

Lincoln Review Commentaries — November-December 2005

COMMENTARY #1

Don't be embarrassed if you never heard of Lieutenant James Reese Europe in World War One. We hadn't either until this year's Veterans Day. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.!

In 1918, the all-black 369th Regiment of the U.S. Army Expeditionary Force in France had what contributing Wall Street Journal columnist Eric Felten calls “the most celebrated military band of World War One.” It was renowned among the Allied troops who heard them play because the band featured marches with the ‘beat’ of jazz and what, a couple of decades later, would become better known as swing. This was an Army band that had to fight in the trenches when it wasn't providing musical entertainment for Allied soldiers close to the front lines in between bombardments by German artillery.

The leader of this band, on the war-torn continent overseas, was most appropriately but coincidentally named Jim Europe who had begun a show business life in 1900 touring around the country with a theater group but, fortuitously in 1910, settled in New York City where he helped found the Clef Club, described by Felten as “a sort of booking agency or union for black musicians.” In the process, the Clef Club became a jazz and blues orchestra and by 1912 was performing to a sellout crowd at Carnegie Hall.

In 1913, Jim Europe became band leader for the famous dancers and choreographers for the new modern music of the ballroom and jazz circuit, Vernon and Irene Castle. The Castles weren't eclipsed in popularity until Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

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Jim Europe's Society Orchestra was a favorite of such social icons as the Vanderbilts, Harrimans, Goulds, Astors and Diamond Jim Brady. Then came the War across the Atlantic and in 1916, the New York National Guard organized the 15th Harlem Regiment and Jim Europe signed up. He was quoted as telling his dance band friend, songwriter Noble Sissle: "Our race will never amount to anything unless there are strong organizations of men who stand for something in the community. Sissle was persuaded to enlist in this Guard unit as well.

The Guard's regimental Colonel soon asked Europe to organize a band and in no time he was able to encourage enough black musicians to join the ranks. When, on New Year's Day 1918, this unit reached France, the persistent racial divide in the American military had no room for a black regiment headed by black officers. Jim Europe's colleagues were assigned to the French Army and renumbered the 369th Regiment.

Europe soon became one of the first black officers to lead his men into frontline battle in the First World War and they performed admirably in the face of heavy enemy fire but a German assault with poison gas finally sent Europe to a field hospital back of the lines. There, Europe recovered and wrote a new song entitled "On Patrol in No Man's Land." His band became known as the Hellfighters Band with "On Patrol" as their theme song. The black regiment, its band and Jim Europe achieved well-deserved honors and fame. There is now a CD, produced in 1996 by the Memphis Archives label, which includes "On Patrol" with Noble Sissel singing. The CD also has 24 tunes the band recorded in 1919 for the French Pathé record company. It's a real treat.

This is Jay Parker from Washington, D.C.

COMMENTARY #2

One of 20th Century America's favorite dance band leaders and showmen – Skitch Henderson, died November 1 at his home in Connecticut. But wait - there is more to his story. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C. I'll return in a moment with my commentary....

Anyone old enough to grow up with the Tonight Show on NBC Television in the 1950s and '60s, enjoying the comedy, celebrity interviews and musical entertainment built around such late-night stars as Steve Allen, Jack Paar and Johnny Carson, is bound to remember band maestro Henderson. He was a musical mainstay from 1954 to 1966.

Skitch, who was born in England in 1918, was given the very proper but cumbersome name, Lyle Russell Cedric Henderson. Skitch moved to the U. S. in 1930 and by the age of 19, his life and success were ordained by a series of remarkable coincidences and networking contacts with personalities at the top of the show business pyramid. Skitch came close, as well, to being an accomplice in an unintended car theft. More on that later.

