

The Podium

Volume III • Edition II



October 2018



An important note: All opinions and ideas expressed in The Podium are the personal opinions and convictions of featured student writers and are not necessarily the opinions of The Podium staff, the Belmont Hill History Department, or the Belmont Hill School itself.

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Letter from the Staff

October 2018
Dear Readers,

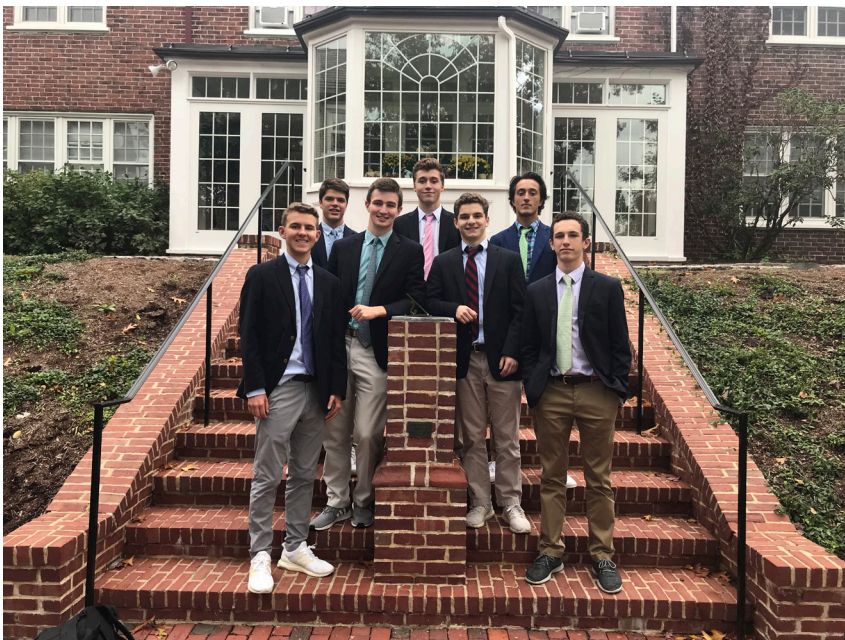
In the second publication since the departure of the founders of The Podium, the current staff members have begun to drive the magazine into new territory. This edition marks the creation of the Featured Person section, aiming to celebrate the life of John McCain. In this section, Abraham Tolkoff '21 endeavours to examine the entire life of the late senator, from his time as a soldier through his many years as a mainstay on Capitol Hill.

Three op-eds are being published in Volume III - Edition II. Shane Rockett '19, the winner of The Podium's fourth competition of last year, wrote a compelling piece that analyzes the benefits and consequences of President Trump's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Shane also earned an honorable mention for his work in competition five titled, Success in Syria, which explores international involvement in Syria's civil war. Matthew Smith '19 wrote the winning op-ed in competition five, exposing the flaws of the marking period and how it is no different than the quarter in his piece titled Down with the Marking Period.

Volume III - Edition II also features a summary of and reflection on this year's Kenny Legacy Trip. Written by Liam Kelly '20, the piece aims to offer insight into all that the trip participants experienced, but more importantly, what they took away from those experiences.

As politics and society continue to become increasingly intertwined in the United States, The Podium hopes to continue to promote an open dialogue on campus around current events and tackle the issues that face our world head on. We would also like to remind the community of the importance of having civilized debate, respectfully challenging others opinions, and remembering that we all have the right to speak freely.

Jeffrey Segel '20 – Editor-In-Chief
Jack Weldon '20 – Head of Design
Liam Kelly '20, Declan McDonough '20 – Executive Editors
Dan Madden '20- Director of Op-Eds



From left to right: Jackson Riffe, Brady Chitkara, Jack Weldon, Jake Pappo, Jeffrey Segel, Max Barton, Declan McDonough
Not pictured: Liam Kelly, Griffin Hamilton, Abe Tolkoff, Dan Madden

The Podium | Letter from the Staff

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For Research Papers and Essays

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The Differing Divides
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Aaron Matthews '22

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The Chinese Dream

Paul Vandervort '21

Form IV Modern Euro

The Military Railroads

Chip Lincoln '20

The Nazi Film Industry

Jackson Riffe '20

Form V AP US History

Superfrigates

Shane Rockett '19

Thank you to the History Department for their assistance in identifying strong essays and papers. Their dedication to The Podium is vital to the success of the final publication.



The Maverick of the Senate

Author-Abraham Tolkoff
'21

Section-Research Papers

John McCain was a man committed to service. Born on August 29th, 1936, at a US Naval Air Station in the Panama Canal Zone, McCain was part of a family legacy of service. He continued this faithfulness until his death on August 25th, 2018, as a sitting U.S. Senator. After graduating from the US Naval Academy in 1958, as his father and grandfather had done before him, he began his career as an

While flying a mission over Hanoi in 1967, his A-4E Skyhawk was shot down. He was captured by the North Vietnamese and held as a POW. His captors, however, soon realized he was the son of a high ranking US military officer and quickly and repeatedly offered him early release, which he refused. Throughout his subsequent five and a half years in prison, he experienced solitary confinement for years at a time, a lack of medical care, and brutal torture.

He later wrote about his time in the POW camp, "I had learned what we all learned over there: every man has his breaking point. I had reached mine." After his release in 1973, McCain returned home and received treatment for his long-endured injuries. Additionally, he was awarded the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars, another instance of the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Purple Heart Medal. McCain then spent the next few years as the Commanding Officer of a training squadron in Florida. In 1977 he was appointed to be the Navy liaison to the United States Senate, a position which, in his words, represented his "real entry into the world of politics."

While his professional world was transforming, so was his personal life. McCain had married Carol Strepp, a model from Philadelphia in 1965, adopting her two children and having a daughter

with her. Twelve years later, in 1979, he met Cindy Lou Hensley, a teacher from Phoenix, Arizona, and promptly filed for divorce from his wife, Carol. McCain and Cindy had three children together, Meghan (1984), John IV (1986), and James (1988). In 1991, Cindy adopted a Bangladeshi orphan needing medical treatment in the US, naming her Bridget.

Meanwhile, in 1981, McCain retired from the Navy, intent on continuing to serve his country, this time as an elected official in the US House of Representatives. In 1982, McCain triumphed in a heavily contested Republican primary followed by an easily won general election, renewing his career in public service. It was not long, however, until McCain took the opportunity to run for Senate after the retirement of the long-time Arizona senator, Barry Goldwater. It was from this position that McCain developed his reputation as being a "devoted conservative who was unafraid to question the ruling Republican orthodoxy."

In 1997, McCain delivered the graduation address at Ohio Wesleyan University. This speech was filled with admonishment for past human actions, but underscored hope for the future. "Mankind has advanced. Human progress is ceaseless. We can look at Bosnia or Zaire or Rwanda and conclude that building just societies is a fool's errand. We are always, despite our advances, only one sin away from slipping into the abyss of terror and ignorance. But that is not so. Generations upon generations have driven the human race farther and farther from darkness. Past episodes of abominable human cruelty are kept vivid in the memories of succeeding generations. 'Never again' is the admonition passed from the survivors of the Holocaust to their descendants and to us all. And although such an important reminder will not always prevent the oc-



currence of cruelty and violence even at levels approaching genocide, the civilized world is more inclined to organize opposition to such tragedies if not as early as we should, at least sooner than we once would have.” He continued to speak of the importance of grasping every passing moment and of the loss that occurs when we allow one to slip by.

Throughout McCain’s first two terms in the senate, he worked with Democrats and Republicans alike on the Armed Services Committee, among others, to better the lives of all Americans, particularly those who had served. In 1991, he was chosen to serve on the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, chaired by fellow Vietnam War Veteran, John Kerry (D-MA). It was on this committee, that McCain worked to prove that no Americans were still held against their will in Southeast Asia, a topic that hit close to home for him.

The year 1999 was a decisive year for McCain. He voted in February of that year to convict President Bill Clinton of perjury and obstruction of justice. Later, he and Senator Russ Feingold (D-WI) continued their work to reform campaign financing, and shared the Kennedy Library’s Profiles in Courage Award for their work. In September of that year, McCain announced his candidacy for the presidency. McCain fought a brutal primary against Governor George W. Bush, losing in February of 2000 by a margin of 42 to 53.

It was in McCain’s next eight years in the senate that he gained his reputation for bending and sometimes breaking party lines to accomplish that which he thought was best for the country. One of these endeavors was in regards to torture, politically referred to as enhanced interrogation techniques. He drafted an amendment to the 2005 Defence Appropriations bill, referred to as the McCain Detainee Amendment, that provided language to prohibit the inhumane treatment of prisoners by the US Army, including those at Guantanamo Bay. The next year, McCain was named by Time Magazine to be among the top ten best US Senators.

In 2008, McCain announced his candidacy for president again, saying, “I’m not

running for president to be somebody, but to do something; to do the hard but necessary things, not the easy and needless things.” After a grueling primary, McCain emerged as the Republican nominee for president and gained the support of President Bush. His general election campaign proved to be another uphill battle, however, as McCain faced the first African-American candidate for president, Barack Obama. Then, McCain surprisingly chose Alaska Governor Sarah Palin to be his running mate. While he was the first Republican to choose a woman for this position, Palin was highly criticized and later partially blamed for his loss of the general election in November 2008.

After this somewhat embarrassing defeat for McCain, a four term senator and Navy Commander having lost to a one term senator, McCain took the moral high ground and continued his work in the Senate. In the following years, McCain and Obama developed a political friendship, with the two working together on a variety of issues. McCain did not, however, always side with his new friend, leading the Republican opposition to Obama’s 2009 spending resolution, and voting against the Supreme Court nomination of Sonia Sotomayor.

Throughout McCain’s fifth term as a United States Senator, he stayed true to his core conservative values, but he was always willing to work across the aisle and with the Obama Administration, especially on the issues most important to him. In 2013, he became the first senator to meet with the Syrian rebel forces, signifying his strong opinions on the issue. He continued to use his position on the Senate Armed Forces Committee to urge military support of these anti-government groups.

In late 2014, McCain became one of the few republican senators to support the release on the Senate Intelligence Committee report on CIA Torture. In taking this action, he said “The truth is sometimes a hard pill to swallow. It sometimes causes us difficulties at home and abroad. It is sometimes used by our enemies in attempts to hurt us. But the American people



are entitled to it, nonetheless.”

As the 114th US Congress assembled in January of 2015, McCain became the chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee, a longtime goal of his. Over the next year in this position, McCain worked with both Democrats and Republicans to reform past military related legislation, including the Goldwater-Nichols Act of 1986.

McCain’s policies and political alliances were tested in 2016. After then-candidate Donald Trump rocked the Republican party by winning the nomination, McCain found himself embroiled in his own re-election campaign that was hinged upon his political tip toeing around his endorsement of Donald Trump. After the release of the Access Hollywood tapes on October 8th, McCain felt sure enough about his own race to redact his endorsement for Trump, saying that he would instead write in a deserving conservative candidate. Finally, in December of 2016, McCain became aware of Christopher Steele’s dossier, connecting the Donald Trump campaign to Russia. He gained access to this dossier and shared it with former FBI Director James Comey, later saying he could not verify the allegations himself but he felt the FBI could.

As President Trump was inaugurated, McCain began what would be his sixth and final term as a United States Senator. During 2017, he took steps to continue the investigation of alleged Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election while simultaneously voting in favor of many of President Trump’s military decisions.

In July of 2017, Senator McCain was diagnosed with glioblastoma, a highly aggressive brain cancer. After receiving initial treatment, McCain was able to return to the senate on July 25th and three days later, voted decisively against the Republican proposal to repeal the Affordable Care Act, colloquially referred to as Obamacare. After December 2017, McCain remained home in Arizona, not returning to the Senate.

On August 25th, 2018 at 4:28PM MST, Senator John McCain died at age 81 in Cornville, AR. In a farewell statement later read at the Arizona

State Capitol, McCain wrote:

“My fellow Americans, whom I have gratefully served for sixty years, and especially my fellow Arizonans, Thank you for the privilege of serving you and for the rewarding life that service in uniform and in public office has allowed me to lead. I have tried to serve our country honorably. I have made mistakes, but I hope my love for America will be weighed favorably against them...’Fellow Americans’ – that association has meant more to me than any other. I lived and died a proud American. We are citizens of the world’s greatest republic, a nation of ideals, not blood and soil. We are blessed and are a blessing to humanity when we uphold and advance those ideals at home and in the world. We have helped liberate more people from tyranny and poverty than ever before in history. We have acquired great wealth and power in the process...Ten years ago, I had the privilege to concede defeat in the election for president. I want to end my farewell to you with the heartfelt faith in Americans that I felt so powerfully that evening. I feel it powerfully still. Do not despair of our present difficulties but believe always in the promise and greatness of America, because nothing is inevitable here. Americans never quit. We never surrender. We never hide from history. We make history. Farewell, fellow Americans. God bless you, and God bless America.”

The funeral and life celebration services for John McCain were extensively planned, and representative of a true American hero. “Prior to his death, McCain requested that former Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama deliver eulogies at his funeral, and asked that both President Donald Trump and former Alaska Governor and 2008 vice presidential nominee Sarah Palin not attend any of the services. McCain himself planned the funeral arrangements and selected his pallbearers for the service in Washington, including former Vice President Joe Biden, former Wisconsin Senator Russ Feingold, former Secretary of Defense William Cohen, actor Warren

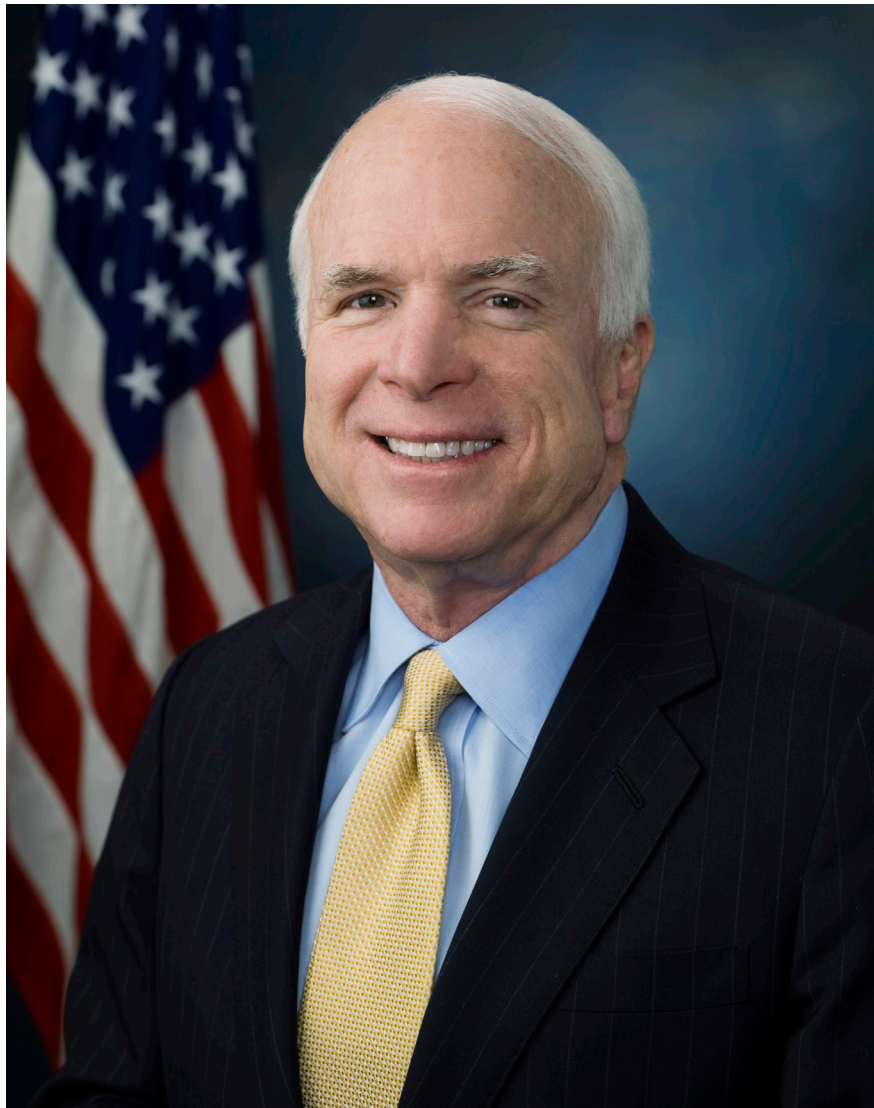


Beatty, and Russian dissident Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza.” McCain received tributes from each former President, US Congresspeople, and leaders from around the world.

