

**FROM THE EYES OF A COP BLACK LIVES MATTER**



**Get rid of your reaction disguise way of thinking and agree to understand the truth.**

**ANTHONY MILTON**

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FOR MY CHILDREN

Kiowanna, Talitha, Shayna, and Breanna



# CONTENTS

Introduction .....	12-14
From the Eyes of Cop .....	15
Street Saying for the Police .....	15
I was not Part of the Good Old Boys Club .....	16
Some Black and White Police Officers Behave the Same Way .....	16
Is not About Race .....	17
You are not White .....	17
Aim at the Heart Center .....	18
Someone Fire their Weapon at Me .....	18
I Fired my Weapon Towards the Ground .....	19
She Cuts Me .....	19-20
What Would Happen Had I Fired my Weapon? .....	20
It Is a Suspect Behavior that Determine Outcome .....	20-21
Where Is the Father? .....	21
Take Responsibility for your Actions .....	21-22
What About my Rights and Concerns .....	23
Accept the Facts not Your Emotions .....	24
We all Exercising Our Rights .....	24
What Is a Police Officer to do? .....	25
The News Media Look the Other Way .....	25
Immoral Behavior .....	25
Who are Speaking the Truth? .....	26
Put yourself In my Shoes .....	27-28

Though this World Is not a Utopia .....29

Sowing and Reaping for Everyone Involved .....30

Spiritual Justice Always Prevail .....30-31

You have Been Warned .....31

Anthony's Spiritual Warnings #1 .....32

Anthony's Spiritual Warning #2 .....32-33

Anthony's Spiritual Warning #3 .....33

You have Judge Yourself .....34

Black and Proud for What .....35

Everyone Should Consider His or Her Behavior .....35

Black Lives Matter .....36-40

Wake Up .....41

Escape from the Plantation of Lies .....41

Do Black Lives Matter When? .....42-43

Is Acting White .....43

Do Your Own Homework? .....44-45

More Facts to Consider .....46

Black People Murdered in Chicago .....47-48

Look at the Names Black Lives Matter .....49-52

The Ku Klux Klan .....53-70

We as a Race of People .....71

What Political Party Fought for Blacks? .....71

Historical Facts .....72-78

Democrats would not Pass Civil Rights .....79-86

Timeline of Civil Rights In America .....87-109

The New Slave Master .....110-111

There Is Nothing New Under the Sun.....112

Why? .....113-114

White People are for Black Lives Matter .....114

About the Author .....115

References .....116





**FROM THE EYES OF A COP**

**BLACK LIVES MATTER**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to express gratitude to every person who had inspired me along the way.



**Introduction** saying, “Black Lives Matter”. From the eyes of a Cop, “Black Lives Matter” is book that would open anyone’s mind that wants to know the truth. After hearing people talk about it, and seeing the violence on television shows, I struggled to understand how some young and older black’s riot, loot, injurie others, and damage property in their neighborhoods. I watched the things that were done in the name of “Black Lives Matter”. “What can I do to say that black lives matter”, I thought? I did not have the TV or the radio for my platform as some individuals had. The only thing I had at my disposal was my opinion: my thoughts and my experience as a former police officer.

For days I struggle within my mind, wondering what I should do and how I can help. I decided to write from the eyes of a cop, and “Black Lives Matter”. I wanted this booklet to be arousing to any reader; I want them to see from the eyes of a cop and “Black Lives Matter” in a manner that I have not heard collectively.

This book can be a blessing to anyone who picks it up, scans through the pages, or sees the cover from afar.

I am a black male. I did not want to read any books that did not have any pictures. A spiritual light of understanding went off in my head that is a stupid thought. “What if somebody wanted to hide something from me in a book”, I thought. I would never know because I have decided not to read any books without any pictures. I’m afraid to say that many in the

black race have decided not to read anything at all that pertains to what I heard, it's from the white man, and especially if it has to do with black history. Some black individuals believe that the white man change history to keep a black person back and down.

God has given me the ability to look at anything to bring forth a thought-provoking message. That is what I'm going to do. I thank the Almighty God. I give him the praise and glory for helping me to put this book together.

I was gathering all of my notes together when I came across lots of interesting things that clearly defines "Black Lives Matter". Some individuals would refuse accept the truth, but it will be the truth.

We as black Americans and other Americans need to look back into history to see what our forefathers did for us. In this booklet, I have selected one individual that I believe was before his time. His name is Booker T. Washington. Some of his writings are in this book. You will read that black lives do matter but not in the way that is being portrayed on television and in the neighborhood of today's society.

I want you to come away with an understanding is not that black lives matter, for who we to say or decide which life matters. From the eyes of God all lives matter and your opinion cannot change that.

Black lives matter is not about stealing, rioting, killing, injuring, raping, setting fires to buildings, and police cars. We as black Americans need to wake up from the self-imposed mental shackle that we have put

on ourselves, continually blaming other people for our lack of having and receiving.

We are responsible for the outcome of our lives. Do not allow yourself to be deceived, to be used by those black and white individuals behind the scenes. They have a different agenda from what you have. So what if you steal a few TVs, radios, clothing, food? How does that help black lives matter?

When another race of people sees black individuals committing violence on the news, what are they to think about other blacks? They would put us all in the same box and that is not good?

Your bad behavior has cast a black shadow on your race all in the name of "Black Lives Matter".

From The Eyes of a Cop, Black Lives Matter is more about lives. It's about truth, morality, character, behavior of all individuals.

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Edmund Burke

## **FROM THE EYES OF A COP**

There arrives a time when we are required to question what has been told to us. For that reason, I want to share about my experiences as an ex-police officer. It is my hope that you consider everything that you hear or read today to help you understand from the eyes of a former cop. I had a lot of trainings and one in particular has received lots of attention lately.

### **STREET SAYING FOR THE POLICE**

“The pig”, “Five O”, “Po-po”, and “the man”. You need to know why we conduct ourselves in a specific manner. Every police officer is governed by state and federal laws, as it pertains to writing tickets, arresting people, responding to calls, warrants, searches, to name a few.

Let me begin with the truth, there are some police officers that should not be an officer. It has nothing to do with a gun. I have trained a college graduate that did not have the ability to be a police officer. I wrote that in my report, it was followed up with other evaluations and he was eventually released... Something always happened that reveal a bad cop or the ones who just cannot do the job that they were hired for and sadly some are involved in criminal behavior or a shooting that put a bad spotlight on the good cops.

## **I WAS NOT PART OF THE GOOD OLD BOY'S CLUB**

From the eyes of a cop, I refuse to agree with a white police officer concerning an illegal search, prior to a court hearing. I told the assistant district attorney what had happened before the arresting officer arrived at the court house. When the officer arrived at the courthouse and met with the assistant district attorney, he was told what I had said. He approached me in the hallway in an upset behavior. He wanted to fight me. He was escorted from the hallway. He left in an angry manner. Several weeks later, he was fired for something else.

## **SOME BLACK AND WHITE POLICE OFFICERS BEHAVE THE SAME**

From the eyes of a police-officer, I had known some white cops that mostly direct their attention towards the black race and some black cops that directed their attention towards the white race.

From the eyes of a white police officer why are some attacking me because of my race and accusing me of wanting to shoot a black person. I know that some black officer would fire their weapon quicker than me on a black suspect if their lives were threatened with a weapon or in any life threatening manner.

## **IT IS NOT ABOUT RACE**

From the eyes of a police officer, it is not about race. It is about the physical threats, and weapons that were used to attempt to kill or injure me.

From the eyes of a police officer, at times the job has its effect on me. When I investigated, rapes, child abuse, shooting, killings, suicides, domestic complaints, runaways, and whatever a criminal decides to do that day, that don't cause me to shoot, hurt others, and asks questions later.

From the eyes of a police officer, we do good works that, or rarely seen on the news.

## **YOU ARE NOT WHITE**

From the eyes of a black police officer, I was told to leave a black female residence because I was not white. "Why you want me to leave", I asked. "A black officer was at my residence one day and he did not do his job", she said, "I want a white officer because he would know what he is doing. Leave my house", she said. I left knowing that she would call to request a white cop that I knew would not respond. We are never dispatched to any location because of race.

From the eyes of the five o, another thing that is getting lots of attention is an officer firing his or her weapon at a suspect. When he or she does it, it was asked why they fired their weapon. They could have shot the person in the leg, arm or hand.

## **AIM AT THE HEART CENTER**

The truth is that we are not trained nor is the public trained to shoot at the arms, hand or legs. Why? It's hard to hit moving extremities. We all are trained to fire at the heart center because we are mostly like to hit something. When we are threatened, we are not thinking about aiming at extremities because the other person is shooting to kill or injure us.

## **SOMEONE FIRED THEIR WEAPON AT ME**

From the eyes of five o, I recall that I was shot at in the dark. I responded to a domestic complaint call in my patrol car and as I approached the residence I saw a black male. He conceals himself behind some bushes, as I drove closer to the residence. He reveals himself and simultaneously I heard a gunshot and saw an orange flash. I turned the steering wheel to the left as he ran towards the patrol car. And throw something towards the windshield.

I heard something striking the front car hood. I stopped the car and exited. I saw a small handgun on the pavement near the left front end of the patrol car. I picked up a 22 caliber weapon and drove towards the direction I saw the suspect fleeing. He was captured by several officers that had responded to my call for assistance. "Why did you shoot at me", I asked. "I thought you were a white officer" he replied. "The only thing white on me is my teeth, eyes, and the police car", I say. He receives six years for his behavior. To those of you who are wondering why I did not fire my weapon, I did not have time to. My training and instincts kicked

in and all I thought about at that time was to get away from the gunshots.

### **I FIRED MY WEAPON TOWARD THE GROUND**

From the eyes of a police officer, I was chasing a driver in my patrol car for speeding (It was revealed later that the car had been stolen). We turned several corners and he crashed the car in a wall and exited the vehicle. He ran between two houses and I ran after him in the dark, through several dark back yards. I was sweating, breathing heavily, and I did not know where I was. I caught up to him and he had nowhere to run, "Stop! Police!" I yelled. He turned around and raised his hand and pointed it towards me for that split moment through all of the mental stress that we both had experienced. It looked like he had a gun in his hand. Standing in a poorly lighted back yard, instinctively I reached for my weapon and had a thought to fire my weapon in the ground. I did that, and he fell to the ground. I apprehended him safely and patted him down. "Where is the gun?" I asked. "I don't have one. I pointed my hand at you thinking it would cause you to think that I had a gun", he said. "I could have shot you", I said.

### **SHE CUTS ME**

From the eyes of a police officer that swore to protect and serve, I worked undercover in a prostitution sting. I was parked in my undercover car talking to a local prostitute about how much it would cost me for her services. I agreed to her price and identify myself as a police officer at the same time showing her my badge and telling her she was under arrest.

She attempted to exit the parked car after she saw the handcuffs in my hand. I grabbed her left hand with my right hand and a struggle occurred in the front seat. She did not want to be arrested all of a sudden. I saw a knife in her right hand. I released her left hand and grabbed her hand with my right hand. She did everything to free her hand and in doing so, I received scrapes from the saw-like blade of the knife. Once again, instinct kicked in and I was able to get the knife from the black female's hand. From the eyes of a cop, if things had gotten worse in the front seat, I would have been faced with a decision to fire my weapon.

### **WHAT WOULD HAPPEN HAD I FIRED MY WEAPON?**

From the eyes of a cop in today's emotional climate if I had fired my weapon, shooting the female prostitute, I know what the news headlines would be. "Police Officer Shoots Female". Then those who say they speak for the black race would come out of the woodwork, demanding justice or whatever they want to benefit from my actions. Here is a twist: what if it was a white police officer under the same conditions experiences the same thing? You know what would happen. The so-called "we are exercising our right" crowd would take to the streets to riot, steal whatever, and burn down property all in the name of the suspect.

### **IT IS THE SUSPECT BEHAVIOR THAT DETERMINES THE OUTCOME**

Now you should realize that it's the suspect's and the officer's behaviors that determine if a weapon should be fired when a suspect shoots at the police officer, I have never heard why the suspect didn't

shoot the police officer in the arms, legs or hands. Because that is not considered. They shoot to kill or injure to prevent from being captured leaving the wounded officer. It is not the same when an officer shoots a suspect. He remains on the scene to render medical assistance and whatever assistance that is needed to save a life and to protect the suspect.

Someone mentioned to me she rarely hears about the good things police officer does. I agreed with her. I told her that it depends on the agenda that others want to use a police related shooting for and some use it to incite others indirectly to riots, hurt and destroy.

### **WHERE IS THE FATHER?**

From the eyes of five-o, I have done lots of good things that were not on the news. I recall one time that I responded to a single mother that lived in the low income housing area. We talked and I learned that she was struggling with the lack of finances among other things. I told her that I would pick her up the next day and take her to the shoe store because she needed some shoes for her kids. I brought her children some shoes and some groceries.

### **TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR ACTIONS**

I had worked in a jail and prison and have spoken to a few that regret their actions and others blames others instead of taking responsibility for their actions. I am grieved when I hear black, white, public officials, on radio and TV talk shows host saying that the police officer was wrong to

shoot an armed person or any person who hit them and put them in fear of their lives.

## WHAT ABOUT MY RIGHTS AND CONCERNS

From the eyes of a police officer, we do not lose our rights when they are in fear for their lives. Those who believe that they need to consider if they were confronted by a suspect and are in fear of their life they too would fire their weapon or use any weapon to protect their life.

From the eyes of a police officer, do you know how it feels to leave home not knowing if you are going to return home to your wife, husband, family, friends, girlfriend or kids?

From the eyes of a cop, do you know how it feels when a fellow police officer is shot and you live with the thought you might be the next victim.

From the eyes of a cop, we join to serve and protect and for some of us, we believe it to be a God given calling, but it's not about the money.

