



# TEXAS INFORMER

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P.O. Box 332  
Rusk, Texas 75785

## James (Doll) Skinner remembers old Rusk Theater

### Race In America -Past and Present



Douglas A. Blackmon

Read the horrifying, little-known story of how hundreds of thousands of Blacks worked in brutal bondage right up until World War II page 5.

Douglas A. Blackmon is the author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Slavery by Another Name." He teaches at the University of Virginia's Miller Center and is a contributing editor at the Washington Post.

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James (Doll) Skinner has never lived anyplace but Rusk. He still enjoys the lifestyle he has't had a nmed to change. (See page 3)

**EDITORIAL****Juneteenth  
grows  
in state  
celebrations**

Juneteenth, also known as Freedom Day or Emancipation Day, is a holiday in the United States honoring African American heritage by commemorating the announcement of the abolition of slavery in the U. S. State of Texas in 1865. Celebrated on June 19, the term is a portmanteau of June and nineteenth, and is recognized as a state holiday or state holiday observance in 41 states of the United States. Being a part of the Confederacy, the state of Texas was against Emancipation or freeing of the slaves, but the state of Texas is widely considered the first U.S. state to begin Juneteenth celebrations with informal observances taking place for over a century; it has been an official state holiday since 1980. It is considered a "partial staffing holiday", meaning that state offices do not close, but some employees will be using a floating holiday to take the day off. Schools are not closed, but most public schools in Texas are already into summer vacation by June 19th. Its observance has spread to many other states, with a few celebrations even taking place in other countries.

As of June 2011, 42 states and the District of Columbia have recognized Juneteenth as either a state holiday or state holiday observance; these are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Eight states have not recognized Juneteenth: Hawaii, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Utah.

Though Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, with an effective date of January 1, 1863, it had minimal immediate effect on most slaves' day-to-day lives, particularly in the Confederate States of America. Many liberated slaves died

during emancipation as a result of the illness that devastated army regiments. Freed slaves suffered from smallpox, yellow fever, and malnutrition. [11] Texas, as a part of the Confederacy, was resistant to the Emancipation Proclamation. Juneteenth commemorates June 18 and 19, 1865. June 18 is the day Union General Gordon Granger and 2,000 federal troops arrived in Galveston, Texas, to take possession of the state and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. On June 19, 1865, while standing on the balcony of Galveston's Ashton Villa, Granger read the contents of "General Order No. 3": "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.[12]

That day has since become known as Juneteenth, a name coming from a portmanteau of the word June and the suffix, "teenth", as in "Nineteenth"

Former slaves in Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations. Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following year.[ Across many parts of Texas, freed people pooled their funds to purchase land specifically for their communities and increasingly large Juneteenth gatherings.

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P. O. Box 332

941 Loop 343

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Ph: (903) 721-3111

(903) 721-3112

Office: (903) 683-5743

Fax: (903) 683-1577

e-mail > [informernews08@aol.com](mailto:informernews08@aol.com)

Web: [www.texasinformer.com](http://www.texasinformer.com)

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Publisher: Walter Session

Co-publisher : Maxine Session

Contributors: Billy "Hollywood" Groves

A. J. Rhodes

Cecil Roy

# James (Doll) Skinner worked at the Rusk Theater known as “the picture show” in the 50’s & 60’s



Ethel Skinner - She and her son James( Doll) Skinner cleaned the theater daily when movies were shown.



James (Doll) Skinner standing in front of the Cherokee Theater near the door that led to the up stairs balcony area. This is the only door that Black people were allowed to enter during the fifties and sixties.

James Skinner was born in 1936 to Floyd and Ethel Skinner. His Father was born and raised in Weeping Mary and His Mother was born and raised in Cushing. Her mother Necie and daddy moved their family to the area when Ethel was a child.

James remembers living in a rural community south of Rusk and North of Weeping Mary called Broadus. There was mostly wide open pasture land with few trees between communities, so that you could see for miles around. Walking paths were visible straight from one community to another without having to travel along the highway.

