

## Report on First SNC

By Mark A Thomey

On the weekend of 5-7 December 2008 AD, concerned and able Southern patriots from across the depth and breadth of Dixie convened the first Southern National Congress (SNC) at the Kanuga Conference Center in Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Those Southrons with eyes to see and ears to hear have known for a long time now, that the concerns, hopes, interests, and grievances of the real South, and the real Southern people, have gone unheard not

only in Washington City, but also in our own State houses. It has only been the voices of the charlatans and thieves who claim to represent the South, the corporations, the chambers of commerce, and their ilk, whose voices are heeded in the halls of Congress or our State capitols. However, that is no longer the case now that the SNC has been brought into existence.

In its current form, the SNC is modeled after the Continental Congress of colonial America. Like our

colonial ancestors, who were spurned and tyrannised by the British Crown, we Southrons are likewise spurned and tyrannised by our federal, and to a lesser extent, our own State governments. And like our colonial ancestors, we have formed a representative body that will collectively speak for the Southern people in a way that is currently denied to them. After decades of suffering in silence, the South now has a strong and forceful advo-

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## SNC Press Release

**Marion, VA; December 9, 2008** – Over one hundred Southern men and women, from all walks of life and from fourteen States, gathered near Hendersonville, NC December 5 through

December 7 to convene the First Southern National Congress (SNC). This historic meeting at the Kanuga Conference Center in the shadow of the Blue Ridge was the first all-

South congress since 1861. It was a “resounding success,” according to Thomas Moore of Charlottesville, VA, who was elected Chairman.

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**The League of the South wishes you and yours a merry and blessed Christmas. And for 2009, we hope you'll “take a cup o’ kindness yet, for Auld Lang Syne.”**

# First SNC

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cate for making the voice of her people heard.

During the course of the SNC session, a set of by-laws for the practical workings of the Congress was ratified. Nominations for, and election of, SNC officers was also accomplished. Additionally, remonstrances and petitions for redress of grievances were offered, debated, and adopted. The subjects of the seven petitions that were brought before the SNC covered the topics of immigration, unjust war and imperial aggression, law and liberty (a repudiation of the police state), agriculture, economics and monetary policy, ownership and control of natural resources (specifically the oil and gas reserves

**“After decades of suffering in silence, the South now has a strong and forceful advocate for making the voice of her people heard.”**

of the Gulf States), and arms and self-defence. During the debates, Chairman Thomas Moore of Virginia commented that, in his twenty years of working in the United States Senate, he had never witnessed the level of knowledge and intelligence in that

body as he had in the delegates of the SNC.

Good Southrons! We do not need those people! We can be an independent and self-governing republic!

The SNC will hold sessions annually in order to further defend and voice the interests of the authentic South. All of

its proceedings will be published periodically, and all remonstrances and petitions for redress will be transmitted to our respective States’ congressional delegations, the president of the United States, our several States’

legislatures, and the media. With the help and favour of almighty God, the SNC will be the legitimate champion of our people, eventually becoming a transitional governing body to which the Southern people will transfer their allegiance and trust as the Yankee empire crumbles around them.

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## Obama: Don’t stock up on guns

(from the *Chicago Sun Times*, Dec. 8, 2008)

Yeah—trust me, says Obama:

“I believe in common-sense gun safety laws, and I believe in the second amendment,” Obama said at a news conference. “Lawful gun owners have nothing to fear. I said that throughout the campaign. I haven’t indicated anything different during the transition. I think people can take me at my word.”

## A LESSON FOR THE SOUTH: *SINN FEIN AND THE DAIL EIREANN*

By Michael Hill

In 1902, Arthur Griffith, editor of the *United Irishman*, introduced to his Irish compatriots the most revolutionary political idea since the days of Charles Stewart Parnell a generation

earlier. Griffith advocated that Irishmen elected to Parliament refuse to sit in the assembly at Westminster, demand the restoration of the Irish Parliament of 1782, and pledge loyalty to Ireland rather than to the King of England. Griffith set forth a strat-

egy of passive resistance that, if implemented, would turn an assembly of Irish Members of Parliament (MPs) into a *de facto* Irish national legislative body.

Within three years, an organization  
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# Press Release

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Delegates attended from the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The SNC is a representative assembly of citizens of the Southern States, providing an alternative, legitimate forum to express Southern grievances and advance Southern interests in a way that is no longer possible through today's political process or the major political parties.

Eminent historian and South Carolina Delegate Dr. Clyde Wilson said, "The SNC will reclaim the political legacy of great Southerners like Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and John C. Calhoun. That legacy is individual liberty and a small central government limited to its enumerated powers; and which is the creation, the servant, and the agent of the sovereign people acting through their respective States. But these principles enacted in the Constitution of 1789 have been violated. The Federal Government today is engaged in 'a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evincing a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism,' to borrow the words of Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence."

