

# American Heroes



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Jett and Jahn Media

## Introduction



Modern American culture has no heroes.

Most young men admire selfish athletes like LeBron James, Tiger Woods, and Michael Jordan.

Their worldview has been shaped by shows like Jersey Shore, Tosh.o, and "The Daily Show" with John Stewart.

They grew up listening to music "performed" by Lil' Wayne, Drake, and Jay-Z.

In other words, most Americans have no idea what it means to be a real man anymore.

Therefore, Jett and Jahn Media created the "American Heroes" series to honor men who have stood up for the truth.

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# Ty Cobb

## Baseball Player



Detroit Tigers outfielder Ty Cobb was born in Narrows, Georgia in 1886. Cobb set 90 Major League Baseball records during his career, which included:

Highest career batting average: (.367)

Most career batting titles: (12)

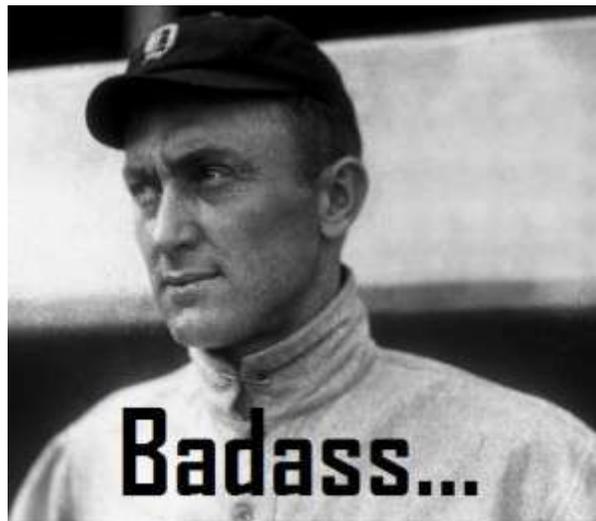
Most career hits: (4,191), which stood until 1985

Most career stolen bases: (892), which stood until 1977

In 1936, Cobb received the most votes of any player on the inaugural Baseball Hall of Fame ballot (222 out of a possible 226 votes).

Above all, Cobb claimed he played baseball to honor his father. Cobb explained:

“He never got to see me play ... but I knew he was watching me, and I never let him down...” Cobb is not only known for his athletic ability, but also his personal values.



On September 3, 1909 around 2 AM, Ty Cobb entered the Hotel Euclid in Cleveland, Ohio. Cobb was annoyed by the black elevator operator and slapped him for being “uppity”.

The black hotel manager, George Stansfield intervened and hit Cobb with a nightstick. Cobb pulled out a knife and stabbed him.

Stansfield filed criminal and civil charges Cobb and a warrant was put out for his arrest. The police waited to detain Cobb on the on the team train, but Cobb traveled through Canada to avoid arrest.

Eventually, Stansfield dropped the charges when Cobb agreed to pay him \$100 and cover court costs.

Later, Cobb was asked about the altercation and answered “Sure, I fought, I had to fight all my life just to survive. They were all against me. Tried every dirty trick to cut me down, but I beat the bastards and left them in the ditch.”It wasn’t the last time Cobb was involved in racial conflict.

On May 15, 1912 during a game at Hilltop Park in New York, heckler Claude Lueker called Cobb a “half-nigger” (which wasn’t even true)Cobb warned officials that if something wasn’t done about the man, there would be trouble. They did nothing, so Cobb took actions into his own hands.

He climbed into the stands and attacked Lueker, who it turns out was handicapped (he had lost all of one hand and three fingers on his other hand in an industrial accident).

When the audience shouted at Cobb to stop because the man had no hands, Cobb reportedly replied, “I don’t care if he got no feet!”Later, Cobb defended his actions because Lueker was “reflecting on my mother’s color and morals.”

American League President Ban Johnson suspended Cobb indefinitely, but the rest of the Tigers claimed they would not play again until Cobb was reinstated. Johnson reduced Cobb’s suspension to 10 games with a \$50 fine.