John McCain was a maverick, a man devoted to service and the American way of life. Senator McCain was a proponent of bipartisan work and throughout his life, urged all legislators and Americans alike to think in this manner, to perpetuate the history of the United States. His triumphant send off was a testament to a man who was revered by all and hero to most.

“Courage is not the absence of fear, but the capacity to act despite our fears.”

-John McCain



Official Portrait of John McCain, 2009



Success in Syria

Author-Shane Rockett '19
Section-Opinion Pieces

"Russia vows to shoot down any and all missiles fired at Syria. Get ready Russia, because they will be coming, nice and new and 'smart!' You shouldn't be partners with a Gas Killing Animal who kills his people and enjoys it!" This message—available to Twitter users at 3:57 AM on April 11th—is the text of President Trump's tweet in response to Russia's declaration that they will shoot down any missiles fired at Syria. In the early hours of April 14th, Trump, coordinating with NATO allies Britain and France, kept his promise, firing over 118 missiles at sites suspected of being connected to chemical weapons. Both Russia and Syria quickly began downplaying the significance of the missile strikes, claiming that 76 of 103 missiles had been intercepted by Cold-War era missile defense systems given to Syria by Russia. Both Russia and Syria continue to stand by their claims, even as photographs emerge of Syrian military research buildings and storage locations turned into rubble. Because these attacks discredited Russia, destroyed Assad's chemical weapons, and fostered NATO cooperation, these strikes should be hailed as a success, though they have soured our relations with Russia, who is considering sending Syria new air defense technologies.

Calling Russia's bluff, destroying chemical weapons, and working with NATO Allies are the three largest benefits of this "surgical strike" on Syria. Before NATO missiles fired on and destroyed multiple research and storage sites for chemical weapons, Russian Ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Zasyepkin threatened, "If there is a strike by the Americans, then...the missiles will be downed." After the attack, Pentagon spokesperson, Dana White, reported "Last night's operations were successful. We met all of our objectives, we hit all of our targets successfully." Including satellite photographs of pulverized Syrian military sites, the evidence suggests that Russia was either unable or unwilling to prevent an American attack on their ally. The declared purpose of the mis-

sion, destroying Assad's chemical weapons, was also accomplished. American B1 bombers employed JASSM-ER missiles for the first time in a combat situation, which was probably the "new and smart" weapon Trump referenced in his tweet. Finally, the joint-operation proved to be an opportunity to reaffirm the old Western alliances with Britain and France, despite their previous criticisms of Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Though it may be labeled a success, the mission brings some diplomatic drawbacks, such as our relationship with Russia suffering, and the potential gift of S-300 missiles to Syria by Russia. One example of the souring relationship was Russia's effort to pass a U.N. Security Council resolution condemning the airstrikes. Only China and Bolivia, however, voted for the motion, in contrast to the eight Security Council members who voted against the resolution: U.S., U.K., France, Netherlands, Sweden, Kuwait, Poland, and Ivory Coast. According to Russian Colonel-General, Sergei Rudskoi, Moscow is considering providing Syria and other countries with S-300 surface-to-air missiles. Though these defense systems would have little effect on American operative abilities in the region, Israeli jets seeking to target a country equipped with these systems might be deterred.

These missile strikes in Syria should be lauded as a success. They have reaffirmed the declaration that chemical weapons will not be tolerated, while at the same time calling the bluff of a vocal Russian government. Despite Trump's poor record of truthfulness on Twitter, one of his latest posts, in which he says "Mission Accomplished!" seems to be an accurate summation.

Down With the Marking Period

Author-Matthew Smith '19

Section-Opinion Pieces

create the best possible academic system for students and teachers alike.

The shift from official quarters to marking periods is a complete façade. While this change masquerades itself as an attempt to alleviate stress, the reality is that it has done nothing to that effect. As the halfway point of every semester approaches, the problem of three to five test weeks still persists and students are still swamped with work. The marking period system failed for three main reasons.

First, while marking periods did away with the rigid deadlines of quarters in both name and intent, the pressure on teachers and students to turn in work lingers as a remnant of the past. Second, the concurrence of the end of marking periods and the start of vacations worsens the unequal distribution of work as teachers rush to fit in assignments and capitalize on momentum which they will soon lose. Third, since teachers are required to submit students' grades only after every marking period, they feel the need to give students multiple opportunities to earn grades so that a smaller sampling of work does neither over nor under represent a student's prowess in the classroom.

To alleviate stress among both students and teachers, two major changes must be made to the Belmont Hill policies regarding academic scheduling and grading.

First, BH should abolish the marking period. The academic year should only be subdivided into semesters so that students and teachers can enjoy long stretches of time over which they will hopefully experience an equally distributed burden of work. Second, since a strictly semester based system would, by itself, only allow students to see their grades twice a year, students should also have access to a real-time, auto-updating gradebook that would allow students to keep track of their academics more regularly and would promote trust and transparency between students and teachers. Together, these adjustments would



Matthew Smith '19

Religious Rumblings

Author-Shane Rockett '19

Section-Opinion Pieces

In recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, President Trump has incurred criticism both from domestic sources and global leaders, including France, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and Britain. But how much of the criticism is well-founded? And why would an American president go through with a move that he knew went against the suggestions of our allies? The hard truth, despite the kvetching of world leaders, is that there was no peace process to disrupt. As for finding Trump's rationale, one must look no further than the 2016 election when white evangelical Christians swept Trump into the White House. Recognizing Israeli-controlled Jerusalem was a gamble, risking a religious uprising from the Arabs, and only time will tell whether Trump's move will be a success or a blunder.

For Trump, recognizing Jerusalem is a way to appease his voting base of religious fanatics. In the 2016 election, 81% of white evangelicals voted for Donald Trump. Of this group, about a third, roughly 15 million voters, support the expansion of Israel because of their religious belief that Christ will return and bring about a golden age in what they call "the end of time". According to Elizabeth Oldmixon of the University of North Texas, "...when Israel was founded, this was seen as a major sign. This was electrifying for that community because the gathering of all the Jews in exile to the Holy Land is a prerequisite for [the end of time] unfolding." As President Trump's support base shrinks, he is using foreign policy as a means to secure the desperately-needed blessing of evangelical leaders at home.

Furthermore, leaders saying that Trump has abandoned the American-sponsored pursuit of peace are giving us too much credit. Since the failure of Bill Clinton's Camp David meeting with Israeli prime minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, American presidents have generally kept

their distance from the quagmire that is Israel and Palestine. George W. Bush's gentle nudging came too late and lacked the initiative needed to make a difference. Then, the Obama administration quickly backed away from peace talks in the face of political backlash and greater priorities such as the Iran Nuclear Agreement. Additionally, claiming that peace is on the horizon is quixotic. The Palestinian political party and internationally recognized terrorist group, Hamas, whose goal is to destroy Israel through Jihad, still controls the Gaza Strip and wields immense clout in the West Bank. Macron, Merkel, and more must accept that, at this point, the two-state solution is a fairy tale.

Another point of contention is that by recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the United States loses credibility as a neutral peace negotiator. The truth is, for a number of reasons, the United States has always favored Israel, so there is no neutrality to disrupt. From the common interest in fighting jihadism to democratic ideals, and the overwhelming support of the American public (54% sympathized with Israelis and 19% favored Palestinians as of 2016), the American-Israeli connection is too strong to ignore. Furthermore, the United States is generally mistrusted throughout the Arab world, which is still frustrated over the invasion of Iraq on what they believe were false pretenses. American neutrality, though useful for diplomacy, was merely a charade from which Trump has deviated.

Beyond all other criticisms, one fact is an indefensible error on the part of Trump. He negotiated no concessions from Israel in return for diplomatic recognition of Jerusalem. Diplomatic recognition should have been used as a gambling chip, to be exchanged for Israeli concessions such as border agreements or easing its restrictions on Palestinian construction. For Trump, recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital is just a means to appease his voting base and not a step towards peace. Trump's move will be an unequivocal failure if



the Palestinians are incited to mobilize armed resistance. Otherwise, judging the merit of his decision depends entirely on how soon passions cool and the Arab regimes return to the negotiating table.



Shane Rockett '19



Kenney Legacy Trip 2018

Author-Liam Kelly '20

Section-History on The Hill

The Kenney Legacy Trip is meant to honor Charlie Kenney '06, who, at the age of 25 and shortly before his deployment to Afghanistan, suffered a seizure and passed away unexpectedly. For nine days in June, Liam Kelly, Shane Rockett, Luca Pontone, Thomas McEvoy, Mr. O'Leary, and Mr. Leonardis, traveled through London, Belgium, and France, exploring various World War II sites.

The first four days spent in London offered the group a wide array of remarkable and new experiences. Immediately upon our arrival, we were greeted by an organized protest which set a jubilant tone that would endure for the duration of our time in the city. As we progressed toward our hotel, the Park Plaza, the group had the opportunity to see innumerable statues, monuments, and parks. After exploring for a while, we settled on Covent Park for dinner, a locale with the greenery, classical feel, and sociable mood that allowed it to perfectly embody much of the London experience.

The following morning, Sunday, we visited the Royal Air Force Museum, an attraction which offered a thorough and fascinating display of the evolution of the RAF. We found it particularly interesting to see how similarly the United States and Britain utilized their respective air forces, a strong indicator of the bond between the two countries. From there, we made our way to Winston Churchill's War Rooms, which gave us an incredibly descriptive account of war-time life in London, while also offering an exhibit dedicated solely to the more personal elements of the Prime Minister's life.

Late Monday morning, the group embarked on an extensive bike tour of London in which our guide imparted his deep knowledge of the city on us, with a particular emphasis on its history. That evening, we were privileged enough to enjoy the true highlight of

our time in London, a performance of *Two Noble Kinsmen* in the Globe Theatre. The humorous, upbeat atmosphere allowed even the less theatrically-inclined of us to have an outstanding time. Although our four days in London had passed, we were reluctant to leave the beautiful city but more than eager to set foot in continental Europe, specifically Belgium.

Stepping off the train in Brussels, the group had their first experience with a foreign language, seeing French written all around. This quick shock set the tone for our time in Belgium as a time for adventure and new experiences. Our first destination was the small town of Bastogne which held many crucial battles in the final stages of WWII. We arrived at our hotel in McAuliffe Square in the late evening on Tuesday without any real itinerary or schedule. So, we decided to set out for the Mardasson Memorial, a memorial dedicated to honoring the U.S. liberation of Belgium. Filled with scenic views and natural beauty, this star shaped memorial depicted the events of the battles fought for the liberation of Belgium. After the visit to the memorial, we trudged on to the Bois de Jacques, a forest in which much fighting occurred in order to locate German foxholes. Initially, we only managed to find a few shallow foxholes; however, as we pushed further into the woods we came upon many deeper ones.

The next day, we drove to the Bastogne War Museum next to the Mardasson Memorial. We studied the perspectives of many who were



present during the battles in Bastogne: one of a Belgian boy, a Belgian woman, a German officer, and an American soldier. These points of view gave us insight into the experiences of the people involved, both civilian and military. The museum also had many exhibits with tremendous visuals and artifacts of the battles. Next, we traveled an hour north to the American Cemetery of the Ardennes. At the cemetery, the true magnitude of the cost of the battles in Belgium became apparent to us. A plethora of white crosses and stars of David swept the land, giving us an image of all the lives lost fighting for the freedom of others. After an impactful day in Belgium, we departed on a long drive to Amiens, France, halfway between Bastogne and Normandy. Our time spent in Amiens was much shorter than that in Bastogne, arriving late at night and leaving early the next morning. While we did not have time for exploring that night, we took a short walk to Amiens Cathedral, the largest church in France, the next morning. The Cathedral itself was a beautiful example of Gothic architecture, a testament to its age. Afterwards, we set out for Normandy.

Our arrival in the city of Normandy came with no true itinerary for the day, giving us free range to explore. That day in Normandy, we found our way to a tapestry depicting the Norman Invasion of England, created in 1060 and stretching over 70 meters long. This tapestry painted the successful invasion of England by the Norman King, William, against the unjust King of England, Harold. This tapestry gave us insight into a piece of history many of us may have never studied and allowed us to understand the early history of this city.

Later that day, we continued driving to our hotel in the village of Arromanches-les-Bains on Gold Beach. With some time to spare, the four boys traveled to Gold Beach to sightsee and swim. On our way, we stopped by a WWII antiques shop, containing items ranging from full uniforms to pins and medals to bullets. Continuing, we finally arrived at the beach which extended out almost 350 yards during low tide. Swimming at Gold Beach just 8 days after the 74th anniversary of D-Day, we

gained perspective of what the water could have felt like for the men that risked and lost their lives that we otherwise would not have. After a quick swim, we headed for dry land and dinner which we ate overlooking Omaha Beach, a landing site for U.S. soldiers on D-Day.

The following morning, the entire group took part in a guided tour of D-Day sites with a D-Day expert. First, our guide took us to a small village, Sainte-Mère-Église, where the 101st Airborne Museum is located. In the car ride to Sainte-Mère-Église, we quickly learned of our guide's expertise with the level of detailed knowledge he shared with us. In Sainte-Mère-Église, he told the story of Allied paratroopers arriving during a townhouse fire, and knew all of the intricate details of each soldier that landed there. Following his explanation of the town's significance, we made our way into the 101st Airborne Museum where we saw more of what he had spoken about. Next, our guide took us to Utah Beach, the landing beach of one of the U.S. forces. Here, we saw Higgins boats, the landing craft used on D-Day. At high tide, we saw what very little beach was left, and noted the immense danger of landing during this time. Unlike low tide, in which soldiers had a vast amount of space to land, high tide forced the soldiers into a limited space and left them as sitting ducks for mines and machine gun fire before they even exited the Higgins boats. Following Utah Beach, we regrouped for lunch before heading to Pointe du Hoc.