From the eyes of a cop do you know how it feels when a bad police officer brings shame to a department and you are cast in the same boat of bad behaviors as he or she sat in.

From the eyes of a cop, for some I don't expect them to understand because they are being deceived in believing lies that we are going around shooting people for sport.

## **ACCEPT THE FACTS NOT YOUR EMOTIONS**

We all need to examine the facts when a police officer is involved in a shooting. Don't get caught up in the emotions of the crowd or past injustice. Have you ever wondered why those in the surrounding shooting areas taking advantage of the emotions to riot, break in stores and steal, television, computers, or whatever they have decided to steal?

## **WE ARE EXERCISING OUR RIGHTS**

I have heard this, "we are exercising our rights to protest. The news media hardly ever asked why they are breaking in businesses stealing whatever, and setting the building on fire. Where does it say exercising your rights to protest give anyone the right to damage another person's property, steal, injure or kill all in the name of a suspect that fired his weapon, or did something to injure a police who was in fear for his life.

## **WHAT IS A POLICE OFFICER TO DO?**

Are we to accept violent behaviors? Should it be ignored because a police officer shot or killed someone? What happens when the police responds to the calls for help from the same shooting areas? When the officers arrive, they are greeted with rocks and bottles. They arrest the looters, some physical fight occur while arresting the suspects, and from the same neighborhood the police officers accused of police abuse.

## **THE NEWS MEDIA LOOK THE OTHER WAY**

I mentioned that there are some black officers that direct their attention towards the white race and how their injustices rarely are in the news. Also, when they are involved in a police related shooting of a black or white person that too rarely are in the news (unless it's a prominent person).

## **IMMORAL BEHAVIOR**

Some people celebrate when a police officer is killed or injured after a police officer shooting. I have heard its pay back. It is a shame to think that way: what has become of right and wrong, good and evil? We are not supposed to be the judge and jury. Those who behave as such will reap what they had done to others. God is the ultimate judge. It's not my opinion. There is a spiritual law that requires recompense. Believe this, it won't be about race.

## WHO ARE TELLING THE TRUTH?

Be honest and ask yourself these questions. Where were those politicians, community organizers, the NAACP and those that say they speak for the American people when some black males were knocking people out in what they call a knockout game? I follow the stories closely and never heard any of these individuals on the television or radio telling those black males to stop. They remained silent in the midst of pain, injuries and death. Police officers are not shooting black males for no reason.

We need to face the truth that some black males are violent and they would shoot a police officer or another black person in a heartbeat. Some leaders say that they speak for the black race, and yet they remain silent when it comes to black on black crime in the black neighborhood.

From the eyes of a police officer, I have been told that I am a sellout to the black race, because I arrest black males. When I heard that, I thought, "Am I supposed to look the other way and only arrest white people?" Of course not. I would be a racist.

From the eyes of a police officer my experience and from some police related shootings, there are some blacks that would tell what they saw to the police and the grand jury. Their testimonies are ignored, never mentioned by those who have a hidden agenda to use a police officer shooting for financial gain, power, control or whatever their evil mind manifests.

## **PUT YOURSELF IN MY SHOES**

From the eyes of a cop, do you know how it feels when I approach a vehicle not knowing if I'll be shot by the driver who may have done something illegal? It has happened to other officers.

From the eyes of a police officer when I fight with a suspect who attempted to take my weapon and if he did, you can be sure that he would not be aiming for my hands, arms or legs. They would shoot to kill or injure me.

From the eyes of five-0, how do you think I feel hearing lies that are being said that white cops are killing black for no reason?

From the eyes of a police officer, how do you think I feel that nothing is mentioned about black officers firing their weapon back that threaten their lives? Where are the protests?

From the eyes of a police officer why are some people dividing the police officers? Are we to fear each other?

From the eyes of a police officer, why to the black youth's riot, steal, burn down a building, set cars on fire and disrupt the same neighbor where the shooting occurs?

From the eyes of a police officer why are some black leaders who say they speak for the black race rarely say stop the violence?

From the eyes of a cop, am I to stand in front of a pointed weapon

and hesitate not to shoot my weapon because of how the shooting might be perceived? Am I not to defend myself? If my left is in danger?

From the eyes of a police officer am I to leave my weapon home and patrol the streets without it.

From the eyes of a police officer, how am I going to defend you, if a suspect is pointing a weapon at you or have any threatening weapon to kill or injured you?

From the eyes of a police officer, if someone is threatening your life or child's life and you have the opportunity to shoot them, what would you do?

## THIS WORLD IS NOT A UTOPIA

From the eyes of a police officer am I supposed to patrol the street without a gun as Andy Griffith portrays in a television show called, "Mayberry RFD aka The Andy Griffith Show?" The reruns are still shown on various television channels.

From the eyes of a police officer, in today's emotional climate some people would want the police officer to carry a gun without any bullets and one in their left breast pocket if they had it their way.

You might think I am joking, but consider this. On the Mayberry RFD AKA The Andy Griffith Show, there was a character named, "Barney Fife the deputy sheriff, sheriff Andy would take Barney bullets from his gun, give him one to put in his left breast pocket because he would not trust Barney with a loaded gun in fear of accidentally shooting himself or an innocent bystander. Barney never carried a loaded gun. "Also, Andy Taylor was a sheriff without a gun." When you have the time watch the show to see Andy without a gun and Barney is wearing an unloaded weapon.

From the eyes of a police officer should I be an Andy or Barney? At least Barney has a gun with a bullet. Do you think he would have a chance with a weapon pointed at him? No! He would be dead or injured before he could load the gun. From the eyes of police offer, why would Barney reach for an unload gun, is it to give the suspect the impression that he is going to be shot or hope that the suspect shoots at his legs, arms, or hand, give me a break, I would be dead or injured.

## **SOWING AND REAPING FOR EVERYONE INVOLVED**

Here is something to consider for those of us who lives miles away from a police related shooting. If we agree with the emotions or things we hear from the television or radio without waiting on the facts, we too spiritually have made a soul tie to the spirit of rioting, lies, looting, shooting and any violence that occur.

Your unbelief does not change spiritual laws and justice will fall upon you, your children or their children eventually. When bad things happen to us, we need to consider what did we agree with that was later revealed was untrue. Our physical location does not hide us from the spiritual laws of God. God knows our intentions and motives behind our choices.

From the eyes of a police officer those of you who refuse to accept the truth, have told the one and only lawgiver that gave us the laws that they know who's at fault. So they are going to kill, injure, steal, break in the business. Burn them down to the ground because they are exercising their right to protest.

## **SPIRITUAL JUSTICE ALWAYS PREVAIL**

Some of them may have never heard that the lawgiver know their intention and motive concerning their behavior. For that reason alone, they would reap what they had sown regardless if they avoid being arrested. Also, this applies to those who use a police officer shooting or anything that involves the police to indirectly incite riots, etc. Being a black person should does not give us special permission or rights to do as we please.

To use race to put fear in another race or their own to get your way, regardless of the damage caused in wrong in the eyes of the spiritual lawgiver.

### **YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED**

When I was a police officer I had read the “Miranda Warning,” to those who I had arrested. For those of you who do not know what is, “The Miranda Warning is a police warning which is given to criminal suspects who are in the custody of law enforcement in the United States before they can ask questions regarding what took place during the crime.”

- You have the right to remain silent when questioned.
- Anything you say or do may be used against you in a court of law.
- You have the right to consult an attorney before speaking to the police and to have an attorney present during questioning now or in the future.
- If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you before any questioning, if you wish.
- If you decide to answer any questions now, without an attorney present, you will still have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to an attorney.
- Knowing and understanding your rights as I have explained them to you, are you willing to answer my questions without an attorney present?

## **ANTHONY'S SPIRITUAL WARNINGS #1**

- You have the right to know the cause of your problems.
- If you refuse to listen, then you will be subject to correction.
- Anything you say will always be used against you.
- You must confess and repent of your sinful behaviors.
- Your attorney is the spirit of truth.
- If you refuse to do anything, you would be arrested.
- You will reap what you have sown.
- And you will remain in your sins.
- Do you understand what I have told you?

## **ANTHONY'S SPIRITUAL WARNINGS #2**

- You have the right to know the cause of your problems.
- If you refuse to listen you will be subject to correction.
- Anything that you say will always be used against you.
- You must agree that you have sinned.
- You must confess and repent of all your sinful behaviors.
- Your attorney is the spirit of truth.

- If you refuse to do anything, then you are under judgment.
- Do you understand what I have said?

### **ANTHONY'S SPIRITUAL WARNINGS #3**

- You do not have a right to remain in your sins.
- Anything that you refuse to examine about yourself. You will reap what you have sown.
- You are entitled to have spiritual representation and that is the truth that is available at any time you want.
- Your sins have arrested you and you need to be set free.
- You cannot afford to remain in your sins,
- If you refuse to believe that you always sin, you have judged and sentenced yourself to pain, suffering, spiritual and physical death.
- Do you understand your spiritual rights?
- Knowing and understanding your spiritual rights as I have explained them to you, are you willing to agree that you sin.
- Are you ready for your spiritual representation to set you free?

## **YOU HAVE JUDGE YOURSELF**

From the eyes of a police officer that believes in God, those of you who refuse to accept the truth, have told the one and only lawgiver that gave us the laws that you know who's at fault. So you have decided to kill, injure, break in steal business, burn them down to the ground because you are exercising your right to protest.

Some of them may have never heard that the lawgiver know their intentions and motive concerning their behavior. For that reason alone, they would reap what they had sown regardless if they avoid being arrested. Also, this applies to those who use a police officer shooting or anything that involves the police to indirectly inflame riots, etc.

## **BLACK AND PROUD FOR WHAT**

Being a black person does not give us special permission or rights to do as we please. To use race to cause fear in another race or their own to get their way, regardless of the damage caused by their sin is wrong in the eyes of the spiritual lawgiver.

## **EVERYONE SHOULD CONSIDER HIS OR HER BEHAVIOR**

It is my prayer from the eyes of a cop that you consider your choices in the future the next time a police related shooting occurs and not only that, do it with everything. God please give them spiritual wisdom, understanding, and discernment. Help them to examine their past and future decisions, and when you reveal their sins. It's my prayer that they confess it and ask for repentance.

## **BLACK LIVES MATTER**

There has been a great deal of controversy over the course of the last couple of years regarding the “Black Lives Matter” movement. Due to the turmoil and unrest of our current situation, I feel compelled to address this issue myself, as well. I am approaching this topic from several perspectives. First, as a black male. Second, as a former police officer and corrections officer. Lastly, as a concerned citizen.

My protest is against the activists and protesters that say, “Black lives matter”. Why, you might ask. (Delete) It is because these people protest only against other races that they feel have committed atrocities against a fellow black. They are not protesting against the blacks that are killing blacks, which actually happens more than 11 times more often than white on black killings. According to 2015 reports from the FBI, 91% of blacks killed in the US were killed by another black, leaving only 9% being killed by another race.

When a black person is shot or killed by a white police officer or by their intended white victim it is instantly considered a crime. Do these same activists protest and say, stop the crimes, all lives matter? No, they only protest when a black person has been killed by another race, especially if by a white person. I have rarely, if ever, seen a protest against one's race for committing a crime against their own race. If the killing was found to be accidental or in self-defense, that fact is disregarded and they choose to follow their emotions. They put all shootings in the same category and

from it they make up their mind. Some blacks are quick to point the finger at another race, without waiting for the truth concerning a police related shooting. When the facts are revealed and don't conform to their beliefs, they shout racism.

**Wake up, wake up**, from your self-imposed shackle of believing lies.

When a black person is killed or injured by the police and their victim, and when the truth is told they disregard it and they follow their emotions.

Some blacks have collectively chosen to follow the white and black man based on emotions and forget that they too have enslaved themselves by both races for their purpose.

We as a black race need to look in the mirror and ask how we want to be remembered. Some blame the white man for the same thing they allow the black leaders to do or say, who say they speak for us. Or really, I don't recall anyone calling me to ask for my opinion about black lives matter.

If I was called, I would tell them that all lives matter. I know that this would not be accepted by some in my own race because they have a different agenda. I want you to think about what I'm about to say: truth from my experience as a police officer who has worked in a jail, prison, undercover and responded to various police related calls.

My interactions with the public sector, as an officer, involved working in a black neighborhood. I had investigated many black on black crimes,

involving burglary, rapes, child abuse, drug abuse, domestic complaints, fights, shootings, and robbery, just to name a few. I was, and am, saddened by these, what seemed endless crimes, because I am a part of the race that were, and are, committing these crimes.

Do black lives matter, when some blacks live in a neighborhood, but feel comfortable looting, breaking in stores, stealing food, clothing, TVs, alcohol, cigarettes, and electronics against others similar to themselves? All in the name of black lives matter? What do these events and their behavior have to do with the killings that have led to black lives matter?

When the police respond to the neighborhood, they are pelted with rocks and bricks, cursed at, called unspeakable names, threatened, and even beaten, all in the name of black lives matter. What's worse is that in my experience, it is rare to have a witness who would come forward to tell what they had seen, because they were afraid of retaliation from the people in the neighborhood in which they live. How can black lives matter, if their own race hides in fear of what could happen to them if they tell the truth?

Some blacks feel that they are entitled to take from others, that which does not belong to them. They blame the white man for the inability to obtain, cars, houses, or an education. They are quick to blame the color of their skin as to what is holding them back.

These are the events that inspired me to write about "Black lives matter", along with the recent protests that I have seen on the television

and heard about on the radio. For those of you who may think that I too am protesting, you're correct. I, however, am protesting through my words, not my actions. Please continue to read on, and you will find several eye opening revelations that pertain to Black lives matter. As you continue to read, please do so with an open mind and be willing to listen. For a moment, put aside your emotions regarding black lives matter and read the following in order to consider a different perspective.

