

GOVERNOR NIKKI HALEY
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

July 17/2015

DEAR GOVERNOR HALEY:

MAK I WRITE TO YOU FREE HAND, AS IT
MAKES IT EASIER TO EXPRESS MYSELF.

HOW WONDERFUL IT IS AND THE PER-
-SONAL JOY, THAT I FEEL, THAT SOMEONE
OF AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE, SUCH AS YOU,
HAS RISEN TO SUCH GREAT HEIGHTS ON YOUR PER-
-SONAL ABILITIES AND TALENTS. IT GIVES SUCH
GREAT HOPE, TO ALL.

I WAS 4, 5 YEARS OLD, WHEN MY
PHYSICIAN FATHER, STARTED CALLING ME "CHIEF", AS
I RAN THROUGHT THE HOUSE, WITH A FEATHER IN
MY HAIR. IT WASN'T UNTIL YEARS LATER, THAT
I MADE THE CONNECTION, AS TO WHY HE CALLED
ME THAT.

SINCE THEN, AS I CONTINUE TO BE
A STUDENT OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND
HAVE VISITED MANY TRIBAL AREAS, EAST AND

WEST, WITH MANY POW WOUNDS AND CONTINUE
TO LEARN AND ENJOY FROM MY EXTENSIVE
BOOK COLLECTION.

HOWEVER GOVERNOR HALEY, RECENT EVENTS
HAVE CONCERNED ME SOMEWHAT. I REALIZE
THAT BEING GOVERNOR IS HIGHLY DEMANDING,
STRESSFUL, REQUIRING A "BALANCED HAND"
IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

I SIMPLY WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU, FOR
CONSIDERATION, WITH REGARD TO THE REMOVAL OF
THE CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM THE CAPITAL
GROUNDS.

YOU KNOW THE PHRASE "WITHOUT THE
REMINDER OF HISTORY, WE ARE DOOMED TO
REPEAT IT...."

THUS, IN MANY WAYS, A FLAG REPRESENTS
HISTORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF OUR
GREAT COUNTRY — TO ITS CURRENT GREATNESS,
AND THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL RACES,
THAT ARE A PART OF THAT HISTORY.

WITH REGARD, ESPECIALLY TO THE
BLACK RACE AND THEIR VEHEMENT PROTEST-
-ATIONS — I HAVE ENCLOSED SOME
REPRINTS FROM THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA,
THAT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE.

THAT INDEED, BLACK PERSONS PARTICIPAT-
-ED IN THE CIVIL WAR, ON BOTH SIDES,
AND FOUGHT/DIED FOR BOTH CAUSES, AS
OUR NATION EVOLVED — AND THAT
IS OUR HISTORY AND SUCCESS, FOR
ALL. JUST AS THE CONFEDERATE FLAG
IS AN EMBLEM OF OUR SUCCESS, NOT
TO BE SUPPRESSED OR RELEGATED TO
SOME FORGOTTEN MUSEUM.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME,

Sincerely,
J. A. Anderson



Bettmann Archive

Black troops fought in nearly 500 Civil War engagements. Twenty-three blacks won the Medal of Honor, the highest U.S. military award, for heroism. Nearly all black soldiers served in the Union Army. They were organized into segregated units like this one.

served in the Union Navy, which had been open to blacks long before the war. Black troops formed 166 all-black regiments, most of which had white commanders. Only about 100 blacks were made officers.

Blacks fought in nearly 500 Civil War engagements, including 39 major battles. About 35,000 black servicemen lost their lives. Altogether, 23 blacks won the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, for heroism. A black regiment was one of the first Northern units to march into Richmond after it fell. Lincoln then toured the city, escorted by black cavalry.

At first, black soldiers received only about half the pay of white soldiers and no bounties for volunteering. In 1864, Congress granted blacks equal pay and bounties. However, other types of official discrimination continued. For example, most black soldiers were allowed to perform only noncombat duties. But some blacks who had the opportunity to go into combat distinguished themselves. The bravery of blacks in the 1863 Mississippi Valley campaign surprised most Northerners. But protests against the use of black troops went on.

Later in 1863, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers—the first black troops from a free state to be organized for

combat in the Union Army—stormed Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor. Their bravery turned the tide of Northern public opinion to accept black troops. Lincoln wrote that when peace came “there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while, I fear, there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant heart, and deceitful speech, they have strove to hinder it.”