At Pointe du Hoc, a crucial location to Operation Neptune, German artillery bunkers as well as artillery craters were still present. Additionally, we saw the height of the cliffs which soldiers had to scale as part of the invasion. After Pointe du Hoc, we continued to travel along the shoreline to Omaha Beach. Here, our tour guide brought us onto the beach, which was now at mid tide and nearly mirrored the conditions of D-Day. On the beach, he showed us an in-depth diagram of what exactly happened on Omaha Beach on the morning of the invasion. He further explained how the disastrous success would



make the entire operation possible.

Departing from Omaha, our guide brought us to American Cemetery #1, memorializing those fallen during the D-Day invasion and the subsequent days. With the weather cooperating like it did, this made for a beautiful afternoon, creating a solemn but splendid sight for all those paying respects. Seeing the rows upon rows of crosses and stars, as well as names of the missing, further allowed us to understand the sacrifice these soldiers made. This cemetery, in the words of our tour guide, is beautiful, and will be a lasting memory of this trip and this historic event.

For the final day and a half of our trip, we visited Paris where we saw sights such as the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe, the Tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte, Notre Dame, and the Louvre. While only spending a short time in the city, we were able make the most of the trip and enjoy a bit of Parisian culture before our return home.

The members of the trip would like to extend their most sincere gratitude to the Kenny family for making this one in a lifetime experience possible.



History Written by the Losers

Author-Nick Daley '19

Section-Research Papers

On June 4, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson proudly welcomed a new monument to a cheering crowd at Arlington National Cemetery. The cemetery, a hallowed burial ground for hundreds of thousands of American soldiers, would now have a memorial honoring a group which fought against them, as the white veil fluttered down to reveal a gleaming bronze statue commemorating the Confederate States of America (See Appendix I).¹ Standing thirty-two feet above the ground, the statue towers over everything else in the cemetery. Looking out from the top, a ten-foot tall woman, signifying the south, holds a laurel wreath honoring the heroism of Confederate soldiers. According to a description of the monument from the time, “she has survived her struggle for constitutional rights,” and has emerged unbowed. Below her, the monument recognizes the thirteen states of the Confederacy, as well as Maryland, whose citizens, according to an official at the unveiling, “fought gallantly with the seceded States.” Frozen in step atop the base of the monument is a group of Confederate soldiers marching towards battle. The scene portrays a version of the Civil War South that would likely have been unfamiliar to southerners at the time; alongside the life-size soldiers is a slave deferentially following his pre-adolescent master and a black “mammy” caringly holding the child of a Confederate officer, a tribute to the “faithful” slaves who supposedly lent voluntary support to the southern cause.²

The group responsible for the memorial, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was working to further the “Lost Cause,” a movement formed to protect the memory of the antebellum South. Subscribers to the movement argued, in part, that states’ rights, not slavery, led to the “War between the States” and painted glorified images of Confederate soldiers and a filial relationship between caring masters and happy slaves.³ In 1907, The Daughters enlisted the help of a U.S. Senator to convince

then-Secretary of War William Howard Taft to approve the monument and received assistance for the statue from three separate U.S. presidents, culminating in Wilson’s dedication speech.⁴ This influence, resulting in a Confederate memorial in America’s most prominent cemetery, made clear how far the once-fringe movement had come.

President Wilson’s speech accepting the “gift” heaped praise on the Daughters and their cause. Wilson described Robert E. Lee as a “great American general” and reduced the Civil War to a matter of “fraternal misunderstandings” between the North and South, making no mention of the issue of slavery. He declared “this chapter in the history of the United States closed and ended,” viewing the monument as a symbol of a nation finally reunited.⁵ By allowing the monument and through his glowing praise of the Confederate cause, in the spirit of unity, Wilson had capitulated to every southern wish; Confederates were no longer traitors, but instead heroes, worthy of Northern recognition. The UDC had reached reconciliation on their terms. Less than twenty years after their founding, the Daughters’ influence could be felt inside the walls of the White House.

In the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the United Daughters of the Confederacy successfully managed to gain influence across the South and carry out a highly intentional movement to vindicate the memory of the pre-Civil War South and the Confederate cause. Threatened by a rapidly changing social and racial landscape, the Daughters elevated the Lost Cause from a movement based on mourning fallen soldiers to one focused on rewriting



history.⁶ Using their elite social standing to galvanize fundraising networks and influence government officials, the UDC littered the South with monuments to their cause, leaving towns across the region with lasting reminders of Confederate glory and white supremacy.⁷ Their pervasive oversight of school curriculums and textbooks, including strict guidelines on content and recommended titles, was widely accepted and ensured generations of southern children would adamantly defend the UDC's version of events.⁸ Moreover, the 'Children of the Confederacy' youth groups organized by the Daughters were immensely popular and consumed much of the members' lives, providing a personal connection to the movement for countless southern boys and girls.⁹ With the help of these methods, the United Daughters of the Confederacy changed narratives and opinions of the Civil War and antebellum South to maintain southern tradition and racial hierarchy. Though often overlooked in favor of male groups like the United Confederate Veterans (UCV),¹⁰ the Daughters, despite not having the right to vote, became the most important political force in the Lost Cause movement.

Background: Ladies' Memorial Associations

The UDC was founded in 1894, but the roots of the Lost Cause took hold immediately after the Civil War, led by Ladies' Memorial Associations (LMAs). UDC historian Mildred Lewis Rutherford described LMAs as "mothers" to the United Daughters, a postulation that could be interpreted quite literally; members of the UDC often had mothers who were active in LMAs. Local, independent groups, LMAs began working as early as May 1865 to provide honorable burials for Confederate soldiers who died on the battlefield and reinter their bodies in Confederate cemeteries. The LMAs built monuments in those cemeteries and organized annual Memorial Days in their respective towns, proudly celebrating, as one anti-reconstruction newspaper put it, "that nationality and hereditary feeling that our destroyers would systematically crush

out."¹¹

The traditions started by the LMAs set the stage for the UDC's subsequent stranglehold on the southern mindset. The Ladies laid the foundations of fundraising bases and interest among southern men and women as well as local governments. Their success and influence gave elite white women a voice and showed them their political potential.¹² By the time of the UDC's first meeting in 1894, in place for them already was a public loyal to their Confederate forbearers and state, state and local government officials eager to further a popular cause, and a strong, well-organized political network of Southern women able to influence southern men.

Both the motives and increased social standing needed for the women in these LMAs, and later in the UDC, to undertake the memorialization effort came during the Civil War. Most of the future Ladies sent brothers, fathers, and husbands to the battlefields, many of whom did not return. Watching their cities burned and occupied by Union forces was a life-changing experience for these women. Stories, some true, some exaggerated, of Northern soldiers ransacking homes spread throughout the South and engendered intense hatred towards the navy-clad invaders. These memories of destruction and personal loss stuck with the Ladies and were passed down to their children, creating lasting feelings of animosity towards the North that would fuel the LMAs' and later the UDC's mission to memorialize the Confederacy.

The Civil War also provided women with the opportunity to take a leading position in their communities. During the war, the lack of men thrust southern women into important roles on the home front; they arranged supply networks, sponsored gunboats, refused to obey occupying Union soldiers, and founded patriotic organizations. As their relatives fought and died, women in the south declared their needles to be their weapons¹³ and spent much of their days stitching uniforms for the Confederate's weary regiments. Arguably the strongest supporters of the Confederate cause, southern women petitioned



the government and criticized what they saw as weakness in Confederate leadership, jumping whole-heartedly into the political sphere. These women's undying wartime support gave them an avenue outside the home and earned them respect among the public. The men eventually returned, but their humiliating defeat shattered their notion of southern honor and stripped them of any authority to reassert control as defenders of the South,¹⁴ leaving women fully mobilized and full of influence they would not relinquish after the surrender at Appomattox.

Background: Beginnings of the UDC

LMAs used this newfound power to control Lost Cause activities into the 1880s, but as their members continued to age, LMAs across the South began to decline in popularity. However, the demand for Confederate celebration remained as high as ever, begging the question of what would fill the hole in leadership of the movement. Southern women found their inspiration on a Georgia train platform in 1886. Standing in front of an adoring crowd, Jefferson Davis' youngest daughter, Winnie, was introduced by Confederate General John B. Gordon as the "Daughter of the Confederacy."¹⁵ As her aging father reemerged over the preceding years as a symbol of the Confederate cause, Winnie had gained popularity as an admirer of Confederate veterans and as the manifestation of the manhood of Davis, and by extension, the South as a whole.¹⁶ In honor of Winnie, southern women soon after begin forming "Daughters of the Confederacy" organizations, which carried out many of the same traditions as LMAs, often completing the construction of veterans' homes or cemetery memorials that men's groups had been unable to finish.¹⁷

In 1894, two leaders of their respective local DOCs, Caroline Meriwether Goodlett of Nashville, Tennessee, who was recognized for her service to the Confederacy during the war, and Anna Davenport Raines of Savannah, Georgia, the daughter of a Confederate officer, began exchanging letters planning the

future of their memorial efforts. Realizing that groups, like hers, which served veterans' needs, would soon lose their purpose as the generation of veterans died off, Raines envisioned a "federation of all southern Women's Auxiliary, Memorial, and Soldiers' Aid Societies into one grand united society."¹⁸ Raines had a clear vision of this federation's goals; in the founding correspondence with Goodlett, she resolved to shelter southern children from "falsehoods" in the recounting of Civil War history. The two founders agreed that the organization would need to be discerning in its membership, promising to "exclude all persons and their descendants who were not loyal to the South in her hour of need." Northern women who married southern men did not qualify; the UDC constitution mandated lineage to men who served honorably, and as it allowed members to veto any prospective applicant, the Daughters often discriminated on the basis of social class.¹⁹

In spite of their restrictive membership guidelines, and actually in many ways because of them, the Daughters' numbers skyrocketed. The 1890s were a time when many women were joining activist groups to feel part of a respected community, and no organization sensed this better than the Daughters. They were highly conscious of their elite reputation and worked hard to maintain the perception of exclusivity. In reality, the membership base was mostly composed of middle-class women, but the boost in social status that came with joining drove tens of thousands of women to their local chapters.²⁰ As the second generation of Confederates, the UDC was also considered a more youthful organization with a more innovative vision than the LMAs, who did not venture far past simply remembering individual soldiers. The Daughters provided a platform for women to increase their social rank while defending traditional southern race relations, pushing their membership to 20,000 women by 1900.²¹

Despite the UDC's sizable contingent of middle-income members, leading Daughters truly were elite. They were wives of lawyers, judges, and legislators and some of the most



prominent figures in their communities. Descendants of wealthy plantation dynasties, the Daughters were the children of high-ranking Confederate officials, senators and governors, and even in one case the second cousin of Robert E. Lee himself. They used their influence in their communities and connections to lawmakers to propel the UDC to become one of the most powerful lobbying forces in the South.

UDC in Reconstruction and Redemption

In order to understand the UDC operation, it is necessary to consider the social climate of the time. UDC members grew up during military reconstruction (1865-1877), when they felt as though their South was being taken from them, then matured and built an organization at a time when “Anglo-Saxon” pride and state-sanctioned white supremacy returned with a vengeance. After the Civil War left many southern towns in ruin and emancipation stripped the South of its economic livelihood, the sudden change led by Northern Republicans incensed the region. For twelve years after the end of the war, new black citizens made real strides; self-improvement groups helped raise money for land and schools for the recently freed. Congress’ Freedmen’s Bureau taught over 200,000 blacks to read, providing access to education withheld from them during slavery, and promised to give each former slave forty acres of land confiscated from plantation owners. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 split the South into military districts patrolled by Union forces ensuring blacks were granted rights, including the vote, entitled to them by the 14th and 15th amendments, and temporarily disenfranchised tens of thousands of defeated rebels.²² In this time, fourteen black men were elected Congressman and two were elected Senator, invading solidly white realms and leading to a harsh backlash. After the Compromise of 1877 forced the Federal government to withdraw its troops, African-Americans became “sacrificial offerings on the altar of [north-south] reunion” as redeemer govern-

ments and Jim Crow laws flourished without anything to hold them back.²³

The experience of the Daughters during reconstruction drew them towards the Lost Cause. Most UDC members were born after 1850 and had little recollection of life before the war, but utopian stories from their relatives of the Old South and memories of leisurely plantation days and power over faithful slaves filled a new generation with a longing for this comforting past.²⁴ Additionally, as urban manufacturing attempted to overtake the damaged cotton industry and a new professional class of shopkeepers and physicians began to rival the planter aristocracy, dreams of the simple monocrop economy were much easier to accept than the shame of military occupation and the loss of legislative majorities to black men.²⁵

So when the UDC started, the apparent atrocities of reconstruction acted as a driving force for the founders. Eliza Nutt Parsley, part of the committee tasked with drafting the UDC constitution, made a note at the founding convention to recognize LMAs that held memorial days when the region “was under martial law” and “carpet-bag rule,” using the dog-whistle term for black.²⁶ Many Daughters were even more explicit. Summarizing the thoughts of most UDC members in the official UDC magazine, *Confederate Veteran*, Daughter Mrs. M. V. Kennedy wrote that the Freedmen’s Bureau served only to “demoralize” these newly freed “worthless negroes” and make it impossible “to manage them sufficiently, to reap any profit from their labor.” In the same publication, UDC member Mrs. W. Z. Higgins, wrote that the Freeman’s Bureau caused former slaves “to distrust and hate their former owners,” in contrast to the supposed racial harmony of the antebellum era.

The Daughters’ sentiments towards reconstruction present a clear window into the organization’s virulent racism. Arguably the most visible figure in the UDC, Mildred Lewis Rutherford made her views on the post-war era clear in a scathing, 36-page speech, “Historical Sins of Omission and Commission.” Speaking in 1915, Rutherford characterized



reconstruction as a “period of history about which the South still feels sore;” never before in human history, she claimed, had reconstruction found a “parallel to the... savagery which it inflicted” upon the South, subjecting them to “the unspeakably barbarous rule of a servile race... Negro suffrage was a crime against the white people of the South.” Citing injustices that were in many cases fabricated, she accused reconstruction of “[purging] the ballot box of intelligence and virtue, and in their stead [placing] the most ignorant and unqualified race in the world to rule over these people” and argued that giving power to “an inferior and alien race” left the South “without peace, happiness, or hope.”²⁷ Whenever Rutherford spoke, the Daughters listened, and her portrayal of Northern military rule became orthodoxy in the organization.

