

# THE VALLEY COMPATRIOT



MAJOR-GENERAL  
THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

September 1990

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 1989

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THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY CHAPTER,  
 CALIFORNIA SOCIETY,  
 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Donald Norman Moran, Editor

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THE SECRETARY'S CORNER  
 FEES AND DUES

Life Membership:.....	\$500.00
New Application fees:.....	75.00
If under 25 years of age:.....	24.00
Sons, Grandsons, brother or Nephew.....	20.00
Reinstatement:.....	34.00
Supplemental Applications.....	30.00
Dual Membership fees.....	10.00
Ladies Auxiliary annual dues.....	5.00
Youth Registration fee.....	10.00

FUNDS

In addition to our annual dues, many of our important programs are completely funded by tax deductible donation.

These funds are:

- National Society's - Washington Fund
- California Society's - Permanent Fund
- California Society's - Education Fund
- San Fernando Valley Chapter's - Permanent Fund
- San Fernando Valley Chapter's - Color Guard Fund
- San Fernando Valley Chapter's - Walter G. Turnell
- R. O. T. C. Fund

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The San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution


NOTICE

SEPTEMBER

MONTHLY MEETING

24 September 1990

AT A NEW LOCATION

he San Fernando Valley Chapter will end its summer intermission and resume the traditional Monday evening dinner meeting. We will be meeting at GENIO'S RESTAURANT, 1420 WEST OLIVE AVENUE, BURBANK. Genio's is located at the corner of Verdugo Avenue and Olive Avenue with adequate parking. We have included a MAP on the reverse side of this page.



Cocktails at 6:00 P.M. Dinner at 7:00 P.M.

DINNER

Salad  
Pot Roast of Beef, Jardinier  
Potato and Vegetables  
Dessert, Coffee, Tea or Milk  
\$11.00 per person

Reservations are a "MUST" - Please advise our Secretary before Wednesday the 19th of September.


PROGRAM



"GEORGE WASHINGTON  
SLEPT HERE"



By: DR. GARY ALAN DICKEY

ur Guest speaker, the Reverend Dr. GARY ALAN DICKEY, is the Chaplain of the Pasadena Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, California State Society of the War of 1812, and the California Society of the Society of Colonial Wars. Dr. Dickey delivered this message at St. James United Methodist Church of Pasadena on the occasion of the George Washington Patriotic Service, held the 18th of February 1990, at the 67th Annual Church Service in Commemoration of the 258th anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, "Founding Father" and First President of the United States of America.

All who attended the George Washington Memorial Services at Saint James' heard this address and were impressed by Dr. Dickey and his knowledge of the subject and the timeliness of his message.

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The San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution







MAJOR-GENERAL  
THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE



THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

**M**arie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, came from a minor though wealthy branch of the powerful De La Fayette family. His father was killed at the Battle of Minden when Lafayette was two. His Mother died when he was eleven. At age 16 a marriage was arranged for him with Marie Adrienne Francoise of the great family of de Noailles. The same year Lafayette joined the French Army and by 1776 he was a Captain in the Royal Guards.

Along with Johann Kalb who was also seeking service in America he sailed to America with letters of introduction from Silas Deane requesting that they both be commissioned Major Generals. Lafayette was 19 years old!

After offering to pay his own expenses and to serve as a volunteer, Congress reluctantly

gave him a Major-General's commission on July 31st, 1777.

When first introduced to the American's Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, they both took an immediate liking to each other that would last a life time. But what could Washington do with a 19 year Major-General, who had never been in combat and did not speak a word of English?

At first Washington used him as an Aide-de-Camp, giving him field assignments, but not command. At the battle of Brandywine, Lafayette helped defeat a brutal assault in which he was wounded in the left thigh. Kalb called the wound "an excellent bit of good fortune, for it established Lafayette in the eyes of his American Comrades". On November 1st Washington wrote:

"The Marquis de La Fayette is extremely solicitous of having a command equal to his rank. I do not know in what light Congress will view the matter, but it appears to me, from the consideration of his illustrious and important connexions, the attachment which he has manifested for our cause, and the consequences which his return in disgust might produce, that it will be advisable to gratify his wishes, and the more so as several gentlemen from France who came over under some assurances have gone back disappointed in their expectations. His conduct with respect to them stands in a favourable point of view - having interested himself to remove their uneasiness and urged the impropriety of their