The family caught rides from Broadus to Rusk on a regular basis, but often walked, especially to school. James went to Bradford School. He played right tackle on the football team and tuba in the band. J. W, Carter was his coach and James Allen Bradley, Addison Martin, Jr., William Lewis Bradley, Charles Denman, Wardell

Gonzales, and Donzell Atkins were some of his teammates.

Life in Rusk was always busy with something interesting to do to past the time away. It evolved around school activities, church, community cafe's and restaurants and the movie theater. referred to as “the picture show”.

The Movie Theater was built in Rusk in 1946. Jobs were scarce for Black people. The women who worked outside the home mostly worked seasonally in the fields, as maids in private homes or cooks in cafes. Ethel was hired to clean the Movie Theater in the late 1940's. At the age of fourteen James began going to work with her. They had to clean between and after each movie. This meant that he got to see every movie that was shown. He says popular movies such as Edgar Allen Poe's Pit and the Pendulum and The Ten Commandments. There were

weekly series shown on Saturdays on Roy Rogers and Dale Evans, and Wild Bill Hicoock and Gene Autry. Cowboy and Indian Movies were the hot topic of the day.

In those days Black people could only enter the theater through a side door that led to the upstairs balcony.

When the theater was empty James and his mother were able to go anywhere in the theater that needed to be cleaned. He says this was a new experience for him. Before the theater closed in the early 1970's he had learned to run the movie film from which the movies were shown. The price of admission was ten cents per person when he started working there and a dollar when it closed. There were free movie nights and family nights when the whole family could get in for a small fee. James says he thinks the theater went out of business in the

early 70's because most families bought televisions and watched movies at home. The theater was donated to the RSH Volunteer Council in 1974 and then to Rusk Civic Service and is now used for live theater performances.

When the theater closed James worked odd jobs and picked up on plumbing skills. This was before plumbing licenses were required. He was a lifesaver for people who could not afford the high cost of a real plumber. He has helped many relatives by opening the door to his home as a temporary place for shelter. He has two children Harold Whitley and Katrina Whitley who live in Dallas and two grandchildren Doll goes to church on Sunday, still walks to the post office every day to get his mail and to Brookshires to eat his meals. He is happy with his lifestyle and sees no need to change.

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## Deputy Chief Medical Officer of the American Heart Association

to Speak at Local Conference Eduardo Sanchez, M.D., M.P.H., FAAFP, Deputy Chief Medical Officer for the American Heart Association National Center. Dr. Sanchez will be the keynote and brunch speaker for the Dogwood Trails Child Care Conference to be held in Palestine on June 29. His primary focus is on children's health and will speak on nutrition and the health of the child. Dr. Sanchez currently serves as Chair of the Partnership for Prevention Board of Directors and Chair of the National Commission on Prevention Priorities. He serves on the Institute of Medicine Standing Committee on Childhood Obesity, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health Policy Fellows Advisory Board, and a number of other local and national boards. Dr. Sanchez received his M.D. from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, an M.P.H. from the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston School of Public Health, and an M.S. in biomedical engineering from Duke University. He holds a B.S. in biomedical engineering and a B.A. in chemistry from Boston University. Dr. Sanchez is board certified in family medicine. Early childhood educators and others who want to hear Dr. Sanchez speak, as well as, learn more about early childhood education are invited to attend the Dogwood Trails Child Care Conference which will be held at the Southside Baptist Church in Palestine. This conference is presented by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Family and Consumer Science county agents from Anderson, Cherokee, Houston, and Nacogdoches Counties. The conference will be held Saturday, June 29, 2013 with pre-registration to begin at 7:30 a.m. and speakers beginning at 8:00 a.m. and conclude at 1 pm. Topics will include child care licensing updates, disaster management in the child care setting, poison control, children and screen time as well as age appropriate activities. Pre-Registration is \$35.00 and increases to \$50 at the door or if not postmarked by June 19th. Participants may register by sending payment and a completed registration to the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office Houston County c/o Mandy Patrick, 716 Wells Street, Crockett Texas 75835. Brunch will also be provided along with opportunities to network with other participants in the field and visit with vendors and view exhibits.