As an adolescent, Henderson trained as a pianist and studied all aspects of music so it was no sweat for him in 1937 to fill in for a sick piano player during a performance tour featuring Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. This experience led him to Hollywood, where he was employed by MGM's music department. He subsequently played for Bob Hope's "Pepsodent Show" on radio. Skitch also became a friend of Bing Crosby and . after World War Two, was retained as musical director for Frank Sinatra. This led to his being named musical director at NBC with special assignment to the Tonight Show. It was in that capacity that the car theft caper comes into the picture

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What I'm about to relate has never been disclosed to the public before because my longtime Lincoln Review colleague John Lewis, wanted to avoid embarrassing the great band leader. But in 1958, when John was News Director at Baltimore's NBC affiliate, Channel 11 and WBAL Clear Channel Radio, Skitch came to town to conduct a concert at Baltimore's Lyric Theater. Lewis persuaded Henderson to appear beforehand as a guest on his nightly 6:30 TV news segment, with the promise that he would guarantee to have Henderson downtown at the Lyric before a 7:30 tune-up for the scheduled 8 P.M. performance.

As Lewis and Henderson rushed out of the Channel 11-WBAL building, Lewis headed to his parked car directly in front of the entrance, Henderson jumped in the passenger side and the two sped off. Something, however, seemed amiss as Lewis glanced toward the back seat while stopped for a red light. It was filled with tools and a car tire and the rear seat had been removed. This wasn't Lewis's car. "But your ignition key isn't supposed to be workable in anyone else's vehicle so let's keep driving," Henderson said. They reached the theater on time, Henderson and Lewis exchanged nervous goodbyes, and Lewis, now full of trepidation, drove back to the station, fortunately finding the same parking place from which the vehicle had been removed. By then Lewis realized he had parked his car, identical in appearance and model, at 5 a.m. that day, a half block away around the corner. A few days later, back in New York, Henderson called to make sure Lewis hadn't been caught and charged. "I got home free," Lewis assured him. "But my car dealer has some explaining to do about the ignition key."

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.

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COMMENTARY #3

George Bush launched a signal flare to China and U.S. Asian allies when he addressed a polite but nervous audience in Japan and South Korea recently. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C. I'll return in a moment with my commentary....

President George W. Bush did an unexpectedly courageous thing on his way to visit China in November. While it was not likely to improve his poll numbers, it was especially heartening to his rock-ribbed supporters and the staunchest fans of democracy around America, the world, and the Pacific Rim.

Following a brief but reassuring visit with his foremost Asian ally, Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in the ancient Buddhist center and city of Kyoto, the President flew on to Pusan in South Korea. In both cities he issued statements about the importance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference he would be attending. Included in his remarks was strong praise for the democracy achieved by the 25 million people of Taiwan who divorced themselves from the China mainland after Communists won a civil war in 1949.

Knowing full well that Taiwan's independence and democratic achievements are irritating topics to the extra-sensitive Beijing regime, Bush told nervously polite but undemonstrative audiences: "By embracing freedom at all levels, Taiwan has delivered prosperity to its people and created a free and democratic Chinese society. Men and women who are allowed to control their own wealth will eventually insist on controlling their own lives and their own future. As China reforms its economy, its leaders are finding that once the door to freedom is opened even a crack, it cannot be closed." The President added: "We encourage China to continue down the road of reform and openness. By meeting the legitimate demands of its citizens for freedom...China's leaders can help their country grow into a modern, prosperous and confident nation."

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The very enumeration of the accomplishments of Taiwan in comparison to the political shortcomings of the Chinese Government, may be upsetting to the authoritarians of Beijing's police state. But the Bush message was designed to stiffen the resolve of some of our traditional Asian allies such as South Korea and Japan. Much of the U.S. mainstream media shrugged off the significance of the President's remarks as simply a reiteration of his much-publicized campaign, since taking office in 2001, and especially since 9/11, to encourage democracy as a preferred alternative to totalitarian governments and terrorist movements.

However, the President's remarks in Asia may be of much greater import in the light of an article that recently appeared in Atlantic magazine - a special report by writer Robert D. Kaplan, a widely respected military affairs reporter and analyst. Beneath the title "How We Would Fight China," he found, in a tour of U.S. Pacific defense bases, that our Pacific Command (PACOM) is in a high state of preparation for an expected era of what could become, at best, the 21st Century's "Cold War" and, at worst, a hotter confrontation in the Pacific theater. Obviously, the U.S. hopes neither choice becomes necessary but Beijing does frequently threaten and its massive missile and submarine buildup and claims to hegemony over Pacific waters west of Hawaii, have made Washington reasonably concerned and sensitive.