When the Federal troops left the South, the UDC cheered as unlawful governments stripped blacks of their rights and the Ku-Klux Klan violently scared blacks into what Mildred Rutherford described as “their rightful place.”²⁸ In addition to supporting redemption, the Daughters were closely linked to the movement; Lizzie George Henderson, President-General of the UDC from 1905 to 1907, gained her position largely due to her connection with her father, Mississippi Senator James Z. George, leader of the 1875 “Mississippi Plan,” in which Mississippi Democrats drove Republicans from office by threatening freedmen into voting Democratic, forming militias to violently sway blacks’ votes. Mississippi became the first Democratic government in a Majority-Black state after the Civil War and a model for other states who would carry out comparable plans in the future.²⁹

Similarly, as the ghostly KKK spread across the South, intimidating and lynching blacks into submission, they enjoyed hearty support from the UDC. The national convention officially recognized the Klan as the “South’s redeemer” and lauded their restoration of order to the former Confederacy. The Daughters encouraged their resident expert on the KKK, Laura Martin Rose, as she traveled the South interviewing Klansmen

and writing essays and speeches praising the Klan as saviors. In 1916, the UDC bestowed her with one of the group’s greatest honors, appointing her Historian-General of the national organization, succeeding Mildred Rutherford. Rose wrote an essay for the Confederate Veteran earlier that year which gave a favorable review to the new movie, “Birth of a Nation,” which glorified the original Klan of the 1870s and inspired the second edition of the Klan in 1915. In it, she hails the film as “more powerful than all else in bringing about a realization of things as they were during Reconstruction.” Though she laments that it does not capture the full extent of the period’s horrors, she writes that the work demonstrates what made the “Ku-Klux Klan a necessity.” Rose describes the KKK as a “ray of hope” shining through the “dark cloud that enveloped the Southland” during “destruction,” as she calls it. To conclude the essay, Rose lists three lessons taught by the Klan, which, not coincidentally, are some of the same taught by the UDC: the bravery of Confederate soldiers, the importance of a fair truth, and the “inevitability of Anglo-Saxon supremacy.”³⁰

The issue of race hid behind every UDC initiative. As the Daughters celebrated the Confederacy, coded in the word “confederate,” clear to southerners of all races, was “white.” The era of black advancement fueled the women’s anger, and the period of redemption that followed allowed their views to fully venture out into the open. For women who grew up accustomed to stories of the faithful slave, the threat of black people reaching above their subservient position demanded action, and the Daughters had finally found their chance.

Set in Stone: the UDC’s Monument Campaign

The most immediately obvious way the UDC spread their message of memorialization was through the erection of memorials to Confederate leaders and causes across the southern landscape. They were not the first group with the idea, as Ladies’ Memorial As-



sociations had built statues since 1867, but for the Daughters, monument-building took on a completely new significance.

A wide survey of monuments in the South shows a pattern of four different locations and four different types in which the statues can be found. Essentially all monuments are either on battlefields with tributes, built with state funds, to specific units or troops, in cemeteries, on courthouse lawns and urban greens, or on the grounds of state capitol buildings. The statues can be split into groups of soldiers without a weapon or with a weapon at rest (group 1), soldiers with a weapon ready to fire (group 2), obelisks (group 3), and all others, including plaques, stones, and arches (group 4). Statues in the first group, of soldiers not in battle position, are most often found in front of courthouses, while obelisk memorials are most common in cemeteries.

In the 1860s, when LMAs were at the forefront of the Lost Cause movement, almost all monuments put up belonged to group 3.³¹ Found in private cemeteries, these unflashy obelisks fit in perfectly with the mood of the era; they were meant for mourning, and instead of a soldier representing a cause, they merely displayed a design closer to a tombstone. During the time immediately after the war, the rate of monument building was very low, as only about three statues were built per year from the end of the war until the 1890s.³² After that, however, as the UDC began its meteoric rise, the trend in Confederate memorials underwent a drastic shift. 80% of group 1 monuments were built after 1900, and 93% of courthouse monuments went up after 1895, one year after the UDC's founding.³³ The number of monuments also skyrocketed, staying steadily around 30 per year and reaching a height of 43 in 1911(see appendix II).³⁴ Monuments now were out in the open for all to see, adorned with soldiers to signify that the memory of the men who fought in the Confederacy had not died out.

There was little reason for triumphant statues in the years after the war; the South had suffered a devastating defeat and the re-

gion was in a period of bereavement. The demand remained low in the 1870s and '80s, but for a different reason; the Klan and redeemer governments had successfully stomped out the rights of blacks and reigned unquestioned over the South, with no reason to assert their dominance. But the 1890s to 1910s saw a period of black activism and racial tension as the oppressed fought for their rights in front of the Supreme Court, as in *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896 and founded organizations for advancement, as with the NAACP in 1909. The question of blacks serving alongside whites in the military and race riots in 1917 and '18, along with a fear that the white race would be overrun by "more fertile" blacks, furthered the hysteria among southern whites. But at each turn, whites' stranglehold on power emerged unscathed; *Plessy* was denied the right to an integrated train car, setting off a string of restrictive Jim Crow laws, and a revived Ku-Klux Klan in 1915 terrorized southern blacks. The UDC began to combat a rising tide of black opposition and installed monuments not to commemorate the loss in the Civil War but to celebrate white victory in the Jim Crow era.

In most cases, the UDC's Confederate memorials came about like public art projects; local chapters in almost every county in the South would fund, build and dedicate the statues without outside help and gift them to the town or county, leaving no room for any opponents to derail their attempts and putting local governments, with whom the Daughters had close relationships, in a position to accept.³⁵ UDC members went to great lengths to drum up support and money for their projects, hosting fairs, concerts and dinners, sending "thousands of envelopes," pestering their representatives to spend public money, and endorsing items for a share of the sales.³⁶ And as the South spent millions of dollars, by today's standards, on monuments, including \$1.6 million for the UDC's Arlington National monument and \$1.7 million on the UDC's Jefferson Davis monument in Kentucky, there was a constant drive to secure funding.³⁷ When citizens struggled to meet UDC needs,

the Daughters would use their influence in the community to shame their supporters into line. Fundraising for a major project in 1902, Daughter Janet Randolph asked a crowd of men, "Have you fulfilled your promise?" Then, finger wagging, she answered, "If you had, we would have already commenced the actual erection of this monument. You have not done your duty." Two months later, Randolph tried again, telling a crowd, "it is a shame that we have had so often to remind you of your duty."³⁸

The UDC's first string of monument opportunities in 1894 came after male groups failed to complete the projects, and they soon built up enough of a reputation that in the construction of the statues, Daughters often took leading roles while relegating male groups like the UCV and the SCV to positions as minor advisors. While UCV and SCV often receive credit from historians who claim the UDC never reached the influence of their male counterparts, when it came to the monument at Arlington and another major Jefferson Davis statue, this time in Virginia, the UDC finished the projects while the male organizations acted as figureheads. When the monuments were funded and built, the Daughters ensured that their unveilings were celebrated as important historical moments in their communities. They knew that if the day of the monument's dedication could be remembered as a joyous occasion, each townspeople would feel a personal connection to the statue and to its cause. The Daughters would decorate the town with the colors of the Confederacy and host a parade of veterans, children, and esteemed speakers. Children always played a central role, always pulling the cord to reveal the monument, performing in choirs and singing Southern songs. At the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis memorial in New Orleans, children assigned red, white, or blue costumes formed a "living flag" of the Confederacy, part of a deliberate attempt to instill personal Lost Cause pride in each child (see Appendix III).³⁹ The festivities helped foster a sense of white unity in towns across the South but always,

notably, left blacks out.

While the majority of LMA-built monuments served their stated purpose of eulogizing the dead, memorials built by the Daughters had a more sinister motive; from small county statues to nationally recognizable landmarks, marks of racism stain the history of almost every UDC monument. In a story not uncommon in the UDC era, the *Alamance Gleaner* of Alamance County, North Carolina, on May 28, 1914 proudly reported on the dedication ceremony of its new Confederate monument, headlined by the local leader of KKK, who described the statue as one that would "recall the achievements of the great and good of our own race and blood."⁴⁰ At that time, the UDC was no stranger to monuments directly honoring the KKK; in 1905, the group had financed a statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest, a Confederate general and first grand wizard of the Klan, in Memphis Tennessee, which received a "highly favorable reputation with the southern soldiers of the war between the states."⁴¹ One of the UDC's most recognizable monuments, the bas-relief sculpture of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson on Stone Mountain in Georgia, nearly became a carving of the Klan. C. Helen Plane, president of the Atlanta chapter of the UDC, conceived an original plan of a "small group of [Klansmen] in their nightly uniform approaching from the distance," hoping to show what she and many of her UDC compatriots saw as ideal southern heroism.⁴²

Perhaps the monument most indicative of the UDC's mission, complete with a false version of historical events and vicious racism under the guise of Old South nostalgia, is the Heyward Shepherd "Faithful Slave" monument. Shepherd was a free African-American working for a Railroad company in 1859 when his station was raided by John Brown, the militant abolitionist, and he was accidentally killed by Brown's men. The white press spun the story so that Heyward was standing up against Brown to protect his white employers, painting Shepherd to be "humble," "unoffending" and indicative of the great number of



slaves who were loyal to their masters at all personal costs.⁴³ The UDC began planning the monument in 1905 to counter the “northern” notion that slavery was cruel and to tell future generations of the harmonious relationship between slaves and masters, “that the white men of the south were the negro’s best friend then and that the men of the South are the negro’s best friend today.”⁴⁴ The monument was finally unveiled in 1931, billed as the “Uncle Tom monument,” with an inscription hailing the actions of slaves who, “true to their Christian training, would have no part with those who offered pikes and staves for bloody massacre,” acting as an everlasting tribute to the best” of their race (see Appendix IV).⁴⁵

UDC monuments ranged from explicitly racist to simply making racism easy to infer, but each had a clear basis in racial tension. Nowhere else in the US can one find even close to the level of war memorialization evident in the south, especially from the losing side. In border states like Maryland, there are dozens of monuments to the Confederacy, but none to the majority of Maryland citizens who fought for the Union, and certainly none honoring the blacks who fought for their freedom. When monuments did not state racist tropes by name, they made clear with their avoidance of slavery as the cause of the “heroes” being recognized that blacks’ unspeakable hardships during slavery did not matter in the South. Underlying the monuments was a clear goal to assert that collective memory and public space were two more southern institutions that were whites only. As whites instituted segregation and built separate and unequal buildings, they were not able, by the nature of their functions, to segregate courthouses and town halls, so the Daughters places monuments outside the buildings to remind blacks to whom the power belonged. As blacks walked into the courthouse, they would have to pass under a towering monument to the cause that kept their ancestors enslaved, making quite clear who had the law.

History According to the UDC

Though not as visible as their marble tributes to the Confederate past, the UDC’s efforts to control the legacy of that past was far more influential. As the generation of Confederate veterans began to die off, UDC members were afraid of what would become of the memory of their beloved ancestors if their group sat idle, wary of the creeping influence of black advancement and the lasting effects of northern-led reconstruction. As Mildred Rutherford warned in front of a UDC gathering in 1914, “If the roll call were taken of the children in the South today, they would in large numbers be found to be abolitionists, intense and fanatical, and in full sympathy with the Northern side.”⁴⁶ The Daughters fully understood the importance of teaching children reverence for the Confederacy; the idea that the generation that would inherit the South could support the empowerment of African-Americans, a people whose subjugation was the backbone of the society UDC members grew up idolizing, spurred the Daughters to campaign for “true” history at a level unmatched by any other Lost Cause group. If they could instill Confederate ideals in a generation of children, they would have millions of “living monuments” to the Confederacy, more important than any statue in a town square or state capitol, as they would become defenders of southern principles for years to come.⁴⁷

The UDC hated most the portrayal that the South had fought to preserve slavery and that the Confederates were traitors; instead, they claimed, secession was a natural response to Northern encroachment of states’ rights, making Confederates defenders of the constitution. The Daughters believed that biased history had led non-southerners to think that people in former Confederate states were cruel and unchristian due to their ownership of slaves, while the UDC saw slavery and the paternal master-slave relationship as a noble Christian mission. UDC leaders, exclusively descendants of the Old South elite, felt it necessary to respond to the denigration of their



ancestors. As one UDC member put it, the organization would work until “all the world admits that the Confederate soldiers were loyal, brave, patriotic, gallant men, justified in their construction of constitutional right.”⁴⁸

In response to the Confederacy’s reputation of cruelty and treachery, the UDC built a narrative which absolved the South of all sins while placing blame in the hands of the North. In this alternate timeline, slavery was benevolent, and an aggressive North led by the “Anti-South” Republican party encroached on Southern rights, forcing a secession defended by the Constitution.⁴⁹ Furthermore, though the Union won the war, the gallant Southern soldiers only lost because of an overwhelming numbers advantage on the Northern side. To the UDC, reconstruction was another tyrannical invasion of the South, in which the region was only protected by the brave Ku-Klux Klan.⁵⁰ The Daughters’ approach to history was highly organized and meticulous, and they forced their message to every corner of the Southland.

To carry out their goal of bringing Southern history into the mainstream, the Daughters made sure to enter their views in as many speeches and publications as possible. Leading Daughters traveled the South delivering effectively identical addresses on Lost Cause themes. As Historian-General of the national organization, Mildred Rutherford’s numerous speeches became so popular they were printed and distributed around the South.⁵¹ A forceful and persuasive speaker, Rutherford often described the benefits of slavery, citing dubious facts; in her 1916 lecture “The Civilization of the Old South” Rutherford claimed, “The negroes under the institution of slavery were well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed... I never heard of but one crazy negro before the war. Now asylums cannot be built fast enough to contain those who lose their minds.”⁵² Rutherford also released “Miss Rutherford’s Scrap Books,” monthly pamphlets in which she disseminated “southern history written correctly” to a wide audience, once again drilling the same doctrine: “Secession was Not Rebellion,” “Secession Necessary,” and

“Authority of Secession” were recurring chapters in Rutherford’s scrapbooks.⁵³

To further advance their agenda, the UDC’s amateur historians regularly submitted essays to the Confederate Veteran magazine. Started as the official periodical of the UCV in 1893, the Daughters adopted the monthly outlet when the male group’s efforts faltered. While the men wrote about stories of the battlefield, the Daughters focused on the home front and explored Southern culture, including their view of the relationship between master and slave, the negative effects of reconstruction, and the KKK’s rescuing of the South from “negro rule.”⁵⁴ By 1900 it had a readership of 20,000 and was one of the South’s most influential publications, reporting on new monument projects and acting as another platform for UDC history.⁵⁵

Though the UDC’s speeches and magazine articles mainly reached adults, the Daughters placed a much bigger emphasis on the indoctrination of children, the growing, impressionable sector of the population which would be tasked with carrying on Southern legacy. Using their immense sway in their respective communities, UDC members pressured schools and libraries into submission, employing thinly veiled threats of public shaming in the vast UDC publications network.⁵⁶ Many UDC members sat on school and library boards and even taught at the schools themselves, making it easy to guard against books that spoke poorly of the South.⁵⁷ The UDC also instructed these teachers to place two portraits in their classrooms: one of George Washington, and one of Robert E. Lee, hoping that the children would subconsciously equate the two.⁵⁸

Soon after their founding in 1894, the Daughters began organizing campaigns to remove biased textbooks and instructing local chapters to form textbook review boards.⁵⁹ Chief among these groups was the “Rutherford Committee,” a group formed by Mildred Rutherford made up of former Confederate commanders who would test “every text-book on history and literature in southern schools,” using an accompanying pamphlet written by



Rutherford herself: “A Measuring Rod to Test Text Books, and Reference Books in Schools, Colleges and Libraries.”⁶⁰ The committee promised to “adopt [no book] which does not accord full justice to the South” and to mark each offending book with the words “Unjust to the South” stamped clearly on the cover. The pamphlet’s strict guidelines left room only for the books most biased to the Southern cause; among other standards, the booklet required:

Reject a book that speaks of the Constitution other than [as] a compact between sovereign states.