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero Ty Cobb for his willingness to stand up and defend the truth.

# James Wilson

## Supreme Court Justice



James Wilson was born in Carskerdo, Scotland in 1742. He moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1766 and became a lawyer.

In 1776, Wilson signed the Declaration of Independence and became one of the Founding Fathers of the United States.

Wilson was a legal expert and one of the original judges appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by George Washington.

He was also elected to the Continental Congress and influenced the United States Constitution.

His most notable legacy came when he created the “Three-Fifths Compromise” at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Northern and Southern states argued about the legal definition of “population”.

Northern states claimed blacks SHOULD NOT count as people.

Southern states claimed blacks SHOULD count as people. (Not because they REALLY believed it, but wanted more representatives and tax money) James Wilson sat down and wrote the Three-Fifths Compromise to settle their dispute.

In Article 1, Section 2, Paragraph 3 of the United States Constitution, he wrote:“

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.”In other words, Wilson determined blacks were legally 3/5 of a person.

The Northern and Southern states agreed to his compromise and the Constitution was approved.

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero James Wilson for bringing our country together.

# John Rankin

## Mississippi Congressman



Congressman John Elliott Rankin was born in Bolanda, Mississippi in 1882. He was elected to the House as a Democrat and served sixteen consecutive terms from 1921 to 1953. Within those 32 years, Rankin never compromised and kept his personal values.

Rankin repeatedly opposed civil rights legislation and supported racial segregation.

Throughout World War II, he claimed the U.S. lost several battles due to the “cowardice of black soldiers”.

In 1944 after the Port Chicago disaster, the U.S. Navy asked Congress to give \$5,000 to the victim’s families. Rankin however found out most of the dead were black sailors and demanded the amount be reduced to \$2,000. (eventually, he negotiated the payment down to \$3,000) The next year when black politician Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was elected to Congress, Rankin publically vowed he would never sit next to him.

Following the 1949 Peekskill Riots, Rankin took the floor of Congress and blamed Black musician Paul Robeson. He declared the American people are not in sympathy “with that Nigger Communist and that bunch of Reds who went up there”.

On a point of order, Congressman Vito Marcantonio protested to House Speaker Sam Rayburn that “the gentlemen from Mississippi used the word “nigger”. I ask that the

word be taken down and stricken from the RECORD inasmuch as there are two members in this house of Negro race.

"Speaker Rayburn then claimed Rankin had not said "nigger" but "Negro"

Rankin however, yelled over him saying "I said Niggra! Just as I have said since I have been able to talk and shall continue to say!"

Speaker Rayburn ACTUALLY DEFENDED Rankin, ruling that "the gentlemen from Mississippi is not subject to a point of order...He referred to the Negro race and they should not be afraid of that designation."



Rankin was also known for criticizing Jews from the floor of Congress.

On October 24th of 1945, Rankin famously referred to Congressman Emanuel Celler as "the Jewish gentleman from New York". When Celler protested, Rankin asked, "Does the member from New York object to being called a Jew or does he object to being called a gentleman? What is he kicking about?"

In another speech from April 23rd of 1952, Rankin said Jews "whine about discrimination. Do you know who is being discriminated against? The white Christian people of America, the ones who created this nation... I am talking about the white Christian people of the North as well as the South...He added that "Communism is racial. A racial minority seized control in Russia and in all her satellite countries, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and many other countries I could name. They have been run out of practically every country in Europe in the years gone by, and if they keep stirring

race trouble in this country and trying to force their communistic program on the Christian people of America, there is no telling what will happen to them here.”

Rankin was also a member of the House Un-American Activities committee and targeted Jewish communism.

He accused Jewish scientist Albert Einstein of being a “foreign-born agitator who would have us plunged into another European war to further the spread of Communism throughout the world.”