Writes Kaplan: both China and the U.S. are trying to secure solid alliances with a number of Pacific Rim and island governments and Japan is now expanding its small but sophisticated armed forces out of expressed worries over China's more aggressive behavior. China is building an enormous submarine fleet and Beijing is solidifying its economic ties with much of Southeast Asia. Finally, at least for now, PACOM is building America's largest state-of-the-art air, missile and naval staging base in Guam while China moves its most vulnerable missile and nuclear launch sites deep into the Central Asian heartland to escape the reach of U.S. weaponry.

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.

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COMMENTARY #4

Life comes back to you in very interesting ways, springing the mind free to dwell on some special memories. Such was the case when my wife came back from a Bahamas trip. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.!

Forgive the fact this particular report is a very personal story but it just might interest a few of you, especially if you remember the Mohammed Ali - George Foreman boxing showdown of a few decades ago.

This past summer, my wife, Dolores, and my daughter, Ashley, went to a sorority leadership conference in the Bahamas – a relatively routine meeting of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. This was a meeting held every two years and most of the time the “sisters” meet in one of our U.S. states, not offshore.

So the 2005 venue was the sumptuously prestigious Atlantis Hotel and Resort on Paradise Island in Nassau not too far from where some explorations have been conducted in the search for the legendary “lost,” if not mythical, civilization of ATLANTIS – thus the hotel name.

The hotel property was originally owned by entertainers and developers Merv Griffin and Donald Trump. It was eventually acquired, renovated and expanded by a gentleman named Sol Kerzner and this is where my interest in the matter of my spouse’s journey enters the picture. When my wife and daughter returned from their trip and raved about their super accommodations and fabulous owner of the Kerzner Atlantis, I simply had to smile patiently while I waited for a chance to tell them some personal history.

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At a time years ago, when my firm represented some of South Africa's segregated tribal "homelands" in an effort to re-store their self-governing status which existed prior to the end of the Boer War in 1910. I met Mr. Kerzner during my initial visit to South Africa and was informed that he was the owner of the Southern Sun hotel chain --the equivalent of our Hilton or Sheraton. I also discovered that Kerzner used to be a prize fighter -- like Nelson Mandela.

I subsequently visited with Kerzner briefly when he was announcing his plans to develop and build the Sun City resort and casino -similar to those in Las Vegas- in the black Tswana homeland of Bophuthatswana and and owner of one of the world's largest deposits of platinum. The new resort/casino is Sun City.

Anticipating the Don King 1978 re-match contract, I contacted inter alia Kerzner for use of his hotels, Red Smith of the New York Times, then dean of America's sportswriters, South African Airways for their assistance in transporting several of the retired American boxers to the venue and ABC's Howard Cosell to make sure he would attend. As Paul Harvey would say, now the "rest of the story." Not only did Don King and Herbert Mohammed fail, but I did also. I gave it my best effort and had a lot to talk about with my wife and daughter.!

I regaled Dolores and Ashley with so many details of my unsuccessful negotiations with Kerzner, Transkei, Anglo-American/DeBeers and others that I suspect they wished they had never mentioned his name.

However, I had fun. This is Jay Parker from Washington, D.C.!

COMMENTARY #5

The literature of ancient history often refers mysteriously to the Nubian blacks of Egyptian civilization and the area we know today as the Sudan but we know little about them. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C. I'll return in a moment with my commentary....

How little we have known. How much we are now learning. Thanks to the insatiable curiosity of archaeologists and anthropologists, a new understanding of the people and events of ancient time, has put the history of antiquity in a whole new light. The latest enlightenment is provided by the December issue of DISCOVER magazine. Readers are informed that for at least three score years of the Eighth Century B.C. the Egyptian empire was ruled by black kings from Nubia. Nubian kings over those six-plus decades of that long-ago time held together the religious and political power that Egyptian dynasties had cobbled together over nearly three millennia. throughout the Middle East to create one of the world's first and greatest civilizations.

Those who have studied and taught Egyptian history, until recently have been brought up on the only convincing evidence that the Nubian role in Egypt was a role of abject subservience. It has been assumed that black tribesmen were, most often, routinely enslaved by Egypt's elite to be expendable as lower-ranked soldiers in the Egyptian armies, at best; or to do only the most menial tasks as third-class servants, at worst.

