

The True History of US Civil Rights

By MacPundit

There are two ways to be fooled. One is to believe what isn't true; the other is to refuse to believe what is true." Soren Kierkegaard

Whatever your political association, as an American citizen, you must know that if we hope to realize the dreams, which we espouse as a nation of free people, we must know what is true and what is not. If we the people are not informed and armed with the truth, we will make fatefully wrong decisions and our nation will fail.

We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark; the real tragedy of life is when men and women are afraid of the light."

You are about to learn some very troubling truths about the biggest political scam in US History and the true history of US Civil Rights.

The Civil Rights History of the Democratic Party

The Democratic Party has survived and sometimes thrived through an insidious practice of deception; the concealment of and distortion of the truth, the exploitation of distinctive groups such as African Americans, other minorities, and women. As you will see, their record on civil rights could not be more deplorable. Yet most Americans have little to no knowledge of these things.

Democrats routinely label their Republican opponents as racists, or of waging a “war on women”, or of being against Hispanics. Of course all of these accusations are irrefutably false. Even worse, it is they that have a history of racism, not Republicans. Democrats fought and died to keep slaves enslaved while Republicans fought and died to free them. Even after the Civil War, Democrats did everything in their power to prevent Blacks from gaining citizenship or getting equal rights under the law or voting or getting educated. Republicans did everything in their power to give all of those things to the former slaves and they succeeded. Democrats fought to prevent women from getting the vote while Republicans fought to give women the vote and they succeeded.

Some historical facts to consider

K
K
K
I
n
A
c
t
i
o
n



- The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was created by Democrats. It became the terrorist arm of the Democratic Party.
- An estimated 3,446 Blacks and 1,297 Whites died at the end of KKK ropes from 1882 to 1964. It was a common practice of the KKK to lynch Republicans—White and Black.
- The first grand wizard of the KKK was honored at the

1868 Democratic National Convention.

- Three years after Appomattox, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting Blacks citizenship in the United States, came before the Congress: 94 percent of Republicans voted for it. Not one Democrat—either in the House or the Senate—voted for it.
- Three years after the Civil War Democrats from the North as well as the South were still refusing to recognize any rights of citizenship for Black Americans.
- 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 friends, and in response, Democrats went on a “Negro hunt,” killing every African-American (all of whom were Republicans) wherever they could find them.
- To this day, the Democratic Party website ignores and hides their decades of racism. Worse, they falsely accuse Republicans of the very things of which only they are guilty.

The True History of US Civil Rights

The Republican Party is the party of civil rights

Contrary to what the Democrats would have us believe, the historical record is unambiguous: The Republican Party is the party of civil rights. Democrats, their cohorts in the media, and Liberal educational institutions have for decades—by insinuation and dishonest associations—propagated the false

narrative that Republicans are anti-Black racists. Yet this is perhaps the greatest political lie in U.S. History. It is the Democratic Party, not the Republican, that has a long and deplorable record of anti-Black racism. This is not my opinion, it is a matter of fact.

The Republican Party was founded as an anti-slavery party in opposition to pro-slavery Democrats and as you will see, Republicans never wavered in their commitment to give and protect full civil rights of African Americans and women.

Below is a true history of US Civil Rights. It could just as well be titled "Republican Civil Rights Accomplishments." Not only can Democrats not produce such a record, they aggressively opposed virtually all Republican efforts to establish and protect the civil rights of African Americans, women, and Native Americans. This is not to say that absolutely no Democrats were or are pro civil rights advocates. There were and are indeed some. Some switched to the Republican Party. But the Democratic Party continues to this day to deceive the American people and to exploit certain groups of Americans in order to get their votes.

