



## On Racism and Republicans

The history of racism in this country -- who is responsible for it and who is responsible for fighting it.

### The History of Republican Fight for Civil Rights



The first African-American Senator and Representatives in the 41st and 42nd United States Congress, from top left, Rep. Robert de Large (R-SC), Rep. Jefferson Long (R-GA), Sen. Hiram Revels (R-MS), Rep. Benjamin Turner (R-AL), Rep. Josiah Walls (R-FL), Rep. Joseph Rainey (R-SC), Rep. Rober Elliott (R-SC)

**The Republican Party was formed in 1854 specifically to oppose the Democrats**, and for more than 150 years, they have done everything they could to block the Democrat agenda. In their abuses of power, they have even used threats and military violence to thwart the Democrat Party's attempts to make this a progressive country. As you read the following Republican atrocities that span three centuries, imagine if you will, what a far different nation the United States would be had not the Republicans been around to block the Democrats' efforts.

**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

**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 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**

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 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

**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

**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

**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

While researching Juneteenth, there was almost no mention of the troops under Union general Gordon Granger, who were sent to Galveston to ENFORCE the ban on slavery. History revisionists would have you believe that General Granger was a glorified messenger boy. But he was the Union general put in charge of Texas. When he read the Emancipation Proclamation in Galveston, he was also reading the riot act, and he rode ahead of enough troops to put down any resistance. The Emancipation Proclamation had gone into effect two-and-a-half years earlier and the Civil War had been over for two months. It is absolutely unbelievable that Texas slaveholders -- or Texas slaves -- would have been totally ignorant of this. After all, Texas isn't the name of another planet. They had telegraphs and newspapers and word of mouth. They didn't need a Union general to inform them of world events. A messenger who was sent to Texas to inform people of emancipation was killed. It is thought the plantation owners wanted their slaves for one more harvest. Astoundingly, the Democrats seem to have hijacked this day as their own. What follows is a statement that was posted on a Juneteenth Web site a few years ago.

*Washington, D.C. - Democratic National Committee (DNC) Chairman Terry McAuliffe issued the following statement in commemoration of Juneteenth. "This Saturday, Democrats across America will celebrate the anniversary of Juneteenth, the country's longest-running observance of the abolition of slavery. "Juneteenth is a celebration of liberty, as we remember that day in 1865 when the news of emancipation finally reached the slaves of Galveston, Texas - two and a half years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. On that day, slavery was finally eradicated from our country's shores and a new sense of hope had been achieved for the entire nation." 139 years after that historic day, the Democratic Party remains committed to fighting for equality in our schools, our workplaces, and in our neighborhoods to ensure an equal opportunity for all Americans."*

Scuse me?? The Democratic Party remains committed to fighting for equality? When did this happen? Wasn't it the Democratic Party that fought on the side of slavery? Wasn't it the Democratic Party that fought against EVERY attempt to institute equality in our schools, our workplaces and our neighborhoods, right through the 1964 Civil Rights Act? **At what point in our history did the Democratic party -- the party of slavery, the party of segregation, the party of the Ku Klux Klan -- become this nation's champion of liberty? Talk about an Extreme Makeover! By the way, you won't find a statement from the head of the RNC on that site. Apparently, the Republican party had nothing to do with freeing the slaves.**

**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

**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**

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

**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. Republicans foil Democratic efforts to keep women in the kitchen, where they belong

**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

**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

**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 “duplicitous and insincere” 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

**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

**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

**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 still serves in the Senate

**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

**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"

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There you have it. What a different country this would be, had not Republicans blocked the agenda of Democrats every step of the way. But the work of the Republican Party is not done. Now, we must pass legislation to give education vouchers to public school children, so children of every race and class can attend private schools of their CHOICE. Where blacks, Hispanics, everyone will have access to a good education. We must continue to stop undocumented immigration to continue, **cutting off the cheapest labor Democrats have had since the days of slavery.**

And in true Republican tradition, we must stop the Democrats from poking their nose into other people's business. Stop them from trying to forward the vision of Margaret Sanger, the founder of Planned Parenthood, who once said, ""We should hire three or four colored ministers, preferably with social-service backgrounds, and with engaging personalities. The most successful educational approach to the Negro is through a religious appeal. We don't want the word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population..."

No matter how many lies the Democrats tell, no matter how many schoolchildren they attempt to mis-educate, no matter how many elections must be won, **THE DEMOCRATS MUST BE STOPPED!**

Information taken from the [2005 Republican Freedom Calendar](#) by [Michael Zak](#)