

The Sentinel

**Next Meeting: March 16
Knights of Pythias Building**



**Dinner 6:30 p.m.
Meeting 7:00 p.m.**

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

MARCH 2010

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Winner 2005, 2006, and 2007

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 3

Sen. Ford Says Boycott Is Over

Charleston Sen. Robert Ford, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor, declared the NAACP's tourism boycott of S.C. "is officially over".

Ford cited a religious convention of 12,000 black Methodists from three different branches of the church meeting in Columbia. He did not mention a recent football championship game.

Since the NAACP has not discouraged the meeting, according to Ford that means the boycott is finished.

"The fact that these black [Methodist] churches will come here and spend millions of dollars simply means the NAACP's boycott is officially over," Ford said. "So we can invite the

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Pledges

It was suggested by one of our Compatriots that, since some apparently did not know the three pledges, that they be printed in the newsletter, so we could memorize them.

Pledge to the United States Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one nation under God,
indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

[Note no pause: "one nation under God".]

Salute to the South Carolina Flag

I salute the Flag of South Carolina
and pledge to the Palmetto State
love, loyalty, and faith.

Salute to the Confederate Flag

I salute the Confederate Flag with
affection, reverence, and undying devotion
to the Cause for which it stands.

The Charge

*To you Sons of
Confederate
Veterans, we
submit the
vindication of the
cause for which we
fought; to your
strength will be
given the defense
of the Confederate
Soldier's good
name, the
guardianship of his
history, the
emulation of his
virtues, the
perpetuation of
those principles he
loved and which
made him glorious
and which you also
cherish. Remember,
it is your duty to
see that the true
history of the
South is presented
to future
generations.*

*Lieutenant General
Stephen D. Lee
Commander
General
United Confederate
Veterans*



New Member

Benny Welch, who came to honor his Confederate ancestor, was presented to the Camp to be voted on and inducted. Andy Langdale stated that his genealogies were in order and the meeting attendance requirements had been met. Mr. Welch was then voted in and inducted into the Camp as its newest member.



February Speaker



was **Dr. Jonathan Leader**, State Archeologist. Leader stated that he was a part of the original Hunley project working group and had the pleasure of working with members of Secession Camp 4 on many projects. He considers honorary membership in Secession Camp to "trump them all." Leader gave an informative presentation on his archival work at Mars Bluff, S.C., on the PeeDee River. The center of his research was the *CSS PeeDee*. He gave a history of the Confederate shipyards and the reason they were built inland on navigable rivers away from Union ships which were preying off the South Carolina coast. His talk was illustrated with graphics which included diaries, photos of the major players in history, artifacts from the digs, and maps of the area.

March Speaker

will be **Don Gordon**. Born in Columbia, graduated from USC, former Commander of the Wade Hampton Camp, Past Heritage Defense Committee Chairman, former Confederate Memorial Day Chairman, South Carolina Division Lt. Commander.

CAMP OFFICERS

Commander
Ed Moon
1st Lieutenant Commander
Benny Slay
2nd Lieutenant Commander
John Waring
Adjutant
Elmore Marlow
843-762-2430
Treasurer
Buck Perry

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Jimmy Wheeler
Judge Advocate
Open
CHT Representatives
Randy Burbage
David Rentz
Charlie Hiers
Gene Patrick

CAMP GUARDIANS

Randy Burbage
Walter Carr
John Evans
Charlie Hiers
Clarence Kuykendall
Andy Langdale
Elmore Marlow
Philip Ramsey
Michael Ratledge
Clyde Rogers
Louie Warmouth
Jimmy Wheeler
Lee Wilson

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Education / Historical
John Whatley
**Graves, Monuments
and Guardian**
Open
Highway Clean-up
Michael Dixon
Heritage Ride
Collin Hall & Bill Norris
Media / Public Relations
Bill Norris

Recruiting / Retention
Andy Langdale
Genealogy
Andy Langdale
Convention
Bill Norris and David Rentz
Lee-Jackson
Benny Slay
Building Committee
Bob Pollard

VOLUNTEERS

Mess Corporal
Don Pace
Mickey Davis Fund
Woody Weatherford
Webmaster
David Rentz
Engraving Engineer
Benny Slay
Quartermaster
David Rentz



The Sentinel

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Website: <http://www.scv4.org>

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday, March 16, 2010
Knights of Pythias Building
1968 Belgrade Avenue
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))
Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM
Meeting begins at 7:00 PM



The Sentinel

Commander Ed Moon
Adjutant Elmore Marlow
Editor John Whatley

Unless noted otherwise, all bylined articles in this newsletter are the responsibility of the author. Address all correspondence concerning the newsletter to:

athryiot@hotmail.com

From the Commander

We are slowly approaching the month of May, but it will be here sooner than you think. For The Sons of Confederate Veterans, it is a busy time for us, especially the first couple of weeks.

On May 1 we will honor our ancestors in Columbia with the SCV Division Memorial service starting at Elmwood Cemetery and as a group march to the State House to conclude the services.

On May 8 we will have our own service at Magnolia Cemetery at the Soldiers Ground. Volunteers will be needed to assist with setting up and taking down chairs and such.

These are must-attend events; either one is fine. This is the reason for our Camp's existence and for what we do. Please plan on attending at least one of these events this year and in the years to come.

This month is scheduled the South Carolina Division

Convention in Florence. Please make your reservation to attend and represent your Camp and Charleston. There is still time to register at www.peedeerifles/homestead.com for the Convention.

Our National Reunion will be held in Anderson this July, just up Hwy I-26 and down I-85. Last chance to register before the price goes up is at the end of June. More information can be found at www.scv.org. More information will follow in the coming months.

I look forward to seeing each of you at the next Camp meeting, and please bring a friend.

Deo Vindice,
Ed Moon
Commander



From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

I have been involved with grave marker dedications and memorials since the first part of 1995.