Reaction in the South. The Confederacy objected strongly to the North's use of black soldiers. The Confederate government threatened to kill or enslave any captured officers or enlisted men of black regiments. Lincoln replied by promising to treat Confederate prisoners of war the same way. Neither side carried out its threats, but the exchange of prisoners broke down mainly over the issue of black prisoners.

The North's success in using black soldiers slowly led Southerners to consider doing the same. In the spring of 1865, following a strong demand by General Lee, the Confederate Congress narrowly approved the use of black soldiers. However, the war ended soon thereafter.

The home front

The Civil War became the first war to be completely and immediately reported in the press to the people back home. Civilians in the North were especially well informed of the war's progress. Northern newspapers sent their best correspondents into the field and received their reports by telegraph. Winslow Homer and many other artists and illustrators produced war scenes for such magazines as *Harper's Weekly*. Mathew Brady, Alexander Gardner, and other pioneer photographers captured the horrors of the battlefield and the humanity of the soldiers in thousands of news pictures.

The Civil War inspired a flood of patriotic songs. Northern civilians and soldiers sang such songs as “The Battle Cry of Freedom,” “Marching Through Georgia,” and “John Brown's Body.” Early in the war, Julia Ward Howe wrote “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” to the tune of “John Brown's Body.” Southern soldiers marched to war to the stirring music of “Dixie” and “The Bonnie Blue Flag.” Some Northern songs, such as “Tenting on the Old Camp Ground” and “When Johnny Comes

Marching Home,” also became popular in the South. And some Southern songs—for example, the mournful “Lorena” and “All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight”—were also popular in the North.

In the North

Government and politics. After the attack on Fort Sumter, Lincoln boldly ordered troops to put down the rebellion, increased the size of the U.S. Army, proclaimed a naval blockade of the South, and spent funds without congressional approval. He became the first President to assume vast powers not specifically granted by the Constitution. He suspended the right known as *habeas corpus* in many cases in which people opposed the war effort. Habeas corpus guarantees a person under arrest a chance to be heard in court. Its suspension received bitter criticism. Yet many traditional American freedoms continued to flourish, even though the nation was in the midst of a civil war.

Opposition to the war and Lincoln's policies came

won the election. However, Lincoln received less than 40 per cent of the popular vote, almost none of which came from the South. Southerners feared Lincoln would restrict or end slavery.

Secession

Before the 1860 presidential election, Southern leaders had urged that the South *secede* (withdraw) from the Union if Lincoln should win. Many Southerners favored secession as part of the idea that the states have rights and powers which the federal government cannot legally deny. The supporters of states' rights held that the national government was a league of independent states, any of which had the right to secede.

In December 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede. Five other states—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana—followed in January 1861. In February, representatives from the six states met in Montgomery, Ala., and established the Confederate

States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia as vice president. In March, Texas joined the Confederacy. Lincoln was inaugurated two days later.

In his inaugural address, Lincoln avoided any threat of immediate force against the South. But he stated that the Union would last forever and that he would use the nation's full power to hold federal possessions in the South. One of the possessions, the military post of Fort Sumter, lay in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. The Confederates fired on the fort on April 12 and forced its surrender the next day. On April 15, Lincoln called for Union troops to regain the fort. The South regarded the move as a declaration of war. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee soon joined the Confederacy.

Virginia had long been undecided about which side to join. Its decision to join the Confederacy boosted Southern morale. Richmond, Virginia's capital, became the capital of the Confederacy in May.

Mobilizing for war

When the Civil War began, about 22 million people lived in the North. About 9 million people, including 3½ million slaves, lived in the South. The North had around 4 million men from 15 through 40 years old—the approximate age range for combat duty. The South had only about 1 million white men from 15 through 40. The North began to use black soldiers in 1863. The South did not decide to use blacks as soldiers until the closing days of the war.

How the states lined up

Eleven states fought for the Confederacy. They were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Twenty-three states fought for the Union. They were California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massa-

chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The territories of Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington also fought on the Union side.

Each side included slave states that lay on either side of the border between the North and the Deep South. Some people in those *border states* supported the North, but others believed in the Southern cause. The heaviest fighting of the war occurred in the border states. Border states on the Southern side were Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. However, Virginians in the western part of the state remained loyal to the Union and formed the new state of West Virginia in 1863. Border states that stayed in the Union were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. But secession-

Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, a color lithograph by Currier & Ives (SCALA/Art Resource)



Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, was the site of the first battle of the Civil War. Confederate troops under the command of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard attacked the U.S. Army post on April 12, 1861. On April 14, the Union defenders surrendered to the rebels.