In his opening Charge to the Delegates, Chairman Thomas Moore observed, "We Southerners are well acquainted with the attacks on our symbols, our heroes, our heritage. This is bad enough, but it only high-

lights the deeper attack on our liberty, our prosperity, and our very identity as a People. An authentic Southern voice is suppressed by a hostile culture, and our elected leaders have either failed us or actively betrayed us. The U.S. Government no longer represents the people's interests; it represents the interests of the highest bidder, the big corporations and money power. We Southerners have been among the most loyal and patriotic Americans, but in sadness we must acknowledge that Washington, DC has forfeited its moral authority by its folly and its unlawful acts. Now the people of the South who still love liberty and justice have no choice but to withdraw their consent from this corrupt Regime. However, withdrawing our consent is not enough. We must have alternative, legitimate institutions to which we can transfer our consent. This is the principle behind the SNC."

Chairman Moore explained that when the duly elected or appointed "magistrates" fail in their sworn duty to uphold the law and safeguard liberty, then any People worthy of the name will bring forth new leaders to act on their behalf. Political sovereignty resides in the whole People under a sovereign God. When oppressed, the People have the right to organize the collective means to defend their interests. Such means derive their legitimacy from a commit-

ment to the welfare of the community. This is a constant theme in Western history and a hallowed principle in English common law. Not only does this right have support in history and politics, it also has theological sanction in the Christian doctrine of "interposition of the lesser magistrate." That is, when then higher magistrates fail or betray their public trust, lesser magistrates must step forward and "interpose" themselves between the People and the abuses of despotism. This is the basis on which the SNC rightfully claims its moral authority.

A proven, historical model for the SNC comes from America's own history – the First Continental Congress. The Crown-authorized governors and colonial assemblies were still the "legal" governments at the time. But they represented the exploitative interests of the British ruling class, not the interests of the American people. Colonial Committees of Correspondence appointed delegates to an alternative forum, and delegates met in Philadelphia in April 1774 to represent their States' interests and voice their grievances.

In keeping with its mission to speak for Southern interests, the SNC debated and passed a number of resolutions called "Remonstrances and Petitions for the Redress of Grievances." These resolutions petitioned

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**"The Federal Government today is engaged in 'a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evincing a design to reduce us under absolute Despotism...'"**

# Press Release

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the Federal Government to cease its abuses, usurpations, and unlawful acts in the following areas:

- Failure to secure the borders and promoting of mass immigration that threatens to overwhelm our communities;
- Just law, protection of liberty, and the threat of rogue government;
- Just war and lawful defense, including proper (Constitutional) declaration of war;
- Southern agriculture and the rights of smallholders vs. corporate agribusiness;
- Sound money, economic policy, and Government crimes against our livelihoods;
- States' sovereignty over their natural resources, especially along the Gulf Coast;
- The individual citizen's unalienable right of armed self-defense.

The debates on these measures were marked by an unusual degree of knowledge, insight, dignity, public-spiritedness, and respect for the views of others. And there were dissenting views.

Internationally respected author and President of the Middlebury Institute, Kirkpatrick Sale, was a South Carolina Delegate. Mr. Sale noted that, "It was an audacious move to try to create a new political voice for the

South for the first time in a century-and-a-half, but you brought it off, and with dignity and authority."

Newly elected Vice-Chairman, Mark Thomey of Louisiana, said, "If you believe what you hear in the popular media today, we Southerners are just too backwards to be able to put together a coherent thought, much less assert our rights and govern ourselves. This Congress, and the Southern men and women who instituted it and participated in its debates, have thoroughly exploded that worn-out mythology."

The SNC is now exploring ways in which it can operate and conduct business between annual plenary sessions through the creation of a secure Internet forum. Southerners wishing to become Delegates to the "Virtual Congress" or to future plenary sessions should apply via the SNC website, [southernnationalcongress.org](http://southernnationalcongress.org).

Qualifications to become a Delegate are as follows:

- There are no restrictions based on race, creed, or sex.
- A Delegate must be a resident of one of the 14 Southern States cited above. A Delegate must be 18 years of age on the date.
- A Delegate must be willing to affirm the following: *I believe that I have a duty to my home State. I believe that the Southern people are a distinct people. I believe in the right of voice, the right of preservation, and the right of*

*recognition, for the South and her people.*

News media representatives or Southern citizens seeking information about the SNC should direct their queries to Mr. Terry Compton, SNC Director of Communications: [communications@southernnationalcongress.org](mailto:communications@southernnationalcongress.org). SNC Chairman Thomas Moore is available for scheduling radio appearances or other interviews: [chairman@southernnationalcongress.org](mailto:chairman@southernnationalcongress.org).

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## Bailing Out the Big Three Automakers

By Mike Tuggle (from Rebellion Blog)

Old times subsidizing the North are NOT forgotten—so why should Southern families have to sacrifice even more to prop up Northern-based unions? A lot of others throughout Dixie are *asking the same question*.

"For some, the most galling aspect of the bailout is that federal money could go to union workers and retirees—people, mostly in the North, who at least historically have enjoyed higher pay and better benefits than Southern autoworkers. ..."