Contact Wendy Green at Cherokee Co. County at (903)683-5416 or by e-mail at [wgreen@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:wgreen@ag.tamu.edu).

# Race in America — Past and Present America's Twentieth -Century Slavery.

By Douglas A. Blackmon

(TriceEdneyWire.com) — On July 31, 1903, a letter addressed to President Theodore Roosevelt arrived at the White House. It had been mailed from the town of Bainbridge, Georgia, the prosperous seat of a cotton county perched on the Florida state line.

The sender was a barely literate African-American woman named Carrie Kinsey. With little punctuation and few capital letters, she penned the bare facts of the abduction of her 14-year-old brother, James Robinson, who a year earlier had been sold into involuntary servitude.

Kinsey had already asked for help from the powerful White people in her world. She knew where her brother had been taken—a vast plantation not far away called Kinderlou. There, hundreds of Black men and boys were held in chains and forced to labor in the fields or in one of several factories owned by the McRee family, one of the wealthiest and most powerful in Georgia. No White official in this corner of the state would take an interest in the abduction and enslavement of a Black teenager. Confronted with a world of indifferent white people, Mrs. Kinsey did the only remaining thing she could think of. Newspapers across the country had recently reported on a speech by Roosevelt promising a “square deal” for

Black Americans. Mrs. Kinsey decided that her only remaining hope was to beg the president of the United States to help her brother. “Mr. Prassident,” she wrote. “They wont let me have him.... He hase not don nothing for them to have him in chanes so I rite to you for your help.”

Considered more than a century later, her letter courses with desperation and submerged outrage. Yet when received at the White House, it was slipped into a small rectangular folder and forwarded to the Department of Justice. There, it was tagged with a reference number, 12007, and filed away. Teddy Roosevelt never saw it. No action was taken. Her words lie still at the National Archives just outside Washington, D.C.

As dumbfounding as the story told by the Carrie Kinsey letter is, far more remarkable is what surrounds that letter at the National Archives. In the same box that holds her grief-stricken missive are at least half a dozen other pieces of correspondence recounting other stories of kidnapping, perversion of the courts, or human trafficking—as horrifying as, or worse than, Carrie Kinsey's tale. It is the same in the next box on the shelf. And the one before. And the ones on either side of those. And the next and the next. And on and on. Thousands and thousands of plaintive letters and grimly bureaucratic responses—altogether at least 30,000 pages of original material—chronicle cases of forced labor and involuntary servitude in t

he South decades after the end of the Civil War. “I have a little girl that has been kidnapped from me ... and i cant get her out,” wrote Reverend L. R. Farmer, pastor of a Black Baptist hurch in Morganton, N.C. “I want ask you is it law for people to whip c(col) people and keep them and not allow them to leave without a pass.”

A farmer near Pine Apple, Ala., named J. R. Adams, writing of terrible abuses by the dominant landowning family in the county, was one of the astonishingly few white southerners who also complained to the Department of Justice. “They have held negroes ... for years,” Adams wrote. “It is a very rare thing that a negro escapes.” A similar body of material rests in the files of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the one institution that undertook any sustained effort to address at least the most terrible cases. Dwarfing everything at those repositories are the still largely unexamined collections of local records in courthouses across the South. In dank basements, abandoned buildings, and local archives, seemingly endless numbers of files contain hundreds of thousands of handwritten entries documenting in monotonous granularity the details of an immense, metastasizing horror that stretched well into the twentieth century. By the first years after 1900, tens of thousands of African-American men and boys, along with a smaller number of

women, had been sold by southern state governments. An exponentially larger number, of whom surviving records are painfully incomplete, had been forced into labor through county and local courts, backwoods justices of the peace, and outright kidnapping and trafficking. The total number of those re-enslaved in the 75 years between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of World War II can't be precisely determined, but based on the records that do survive, we can safely say it happened to hundreds of thousands. How many more African Americans circumscribed their lives in dramatic ways, or abandoned all to flee the South entirely, to avoid that fate or mob violence? It is impossible to know. Millions. Generations. This is not an easy story for Americans to receive, much less accept. The idea that not just civil rights but basic freedom itself was denied to an enormous population of African Americans until the middle of the 20th century fits nowhere in the triumphalist, steady-progress, greatest-generations accounts we prefer for our national narrative. That the thrilling events depicted in Steven Spielberg's recent film *Lincoln*—the heroic, frenzied campaign by Abraham Lincoln