Reject a text-book that... does not clearly outline the interferences with the rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution, and which cause secession.

Reject a book that calls the Confederate soldier a traitor or rebel, and the war a rebellion.

Reject a book that says the south fought to hold her slaves.

Reject a book that speaks of the slaveholder... as cruel and unjust to his slaves.⁶¹ By virtue of the high stature of its members and the backing of the UDC, this committee and its local counterparts had significant power in Southern towns. According to local UDC chairwoman W.C.H. Merchant in 1904, “owing to the efforts and influence of the United Daughters,” every state in the South had adopted books that supported the Lost Cause.

The textbooks that did survive the harsh review process and made it into southern schools taught students a narrative based on the inferiority of blacks and the benevolence of slavery. A Brief History of the United States, one of the most popular UDC textbooks, claimed, “the evils connected with [slavery] were less than those of any other system of labor... [slaves] were better off than any other menial class in the world.”⁶² History of Georgia, another book on the UDC’s approved list, goes further in detailing the easy life of slaves: “The master often had a barbecue or a picnic for his slaves,” the text reads, “Then they had a great frolic. Even while working in the cotton fields they sang songs. The beat of the music and the richness of their voices

made work seem light.”⁶³

UDC textbooks also glorified Southern actions during the period of redemption. In 1914, Laura Martin Rose, the same future UDC Historian-General who wrote the glowing review of *Birth of a Nation*, penned a booklet for children on the KKK which was “unanimously endorsed... as a supplementary reader in the schools... of our land.”⁶⁴ In the book, Rose’s hatred for African-Americans bleeds through every page, as she perpetuates the stereotype of black laziness, describing how “many negroes conceived the idea that freedom meant cessation from labor,” and depicts the KKK as protectors of southern women from recently freed slaves whose “greatest ambition was to marry a white wife.”⁶⁵ While speaking of the KKK as the best men of the South, Rose paints a caricature of blacks that conjures images of a subhuman race.

To solidify the loyalty of southern children, the UDC in 1896 formed the first chapter of their auxiliary youth group, the Children of the Confederacy (CofC).⁶⁶ Similar to another group of the same era, the Junior Ku-Klux Klan, the CofC’s goal was thinly-veiled, Orwellian indoctrination. The meetings were built around a series of call-and-response Lost Cause maxims known as the Confederate Catechism.⁶⁷ The Catechism, meant to spread “true” history, give children answers to use against those who challenged the South, and build a commitment to the Southern cause, included sections such as: “what led to the war between the states? Northern disregard for the rights of the southern... states; what were these rights? The right to regulate their affairs and to hold slaves as property; How were the slaves treated? With great kindness and care.”⁶⁸ In summation, secession was justified, the North was the aggressor in the war, and slavery was not the cause, as slaves and masters lived in harmony.

The gatherings were only available to descendants of soldiers, making members feel as though they were part of an exclusive club. In the meetings, occurring once a week from the age of six to eighteen, children, having studied their catechism at home, saluted the



Confederate flag and began reciting answers from the catechism for points, redeemable for a prize.⁶⁹ The sense of accomplishment from winning the competitions, social standing from taking a leading role in the group, and the incessant repetition of pointed propaganda greatly shaped the members' lives.

Partisan history and Children of the Confederacy meetings had a formative effect on Southern children. Interviews with former members of the CofC demonstrated that the myths about the causes of the Civil War and about the state of plantations and slaves had become seared into their memory. UDC portrayals of African-Americans allowed the feeling of superiority to come naturally to members of Confederate youth groups; mid-1900s writer Katharine Du Pre Lumpkin, once a member of a CofC chapter, recalled that upon venturing outside the bubble of her youth, in which, according to a 1937 study of fifty popular Southern textbooks, lessons on African-American contributions were nonexistent, she was shocked to see that the black people she met were nothing like the "jolly black laborers" she was conditioned to believe they would be.⁷⁰ When these children of the UDC matured with a passion for the Old South they had heard so much about, the options were clear: for the girls of the CofC, there was the UDC – for the boys, awaiting them was the vaunted KKK.⁷¹

Conclusion

Without the vote, the United Daughters of the Confederacy turned their high social standing into political power not surpassed by any male Confederate group. While the United Confederate Veterans held memorial days and played ceremonial roles in UDC objectives, the Daughters were sowing their seeds deep into the Southern soil. Though many historical accounts propose that the UDC was motivated mostly to defend their fathers and grandfathers and to mend the injured pride of the South, just as in the Civil War, the issue of slavery and the desperation to hold onto the racial order upon which the institution is

predicated influenced each of the Daughters' decisions. In an era of racial strife, the Daughters, planning statues of Confederate leaders and molding public memory chiefly through censored textbooks and afterschool youth groups, single-handedly shifted the course of the Lost Cause movement from one of honoring the dead to an organized crusade to spread the ideals of the slaveholding culture of the antebellum South.

It is often said that history is written by the victors, but while Union forces triumphed decisively in 1865, after possibly the largest war memorialization effort in American history, the answer to the question of who won the Civil War is not quite as clear. While the North, hoping to ease sectional tensions, quickly forgot about the Civil War after their victory at Appomattox, the South made sure they would not lose what they fought for: white supremacy. As historian Kevin M. Levin explains, "[The UDC] understood that how you educate - who wins the writing game, who wins the battle over history - ultimately wins the war."⁷² In a sense, the Daughters did win the war for the South, as their work kept blacks subjugated long after the ratification of the thirteenth amendment.

The generation of children growing up at the height of UDC influence matured into the segregationists of the 1950s and 60s. UDC-sanctioned textbooks remained fixtures in southern schools into the 1980s and the UDC doctrine is still common today, both in and out of the South.⁷³ A 2011 CBS/NYT poll showed that only 37% of Americans thought slavery was the main cause of the Civil War.⁷⁴ Related, in 2016, prominent New York-born political pundit Bill O'Reilly responded to first lady Michelle Obama's correct assertion that the White House was built with slave labor by saying the slaves were "well fed and had decent lodgings provided by the government."⁷⁵ Across the South, Confederate monuments stand in the thousands, state houses fly Confederate flags, and streets and schools are named after Confederate generals. After the racially-motivated 2015 Charleston church shooting sparked a call for the removal of



tributes to the Confederacy, 54% of Americans supported their preservation, many citing reasons that could have been straight out of a UDC textbook: that the monuments marked the real history of brave soldiers who fought for their rights, ignoring the fact that most of the memorials were built long after the end of the Civil War.⁷⁶

The proliferation of the UDC's version of history is yet another example of America turning its back on African-Americans. The issue of the Daughters' skewed narrative is more important than an incorrect answer on a test; if people do not understand what Confederate monuments stand for, they cannot comprehend how African-Americans could feel unwelcome and powerless in their town square or state capitol; if people do not understand how horrifying and pervasive slavery was, they cannot understand how its lasting effects still hurt the descendants of those slaves 150 years after slavery's abolition. Yet, facing no personal threat from the UDC's biases, white Northerners largely ignored the topic of Civil War history and allowed the Lost Cause to cement itself as historical fact around the country, and as is the case so often throughout US history, black Americans have suffered.

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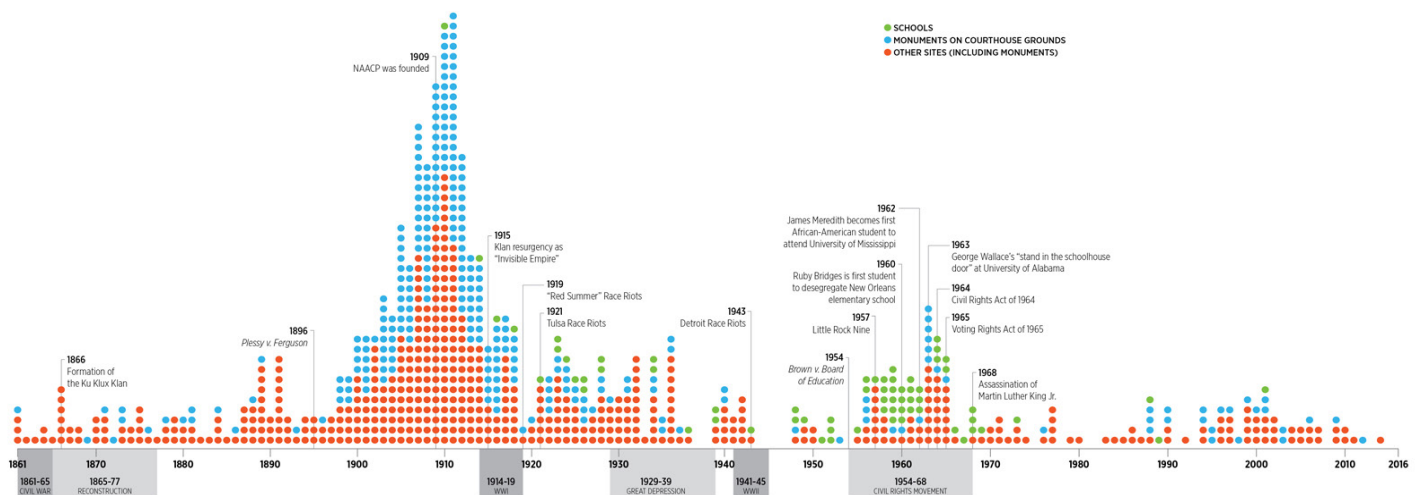
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Appendix I



Appendix I: The towering monument to the Confederacy at Arlington National Cemetery (Source: <https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Explore/Monuments-and-Memorials/Confederate-Memorial>)

Appendix II



Appendix II: A Southern Poverty Law Center graph showing the number of confederate memorials built each year in America (Source: <http://i2.cdn.cnn.com/cnnnext/dam/assets/170816135714-gfx-monuments-over-time-splc.jpg>)

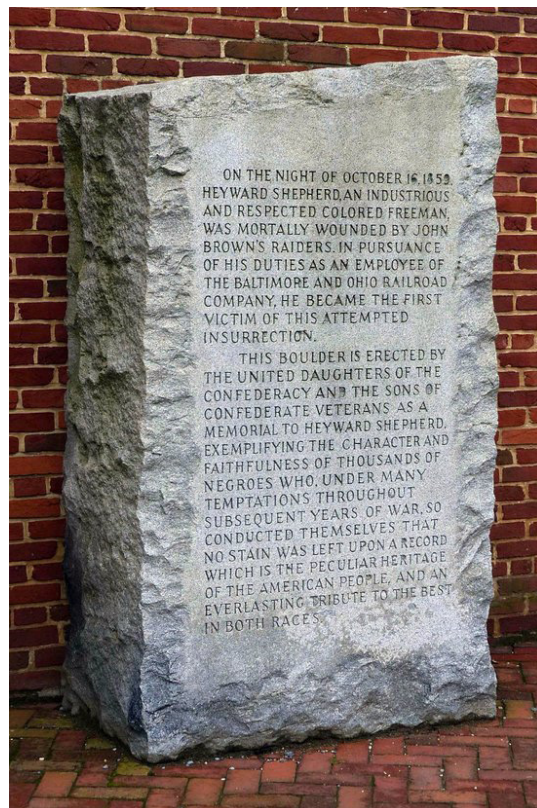
Appendix III



Appendix III: A “living flag” of Southern children at the unveiling of the UDC’s Jefferson Davis Monument in New Orleans

(Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jefferson_Davis_Monument_Dedication_New_Orleans_1911.jpg)

Appendix IV



Appendix IV: the six-foot UDC monument to so-called “faithful slaves”

(Source: https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g60722-d10723635-r404692324-Monument_to_Heyward_Shepherd-Harpers_Ferry_West_Virginia.html)

Mistakes and Mismanagement

Author-Liam Peterson '20

Section-Research Papers

The Northern Ireland Conflict, more commonly known as “The Troubles,” was a terrifying time of violence and oppression in Northern Ireland from 1968 to 1998. In order to understand these troubles, it is necessary to briefly examine the formation of the Republic of Ireland as separate from Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland was, and still is, under British rule and belongs to the United Kingdom; however, the Tudor Conquest of Ireland started in the 1500s.¹ Due to severely discriminatory penal laws instituted by the British around this time, Catholics were prevented from receiving an education, owning property, and getting jobs unless they converted to Protestantism.² These laws, combined with Northern Ireland’s proximity to Scotland, led to a higher concentration of Protestants in Northern Ireland (also called the Province of Ulster) compared to the rest of Ireland. Over the centuries, this formed a natural division between people with Protestant loyalty to Britain and Catholic loyalty to Ireland. This divide of religion and loyalty resulted in a major divide within Northern Ireland itself. While the history of hatred for British rule in Catholic Ireland goes back centuries, it reached its apex with the Easter Rising of 1916 which, in turn, led to the Irish War of Independence (1919-1921).³ Peace talks subsequently led to the Anglo-Irish Treaty signed on December 6, 1921.⁴ However, these events revealed divisions among the Irish. Ulster exercised its right, as granted to them by the treaty, and voted to opt out of the resulting Irish Free State (1922-1937).⁵ This division of Ulster from the Irish Free State as well as a clause in the treaty that called for the swearing of an oath of allegiance to the British Crown caused a great deal of internal discord resulting in the Irish Civil War (1922-1923) among the lower 26 counties comprising the Irish Free State.⁶ Over the next decade the Irish Free State slowly dismantled the treaty, ultimately resulting in the Republic of Ireland (1938) with total independence from

Great Britain.⁷ In Northern Ireland, all of these events culminated in a schism between two main groups: the Irish Catholic Nationalists and the Anglo-Irish Protestant Unionists.⁸ However, Britain’s government, also known as Westminster, was the root cause of the destruction in Northern Ireland during the Troubles, especially in the late 1960s and early 1970s by practicing Catholic disenfranchisement, allowing discriminatory imprisonment without due process, and perpetrating the massacre of peaceful Catholic protesters known as “Bloody Sunday”.

Since the Irish Civil War ended in 1923, Catholic oppression in Northern Ireland escalated through the tool of disenfranchisement. The 1961 census shows that, in Derry City, the total population was 53,744. However, a majority of 2/3 was Catholic, but the Unionists were able to keep control through the suppression of the Catholic vote.⁹ Great Britain got rid of the requirement of owning property to be able to vote - except in Northern Ireland local elections. “The general vote was confined to the [owner] of a house and his wife. [Owners’] children over 21...were excluded from local franchise...The purpose of the exercise was to ensure that Unionists had continued supremacy in the areas where in fact they were in the minority.”¹⁰ Since most of the property was controlled and owned by the Unionists, this form of discrimination was very effective at suppressing the Catholics.¹¹ These tactics by Great Britain were similar to Apartheid in South Africa, and Jim Crow laws in the southern United States. Catholics were treated like second class citizens because their religion was associated with the nationalists who desired Northern Ireland to be unified with the Republic of Ireland. Whoever had power over government controlled jobs (like teaching, law enforcement, and civil service) - and housing, thus perpetuating this cycle of inequity.¹² Having fewer votes meant that Catholics had an extremely slim chance of changing the law to allow for less discrimination against their people. Further exacerbating this disenfranchisement was the use



of gerrymandering. "Gerrymandering meant that electoral boundaries were drawn in such a way that an area with a Nationalist majority would be hived off to form a single electoral unit. Then two areas with very small Unionist majorities would be set up as separate electoral units."¹³ In Derry, for instance, the Catholic population was twice that of the Protestant one, and it kept growing. However, "The local electoral wards were drawn in such a way that nationalists were always a minority in the local governing bodies."¹⁴ This had the effect of, "the creation of nationalist ghettos characterized by overcrowding, poor housing, high unemployment and poverty."¹⁵ Without proper representation in government, the Catholic Nationalists were trapped, destined to wallow in their inequality, leaving them little choice to rectify the situation.

