



Rebel Underground

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

Published Monthly

November 2014



Walker High School History Teacher and Hutto Camp member presents an excellent program on Cmdr. Raphael Semmes, Commander of the CSS Alabama for the October camp meeting.

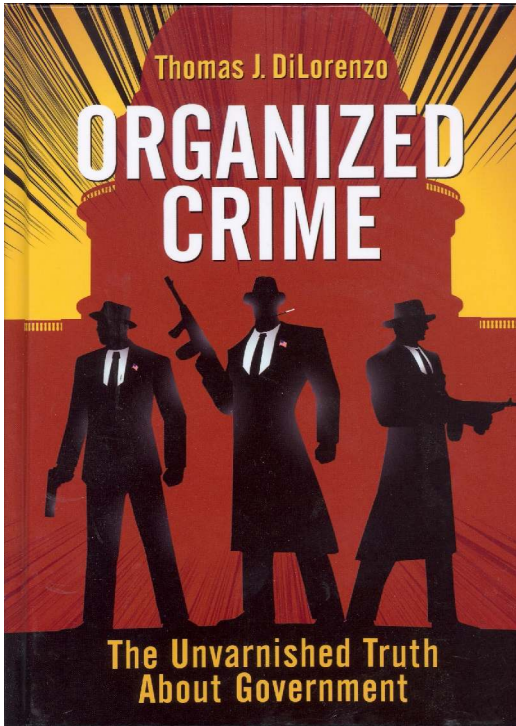
November Meeting Notice

Sunday, 16 November 2014

2:30 PM

First Methodist Church
1800 Third Avenue
Jasper, Alabama

Speaker
John F. Kvach, Ph.D., Associate
Professor of History at the
University of Alabama in
Huntsville



**False Virtue - The Politics of Lying
About History** - by Thomas J. DiLorenzo
Author of "The Real Lincoln"

(Door prize for November's meeting - Two lucky winners - must be present to win)

In 1961 Life magazine invited the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and novelist Robert Penn Warren (author of *All the King's Men*, and nineteen other novels) to record his thoughts on the meaning of the American "Civil War" on the centennial of that event. Warren responded with a long essay on the "symbolic value of the war" which was eventually published as a small book entitled *The Legacy of the Civil War*.

If Robert Penn Warren were to write this book today, he would be loudly condemned as an Enemy of Society (and a "Neo-Confederate") by all the usual defenders of the central state, from race-hustling "civil rights" activists to beltway "libertarians" and of course, the Lincoln Cult. For example, he wrote (p. 7) that in addition to slavery, there was a "tissue of causes" of the war, including the dispute over the constitutionality of secession, "the mounting Southern debt to the North, economic rivalry, Southern fear of encirclement, Northern ambitions, and cultural collisions . . ."

There were also economic causes of the war apart from slavery, Robert Penn Warren believed. "The Morrill tariff of 1861 actually preceded the firing on [Fort] Sumter, but it was the mark of Republican victory and an omen of what was to come; and no session of Congress in the next four years failed to raise the tariff."

"Even more importantly," Warren wrote, "came the establishment of a national banking system . . . and the issuing of national greenbacks . . . plus government subsidy [to corporations]." "Hamilton's dream" of a large national debt was also realized, and "this debt meant a new tax relation of the citizen to the Federal government, including the new income tax" [introduced by the Lincoln administration for the first time].

"Out of the Civil War came the concept of total war," i.e., the bombing, plundering, and

mass murdering of civilians. In this regard, Warren quotes an 1862 speech by Lincoln in which he said, “The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present As our case is new, we must think anew, and act anew.” That is, “we” must abandon the law of nations with regard to the criminality of waging war on civilians, and “we” must abandon the U.S. Constitution as well, since it is one of the chief “dogmas of the quiet past.”

A major theme of *The Legacy of the Civil War* is that the war left the North (which is to say, the U.S. government) with “a treasury of virtue” (p. 54). This is the “psychological heritage” left to the North, and it is an insidious heritage, wrote Robert Penn Warren. “The Northerner, with his Treasury of Virtue, feels redeemed by history He has in his pocket, not a Papal indulgence peddled by some wandering pardoner of the Middle Ages, but an indulgence, a plenary indulgence, for all sins past, present, **and future** . . .” (emphasis added).

Thus, this “treasury of virtue” would become the excuse for why the U.S. government would commence a twenty-five year campaign of extermination against the Plains Indians just three months after Appomattox; shamelessly rob the treasury for the benefit of railroad corporations; plunder the South for a decade after the war under the laughable guise of “reconstruction”; murder more than 200,000 Filipinos who opposed being ruled by the American empire after having escaped from the imperialistic

clutches of the Spanish empire; and enter a European war that was none of our business to supposedly “make the world safe for democracy.” It was all done in the name of virtue, freedom, and democracy, or so we are told.