When critics questioned Rankin about his views on the Jews, he answered “if I am any judge, they are Communists, pure and simple, probably more simple than pure. They looked like foreigners to me. I never saw such a wilderness of noses in my life”.

In another powerful speech from the floor of Congress, Rankin claimed Jewish Communism “is the most dangerous influence in the world today. I am talking about the communism of Leon Trotsky that is based upon hatred for Christianity. Remember that communism and Christianity can never live in the same atmosphere.”

He added that “communism is older than Christianity. It is the curse of the ages. It hounded and persecuted the Savior during his earthly ministry, inspired his crucifixion, derided him in his dying agony, and then gambled for his garments at the foot of the cross; and has spent more than 1,900 years trying to destroy Christianity and everything based on Christian principles”

Rankin continued, declaring that “alien minded communistic enemies of Christianity, and their stooges are trying to take over the radio. Listen to their lying broadcasts in broken English and you can almost smell them. They are now trying to take over the motion-picture industry, and howl to high heaven when our Committee on un-American activities propose to investigate them.”

He concluded that Jews “want to spread their un-American propaganda, as well as their loathsome, lying, immoral, anti-Christian filth before the eyes of your children in every community in America”.

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero Congressman John Rankin for sacrificing himself and doing everything he could to defend America.

# General Patton

## Four Star General



George Smith Patton Junior was born in San Gabriel, California in 1885. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1909 and served his country for the remainder of his life.

In 1944, Patton took command of the U.S. Third Army during World War II. Under his leadership, the Third Army advanced farther, captured more enemy prisoners, and liberated more territory in less time than any other army in the history of the world.

In the summer of 1945, Patton was stationed in American occupied Germany following World War II.

However, Patton was horrified when he gradually began to realize what was actually happening in Europe.

His beliefs were preserved in his diary and in letters to his family and friends. These diary entries and letters were compiled and in "The Patton Papers", published in 1947.

Following World War II, Patton's view of our German "enemies" transformed into a profound respect.

In May 8, 1945 at a press conference following Germany's surrender, Patton was asked if he would treat SS troops differently than other German POW's.

He famously replied:

“No. SS means no more in Germany than being a Democrat in America — that is not to be quoted. I mean by that that initially the SS people were special sons of bitches, but as the war progressed they ran out of sons of bitches and then they put anybody in there. Some of the top SS men will be treated as criminals, but there is no reason for trying someone who was drafted into this outfit.”

The media ignored Patton’s request that his remark not be quoted and printed his remarks. Americans were outraged and claimed Patton needed to hold Germans accountable for their “crimes against humanity”.

Months later, Patton visited Berlin and wrote his wife on July 21, 1945.

He wrote:

“Berlin gave me the blues. We have destroyed what could have been a good race, and we are about to replace them with Mongolian savages. And all Europe will be communist. It’s said that for the first week after they took it, all women who ran were shot and those who did not were raped.”



On August 18, 1945, Patton had dinner with French General Alphonse Juin and shared his new respect of the German people. Patton claims French General Juin actually agreed with him and said:

“It is indeed unfortunate, mon General, that the English and the Americans have destroyed in Europe the only sound country — and I do not mean France. Therefore, the road is now open for the advent of Russian communism.”

Patton was disgusted when he realized the real purpose of World War II... to destroy Germany...On August 31, Patton wrote:

“Actually, the Germans are the only decent people left in Europe. it’s a choice between them and the Russians. I prefer the Germans.”

Three days later on September 2, Patton added “What we are doing is to destroy the only semi-modern state in Europe, so that Russia can swallow the whole.”

Patton was also shocked that Germans were being charged as “war criminals”.

In a letter to his wife from September 14, 1945, he wrote “I am frankly opposed to this war criminal stuff. It is not cricket and is Semitic. I am also opposed to sending POW’s to work as slaves in foreign lands, where many will be starved to death.”

Later in the letter, he wrote:

“If what we are doing is “Liberty”, then give me death. I can’t see how Americans can sink so low. It is Semitic, and I am sure of it.”