In order to deal with the growing resentment over Catholic discrimination, the British government decided to take away more rights from this persecuted group; in particular, the right to due process was abolished through the use of internment, or arrest and imprisonment without trial. Civil Rights protests had been taking place in order to shine a light on the discrimination against the Catholics and nationalists. These peaceful protests had been disrupted and attacked by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and Unionist/Loyalist paramilitary groups. There was also violence committed by Nationalist paramilitary. This led to the British Army being deployed in Northern Ireland in an attempt to quell the violence, culminating in the implementation of "Operation Demetrius" on August 9, 1971.¹⁶ Through the Special Powers Act of 1922 it was decided, with approval of Westminster, that due process would be suspended and a policy of Internment would be enforced, whereby supposed paramilitary members would be arrested and imprisoned without trial. The idea was that this would help control the violence.¹⁷ However, the implementation of internment was discriminatory as well. "There had been a list of 450 people to be arrested, but a total of 342 were picked up. All but two were Catholics and nationalists and the

remaining two...were Republican activists. No loyalists were arrested."¹⁸ Additionally, "Most of those arrested in the initial operations had no involvement whatsoever in the terrorist activity and many of them were subjected to brutal treatment at the hands of the security forces."¹⁹ In fact, many of these people were tortured on the authority of the British Government.²⁰ So this proposed solution to the violence in Northern Ireland had the opposite effect. "Primarily because of its brutal and discriminatory application internment made a greater contribution to the scale and intensity of violence in Northern Ireland than any other previous military operation of Strategy."²¹

January 30th, 1972, better known as "Bloody Sunday" was arguably the most significant turning point when it came to the relationship between Catholic nationalists and Protestant loyalists and Britain's attempts to find a solution to the "Troubles". A peaceful protest was scheduled by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association for January 30, 1972, in order to highlight the injustice of the internment policy and the accompanying ruthless acts perpetrated by the British Army.²² The number of protesters was at least 10,000 "The participants included many women and children and there was generally a carnival and relaxed atmosphere."²³ But the British Army had made the surprising decision to deploy the 1st Battalion of the Parachute Regiment, a group that had, "the deserved reputation of being the toughest in the British Army, trained to use maximum firepower as a first resort when confronted with a threat to life or personal safety."²⁴ While the demonstrators had marched peacefully, there had been some young people throwing rocks at and taunting soldiers. But when the soldiers of the Parachute Regiment raced down the street in their vehicles, there was panic in the crowd. Then the men of the 1st Battalion started firing into the crowd: "[S]oldiers, firing into a large crowd of civil rights demonstrators, shot and killed 13 people," wrote Simon Winchester in the *Guardian* after witnessing the shootings in Derry on Bloody Sunday. "One came



away with the firm impression,” Winchester wrote, “reinforced by dozens of eyewitnesses that the soldiers, men of the 1st Battalion, the Parachute Regiment, flown in specially from Belfast, may have fired needlessly into the huge crowd.”²⁵ Others concurred. “There was a huge body of civilian and journalist evidence that soldiers fired at unarmed civilians in circumstances where there was no real threat to the lives of the soldiers.”²⁶ Many civilians were also wounded. The British condoned the barbaric actions committed by their soldiers and loyalist sympathizers. This took the form of a British inquiry into the incident led by chief justice Lord Widgery which ended up exonerating the soldiers and blaming the victims.²⁷ This conclusion flew in the face of post mortem examinations which said many of the victims were shot in the back.²⁸ Indeed, a new inquiry into Bloody Sunday in 1998 which concluded in 2010 “established the innocence of the victims and laid responsibility for what happened on the army.”²⁹ Once again, the actions of the British exacerbated the problems. Some even believe the bloody reaction to the peaceful protest was done to appease the growing anger of the Ulster unionists and loyalists at the Catholic and nationalist disruptions and put the disgruntled protesters in their place.³⁰ Instead it brought the plight of the Catholic oppressed to the attention of the world. All of this injustice fanned the flames of violent discord within the Catholic community in Northern Ireland and the popularity of the Irish National Army (IRA), a group of nationalists who sought to use violence as a means to gain their rights and independence, surged among Catholics.

Britain’s failure to respond to the pleas of the Catholic nationalists for fairness in governance, the restriction of Catholics rights, and inadequate handling of violence perpetrated by the British Army against the nationalists was reminiscent of the British handling of the American Colonies. Even after the initial denial of rights to the Catholics, the events of Bloody Sunday, and the failure to hold their own soldiers accountable, Britain failed to stop violence and strife when it was

preventable. For example, they still decided to sanction The Twelfth of July Parade, AKA Orange Day (the celebration of the victory of the Protestant king William of Orange over the Catholic king James II in 1690) through Catholic neighborhoods, despite the fact that a Protestant celebration would obviously be met with unrest in a mostly Catholic area.³¹ One of the worst atrocities committed in Northern Ireland was when a group of Protestant detonated a fire bomb fashioned out of gasoline at the home of a family of Irish Catholics, killing three young boys who lived there.³² People on both sides of the political spectrum were shocked due to the brutality of the attack, but this horrific event, just like so many others during “The Troubles,” was preventable had Britain managed the areas under their jurisdiction in a better way.

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The 4th Amendment: Probable?

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Section-Research Papers

On September 17, 1787, arguably the most important document ever to be written was signed by the delegates at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. The Constitution created the basis of our modern-day laws and assured rights to the citizens of this country.² Two years later, the Fourth Amendment was introduced by James Madison in Congress. The Fourth Amendment states, “[t]he right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”³ This amendment, along with the many others that were ratified to the Constitution on December 15, 1791 is vague, creating issues that questions our rights as citizens. There have been many controversies over the searches that have occurred throughout time, and whether the arrests that have occurred are constitutional.

Before the Fourth Amendment was brought up by James Madison in England, the British Crown issued “general warrants” which allowed the messengers of the crowns to search without any cause whatsoever to go after political enemies. These “warrants” eventually led to profound cases such as, *Entick v Carrington* and *Wilkes v. Wood*. In *Entick v Carrington*, the chief messenger to the king, Nathan Carrington, and three other messengers broke into the house of “Grub Street” writer, John Entick.⁴ They broke all different areas of the house, totaling to 2000 pounds in damage, for 100 charts and 100 pamphlets⁵, that would link him to writing papers that spoke badly about the king.⁶ Lord Camden, who oversaw the trial, believed it violated English common law and was illegal for the messengers to enter his house. In *Wilkes vs. Wood*, Lord Halifax, the same leader as in *Entick v. Carrington*, granted a warrant

allowing Mr. Wood and other messengers to enter Mr. Wilkes’ home.⁷ Mr. Wilkes, a member of Parliament, published nameless writings blasting the king, which gave Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State, the cause to go after him.⁸ The damages that had been done to Wilkes’ home were very to similar to those of Entick’s home, however it was a thousand pounds less in damage.⁹ These cases eventually began to question citizen’s rights to privacy in their homes. In the colonies, the British Crown used “writs of assistance” which were used, “to search for goods on which taxes had not been paid.”¹⁰ Not only did these warrants allow those clauses, but they also had no time restriction which allowed the crown to do even more “searching.” James Otis, a colonial lawyer, eventually challenged these warrants in court, which was eventually known as the “Petition of Lechmere”¹¹ which took two years for the final conviction to be delivered, however he did lose. Even, “Some such as John Adams attribute this legal battle as the spark that led to the Revolution. Both controversies led to the famous notion that a person’s home is their castle, not easily invaded by the government.”¹² The framers of the constitution also believed it “was a natural right (one granted from God and fundamental to liberty).”¹³ Overall, the Fourth Amendment has a very interesting history which has been questioned from the dawn of its existence and has led the legal system into many cases that have questioned this eventual constitutional right.

There have been many cases that have questioned citizens’ Fourth Amendment rights, and within those there have been many cases that have violated this amendment by searching without a warrant or without probable cause, two necessities when it comes to these rights. Three cases that have demonstrated these violations include: *Chimel v. California*, *Weeks vs. United States*, and *State of Illinois, Petitioner v. Edward Rodriguez*. In all three cases, the law enforcement officers who performed these searches and seizures did not have a warrant and searched anyway. One had a warrant for an arrest but not a search



warrant, but still searched. One searched the house of the accused with a hidden key and took belongings of the owner, and in the final case, the officers entered the house of someone off of the consent of another person.

In the first case of *Chimel vs. California* (1969), the precedent and controversy that arises within this case is whether the law enforcement officers who had an arrest warrant and not a search warrant had the constitutional right to search Chimel's house.¹⁴ The officers went to his house with an arrest warrant, and they waited for him to return home, and when he did he denied the officers' request to search his home. They still searched because they believed it was "on the basis of the lawful arrest."¹⁵ Then, they even asked Chimel's wife to open closed areas of the house (cabinets, desks, etc.)¹⁶ The higher courts of California believed the search happened due to the probable cause of the arrest, however the officer may perform a frisk of the accused person and remove any objects/weapons they find on the person, so this evidence is not destroyed.¹⁷ The evidence that was found on this scene should not have been brought into Chimel's conviction as it was unconstitutionally found. The law enforcement can "search the area 'within immediate control' of the person arrested, meaning the area from which he might gain possession of a weapon or destructible evidence."¹⁸ But in this case, they searched his house without a search warrant and the area in which they searched was not within "immediate control." The officers that entered the house also need a search warrant when it comes to a regular search of rooms/houses that the arrest has not happened in. The majority opinion eventually voted against this ruling as they believed, "The Court reasoned that searches "incident to arrest" are limited to the area within the immediate control of the suspect. While police could reasonably search and seize evidence on or around the arrestee's person, police were prohibited from rummaging through the entire house without a search warrant."¹⁹ This case eventually set the precedent: "Whether or not the police had the constitutional right

to search beyond the 'immediate control' of the alleged burglar?" Although in 1969, this case law has set a major precedent for our legal system today.

The second case that violates a citizen's Fourth Amendment rights is *Weeks vs. United States* (1911), and the controversy that is petitioned by the defendant was whether or not the police officers and the court martial had the right to enter his house without a search warrant and without probable cause. Two police officers entered the home of Fremont Weeks on December 11, 1911, using a key that the Mr. Weeks had hidden and then they searched his house, took items out of the house, and then left, all without probable cause and a search warrant.²⁰ The same day the officers came back with a court martial, thinking that they could find more evidence against the defendant and they left with letters and notes they found in one of his cabinets.²¹ Again, neither of the law enforcement officers had a search warrant or probable cause to get a search warrant.²² The officers brought the evidence to court and used this evidence to convict him of sending lottery tickets through the mail.²³ The objects taken by the police officers included: "One (1) leather grip, value about \$7; one (1) tin box valued at \$3; one (1) Pettis county, Missouri, bond, value \$500; three (3) mining stock certificates which defendant is unable to more particularly describe, valued at \$12,000; and certain stock certificates in addition thereto, issued by the San Domingo Mining, Loan, & Investment Company; about \$75 in currency; one (1) newspaper published about 1790, an heirloom; and certain other property which plaintiff is now unable to describe."²⁴ However, in this case the Court did rule that this was in violation of Mr. Weeks' Fourth Amendment rights. The Court believed in order for this to be a legal search there needed to be probable cause and because these officers did not have probable cause and therefore a search warrant, this search was illegal. With a unanimous decision, the Court decided, "seizure of items from Weeks' residence directly violated his constitutional rights."²⁵ This case eventually intro-



duced, “The Exclusionary Rule”²⁶, this case was the first to introduce the doctrine that allows evidence that is illegally obtained to be brought into Court to be used as evidence.²⁷ Almost 50 years later, in *Mapp v. Ohio*, the Exclusionary Rule was finally put into play by the Supreme Court and ever since has played a major effect on the modern day “Searches and Seizures.”²⁸ Concluding, this case even though in the early 1900’s, this case and the rule being eventually implemented has allowed for less and less illegal search evidence to convict a person in Court.

In the third case, *State of Illinois, Petitioner v. Edward Rodriguez* (2013), the controversy that arises is whether the officers had probable cause and the right to enter Edward Rodriguez’s house with a search warrant, only consent from his supposed girlfriend.²⁹ Ms. Dorothy Jackson asked a few police officers over to her home in order to tell them that her daughter, Gail Fischer, had been assaulted by her boyfriend.³⁰ Fischer was asked by an officer whether or not her boyfriend, Rodriguez, dealt in drugs, she did not answer, but she did allow the officers to go to his apartment, and then arrest him for battery.³¹ So, the police officers then went to his apartment search warrantless to arrest him, and eventually found drugs linking which led to him also being prosecuted for possession of narcotics.³² The controversy was whether or not the consent that was given by the girlfriend was enough to allow the officers free entry into Rodriguez’s home and eventually lead to his arrest. In the courts, the majority opinion eventually believed it was not in Fischer’s power to allow the officers to enter Rodriguez’s house, which had been determined by Illinois’ appellate court.³³ However, “The Court holds that the warrantless entry into Rodriguez’s home was nonetheless valid if the officers reasonably believed that Fischer had authority to consent.”³⁴ In this case, Fischer no longer lived with Rodriguez she had moved out weeks before and the consent she had given was not valid making the search conducted by the officers, in violation of his Fourth Amendment rights.³⁵ The charges were reversed in a 6-3 decision

because the Supreme Court believed, “...that a warrantless search does not violate the Fourth Amendment if the police reasonably believed that the person who consented to the search had the authority to do so.”³⁶ This case sets a pretty heavy precedent for future cases as this case dealt with searches with consent, probable cause, and not having any warrant of any kind, and overall I believe the right decision was made by the Supreme Court in 1990.

The Fourth Amendment although ratified to the Constitution 227 years ago, has created many cases that have questioned the legitimacy of the amendment, as well as, its limits. Currently, there have been a few cases that have once again tested the Fourth Amendment, and not only cases, but President Trump signing a law that allows warrantless searches in some states in the U.S.³⁷ Donald Trump “signed away the Fourth Amendment,”³⁸ which allows the government of the United States warrantless passage into private properties in parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C.³⁹ The government supposedly would use this new law as source of, “making inspections, investigations, examinations, and testing,”⁴⁰ however, this new law embedded in this bill could lead to continuous warrantless searches, which leads to the question, “Whether the government has the constitutional right to create laws such as this one to perform searches?” The Fourth Amendment was created to protect people from entering their house without a warrant, and if laws such as these are being passed what will be the point of even ratifying the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. Overall, this controversial law that put into play by Trump’s administration will most likely play a big part in years to come and will become the course of many cases to come and set a precedent for our future legal system.