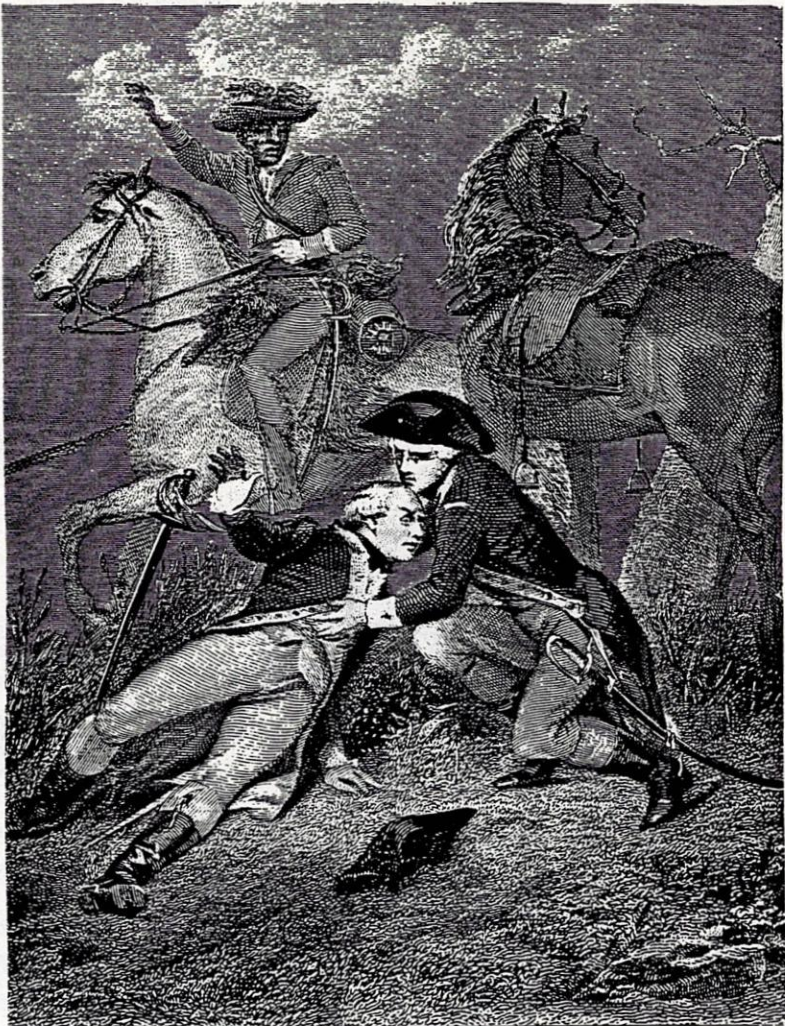
making any unfavorable representation upon their arrival at home. Besides, he is sensible, discreet in his manners, has made great proficiency in our own language, and from the dispositions he discovered at the battle of Brandywine possesses a large share of bravery and military ardor."

This letter underscores Washington's grasp of the political scene and the importance of France, and sheds much light on the young Lafayette's true role in the American Revolution.

The letter appears to have worked because on November 25th the Marquis led a 300 man reconnaissance force to Glouchester, N. J. where he defeated a much larger force of Cornwallis's Hessians.

On December 1st, Congress voted him a command of a division of Virginia light infantry. Lafayette led them to Valley Forge where he endured the terrible winter of '77. The following Spring, Washington attacked the retreating British and in the Monmouth Campaign Lafayette did well.

Lafayette was given command of the forces that were to invade Canada in 1778, however, that plan was scrapped. On the 11th of January 1779 Lafayette sailed home to France. He was given a heroes welcome and was appointed Colonel of Dragoons by Louis XVI. He is credited with having laid the ground work for



Lafayette Wounded

a French expeditionary force.

On April 28th, 1780 the Marquis arrived in Boston, then travelled to Newport, Rhode Island to meet with the Viscount de Rochambeau. He did not accomplish as much as he had apparently hoped for. Some historians believe that Lafayette expected to be offered command of a French division.

Shortly thereafter, the traitor, Benedict Arnold led a force of Tories and Regulars into Virginia. Washington sent Lafayette as commander of the American forces operating in

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The San Fernando Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution

Virginia. The local militia under the military leadership of Governor Thomas Jefferson could not stop the 7,500 man force of Lord Cornwallis coming from the Carolina and that of Arnold. The Marquis led a force consisting of 3 light infantry regiments, numbering 1,200, which was joined by other units giving him a total strength of 3,000.

