusses some of Lincoln's dictatorial actions in consolidating power in the Union and imposing a police state there. The book is not a complete list of Lincoln's crimes, as it would likely be too heavy to carry by all but the very strongest person.

This is a book that will challenge the Lincoln Myth, and introduce you to a new view of Lincoln. Determine for yourself “why Lincoln chose war.” And, it was a choice.

“The further a society drifts from the truth, the more it will hate those who speak it.” George Orwell.



Confederate Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss



Alabama State Monument, Battle of Vicksburg, Miss. National Military Park. Cmdr. Blackston at the Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion - July 2013

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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1 st Lt. Cmd.	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Brandon Prescott
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Ask any Officer to learn more about the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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The *Rebel Underground*, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All readers are invited to submit articles. Articles published are not necessarily the views or opinions of the Executive Board or the Editor.

The *Rebel Underground* is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best in coverage of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. It has been that way for many years. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.