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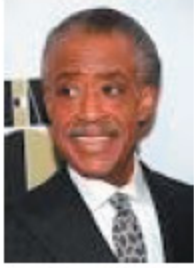
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# What Do We Tell Our Children?

Almost every single day, someone walks into one of National Action Network's (NAN) offices around the country consumed with the most unbelievable pain you can ever imagine.



Rev. Al Sharpton

They seek our assistance, our guidance and a sense of hope after their lives have been shattered by gun violence. Crying mothers, fathers, grandparents, teenagers and children all have entered our doors -- their eyes swelling from the endless flow of tears and their hearts heavy with pain. They come to us because they can't understand how an innocent person's life can be cut short by such violence, and how so many guns are readily available everywhere we look. As we teach our youth to put the weapons down and better their lives, what are we to tell them when so many in Washington have failed us so cowardly? If the Senate cannot even pass a compromised agreement on background checks for gun sales, then what are we to tell our children? What are we to tell young folks who grow up in some of the toughest environments possible, but have vowed to live a life of nonviolence? Guess we will start with the simple fact that many of our elected officials don't even possess half the bravery that they do.

Growing up in Brooklyn, NY isn't for the weak. From an early age, we're exposed to more than the average person might be in his or her entire life. I came up in the hood. But I also managed to ensure that I didn't succumb to many of the negative forces that are often thriving in the environment. So today, when I speak at rallies, preach at churches and stand on the street corners of America telling young people there is a better way, I want to show them that it is truly possible. But how can I look them

in the eyes and say that the nation is behind them when so many caved into pressure and lies from groups like the NRA? The Senate's failure to pass common sense reforms yesterday is quite possibly the biggest disservice we could have ever done to these kids and all the children of this great nation. When they see that those in power care more about their own stature, an upcoming election or just good old-fashioned money instead of the safety and security of our communities, the veil of hypocrisy will be lifted. Families that know unspeakable grief summoned the courage to petition their elected leaders -- not just to honor the memory of their children, but to protect the lives of all our children," stated President Obama yesterday. "I've heard some say that blocking this step would be a victory. And my question is, a victory for who? A victory for what? All that happened today was the preservation of the loophole that lets dangerous criminals buy guns without a background check. That didn't make our kids safer."

In a powerful op-ed for the NYTimes, former Rep. Gabby Giffords -- who nearly lost her own life in the Tucson mass shooting -- passionately penned: The Senators who voted against background checks for online and gun-show sales, and those who voted against checks to screen out would-be gun buyers with mental illness, failed to do their job. They looked at these most benign and practical of solutions, offered by moderates from each Party, and then they looked over their shoulder at the powerful, shadowy gun lobby -- and brought shame on themselves and our government itself by choosing to do nothing.

I couldn't agree with the president and Giffords more.

When 90 percent of the country, yes, 90 percent, want background checks, how can the politicians who caved

into pressure even begin to pretend that they represent our interests?

According to the latest stats, even 80 percent of Republicans are in favor of these common sense measures. Yesterday was a travesty and a miscarriage of justice for all the innocent babies, children, women and men whose lives have been cut short needlessly. And it's an insult to their families that must carry on, as well as the rest of us who clearly and overwhelmingly are in favor of reform.