A US Civil Rights Timeline

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

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



Horace Greeley

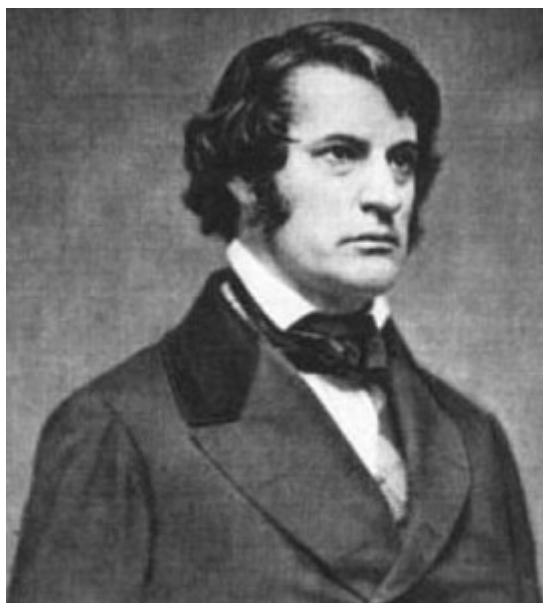
June 16, 1854 Newspaper editor Horace Greeley calls on opponents of slavery to unite in the Republican Party

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



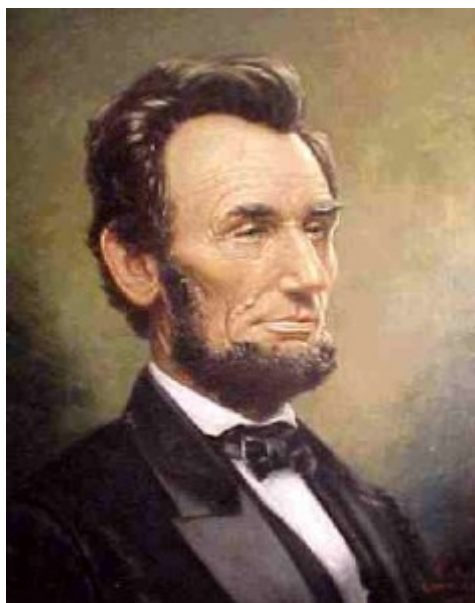
Senator Charles Sumner

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.



Supreme Court
Justice John
McLean

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"



Abraham Lincoln

June 26, 1857 Abraham Lincoln 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 slave holders”; 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”

March 4, 1861 Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the first ever Republican president. As one of his supporters said, “The air was still thick with rumors of rebel plots to assassinate Mr. Lincoln.” As events would soon reveal, Democrats would literally do anything to keep their slaves.

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; in Congress, 99% of Republicans vote yes, 83% of Democrats vote no.

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 Emancipation Proclamation

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



Susan B. Anthony

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



Sojourner Truth

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

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 with 100% Republican support, 63% Democrat opposition

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 [President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865]

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

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

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

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

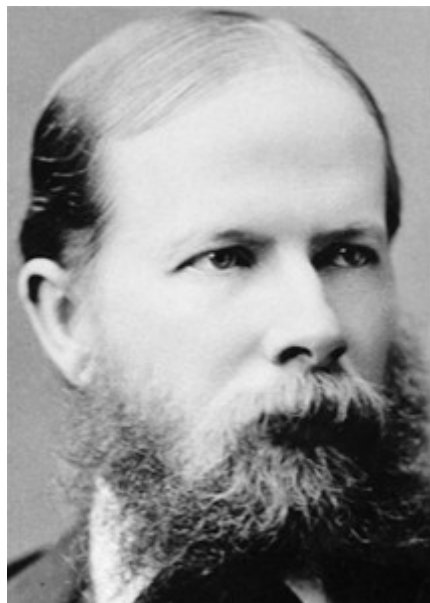
White men rule”

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



Ulysses S. Grant

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



Republican Gov. John

Campbell

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 After passing House with 98% Republican support and 97% Democrat opposition, Republicans' 15th Amendment is ratified, granting vote to all Americans regardless of race

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

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 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

March 1, 1875 Civil Rights Act of 1875, guaranteeing access to public accommodations without regard to race, signed by Republican President U.S. Grant; passed with 92% Republican support over 100% Democrat opposition



Attorney General

Robert Ingersoll

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."



Senator Aaron
Sargent

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. (You can learn about how the women's right to vote, the 19th Amendment, finally got passed at The American Spectator)

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



President Benjamin Harrison

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"



Theodore Roosevelt

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



Republican Booker T.
Washington

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

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.



