



# Rebel Underground

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

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Speaker for November meeting, Dr. John Kvach & Cmdr. James Blackston

December Meeting Notice

Friday, 12 December 2014

6:30 PM

Victoria's Restaurant  
1303 Highway 78 W  
Jasper, Alabama

Speaker  
Alabama Division Chaplain  
Dr. Charles Baker

Come early to hear Angela Cook  
Family Quartet



This undated photo from the U.S. Library of Congress shows the former Cathedral of St. John Episcopal Church in Providence, R.I. (AP)

**P**ROVIDENCE, R.I. – A plan to open what would be the nation's only museum centered on the trans-Atlantic slave trade would focus on the Episcopal Church's role in its history and the sometimes-buried legacy of slavery in northern states like Rhode Island.

The museum at the shuttered Cathedral of St. John, a church where slaves once worshiped, would explore how the church benefitted from the trade and helped bring it to an end, said Bishop Nicholas Knisely of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

"Our story's mixed," he said. "We haven't talked in the country about the role of religion and religious voices in abolition and the slave trade."

To make it happen, the diocese is working

with the Tracing Center, a group set up by descendants of what was once the nation's most prolific slave-trading family, and Brown University, which in recent years has worked to come to grips with its own connection to slavery.

The Rev. Canon Linda L. Grenz calls it a "teaching museum" and says it would be part of a larger project to show how people can use painful history to help overcome differences and be honest with one another.

Diocesan officials emphasize the plan is still in the early stages. They don't yet have a way to pay for converting the 200-year-old building, and they're not sure what they want it to look like.

A Brown report issued in 2006 found that about 60 percent of all slave-trading

voyages launched from North America came from Rhode Island. More than 1,000 slave-trading voyages were launched from Rhode Island, and 80 of those came from one family, the DeWolfs of Bristol.

James DeWolf Perry, executive director of the Massachusetts-based Tracing Center, which works to promote greater awareness of the legacy of slavery, is a descendent who is working with the diocese. His great-grandfather was bishop of Rhode Island, chose St. John's as the diocese's cathedral and served as the denomination's presiding bishop -- its leader in the United States.

"What's dropped out of our public memory, largely as a result of the Civil War, is that the North had a great deal of slavery," he said. "We like to talk about as if most Northerners were anti-slavery and abolitionists."

In fact, the North benefitted economically from slavery, and the Episcopal Church "institutionally was deeply complicit in slavery, benefitted from it," he said.

Several museums in the U.S. address slavery, but hardly any are specifically devoted to it, Perry said. One, the Whitney Plantation, is opening in Louisiana next month but focuses on plantation history and slavery in the South. Elsewhere, the International Slavery Museum in Liverpool, England, opened in 2007.

Anthony Bogue, director of the Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice at Brown,

was part of the committee that reported on how the university benefitted from slavery: Some buildings at the Ivy League school were built by slaves, and some early Brown benefactors were slave owners, for example.

Bogue, who hopes to be integrally involved in the project, said it could be a national model for dealing with the legacies of slavery.

"We have not yet, I think, had a full national conversation on race and racism," he said. Most Americans do not understand how deeply involved the colonies and early United States were in the trans-Atlantic slave trade, said David Blight, director of the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition at Yale University.

Blight, who has advised some similar projects including the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, encouraged the organizers to assemble a strong team of historical advisers.

"It's all about how you present a very difficult history, a disorienting history, to the broadest possible public including young people. That isn't easy to do, but it's a tremendous and wonderful challenge," he said. "Museums rarely can reconcile a society, but they surely can present good history, a lesson that can be learned."

## **Mia Love - First Black Republican Woman in Congress**



Spectator brings Confederate Battle Flag to Mia Love's Second Amendment Rally

Mia Love is staring out at a sea of white faces. Just as she did the night before, and the night before that. It's the same story here in Lehi, Utah, at the Lehi Legacy Recreation Center; the same story at the South Jordan Library, 14 miles away; the same story at a rally in the shadow of the Juab County Fairgrounds, "Home of the Ute Stampede."

White, white, white. In nearly every room Love enters as she stumps her way across Utah's 4th District on a quest to become the first black female Republican in Congress,

she is not just the only black person there. She's the only person of any color, unless you count farmer tans.

This 39-year-old, Brooklyn-born daughter of Haitian immigrants and former mayor of Saratoga Springs, Utah, seems completely at home in a crowd of mostly old white dudes. What's more, she gets a warmer reception here than when she made a speech at the University of Chicago Law School in 2013.