I began preaching when I was just a kid in Brooklyn. Today, whether I'm marching in front of the Supreme Court or speaking to young people on our streets, I will hold on to the mantra that I have always lived by: justice shall prevail. I will continue to tell our children that they must put an end to violence, and they must stop glorifying thug life. I will tell them that even though we need an ID to buy alcohol but not to buy a gun, we must be the ones to rid weapons from our neighborhoods. I will tell them that even though there are laws that regulate car drivers, but not owners of automatic weapons, we must regulate the madness. I will tell them that even though many of our senators fear the NRA and gun lobbyists more than they respect 90 percent of the public, we must show them how to be true leaders. And I will tell them that it's up to each and every one of us to show more courage than the 46 political cowards in the U.S. Senate.

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## Race -past and Present

from page 5

were in fact later trumped not just by discrimination and segregation but by the resurrection of a full-blown derivative of slavery itself. This story of re-enslavement is irrefutably true, however. Indeed, even as Spielberg's film conveys the euphoria felt by African Americans and all opposed to slavery upon passage of the amendment in 1865, it also unintentionally foreshadows the demise of that brighter future. On the night of the amendment's passage in the film, the African American housekeeper and, as presented in the film, secret lover of the abolitionist Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, played by the actress S. Epatha Merkerson, reads the amendment aloud. First, the sweeping banishment of slavery. And then, an often overlooked but powerful prepositional phrase: "except as a punishment for crime." It began with Reconstruction. Faced with empty government coffers, a paralyzing intellectual inability to contemplate equitable labor arrangements with former chattel, profound resentment against the emancipated freedmen, and a desperate economic need to force Black workers back into the fields, White landowners and government officials began using the South's criminal courts to compel African Americans back into slavery. In the first years after the Civil War, even as former slaves optimistically swarmed into new schools and lined up at courthouses at every whisper of a hope of economic independence, the Southern states began enacting an array of interlocking laws that would make all African-Americans criminal regardless of their conduct, and thereby making it legal to force them into chain gangs, labor camps, and other forms of involuntarily servitude. By the end of 1865, every Southern state except Arkansas and Tennessee had passed laws outlawing vagrancy and defining it so vaguely that virtually any freed slave not under the protection of a White man could be arrested for the crime.

# Stacy D. Hunter Recreation Center Dedicated



The Stacy D. Hunter Recreation Center Dedicated in Jacksonville, Texas

Jacksonville City employees and Jennifer and Jessica Hunter, daughters of the late Stacy Hunter and others.

The City of Jacksonville held the dedication and ribbon cutting ceremonies in May for the Stacy D. Hunter Recreation Center. The City Council acquired the building from Lon Morris College and approved the name

change in April of this year. The center is located on the campus of the former Lon Morris College and is a place where the late Coach Stacy Hunter spent many, many ours volunteering with Jacksonville area youth and young adults. He

was a 20 year city employee and youth mentor for Jacksonville area children and young adults.

The City of Jacksonville is honoring the memory of Stacy by naming the recreation center for him. The center is open to the public for use. Stacy's life ended when Jimmy Deshawn Mosley fattaly robbed and shot him on the morning of October 20, 2012 at the club Stacy owned on highway 69 North of Jacksonville.

Stacy began coaching and mentoring children's sports teams in the late 1990's. Many of them bonded with Stacy and looked upon him as a father figure.

The entire city of Jacksonville mourned his death. The young people in Cherokee County gathered in Lincoln Park on Thursday evening October 25th, 2012 for a very emotional celebration of Stacy's life and time to lean on each other as they grieved.

Jasmine Harris, who was coached by Stacy said, "What the city of Jacksonville has done is wonderful. It let's us know that he is remembered. This will make our grief over losing Coach Stacy a little easier. Thank you Mayor Melvin and the City of Jacksonville."