This campaign became a classic cat-and-mouse chase. Lord Cornwallis intended to destroy all the war materials in Virginia and at the same time end any armed resistance in the South. His plan was foiled by the daring tactics of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Lafayette knew all too well his limitations and conducted himself accordingly. He wrote Washington saying "I am determined to skirmish but not to engage too far," and on May 24th he again wrote,

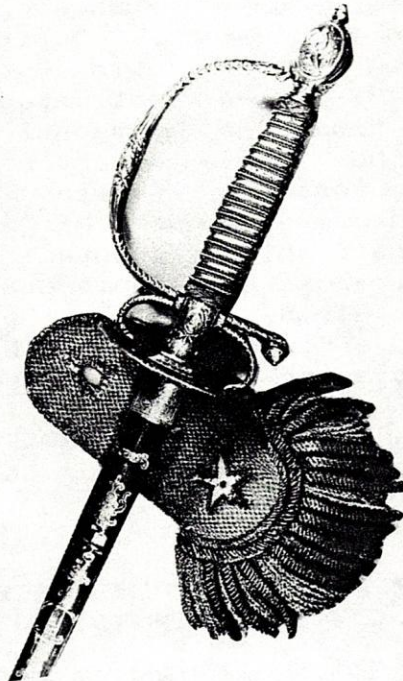
"I am not strong enough even to be beaten". He adopted a tactic to stay just out of reach of Lord Cornwallis's Force but close enough to be a constant threat. Several pitched battles were fought and dozens of skirmishes. The British were forced to spend their resources and efforts to catch Lafayette. During this period of time Cornwallis referred to Lafayette as "That damned boy." which was a backhanded compliment. The net result of the invasion of the Carolinas and Virginia was to reduce the British southern Expeditionary force to a defensive roll. Ultimately Cornwallis

was forced to retire to the James River area in hopes of being rescued by the Royal Navy. When French Admiral De Grasse arrived he prevented the evacuation Lord Cornwallis dug in at Yorktown.

Lafayette was given command of the Light Infantry Division, with Pennsylvania's Brig-Gen. Peter Muhlenberg in command of one brigade and Brigadier General Moses Hazen commanded the other. Under Gen. Hazen two of Washington's former Aide-de-Camps were given a chance for combat commands. Colonels Alexander Hamilton and John Laurens. Their efforts were rewarded with total victory.

In December of '81 Lafayette sailed for France. He assembled a force of 24,000 French and Spanish troops at Cadiz to fight the British. However the war ended before they saw action. After the War at Washington's request he visited the United States.

For the next five years, after his return home, he was of great assistance to Thomas Jefferson who served as U. S. Minister to France. . . . . During this time the Marquis was elected to the Assembly of Notables. On July 26th, 1789 he was appointed Commanding the newly established National Guard. In October of that year he saved the Royal family from a Paris mob. By 1790 we was the most popular man in France.



LAFAYETTE'S SWORD  
AND EPAULET



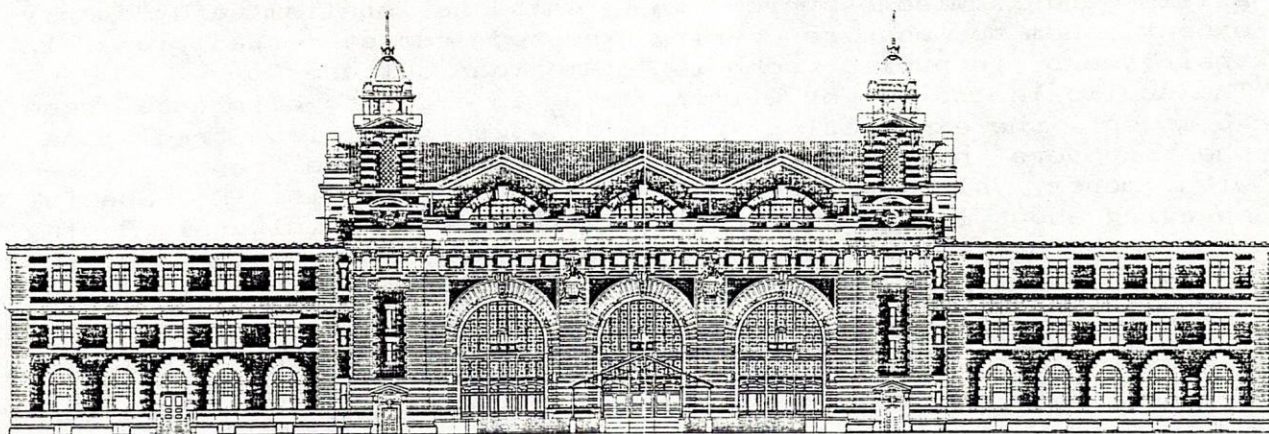
"IN THE BEGINNING"

IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH AND GOD SAW EVERYTHING THAT HE MADE, AND, BEHOLD IT WAS VERY GOOD.