All of these events were very memorable and inspiring. On February 13, 2010, at St. Lawrence Cemetery, was held a marker dedication service that I would never forget.

I was asked by Bobby Gorman to help conduct this ceremony. It was with honor that I help with this Southern Cross of Honor Dedication Ceremony for **Patrick Dominic Spellman**, a Confederate ancestor of Mr. Gorman. Patrick Spellman was not only a Confederate soldier but also a Confederate Hero for his bravery during "The Seven Days Battles" at Gaines Mill on June 27, 1862.

This service was memorable because there were more descendants of Patrick Spellman in attendance than all of the reenactors and SCV members combined. I was very impressed and had asked all family members to introduce themselves. I want to thank Bobby Gorman and his family for allowing me the honor and privilege in helping with honoring Patrick Dominic Spellman, a true Confederate Hero.

I am very concerned about the attendance of Secession Camp members. I wish to stress the importance of attending these events. The handout given to Camp mem-

bers during the previous meeting stated, "This Ceremony will be sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Secession Camp #4." What part of the above statement is so hard to understand?

The obligation you took before God and Compatriots coming into the Camp states that you will support the activities of the Camp. This marker dedication was a Camp function. Where were you at on this glorious Saturday that the Lord gave us? As Chaplain of this Camp, I will stress the importance of attending the various functions sponsored by our Camp.

I would ask that the Compatriots of Secession Camp #4 join me in praying for the following people in our Camp: **Manning Williams, Andy Langdale, Jim Dickinson, Willie Heidtman, Elmore Marlow, Tricia Tetor, Gail Weatherford, Wimpy Seyle, and Jimmy Kittrell**. If you would like to add a name to the pray list, please email or call me.

If any compatriot needs the assistance of the Camp Chaplain, please do not hesitate to call me.

Yours in Christ,
Gene Patrick
(843) 766-5108 / (843) 814-4974
Chaplain
<> <>

Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 19 January 2010

	Yes	No
Appropriate Flag Displayed	X	
SCV Charge Read	X	
Invocation	X	
Presentation of Colors	X	
Reading and Approval of Minutes	X	
Reading and Approval of Financial Report	X	
Remarks: 65 members and 12 guests for a total of 77 in attendance		

Program: **CSS Peedee Project at Mars Bluff**
 Speaker: **Dr. Jonathan Leader**

- **Invocation** given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**
- **SCV Charge** was given by **Commander Ed Moon**
- **Salute to the Flags** given by **Color Sergeant Jimmy Wheeler**.
- **The cooks** were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Bob Dandridge, Walter Canady, Bill Helm, and Perry Patrick**. Next month's meal will be Homemade Vegetable Soup, Cornbread, and Dessert.

• **Introduction of guest.** There were 10 guests announced which included Frank Berry, VI Brigade Commander from Palmetto Camp 22 Columbia, S.C., two members from Moultrie Camp, and one member from the Robert E. Lee Camp from Alexandria, Va.

• **Richard W. Hatcher** gave a brief history on his most recent research about Free African-Americans who served as regular soldiers in the Confederate Army. Three soldiers – Clepper, Johnson, and Heck – were ordered to Richmond to form a squadron of Confederate Navy and Marines. These three soldiers were identified as soldiers at the Surrender at Appomattox Court House, Va. There were 16 other African-Americans on the rolls identified as cooks, body servants, and teamsters. There was a muster that stated the following: "By order of Gen. Beauregard from the Congress that ten African Americans were enlisted improperly and dropped from muster." These men were transferred to jobs such as teamsters and cooks. Handouts were available at the front table.

• **Minutes of January 19, 2010 Meeting: Commander Moon** asked for a motion to approve the minutes as presented in newsletter. It was so moved, seconded, and approved by the Camp.

• **Treasurer's Report** made by **Buck Perry** for month of January 2010 to present included the Quartermaster.

• **Mickey Davis Fund Report** was given by **Woody Weatherford** including January Dinner Deposits. Checks not yet cleared but acknowledged by representatives from William McCain fund and Stand Watie fund.

• **Past Commander Bill Norris** made a request that a \$250.00 donation be made towards a planned Signers Monument sponsored by the South Carolina Division. The donation will include 4" X 8" brick pavers to be placed on the plaza surrounding the monument with the inscription reading Secession Camp 4. The Camp would also receive a number of silver collector coins of which only 500 will be issued. The details were published in the February 2010 newsletter and the request met the requirements of the Mickey Davis fund. **10th Brigade Commander Jeff Antley** brought out the fact that the December 20, 2010, date may not be met due to the timing of Patriot Point Development Plans. Amended to exclude the dedication plans of December 20, 2010, from the motion. **Commander Moon** moved to vote. The motion carried and approved. There was one "no" vote.

• **Chaplain's Report** was given by **Gene Patrick**. Prayer was requested for Dr. **Lee Wilson** who is in Haiti aiding earthquake victims. Please notify the Chaplain if you are in need, or know someone in need, of a prayer request.

Committee Reports:

• **Highway Clean-up** report was given by **Michael Dixon**. The February 6th clean-up of Glenn McConnell Parkway had nine people in attendance. The crew collected 8 or 9 bags of trash, several tires, and some building material. The next clean up of the Glenn McConnell Parkway will be May 22, 2010, beginning at 8:00 am. Meet at the Chick Fil-A.

• **Graves & Registration.** **Bobby Gorman** gave report on the dedication ceremony of Dominick Spellman last Saturday was a success. Twenty people attended. He thanked everyone for a great ceremony. **Paul W. Brown** gave a report on the next Wiltown clean up at Adams Run. **John Leader** will be there to scope for more graves. There is another cemetery at Parkers Ferry slated for clean up.