He also claimed:

“We are also turning over to the French several hundred thousand prisoners of war to be used as slave labor in France. It is amusing to recall that we fought the Revolution in defense of the rights of man and the Civil War to abolish slavery and have now gone back on both principles.”



Patton was referring to the American concentration camps (German: Rheinwieslager) following World War II. American General Dwight Eisenhower denied Germans the rights of prisoners of war guaranteed by the Geneva Convention. He transferred 740,000 Germans into forced labor camps in France.

These labor camps were open fields surrounded by barbed wire. They had no shelter, no blankets, no coats, and very little food.

In fact, Eisenhower prevented humanitarian organizations for food or aid to the camps. He also ordered American soldiers to destroy surplus food supplies to ensure Germans could not receive them. Eisenhower declared anyone attempting to bring food into the camp would be shot.

In "Ethnic Cleansing in Twentieth-Century Europe", author Richard Dominic Wiggers claims the Allies violated international law following World War II and withheld food from German civilians.

Wiggers claims the U.S. State Department blocked the Vatican from shipping food to German civilians. He estimates Germans only received 1,200 calories a day following World War II.

Meanwhile, Wiggers estimates Jews in displaced persons camps following World War II received 2,300 calories a day.

General Patton was disgusted by these Jews and disturbed by the religious service Eisenhower forced him to attend.

In September 17, 1945, he wrote:

“We entered the synagogue, which was packed with the greatest stinking bunch of humanity I have ever seen...The smell was so terrible that I almost fainted and actually about three hours later lost my lunch as the result of remembering it.”

In another letter, he wrote:

“These people do not understand toilets and refuse to use them except as repositories for tin cans, garbage, and refuse . . . They decline, where practicable, to use latrines, preferring to relieve themselves on the floor.”

He also claimed that “in practically every room there was a pile of garbage in one corner which was also used as a latrine. The Jews were only forced to desist from their nastiness and clean up the mess by the threat of the butt ends of rifles.”

He concluded, “Of course, I know the expression ‘lost tribes of Israel’ applied to the tribes which disappeared — not to the tribe of Judah from which the current sons of bitches are descended. However, it is my personal opinion that this too is a lost tribe — lost to all decency.”



At a press conference on September 22, reporters accused Patton of being soft on the Germans. He famously replied "The Nazi thing is just like a Democrat-Republican fight."

The New York Times used the quote as a headline and Americans were outraged.

Later that night, Patton wrote "there is a very apparent Semitic influence in the press. They are trying to do two things: first, implement communism, and second, see that all businessmen of German ancestry and non-Jewish antecedents are thrown out of their jobs."

He also wrote a letter to his wife, which explained "

I will probably be in the headlines before you get this, as the press is trying to quote me as being more interested in restoring order in Germany than in catching Nazis. I can't tell them the truth that unless we restore Germany we will insure that communism takes America."

Unfortunately, Patton never got the chance. A few days later, he was relieved of his command by Eisenhower and given a new assignment.

On September 29, Patton wrote another letter to his wife and claimed he was not upset the decision. He explained "I would like it much better than being a sort of executioner to the best race in Europe."

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero General Patton for his honorable service to our country.

# Jesse Helms

## North Carolina Senator



Senator Jesse Helms was born in Monroe, North Carolina in 1921.

He was elected to the Senate and served six consecutive terms from 1973-2003.

For 30 years, he was a conservative leader and organized the Reagan Revolution of the 1980's.

Most importantly though, Helms never compromised and kept his personal values.

Throughout his life, Helms repeatedly opposed abortion, feminism, affirmative action, civil rights, and gay rights.

In the 60's, Helms began writing editorials WRAL TV in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In a 1963 editorial, he claimed "the negro cannot count forever on the kind of restraint that's thus far left him free to clog the streets, disrupt traffic, and interfere with other men's rights."