There always has been one piece of visual evidence that suggested otherwise. In much of the artwork found in the pyramids of Pharaohs throughout the many dynasties, black figures, presumably Nubian, are frequently portrayed.

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They are usually depicted as carrying out significant duties in scenes of official life. Thanks to the research recently of Boston's Northeastern University visiting professor and archaeologist Tim Kendall, Nubian importance takes on a much more significant role. Kendall has become the "point man" in on-site discovery as he focuses on the legendary religious site of Jebel Barkal, "a small tabletop mountain perched near the Nile River" deep into the interior of East Africa and rising just "320 feet above the surrounding plain." Jebel Barkal, thanks to its unusual composition and shape and height in an otherwise low-lying, flat and unremarkable terrain, was long revered by Egyptian Pharaohs, declares Kendall, as the birthplace and abode of their supreme deity, (and I quote) "Amun... god of the sun and fertility, father of all the gods and goddesses. He's male; he's female. He's the father of fathers and mother of mothers. He is the father of the king, who is his living manifestation on Earth," recites Kendall. An enormous temple was built by the Egyptians at Jebel Barkal but it has been destroyed by earthquakes.

However, Kendall's research leads him to believe there is one unearthed and long-sealed chamber under the earthquake debris that may contain much of the ritualistic paraphernalia which would tell historians much more about the site, about Egypt and about the Nubians. Kendall is also convinced that the earliest Nubian society first discovered Jebel Barkal and declared the mountain as "God's seat." Nubians later adopted the Egyptian name for "god" - Amun. Nubians built their capital of Napata nearby so their kings could daily revere and protect Amun's home.

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.

COMMENTARY #6

Rosa Parks, like her predecessors, knew it would take civility to win full constitutional civil rights. Their mothers and fathers taught them that. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C. I'll return in a moment with my commentary....

The passing of Rosa Parks in late October has encouraged some very thoughtful writers and historians to bring to the fore some of the realities that occurred before and after the Alabama NAACP bookkeeper's refusal to relinquish her bus seat for a white man, as then required under Jim Crow public transportation laws in southern states. Her death, at 92, in Detroit has been mourned and memorialized by thousands of her admirers and just about every news organization in the nation. Therefore, this report focuses on some less publicized but also very meaningful information and history we think young people, especially, ought to know.

For instance, four years before Ms. Parks' stubbornly brave act, writes Jeffrey Zaslaw of the *Wall Street Journal*, a sixteen-year-old Farmville, VA, segregated high school student named Barbara Johns was one of "about 450 black students (who) were crowded into a school built for 200. Overflow classes were held in leaky, tar-paper shacks and on school buses, with kids shivering in the winter. Books and supplies were in tatters. One day, Barbara missed her bus to school, and waited by the road, hoping someone would pick her up. A bus filled with white children, heading for their far-superior school, passed by. After it drove off, Barbara...decided to organize a walkout of her entire student body. Her leadership would help change America...."

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“Barbara Jones led Moton High School students on a two-week strike. The NAACP offered to help their cause if they agreed to sue for an integrated school, not merely a school equal to a white one. The case was one of five reviewed by the Supreme Court when it declared segregation unconstitutional in the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* case. That year, Ms. Johns’ home was burned to ashes.”

Zaslow observes: “Our children are taught about Rosa Parks’ refusal to give up her seat on a bus in 1955. They know about Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. But many don’t realize that the early civil rights movement was often led by unsung teens. Doreen Loury, a sociology and African-American studies professor at Arcadia University in Glenside, PA, says there were thousands of young black students who challenged barriers at “lunch counters, community centers, sports leagues” and pools but, she adds, they were not given the attention they were due by black leaders including many officials of NAACP who were only interested in credible adults with “standing” in the community. Is it any wonder that Bill Cosby has to lecture and admonish today’s parents for providing no moral leadership and inspiration or effectively exercising discipline over their children? Is it any wonder that in the wake of Louis Farrakhan’s latest Million More March, Philadelphia journalist Claude Lewis wrote, in the *Inquirer*:

“Frankly, I’m tired of listening to speeches and hearing brave people blasting and boasting into microphones....What is really needed at this hour in history is not another march but a resolve within the black community to effect real change – in ourselves!