Yes, I know that there are police officers that should not be an officer. Usually their bad behaviors come to the forefront and it is a shame that someone is killed because of it. Justice will eventually prevail through the courts or through God's spiritual court. We must trust the court system. A country without laws will cease to exist. The laws are not governed from our emotions or the race of the person. Justice is meant to be blind. Innocent until proven guilty. We as a race of people cannot and should not pick and choose when and how the law should be applied.

I know some blacks and white people would reject the facts and the truth and follow their emotions. They are looking at the event or situation to find out what they can gain, forgetting or unaware that they too would reap what they sow or their children and their children children will reap it.

We possess no control as to when spiritual justice will come. Also for those who are committing crimes or have in the name of Black Lives Matter **WILL REAP WHAT THEY HAD SOWN.**

When a young black male is gunned down by another black male that

rarely gets on the news, but let a white person to shoot a black person and for whatever reason it makes the news because there are people behind the scene who have a hidden agenda.

We as a black race cannot and should not permit ourselves to be used by our own race. Then go back blame another race for our behavior. No one can lead us to do anything. We decide to do whatever. Do you think that the black leaders of the past that took to the street and struggle for equal rights would agree with what is going on today in the black neighborhood.

From what I have seen and heard. They will not accept. People who are in authority who says they speak for the black race need to be listened to closely for the hidden agenda.

There is a rise in this country to destroy what is right and make what is wrong right. I'm a black male who is now looking what is happening in this country. When I watch the news and hear the speeches, comments I am saddened. I can see through the lies that have enslaved my people by choice.

## WAKE UP

**We as a black race need to wake up** and take responsibility for our behavior and accept that we are responsible for everything that happened to us. We have come too far to keep returning to the past and blame and accuse. As a black male I was told, "You are acting white". Why they would say such a thing? I was not one of them. I was reflecting on what was said. I was acting white because I was not speaking as the masses.

I thought about the phrase "**acting white**". It can be insulting to a lot of black people. It is common knowledge that a "Redbone female", light skin black person will be called a Negro or some would use the "N" word. If you go to college and get a degree, get a good job, have a nice car, worked in a managerial position, displaying any kind of success, depending on who you are talking to you might be hit with the phrase you think you better than us or me.

## ESCAPE THE PLANTATION OF LIES

As a tear flows within my inner being. I can see the tears in the spirit of those who want to talk but are afraid to. One person can make a difference. They must decide to stand up and speak the truth. If we permit any race to define who we are, we are living on their plantation of lies and beliefs.

If we decide to escape their plantations of lies, beliefs, and stopped to think for ourselves. They would do everything possible to get us back on the plantation of beliefs and ideas.

They would whip us with whips of lies and untruth to force us back in their plantation.

Those who do not wish to run back to this self-imposed master will be looked at as not one of us.

They would be attacked with lies, thinking that black lives matter to them and not one's self.

### **DO BLACK LIVES MATTER WHEN?**

Do black lives matter when a black male decides to take responsibility for his children?

Do black lives matter when a black mother listen to the truth about a child criminal behavior?

Do black lives matter when a black male is a father to his children?

Do black lives matter when a black male looks for a job to provide for his family and quits selling drugs, etc.?

Do black lives matter when a black male looks at himself in the mirror and hates what he has become and changes for the better?

Do black lives matter when so many black males are incarcerated?

Do black lives matter when there are fewer crimes committed by females?

Do black lives matter when a black male points out the truth about his race behavior?

Do black lives matter when a black male stands up for righteousness in the face of persecution?

### **ACTING WHITE**

Is acting white being a black male who decides to not let the government be the father to his children?

Is acting white a black male who gets a job? "

Is acting white a black male who thinks with his head and not with the one between his legs?

Is acting white a black male who quit selling illegal drugs?

Is acting white a black male who stay in school?

Is acting white a black male who refuses to fornicate?

Is acting white a black who pay child support?

Is acting white a black male who impregnate various females?

Is acting white a black who spend his money wisely?

## DO YOUR OWN HOMEWORK

All lives matter. We have no special right to determine whose life matters.

Black lives matter, or really, then why are you quiet, in the face of your own race attacking each other.

I have not previously seen nor heard of any black or white activist protesting in the black neighborhood against black on black crime, and yet these activists claim they speak for the black race.

I was reminded that I too was one who blamed another race for my problems, etc. I had this notion that I did not want to read a book without any pictures, then the lights went off in my head, if someone wants to hide something from me, they would put it in a book. I woke up from that belief and read the books and began to believe for myself. I am a runaway slave from the ideas of my slave master of my same race and others who say that only black lives matter, and they speak to me.

Why, why, must we accept the lives in the face of truth? Don't tell me that black lives matter, when some blacks riot, steal, set fires, and attack the police who is responding to their behavior that is harming black lives.

Black lives matter to those who have a plan to divide and conquer the less inform blacks.

They are using them behind the scene. If they are arrested, would those same people bond them out of jail, I want put any faith in that they

would.

Do you think those blacks who commit crimes against other black care about black lives matter when their black victim tries to protect themselves and are killed by them?

Do you think a black victim thinks about black lives matters when they are protecting themselves in any way from other black?

We as a race of people need to educate of ourselves about history. And refuse to accept what is being said. We must do our own research and be willing to change our minds when the facts of any shooting is reveal. What you do with it is entirely up to you.

Do you think those blacks who commit crimes against other blacks care about black lives matter when their victim tries to protect themselves and are killed by them?

Do you think a black victim thinks about black lives matters when they are protecting themselves in any way from other black?

Do you believe that black lives matter to a black criminal who commits violence upon other blacks?

## MORE FACTS TO CONSIDER

**Don't tell me that black lives matters when the 93% of black was killed by other blacks, (The numbers came from a 2007 U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics report, which stated that blacks were victims of 7,999 homicides in 2005 and said that 93 percent were killed by people who shared their race. Jul 17, 2013**

**Black lives matter, "In the 513 days between Trayvon dying, and today's verdict, 11,106 African-Americans have been murdered by other African-Americans."**

**Activists and the average citizen are quick to run to the street to protest about blacks killed by the police. And refuse to discuss or protest that** from 1980 through 2008, 84 percent of white victims were killed by whites and 93 percent of black victims were killed by blacks.

Do you think those blacks who commit crimes against other blacks care about black lives matter when their victim tries to protect themselves and are killed by them?

Do you think a black victim thinks about black lives matters when they are protecting themselves in any way from other black?

Do you believe that black lives matter to a black criminal who commits violence upon other blacks?

## BLACK PEOPLE MURDERED IN CHICAGO

**Here is a list of black people murdered in Chicago** being ignored by activists and protesters

Rayvon Little, twenty years old. Chicago. Dead. Andre Johnson, Jr., black, 29 years old, Chicago, dead. Andrew Brown, 46, South Shore, Chicago, dead. Doug Chambliss, black, 33, Chicago, dead. Darrell Tolbert, 36, black, shot to death. Gregory McKinney, black, shot to death. Joseph Lewis, Chicago, black, shot to death. Deon Gilbert, Jr., black, South Deering, Chicago, shot to death. By the way, he was 15. Donnell Coakley, black, assault. Donnell was three. Kyle Robertson, 23, black, Chicago, shot to death. Lydell Lynch, black, 22, Grand Crossing, Chicago, shot to death. Johnathan Cartwright, black, 18, shot to death. Aaron Stalling, black, near west side Chicago, shot to death. Remember, black lives matter. Anthony Jackson, 22, Chicago, black, shot to death. Zoraida Feliciano, black, Humbolt Park, Chicago, 33, shot to death. Da'Lon Mobley, black, West Chicago, 30, shot to death. Kendall Warren, black, 24, Chicago, shot to death. Nacurvie Smith, 27 years old, Old Town Chicago, black, shot to death. Larry Thomas, 31, Englewood, Chicago, black shot to death. Robert Leverett, black, Englewood, Chicago, shot to death. Derick Coopwood, black, 21, shot to death. Krystal Jackson, 25, black, shot to death. Tyris Ferguson, black, 23, shot to death. David Kennedy, 24, Chicago Hyde Park, black, shot to death. Jeffrey Daniels, black, 24, shot to death. Ladarius Edwards, 23, black, Chicago, shot to death. Jahakel Clark, 16, black, Marquette Park, Chicago, shot to death.

## **There is no respect for black life in America anymore.**

Is that there's not an epidemic of white people killing black people. 448 — this is 2011 according to the FBI, 448 whites were killed by blacks. Approximate 193 blacks were killed by whites. That is 2.3 times more whites killed by blacks than the other way around despite the fact that there's six times as many whites in this country.

**How many blacks killed blacks?** 193 blacks were killed by whites. 2,447 blacks were killed by blacks. 2,447 to 193.

**Twenty-two, black, Chicago. Shot to death.** Edward Davis, 23, black, Chicago, shot to death. Martell Robinson, 20, shot to death. In case you're keeping track at home. This is a whole new group of people. Shaquille Holmes, 19 years old, black shot to death. Decari Spivey, black, shot to death at 21. 54-year-old. He made it to 54. Malcolm Warnsby, 54. Terry cook, 32 black shot to death. Michael Wright, black 21, shot to death. Michael Bloodson, 17, black, Chicago, shot to death. Charles Labon, 28, black shot to death. Tamica Riley, 37, black. Suffocation. Christopher McGee, black, shot to death. Kawantis Montgomery 19, black shot to death. Devonshay Lofton, 17, black shot to death. Kamaal Burton. 18, black, shot to death. Dimitre Beck, 21, black stabbed to death. Leon Austin, black stabbed to death. Markise M. Darling, 19, shot to death. Cortez river, black 16, shot to death. Davontae Harrison, 21. Black shot to death. Mondele Heard. 20 shot to death. Arthur Hearn, 88, died from assault. Chicago. Deandre Ellis black shot to death. Malachi Baldwin, 27, black shot to death. Leroyce Noel, 20 shot to death. Stanley Macon Jr.,

25, shot to death. Cameron Blair, 16, shot to death. Shandel Adams, 25, black shot to death. Demureya Macon, 13, Chicago, shot to death. That was September.

## **LOOK AT THE NAMES BLACK LIVES MATTER INDIVIDUALS**

**Did you protest against blacks killing other blacks** — the names of the people — black lives matter, the names of the people killed on the streets of Chicago, just in the last couple of months. James Watson, 61 years old, black, shot. It amazes me how many people were shot in a town where guns are illegal. Raymond Murray, 25, black, shot, South Shore, Chicago. STU: Devin Pope, age 23, race: black, South Shore of Chicago. August. GLENN: Tony MacIntosh, 20, black, shot, Chicago. PAT: Denero Appleton, thirty-one, black shot, South Deering, Chicago. Donald Williams, seventeen, black, shot, Austin neighborhood of Chicago. GLENN: Hezekiah Harper-Bey, 20, black, shot, West Garfield Park, Chicago. STU: Brian Davis, age 33, black, shooting, West Garfield Park, Chicago. Jerome Harris, 17 years, black, shot, Morgan Park, Chicago. GLENN: Unknown 21-year-old, black, shot, Gage Park, Chicago. PAT: Erik Kall, 27, black, shot, Chicago lawn. Darrien Jordan, 21 years old, black, shot. North Lawndale, Chicago. GLENN: Remember, black lives matter. JEFFY: Lafayette Walton, 16 years old, West Humboldt, Chicago. Dakari Pargo, 19 years old, shot, West Englewood. GLENN: Black lives matter. STU: Martrell Ross, thirty-two years old, black, shot, River North. Gabriel Stevens, 39 years old, black, shot, Auburn Gresham. GLENN: Torrente G. Pickens, black, 37, shot, Chicago. PAT: Ronald Holliman, 18

years old, black, shot, South Austin, Chicago. Derrick Bowens, 27 years old, black, shot, Englewood, Chicago. GLENN: Jackie Roberson. 22. Black. Shot. Chicago. Billy Washington. 37. Black, shot, Chicago. Larry Lee, 52, black, shot, Chicago. Damani Chenier, 23, black, stabbed to death, Chicago. Do black lives matter? Al Sharpton, do black lives matter? Mr. President, do black lives matter? Why are we marching in the streets? Black lives matter. Right? Raddy Comer, 20, black, shot, Chicago. Eddie Taylor, 22, black, shot, Chicago. STU: Vincente Obregon, twenty-one years, black, shot, Marquette Park. Darryl Allison, twenty-six, black, shot, Chicago. Kashif Tillis, 29, black, shot, Chicago. PAT: Alante Vallejo, 18 years old, black, shot, Rogers Park, Chicago. Carnesha Fort, 22 years old, black, Chicago. Brian Weekly, 18 years old, black, shot, Washington Park, Chicago. Kennyone Pendleton, black, shot, Chicago. GLENN: Black lives matter. Al Sharpton, Jesse Jackson, the media, anarchists, communists, Mr. President, black lives matter. JEFFY: Jimero Starling, 19 years old, shot, Humboldt. ShAmbreyh Barfield, 21 years old, black, shot, West Garfield Park. STU: Jeremiah Shaw, 19, black, shot, Chicago. Jabari Scurlock, 16 years, black, shot, Chicago. Arnold Dearies is 26. Black, shot, Chicago. GLENN: Alexander Smith, 25, black, shot, Chicago. Rodney Wilson, 30, black, stabbed to death, Chicago. Genorel Martin, black, shot to death, Chicago. Travis Wright, 21, black, shot, Chicago. PAT: Laquisha Hickman, 35, black, shot, Ashburn, Chicago. Nykole Loving, 23 years old, black, Ashburn, Chicago. Paris Brown, 21, black, shot, Grand Crossing, Chicago. STU: Devonte Carthan, 17 years old, black, shot, Chicago. Julio Perkins, 30 years old, black, shot, Chicago.