• **Heritage Ride, Past Commander Bill Norris.** The ride will be on the last Saturday of September. The Committee will be starting up plans in the next few weeks

• **Building Committee: Commander Ed Moon** announced that **Bob Pollard** will chair the building committee.

• **Engraver Benny Slay:** two name tags made. Engraving for a church brought in \$20.00.

• **CHT President Charlie Hires** had nothing to report.

• **Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Langdale** stated that there was one candidate to be voted on and inducted into the Camp.

• **Candidate Benny Welch** was presented to the Camp to be voted on and inducted. Andy Langdale stated that his genealogies were in order and the meeting attendance requirements have been met. Mr. Welch was voted in and inducted into the Camp.

• **2nd Lt. Commander John B. Waring** introduced the speaker, **Dr. Jonathan Leader**, State Archeologist, to the Camp. Leader stated that he was a part of the original *Hunley* project working group and had the pleasure of working with members of Secession Camp 4 on many projects. He considers honorary membership of Secession Camp to "yrump them all." Leader gave a great and informative presentation on his archival work at Mars Bluff, S.C., on the PeeDee River. The center of his research was the *CSS PeeDee*. He gave a history of the Confederate shipyards and the reason they were built inland on navigable rivers away from Union ships which were preying off the South Carolina coast. The PowerPoint presentation was well done. The graphics included diaries, photos of the major players in history, artifacts from the digs, and maps of the area. All enjoyed Leader's presentation.

Old Business

• **Lee-Jackson: Commander Ed Moon** congratulated **John Genes** for an outstanding job on putting together the Lee-Jackson banquet.

New Business

• **Division Convention: March 26th & 27th, 2010.** **John Genes** stated that the Triple A Discount hotel was filled up and future attendees will need to find another place to stay.

• **OCR Request:** For members to come to Columbia on April 30th, 2010, at the S.C. State House to read the roll of the dead. Charleston will have its Confederate Memorial Day Celebration on May 8th.

• **Frank Berry**, a candidate for Division Lt Commander, asked the Camp for their support. He is a member of Palmetto Camp 22 in Columbia, and has served as Sixth Brigade Commander for five years and is stepping down to run for Division Lt Commander. He mentioned with the Sesquicentennial that the next five years will be an important time and the best chance for the SCV to reclaim its place of respect. In recent years the SCV has allowed its opposition to be successful in criticizing the organization to the point of painting the group as racist. The coming years will be the best chance the SCV will have to change

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Lincoln Calls a Meeting on Colonization

This afternoon [August 14, 1862] the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by the Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration.

You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen I suppose.

A Voice: Yes, sir.

The President – Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact, about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition – the country engaged in war! – our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend; and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence.

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, who even if they could better their condition are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those, who being slaves could obtain their

freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case. But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves.

There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor materials to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usage of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary war sacrifices were made by men engaged in it; but they were cheered by the future. Gen. Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race – something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just been with me – the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased.

The question is if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does

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*Compatriots of the South Carolina Division:
Please receive the attached invitation from The S.C. Sesquicentennial Commission
for a ball being planned to observe the anniversary of the initial
Secession Convention in Columbia.*

*Although this is not a S.C. Division function,
the proceeds are going to preserve the flags of our ancestors!
Please forward to interested individuals in your Camps.*

*For the men who wore the gray,
J. Howard Chalmers III, SC Division Adjutant*

The South Carolina Sesquicentennial Commission
Is pleased to announce the beginning of the Sesquicentennial Celebration
of the South's Independence

with the

**South Carolina Secession
Sesquicentennial
Benefit Ball**

*In Commemoration of South Carolina declaring its Independence from the Union
A formal Antebellum Ball will be held on*

Saturday, the 18th of December, 2010

Six o'clock in the evening

at the

**Historic Springdale House and Gardens
in Springdale, South Carolina**

All proceeds to be Given to the

**South Carolina Confederate Relic Room
and Military Museum**

for restoration of remaining Confederate Flags

Music By the Emmy Award Winning

"Un-Reconstructed"

The original Ordinance of Secession

will be on display in the mansion,

along with previously conserved Confederate battle flags.

Tickets

\$25 Individuals; \$40 Couples

Black Tie, pre-war dress militia, period civilian attire only

Individual and Corporate Sponsorships are available and are tax deductible.

Make checks or Money Order payable to: SC Sesquicentennial Commission

Mail checks to:

Sesquicentennial Benefit Ball

1902 Wellington Rd.

Cayce, SC 29033

For ticket and sponsorship information visit us at <http://scscommission.com/home>
or on Facebook or by phone at 803-760-2018



Congratulations

in choosing to have your or your ancestor's name included with some of the most honorable and dedicated patriots of South Carolina. This monument – dedicated to the South Carolina Secession Signers – and its grounds will be a lasting tribute to some of the greatest men of our State.



It will be a historical edifice that will stand for future generations, to tell their true story, and a testament to their bravery and sacrifices.

Your paver and its inscription will be permanently recorded in the archives of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and be randomly placed in the Cross of Honor on the plaza surrounding the base of the monument.

<input type="text"/>															
<input type="text"/>															
<input type="text"/>															

Clearly print the name and information you wish on your memorial paver using the boxes above with one character per box. Each space and punctuation counts as a character. Three lines only per 4"x 8" paver. Spelling will not be corrected.

NOTE: The Signers Monument Committee reserves the right of approval on all engravings.

Your contact information.

Name _____ Phone (____) _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The numbered collector coins 1 – 500 will be issued on a "first come, first serve" basis. If you desire a specific number, please list your first, second, & third choices.

First choice # _____, Second choice # _____, Third choice # _____

Should these numbers not be available, you will automatically be issued the next number in the sequence.

Send check & Form to:

Donald Hayes 1007 E. Main Street Dillon, SC 29536

News From The Real World . . .