Helms also believed "crime rates and irresponsibility among negroes are a fact of life which must be faced". He claimed the civil rights movement was infested and promoted by communists and "moral degenerates" and described Medicaid as a "step over into the swampy field of socialized medicine".

His editorials also criticized the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Helms claimed UNC actually stood for “The University of Negroes and Communists” and suggested a wall should be built around the campus to prevent the school from “infecting” the rest of the state.

These editorials were extremely popular among the people of North Carolina. In 1972, they elected him to the United States Senate.

Throughout his political career, Helms was a strict traditionalist. He typically opposed new ideas and was given the nickname “Senator No”.

In a 2008 article from the Louisiana Weekly, Cash Michaels claimed Helms opposed “every piece of civil rights and affirmative action legislation” and blocked “black judges from being considered for the federal bench”.

Helms famously led the Senate opposition to establishing Martin Luther King Day as a federal holiday in 1983. He started a 16-day filibuster and demanded the FBI file on Martin Luther King Jr. be released to the public. The file contained evidence that Martin Luther King was a Communist and commonly participated in sex orgies.

In 1993, Helms entered an elevator with his friend, Senator Orrin Hatch. Carol Moseley Braun, the first black woman elected to the United States senate was already in the elevator.

When Helms saw her, he turned to Senator Hatch and said “Watch me make her cry. I’m going to make her cry. I’m going to sing “Dixie” until she cries.” Helms then proceeded to sing the song about “the good life” during slavery.



Helms was also known for criticizing immorality on the floor of the Senate.

After the Supreme Court legalized abortion in 1972, he introduced a constitutional amendment to overturn their decision. His attempt was unsuccessful but Helms continued to speak out against abortion.

In 1987, Helms added an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act which allowed the President to add HIV to the list of diseases which prevent both travel and immigration to the United States (HIV was recently removed from the list by Barack Obama in 2009).

In a 1989 speech on the floor of the Senate, Helms declared “there is not one single case of AIDS in this country that cannot be traced in origin to sodomy”.

In 1993, Helms opposed President Clinton’s nomination of Roberta Achtenberg, an openly homosexual Jewish feminist as the Assistant Secretary at the Department of Housing.

When critics asked Helms why he opposed Achtenberg, he replied “because she’s a damn lesbian”. Later he added, “She’s not your garden-variety lesbian. She’s a militant-activist-mean lesbian”.

Later he declared “I’m not going to put a lesbian in a position like that. If you want to call me a bigot, fine.”

In another speech from the floor of the Senate in 1995, Helms declared AIDS was “God’s punishment for homosexuals” due to their “deliberate, disgusting, revolting conduct”.

Helms also claimed homosexuals “weak, morally sick wretches” and tried to cut funding for the National Endowment for the Arts for supporting the “gay-oriented artwork of photographer Robert Mapplethorpe”.

In an interview with the New York Times, he claimed:

“Nothing positive happened to Sodom and Gomorrah and nothing positive is likely to happen to America if our people succumb to the drumbeats of support for the homosexual lifestyle.” Helms drew heavy criticism from the LGBT community for his positions but never backed down.”

In a 1989 interview with the New York Times, Helms declared:

“I didn’t come to Washington to be a yes man for any president, Democrat or Republican. I didn’t come to Washington to get along and win any popularity contests.”

When Helms died in 2008, Rob Christensen from The News & Observer explained:

“In a world where give-and-take is the key to success, Helms refused to play the game of compromise. Rather than get together with opponents to work out their differences, Helms preferred to stand his ground in defeat.”

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero Senator Jesse Helms for sacrificing himself and doing everything he could to defend America.



“Atheism and socialism – or liberalism, which tends in the same direction – are inseparable entities: when you have men who no longer believe that God is in charge of human affairs, you have men attempting to take the place of God by means of the superstate.”

Jesse Helms: “When Free Men Shall Stand”: 1976

# George Wallace

Alabama Governor



George Wallace was born in Clio, Alabama in 1919. He initially ran for Governor of Alabama in 1958 but was defeated by John Malcolm Patterson.