LaDarryl Walters, 23 years old, black, shot, Chicago. GLENN: By the way, these are a four-month period. I'm only about halfway through my list. Reginald Boston, forty-four, black, stabbed to death. Stanley Bobo, 18, shot, Chicago. Tepete Davis, black, 42, shot to death, Chicago. Charles Wright, 39, shot to death, black, back of the yards, Chicago. Denzell Franklin, 23, black, shot to death, Chicago.

JEFFY: Corey Hudson, 34 years old, black shot, West Englewood. Robert Cotton, 35 years old, black, shot, West Englewood. PAT: Brett Ewing, 26 years old, shooting, black. Damian Williams, 22 years old, black, died of a shooting in Austin, part of Chicago. Dewey Knox, 27, black, shot to death, Chicago. Brandon Peterson, 17, died of shooting, black, East Garfield Park, Chicago. GLENN: David Morgan, 36, black, part of Chicago, shot to death. Marc Williams, 17, black, shot to death, South Chicago. Bobby Moore, 25, black, South Chicago. Darryl Owens Jr., black, 34, shot to death, Chatham. STU: Walter Neely, shot, 25 years old, black, Chicago. Shaquise Butler, 16 years old, black, shot, Chicago. Amy Holmes-Sterling, 29 years old, black, shot, Chicago. Karveon Glover, 16 years old, black, shot, Chicago. PAT: Louis Winn, age 22, black, died of a stabbing in Washington Heights, Chicago. Daniel Jones, 26 years old, black, shot, West Garfield Park, Chicago. Damarcus Boswell, 18, black, Marquette Park, Chicago. JEFFY: Shaquille Ross, 18 years old, black, shot, West Englewood, Chicago. Donald Ray, 21 years old, black, shot, South Austin, Chicago. Kezon Lamb, 20 years old, Chicago, shot. GLENN: Oduro Yeboah, 22, black, shot, Uptown. Owen Spears, 22, black, Humboldt

Park, Chicago, shot to death. Pierre Peters, 41, black, shot to death, South Austin, Chicago. STU: Joel Wade, black, 20 years old, shot, Chicago. Seadl Commings, 27 years old, black, shot, Chicago. Dorval Jenkins, 19 years old, black, shot, Chicago. PAT: 15-year-old Dekarlos Scott, black, Rosslyn Park, Chicago.

**“Why aren’t people protesting in the streets** of Chicago and turning over cars — not police cars, because this is mainly black-on-black crime in Chicago. No cops involved here. These are just kids killing kids with illegal guns. You want to talk about oppression, you want to talk about slavery, and slavery exists. It exists in the inner city where you’re a slave to crime. You can’t get your kids out because of the crime. You worry about your kids as they go out. Don’t get shot in the front lawn. You don’t even have to be doing anything wrong. Three years old, shot to death, front lawn. 14-year-old shot from inside the house even though the fighting was happening outside the house. “

**“Where is the justice? Where is the peace? Where are the marches?  
Where are the civil rights activists?**

The **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**, or simply "**the Klan**".

Did Black lives matter during the period of the **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**, or simply "**the Klan**."

For anyone to understand my viewpoint about Black Lives Matter, they must turn back to History. It is from there they should realize it's not all about Black lives matter, it's all lives matter.

The black lives matter has a familiar spirit, and that spirit is the same that was on the Klu Klux Klan, (aka the KKK).

I have not read any literature about Black Lives Matter when the KKK was killing blacks. Black Lives Matter protestors are rioting, stealing food, electronics devices, putting fire to property, and injuring other races of people altogether in the name of a victim that fired a weapon at a police officer with the intent to injure or killed.

When I was a police officer, there were no such slogan, Black Lives Matters after a police related shooting. I investigated many black on black crimes, and never once the NAACP march in the neighborhood to voice their concerns about Black Lives Matter. In today's climate against the police some are joining the chorus Black Lives Matter for their own person gain. They are trying to ignite the minds of those who are less informed about the past with their fiery speech in the hope to bring about a race war. Do they think that some black would run and hide or some would fight back because to them all lives do matter?

Where were the Black Lives Matter individuals when the KKK was murdering blacks, did the KKK riot, steal, and set fire to property because White Lives Matter?

The KKK wore a white hooded sheet to conceal their identity in the commission of a crime. Some Black Lives Matter individuals were hoodless, in commission of their crimes, camera phones and television cameras capture their identity. Some were arrested, but most of them was not caught. Yet, spiritually speaking the spiritual laws of God would judge them and you can be certain it won't be about Black Lives Matter or it's the white man's fault.

The word of God say's what you sow, you shall reap. It won't be race that decides the punishment for the stealing, rioting, setting fires to property, God will be their judge, and he will use individuals to execute his judgement. Because they would have judged themselves.

Some in the Black Lives Matter group is calling for a separation of the races, and killing all whites. Tell me somebody what is the difference between the Klu Klux Klan and the black lives matter protesters and activist for violence.

In the present-day if the Klu Klux Klan did the same things the Black lives matter individuals are doing would the government, news media, look the other way or would they ask for something to be done to stop the violence. Would the police be ordered to stop the violence, killing, stealing, shootings, etc. I let you answer that from all that you had heard

or seen within the last few months.

**Turn back to History** and do your own homework. You should see if you want the truth that there are similarities between the two groups.

**Both groups are claiming** their lives matter over other races. And they killed in the name of their race.

The **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**, or simply "**the Klan**", is the name of three distinct past and present movements in the United States that have advocated extremist reactionary currents such as white supremacy, white nationalism, and anti-immigration, historically expressed through terrorism.<sup>[6]</sup> The first organization sought to overthrow the Republican state governments in the South during the Reconstruction Era, especially by violence against African-American leaders. It ended about 1871. The second was a very large nationwide organization in the 1920s that especially opposed Catholics. The current manifestation consists of numerous small unconnected groups that use the KKK name. All three movements have called for purification of American society, and all are considered part of right-wing extremism.

The current manifestation is classified as a hate group by the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center.<sup>[11]</sup> It is estimated to have between 5,000 and 8,000 members as of 2012.<sup>[2]</sup>

The first Ku Klux Klan flourished in the Southern United States in the late 1860s, then died out by the early 1870s. Members made their own, often colorful, costumes: robes, masks, and conical hats, designed to be

outlandish and terrifying, and to hide their identities.<sup>[12][13]</sup> The second KKK flourished nationwide in the early and mid-1920s, and adopted a standard white costume (sales of which together with initiation fees financed the movement) and code words as the first Klan, while adding cross burnings and mass parades. It stressed opposition to the Catholic Church.<sup>[14]</sup> The third KKK emerged in the form of small local unconnected groups after 1950. They focused on opposition to the Civil Rights Movement, often using threats of violence. The second and third incarnations of the Ku Klux Klan made frequent reference to the America's "Anglo-Saxon" blood, harkening back to 19th-century nativism.<sup>[15]</sup> Though most members of the KKK saw themselves as holding to American values and Christian morality, virtually every Christian denomination officially denounced the Ku Klux Klan.<sup>[16]</sup>

Overview: Three Klan's

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### **First KKK**

The first Klan was founded in 1865 in Pulaski, Tennessee, by six veterans of the Confederate Army.<sup>[17]</sup> The name is probably derived from the Greek word *kuklos* (κύκλος) which means circle.<sup>[18]</sup>

Although there was little organizational structure above the local level, similar groups rose across the South and adopted the same name and methods.<sup>[19]</sup> Klan groups spread throughout the South as an insurgent movement during the Reconstruction era in the United States. As a

secret vigilante group, the Klan targeted freedmen and their allies; it sought to restore white supremacy by threats and violence, including murder, against black and white Republicans. In 1870 and 1871, the federal government passed the Force Acts, which were used to prosecute Klan crimes.<sup>[20]</sup> Prosecution of Klan crimes and enforcement of the Force Acts suppressed Klan activity.

The first Klan had mixed results in terms of achieving its objectives. It seriously weakened the black political establishment through its use of assassinations and threats of violence; it drove some people out of politics. On the other hand, it caused a sharp backlash and unleashed new federal laws that Foner says were a success in terms of "restoring order, reinvigorating the morale of Southern Republicans, and enabling blacks to exercise their rights as citizens."<sup>[21]</sup> Historian George C. Rable argues that the Klan was a political failure and therefore was discarded by the Democratic leaders of the South. He says:

The Klan declined in strength in part because of internal weaknesses; its lack of central organization and the failure of its leaders to control criminal elements and sadists. More fundamentally, it declined because it failed to achieve its central objective – the overthrow of Republican state governments in the South.<sup>[22]</sup>

## **Second KKK**

*See also: Ku Klux Klan in Canada*

In 1915, the second Klan was founded in Atlanta, Georgia. Starting in 1921, it adopted a modern business system of using full-time paid recruiters. The national headquarters made its profit through a monopoly of costume sales, while the organizers were paid through initiation fees. It grew rapidly nationwide at a time of prosperity. Reflecting the social tensions pitting urban versus rural America, it spread to every state. The second KKK preached "One Hundred Percent Americanism" and demanded the purification of politics, calling for strict morality and better enforcement of prohibition. Its official rhetoric focused on the threat of the Catholic Church, using anti-Catholicism and nativism.<sup>[3]</sup> Its appeal was directed exclusively at white Protestants.<sup>[23]</sup> Some local groups threatened violence against rum runners and notorious sinners; the violent episodes were generally in the South.<sup>[24]</sup>

The second Klan was a formal fraternal organization, with a national and state structure. At its peak in the mid-1920s, the organization claimed to include about 15% of the nation's eligible population, approximately 4-5 million men. Internal divisions, criminal behavior by leaders, and external opposition brought about a collapse in membership, which had dropped to about 30,000 by 1930. It finally faded away in the 1940s.<sup>[25]</sup> Klan organizers also operated in Canada, especially in Saskatchewan in 1926-28, where Klansmen

denounced immigrants from Eastern Europe as a threat to Canada's British heritage.<sup>[26][27]</sup>

### **Third KKK**

The "Ku Klux Klan" name was used by a numerous independent local groups opposing the Civil Rights Movement and desegregation, especially in the 1950s and 1960s. During this period, they often forged alliances with Southern police departments, as in Birmingham, Alabama; or with governor's offices, as with George Wallace of Alabama.<sup>[28]</sup> Several members of KKK groups were convicted of murder in the deaths of civil rights workers and children in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. Today, researchers estimate that there may be 150 Klan chapters with upwards of 5,000 members nationwide.<sup>[29]</sup>

Today, many sources classify the Klan as a "subversive or terrorist organization".<sup>[30][31][32][33]</sup> In April 1997, FBI agents arrested four members of the True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Dallas for conspiracy to commit robbery and to blow up a natural gas processing plant.<sup>[34]</sup> In 1999, the city council of Charleston, South Carolina passed a resolution declaring the Klan to be a terrorist organization.<sup>[35]</sup> In 2004, a professor at the University of Louisville began a campaign to have the Klan declared a terrorist organization in order to ban it from campus.<sup>[36]</sup>

## Creation and naming

A cartoon threatening that the KKK would lynch carpetbaggers. From the *Independent Monitor*, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1868.

Six Confederate veterans from Pulaski, Tennessee created the original Ku Klux Klan on December 24, 1865, during the Reconstruction of the South after the Civil War.<sup>[37][38]</sup> The name was formed by combining the Greek *kyklos* (κύκλος, *circle*) with *clan*.<sup>[39]</sup> The group was known for a short time as the "Kuklux Klan". The Ku Klux Klan was one of a number of secret, oath-bound organizations using violence, which included the Southern Cross in New Orleans (1865) and the Knights of the White Camelia (1867) in Louisiana.<sup>[40]</sup>

Historians generally see the KKK as part of the post-Civil War insurgent violence related not only to the high number of veterans in the population, but also to their effort to control the dramatically changed social situation by using extrajudicial means to restore white supremacy. In 1866, Mississippi Governor William L. Sharkey reported that disorder, lack of control and lawlessness were widespread; in some states armed bands of Confederate soldiers roamed at will. The Klan used public violence against blacks as intimidation. They burned houses, and attacked and killed blacks, leaving their bodies on the roads.<sup>[41]</sup>

A political cartoon depicting the KKK and the Democratic Party as continuations of the Confederacy

At an 1867 meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, Klan members gathered to

try to create a hierarchical organization with local chapters eventually reporting up to a national headquarters. Since most of the Klan's members were veterans, they were used to the hierarchical structure of the organization, but the Klan never operated under this centralized structure. Local chapters and bands were highly independent.