HIGHWAY CLEAN-UP on February 6. Pictured are (left to right): *Benny Slay, Bob Pollard, Bill Norris, Michael Dixon, Bobby Gorman, Don Pace, Jack Thomson, and Joey Dixon.* Taking the picture was *Penny Dixon.* These stalwarts picked up 15 bags of trash, including two tires and several large pieces of a car. (Photo by Penny Dixon)

Eisenhower on Lee

There's always someone out there complaining when we honor great men such as Robert E. Lee. One of them complained to Dwight D. Eisenhower about a portrait of Lee on his office wall. Eisenhower answered:

August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War Between the States the issue of Secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.

General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his belief in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower

Lectures at The Citadel

The list below is of the lecture series at the Citadel's Daniel Library.

March 9, 2010 Maury Klein, author of *Days of Defiance* (6:30 pm)

March 23, 2010 Kyle Sinisi, "Citadel's Role in the Civil War" (6:30 pm)

April 13, 2010 Emory Thomas, "Charleston People and Events that Contributed to the Civil War" (6:30 pm)

April 27, 2010 Fran Hawk and Brian Hicks, "The Drama and Pathos of the *Hunley*" (6:30 pm)



Yankee Weather

brings out the true colors of The South. Welcome South, brother. Now, go home — and take this weather back up North with you!

A Black Ruler Speaks on Slavery

The English diplomat explained to King Gelele: "England has been doing her utmost to stop the slave trade in this country. Much money has been spent, and many lives sacrificed, to obtain this desirable end, but hitherto without success. I have come to ask you to put an end to this traffic and to enter into some treaty with me."

King Gelele refused: "If white men came to buy, why should I not sell?"

The diplomat asked how much money the king needed to stop the trade.

"No money will induce me.... I am not like the kings of Lagos and Benin. There are only two kings in Africa, Ashanti and Dahomey: I am King of all the Blacks. Nothing will compensate me for the loss of the slave trade."

King Gelele also said, "If I cannot sell my captives taken in war, I must kill them, and surely the English would not like that."

Union Re-Enactor Color Guard Refused Opportunity to Present U.S. Flag

A group of eight Civil War Union re-enactors representing the 13th U.S. Regular Infantry were denied the opportunity to present the American flag before the South Carolina/Kentucky men's basketball game.

The group, which included three USC graduates, made arrangements with assistant athletic director Shawn Burke, dating back to December 1, to present the American flag during an upcoming men's basketball game in Columbia.

Minutes before the game, while the re-enactors waited inside a tunnel at the Colonial Life Arena, the group was told by Burke they would not be allowed to participate in the pre-game activities, according to the group's organizer and participant Gary Byrd.

Byrd says Burke told the men the university had a policy against "non-traditional" military uniforms and "Nothing good can come out of this."

University Media Relations Director Steve Fink said the university as "standard practice" does not allow color guards to wear anything other than "current military uniforms" when participating in events. Fink, by telephone, said that the university had "no idea" what the group would be wearing, although in a December 1 email to Burke, the group notified the university of their uniforms.

So the game started without the presentation of colors with thousands of fans inside the arena and hundreds of thousands tuning in to watch the game nationwide on ESPN.

So they don't just hate Confederates — it's ALL reenactors! —Editor

South Carolina at The Alamo

On February 23, 1836, the advance elements of a 4,000-plus-man Mexican army under the command of Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna begin the siege of the isolated Texas Army garrison at the Alamo mission near (now part of present-day) San Antonio, Texas, during the Texas War of Independence.

The following day, South Carolina-born Lt. Col. William Barret Travis, the garrison commander, dispatched a letter "to the People of Texas and all the Americans in the World" a portion of which reads:

"... The enemy has demanded the surrender; at discretion, otherwise the garrison is to be put to the sword if the fort is taken. I have answered the summons with cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat.... I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible, and die like a soldier who never forfeits what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death!"

The Alamo's approximately 200-man garrison — including Travis, Kentucky knife-fighter Col. Jim Bowie, and

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South Carolina Division Convention

The 2010 South Carolina Division Convention is just over five weeks away.

This year is an election year for the S.C. Division and elections will be held for new Division officers.

There will be a constitutional amendment presented for vote to the delegation.

Camps are encouraged to attend to cast their votes and perpetuate the future of the organization.

The Convention this year will be held in Florence, S.C. on March 26 and 27. The registration fee is currently \$60.00 and includes the luncheon and a Convention medal.

On March 19, 2010, the cost will rise to \$70.00 until the day of the Convention.

The host Camp needs to know if you are attending as early as possible for catering counts. Once the host Camp confirms the count with the caterer, the numbers cannot change. The same applies for Convention medals. The following is from the registration packet:

All early and regular registrations include the Friday Night Social, Memorial Service, Awards Luncheon and Registration Packet.

The Registration Packet includes Reunion Medal, Ribbon, Convention Program Booklet & name badge.

Late registration attendees will receive a name badge and lunch (and medals, ribbons and program booklets available as supplies last).

There are only a limited number of programs and medals. Go to the following link to download the registration packet. "GET IT NOW BEFORE THE COST GOES UP"

<http://peedeerifles.homestead.com/2010SCConv.html>

Please encourage your Camps to send delegates.

Regards,

David E. Rentz

Chief of Staff

S.C. Division

Tennessee's legendary frontiersman and legislator Davy Crockett – were wiped out nearly to a man when the Mexicans stormed the mission on March 6.

But the drama which played out over the two-week period as well as the courage and against-all-hope tenacity of the Alamo's little force, made heroes of the defenders.

And the battle will become as much a part of American military history and tradition as it is Texas lore.

'Subjugating South Carolina'

SENATOR BAKER: "The senator from Kentucky [John C. Breckenridge, later a Confederate general and Confederate Secretary of War –Editor] stands up here in a manly way in opposition to what he sees is the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate, and utters reproof, malediction, and prediction combined. Well sir, it is not every prediction that is prophesy.

