



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

October 2013



UDC President Ms. June Fowler and Hutto
Camp Commander James R. Blackston

Meeting Notice

Sunday, 20 October - 2:30 PM

First Methodist Church

Jasper, Alabama

Guest Speaker

**Billy Luster, Chairman
Walker County Commission**

Cmdr. Blackston was guest speaker at the
September 2013 UDC meeting.



Well-known Southern Gospel radio personality, Wayne Wallace, has passed away at the age of 68. Wayne has been the host of *"The Dixie Gospel Caravan"* on WDJC / WXJC in Birmingham, Alabama for 45 straight years. The Dixie Gospel Caravan features music and interviews with Southern Gospel artists and other personalities from around the Gospel music world.

Wayne Wallace went to work for WDJC-FM in September 1968 and became host of *"The Dixie Gospel Caravan,"* originally called Hymn Time.

His show had thousands of loyal listeners, including Bear Bryant's wife, Mary. She once invited him to Tuscaloosa and

introduced him to Bryant on game day.

Wallace used to say that you never knew who might be listening, who might be touched by the spiritual message of a song.

Wayne has been a recipient of the "Golden Mic" award in Singing News Magazine, and was voted by the fans as the DJ Of The Year many times in the Singing News Fan Awards. Wayne has also been honored by the SGMA as the Radio DJ Of The Year in 1999.

Mrs. Lou Banks' (1955) father was a Confederate Soldier

Portions of this story is taken from a Mountain Eagle newspaper clipping from 1955. Mrs. Lou Banks was seventeen years, eight months and 10 days old when the Mountain Eagle was established in 1872.

Mrs. Banks' maiden name was Lou Stone. She is affectionately called "Lou Ma" by her grand-children. Mrs. Banks' father was a Confederate soldier, 1st Lt. James Callaway Stone serving in Co. A, 59th Ala. Inf. Reg.

Surrounded by a few friends and a host of descendants, Mrs. Lou Banks observed her hundredth birthday anniversary at her home, Tuesday, February 1, 1955. She was born in Randolph County, Alabama, February 1, 1855, and came to Walker County while still in her teens. She lives two and a half miles

east of Jasper.



MRS. LOU BANKS
Mrs. Lou Banks 100 Tuesday;
Has 202 Living Descendants

Mrs. Lou Banks was six years old when Lincoln's 75,000 troops invaded the South. Mrs. Lou Banks talked extensively with her parents and grand-parents about the war, and passed these stories down to her children and grand-children.

When seven years old, while living in LaGrange, GA, a company of Confederate soldiers saw Lou Banks drawing water from a well near her home. The soldiers requested a drink from her, but the commander of the company told her to "git to the house, the soldiers can git their own drink." Another family story about Mrs. Lou Banks is when she was about eight years old, and living in Walker County, and helped Confederate soldiers hide horses and mules from the Yankees when the Yankees raided Walker County.

Mrs. Lou Banks has 202 living descendants, represented by six generations, four living children, 38 grandchildren, 101 great grandchildren, 57 great, great grand-children, and two great, great, great grandchildren. She is the mother of seven children, four of whom

are living, Those surviving are Rev. Malcolm D. Banks, Jim Banks, Brance Banks and Mrs. Carrie O'Rear. Her deceased children are Mrs. Willie O'Rear, Troy and Keley Banks, Two of her sons had no descendants, Her husband, John T. Banks, is deceased.

Asked if she was going to make a crop this year (1955,) Mrs. Banks said she hoped to raise a few cabbage and other vegetables. She was very active until she had an attack of arthritis in her feet.

A mammoth birthday cake decorated with a hundred candles was a feature of Mrs. Banks' birthday celebration.

Ms. Linda Banks of the Jefferson Lovell Chapter #2575 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Jasper, Alabama is the Real Great, Great Granddaughter of 1st Lt. James Callaway Stone, and the Great Granddaughter of Mrs. Lou Stone Banks.

How did Alabama get the nickname Heart of Dixie?

Answer: "The Heart of Dixie" was a phrase developed in the 1940s and 1950s by the Alabama Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber sought a more distinctive slogan for their state and promoted that "Alabama is geographically the Heart of Dixie". In 1951, with backing from the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, the Alabama Legislature passed a bill to add "Heart of Dixie" to automobile

license plates.