### Nathan Bedford Forrest

Former Confederate Brigadier General George Gordon developed the *Prescript*, which espoused white supremacist belief. For instance, an applicant should be asked if he was in favor of "a white man's government", "the re enfranchisement and emancipation of the white men of the South, and the restitution of the Southern people to all their rights."<sup>[42]</sup> The latter is a reference to the Ironclad Oath, which stripped the vote from white persons who refused to swear that they had not borne arms against the Union. Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest became Grand Wizard, claiming to be the Klan's national leader.<sup>[17][43]</sup>

In an 1868 newspaper interview, Forrest stated that the Klan's primary opposition was to the Loyal Leagues, Republican state governments, people like Tennessee governor Brownlow and other "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags".<sup>[44]</sup> He argued that many southerners believed that blacks were voting for the Republican Party because they were being hoodwinked by the Loyal Leagues.<sup>[45]</sup> One Alabama newspaper editor declared "The League is nothing more than a nigger Ku Klux

Klan."<sup>[46]</sup>

Despite Gordon's and Forrest's work, local Klan units never accepted the Prescript and continued to operate autonomously. There were never hierarchical levels or state headquarters. Klan members used violence to settle old feuds and local grudges, as they worked to restore white dominance in the disrupted postwar society. The historian Elaine Frantz Parsons describes the membership:

Lifting the Klan mask revealed a chaotic multitude of anti-black vigilante groups, disgruntled poor white farmers, wartime guerrilla bands, displaced Democratic politicians, illegal whiskey distillers, coercive moral reformers, sadists, rapists, white workmen fearful of black competition, employers trying to enforce labor discipline, common thieves, neighbors with decades-old grudges, and even a few freedmen and white Republicans who allied with Democratic whites or had criminal agendas of their own. Indeed, all they had in common, besides being overwhelmingly white, southern, and Democratic, was that they called themselves, or were called, Klansmen.<sup>[47]</sup>

Historian Eric Foner observed:

In effect, the Klan was a military force serving the interests of the Democratic party, the planter class, and all those who desired restoration of white supremacy. Its purposes were political, but political in the broadest sense, for it sought to affect power relations, both public and private, throughout Southern society. It aimed to reverse the interlocking changes sweeping over the South during Reconstruction: to destroy the Republican party's infrastructure, undermine the Reconstruction state, reestablish control of the black labor force, and restore racial subordination in every aspect of Southern life.<sup>[48]</sup>

To that end they worked to curb the education, economic advancement, voting rights, and right to keep and bear arms of blacks.<sup>[48]</sup> The Klan soon spread into nearly every southern state, launching a "reign of terror against Republican leaders both black and white. Those political leaders assassinated during the campaign included Arkansas Congressman James M. Hinds, three members of the South Carolina legislature, and several men who served in constitutional conventions."<sup>[49]</sup>

**Activities** Three Ku Klux Klan members arrested in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, September 1871, for the attempted murder of an entire family

Klan members adopted masks and robes that hid their identities

and added to the drama of their night rides, their chosen time for attacks. Many of them operated in small towns and rural areas where people otherwise knew each other's faces, and sometimes still recognized the attackers. "The kind of thing that men are afraid or ashamed to do openly, and by day, they accomplish secretly, masked, and at night."<sup>[51]</sup> The Ku Klux Klan night riders "sometimes claimed to be ghosts of Confederate soldiers so, as they claimed, to frighten superstitious blacks. Few freedmen took such nonsense seriously The Klan attacked black members of the Loyal Leagues and intimidated southern Republicans and Freedmen's Bureau workers. When they killed black political leaders, they also took heads of families, along with the leaders of churches and community groups, because these people had many roles in society. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau reported weekly assaults and murders of blacks. "Armed guerrilla warfare killed thousands of Negroes; political riots were staged; their causes or occasions were always obscure, their results always certain: ten to one hundred times as many Negroes were killed as whites." Masked men shot into houses and burned them, sometimes with the occupants still inside. They drove successful black farmers off their land. "Generally, it can be reported that in North and South Carolina, in 18 months ending in June 1867, there were 197 murders and 548 cases of aggravated assault."<sup>[53]</sup>

George W. Ashburn **was assassinated for his pro-black sentiments.**

Klan violence worked to suppress black voting. More than 2,000 persons were killed, wounded and otherwise injured in Louisiana within a few weeks prior to the Presidential election of November 1868. Although St. Landry Parish had a registered Republican majority of 1,071, after the murders, no Republicans voted in the fall elections. White Democrats cast the full vote of the parish for Grant's opponent. The KKK killed and wounded more than 200 black Republicans, hunting and chasing them through the woods. Thirteen captives were taken from jail and shot; a half-buried pile of 25 bodies was found in the woods. The KKK made people vote Democratic and gave them certificates of the fact.<sup>[54]</sup>

In the April 1868 Georgia gubernatorial election, Columbia County cast 1,222 votes for Republican Rufus Bullock. By the November presidential election, Klan intimidation led to suppression of the Republican vote and only one person voted for Ulysses S. Grant.<sup>[55]</sup>

Klansmen killed more than 150 African Americans in a county in Florida, and hundreds more in other counties. Freedmen's Bureau records provided a detailed recounting of Klansmen's beatings and murders of freedmen and their white allies.<sup>[56]</sup>

Milder encounters also occurred. In Mississippi, according to the Congressional inquiry:<sup>[57]</sup>

One of these teachers (Miss Allen of Illinois), whose school was at Cotton Gin Port in Monroe County, was visited ... between one and two o'clock in the morning on March 1871, by about fifty men mounted and disguised. Each man wore a long white robe and his face was covered by a loose mask with scarlet stripes. She was ordered to get up and dress which she did at once and then admitted to her room the captain and lieutenant who in addition to the usual disguise had long horns on their heads and a sort of device in front. The lieutenant had a pistol in his hand and he and the captain sat down while eight or ten men stood inside the door and the porch was full. They treated her "gentlemanly and quietly" but complained of the heavy school-tax, said she must stop teaching and go away and warned her that they never gave a second notice. She heeded the warning and left the county.

By 1868, two years after the Klan's creation, its activity was beginning to decrease.<sup>[58]</sup> Members were hiding behind Klan masks and robes as a way to avoid prosecution for freelance violence. Many influential southern Democrats feared that Klan lawlessness provided an excuse for the federal government to retain its power over the South, and they began to turn against it.<sup>[59]</sup> There were outlandish claims made, such as Georgian B. H. Hill stating "that some of these outrages were actually perpetrated by the political friends of the parties slain."<sup>[58]</sup>

## Resistance

Union Army veterans in mountainous Blount County, Alabama, organized "the anti-Ku Klux". They put an end to violence by threatening Klansmen with reprisals unless they stopped whipping Unionists and burning black churches and schools. Armed blacks formed their own defense in Bennettsville, South Carolina and patrolled the streets to protect their homes.<sup>[60]</sup>

National sentiment gathered to crack down on the Klan, even though some Democrats at the national level questioned whether the Klan really existed or believed that it was just a creation of nervous Southern Republican governors.<sup>[61]</sup> Many southern states began to pass anti-Klan legislation.<sup>[62]</sup>

In January 1871, Pennsylvania Republican Senator John Scott convened a Congressional committee which took testimony from 52 witnesses about Klan atrocities. They accumulated 12 volumes of horrifying testimony. In February, former Union General and Congressman Benjamin Franklin Butler of Massachusetts introduced the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (Ku Klux Klan Act). This added to the enmity that southern white Democrats bore toward him.<sup>[63]</sup> While the bill was being considered, further violence in the South swung support for its passage. The Governor of South Carolina appealed for federal troops to assist his efforts in keeping control of the state. A riot and massacre in a Meridian, Mississippi, courthouse were

reported, from which a black state representative escaped only by taking to the woods.<sup>[64]</sup> The 1871 Civil Rights Act allowed President Ulysses S. Grant to suspend Habeas Corpus.<sup>[65]</sup>

Benjamin Franklin Butler wrote the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (Klan Act)

In 1871, President Ulysses S. Grant signed Butler's legislation. The Ku Klux Klan Act was used by the Federal government together with the 1870 Force Act, to enforce the civil rights provisions for individuals under the constitution. Under the 1871 Klan Act, after the Klan refused to voluntarily dissolve, Grant issued a suspension of Habeas Corpus, and stationed Federal troops in 9 South Carolina counties. The Klansmen were apprehended and prosecuted in court. Judges Hugh Lennox Bond and George S. Bryan presided over the trial of Ku Klux Klan members in Columbia, South Carolina during December 1871.<sup>[66]</sup> The defendants were sentenced to five years to three months incarceration with fines.<sup>[67]</sup> More African Americans served on juries in Federal court than were selected for local or state juries, so they had a chance to participate in the process.<sup>[65][68]</sup> In the crackdown, hundreds of Klan members were fined or imprisoned.

### **End of first Klan**

Although Forrest boasted that the Klan was a nationwide organization of 550,000 men and that he could muster 40,000

Klansmen within five days' notice, as a secret or "invisible" group, it had no membership rosters, no chapters, and no local officers. It was difficult for observers to judge its actual membership.<sup>[69]</sup> It had created a sensation by the dramatic nature of its masked forays and because of its many murders.

In 1870 a federal grand jury determined that the Klan was a "terrorist organization".<sup>[70]</sup> It issued hundreds of indictments for crimes of violence and terrorism. Klan members were prosecuted, and many fled from areas that were under federal government jurisdiction, particularly in South Carolina.<sup>[71]</sup> Many people not formally inducted into the Klan had used the Klan's costume for anonymity, to hide their identities when carrying out acts of violence. Forrest called for the Klan to disband in 1869, arguing that the Klan was "being perverted from its original honorable and patriotic purposes, becoming injurious instead of subservient to the public peace".<sup>[72]</sup> Historian Stanley Horn argues that "generally speaking, the Klan's end was more in the form of spotty, slow, and gradual disintegration than a formal and decisive disbandment".<sup>[73]</sup> Moreover, a Georgia-based reporter wrote in 1870 that, "A true statement of the case is not that the Ku Klux are an organized band of licensed criminals, but that men who commit crimes call themselves Ku Klux".<sup>[74]</sup>

Gov. William Holden of North Carolina.

In many states, officials were reluctant to use black militia against the Klan out of fear that racial tensions would be raised.<sup>[68]</sup> When Republican Governor of North Carolina William Woods Holden called out the militia against the Klan in 1870, it added to his unpopularity. Combined with violence and fraud at the polls, the Republicans lost their majority in the state legislature. Disaffection with Holden's actions led to white Democratic legislators' impeaching Holden and removing him from office, but their reasons were numerous.<sup>[75]</sup>

Klan operations ended in South Carolina<sup>[76]</sup> and gradually withered away throughout the rest of the South where it had gradually been faltering in prominence. Attorney General Amos Tappan Ackerman led the prosecutions.<sup>[77]</sup>

Foner argues that:

By 1872, the federal government's evident willingness to bring its legal and coercive authority to bear had broken the Klan's back and produced a dramatic decline in violence throughout the South. So ended the Reconstruction career of the Ku Klux Klan.<sup>[78]</sup>

## WE AS A RACE OF PEOPLE

Need educate of ourselves about history. And refuse to accept what is being said. We must do our own research and be willing to change our minds when the facts of a police shooting is reveal, and from the hands of blacks against blacks.

Allow me to take you deeper in the rabbit hole of truth. What you are about to read is the truth. What you do with it is entirely up to you.

What political parties use to believe that black lives matter and what the political party did not believe that black lives matter?

Here is the following truth from my research. Again, what you do with it is entirely up to you.

Once more, back in the day what political party demonstrated by their actions that black lives matter?

### WHAT POLITICAL PARTY STOOD FOR THE BLACKS?

And from their actions, black lives matter? **It was the Republicans. I have heard that it was the Democrats that fought for the rights for the blacks. I accepted it because it was the norm.**

Also did you know this, **Police kill more whites than blacks, but minority deaths generate more outrage. Wake up you who are sleeping while you are awake**

## **HISTORICAL FACTS THAT YOU NED TO KNOW THAT RE NOT TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL**

### **Happy Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day**

On this national holiday it is important to remember the true history of the US Civil Rights movement in the United States.

**On September 28, 1868**, a **mob of Democrats** massacred nearly 300 African-American Republicans in Opelousas, Louisiana. The savagery began when racist Democrats attacked a newspaper editor, a white Republican and schoolteacher for ex-slaves. Several African-Americans rushed to the assistance of their friend, and in response, Democrats went on a "Negro hunt," killing every African-American (all of whom were Republicans) in the area they could find. (Via Grand Old Partisan)

On April 20, 1871 the Republicans passed the anti-Ku Klux Klan Act outlawing Democratic terrorist groups.

The Miller Center reported:

On April 20, 1871, at the urging of President Ulysses Grant, Congress passed the Ku Klux Klan Act. Also known as the third Enforcement Act, the bill was a controversial expansion of federal authority designed to give the federal government additional power to protect voters. The act established penalties in the form of fines and jail time for attempts to deprive citizens of equal protection under the laws and gave the President the authority to use federal troops and suspend the writ of habeas corpus in ensuring that civil rights were upheld.

Founded as a fraternal organization by Confederate veterans in Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1866, the Ku Klux Klan soon became a paramilitary group devoted to the overthrow of Republican governments in the South and the reassertion of white supremacy. Through murder, kidnapping, and violent intimidation, Klansmen sought to secure Democratic victories in elections by attacking black voters and, less frequently, white Republican leaders.

Republicans led the charge on civil rights and women's rights.

This list was originally compiled by **Michael Zak** at Grand Old Partisan and then posted at Free Republic:

September 22, 1862: Republican President Abraham Lincoln issues preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation, implementing the Republicans' Confiscation Act of 1862, takes effect

### **The Democratic Party continues to Support Slavery.**

February 9, 1864: Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton deliver over 100,000 signatures to U.S. Senate supporting Republicans' plans for constitutional amendment to ban slavery

### **June 15, 1864: Republican Congress votes equal pay for African-American troops serving in U.S. Army during Civil War**

June 28, 1864: Republican majority in Congress repeals Fugitive Slave Acts

October 29, 1864: African-American abolitionist Sojourner Truth says of

President Lincoln: "I never was treated by anyone with more kindness and cordiality than were shown to me by that great and good man"

**January 31, 1865: 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. House with unanimous Republican support, intense Democrat opposition**

Republican Party Support: 100% Democratic Party Support: 23%

March 3, 1865: Republican Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau to provide health care, education, and technical assistance to emancipated slaves

April 8, 1865: 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. Senate

Republican support 100% Democrat support 37%

June 19, 1865: On "Juneteenth," U.S. troops land in Galveston, TX to enforce ban on slavery that had been declared more than two years before by the Emancipation Proclamation

November 22, 1865: Republicans denounce Democrat legislature of Mississippi for enacting "black codes," which institutionalized racial discrimination

**1866: The Republican Party passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to protect the rights of newly freed slaves**

December 6, 1865: Republican Party's 13th Amendment, banning slavery, is ratified

**\*1865: The KKK launches as the “Terrorist Arm” of the Democratic Party**

February 5, 1866: U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) introduces legislation, successfully opposed by Democrat President Andrew Johnson, to implement “40 acres and a mule” relief by distributing land to former slaves

April 9, 1866: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Johnson’s veto; Civil Rights Act of 1866, conferring rights of citizenship on African-Americans, becomes law

April 19, 1866: Thousands assemble in Washington, DC to celebrate Republican Party’s abolition of slavery

May 10, 1866: U.S. House passes Republicans’ 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the laws to all citizens; 100% of Democrats vote no

**June 8, 1866: U.S. Senate passes Republicans’ 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the law to all citizens; 94% of Republicans vote yes and 100% of Democrats vote no**

July 16, 1866: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson’s veto of Freedman’s Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from “black codes” denying their rights

July 28, 1866: Republican Congress authorizes formation of the Buffalo Soldiers, two regiments of African-American cavalrymen

July 30, 1866: Democrat-controlled City of New Orleans orders police to storm racially-integrated Republican meeting; raid kills 40 and wounds more than 150

January 8, 1867: Republicans override Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of law granting voting rights to African-Americans in D.C.