Robert Penn Warren called this “moral narcissism” (p. 72). It is “a poor basis for national policy,” he wrote, but is the “justification” for “our crusades of 1917—1918 and 1941—1945 and our diplomacy of righteousness, with the slogan of unconditional surrender and universal spiritual rehabilitation **for others**” (emphasis added).

Posing as *The Most Virtuous Humans to Ever Inhabit the Planet* requires that many “facts get forgotten,” wrote Robert Penn Warren. For example:

[I]t is forgotten that the Republican platform of 1860 pledged protection to the institution of slavery where it existed, and that the Republicans were ready, in 1861, to guarantee slavery in the South, as bait for a return to the Union. It is forgotten that in July, 1861, both houses of Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, affirmed that the War was waged not to interfere with the institutions of any state but only to maintain the Union. It is forgotten that the Emancipation Proclamation . . . was limited and provisional: slavery was to be abolished only in the seceded states and only if they did not return to the Union before the first of the next January (p. 61).

It must also be forgotten, wrote Warren, that most Northern states “refused to adopt Negro suffrage” and that Lincoln was as much a white supremacist as any man of his time. “It is forgotten that Lincoln, at Charlestown, Illinois, in 1858, formally affirmed: 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.”

Thus, after so much history is forgotten, and much of the rest of it rewritten as a string of fairy tales, “the War appears, according to this doctrine of the Treasury of Virtue, as a consciously undertaken crusade so full of righteousness that there is enough overplus stored in Heaven, like the deeds of the saints, to take care of all small failings and oversights of the descendants of the crusaders, certainly unto the present generation” (p. 64).

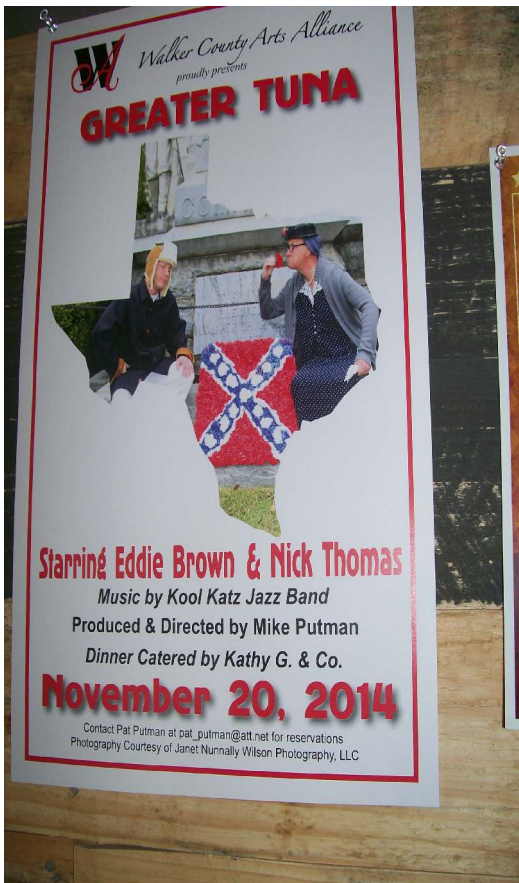
Warren quotes the historian Samuel Eliot Morison as commenting that one effect of this Treasury of Virtue on his (Morison's) native New England was that “In the generation to come that region would no longer furnish the nation with teachers and men of letters, but with a mongrel breed of politicians” obsessed with “profiteering” through their political connections.

Among other effects are that “the man of righteousness tends to be so sure of his own motives that he does not need to inspect consequences.” And, “the effect of the conviction of virtue is to make us lie automatically and awkwardly . . . and then in

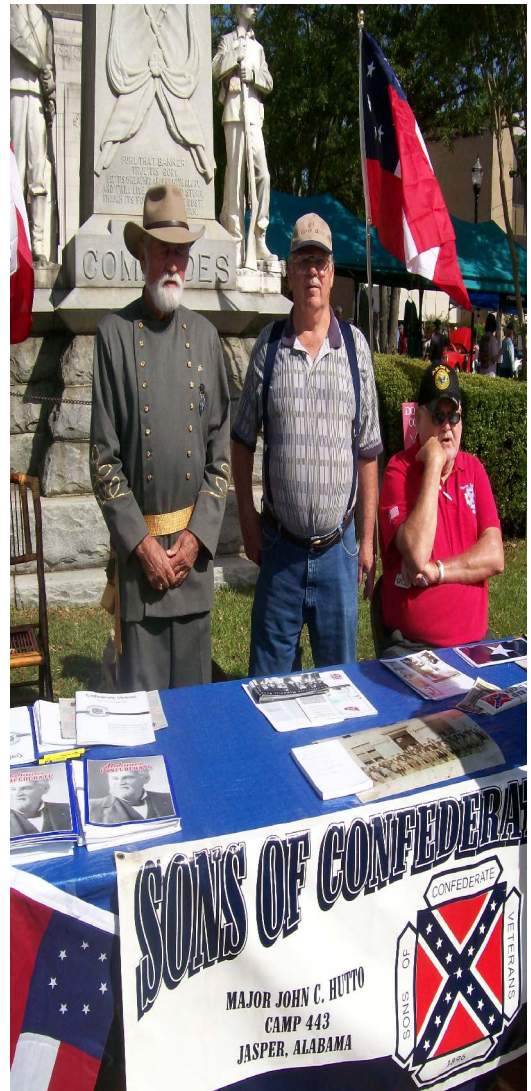
trying to justify the lie, lie to ourselves and transmute the lie into a kind of superior truth.” This, I would argue, is a perfect definition of so-called “Lincoln scholarship,” especially the Straussian variety.