Alabama is getting a new tag. The new tag doesn't include a slogan like "Sweet Home Alabama" or the "Stars Fell on Alabama" slogan that was used prior to 2009.

The new tags have a small heart at the bottom containing the words "Heart of Dixie," which is required by state law.

A few years ago a state representative proposed a bill to remove "Heart of Dixie" from Alabama's license plates. Some of the comments in opposition to the new law from readers when like this.

Every time I go to the store some 7 year-old boy runs in front of me, opens the door for me, and says "good morning," (and it happens a lot) I thank God I moved away from Nebraska and live in DIXIE!

Y'all should put "Heart of Dixie" back on the plate. Then maybe the NAACP will boycott you. In South Carolina, our tourism has gone up since the NAACP "boycott." It's been a great economic stimulus package. More Southern states should have the NAACP

boycott them to improve their economies!

We are liberals...we know what's best for you. Stand in line, and drink the kool-aid.

Little by little American legacy and history are being blurred, erased or debunked to make way for the new age of multi-culturalism, anti-religion and 'tolerance'.

If anyone is interested there's an organization that has stickers that you can use to "retro" fit your Alabama license plate.

The South certainly doesn't have the exclusive on racism. In fact, the most offensive comments I've heard weren't in the South.



Kentucky's new propaganda movie

<http://vimeo.com/74070406#>

This three minute video features Kentucky's involvement in Lincoln's War of Northern

Aggression. It will be featured in a traveling exhibition and shown throughout the state to middle and high school students. Kentucky says Lincoln's War of Northern Aggression was all about slavery. The Yankees are gloating over this one. Once again, Kentucky is on the wrong side of history!!.

To view the video

<http://vimeo.com/74070406#>

To comment on the video visit:

<http://history.ky.gov>

Children's book on Review

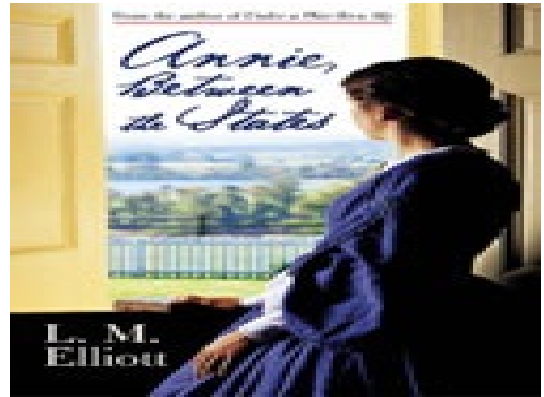
Your children and grandchildren could be reading this book in school. The book is admittedly FICTION and could wrongly influence your children to believe the northern version of the war while indoctrinating them to believe southerners are bad.

From the Civil War Trust - Saving America's Civil War Battlefields website.

Civil War Book Reviews
Books for Elementary, Middle, and High School Students

The Civil War has broken out and Annie Sinclair's Virginia home, Hickory Heights, is right in the line of battle. Caught up in the rising conflict, Annie and her mother tend to wounded soldiers while Annie's older brother,

Laurence, enlists in the Confederate cavalry under JEB Stuart. Even Annie's rambunctious baby brother, Jamie, joins John Mosby, the notorious "Gray Ghost."



"Annie Between the States"

L. M. Elliott

Grades 6-9

Faced with invading armies, Annie is compelled into a riskier role to protect her family and farm. She conceals Confederate soldiers and warns Southern commanders of Union traps, and the flamboyant JEB Stuart dubs her "Lady Liberty."

Annie's loyalty is clear until a wounded Union officer is dragged onto her porch. Saved from a bullet by a volume of Keat's poetry he keeps in his pocket, Thomas Walker startles Annie with his love of verse.

After several chance encounters, Annie is surprised by her growing interest in the dark-eyed Northerner as they connect through a shared passion for poetry.

As the war rages on, Annie begins to question some of the values driving Virginia's involvement. Then tragedy befalls Hickory Heights, and Annie becomes the subject of a shocking accusation. She must confront the largest quandary of all: choosing her own course.

L. M. Elliott crafts a stirring novel that carries readers from the Manassas battlefield to fancy-dress balls to the burning of the Shenandoah Valley while capturing the tenacious spirit of a young heroine facing an extraordinary, complex time in American history.