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY REVISIONIST SAW THAT GOD HAD MADE AMERICA GREAT WITH AN INSPIRING HISTORY AND DECIDED TO CHANGE IT.

THEY ELIMINATED THE EXPLORERS, THE SETTLERS, THE FOUNDING FATHERS, THE PIONEERS, THE NATIONAL HEROES, AND THE "HISTORY" ITSELF.

NOW, IN THE BEGINNING THERE WAS ELLIS ISLAND AND THE REVISIONIST SAW WHAT THEY HAD CHANGED AND THERE WAS NOTHING BUT EMPTINESS



ELLIS ISLAND THE NEW "BEGINNING"



ver the past few years we have sought to correct the dis-information being taught to young Americans from our school's history books which have consistently proved to be anti-American.

We regret to report that our efforts have been ineffectual. Our numerous speeches, articles, Radio appearances have been rewarded only by our knowledge that we have brought to the attention of numerous Americans that their children are being denied the knowledge of our National heritage.

At the same time we have been campaigning for historically correct textbooks on

America. others have reacted to the general state of education in the United States. Our First Lady, Barbara Bush is leading the battle against illiteracy. The National Geographic Society, appalled by the present day the lack of geographical knowledge has started efforts to correct that problem. But a coalition between these powerful groups and the S.A.R. does not appear to be in the offering.

Unfortunately, we have NOT made any inroads in our fight against this attack on our heritage, Alarmingly, we are actually losing ground!

Compatriot Roger Robertson arranged for us to receive the

Phyllis Schlafly Report. In the August 1990 issue (Number 24, No. 1) Mrs. Schlafly wrote an article entitled "Censoring Out Western Culture". This article points out the sinister nature of the attack on our heritage. We felt it was a 'must' for the Valley Compatriot readers.

"The educators have come up with all kinds of excuses to explain why some minorities are falling behind in the essential skills and knowledge which we expect them to acquire during their years in public schools. The public is no longer willing to accept the explanation that the taxpayers have been stingy with money, since we are now spending about \$5,000 per pupil per year and getting a dismal product.

Some New York liberals have come up with a new theory to explain the high rate of dropouts and the high rate of illiteracy even among those who don't drop out. This theory is that minority pupils can't learn because of their low self-esteem, which in turn is allegedly caused because our educational system is "Eurocentric," that is, it accords preeminence to Western civilization.

In the spring of 1990 New York State Education Commission Leonard Sobol's Task Force on Minorities: Equity and Excellence, produced a 120-page report called "A Curriculum of Inclusion". It proposes sweeping changes in textbooks and other educational materials to eliminate "European American monoculture" and instead to impose "multiculturalism" on the entire curriculum in order to "adequately reflect the pluralistic nature of our society."

The New York Board of Regents has not announced final action, but the curriculum is apparently behind the scenes moving ahead on schedule.

The task force's report charges that the current curriculum is "contributing to the miseducation of all young people through a systematic bias toward European culture and its derivatives." The report charges that the current curriculum is imbued with "white nationalism" and "deeply rooted racist traditions in American culture."

In order to eliminate these allegedly "racist traditions," the task force report makes three proposals. A Special Assistant for Cultural Equity would enforce compliance with "multiculturalism" in the public schools, all the textbooks and curricula would be "infused" with "multicultural diversity" and all teachers would have to be certified as having proficiency in multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism is the trendy new word to describe the proclaimed goal of this new type of gestapo enforced thought control. It means rewriting history to eliminate, distort or deemphasize Western culture and the achievements of white Europeans and Americans, while filling up the curriculum with information or fictional representations about non-European American.

The report's first sentence sets the tone of the report: "African Americans, Asian Americans, Puerto Ricans/Latinos, and Native Americans have all been victims of an intellectual and educational oppression that has characterized the culture and institutions of the United

States and the European American world for centuries.