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.

COMMENTARY #7

President Richard M. Ebeling of the Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) reminds Americans not to forget when “economic fascism” threatened to subvert the U.S. and our freedoms. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C. I’ll return in a moment with my commentary....

In the October issue of *The Freeman* magazine, published by FEE, Ebeling recalls that following the March 1933 Inauguration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, FDR completely reversed his successful campaign promises about trimming the federal government’s bloated size, reducing the excessive tax load and cutting much of the Government’s spending profligacy. The Roosevelt campaign also pledged to advocate free trade and uphold the gold standard despite the Depression.

Wrote Ebeling (and I quote): “...As soon as Roosevelt took office...he instituted a series of programs and policies that turned all those promises upside down” (end quote) and in his first term, FDR’s New Deal increased taxes, escalated federal spending and accelerated the federal debt with a ballooning government bureaucracy while expanding a mammoth public works program America could ill afford. Ebeling adds: “The United States was taken off the gold standard, with the American people compelled to turn in their gold coin and bullion...for paper money under the threat of confiscation and imprisonment.” Then he writes, just a couple of months after moving in to the White House, FDR’s National Industrial Recovery Act – the NIRA – was enacted by Congress and Roosevelt then fashioned his National Recovery Administration (NRA) on top of it, copying some of the structure from Benito Mussolini’s Italian Fascist economic system.

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“It forced virtually all American industry , manufacturing and retail business into cartels possessing the power to set prices and wages, and to dictate the levels of production,” wrote Ebeling. “Within a few months over 200 separate pricing and production codes were imposed on the various branches of American business,” he added. Worse yet, citizen committees were organized to spy on merchants to report any deviation toward lower prices and a return to competition in the marketplace. Propaganda rallies, easy to organize among the unemployed in those Depression years, were held across the country and all business establishments were encouraged to fly a Blue Eagle emblem to indicate full participation in this monstrous federal takeover of the private enterprise system.

Even movie stars such as Al Jolson and Shirley Temple were enlisted by the Roosevelt Administration to help promote the NRA. In the 1980s, while my colleague John Lewis was escorting the new White House Protocol Officer for President Ronald Reagan, Mrs. Shirley Temple Black, around an American Farm Bureau Federation convention she acknowledged that childhood abuse, involving her unwittingly in American politics, discouraged her from ever wanting a political career.

Fortunately, Ebeling wrote, on May 27, 1935, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously decided there were constitutional limits Uncle Sam would have to observe in FDR’s efforts to regulate the economic affairs of the private sector. Thus was the worst excesses of economic fascism repudiated and expunged from the laws of the land. Let us never forget!

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.,.

COMMENTARY #8

Zimbabwe's President Mugabe forced all white farmers to leave so his
People are now starving. Next door in Mozambique, they asked white
farmers to come settle. Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from
Washington, D.C. I'll return in a moment with my commentary....

The most highly prized producer-employers today in Mozambique, in southeast
Africa are white farmers, many of them exiled a few short years ago by neighboring
Zimbabwe's tyranny following President Robert Mugabe's expropriation of their farms.

Mozambique learned from their own sad experience thirty years ago that Marxist
dictatorships which force an exodus of white farmers from African states where the
native population is ill-prepared and untrained to manage modern farm operations, will
become real losers. In 1974 they tried Marxism but two years later it was turning sour
and a civil war began in 1976 that would last until the Marxist regime was replaced by a
more democratic government in 1992. Since the end of the 1990s, Mozambique's new
anti-socialist political leaders have eagerly sought the farming talent Mugabe kicked
out.

Until 1980, Great Britain's colonial African jewel was Rhodesia which, for much of
the 20th Century, was the veritable bread-basket of Southern Africa as its highly
progressive and efficient white farmers produced profitable surpluses of food and feed
grains, tobacco, cotton and other trade-worthy commodities. A variety of highly prized
metals, such as chromium and gold, amply rewarded Rhodesia's mining
Industry as well.