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**What's Cook'n**



**Cheesy Meat Lasagna**

- 1lb lean ground beef
- 3 cloves garlic, minced
- 1-1/2 tsp. dried oregano leaves
- 1 jar (26oz.) spaghetti sauce
- 1 large tomato, chopped
- 1 egg beaten
- 1 container (16 oz.) low fat cottage cheese
- 1 cup grated Parmesan Cheese
- 9 Lasagna noodles, cooked & drained
- 2 cups 2% milk shredded Mozzarella cheese, divided

Heat oven to 375 degrees. Brown meat with garlic and oregano in medium saucepan. Drain meat. Stir in spaghetti sauce; simmer 5 minutes. Stirring occasionally. Remove from heat; stir in tomatoes. Mix egg, cottage cheese and Parmesan cheese; spread 1/2 cup onto bottom of 13 X 9 baking dish. Top with layers of three noodles and one cup cottage cheese mixture, 1/2 cup of remaining spaghetti sauce mixture. Repeat layers. Top with remaining noodles and spaghetti sauce mixture. Cover with foil. Bake 30 minutes or until heated through. Top with remaining cheese. Bake uncovered 5 minutes or until cheese is melted.

**Tasty Gingerbread**

- 18 Honey Maid Gingerbread Graham Crackers, finely crushed (about 2 1/2 cups)
- 1/4 cup flour
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1/4 tsp. baking soda
- 1 cup fat free milk
- 1 egg, lightly beaten
- 2 Tbsp. honey
- 2 to 3 tsp. water, divided
- 1/2 cup powdered sugar

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Mix graham cracker crumbs, flour, sugar, baking powder and baking soda in medium bowl. Add milk, egg and honey; stir slightly until blended. Spoon into 3 lightly greased 5 1/2 X 3 1/2 X 2-inch foil loaf pans. Bake 30 minutes or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Let cool.

Add 2 tsp. of water to powdered sugar. Stir until well blended. Add remaining 1 tsp. water if necessary until glaze is of desired consistency. Drizzle over cooled loaves. Let stand until glaze is firm.

*In every adversity, look for the benefit that can come out of it. Even bad experiences offer benefits; but you have to look for them.*  
~John E. Copage

**Religion**

**Meaningless Worship**

by Larry Alexander

We seem to have developed a knack for honoring God with our lips and dishonoring Him with our actions at one and the same time. However, great prophets such as Isaih, Jeremiah and Ezekiel provide strong warnings to all people who attempt to entertain and impress each other with a public display of religious ceremonies that tend to veil a heart that has no genuine connection to God, or to Jesus Christ.

Isaiah 29:9-24 like the verses 1-8 comprise a prophecy that consists of two parts. The first part (Vs9-16) is actually made up of three short prophecies of judgement, likely from the years leading up to 701 B. C. , and the threatened invasion by the Assyrian King, Sennacherib, into Judah (2 Kings 18).

The three short prophecies all have the same subject, which is the blindness and the lack of understanding of Judah's leadership. The second part (Vs. 17 -24) is a prophcy of salvation that is reminiscent of parts of Isaiah Chapters 24-27 (Isaiah's apocalypse) and chapters 40-55. The obvious pattern of sin. Judgement, and hope seems to strengthen with each catastrophe, and continues throughout the book of Isaiah. Here also (Vs. 9-12, the way Isaiah seems to go about his mission.

and may very well remind us of Isaiah's vision in the temple in chapter 6, verses 1-13. In verses 13-14, which are also about "blindness".

We see that because of the hypocrisy of Isreal, its leaders would be deprived of the resourcefulness that is needed to guide the nation through a difficult time when responsibility and short-sightedness led to the devastation of Judah. However, as it stands, it can be taken as a general attack on the "lip service" of GOD'S people who were faithfully attending acts of worship, mouthing the words of prayer and humns, without actually taking seriously what they were saying or doing.

The LORD judged Judah's hypocritical attempt to maintain a show of worshipping Him, while actually living as though HIS ways were not important at all. The people had replaced "true worship" with lip-service, man-made rules, and bible text that they merely memorized and reduced down to just "church talk". While using their mouths to flatter GOD, their hearts remained far from HIM, and in truth, they loved many other things more than they loved GOD. Whenever we separate ourselves from a right relationship with God, our human wisdom fails us, and here we clearly see GOD saying that HIS power will confound the very best of "human intellect".