July 19, 1867: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of legislation protecting voting rights of African-Americans

March 30, 1868: Republicans begin impeachment trial of Democrat President Andrew Johnson, who declared: "This is a country for white men, and by God, as long as I am President, it shall be a government of white men"

May 20, 1868: Republican National Convention marks debut of African-American politicians on national stage; two - Pinckney Pinchback and James Harris - attend as delegates, and several serve as presidential electors

1868 (July 9): 14th Amendment passes and recognizes newly freed slaves as U.S. Citizens

Republican Party Support: 94% Democratic Party Support: 0%

September 3, 1868: 25 African-Americans in Georgia legislature, all Republicans, expelled by Democrat majority; later reinstated by Republican Congress

September 12, 1868: Civil rights activist Tunis Campbell and all other African-Americans in Georgia Senate, every one a Republican, expelled by Democrat majority; would later be reinstated by Republican Congress

September 28, 1868: Democrats in Opelousas, Louisiana murder nearly 300 African-Americans who tried to prevent an assault against a Republican newspaper editor

October 7, 1868: Republicans denounce Democratic Party's national campaign theme: "This is a white man's country: Let white men rule"

October 22, 1868: While campaigning for re-election, Republican U.S. Rep. James Hinds (R-AR) is assassinated by Democrat terrorists who organized as the Ku Klux Klan

November 3, 1868: Republican Ulysses Grant defeats Democrat Horatio Seymour in presidential election; Seymour had denounced Emancipation Proclamation

December 10, 1869: Republican Gov. John Campbell of Wyoming Territory signs FIRST-in-nation law granting women right to vote and to hold public office

February 3, 1870: The US House ratifies the 15th Amendment granting voting rights to all Americans regardless of race

Republican support: 97% Democrat support: 3%

February 25, 1870: Hiram Rhodes Revels becomes the first Black seated

in the US Senate, becoming the First Black in Congress and the first Black Senator.

May 19, 1870: African American John Langston, law professor and future Republican Congressman from Virginia, delivers influential speech supporting President Ulysses Grant's civil rights policies

May 31, 1870: President U.S. Grant signs Republicans' Enforcement Act, providing stiff penalties for depriving any American's civil rights

June 22, 1870: Republican Congress creates U.S. Department of Justice, to safeguard the civil rights of African-Americans against Democrats in the South

September 6, 1870: Women vote in Wyoming, in FIRST election after women's suffrage signed into law by Republican Gov. John Campbell

December 12, 1870: Republican Joseph Hayne Rainey becomes the first Black duly elected by the people and the first Black in the US House of Representatives

In 1870 and 1871, along with Revels (R-Miss) and Rainey (R-SC), other Blacks were elected to Congress from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia - all Republicans.

A Black Democrat Senator didn't show up on Capitol Hill until 1993. The first Black Congressman was not elected until 1935.

February 28, 1871: Republican Congress passes Enforcement Act providing

federal protection for African-American voters

March 22, 1871: Spartansburg Republican newspaper denounces Ku Klux Klan campaign to eradicate the Republican Party in South Carolina

April 20, 1871: Republican Congress enacts the (anti) Ku Klux Klan Act, outlawing Democratic Party-affiliated terrorist groups which oppressed African-Americans

## **DEMOCRATS WOULD NOT PASS CIVIL RIGHTS**

### **Civil Rights Racism: Democrats Controlled Everything But Would Not Pass Civil Rights! The History the Timeline of Democrat Racism**

In a discussion of Civil Rights in America, how often do you hear the name of Republican Senator Everett Dirksen (R-IL)? Not often. How often do you hear the name of Democrat Senator Robert Byrd in connection to civil rights? Not often but for very different reasons. Dirksen was a champion for civil rights. Robert Byrd was not. But you do hear the name of Senator Strom Thurmond practically spat from the mouths of those accusing Republicans for the plight of Negroes African-Americans Blacks, but Strom Thurmond was a Democrat in those days, and he was VERY active in trying to kill the civil rights bill. It was later that Thurmond became a Republican. Most people do not know that.

An agenda can be identified by what is NOT being said. The names of Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon, Everett Dirksen and the many Republicans who fought for, and or/voted for the civil rights bill are never

uttered. Neither is it mentioned that Republicans voted for the Civil Rights bill in far greater percentages than did Democrats, or that Democrats had a sufficient majority to pass it without a single Republican vote.

As President of the Senate, Nixon witnessed Democrat Senator Strom Thurmond and his single-man filibuster to prohibit black voting rights...a filibuster which went on for 24 hours and 18 minutes straight on the Senate floor. Democrat Senator Robert Byrd filibustered for 18 hours.

**Dirksen's role (Diane Alden NewsMax):**

He was the master key to victory for the civil Rights Act of 1964. Without him and the Republican vote, the Act would have been dead in the water for years to come. LBJ and Humphrey knew that without Dirksen the civil Rights Act was going nowhere.

Why did Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey (both Democrats) think they had to have Dirksen? Simply because their own Democrat majority in both chambers would not carry the vote. The Senate had a final voting share of 65%, Republicans 35%. Only 51 votes were needed for passage in a Senate with 65 seated Democrats. In the House Democrats had a 59% voting share to the Republican's 41%. Eighty-two percent of Republicans voted for passage of the joint Senate-House bill. Sixty-nine percent of Democrats voted for passage.

Dirksen became a tireless supporter, suffering bouts of ill health because of his efforts in behalf of crafting and passing the Civil Rights Act. Nonetheless, Sen. Dirksen suffered the same fate as many Republicans

and conservatives do today.

Even though Dirksen had an exemplary voting record in support of bills furthering the cause of African-Americans, activists groups in Illinois did not support Dirksen for re-election to the Senate in 1962.

Blacks African-Americans didn't trust Dirksen. Take a look at this odd story:

African American groups in Illinois had not supported Dirksen for reelection to the Senate in 1962 and suspected his loyalty to African Americans during the civil rights debate. African American organizations knew the importance of Dirksen's vote and intended to force him to support an unchanged H. R. 7152 by demonstrating and picketing his Chicago office. James Farmer, director of CORE, publicly declared that there would be "extensive demonstrations" in Illinois against the Senator personally. Farmer added that "people will march en masse to the post offices there to file handwritten letters" protesting Dirksen's ambivalent attitude...

The protestors had almost directly the opposite impact. Dirksen strongly objected to what he believed were uncalled-for tactics by African American groups; he resented their lack of trust in his judgment and his favorable civil rights record.

On February 17, 1964, Dirksen complained on the Senate floor about the harassment and let it be known that such pressure would not affect his judgment.

“When the day comes that picketing, distress, duress, and coercion can push me from the rock of conviction that is the day, ”Dirksen announced,“ that I shall gather up my togs and walk out of here and say that my usefulness in the Senate has come to an end.”

Richard Russell, leader of the filibuster forces, thought that Dirksen might desert the civil rights proponents because of the incident, but the minority leader did not forsake the northern Democrats. Hubert Humphrey made sure, however, that African American groups did not risk Dirksen’s support by similar tactics.

The key to the protest mentioned above and conversation about H.R. 7152 involved changing legislation necessary to become law. As I understand it, CORE knew Dirksen would support the legislation but tried to intimidate him into supporting it exactly as CORE wanted it. Apparently, had it ended there, there would have been no Civil Rights Bill:

During the first week in May, Dirksen began talks in his office with Senate Democratic and Republican civil rights advocates and with Justice Department officials to achieve an acceptable package of civil rights legislation. On May 13, after 52 days of filibuster and five negotiation sessions, Dirksen, Humphrey, and Attorney General Robert Kennedy agreed to propose a “clean bill” as a substitute for H. R. 7152. Senators Dirksen, Mansfield, Humphrey, and Kuchel would cosponsor the substitute. This agreement did not mean the end of the filibuster, but it did provide Dirksen with a compromise measure which was crucial to obtain the

support of the “swing” Republicans.

The compromise civil rights bill worked out in Dirksen’s office did not seriously weaken the original H. R. 7152 . The bargainers were careful not to include any changes that might cause the House to reconsider the entire bill once the Senate had finished its work.

The “clean bill” made somewhat over seventy changes in H. R. 7152 , most of them concerning wording and punctuation and most of them designed to win over reluctant Republicans and to allow cloture.

The major change in what was called the Dirksen–Mansfield substitute was to lessen the emphasis on federal enforcement in cases of fair employment and public accommodations violations. The substitute gave higher priority to voluntary compliance than the House bill. It encouraged more private, rather than official, legal initiatives. The compromise also reserved a period for voluntary compliance before the U.S. Attorney General could act in discrimination suits.

What Dirksen had done was to put together a substitute for the House-passed H. R. 7152 that was near enough to the original version that it satisfied the Justice Department and the bipartisan civil rights coalition in Congress, and sufficiently different in tone and emphasis to win a few Republican converts to support cloture...

...the Senate passed the bill by a 73 to 27 roll call vote. Six Republicans and 21 Democrats held firm and voted against passage. In all, the 1964 civil rights debate had lasted a total of 83 days, slightly over 730 hours,

and had taken up almost 3,000 pages in the **Congressional Record**.

The history of The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is an example of Senate leadership, none of which we've seen even a glimpse of since Harry Reid became Senate Majority leader in January 2005.

Back to Diane Alden's account:

On May 19, Dirksen called a press conference, told the gathering about the moral need for a civil rights bill. On June 10, 1964, with all 100 senators present, Dirksen rose from his seat to address the Senate. By this time he was very ill from the killing work he had put in on getting the bill passed. In a voice reflecting his fatigue, he still spoke from the heart...and ended with "it must not be stayed or denied."

Lest it get lost in the discussion, is this important question to Senator Dirksen and his answer:

After the civil rights bill was passed, Dirksen was asked why he had done it. What could possibly be in for him given the fact that the African-Americans in his own state had not voted for him? Why should he champion a bill that be in their interest? Why should he offer himself as a crusader in this cause?

Dirksen's reply speaks well for the man, for Republicans and for conservatives like him: "I am involved in mankind, and whatever the skin, we are all included in mankind."

The Civil Rights legislation was signed into law on July 2, 1964.

The NAACP wrote a letter to Dirksen, a portion of which follows:

Let me be the first to admit that I was in error in estimating your preliminary announcements and moves...But there were certain realities which had to be taken into account in advancing this legislation to a vote. Out of your long experience you devised an approach which seemed to you to offer a chance for success. The resounding vote of 71-29 June 10 to shut off debate tended mightily to reinforce your judgment and to vindicate your procedure.

It is significant that 27 of the 33 Republican Senators voted for cloture, the first time it has ever been imposed on a civil rights bill debate.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people sends it's thanks to you for your vote for cloture and for your final speech before the vote on Wednesday which cited the war service of millions of American Negro citizens. These have indeed, fought and died to preserve or to advance democracy abroad...

With the passage of the bill, with or without your amendments intact, the cause of human rights and the commitment of a great, democratic government to protect the guarantees embodied in its constitution will have taken a giant step forward. Your leadership of the Republican Party in the Senate at this turning point will become a significant part of the history of this century. (Signature not clear).

President Eisenhower appointed prominent blacks to prominent and important jobs in his administration, and other administrations followed: E.

Frederick Morrow, J. Ernest Wilkens to Assistant Secretary of Labor, Scovel Richardson as Chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole, Charles Mahoney as the first Black full delegate to the U.N. from the U.S., Clifton R. Wharton as Minister to Rumania and George M. Johnson and J. Ernest Wilkens as members of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

## **TIMELINE of CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA:**

**1854: The Republican Party is formed to “stop the spread of slavery.”  
The Democratic Party is decidedly...”Pro-Slavery”**

March 20, 1854: Opponents of Democrats’ pro-slavery policies meet in Ripon, Wisconsin to establish the Republican Party

Stephen Douglas, Democratic Party Leader authored the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

May 30, 1854: Democrat President Franklin Pierce signs Democrats’ Kansas-Nebraska Act, expanding slavery into U.S. territories; opponents unite to form the Republican Party

June 16, 1854: Newspaper editor Horace Greeley calls on opponents of slavery to unite in the Republican Party

July 6, 1854: First state Republican Party officially organized in Jackson, Michigan, to oppose Democrats’ pro-slavery policies

February 11, 1856: Republican Montgomery Blair argues before U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of his client, the slave Dred Scott; later served in [Republican] President Lincoln’s Cabinet

February 22, 1856: First national meeting of the Republican Party, in Pittsburgh, to coordinate opposition to Democrats’ pro-slavery policies

March 27, 1856: First meeting of Republican National Committee in Washington, DC to oppose Democrats’ pro-slavery policies

May 22, 1856: For denouncing Democrats' pro-slavery policy, Republican U.S. Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA) is beaten nearly to death on floor of Senate by U.S. Rep. Preston Brooks (D-SC), takes three years to recover

March 6, 1857: Republican Supreme Court Justice John McLean issues strenuous dissent from decision by 7 Democrats in infamous Dred Scott case that African-Americans had no rights "which any white man was bound to respect"

June 26, 1857: former Congressman Abraham Lincoln, now a private citizen, declares Republican position that slavery is "cruelly wrong," while Democrats "cultivate and excite hatred" for blacks

October 13, 1858: During Lincoln-Douglas debates, U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas (D-IL) states: "I do not regard the Negro as my equal, and positively deny that he is my brother, or any kin to me whatever"; Douglas became Democratic Party's 1860 presidential nominee

October 25, 1858: U.S. Senator William Seward (R-NY) describes Democratic Party as "inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholders"; as President Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, helped draft Emancipation Proclamation

June 4, 1860: Republican U.S. Senator Charles Sumner (R-MA) delivers his classic address, The Barbarism of Slavery

\*1861: Abraham Lincoln, Republican, is elected President.