Following the election, Wallace explained “You know why I lost that governor’s race?... I was outniggered by John Patterson. And I’ll tell you here and now, I will never be outniggered again.”

In 1962, Wallace publically supported segregation and gained the support of white voters. When he was asked about his new message, Wallace replied:

“You know, I tried to talk about good roads and good schools and all these things that have been part of my career, and nobody listened. And then I began talking about niggers, and they stomped the floor.”

Wallace won the election and took the oath of office standing on the gold star marking the spot where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as president of the Confederate States of America.

In his inaugural speech, Wallace used the line for which he is best known:

“In the name of the greatest people that have ever trod this earth, I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.

On June 11, 1963, Wallace stood in front of Foster Auditorium at the University of Alabama to block the entrance of black students. The incident became known as the “Stand in the Schoolhouse Door”.

After being confronted by federal marshals, Wallace finally stepped aside. Wallace later claimed “The President wants us to surrender this state to Martin Luther King and his group of pro-communists who have instituted these demonstrations.”

Wallace ran for President in the 1968 election as the American Independent Party candidate. Wallace hoped southern states could use their political power to end desegregation.

Wallace also spoke out against the Vietnam War and pledged an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops after 90 days in office. He described foreign aid as money “poured down a rat hole” and demanded Asians pay for their own defense.

Wallace also criticized the cultural revolution and the hippie movement. In 1968, Wallace famously declared the only four letter words hippies did not know were “w-o-r-k” and “s-o-a-p”.

Wallace also pledged “If some anarchist lies down in front of my automobile, it will be the last automobile he will ever lie down in front of.”

Wallace claimed “There’s not a dime’s worth of difference between the Republicans and Democrats.” He claimed Hubert Humphrey (Democrat) and Richard Nixon (Republican) wanted to radically desegregate the South.

In the 1968 election, Wallace received 13.5% and won 5 states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia). Since then, no third-party presidential candidate has won a state.



In 1970, Wallace returned to Alabama and ran for Governor against Albert Brewer. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter called Wallace's campaign "one of the most racist campaigns in modern southern political history".

Wallace aired television advertising with slogans such as "Do you want the black block electing your governor?" and circulated an ad showing a white girl surrounded by seven black boys, with the slogan "Wake Up Alabama! Blacks vow to take over Alabama." Wallace also called Brewer "Sissy Britches".

Wallace defeated Brewer and returned as Governor of Alabama. In 1972, he ran as a candidate in the Democratic presidential primary and was receiving high ratings in the national polls.

However, he was shot five times in an assassination attempt while campaigning in Laurel, Maryland.

After the shooting, Wallace won the primaries in Maryland and Michigan but health problems forced him to end the campaign.

Later, Wallace changed his positions and tried to distance himself from segregation. He claimed "I was wrong. Those days are over, and they ought to be over" and apologized to black civil rights leaders. He wrote that he wanted to "seek love and forgiveness" for his past.

However, Wallace's support of segregation had already influenced other politicians.

Dr. Dan Carter, the Educational Foundation Professor of History at the University of South Carolina claims:

"George Wallace laid the foundation for the dominance of the Republican Party in American society through the manipulation of racial and social issues in the 1960s and 1970s. He was the master teacher, and Richard Nixon and the Republican leadership that followed were his students."

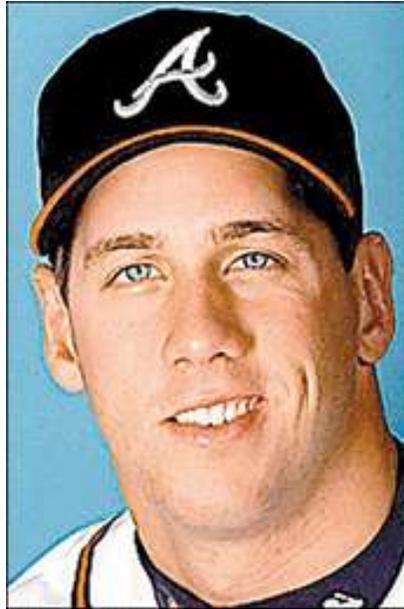
After Wallace died in 1998, John Anderson of The Huntsville Times wrote:

"His startling appeal to millions of alienated white voters was not lost on Richard Nixon and other GOP strategists. First Nixon, then Ronald Reagan, and finally George Herbert Walker Bush successfully adopted toned-down versions of Wallace's anti-busing, anti-federal government platform."