"I confess Mr. President, that I would not have predicted three weeks ago the disasters which have overtaken our arms; and I do not think (if I were to predict now) that six months hence the senator will indulge in the same tone of prediction which is his favorite key now. I would ask him what would you have us do now — a Confederate army within twenty miles of us, advancing, or threatening to advance, to overwhelm your government; to shake the pillars of the Union; to bring it down around your head in ruins if you stay here?

"Are we to stop and talk about an uprising sentiment in the north against the war? Is it not the manly part to go on as we have begun, to raise money, and levy armies, to organize them, to prepare to advance; when we do advance, to regulate that advance by all the laws and regulations that civilization and humanity will allow in time of battle? To talk to us about stopping is idle; we will never stop. Will the senator yield to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection? Will his State justify it? Shall we send a flag of truce?

"When we subjugate South Carolina, what shall we do? We shall compel its obedience to the Constitution of the United States; that is all. Why play upon words? We do not mean, we have never said, any more.

"If it be slavery that men should obey the Constitution their fathers fought for, let it be so. We propose to subjugate rebellion into loyalty; we propose to subjugate insurrection into peace; we propose to subjugate Confederate anarchy into constitutional Union liberty.

"When the Confederate armies are scattered; when their leaders are banished from power; when the people return to a late repentant sense of the wrong they have done to a government they never felt but benignancy and blessing — then the Constitution made for us all will be felt by all, like the descending rains from heaven which bless all alike.

"Sir, how can we retreat? What will become of constitutional government? What will become of public liberty? What of past glories? What of future hopes? No sir; a thousand time no, sir! We will rally...we will rally the people, the loyal people, of the whole country. They will pour forth

Like Trivia?

Apparently not. Not one correct guess to this Trivia Question for February:

This former New York City Street Commissioner and West Point graduate's appointment to Major General outraged James Longstreet.

This was, of course, Gustavus W. Smith. When Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was seriously wounded at Seven Pines, Smith temporarily took command, until Robert E. Lee was appointed. Lee removed Smith and sent him to southern Virginia. Smith later was a major general in the Georgia militia and fought against Sherman, surrendering his small force 20 April 1865 at Macon, Ga. He died, appropriately, in New York City.

So, David F. Allmendinger's *Ruffin: Family and Reform in the Old South*, February's prize, will be added to March's prize for the first correct answer to this trivia question:

This man, at the South Carolina Secession Convention, urged the delegates "To dare! and again to dare! and without end to dare!"

Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 12 March 2010 to athyriot@hotmail.com. First right answer wins.

Books awarded at the March Meeting.

their treasure, their money, their men, without stint, without measure."

(Edward D. Baker, Senate speech of August 1, 1861. *The World's Famous Orations*, W. J. Bryan, editor, Funk & Wagnall's, 1906, pp. 3-8)

What the American South Fought to Prevent

"The triumph of the North in the war, forever dislodging the landed gentry from political power, brought sweeping authority to the tariff-minded industrialists – authority that has since been seriously disputed, and then in purely parliamentary fashion, only by the Western agrarians under William Jennings Bryan, who had mistaken their true class interests when they helped crush the South. From 1865 to 1896 the essentially revolutionary rule of the industrialists was unbroken.

"The evolutionary phase in which the dominion of the industrialists regularized itself and shaded off into the rule of finance capitalists began to assume shape in 1896. Marcus Alonzo Hanna, commissar extraordinary of John D. Rockefeller, became the political architect of the new era,

Lincoln Calls a Meeting (cont'd.)

not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events.

The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia – not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia it is on a great line of travel – it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land—thus being suited to your physical condition.

The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the finest in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show; and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

To return, you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen, who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here as elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance.

Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think, with care, we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection.

Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives

and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, to “cut their own fodder,” so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement.

I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. There are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study, instead of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then to consider seriously not pertaining to yourselves merely, not for your race, and ours, for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind – not confined to the present generation, but as

“From age to age descends the lay,

To millions yet to be,

Till far its echoes roll away,

Into eternity.”

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks. The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that “they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer.”

The President said: “Take your full time – no hurry at all.” The delegation then withdrew.

What the South Fought Against (cont'd.)

whose unique characteristics have been a tremendous drive into foreign markets, unprecedented industrial consolidation, expansion of the mass-production industries to a staggering degree, the unexampled application of technology to production, and the fateful gravitation of the nation's producing resources as well as its political apparatus into the hands of bank capitalists. But although nascent finance capital made its first bid for dominance with the national emergence of Hanna, not until 1920, with the election of Warren G. Harding to the presidency, did it seize upon undivided suzerainty.

“[U]nder Hanna the industrialists and bankers moved in, a consolidated body, and constituted themselves the two political parties.... [T]he control was for the first time brazenly admitted and, cynically or sincerely, justified on the pretense that it was in the national interest. Control, it became obvious to the magnates, had to be wielded openly, as a prescriptive right of big capital, rather than covertly; otherwise, the rising chorus of protest might develop into an overwhelming mass movement.

“After Hanna crude bribery by men of wealth was no longer essential to the control of government; first because the men placed in the highest public offices from McKinley through Hoover were all the political creations of the wealthy; and second, because the community of wealth had finally obtained the rich treasure trove it had been ceaselessly seeking in the maze of frauds and trickeries that extended from the Civil War to the end of the century.”