\*Most Democratic Party Controlled States Secede from the Union...inn

Protest

April 7, 1862: President Lincoln concludes treaty with Britain for suppression of slave trade

**April 16, 1862: President Lincoln signs bill abolishing slavery in District of Columbia;**

Republican Support: 83%

Democrats Support: 17%

July 2, 1862: U.S. Rep. Justin Morrill (R-VT) wins passage of Land Grant Act, establishing colleges open to African-Americans, including such students as George Washington Carver

July 17, 1862: Over unanimous Democrat opposition, Republican Congress passes Confiscation Act stating that slaves of the Confederacy “shall be forever free”

August 19, 1862: Republican newspaper editor Horace Greeley writes Prayer of Twenty Millions, calling on President Lincoln to declare emancipation

August 25, 1862: President Abraham Lincoln authorizes enlistment of African-American soldiers in U.S. Army

September 22, 1862: Republican President Abraham Lincoln issues preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863: Emancipation Proclamation, implementing the

Republicans' Confiscation Act of 1862, takes effect

**The Democratic Party continues to Support Slavery.**

February 9, 1864: Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton deliver over 100,000 signatures to U.S. Senate supporting Republicans' plans for constitutional amendment to ban slavery

**June 15, 1864: Republican Congress votes equal pay for African-American troops serving in U.S. Army during Civil War**

June 28, 1864: Republican majority in Congress repeals Fugitive Slave Acts

October 29, 1864: African-American abolitionist Sojourner Truth says of President Lincoln: "I never was treated by anyone with more kindness and cordiality than were shown to me by that great and good man"

January 31, 1865: 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. House with unanimous Republican support, intense Democrat opposition

Republican Party Support: 100%

Democratic Party Support: 23%

March 3, 1865: Republican Congress establishes Freedmen's Bureau to provide health care, education, and technical assistance to emancipated slaves

April 8, 1865: 13th Amendment banning slavery passed by U.S. Senate

Republican support 100%

Democrat support 37%

June 19, 1865: On “Juneteenth,” U.S. troops land in Galveston, TX to enforce ban on slavery that had been declared more than two years before by the Emancipation Proclamation

November 22, 1865: Republicans denounce Democrat legislature of Mississippi for enacting “black codes,” which institutionalized racial discrimination

1866: The Republican Party passes the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to protect the rights of newly freed slaves

December 6, 1865: Republican Party’s 13th Amendment, banning slavery, is ratified

\*1865: The KKK launches as the “Terrorist Arm” of the Democratic Party

February 5, 1866: U.S. Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA) introduces legislation, successfully opposed by Democrat President Andrew Johnson, to implement “40 acres and a mule” relief by distributing land to former slaves

April 9, 1866: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Johnson’s veto; Civil Rights Act of 1866, conferring rights of citizenship on African-Americans, becomes law

April 19, 1866: Thousands assemble in Washington, DC to celebrate

Republican Party's abolition of slavery

May 10, 1866: U.S. House passes Republicans' 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the laws to all citizens; 100% of Democrats vote no

June 8, 1866: U.S. Senate passes Republicans' 14th Amendment guaranteeing due process and equal protection of the law to all citizens; 94% of Republicans vote yes and 100% of Democrats vote no

July 16, 1866: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of Freedman's Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from "black codes" denying their rights

July 28, 1866: Republican Congress authorizes formation of the Buffalo Soldiers, two regiments of African-American cavalrymen

July 30, 1866: Democrat-controlled City of New Orleans orders police to storm racially-integrated Republican meeting; raid kills 40 and wounds more than 150

**January 8, 1867: Republicans override Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of law granting voting rights to African-Americans in D.C.**

July 19, 1867: Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of legislation protecting voting rights of African-Americans

March 30, 1868: Republicans begin impeachment trial of Democrat

President Andrew Johnson, who declared: “This is a country for white men, and by God, as long as I am President, it shall be a government of white men”

May 20, 1868: Republican National Convention marks debut of African-American politicians on national stage; two – Pinckney Pinchback and James Harris – attend as delegates, and several serve as presidential electors

1868 (July 9): 14th Amendment passes and recognizes newly freed slaves as U.S. Citizens

Republican Party Support: 94%

Democratic Party Support: 0%

September 3, 1868: 25 African-Americans in Georgia legislature, all Republicans, expelled by Democrat majority; later reinstated by Republican Congress

September 12, 1868: Civil rights activist Tunis Campbell and all other African-Americans in Georgia Senate, everyone a Republican, expelled by Democrat majority; would later be reinstated by Republican Congress

September 28, 1868: Democrats in Opelousas, Louisiana murder nearly 300 African-Americans who tried to prevent an assault against a Republican newspaper editor

October 7, 1868: Republicans denounce Democratic Party’s national campaign theme: “This is a white man’s country: Let white men rule”

October 22, 1868: While campaigning for re-election, Republican U.S. Rep. James Hinds (R-AR) is assassinated by Democrat terrorists who organized as the Ku Klux Klan

November 3, 1868: Republican Ulysses Grant defeats Democrat Horatio Seymour in presidential election; Seymour had denounced Emancipation Proclamation

December 10, 1869: Republican Gov. John Campbell of Wyoming Territory signs FIRST-in-nation law granting women right to vote and to hold public office

February 3, 1870: The US House ratifies the 15th Amendment granting voting rights to all Americans regardless of race

Republican support: 97%

Democrat support: 3%

February 25, 1870: Hiram Rhodes Revels becomes the first Black seated in the US Senate, becoming the First Black in Congress and the first Black Senator.

May 19, 1870: African American John Langston, law professor and future Republican Congressman from Virginia, delivers influential speech supporting President Ulysses Grant's civil rights policies

May 31, 1870: President U.S. Grant signs Republicans' Enforcement Act, providing stiff penalties for depriving any American's civil rights

June 22, 1870: Republican Congress creates U.S. Department of Justice, to safeguard the civil rights of African-Americans against Democrats in the South

September 6, 1870: Women vote in Wyoming, in FIRST election after women's suffrage signed into law by Republican Gov. John Campbell

December 12, 1870: Republican Joseph Hayne Rainey becomes the first Black duly elected by the people and the first Black in the US House of Representatives

In 1870 and 1871, along with Revels (R-Miss) and Rainey (R-SC), other Blacks were elected to Congress from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia - all Republicans.

**A Black Democrat Senator didn't show up on Capitol Hill until 1993.**

**The first Black Congressman was not elected until 1935.**

February 28, 1871: Republican Congress passes Enforcement Act providing federal protection for African-American voters

March 22, 1871: Spartansburg Republican newspaper denounces Ku Klux Klan campaign to eradicate the Republican Party in South Carolina

April 20, 1871: Republican Congress enacts the (anti) Ku Klux Klan Act, outlawing Democratic Party-affiliated terrorist groups which oppressed African-Americans

October 10, 1871: Following warnings by Philadelphia Democrats against

black voting, African-American Republican civil rights activist Octavius Catto murdered by Democratic Party operative; his military funeral was attended by thousands

October 18, 1871: After violence against Republicans in South Carolina, President Ulysses Grant deploys U.S. troops to combat Democrat terrorists who formed the Ku Klux Klan

November 18, 1872: Susan B. Anthony arrested for voting, after boasting to Elizabeth Cady Stanton that she voted for "the Republican ticket, straight"

January 17, 1874: Armed Democrats seize Texas state government, ending Republican efforts to racially integrate government

September 14, 1874: Democrat white supremacists seize Louisiana statehouse in attempt to overthrow racially-integrated administration of Republican Governor William Kellogg; 27 killed

1875 (March 1): The Civil Rights Act of 1875 passes. It is the First Anti-Discrimination Law in America

March 1, 1875: Civil Rights Act of 1875, guaranteeing access to public accommodations without regard to race, signed by Republican President U.S. Grant

Republican support: 92%

Democrat support: 0%

September 20, 1876: Former state Attorney General Robert Ingersoll (R-IL) tells veterans: "Every man that loved slavery better than liberty was a Democrat... I am a Republican because it is the only free party that ever existed"

January 10, 1878: U.S. Senator Aaron Sargent (R-CA) introduces Susan B. Anthony amendment for women's suffrage; Democrat-controlled Senate defeated it 4 times before election of Republican House and Senate guaranteed its approval in 1919

July 14, 1884: Republicans criticize Democratic Party's nomination of racist U.S. Senator Thomas Hendricks (D-IN) for vice president; he had voted against the 13th Amendment banning slavery

August 30, 1890: Republican President Benjamin Harrison signs legislation by U.S. Senator Justin Morrill (R-VT) making African-Americans eligible for land-grant colleges in the South

June 7, 1892: In a FIRST for a major U.S. political party, two women - Theresa Jenkins and Cora Carleton - attend Republican National Convention in an official capacity, as alternate delegates

February 8, 1894: Democrat Congress and Democrat President Grover Cleveland join to repeal Republicans' Enforcement Act, which had enabled African-Americans to vote

December 11, 1895: African-American Republican and former U.S. Rep. Thomas Miller (R-SC) denounces new state constitution written to

disenfranchise African-Americans

May 18, 1896: Republican Justice John Marshall Harlan, dissenting from Supreme Court's notorious Plessy v. Ferguson "separate but equal" decision, declares: "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens"

December 31, 1898: Republican Theodore Roosevelt becomes Governor of New York; in 1900, he outlawed racial segregation in New York public schools

May 24, 1900: Republicans vote no in referendum for constitutional convention in Virginia, designed to create a new state constitution disenfranchising African-Americans

January 15, 1901: Republican Booker T. Washington protests Alabama Democratic Party's refusal to permit voting by African-Americans

October 16, 1901: President Theodore Roosevelt invites Booker T. Washington to dine at White House, sparking protests by Democrats across the country

May 29, 1902: Virginia Democrats implement new state constitution, condemned by Republicans as illegal, reducing African-American voter registration by 86%

February 12, 1909: On 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, African-American Republicans and women's suffragists Ida Wells and Mary Terrell co-found the NAACP

June 18, 1912: African-American Robert Church, founder of Lincoln Leagues to register black voters in Tennessee, attends 1912 Republican National Convention as delegate; eventually serves as delegate at 8 conventions

\*1914: Democratic President Woodrow Wilson Segregates the Federal Government and the US Military - REVERSING 50 years of previous integration

\*1915: Democratic President Woodrow Wilson showcases the first movie ever shown in the White House - Birth of a Nation - The Ku Klux Klan Epic

August 1, 1916: Republican presidential candidate Charles Evans Hughes, former New York Governor and U.S. Supreme Court Justice, endorses women's suffrage constitutional amendment; he would become Secretary of State and Chief Justice

May 21, 1919: Republican House passes constitutional amendment granting women the vote with 85% of Republicans in favor, but only 54% of Democrats; in Senate, 80% of Republicans would vote yes, but almost half of Democrats no

April 18, 1920: Minnesota's FIRST-in-the-nation anti-lynching law, promoted by African-American Republican Nellie Francis, signed by Republican Gov. Jacob Preus

August 18, 1920: Republican-authored 19th Amendment, giving women the

vote, becomes part of Constitution; 26 of the 36 states to ratify had Republican-controlled legislatures

January 26, 1922: House passes bill authored by U.S. Rep. Leonidas Dyer (R-MO) making lynching a federal crime; Senate Democrats block it with filibuster

\*119 Members voted AGAINST the Bill. OF THE 199, 103 were members of the Democratic Party

June 2, 1924: Republican President Calvin Coolidge signs bill passed by Republican Congress granting U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans

October 3, 1924: Republicans denounce three-time Democrat presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan for defending the Ku Klux Klan at 1924 Democratic National Convention

December 8, 1924: Democratic presidential candidate John W. Davis argues in favor of "separate but equal"

June 12, 1929: First Lady Lou Hoover invites wife of U.S. Rep. Oscar De Priest (R-IL), an African-American, to tea at the White House, sparking protests by Democrats across the country

August 17, 1937: Republicans organize opposition to former Ku Klux Klansman and Democrat U.S. Senator Hugo Black, appointed to U.S. Supreme Court by FDR; his Klan background was hidden until after confirmation

June 24, 1940: Republican Party platform calls for integration of the armed forces; for the balance of his terms in office, FDR refuses to order it

October 20, 1942: 60 prominent African-Americans issue Durham Manifesto, calling on southern Democrats to abolish their all-white primaries

April 3, 1944: U.S. Supreme Court strikes down Texas Democratic Party's "whites only" primary election system

August 8, 1945: Republicans condemn Harry Truman's surprise use of the atomic bomb in Japan. The whining and criticism goes on for years. It begins two days after the Hiroshima bombing, when former Republican President Herbert Hoover writes to a friend that "[t]he use of the atomic bomb, with its indiscriminate killing of women and children, revolts my soul."