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But in the independent transfer of power to black socialists, Rhodesia was renamed Zimbabwe and when Robert Mugabe increasingly imposed his Marxist socialist theories and fascist methods on white producers and landowners, he crushed the agricultural part of the jewel and turned mob-seized farms over to his farm-ignorant cronies and sent white owners scurrying for their lives out of the country.

Now, Zimbabwe's loss has become Mozambique's big gain. The *Wall Street Journal* reports that some 35 white farms in just one province – Manica – “have created more than 10,000 jobs on about 54,000 acres of previously unused land. These farms have introduced modern export-g geared agriculture to Mozambique, churning out products such as flowers, tobacco and yogurt. ‘We never had fresh milk here before them,’ says Cremildo Rungo, a native Manica agriculture official who has worked with white farmers since the influx began in 2002. ‘Our people used to go to Zimbabwe to buy food. Now it’s the Zimbabweans who come to buy food here.’”

Some 70,000 whites have fled Zimbabwe – an estimated 90 percent of that country's last remaining white population in the 1990s. Mozambique is not the only African state inviting white farmers to come back. Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia and Uganda have also extended special inducements to attract modern agriculturalists' know-how. Not only do white farmers bring expertise to African farming. They also demonstrate for their native hosts the high value of a modern marketing system for exports. In turn, this helps the country with previously limited sophistication to begin participating in international forums on financial and trade problems and strategies.

This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.

COMMENTARY #9

Ninety years before the horror stories emerging these days from Africa an American poet wrote about “tattooed cannibals” who “danced to the boom of the blood-lust song.” Hi! This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D. C. I’ll return in a moment with my commentary.

When America’s most powerful rhythm poet, Vachel Lindsay (1878-1931) wrote the long epic “The Congo” in 1914, he graphically described a then colonialist estimation of the so-called “dark” continent and its West and Central African natives. But he was also influenced by Joseph Conrad’s memorable novel “Heart of Darkness,” based on the Polish-born British sea captain’s experiences in penetrating far up Africa’s greatest jungle river – an account that became, half a century later, the motion picture classic, “The African Queen” starring Humphrey Bogart and Katherine Hepburn.

Lindsay had no way of knowing that his vivid description of black primitives and their propensity for cruel savagery was soon to be outdone, many times over, for the following four years by the white, “civilized” world of Central Europe and Ottoman Empire versus France, Great Britain, Italy and their American and British Commonwealth allies. Nor could he have anticipated the many mega- and mini-wars of Europe, Asia and the Middle East, that would follow throughout the 20th Century. They were the non-black “Boomlay, boomlay, boomlay, Boom!”

Ninety years later, humanity continues its struggle for an end to wars and injustice, and achievement of meaningful and lasting peace and a termination of terrorism worldwide,

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Large swathes of Africa, though “liberated” for nearly half a century, are, sadly, in much worse shape today than even Conrad would have witnessed or Lindsay could have imagined. The latest horror story out of Africa is that of a self-proclaimed Ugandan “prophet” who calls himself “Lord,” named Joseph Kony. He is believed to have been funded by Sudan to lead a rebel army against Uganda after that country’s leaders sent support to the Arab-harassed and beleaguered black Christians in southern Sudan.

Waving the Biblical Ten Commandments as his own “proclamation” and justification for hatefully extremist ravages of all who Kony deemed to be unworthy, he waged 20 years of violence, in Uganda and border areas of Sudan and the Congo, to disrupt the lives of an estimated 1.6-million people and the death or mutilation of tens of thousands. One of his most vicious trademarks is the kidnapping of children to serve his army – “Lord’s Resistance Army.”

The possibly greater shame of this story is that Kony’s depredations against the innocent, though often publicly deplored by the Ugandan Government and, rarely, even by the Sudanese despots, only now that the “Lord’s” exploits have been disclosed to the world are those governments taking meaningful steps to hunt down and destroy Kony and his followers. He is now in hiding and units of his “Resistance Army” are reported to have retreated into the jungle country of the Congo – a region now so infested with bands of rebels from all of West Africa’s recent atrocities and turmoil that it’s known as Africa’s “Afghanistan.” Regrettably, Lindsay’s “boom of the blood-lust song” still reverberates there. This is Jay Parker with the Lincoln Review from Washington, D.C.