



Unitarian Universalist United Fellowship

July 2018

Discussion 10:15 a.m.

Service 11:00 a.m.

Vol. 22

No. 7

July Calendar

- July 1: **Discussion:** Frances Harper
Program: The Program Committee
“Religious Liberty ”
- July 8: 9:30 Board Meeting
- July 8: **Discussion:** Myrtle Hylton
Program: Rev. Kathleen D Korb
“The Center of our Faith”
- July 15: **Share Sunday** One half of today’s
loose collection will go to the Free
Clinic
- July 15: **Discussion:** Joan Burns
Program: Donna Terrence
“Edgar’s Three Big Ideas”
- July 22: **Discussion:** Hal Sims
Program: Devan Cheaves, ACLU
Regional Organizer
“Restoring the Vote with Amendment 4”
- July 29: Program Committee Meeting
- July 29: Discussion: Alan Nelson
Program: Retsuko Sims
“My Uncle’s Husband”

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Birthdays and Anniversaries

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| July 3 | Connie Waters |
| July 10 | Marilyn Kaminski |
| July 13 | Ben Harper |
| July 15 | Retsuko Sims |
| July 26 | Cindy Funkhouser |

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President’s Message

I’m writing this message on June 19th – also known as “Juneteenth”. If you haven’t heard of Juneteenth, here’s quick history. On July 19, 1865, shortly after the end of the civil war, Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, TX, bringing with him a regiment of Union soldiers to announce to Texas slaves that they were now free. This was two and half years after Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, after which there were still 800,000 slaves who had not been freed. Curiously, several Union border states, DE, MD, KY, MO and parts of LA (including New Orleans) were exempted from freeing their slaves! Many of the remaining slaves, especially in Texas, had never been told of Lincoln’s proclamation.

The slave trade had continued unabated in Texas until the fateful day Major General Granger arrived with the good news. However, it was necessary for him to forcefully impose the freeing of the slaves, in some cases actually occupying remote parts of Texas to accomplish the job. Emancipation notwithstanding, some Texas slaves remained in bondage for up to six additional years. After Juneteenth, the wholesale harassment, murders, beatings and lynchings of blacks (and sympathizing whites) marked the refusal to comply with emancipation. As historian Elizabeth Hayes Turner so aptly put it, “The war may not have brought a great deal of bloodshed to Texas, but the peace certainly did.”

So began the long painful journey of African Americans toward full respect and freedom, which is ongoing at this very moment. A century after the war, Congress passed several landmark bills in an attempt to stop Jim Crow discrimination, with limited success. We still have a long way to go.

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