This book, in similar ways to Uncle Tom's Cabin, another popular Yankee novel, is billed by Yankees as a great role model for children to learn about the South and the War. In this book Annie questions her southern values. Your unsuspecting child and grand child will also question their southern values, if allowed to read this garbage.

The Civil War Trust promotes more of the same lies and distortions about the south and the War. A more suitable name for the Civil War Trust - Saving America's Civil War Battlefields would be Civil War Trust - Saving the Yankee Version of History through fiction.

Yankee's Way of Preserving History

By now almost everyone should know about the Virginia Flaggers. The Virginia Flaggers are trying to protect what's left of the Pelham Chapel from the destructive hands of Yankee occupiers known today as the Virginia Museum Fine Arts. The latest proposal by the Yankees is to simply let the Chapel fall into disrepair as a way to stop the Virginia Flaggers efforts to preserve a piece of Confederate History.



The Virginia Flaggers' plan to raise a large Confederate battle flag near Richmond, Va., alongside one of the nation's busiest interstate highways, is rekindling an emotional debate over the limits of freedom of expression.

The Virginia Flaggers have leased private land along Interstate 95 in Chesterfield County, just south of Richmond, and said it

would raise the 12-foot by 15-foot flag up a 50-foot flagpole at the site on Sept. 28 and leave it up indefinitely.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, a national group of descendants of Confederate soldiers, isn't part of the Richmond-area flag effort, but it supports the concept of promoting Confederate heritage, said Michael Pullen, commander of the group's Virginia Division.

The proposed flag is "eye-catching, and it makes people think," said John Coski, author of "The Confederate Battle Flag: America's Most Embattled Emblem" and historian at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. "But the problem is, they don't all think about the same thing."

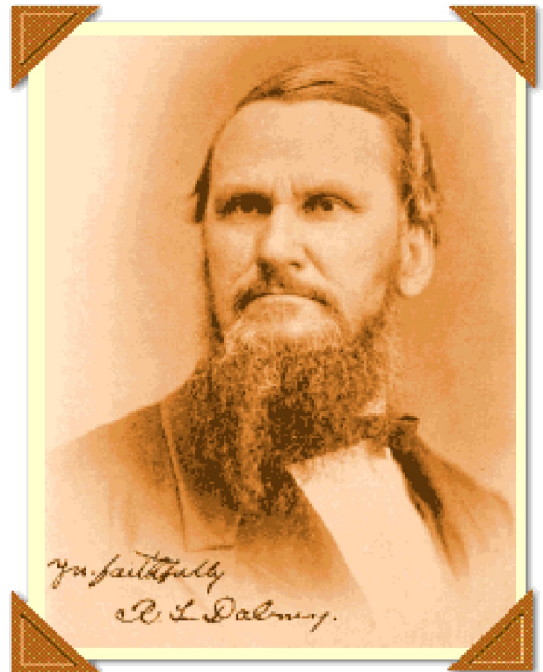
Following is the Yankee's way of preserving history, and in their own words -.

“. . . [b]y being confrontational, the flaggers are alienating the staff at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, site of Pelham Chapel, which is the focus of the flagger protest. The chapel is what is left from a home for confederate veterans that was on the site of the VMFA after the war.

This alienation is problematic for the flagger position because it leads to animosity toward the chapel from the staff who will be in charge of the VMFA in the future. That leads to the chapel being expendable in their eyes.

A good way to get rid of the flaggers is to tear down the chapel or let it simply fall apart from neglect. Once the chapel is gone there is no longer a reason to have the confederate flag displayed.”

Update: The Confederate flag is flying. The Yankees, carpetbaggers and scalawags are livid, and the debate continues. The Virginia Flaggers win another fight to preserve Confederate History and Southern Heritage.



**The New South and R. L. Dabney
by Mike Scruggs**

On June 15, 1882, the Reverend Robert L. Dabney delivered a discourse at the Annual Commencement of Hampden Sidney College in Virginia, entitled, "The New South." Dabney was a Presbyterian theologian, seminary teacher, pastor, and author of numerous and diverse works on theology, philosophy, ethics, history, and political economy.

Although frequently quoted by scholars, historians, and theologians, he is unfortunately little known today by the general public. He was, however, among the most prominent men of his era. His service in the Confederate Army as a Chaplain and for a time as Stonewall Jackson's Chief of Staff was by no means the limit of his great accomplishments. He was a scholar and social commentator of enormous breadth and penetrating insight.