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1381	Money Multiplier - Overall Odds are 1 in 3.56	\$5	06/14/12	12/11/12
1385	Chocolate - Overall Odds are 1 in 3.48	\$5	06/22/12	12/19/12
1382	Happy Hearts Cash - Overall Odds are 1 in 4.73	\$2	06/28/12	12/25/12
1231	Maybe It's Your Lucky Day™ - Overall Odds are 1 in 3.43	\$1	08/01/12	01/28/13
1232	Big Money - Overall Odds are 1 in 3.35	\$10	08/01/12	01/28/13
1242	Casho Bingo - Overall Odds are 1 in 4.20	\$2	08/01/12	01/28/13
1376	Elvis™ - Overall Odds are 1 in 4.34	\$2	08/01/12	01/28/13
1384	Mardi Gras - Overall Odds are 1 in 4.42	\$1	08/01/12	01/28/13

For detailed odds and game information, visit [txlottery.org](http://txlottery.org) or call 1-800-377-LOTTO. Must be 18 or older to purchase a ticket. The Texas Lottery supports Texas Education. © 2012 Texas Lottery Commission. All rights reserved.

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# Flag Day

(Wayne, PA, June 6, 2013) . . . The Flag Manufacturers Association of America (FMAA) proudly celebrates the 233rd birthday of the U.S. flag on Flag Day, June 14, and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration and honor our nation's great symbol by flying their American flag during National Flag Week.

On June 14, 1777, within a year of achieving independence, the Founding Fathers gave the United States its first symbol with the message, "The Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars, white on a blue field representing a new constellation."

The idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the flag is believed to have first originated in 1885. Bernard J. Cigrand, a school teacher in Fredonia, Wisconsin, arranged for his pupils to observe June 14 as the "birthday of the Flag", since that was the date the Continental Congress had officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as the Flag of the United States. The first observance of Flag Day included a small American Flag that stood in a bottle on the teacher's schoolroom desk.

He later became a dentist, but Dr. Cigrand continued his crusade to have June 14th recognized as a national holiday when Americans could pay homage to the national emblem. He campaigned tirelessly in newspaper and magazine articles, in books and on the lecture platform. In 1894, he and LeRoy VanHorn of Chicago, a Civil War veteran, formed The American Flag Day Association, whose purpose was to celebrate Flag Day and to conduct exercises in the interest of school children.

Flag Day was officially established by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on June 14, 1916, calling for a nation-wide observance. While Flag Day was celebrated in various communities for years after Wilson's proclamation, it was not until August 3, 1949 that President Truman signed an Act of Congress designating June 14th of each year as National Flag Day.

The week of June 14 is designated as National Flag Week. During National Flag Week, the President will issue a proclamation urging U.S. citizens to fly the American flag for the duration of that week. The flag should also be displayed on all government buildings. Some organizations hold parades and events in celebration of America's national flag and everything it represents. "The United States flag is a symbol of the nation, great and strong," remarked Sandy Van Lieu, FMAA Chairman. "The Flag Manufacturers Association of America takes pride in our industry and the birth of our nation through this patriotic symbol."

# DON'T MISS OUT!

We Invite You to Attend:

## The Texas Lottery Commission's Annual Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Forum

**Tuesday, June 25, 2013 | 1:00 pm - 4:30 pm**

The forum will provide information about the TLC's HUB program, procurement processes, and Mentor Protégé initiatives. It will also feature roundtable networking sessions with key Lottery Commission staff and prime contractor representatives. Roundtable assignments will be made on a first-come, first-serve basis on the day of the forum.

### Location:

611 East 6th Street | Austin, Texas

**The TLC HUB Forum is FREE of Charge!**

Register on-line on or before 6/14/13 at:  
[www.txlottery.org/hub](http://www.txlottery.org/hub)

### For more information contact:

Joyce Bertolacini, HUB Coordinator (512) 344-5293 or  
[joyce.bertolacini@lottery.state.tx.us](mailto:joyce.bertolacini@lottery.state.tx.us)