(*Politics of Aggrandizement: 1896-1912; America's 60 Families*, Ferdinand Lundberg, Halcyon House, 1939, pp. 51-53)

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March

- 3-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 3-16 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 3-26 South Carolina SCV Division Convention in Florence
- 3-27 South Carolina SCV Division Convention in Florence

April

- 4-6 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 4-12 Anniversary of the firing on Ft. Sumter
- 4-20 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

May

- 5-1 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Columbia, SC
- 5-4 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-8 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Charleston, SC
- 5-10 Confederate Memorial Day
- 5-18 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-22 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway

June

- 6-3 President Jefferson Davis' Birthday
- 6-1 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 6-12 Battle of Secessionville Memorial Service at Ft. Lamar
- 6-15 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 6-16 Anniversary of the Battle of Secessionville
- 6-28 Carolina Day

July

- 7-6 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 7-20 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 7-21- SCV National Convention in Anderson, SC
- 7-24 SCV National Convention in Anderson, SC

August

- 8-3 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 8-17 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

September

- 9-7 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-11 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway
- 9-21 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-25 2nd Annual Secession Camp Heritage Ride

October

- 10-5 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 10-8 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery *
- 10-9 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery *
- 10-19 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

November

- 11-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 11-6 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway *
- 11-12 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation *
- 11-13 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation *

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

- Secession Camp # 4**, Charleston: *3rd Tuesday of the Month*
- Moultrie Camp # 27**, Mt. Pleasant: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
- Pvt. John S. Bird Camp # 38**, N. Charleston: *2nd Thursday of the Month*
- Gen. Ellison Capers Camp # 1212**, Moncks Corner: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
- Star of the West Camp # 1253**, The Citadel: *(irregular)*
- Ft. Sumter Camp # 1269**, Charleston: *(irregular)*

In Memory of Compatriot

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestors:
W. H. Austin
and
O. G. Thompson

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice
Mrs. Gary P. Stone
Summerville, S.C.

In Memory of Compatriot

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestor:
Pvt. Edward M. Mabie
Co. B, 10th Missouri Inf.

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice
Mrs. Gary P. Stone
Summerville, S.C.



The Rebel Review

Review of the Book

Lincoln Uber Alles Dictatorship Comes to America

By: Dr. John Avery Emison

Reviewed By: John B. Waring

In last month's review of *Red Republicans and Lincoln Marxists* I wrote about the Marxist influence in America during

the War Between the States. The book gave a good overview of history of the Communal Societies in New England. In the succeeding chapters a history of the socialist German 1848ers were profiled. Their influence upon the US Military and the political arena with the goals to centralize the Federal Government is obvious. Since this last review I have come across a new book titled *Lincoln Uber Alles, Dictatorship Comes to America* by fellow SCV Compatriot Dr. John Avery Emison.

Emison's book goes into great detail and is well sourced. The German emigrants of 1848 were influential getting Abraham Lincoln elected President. They were exiled from their native soil in an attempt to overthrow the existing small local governments or states. When they did not succeed, these revolutionaries came to America. They ended up being a factor in putting Lincoln over the top and landing him into the White House. This book contains a good population comparison chart to prove the point had the emigrants not left their homeland and settled in key states in the Midwest and other parts of the North, the Lincoln Presidency would have not seen the light of day.

Br. Benet Exton "Curled up with a good book blog" states in his review of the book the following: "Germans who had fought in the 1848 uprisings came to the U.S. to try to help form the strong central government that they fought for in Germany but failed to create there. Lincoln gained political support for his presidential election from many immigrant Germans, a demographic whose leaders had been involved in the 1848 rebellions to unite Germany. Some of these leaders, many of them intellectuals and military officers, were given commissions as generals and other officers in the Union army during the Civil War."

Many Lincoln myths justifying slavery as the reason for the North to invade the South are destroyed in this book. Emison takes on issue after issue. For example, the chapter on race brings out a bullet list of States where and when Jim Crow and slavery protections laws began. (Not in the South, as we have been brainwashed to believe.) A racist North and its history of race relations is explored and exposed in detail.

Exton says Emison "explores the lie that the Civil War

was chiefly over freeing the slaves with the assertion that Lincoln and many others in the North were as racist as anyone else at the time. Emison relates how racist Lincoln was – and worse, his administration and generals were. Lincoln never considered blacks to be the equals of whites. General Sherman despised blacks and with Sheridan tried to exterminate American Indians. General Grant's anti-Semitism betrayed itself when he ordered Jews in Kentucky and Tennessee to leave or be arrested; their property was looted while they left. Emison says these should be considered crimes against humanity and war crimes."

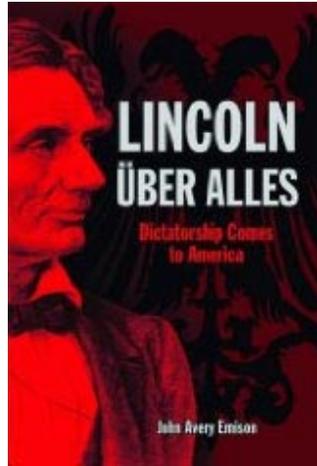
Emison takes on every subject from the North's lucrative enterprise, the Atlantic Slave Trade, Northern Racial Attitudes to Constitutional barriers barring blacks from residing in their states.

Exton says Emison "argues that secession was indeed lawful under both the Constitution and international law, citing various court cases that allowed the possibility for secession and pointing up revealing slips of the tongue by various politicians and judges after the War that acknowledged the legality of secession. One major example is that the seceded states had to go through a process of re-admission to the Union; if secession were illegal, they had never left it."

The chapter Secession Constitution and Law gives a convincing argument for the legality of the Secession of a State. The Legal Fiction of *Texas v. White* is taken to task. Lincoln scholars have used this case in justifying their war and destruction against the Southern States with the falsehood that they were reversing an illegal act. Emison argues that secession was indeed lawful under both the Constitution and international law, citing various court cases that allowed the possibility for secession. He also reveals samples of statements from various politicians and judges after the war that acknowledged the legality of secession.