Much of Dabney's writing is as relevant today as it was in the late 19th century. While he is long dead, he yet speaks with near prophetic clarity on issues facing the nation and especially the South today. His words are particularly relevant R. L. Dabney to the present discussion of the heritage and future of the South. In our own time as in his, Southern Heritage is being constantly battered by politically correct propaganda.

Today as never before, there are powerful organizations and ambitious power seekers who butter their political and economic bread by purveying historical ignorance and misinformation as a form of public

righteousness. Politicians, educators, businessmen, churchmen, and whole states are cowered and blackmailed into accepting outrageous distortions of history. We suffer a time of too little knowledge and too little courage. Our own generations would do well to heed Dabney's passionate and fiery exhortation on that day in 1882, a few paragraphs of which are here quoted:

"It behooves the New South, in dismissing the animosities of the past, to see to it that they retain all that was true in its principles or ennobling in its example. There are those pretending to belong to this company who exclaim: 'Let us bury the dead past. Its issues are all antiquated, and of no more practical significance. Let us forget the passions of the past. We are in a new world. Its new questions alone concern us.'

I rejoin: Be sure that the former issues are dead before you really bury them! There are issues that cannot die without the death of the people, of their honor, their civilization and their greatness. Take care that you do not bury too much, while burying the dead past: that you do not bury the inspiring memories of great patriots, whose actions, whether successful or not, are the eternal glory of your race and section; the influence of their virtues, the guiding precedents of their histories. Will you bury the names and memories of a Jackson and Lee, and their noble army of martyrs? Will you bury true history whose years are those of the God of Truth?"

“There is one point on which you insist too little, which is vital to the young citizens of the South. This is, that he shall not allow the dominant party to teach him a perverted history of the past contests. This is a mistake of which you are in imminent peril. With all the astute activity of their race, our conquerors strain every nerve to pre-occupy the ears of all America with the false version of affairs which suits the purposes of their usurpation. With a gigantic sweep of mendacity, this literature aims to falsify or misrepresent everything; the very facts of history, the principles of the former Constitution as admitted in the days of freedom by all statesmen of all parties; the very essential names of rights and virtues and vices. The whole sway of their commercial and political ascendancy is exerted to fill the South with this false literature. Its sheets come up, like the frogs of Egypt, into our houses, our bed chambers, our very kneading troughs.

Now, against this deluge of perversions I solemnly warn young men of the South, not for our sakes, but for their own. Even if the memory of the defeated had no rights; if historical truth had no prerogatives; if it were the same to you that the sires whose blood fills your veins, and whose names you bear, be written down as traitors by the pen of slanderous history, still it is essential to your own future that you shall learn the history of the past truly.”

Today as equaled only in the days of Reconstruction, there are those who would

bury truth and honor to gain peace and prosperity. The perversion of history that Dabney warned of in 1882 prevails as never before in our media, our educational institutions, the halls of government, in the giant business corporations with their vast economic power, and even in many of our churches. It is time we resurrected Dabney’s words and with them the courage to insist that our children and future generations learn history free of outrageous distortion and propaganda, that they learn the history of the past fully and truly.

Plaques at Capitol honor blacks who served Virginia during Reconstruction

Andrew Cain

Wednesday, September 18, 2013



More than 120 Virginia African-Americans now have a place of honor in the state Capitol where they made history in the

decades following the Civil War.

During a celebration at the Capitol on Tuesday evening, lawmakers unveiled three plaques noting the names of black men who served Virginia during Reconstruction.

One plaque notes the names of 24 African-Americans who took part in the Virginia state constitutional convention of 1867-68 and the names of 14 black people who served terms in the state Senate between 1869 and 1890.

Two additional plaques list the names of 85 African-Americans who served stints in the House of Delegates between 1869 and 1890.

“We are honoring those brave souls who sought elected office after the American Civil War, when it was dangerous and difficult to do so,” said Del. Jennifer McClellan, D-Richmond.

“We’re the first state to recognize the former slaves who participated in rewriting [state] constitutions,” Marsh said Tuesday evening. “No other state has tried this. We’re proud to be first and we’re going to do it right.”

The General Assembly’s Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Commission is paying for the plaques. The commission’s website tells the story of the African-American pioneers. It notes that after the Civil War, Congress required former slave states to create reconstructed governments, hold state conventions and write new constitutions.