Democrat Anti-Suffrage Poster



Republican Speaker of the House, Frederick H. Gillett, signs the bill in 1919

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, while almost half of the Democrats voted no. (You can learn more about how the 19th Amendment got passed at The American Spectator)

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. (You can learn more about how the 19th Amendment got passed at The American Spectator)



Rep. Leonidas Dyer

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



President Calvin
Coolidge

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

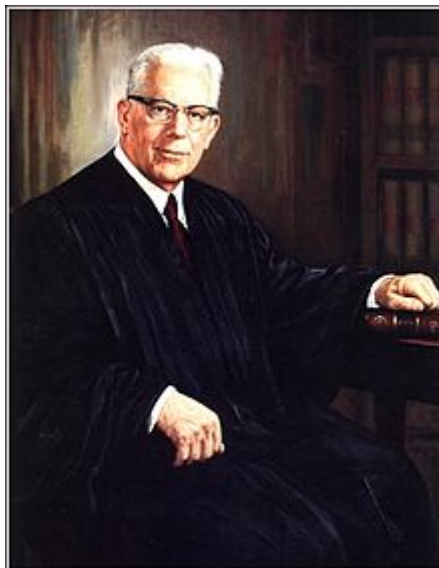
October 20, 1942 60 prominent African-Americans issue Durham Manifesto, calling on southern Democrats to abolish their all-White primaries

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



Earl Warren

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



Dwight Eisenhower

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

September 9, 1957 President Dwight Eisenhower signs Republican Party’s 1957 Civil Rights Act

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



Martin Luther King, Jr.

June 23, 1958 President Dwight Eisenhower meets with Martin Luther King and other African-American leaders to discuss plans to advance civil rights. The next president, Democrat John F. Kennedy and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, wiretapped Martin Luther King. It has been said that they suspected Reverend King of having Communist sympathies, which was preposterous. It is more widely accepted that President Kennedy wanted to find something with which they could disgrace him and thus silence him. It seems that Kennedy did not want to upset Southern Democrats because he needed their support in the next election. Hence the attempt to silence Reverend King.

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

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

June 9, 1964 Republicans condemn 14-hour filibuster against 1964 Civil Rights Act by U.S. Senator and former Ku Klux Klansman Robert Byrd (D-WV), who continued to be a powerful force in the Senate for many more years. [Byrd died in June 2010]



Senator Everett Dirksen

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 staggering 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.

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



Frank Johnson

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.



President Richard Nixon

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.

1972 President Nixon signs the Equal Employment and Opportunity Act of 1972. Among other things, it established the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC).

Nixon's OFCCP and EEOC became civil rights superpowers. The EEOC Act gave the Commission the power to bring class action lawsuits against employers, and Nixon's Executive Order 11478 gave the OFCCP the power to deny government contracts to non-complying employers. The Order also gave OFCCP the authority to force employers receiving federal funds to set up racial quotas and timetables to meet affirmative action goals. **Yes, Nixon was the "father" of Affirmative Action.**

During his first term Nixon increased EEOC's budget from

\$12 million to \$42 million and its staff from 250 to 2500.

Using the laws and agencies that were established during the Nixon administration, AT&T entered into a consent decree with the EEOC and the Department of Labor (regarding a discrimination case) in which AT&T was required to pay \$15 million in reparations and to allocate \$23 million each year to raise the pay of blacks and other minorities and women. It was the largest discrimination settlement in U.S. History at that time.



President Gerald
Ford

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.



President Ronald Reagan

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.



President George H.
W. Bush

November 21, 1991 President George H. W. Bush signs Civil

Rights Act of 1991 to strengthen federal civil rights legislation



Rep. Susan Molinari

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



Senator
Spencer
Abraham

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



Senator Sam Brownback

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



Rep. Henry Bonilla

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”

The Education of African Americans

Black schools and colleges started by missionary societies of the North were financed, funded, and sponsored by White Republicans and their abolitionist supporters, while Democrats, with brutal force, opposed every effort to educate the former slaves.