Final Thoughts:

Thumbs up is given here and there is a need for more books like *Lincoln Uber Alles*. Over the years the South has been the scapegoat of all that is wrong with America. Anti-South propaganda is told constantly from Hollywood and Lincoln scholars to political pundits. Slavery is always pushed as the great American enormity. Although slavery was an enormity, it wasn't the only one. A ruthless war against the civilian population of the South – both black and white – is as great if not a greater American enormity. The slaughter of American Indians by the Federal Army is the same.



Boycott (cont'd.)

NCAA tournament back.” The group has boycotted tourism spending in this State so long as the Confederate flag flies at the Confederate monument.

Local myrmidon Joseph Darby immediately denied Ford’s statement, saying, “The sanctions are in effect. They remain where they are. We have made a point of not being critical of any organization coming in because the sanction is voluntary, so there’s no standing up on our hind legs and criticizing the three African American Methodist churches meeting in Columbia next week, but the sanctions are still in place. We encourage people to stay away, but we do not take punitive action if they do not stay away.”

Former NAACP local president H. K. Edgerton noted such statement was ironic “after not only the hate-filled message issued by Julian Bond at their last national convention about this Congressional Venerated Flag [the Confederate battle flag], but also the hate-filled message in the resolution issued by the national body directed towards the Southern Cross.”

Sure glad they didn’t criticize the “black” churches nor the “black” championship game, nor take “punitive action” against anyone they disagree with, like the Bond statement or the resolution did. Oh, wait...

Ford is a politician running for office. ’Nuff said.

What is truly worth a guffaw is that Darby and his ilk wouldn’t know another Confederate flag if they saw one. A Hardee flag would easily pass their muster because of the historical illiteracy rampant there. –Editor

Minutes (cont'd.)

the public’s mind and regain the respect the group once had many years ago. The future should provide an excellent opportunity for the SCV and the Division to grow. Commander Berry ended with the promise that he would represent the division as an un-reconstructed Southern gentleman.

- **Jeff Antley, 10th Brigade Commander**, serves on the Signers Monument Committee. There was lots of inaccurate news in the paper concerning the placement of the monument. The placement of the monument on December 20, 2010, will not happen. Patriots Point is dying in current state with ships and other artifacts in need of repair. The monument *will* be installed.

- **Wayne Dukes**: gave a report that the *Hunley* Memorial Service will be on Friday February 19, 2010, at 7:00 pm at Sunrise Presbyterian Church at Breach Inlet. Wear SCV Uniform unless re-enactor.

- **John Genes** will take over yard sale.

- **Commander Ed Moon** announced that the Friday lunch will be at the Golden Corral at 12:00 pm for informal talks and good food.

- **Jonathan Leader** took numerous questions from Camp members.

- **Elmore Marlow’s** return to meeting from illness was given a standing ovation by the Camp.

The next Camp meeting will be held March 16, 2010, at the Pythian Castle. There was no other business.

Commander Ed Moon called for a motion to adjourn, which was seconded and carried.

Final Benediction was given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**. A special prayer was given for **Benjamin Norris** who is serving in Afghanistan.

The meeting ended with the singing of “Dixie”.

Minutes prepared by: 2nd Lt. Commander John B. Waring and Adjutant Elmore Marlow.

Churches Integrated in Antebellum South

“In the cities of the South before the war the whites and blacks occupied the same church building, and in many instances worshipped together. Those servants who were not detained by household duties in the morning of the Sabbath occupied the capacious side galleries, the white choir occupied the front. The slave heard the gospel from the same lips as his master, and was much better instructed in Bible truth and Bible ethics than, as a rule, the freedman is now.

“These colored members contributed several hundred dollars annually to the support of the church. They did it without solicitation, and would have considered themselves insulted had they not been allowed to do it. Many of them had the opportunity weekly to make a little money for themselves, and as they were at no personal or household expense it was clear gain, and they dispensed it freely.

“A number of them could read and write. The law, indeed, prohibited instruction in these rudimentary branches, but it was largely a dead letter. In many homes the mistress or older children taught the servants.”

(North America and Africa, Their Past, Present and Future, John F. Foard, Foard Publishers, 1904, pp. 43-44)

Rebel Review (cont'd.)

Today the morally superior Yankee claims they fought a war for racial justice and freedom. This myth does not make sense unless the Federal Government is covering up their criminal acts using a reason that was not their true intentions when the war began. The Union was saved only on a map and most of the founding principles were abused and in some cases destroyed by Lincoln. Professor Donald Livingston on the back cover sleeve says it best:

“Two myths have hidden from the public consciousness the sheer enormity of Lincoln’s invasion, namely that the war was a holy crusade to abolish slavery and secession was unconstitutional and hence treason. Dr. Emison makes a convincing case that both are false and calls for America to ‘grow up’ and honestly confront its history.”

The South has one thing on its side, the truth. *Lincoln Uber Alles* is a book that tells the truth from the Southern side. Unfortunately, distorted history has been with us since The War ended 150 years ago. Turning this tide will be difficult, but thanks to John Avery Emison, and other authors such as Thomas Dilorenzo, Lerone Bennet, Jr., Charles Adams, and Lew Rockwell, we may be on our way to getting the truth about Lincoln’s illegal acts to the masses. The anti-Lincoln movement is growing.

Emison’s background is in Environmental Science with BA in liberal arts from Union University, MS in Physical Geography from Memphis State, and his PhD in resource geography from Oregon State. He was a science reporter for the Oak Rider and an editor for a business in Eastern Tennessee. The book is a hardback and is published by Pelican, 1000 Burmaster Street, Gretna, La., 70053, 1-800-843-1724, www.pelicanpub.com.

Flag – (cont'd.)