Warren believed that most Americans are content with all of these lies about their own history, the results of “the manipulations of propaganda specialists, and their sometimes unhistorical history” (p. 79). For they “are prepared to see the Civil War as a fountainhead of our power and prestige among the nations” (p. 76). They have been good and brainwashed as obedient little nationalists, in other words, who place a very high value on the “prestige” of the American state as bully of the world.

This is yet another dire consequence of the war: Americans came to believe in Alexander Hamilton's notion that the “prestige” of the state through its pursuit of “imperial glory” was a legitimate function of government. Limiting the role of government to the protection of God-given natural rights to life, liberty, and property became one of Lincoln's “dogmas of the quiet past.”



The Walker County Arts Alliance presents “Greater Tuna,” starring Eddie Brown & Nick Thomas. The art picture is taken in front of the Confederate Monument, and includes the Hutto’s Camp’s Confederate Flag Wreath placed there by the Hutto Camp and the Jefferson Lowell UDC Chapter during April’s Confederate History Month Memorial Service.



Compatriots Harold Daniel (left) David Shaw (center) and John Tubbs, Sr. (Right) at Jasper Car Show on 18 October 2014



Saturday memorial planned in Monroe for slave's daughter

By Adam Bell

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Posted: Friday, Oct. 17, 2014

Mattie Rice, who pushed for marker honoring Union County slaves, dies

A Saturday memorial service in Monroe for a slave's daughter will include people in Civil War-era garb, cannon blasts, mayoral proclamations and an appearance by an ex-congressman and "Dukes of Hazzard" star.

The service is for Mattie Rice. She helped push Union County to recognize in 2012 the Confederate Army service of her father and nine other local African-American men, all but one of whom were slaves. They received

tiny state pensions late in life.

The men's marker at the Old County Courthouse in downtown Monroe is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation honoring black men who worked, willingly or not, for the Confederacy.

One of Rice's daughters, Valerie Hall Frazier of Archdale, said Friday her mother would have been pleased with all of the attention at the memorial. Rice's cremated remains will be buried at the grave of her father, Wary Clyburn.

Rice, who died last month at 91 in High Point, embraced her Confederate roots and belonged to several Southern heritage groups. She is believed to be among the last people in North Carolina who had an enslaved parent. "She absolutely adored her father, and she wanted his story told," Frazier said.

During the Civil War, Clyburn ran away from his plantation to join his master's son in the Confederate Army and worked as his bodyguard and cook. Clyburn died in 1930 at age 90, when Rice was about 8 years old.

Rice spent decades searching for information about his story and often was met with discouragement from disbelieving bureaucrats. But she persevered and kept up that work until the end.

“She was determined,” Frazier said. “She was her father’s daughter.”

It’s impossible to know how many of the Union County men willingly went to war or were forced into service. Most were around 90 years old when they began receiving pensions in the late 1920s, half a century after white North Carolina veterans got theirs.

In interviews with the Observer, Rice dismissed concerns that some historians held about promoting “black Confederates” while downplaying slavery’s central role in the Civil War.

“There’s been slavery since the beginning of time,” she said before the 2012 ceremony. “I’m not bitter about it, and I do not think my father would be bitter about it.”

Tony Way, a local amateur historian and Sons of Confederate Veterans member who led the marker initiative, is helping organize the memorial. He said a couple hundred people may attend the 2 p.m. service at Hillcrest Cemetery.

The former congressman scheduled to attend is Ben Jones, who played Cooter on the “Dukes of Hazzard.” He is now chief of heritage operations for the SCV. The SCV and the Order of the Confederate Rose is paying for Rice’s marker, Way said.

High Point Mayor James Davis and Monroe Mayor Bobby Kilgore both proclaimed

Saturday as “Mattie Clyburn Rice Day” in their cities, and called her “a real daughter of the Confederacy.”

“Mattie Clyburn Rice devoted her life to Southern history,” Kilgore stated in his proclamation. “(And) we honor a woman whose dedication to the truth will live on for many generations.”



Welcome to the Hutto Camp’s newest member Mr. Gene Herren



The Hutto Camp at Jasper's October Foothills Festival - Compatriot David Shaw presiding



Compatriots David Shaw & James Akins taking care of business.

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander James Blackston
 1st Lt. Cmd. John Tubbs
 2nd Lt. Cmd. Brandon Prescott
 Adjutant Trent Harris
 Chaplain Barry Cook
 News Editor James Blackston

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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.