Obituaries

# Mrs. Pearl Brown Williams

Pearl Brown was born March 1, 1960 in Alto, Texas to the late Henry and Edna Brown. She worked as a lab technician for Grace Home Health Care and as a psychiatric Nurse's Aide at Rusk State Hospital until her health failed. Pearl passed away from this life on June fourth, twenty thirteen. She was preceded in death by her parents, brothers: Henry C. Brown, Henry Brown, Jr. Teddy Brown, Sisters: Doris Brown Hackett and Shirley Tucker. She leaves to cherish her memories, husband of over thirty-three years Michael Williams of Alto; Son

Michael Keith Williams of Alto; daughter Mikedria Williams of Dallas; Brothers: Calvin (Ann) Brown and Billy Brown, both of Alto; Sister: Mardine Brown. A lifelong friend Polly Smith and a host of neices, nephews, cousins and other relatives and friends. Services were held at the Alto Community Church with Rev. Johnny Thacker Officiating and Rev. Clifton Reagan, Eulogist. Service arrangements were under the direction of O. T. Allen & Son Funeral Home with interment at Linwood Cemetery.

## A Tribute to Pearl

by Mike Williams

Thank you LORD - for giving me the opportunity to know Pearl

A true soldier to the end!

She fought the battle of life greatfully until the Master finally called her in.

She gave her love and showed affection

to everyone along the way,

She remembered her up-bringing to have trust in

God and pray.

Although as all soldiers

encounter,

Sometimes she got wounded in her struggles,

Yet she was always there for-us.

As this soldier lay in her resting place, LORD we have no hate!

Because we know she lived her faith.

My wife does not have to fight the battles of this life anymore.

for - Almighty GOD

called her to rejoice with Him and the angels forevermore!

I love you Pearl

Mike Williams

# Miss Pearlie Mae Session

Funeral Services were held recently at Woodville CME Church for Missionary Pearlie Mae Session. Pearlie Mae was born to LaFrances and Jerry Session September 17, 1914 in the Woodville Community of Rusk, Texas. She attended the Woodville School and joined Woodville Christian Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of twelve. She graduated high school. She attended Mary Allen College of Crockett two years, Texas College, Tyler and Texas Southern University where she received her teaching degree.

Miss Pearlie taught school thirty years in the state of Arizona, Troup, Texas, Atoy and Rusk ISD.

She was a member of the Eastern Star, Herions of Jericho Court,

Retired Teachers Association and many auxiliaries in her church. Preceding her in death were her parents, Brothers: Booker T., Fletcher, H. B., Earlie and Friday; Sisters: Laura, Fannie, Martha and Artelia.

She leaves to cherish her memory special nephew and wife Ben and Lora Franklin, neices Glenda Price, Sandra Price, Kaye Session Chandler, nephews Gregory Price, Armon, Jaway, Alladin, Serena, Tiffani and Samauria other neices, nephews, family and friends.

The services were conducted by Mercy McGowan Funeral Home and interment was at Woodville Cemetary.

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# Lauretta Colston Stewart Scholarships Presented

# Appreciation given Elder Donald R. Madlock, Sr.



Elmer Stewart presented the Lauretta Colston Stewart Scholarships in the amount of \$600.00 each to RHS graduating seniors Jacob Tylich and Darren Franklin. Jacob will be attending Tyler Junior College in the fall. Darren will be attending Henderson State University in Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Lauretta Stewart was the wife of Elmer Stewart. She was a teacher who taught in RISD for many years.

An appreciation service was held for Presiding Elder Rev. Donald R. Madlock, Sr. May 25th at Benson Memorial CME Church Jacksonville. It was a celebration of the nineteen years Rev. Madlock has served the North Tyler District of the CME Church as Elder. Benson was the Host church for the event with Rev. Kenneth Cain as the pastor. Gifts were presented to Elder Madlock by Rev. Carroll Christian, pastor of Reese Shiloh CME of Henderson, Texas.

## CITIZENS 1ST BANK



Councilman Walter Session, Maxine Session, Margaret Perkins, James I. Perkins, CEO Citizens 1st Bank, TJC Staff Member and Dr. L. Michael Metke President of Tyler Junior College attending 1st TJC Rusk LVN graduation.

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