Black Schools and Colleges Founded by White Republicans		
Morehouse College	1867	Atlanta, GA
Howard University	1867	Washington, D.C.
Spelman Seminary	1881	Atlanta, GA
Shaw University	1865	Raleigh, NC
Fisk University	1866	Nashville, TN
Atlanta University	1867	Atlanta, GA
Virginia Union University	1899	Richmond, VA
Straight University	1869	New Orleans, LA
Talladega College	1867	Talladega, AL
Clark University	1870	Atlanta, GA
Meharry Medical College	1876	Nashville, TN
Morgan College	1867	Baltimore, MD
New Orleans University	1873	New Orleans, LA
Philander Smith College	1883	Little Rock, AR
Rust College	1883	Holy Springs, MS
Samuel Houston College	1900	Austin, TX

(Dr. Martin Luther King graduated from Morehouse College.)

The Republican Party has always been the Party of Civil Rights

Without this long history of key civil rights accomplishments by Republicans, there would be no civil rights in America as we know them today.

As Reverend Wayne Perryman put it:

Today both parties are overlooking their past. One party is overlooking the terrible things they did to Blacks. The other party is overlooking the terrific things they did for Blacks. One party literally gave their lives to hurt us, the other gave their lives to help us."

and

Democrats never fell in love with Blacks; they fell in love with the Black vote."

Reverend Perryman is an inner-city Black minister, a former publisher, a radio talk show host, and a lifelong Democrat. He was asked to write a book about the spiritual, political, cultural, and economic issues affecting African Americans. As he did his research, he said it "... led to some startling revelations regarding the relationships between Blacks and Democrats." His book *Unfounded Loyalty* was published in 2003.

This merely scratches the surface of Republican civil rights history. The whole story is quite extraordinary. It is both personal and heroic. It is full of remarkable people who fought against ferocious foes who would often choose to kill them rather than debate them.

It's all about power

The Democratic Party and Civil Rights: Racism, deceit, duplicity, and exploitation

The civil rights record of the Democratic Party is as evil as the Republican's history is noble. Instead of heroism, it is marked with base racism and terrorism. Instead of honest heartfelt determination to help African Americans, we discover systemic deceit and a long pernicious practice of exploitation. Sadly, rarely a day goes by without more of the same. While Democrats debate or speak about Republicans, they will often mention things like "Jim Crow Laws" and other anti-Black legislation and that "We can't return to those days!" as though their party had nothing to do with such laws when, in fact, their party, the Democratic Party, authored them against fierce opposition from Republicans.

For decades, the Democrats have been busy rewriting U.S. History. Using political propaganda, the media, and our educational system, they represent themselves as the pro-Black, pro-minority, and pro-women party of civil rights. In doing so, they literally turn the truth upside down. After all, if they tell the truth about their despicable pro-slavery, anti-Black history their party will collapse. Reverend Wayne Perryman got it right: "Democrats never fell in love with Blacks; they fell in love with the Black vote."

The next time you hear a Democrat accuse or insinuate that a Republican is a racist or anti-Black, or anti-Hispanic, or is "waging a war on women", remember what you learned here, which is the truth. But also know that millions of registered Democrats don't know the truth. They have been lied to for generations—in our schools, by the media, and by their political leaders. So if they tell you how terrible

Republicans are and how good Democrats are in civil rights, they might actually believe it. Most Democrats I know, do.

We must take back the power!

Finally, it is important to know that the schools, the media, and the Democrat political leaders want power over you, either because they believe they know best, or simply for the sake of power. Whatever their reasons, the power must always be held securely by we the people. If we ever give the power to to the government—to political leaders—great America will cease to exist.

Since our founding, an alarming amount of power has already been transferred from the people to the government. We must stop and reverse this trend or a point-of-no-return will soon be reached. It is imperative that we know our true history as well as the nature and intent of our current political leaders. In the United States of America, the truth can indeed set you free.

Also see: Republicans And Democrats Switched On Racism – True or False?