In conclusion, in all three cases, *Chimel v. California*, *Weeks vs. United States*, and *State of Illinois, Petitioner v. Edward Rodriguez*, the Fourth Amendment rights of all three of the defendants were violated by the law enforcement officers who dealt with them. In all three cases the original rulings



were reversed as two of the three were in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The last, the Court believed if the consent given was reasonable then the warrantless search was not in violation of the defendant's 4th amendment rights. However, the woman who had given the consent was not in a position to give such consent. All three of these cases set major case laws, from searching beyond the 'immediate control' of the arrested to unreasonable searches and seizures when it comes to consent from a reliable source. All three of these cases are just a few examples of how cases each and everyday challenge the framers of the Constitution's work.

Honestly, the Courts got all of these decisions correct. When the Constitution was written, its sole purpose was to protect the rights of the people. The Courts have done a good job when it comes to cases that have questioned these rights, specifically the 4th amendment rights. I personally think that the first two cases are easy decisions, but the third I think has a lot more in it. I think as the years progress, the more cases the legal system will face will be based off of consent and because the police really have no way of knowing if the source they have is reliable, these searches will begin to create problems. Not only will there be more consent based searches, the U.S. should interpret the Fourth Amendment as a guideline for search and seizures and be used when necessary, but there will still be cases that bend the limits of the Amendment, which will again challenge our legal system. Overall, I think the Fourth Amendment is a key source, but also does not include every possibility which will create difficulty in the future.

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Chinese Agriculture and Water Pollution

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Section-Research Papers

Many people believe that the 21st century will be China's century. Kenneth Lieberthal, a former director of the National Security Council in Asia, even said, "The Chinese wouldn't put it this way themselves, but in their hearts I think they believe that the 21st century is China's century."¹ To know whether or not this will be "China's century", the term must be defined. In a Chinese century, there would be continued economic growth, minimal environmental degradation and maybe even environmental restoration, a healthy populace, and a population satisfied with their government. However, to accomplish these things, China will have to overcome many challenges, one of which is water pollution caused by the Chinese agricultural Industry.

China has twenty two percent of the world's population but only seven percent of the world's arable land.² To feed the huge population, Chinese farmers use lots of pesticides, fertilizers, fungicides, and other chemicals to make their farms more productive, however this is having negative consequences.³ On the seven percent of arable land, China uses 35 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer in the world,⁴ and they use 2.8 times the world average of fertilizer and three times the world average of pesticides.⁵ The amounts the Chinese farmers use are much more than the crops need, twice as much in some cases,⁶ so there is lots of excess that runs off into rivers, lakes, and groundwater aquifers.⁷ The agricultural industry is responsible for over half of water pollution in China.⁸ The water pollution exacerbates an already bad water scarcity problem, and it is the cause of many health problems for the Chinese people. However, the Chinese government is attempting to fight off the pollution by decreasing fertilizer and pesticide usage and implementing a "river chief" system.

Agricultural industry caused water pollution is exacerbating the already bad challenge of water scarcity in China. China only

has seven percent of the world's freshwater supply and twenty two percent of the world's population.⁹ Many places in China already have water scarcity problems, especially the north, as eighty percent of the water supply is in the south, and the water pollution is only making it worse.¹⁰ The World Bank says that people need at least 1500 cubic meters of water, but people in parts of North China, such as Beijing, only receive 100 cubic meters.¹¹ Water pollution is worsening the already big problem of water scarcity. Currently, twenty percent of the Yellow River, the main source of water in North China, should not be used for irrigation, agriculture, or energy production, forty percent of the Hai River, which supports many food-producing regions is unusable, fifteen percent of the major rivers in China are unusable,¹² eighty percent of the underground water is polluted,¹³ and over fifty percent of China's lakes are eutrophic due to phosphorus and nitrogen in fertilizers.¹⁴ In 1980, China had on average 2840 cubic meters of water per capita, and North China had 779 cubic meters per capita.¹⁵ In 2005, China had only 2147 cubic meters of water per capita and North China had 614 cubic meters per capita.¹⁶ In this same time period, fertilizer use increased from 0.04 tons per hectare to 0.26 tons per hectare.¹⁷ This shows the correlation between agricultural industry pollution and water scarcity as the average per capita water availability in China from 1980 to 2005 decreased by 24%¹⁸ while fertilizer usage increased by 550%.¹⁹ This will prevent this century from 18¹⁹ becoming China's century as to continue their growth, the government will need to be able to provide basic needs for their people, and water is an essential resource to the growth of an economy as it is used in many industries including agriculture.

The freshwater, polluted mainly by the agricultural industry, is also causing negative health effects around the country. In China, 980 million people out of 1.3 billion people, around 75% of the population, drink polluted water.²⁰ Much of this water is polluted by dangerous chemicals such as phosphorus,

ammonia, arsenic and nitrate.²¹ These chemicals are very harmful to humans, and they can cause health problems including various forms of cancer, especially digestive ones,²² diarrhea, cholera, and hepatitis.²³ A study done by Princeton University shows that as surface water quality in China, meaning lakes, rivers, and other above ground water sources, got one grade worse, digestive cancer rates in rural China increased by thirty percent.²⁴ The high digestive cancer rate can be attributed to excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers as the chemicals in these are catalysts for digestive cancer. People living in rural China are particularly susceptible to getting digestive cancer as many rely on contaminated sources for their water.²⁵ In 2005, there were over 370,000 cases of gastric cancer in China,²⁶ which can be attributed to pesticide and fertilizer use, and since then, the rate of usage has increased.²⁷ Since people are using more pesticides and fertilizer, there are more health problems caused by water pollution now than there were in 2005. In 2005 in North China, there were around 50 cases of gastric cancer per 10,000 people, but in 2009 the number increased to 63.²⁸ Currently there are around 55 cases of gastric cancer per 10,000 people.²⁹ The people who drink the water are not the only ones who risk having serious health problems. Farmers also use the water to irrigate their crops, making the crops dangerous to eat.³⁰ The health problems caused by agricultural industry water pollution are widespread and serious, especially in rural China where most people rely on contaminated sources for drinking water.³¹

Although the agricultural industry in China is worsening water scarcity and causing negative health effects for the Chinese through its contribution to water pollution, the government is making changes. In the 13th Five Year Plan, it says, “We will work hard to develop eco-friendly agriculture. We will carry out the initiative to achieve zero growth in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and promote fertilizer use based on the results of soil tests as well as the targeted and effective use of pesticides nationwide.”³² The

Chinese government aimed to stop the increase in the growth of pesticide and fertilizer use by 2020, and they already have achieved this goal. In 2017, the amount of fertilizer used decreased, and the amount of pesticides being used has been decreasing since 2016.³³ Not only has the decrease in the usage led to less water pollution, but it has also increased crop production by 11% since the overuse of chemicals for agriculture degrades soil.³⁴ This shows that the Five Year Plan has been effective as the goals in it pertaining to fertilizer and pesticide use were reached less than half-way before it was over. The decrease in pesticide and fertilizer use will help decrease water pollution in China, helping improve water scarcity and the health of citizens.

Another change the Chinese government has enacted is the implementation of “river Chiefs.”³⁵ This method was implemented on a regional level, in the Taihu Lake Basin in 2007,³⁶ before the national government learned about it and implemented it nationally.³⁷ In the river chief system, there are various government officials that are in charge of water sources or parts of water sources.³⁸ People report problems with the water source such as algal blooms to the river chief who usually then fixes the problem.³⁹ Currently, there are over 900,000 river chiefs in the program.⁴⁰ The river chief system has been very successful. One example of its success is in the Taihu Lake Basin, the first place where the river chief system was implemented.⁴¹ Prior to 2007, the water quality in the Taihu Lake Basin was Grade V, the worst water quality level on the Chinese rating system.⁴² Currently, citizens say that they can see and smell that the water quality is better.⁴³ One resident of the area said, “After the 2007 water incident, we installed a water purifier at home. At first, we had to replace the filter seven times a year, but now we only replace it twice.”⁴⁴ The incident refers to a large algae bloom in the lake, most likely caused by excess phosphorus or nitrogen from fertilizer, and this proves how effective the system was in the Taihu Lake Basin.⁴⁵ Currently, the lake’s water is Grade IV, and many of the streams that feed into the



lake are now Grade III.⁴⁶ Another place where the system was successful is in Zhejiang Province, which used to have black water in some of its freshwater sources.⁴⁷ After the implementation of river chiefs in the province, most of this black water disappeared.⁴⁸ One of the reasons the system has been so successful throughout China is due to the fact that pre-existing government officials are made river chiefs and are giving evaluations based on their performance.⁴⁹ If the river's pollution gets worse or does not get better, the officials are held accountable so they take their job seriously.⁵⁰ The river chief system will help make this century China's century as it will greatly reduce water pollution, mainly caused by excess fertilizer and pesticides from agriculture. This will help make water less scarce around China as well as reduce the amount of negative health effects caused by agricultural water pollution such as digestive cancer.

China's century was previously defined as a century with continued economic growth, minimal environmental degradation and maybe even environmental restoration, a healthy populace, and a population satisfied with their government. The Chinese government has made changes to solve the problem of agricultural industry caused water pollution, and its effects which include water scarcity and health problems. In the 13th Five Year Plan, the government of China set the goal of stopping growth in the usage of fertilizers and pesticides to help reduce water pollution caused by runoffs of these chemicals.⁵¹ This goal has been accomplished with the amounts of both fertilizers and pesticides used even decreasing.⁵² This will help this century become China's century as it will reduce water scarcity in the country as well as health problems. In addition to this, the Chinese government has implemented a river chief system, in which government officials are held accountable for the quality of water in the water source that they are in charge of.⁵³ The system has already proved to be effective as shown in the Taihu Lake Basin⁵⁴ as well as Zhejiang Province.⁵⁵ This system will also help this century become China's century as it will

help improve the environment, reduce water scarcity, and improve health. Water pollution from the agricultural industry is a challenge that China will have to overcome for the 21st century to become China's century, and the Chinese government is already making changes in order to defeat the challenge.

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Data Security on Social Media

Author-Brady Chitkara '20, Jack Curtin '20, Abraham Tolkoff '21
Section-Data Analysis

Cambridge Analytica, the fan favorite company for buying and influencing elections, was brought into the light in Facebook's most recent scandal. Their list of alleged wrongdoings, including entrapping and bribing politicians, has most prominently featured their gathering, compiling, and selling the information of nearly 87 million American voters prior to the 2016 presidential election. Their information was gathered with the help of Facebook, who, believing Cambridge Analytica to be an academic institution, granted them access to around 270,000 profiles. Information was then gleaned from each profile and then from those accounts' friends lists, carefully mapping key, election-winning information, all tidily packaged and for sale to the highest bidder. This has brought on a whole range of questions: Should we be wary of tech companies and their immense power? How much control do we really have over our online behavior? Are we as immune to manipulation as we believe?

In the wake of Facebook's most recent blunder, The Podium has asked the Belmont Hill Community on their opinion about Facebook and privacy issues plaguing their services. The poll asked about general awareness about these issues and opinions on Facebook's role in personal data.

The poll was sent out to the students and faculty/ staff and it received 98 responses. The 98 responses consisted of 51 Upper Schoolers, 36 Middle Schoolers, and 11 faculty/ staff. Only 13.4% of the responders access their Facebook account once a day and 57.7% did not have a Facebook account.

In comparison, 70.4% of the responders access Instagram daily and only 17.3% do not have an Instagram account. While this does not have a direct effect on the Cambridge Analytica responses, it shows the generational trend of the younger students. Thus, their accessibility to Facebook in turn may have had a direct effect on their opinion concerning Cambridge Analytica. These results are quite concerning because while the responders were aware and felt their security needed to be protected, they were unwilling to pay for security or stop using those platforms, dangerously leaving their personal data in the hands of their social media platform.

Between generations, there was a sizable discrepancy between the percentage of those with a social media account. 82% of faculty or staff who answered did not have social media at all, while only a mere 9% of students do not have social media. This generational gap means that young people are particularly easy to access and target for specific ad campaigns, which can have drastic consequences for public discourse and the future of politics.

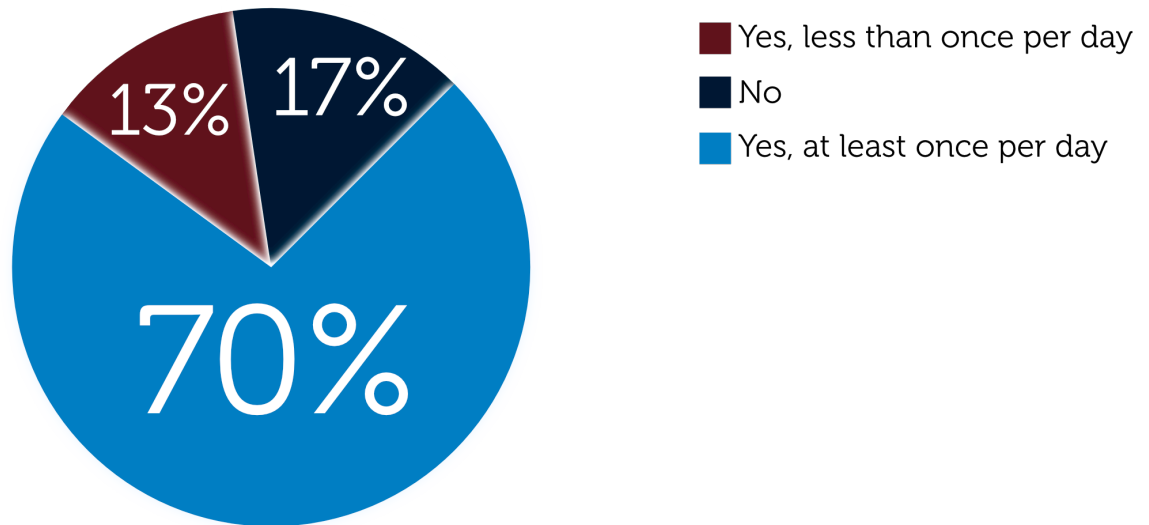




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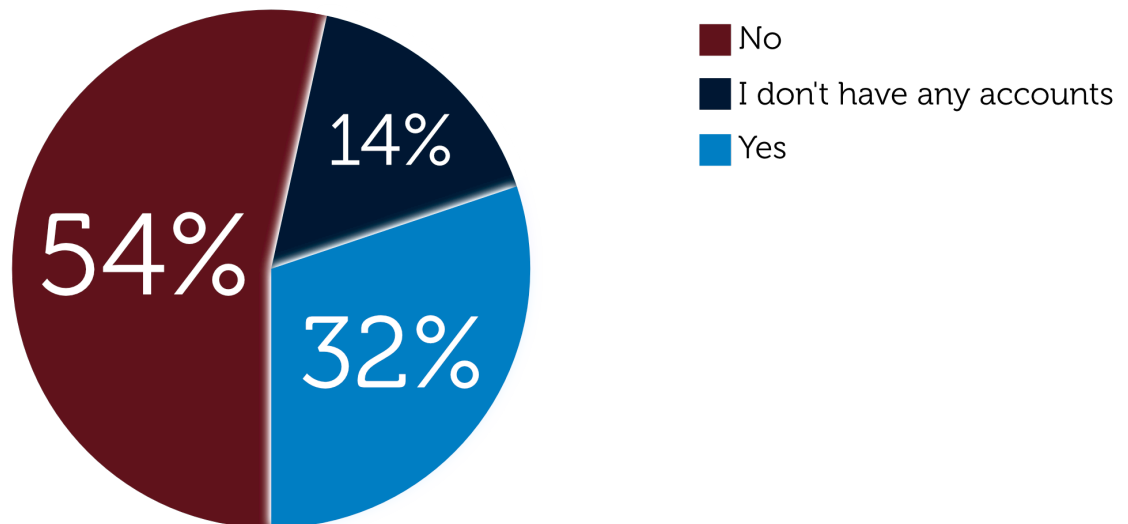
A

Do you have an Instagram account, and how often do you access it?