February 18, 1946: Appointed by Republican President Calvin Coolidge, federal judge Paul McCormick ends segregation of Mexican-American children in California public schools

July 11, 1952: Republican Party platform condemns "duplicity and insincerity" of Democrats in racial matters

September 30, 1953: Earl Warren, California's three-term Republican Governor and 1948 Republican vice presidential nominee, nominated to be Chief Justice; wrote landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*

December 8, 1953: Eisenhower administration Asst. Attorney General Lee Rankin argues for plaintiffs in *Brown v. Board of Education*

May 17, 1954: Chief Justice Earl Warren, three-term Republican Governor (CA) and Republican vice presidential nominee in 1948, wins unanimous support of Supreme Court for school desegregation in *Brown v. Board of Education*

November 25, 1955: Eisenhower administration bans racial segregation of interstate bus travel

March 12, 1956: Ninety-seven Democrats in Congress condemn Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and pledge to continue segregation

June 5, 1956: Republican federal judge Frank Johnson rules in favor of Rosa Parks in decision striking down "blacks in the back of the bus" law

October 19, 1956: On campaign trail, Vice President Richard Nixon vows: "American boys and girls shall sit, side by side, at any school - public or private - with no regard paid to the color of their skin. Segregation, discrimination, and prejudice have no place in America"

November 6, 1956: African-American civil rights leaders Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy vote for Republican Dwight Eisenhower for President

\*1957 (September 9): Republican President Dwight Eisenhower passes the First Civil Rights Law in 82 years...CRA 1957

\*The Democratic Party Filibuster the Bill

\*Republican Party Support: 92%

\*Democratic Party Support: 54%

September 24, 1957: Sparking criticism from Democrats such as Senators John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, President Dwight Eisenhower deploys the 82nd Airborne Division to Little Rock, AR to force Democrat Governor Orval Faubus to integrate public schools

June 23, 1958: President Dwight Eisenhower meets with Martin Luther King and other African-American leaders to discuss plans to advance civil rights

February 4, 1959: President Eisenhower informs Republican leaders of his plan to introduce 1960 Civil Rights Act, despite staunch opposition from many Democrats

May 6, 1960: President Dwight Eisenhower signs Republicans' Civil Rights Act of 1960, overcoming 125-hour, around-the-clock filibuster by 18 Senate Democrats

\*The Democratic Party Filibuster the Bill

\*Republican Party Support: 93%

\*Democratic Party Support: 68%

July 27, 1960: At Republican National Convention, Vice President and eventual presidential nominee Richard Nixon insists on strong civil rights

plank in platform

May 2, 1963: Republicans condemn Democrat sheriff of Birmingham, AL for arresting over 2,000 African-American schoolchildren marching for their civil rights

June 1, 1963: Democrat Governor George Wallace announces defiance of court order issued by Republican federal judge Frank Johnson to integrate University of Alabama

September 29, 1963: Gov. George Wallace (D-AL) defies order by U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson, appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower, to integrate Tuskegee High School

Moving into the Lyndon Johnson era, here's some background:

Johnson had a long history of voting with the south against civil rights, and prior to 1957 he voted 100% with the South, including voting against the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

After the Civil Rights Acts, the southern Dixiecrats who opposed civil rights, dissolved and most returned to the Democrat party, although if you listen to Democrat rhetoric you would think all Dixiecrats became Republicans. Some did, but most did not, and to name a few that did not: Richard Russel, Mendell Rivers, William Fulbright, Robert Byrd, Fritz Hollings and Al Gore, Sr., the father of former VP Al Gore.

William Fulbright was the left of the Left, staunch apologist for Stalin, and mentor of the first Black president, Bill Clinton. Fulbright was a Dixiecrat

and a life-long Democrat.

The following is a portion of commentary from Paul Weyrich at Newsmax in 2004:

Prior to 1936 those Blacks who could vote generally supported Republican Presidential candidates. The GOP was the party of Abraham Lincoln, after all. Even Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal failed to completely break the bond between Blacks and the GOP. Ike received strong support from Black voters in 1952 and 1956. Then came the 1960 election. John F. Kennedy, no strong civil rights crusader before and even during most of his presidency, did make a special and emotion appeal to the Black community by telephoning Coretta Scott King after her husband, the Rev. Martin Luther King, had been jailed. It worked, helping him to carry a majority of black votes.

Senator John F. Kennedy had opportunities to vote on the Civil Rights Act of 1957, but instead voted to send it to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Instead, the vote happened and it passed with the help of Republicans, even if the bill was not all it could have been. After becoming president, JFK introduced NO new civil rights proposals.

June 9, 1964: Republicans condemn 14-hour filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act by Democrat Senator Strom Thurmond and U.S. Senator and former Ku Klux Klansman Robert Byrd (D-WV), who served in the U.S. Senate until his death in mid-2010.

June 10, 1964: Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) criticizes

Democrat filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act, calls on Democrats to stop opposing racial equality

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was introduced and approved by a majority of Republicans in the Senate. The Act was opposed by most southern Democrat senators, several of whom were proud segregationists—one of them being Al Gore Sr. Democrat President Lyndon B. Johnson relied on Illinois Senator Everett Dirksen, the Republican leader from Illinois, to get the Act passed.

\*1964: The Civil Rights Act of 1964 passes due to Republican Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen's perseverance.

\*The Bill is filibustered by the Democratic Party

\*Republican Party Support: 80%

\*Democratic Party Support: 63%

1969-1964: President Nixon doubled aid to Black colleges, raised civil rights enforcement budget 800%, appointed more blacks to federal posts and high positions than any other President, including LBJ, instituted mandated quotas for Blacks in unions and Black scholars in Colleges and Universities, opened the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, raised purchases from Black businesses from \$9 MILLION to \$153 MILLION, increased small business loans to Black businesses 1000%, increased US deposits in minority-owned banks 4,000%, [refused aid to segregated schools] and raised the share of desegregated schools from 10% to 70%. Source: WND

June 20, 1964: The Chicago Defender, renowned African-American newspaper, praises Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) for leading passage of 1964 Civil Rights Act

March 7, 1965: Police under the command of Democrat Governor George Wallace attack African-Americans demonstrating for voting rights in Selma, AL

March 21, 1965: Republican federal judge Frank Johnson authorizes Martin Luther King's protest march from Selma to Montgomery, overruling Democrat Governor George Wallace

August 4, 1965: Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R-IL) overcomes Democrat attempts to block 1965 Voting Rights Act; 94% of Senate Republicans vote for landmark civil right legislation, while 27% of Democrats oppose

August 6, 1965: Voting Rights Act of 1965, abolishing literacy tests and other measures devised by Democrats to prevent African-Americans from voting, signed into law; higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats vote in favor

July 8, 1970: In special message to Congress, President Richard Nixon calls for reversal of policy of forced termination of Native American rights and benefits

September 17, 1971: Former Ku Klux Klan member and Democrat U.S. Senator Hugo Black (D-AL) retires from U.S. Supreme Court; appointed

by FDR in 1937, he had defended Klansmen for racial murders

February 19, 1976: President Gerald Ford formally rescinds President Franklin Roosevelt's notorious Executive Order authorizing internment of over 120,000 Japanese-Americans during WWII

September 15, 1981: President Ronald Reagan establishes the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, to increase African-American participation in federal education programs

June 29, 1982: President Ronald Reagan signs 25-year extension of 1965 Voting Rights Act

August 10, 1988: President Ronald Reagan signs Civil Liberties Act of 1988, compensating Japanese-Americans for deprivation of civil rights and property during World War II internment ordered by FDR

November 21, 1991: President George H. W. Bush signs Civil Rights Act of 1991 to strengthen federal civil rights legislation

August 20, 1996: Bill authored by U.S. Rep. Susan Molinari (R-NY) to prohibit racial discrimination in adoptions, part of Republicans' Contract with America, becomes law

April 26, 1999: Legislation authored by U.S. Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI) awarding Congressional Gold Medal to civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks is transmitted to President

January 25, 2001: U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee declares

school choice to be “Educational Emancipation”

March 19, 2003: Republican U.S. Representatives of Hispanic and Portuguese descent form Congressional Hispanic Conference

May 23, 2003: U.S. Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) introduces bill to establish National Museum of African American History and Culture

February 26, 2004: Hispanic Republican U.S. Rep. Henry Bonilla (R-TX) condemns racist comments by U.S. Rep. Corrine Brown (D-FL); she had called Asst. Secretary of State Roger Noriega and several Hispanic Congressmen “a bunch of white men...you all look alike to me.”

Since “Black” Leadership joined the Progressive Democratic Party and chose

“Power over Principle:”

“Black” Out-of-Wedlock Birthrate has grown to 70%, breaking apart the “Black” Family Unit

“Black” Male Incarceration Rate exceeds “Black” Male College Enrollment

“Black” Youth Unemployment at 50%

“Black” Unemployment at 20%

More Americans Today, Including “Black” Americans are “dependent” on a

## THE NEW SLAVE MASTER

The Government

Due to

Progressive Democratic Policies

It is a dependence that our former brethren...The slaves fought against

History of Civil Rights Support

Republican Party Support: 94%

Democratic Party Support: 35%

For 100 years the Democratic Party did not want Civil Rights to Pass!

But they sure want to make you think they did!

3500 to 4000 Abortions occur in America everyday

40% of those aborted are "black" babies

The KKK killed 4000 people in all.

The Abortion Lobby kills 500,000 Black babies each year, supported by

The Democratic Party

**The Democratic Party Has NEVER Apologized for Slavery**

**Segregation**

The Destruction of the Black Family

and

Now They Threaten to “Transform” The Entire Nation!

Barack Obama IS the Democratic Party

Our Country will never heal if our “leaders” continue to ignore the Truth

That’s why Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Republican and not brainwashed.

**The Black Congressional Caucus**, which includes one Republican, the Honorable Allen West (R-FL). He was admitted under protest.

An ardent Republican [Tunis Campbell], he participated in the political revolution that Reconstruction launched. Following the passage of the 1867 Reconstruction Act, he actively registered blacks to vote and gave speeches on behalf of the Republicans. He was elected a delegate to the state’s constitutional convention, served as a justice of the peace, and was elected to the Georgia State Senate.

## THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

Black individuals taking advantage of their own race. When some wake up and escape from wrong thinking they have sometime verbally or physically attacked

“There is another class of coloured people who make a business of keeping the troubles, the wrongs, and the hardships of the Negro race before the public. Having learned that they are able to make a living out of their troubles, they have grown into the settled habit of advertising their wrongs — partly because they want sympathy and partly because it pays. Some of these people do not want the Negro to lose his grievances, because they do not want to lose their jobs.”

— Booker T. Washington

“Associate yourself with people of good quality, for it is better to be alone than to be in bad company”

— Booker T. Washington

“Character, not circumstance, makes the person.”

— Booker T. Washington

We all should rise, above the clouds of ignorance, narrowness, and selfishness.”

— Booker T. Washington, *The Story of My Life and Work*

“Among a large class, there seemed to be a dependence upon the government for every conceivable thing. The members of this class had

little ambition to create a position for themselves, but wanted the federal officials to create one for them. How many times I wished then and have often wished since, that by some power of magic, I might remove the great bulk of these people into the country districts and plant them upon the soil – upon the solid and never deceptive foundation of Mother Nature, where all nations and races that have ever succeeded have gotten their start – a start that at first may be slow and toilsome, but one that nevertheless is real.”

### **WHY?**

How are you going to respond the next time a black male is killed? Think about your behavior. Are you going to respond from the truth or emotions? All lives matter, know who are you supporting, believing, obeying and following.

There is always a reason behind people behaviors. Any protest across the county are always planned. We must ask who is behind the planning. Are there goals to bring peace or disorder?

Did you know that some protests were paid and transported into various neighborhoods?

### **Ferguson Protesters Now Protesting Over Not Getting Paid**

At least some of the protesters who looted, rioted, burned buildings and overturned police cars in Ferguson, Missouri, last year were promised payment of up to \$5,000 per month to join the protests.

However, when the Missourians Organizing for Reform and Empowerment (MORE), the successor group to the now-bankrupt St. Louis branch of ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now), stiffed the protesters, they launched a sit-in protest at the headquarters of MORE and created a [Twitter page](#) to demand their money, [the Washington Times reports](#).

### **Hired Black Lives Matter protesters start #CutTheCheck after being stiffed by ACORN successor group**

FrontPage Magazine [reports](#) that Missourians Organizing for Reform and Empowerment (MORE) has been paying protesters \$5,000 a month to demonstrate in Ferguson. Last week, [hired protesters](#) who haven't been paid [held a sit-in](#) at MORE's offices and posted a demand letter online.

The next time a protest emerges. You could be sure there are money and people behind the up rise.

## **WHITE PEOPLE ARE FOR BLACK LIVES MATTER**

Why are there white individuals within the crowds of the blacks? We are told that white cops are racist. And we are to believe that the white people in the crowds are not, or maybe they are undercover racist.

This is an example of selectedly choosing and for me. I would be not be welcome because I would be considered as acting white. And I am not thinking as the masses.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

I am a Black male that has been given a gift for writing. I am a former police officer, and correctional officer. From my experiences I decided to write this book in hope to enlighten the minds of those who wants to know the truth. Hopefully this book would make a difference in everyone's life.

From the Eyes of a Cop and Black Lives Matter has been boiling within my mind for months. I refused to remove the lid off my thoughts until now.

All life matter to God. When we chose to follow laws because of our skin color the spiritual laws of God would be visited upon those who refuse to accept the truth. And judgment would fall even if you don't believe in God or the facts.

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Read more: <http://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2015/01/on-mlk-jr-day-heres-the-real-history-of-the-us-civil-rights-movement-you-wont-read-about/#ixzz3YelFrjYl>

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