The lawmakers’ biographies on the website flesh out the names on the plaques, revealing their rich variety — they were bricklayers and lawyers, ministers and dentists, carpenters, blacksmiths, shopkeepers, farmers and teachers.

Editor’s note: Reconstruction was a most heinous period in our nation’s history. The Union occupiers were intent on subjugating the South by placing carpetbaggers and illiterate blacks in all government positions.

According to our Yankee history books, slaves were purposefully beaten-down and uneducated by their cruel slave masters.

The above story is in direct opposition to the now famous “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” fictional story. The slaves were actually treated very well. After the war many became lawyers, ministers, dentists, teachers, and members of Congress etc.

Another 55 years passed, at the turn of the 20th century, before Virginia held another convention and rewrote the state constitution, which brought the state constitution more into line with the federal constitution, and eliminated the heinous conditions imposed by the carpet bagger’s, military imposed marital law.

What's for Dinner?

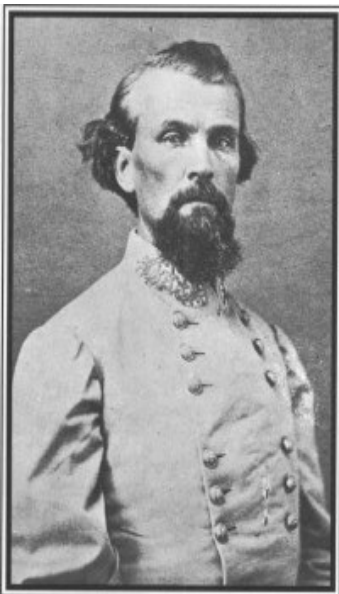
A young couple invited their elderly preacher for Sunday dinner. While they were in the kitchen preparing the meal, the minister asked the young couple's son what they were having for dinner.

"Goat," the little boy replied.

"Goat?" replied the startled minister. Are you sure about that?"

"Yep," said the youngster. "I heard Dad say to Mom, 'Today is just as good as any to have the old goat for dinner.'"

Jacksonville man starts petition to change Forrest High School name



He says he wants students to be proud of their alma mater - The Times-Union
Posted:
September 13, 2013

The debate over changing the name of Forrest High School continues. An online petition to change the name has received thousands of

signatures. Some are from Jacksonville residents; most aren't.

By Khristopher J. Brooks

A Jacksonville, Florida man's attempt to change the name of Nathan B. Forrest High School is quickly gaining widespread online support because of a social media campaign.

Omotayo Richmond argues that having the Jacksonville school named after the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan is preventing black students from being proud to graduate from the school. With a name change, he said, "there'll be a sense of pride coming from the black students of the school there."

Richmond said he started his petition on Change.org at the start of August and it already has gathered more than 71,000 signatures. Some signatures come from Jacksonville residents, but most come from all over the nation.

On top of Change.org, Richmond has gained traction on Twitter in part because the phrase "KKK High School" accompanies most tweets about his petition. He said the KKK High School phrase was the Change.org staff's brainchild.

He said he hopes to gain 250,000 signatures.

Richmond said that though Jacksonville's previous attempt to change the school's name in 2007 didn't succeed, he's confident that

the growing signatures combined with a new “open-minded” Duval County superintendent, will soon lead to a change in the high school’s name.

To change a school’s name, a petitioner or group must present the proposal to the school’s advisory council and have it approved. After that, it needs another OK from the School Board.

Richmond, who moved to Jacksonville 12 years ago from New York and now lives in Jacksonville’s Mandarin neighborhood, said he receives 500 to 600 emails from people opposing his push. The emails, in essence, say “This is the South’s history. You can’t change that and you’re not from here, so you don’t have a stake in it here.” Many of the emails are racially insensitive, he added.

“I’m not an activist, I’m not seeking media attention and I have no side agenda,” Richmond said. “I’m not trying to start a race war or start any drama, I just want people to be proud of the school they go to.”

School Board member Connie Hall, whose district includes Forrest High, said she’s noticed Richmond’s petition. She noted that the thousands of signatures don’t automatically translate to a name change.

“People can start petitions all they want; they have their right,” Hall said. “But we have policies in place to deal with that [official name changes]. We’ll just have to see how his process turns out.”

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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.