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## **Teens expelled from Long Island Catholic school for displaying Confederate flag**

Intellectual freedom encompasses the freedom to hold, receive and disseminate ideas without restriction. Viewed as an integral component of a democratic society, intellectual freedom protects an individual's right to access, explore, consider, and express ideas and information as the basis for a self-governing, well-informed citizenry. Intellectual freedom comprises the bedrock for freedoms of expression, speech, and the press and relates to freedoms of information and privacy.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. This is true for

all, except ancestors of Confederate soldiers, or those simply expressing their thoughts by displaying Confederate symbols.



Recently two St. Anthony High School on Long Island senior boys walked into a sports game with the Confederate Flag. St.

Anthony's High School called it a "symbol of hate." Brother Gary Cregan, the principal of the South Huntington private school, said he strongly disapproved of the student's actions. In all, four teens have been booted from the Long Island Catholic high school.

What kind of message did the school convey to the four expelled students? What became of the four expelled students? Were the expelled students admitted to another school before graduation day? Did the expelled students graduate high school?

Or did they simply drop out of school and become another troubled teen at the mercy of intolerant adults exercising their authority in misguided ways. Schools should be a bastion of learning and a place for expressing free ideas and not a place to demonize or destroy children's lives. The school and its administrators, who demonize the Confederate flag, must be afraid that the students will discover the Confederate flag's true meaning?

The aggressive and demon possessed act of expelling senior students within weeks of graduation is an act of unacceptable aggression and intolerance in a country that prides itself on diversity and free speech and the free exchange of ideas.

The intolerant, divisive and discriminatory acts by the school actually taught the expelled students that free speech is unwelcome at their gestapo organization. The students will not forget how they were treated. Some may become strong allies to the Confederate cause. In this way, the school is the best recruiter for those trying to preserve Confederate history and the memory of our Confederate soldier ancestors.

In an oft-quoted free speech case, Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis said, ". . . that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas. . . The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes can be safely carried out." *Abrams v. United States*, (1919)

Apparently the Long Island Catholic high school is afraid of the truth. The same can be said for all those who preach hate and intolerance for the Confederate Battle flag.

## The Transatlantic Slave Trade



Ghezo was a King of Dahomey, in present-day Benin, from 1818 until 1858. Ghezo became king through a coup with the assistance of the Afro- Brazilian slave trader Francisco Félix de Sousa. He promised to end the slave trade in 1852, but resumed slave efforts in 1857 and 1858. Ghezo died in 1858

The transatlantic slave trade, often known as the triangular trade, connected the economies of three continents. It is estimated that between 25 to 30 million people, men, women and children, were

deported from their homes and sold as slaves in the different slave trading systems. In the transatlantic slave trade alone the estimate of those deported is believed to be approximately 17 million. These figures exclude those who died aboard the ships and in the course of wars and raids connected to the trade.

The trade proceeded in three steps. The ships left Western Europe for Africa loaded with goods which were to be exchanged for slaves. Upon their arrival in Africa the captains traded their merchandise for captive slaves. Weapons and gun powder were the most important commodities but textiles, pearls and other manufactured goods, as well as rum, were also in high demand. The exchange could last from one week to several months. The second step was the crossing of the Atlantic. Africans were transported to America to be sold throughout the continent. The third step connected America to Europe. The slave traders brought back mostly agricultural products, produced by the slaves. The main product was sugar, followed by cotton, coffee, tobacco and rice.

The circuit lasted approximately eighteen months. In order to transport the maximum number of slaves, the ship's steerage was frequently removed. Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, England and France, were the main triangular trading countries.



## Arizona student banned from flying Confederate flag on truck while on high school grounds



A junior at Millennium High School in Goodyear, says he's not racist and that's not what the flag is about. He says, very simply, the banner symbolizes the 'right to be independent and not have the government control them.'

The student says the Confederate flag is all about independence, and he has no intention of taking it off his truck just because someone told him to.

He is now fighting the decision, claiming that the flag does not make him racist - but that he simply wants "more independence" and "less government."

## HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

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Commander . . . . .	James Blackston
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmd. . . . .	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd. . . . .	Brandon Prescott
Adjutant . . . . .	Trent Harris
Chaplain . . . . .	Barry Cook
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The ***Rebel Underground***, is the official monthly publication of the Major John C. Hutto Camp #443. All members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans 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.



Maj. John C. Hutto Camp float Veteran's Day Parade. Photo courtesy of The Corridor Messenger



1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr. John Tubbs, Sr. Veteran's Day Parade



2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Cmdr. Brandon Prescott, & Compatriot Benjamin Haley with Jefferson Lovell Chapter United Daughter's of the Confederacy