Although he allegedly changed his views later in life, Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero Governor George Wallace for sacrificing himself and doing everything he could to defend America.

# John Roker

Baseball Player



John Roker was born in 1974 in Statesboro, Georgia.

He was drafted by the Atlanta Braves in 1997 and promoted to the Major Leagues the next year.

In 1999, he was named the Braves closer and posted a 2.13 ERA with 38 saves.

Later that year though, Roker came under public scrutiny after a controversial interview with Jewish reporter Jeff Pearlman from Sports Illustrated magazine.

In the interview, Pearlman asked Roker about his personal views on race. Later, Pearlman used the quotes in an article to portray Roker as a “dumb”, “ignorant” racist.

Roker believes:

“Pearlman painted the exact picture of me he intended from the very beginning and in doing so remained true to form and consistent with his long and decorated history of trash journalism. In my research I have found that Pearlman has done eerily similar hatchet jobs to dozens of other subjects during his 20 year career.

He added:

“I said some things about New York City which in the context they were presented led many people to automatically interpret as racist, xenophobic, or bigoted. And to this day, that’s what I’m most remembered for. Not what I accomplished on the field, but what I said in an interview with Sports Illustrated.”



In the article, Rocker went on a tirade against Asian female drivers. He yelled:

“They turn from the wrong lane. They go 20 miles per hour. It makes me want — Look! Look at this idiot! I guarantee you she’s a Japanese woman. How bad are Asian women at driving?”

When Rocker was asked if he would ever play in the “Big Apple”, he replied:

“I would retire first. It’s the most hectic, nerve-racking city. Imagine having to take the [Number] 7 train to the ballpark, looking like you’re [riding through] Beirut next to some kid with purple hair next to some queer with AIDS right next to some dude who just got out of jail for the fourth time right next to some 20-year-old mom with four kids. It’s depressing.”

Rocker also criticized “diversity” and “multiculturalism”:

“The biggest thing I don’t like about New York are the foreigners. I’m not a very big fan of foreigners. You can walk an entire block in Times Square and not hear anybody speaking English. Asians and Koreans and Vietnamese and Indians and Russians and Spanish people and everything up there. How the hell did they get in this country?”



Later, Rocker continued his assault on New York and its people:

“Nowhere else in the country do people spit at you, throw bottles at you, throw quarters at you, throw batteries at you and say, ‘Hey, I did your mother last night — she’s a whore.’ I talked about what degenerates they were, and they proved me right. Just by saying something, I could make them mad enough to go home and slap their moms.”

Later in the interview, Rocker also criticized black athletes. He called his teammate Randall Simon “a fat monkey” and criticized New York Knicks guard Latrell Sprewell for choking his coach, P.J. Carlesimo.

Rocker claimed Sprewell “should’ve been arrested, and instead he’s playing basketball. Why do you think that is? Do you think if he was Keith Van Horn — if he was white — they’d let him back? No way.”

The Commissioner of Major League Baseball Bud Selig (Jewish) gave Rucker a 28 game suspension for the interview and ordered him to attend anger management training.

Rucker has continued to make controversial statements since he retired from baseball in 2003. In a recent interview with WND, John Rucker said "I would vote for the devil himself over Barack Obama which would actually be tough though as he seems to already be a supporter."

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero John Rucker for his willingness to stand up and defend the truth.