The report minces no words in attacking our American Institutions. Calling our U. S. Constitution "a seriously flawed document," the report says, "There is something vulgar and revolting in glorifying in [sic] a process that heaped undeserved rewards on a segment of the population while oppressing the majority."

These radicals even want to drop Christopher Columbus down the memory hole because "the erroneous and racist attribution of Christopher Columbus as co-called 'discoverer' and 'civilizer' is an essential part of the ideology of 'white nationalism' designed to justify the exploitation and eventual genocide on indigenous Americans," Of course, it's a good idea to give minorities role models from their own race and culture. But it is not helpful when the Sobol report recommends Pedro Albizu Campos (whose Puerto Rican nationalist group tried to assassinate Harry S. Truman). as a role model for Latino youngsters."

Your editor does not believe that any of the social and political changes that have taken place in the last 400 years or any that seem imminent, have been invalidated or can invalidate our great traditions or make them irrelevant for today's Americans, regardless of their ancestry or when their forebearers came to America. On the contrary, we are convinced that America needs to recapture and re-emphasize and bring to bear upon our present problems the wisdom of our early settlers, our Founding Fathers, our pioneers and the centuries of

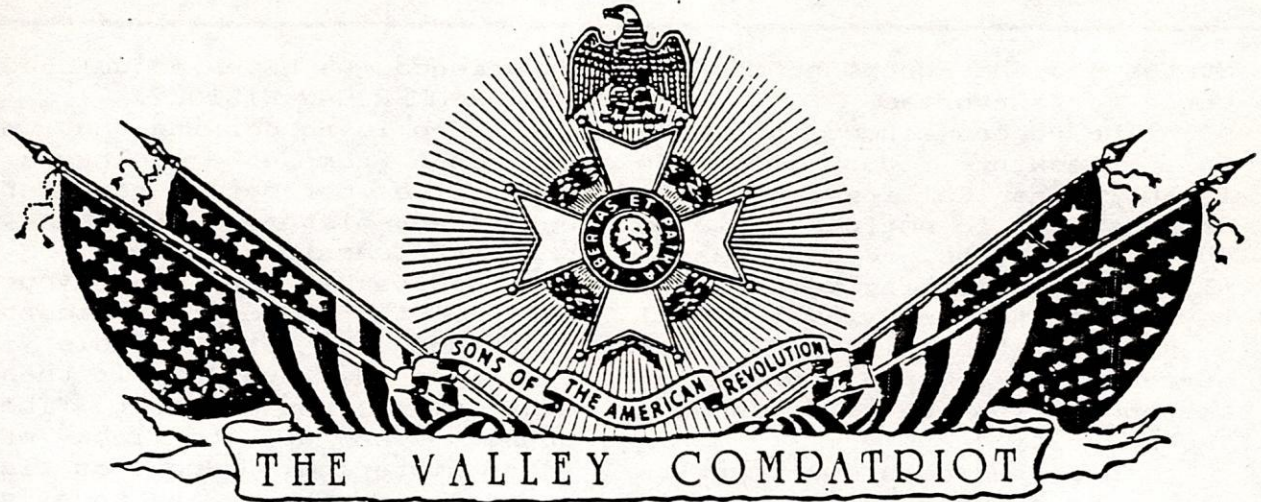
experience we have accumulated in OUR AMERICAN HISTORY.

There is no denying that we can learn from other cultures, but if we correctly remember our recent history, it is they that are learning from us.

On November 7th, 1987 your Editor, then State President addressed the State Society, S.A.R. on this subject. In that address it was stated: "The consequences of the lack of true historical education is evident everywhere in today's society. The virtues that have traditionally separated America from the rest of the world is greatly reduced. The way Americans think and act has been changed. We have lost much of our National "Can-do" attitude. The revisionists have buried our National achievements under reams of trivia.

The present generation is without those great American traditions of hard work, reverence for God, and the value of individual liberty. Those traditional values have been replaced by the welfare state, the removal of God from the public place and general apathy toward our Country's well being. The lack of historical education has produced a generation with a diminished sense of self-worth, seeking refuge in drugs, alcohol, immorality and is seemingly bent on self-destruction."

Your Editor submits that the Sobol report is correct in its point that the present curricula is at fault for much of today's problems. It's their solution that's wrong. We need to revert back to the pre-WWII method of teaching our history, and undo all the damage the revisionist have already done, not further destroy it.



The San Fernando Valley Chapter  
SONS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
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To:

FIRST CLASS

*Dated Material*