B

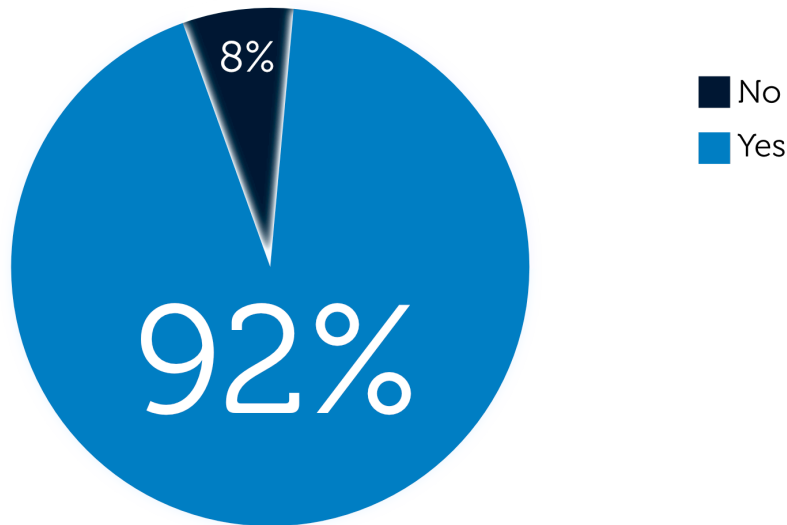
Are you concerned about the safety of your profile data on social media?





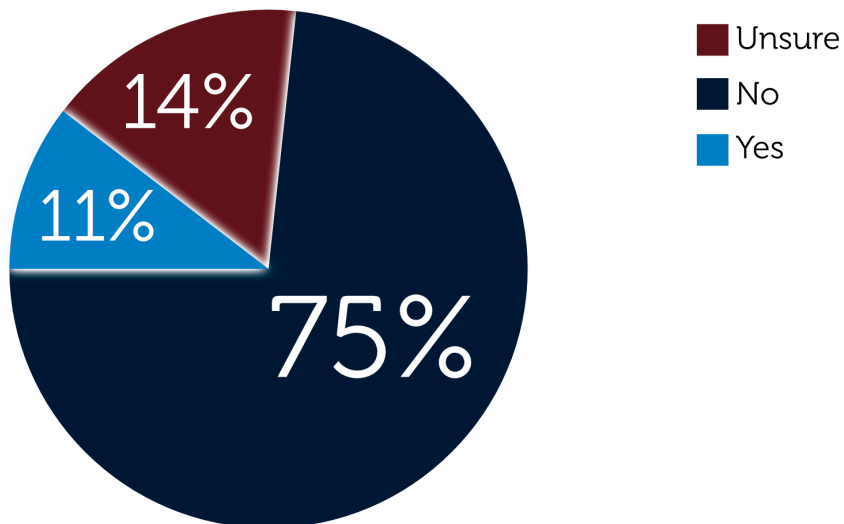
C

Should Facebook, Instagram, or similar social media platforms be responsible for securing your data (ie. not selling, preventing hacks, etc.)?



D

Would you be willing to pay an account fee to ensure your privacy on these platforms (considering most are currently free)?



Age Restrictions in the United States

Author-Jake Pappo '20, Griffin Hamilton '20

Section-Data Analysis

A number of laws restrict citizens from performing certain activities based on age, and they have often faced controversy. Specific requirements vary between different states, while some have been established as federal legislation which binds the entire country. Disparities also arise between nations, contributing to opinions formed on the set of laws which they follow in their own homes. Demographical data, most notably age, may affect one's stance on age restrictions as well, especially if they feel that their government has unjustly prevented them from doing something. Arguments have also been established by relating different age minimums with one another such as, "those who can enlist in the military should be able to drink." These age restriction laws have a history of controversy and change which has continued into modern times. In giving a poll to Belmont Hill, The Podium seeks to reveal the overall opinions of the school. Many of these issues are prevalent as there are many students at Belmont Hill who are close to or within these age limits.

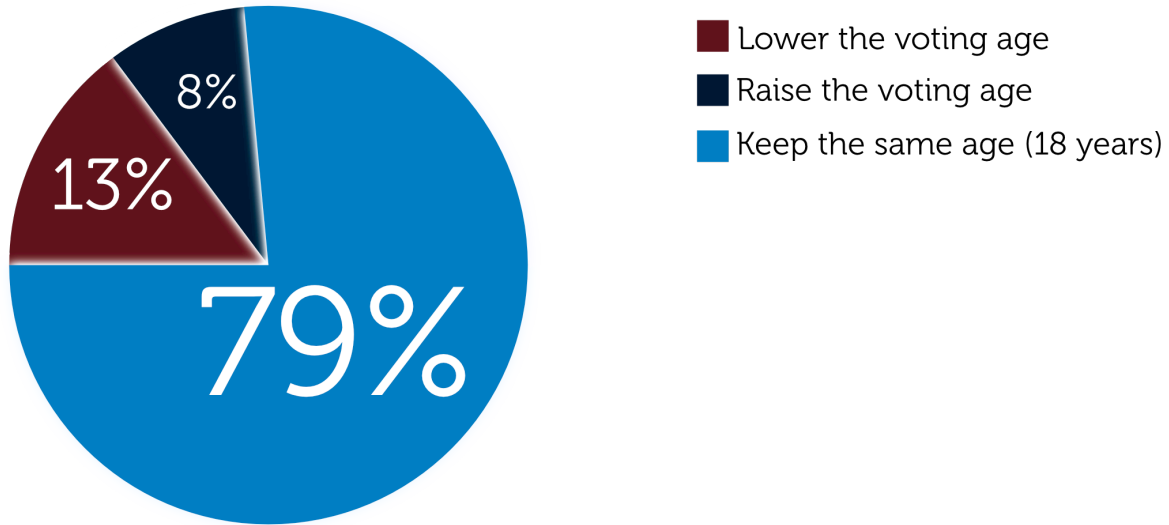
The poll received a total of 188 responses, with 44.7% from students under the age of 16, 36.2% from 16-17 year olds, 6.4% from 18-20 year olds, and 12.8% from faculty member. After reviewing the results and taking into account the respondents, several conclusions can be drawn from the data set. A significant majority believed that the voting age and Learner's Permit age should remain the same, reflecting an overall concurrence with the current laws. The opinions on the age for usage of vaping/tobacco and recreational marijuana were nearly identical, with around 50% voting in favor of the current restrictions (21 years for each), and a close split between raising and lowering them. 104 people (55.6%) chose to keep the vaping/tobacco age unchanged, and 92 (49.2%) did so for marijuana, resulting in a 12-vote disparity. Interest-

ingly, there were 12 more votes in favor of reducing the age for cannabis consumption (53) than for reducing the age of vaping/tobacco usage (41). Therefore, in regards to age limits, Belmont Hill as a whole has a slightly higher tolerance, or perhaps a slightly lower concern, for marijuana than for vaping/tobacco. A majority of the votes showed a preference towards lowering the drinking age, at 52%, with raising and maintaining it at 8% and 40%, respectively. This response was the only one that had lowering the legal limit as the most popular choice. Drinking age has often been highly discussed, especially within the context of high schools and colleges. The drinking age has been in question for a long time. Many other countries, specifically in Europe, have drinking ages of 16 or 18. Students may travel to countries such as these and legally be able to consume alcohol but then return to the United States and face the same restrictions. This could possibly explain why the majority would like to lower it. Drinking/partying culture is also widespread in highschool and college. Many critics of the current drinking age or of those who would like to lower it cite the fact that the brain finishes developing around 25. However, some who are in favor of reducing the drinking age claim that it should coincide with the military age. The thought process is that if a young person is able to fight and die overseas they should be able to drink. This does not necessarily mean lowering the drinking age, though, for the majority of responses to the poll were in favor of raising the military age. Overall, the Belmont Hill students and faculty members who participated in the poll were inclined to agree with current legislation with the exception of the drinking and military ages.



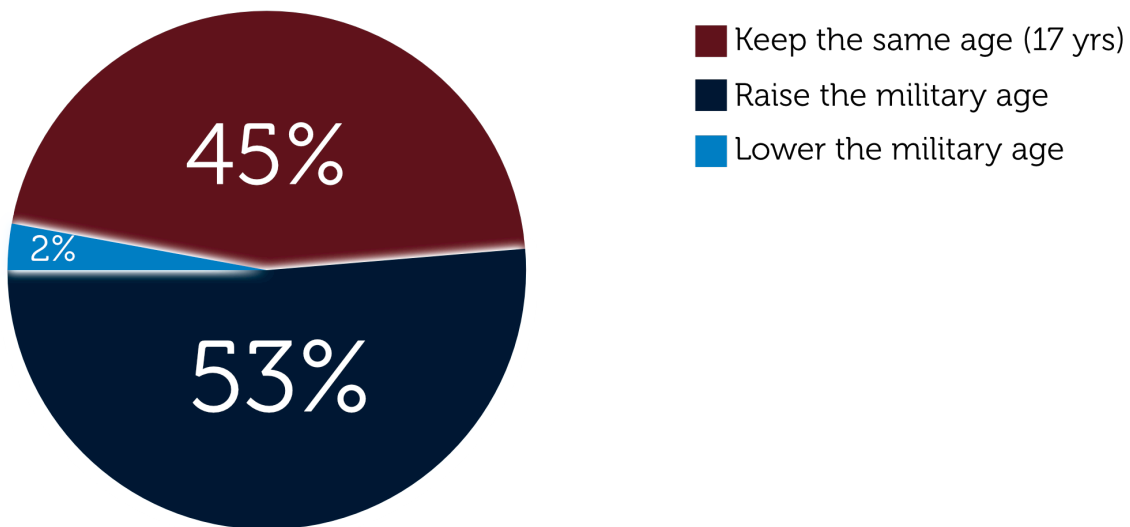
A

Do you think the voting age of 18 years should stay the same?



B

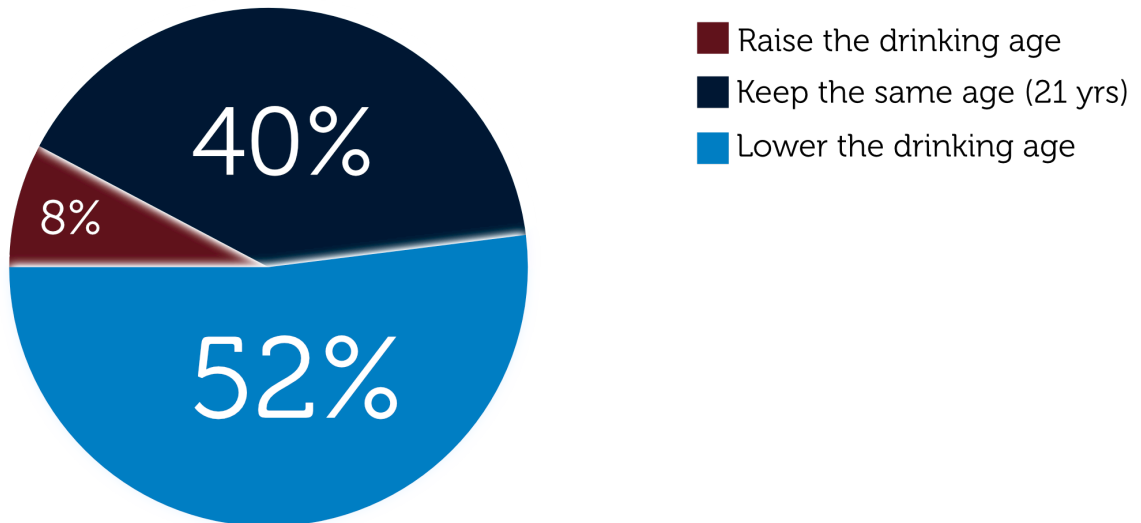
Do you think the minimum age of 17 years for the military should stay the same?



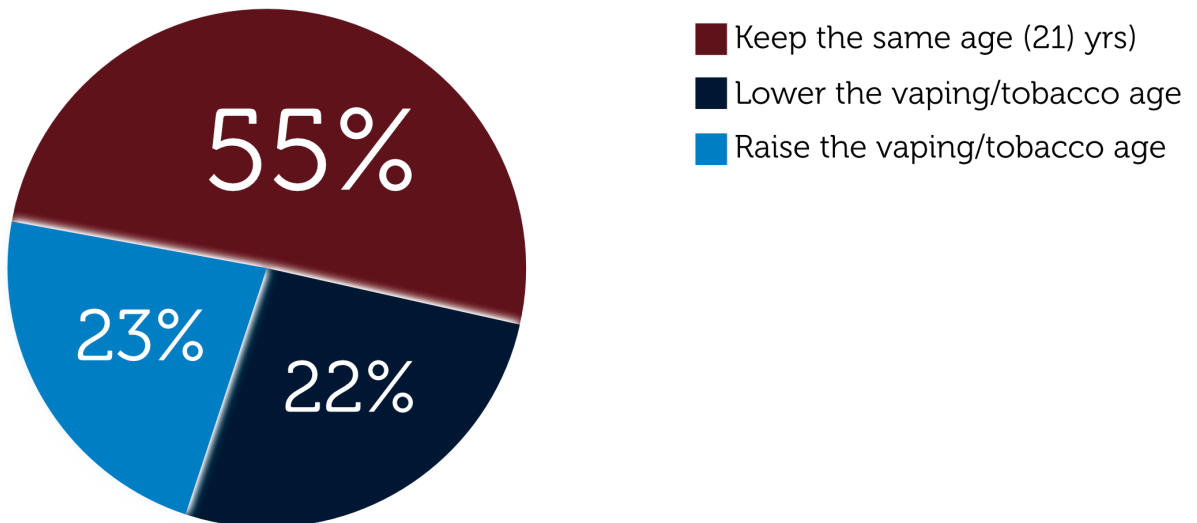


Data

C Do you think the drinking age of 21 years should stay the same?



D Do you think the vaping/tobacco age of 21 years should stay the same?





Closing Remarks - Volume 3



Volume 3, Issue II marks the completion of the first volume of The Podium after the graduation of the magazine's founders. Looking forward, the editors are ambitious to expand the scope of the Podium, alter it, and make the publication their own. On the sturdy foundation laid by their predecessors, the new staff of the Podium is excited for what the next volume might bring.



Podium