The bailout efforts for Detroit's Big Three are laying bare long-held resentments between union and nonunion workers, echoing North-South divisions as old as the Civil War.

# Sinn Fein

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known as *Sinn Fein* (“Ourselves Alone”) was born on 28 November 1905. *Sinn Fein* was an abstentionist political organization determined to reject the English overlordship of Ireland. Along with Griffith, the other founders of *Sinn Fein* were Sean T. O’Kelly, Bulmer Hobson, Countess Constance Markiewicz, and Sean MacDiarmada.

During its first decade of existence, *Sinn Fein* ran candidates mainly for county councils and other local offices. It also advocated that Ireland have its own monarch in place of the King of England. During this decade, the organization came under growing influence of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), led by a rising young Irish nationalist, Michael Collins. Collins and the IRB caused *Sinn Fein* to change its support from a monarchy to an Irish republic. After the unsuccessful Easter Rising in 1916, *Sinn Fein* became the principal political support for the idea of an independent Irish Republic as outlined in the Proclamation of 1916, the document issued to support the Easter Rising and the subsequent establishment of a free Irish republic.

*Sinn Fein*’s first major leadership change came in the wake of the trial and execution of the leaders of the Easter Rising. In June 1917, Eamonn de Valera, the highest ranking surviving leader of the Rising, was elected President of the organization. He replaced Griffith in October and began outlining an election strategy for the 1918 elections.

In the 1918 elections, *Sinn Fein* promised the Irish people that if their

candidates were elected as MPs, they would not represent their constituents in Westminster. Rather, they would establish, without outside permission or hindrance, a republican assembly that would be a government for Ireland. *Sinn Fein* spectacularly won 79% of the popular vote and 73 of 105 contested seats. In fact, the election served as a plebiscite for Irish independence. The 73 victorious *Sinn Fein* candidates assembled in the Mansion House in Dublin to form a new body—the *Dail Eireann*, which issued an Irish Declaration of Independence on 21 January 1919. Very much like the actions of the American Second Continental Congress of 1774, the *Dail*’s efforts produced a document legally equivalent to the American Declaration of Independence of July 1776.

The Irish people had clearly spoken. Pointing to American President

**Very much like the actions of the American Second Continental Congress of 1774, the *Dail*’s efforts produced a document legally equivalent to the American Declaration of Independence of July 1776.**

Woodrow Wilson’s idea of national self-determination, contained in his Fourteen Points (which served as a basis for ending World War One), the *Dail Eireann* sought recognition of an independent Ireland and a seat at the Versailles Peace Conference. Both were denied them. Moreover, the British Imperial government in London not only refused to recognize the *Dail* and Irish independence, but it began an aggressive campaign to undermine and destroy the Irish independence movement. The result was the Black & Tan War (1919-1921).

How does this example from Irish history relate to the current Southern nationalist movement? More specifically, how does it relate to The League of the South and the newly-established Southern National Congress? First, the Southern movement understands that Southerners, like the Irish of a century ago, are a captive people held in an empire created and maintained without their consent. The South has been a colony since its defeat on the battlefield in 1865. Once the richest section of these united States, it now is the poorest. The exploitation suffered by the South is much akin to that suffered by Ireland at the hands of its conquerors for some 800 years. In short, both have legitimate grievances.

Second, Ireland, like the South, was in a position of perceived weakness when compared to the forces (military, economic, and political)

arrayed against it. However, the Irish countered by simply withdrawing their consent to and recognition of the Imperial government in London. This was their greatest weapon against English oppression. That is what both the League and the Southern National Congress are determined to see happen in the South. Like *Sinn Fein* and the *Dail Eireann*, we must convince our fellow countrymen to withdraw their consent to and support of the American Empire.

The Irish nationalist movement in the

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## The League of the South

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## *Sinn Fein*

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late nineteenth and early twentieth century developed and nurtured its own parallel institutions to which Irishmen could attach their loyalties. We in the Southern Nationalist movement must do the same. Indeed, we have made a good deal of progress in that direction by the establishment of various State Southern Party organizations, Hedge Schools (taken directly from the Irish experience), our own publications, internet radio station, support for local freeholders, and, now, the Southern National Congress.

We envision the League playing a role similar to Ireland's *Sinn Fein*, while the Southern National Congress acts as the foundation for our own version of the *Dail Eireann*. Though not now an elected body, the Congress presently will allow Southern Nationalists an opportunity to issue position statements on issues of concern to the South and to get valuable experience in the art of statesmanship. Moreover, it will familiarize Southerners with a body that one day, God willing, will give voice to the political aspirations of the South.

We Southern Nationalists do not expect Washington, DC, to act any differently toward us than the British Imperial government in London did toward our counterparts in Ireland. In other words, we expect them to ignore, ridicule, and then aggressively oppose our efforts. But, like the Irish, we will not be denied our God-given rights to govern ourselves according to our own standards and in our own best interests. Not by ourselves alone, but with the grace of God, we will persevere. Deo vindice!

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