# Ted Nugent

Musician



Guitarist Ted Nugent recently shared his political beliefs at the NRA convention in St. Louis, Missouri.

Nugent claims “our government is wiping its ass with the constitution”.

He also said “it isn’t the enemy that ruined America. It’s good people who bent over and let the enemy in. If the coyote’s in your living room pissing on your couch, it’s not the coyote’s fault. It’s your fault for not shooting him.

“Nugent believes “if Barack Obama becomes the president in November again, I will either be dead or in jail by this time next year. We need to ride into that battlefield and chop their heads off in November.”

As Nugent ended the rant, he declared “we’re American because we defied the king! We didn’t negotiate and compromise with the king!”

Following the interview, Jewish feminist Debbie Wasserman Schultz, the leader of the Democratic National Committee demanded Mitt Romney denounce Nugent.

(Last month, Nugent publically endorsed Mitt Romney's campaign)

Today in a radio interview with Dana Loesch, Nugent claimed Wasserman Schultz was a "brain-dead, soulless, heartless idiot."

Nugent has a history of criticizing radical feminists. In a 2007 video he posted online, he suggested Jewish feminist Senator Barbara Boxer might want to "suck on my machine gun".

In the same video, Nugent also called Jewish feminist Senator Diane Feinstein a "worthless whore".

Jett & Jahn Media supports American Hero Ted Nugent and his courage to tell the truth.

# Joseph Rakes

Catholic



The 1954 Supreme Court ruling on *Brown vs. Board of Education* determined that segregated schools were “unconstitutional”. Public Schools throughout the South were forced to integrate and accept diversity.

Southern Protestants eventually accepted these rules and allowed black children to attend their schools. (For example, just watch *Remember the Titans*...)

However, the North stayed largely segregated because of housing patterns. Since races typically lived in separate communities, each group had their own public schools and they remained separate.

In the 1950s though, Federal judges introduced “busing” programs to transport black children and “integrate” these schools.

On April 5th of 1976, an angry crowd of high school students from Boston’s Irish Catholic neighborhoods marched on Boston’s City Hall to protest the busing program.

One of those students, Joseph Rakes, was a seventeen year old from a large Catholic family on Boston’s South side.

Later, Joseph Rakes explained, “You can’t have half your friends – that’s the way it was put towards us. They took half the guys and girls I grew up with and said, “You’re going to school on the other side of town.” Nobody understood it at (age) fifteen.”

Rakes led the march on Boston's City Hall, carrying an American flag. He later explained:

"I was too angry with everybody. I didn't like anybody. I didn't care for anybody. I took care of my family, I watched out for my brothers and sisters and my relatives and my friends. We all watched out for each other. My parents kind of raised us to be pit bulls. People in Southie sent their kids out there and said "go get 'em".



Eventually, a black lawyer named Stanley Landsmark confronted the group. Rakes responded by attacking Landsmark with the American flag.

The picture of this confrontation is famously known as "The Soiling of Old Glory" and won a Pulitzer Prize in 1977.

Rakes claimed "the picture – it says what it says, but it doesn't tell the whole story. You know, there's nothing I can do about it. I just move on in my life." Eventually, Rakes was convicted for assault with a deadly weapon and given a two-year suspended sentence.

In 1983, he was wanted for the murder of a man who had taken advantage of his sister. He was a fugitive for five years, eventually turned himself in, but the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

In "Liberty and Freedom", David Hackett Fischer examines Rakes' legacy:

"He pulled his life together, married the woman he loved raised a family, moved to a coastal town north of Boston, and held a job on the Big Dig. He kept the flag and still believes in liberty from busing and freedom for South Boston."

Jett & Jahn Media honors American Hero Joseph Rakes for his bravery and courage. Joseph Rakes proves that Northern Catholics are often more eager and willing to stand up and fight "integration" than any Southern Protestants. Therefore, we are the true American heroes...



Jett & Jahn Media created the "American Heroes" series to promote men who have stood up for the truth throughout American history.