Frank Conner in *The South Under Siege 1830-2000* noted that “The War Department presented its evidence for a treason trial against Davis to a famed jurist, Francis Lieber, for his analysis. Lieber pronounced ‘Davis will not be found guilty and we shall stand there completely beaten.’

“In 1866 President Johnson appointed a new U.S. attorney general, Henry Stanburg. But Stanburg wouldn’t touch the case either.”

Hampering the North’s case further was South-hater Congressman Thaddeus Stevens. “The Southerners should be treated as a conquered alien enemy.... This can be done without violence to the established principles only on the theory that the Southern states were severed from the Union and were an independent government *de facto* and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.... No reform can be effected in the Southern states if they have never left the Union....”

So the two Northern arguments are: (1) Southerners are in illegal rebellion and are traitors, but (2) Southerners legally left the Union and formed a separate government.

So it was decided that Southerners were members of a conquered country, like Germany and Japan at the end of WWII. By the North’s own definition, Southerners are not traitors. This also eliminates the objection to the admission of West Virginia – as a slave State – in violation of the Constitution since West Virginia had “seceded” from Virginia.

Confederate soldiers are traitors. This argument fails by definition from the above. Since Southerners legally left the Union, Confederate soldiers were not traitors. In fact, Confederate soldiers are actually American veterans.

General U.S. Grant had stopped the celebratory firing of weapons by his troops after Appomattox by declaring that Confederates were “our brothers again”.

President William McKinley, another Union veteran, said in a speech after the Spanish-American War: “...every soldier’s grave made during our unfortunate civil war [sic] is a tribute to American valor.... And the time has now come ... when in the spirit of fraternity we should share in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.... The cordial feeling now happily existing between the North and South prompts this gracious act and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed [the Spanish-American War] by the sons and grandsons of those heroic dead.”

Confederate soldiers are not addressed as “U.S.” soldiers, but as “American” soldiers, which carries the import of giving them equivalent – not equal – status to Federal soldiers. It did not grant them the right to a U.S. pension; however, it did recognize them as fellow countrymen due the respect and honor accorded to U.S. soldiers. Confederate soldiers were left to petition their respective States for a pension.

In the Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900, Congress passed an act of appropriations for \$2,500 [small by today’s standards, but still large at that time] that enabled the “Secretary of War to have reburied in some

suitable spot in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about 128 Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers Home near Washington, D.C., and the bodies of about 136 Confederate soldiers now buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.”

In 1906, Confederate battle flags were ordered to be returned to the States from whence they originated. Some States refused to return the flags. Wisconsin still has at least one flag it refuses to return. Some Confederate flags are still held by private organizations and private museums, to which this order did not apply.

The Congressional Act of 9 March 1906 (P.L. 38, 59th Congress, Chap. 631 (34 Stat. 56)) authorized the furnishing of headstones for the graves of Confederates who died, primarily in Union prison camps, and were buried in Federal cemeteries. This Act formally reaffirmed Confederate soldiers as military combatants with legal standing. It granted recognition to deceased Confederate soldiers commensurate with the status of deceased Union soldiers.

U.S. Public Law 810, approved by the 17th Congress 26 February 1929 (45 Stat. 1307) (38 U.S. Code § 2306) authorized the “Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Confederate Army and to direct him to preserve in the records of the War Department the names and places of burial of all soldiers for whom such headstones shall have been erected.” This act broadened the scope of recognition further for all Confederate soldiers to receive burial benefits equivalent to Union soldiers. It authorized the use of U.S. government (public) funds to mark Confederate graves and record their locations.

Finally, U.S. Public Law 85-425, Sec. 410, approved 23 May 1958 (U.S. Statutes at Large Vol. 72, Pt. 1, pp. 133-134): “The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such person under the laws in effect on December 31, 1957, if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval forces of the United States.” Confederate soldiers and sailors are recognized as American veterans due a pension and the pension is awarded. Unfortunately, all the Confederate pensioners had already died, as had the Union pensioners. However, some of their widows were still able to draw this pension.

So, under the current U.S. Code, Confederate Veterans are equivalent to Union Veterans. (U.S. Code Title 38 - Veterans’ Benefits, Part II - General Benefits, Chapter 15 - Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service, Subchapter I - General, § 1501. Definitions:

“(3) The term ‘Civil War veteran’ includes a person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and the term ‘active military or naval service’ includes active service in those forces.”

So, unless the babbling myrmidons have trouble reading the laws of the United States, Confederate soldiers are American veterans and not traitors. But we knew that already.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – MARCH 16
SPEAKER: DON GORDON**



Defending The Flag – II

By John C. Whatley, Editor, and Chairman, Education/History Committee

Your Editor recently wrote Part I of an article on defending the Confederate flag. The following is Part II, answering more babblings of those who have no idea of history, heritage, or honor.

The Confederates were all traitors. This argument is always trotted out by those who are really arguing “Secession is illegal.” It wasn’t.

In 1803 the New England States threatened to exercise their “right to secede” over the Louisiana Purchase. Massachusetts (a slave State at the time) tried to get New York (another slave State) to secede with her to form a new “Northern Confederacy”, the first time “Confederacy” was mentioned in regard to secession. New York declined.

In 1807 New Jersey (a slave State that kept her slaves until the 13th Amendment) threatened secession because of the Embargo Act, which prohibited certain foreign trade New Jersey was heavily involved in. New Jersey decided not to secede.

During the War of 1812, New England again threatened secession to protect its heavy trade with England and to condemn President James Madison’s war measures against England. They again declined.

When Texas asked for admittance, Massachusetts again threatened to secede if it were admitted.

In fact, as late as 1844, it had been only Northern States (especially Massachusetts) which had threatened secession.

So, after The War, when the North had President Jefferson Davis in prison and could try him for treason – the first of many trials planned for Southern leaders – he was finally freed after Northern business interests put up his bail money. Charles O’Connor of New York became Davis’ counsel *without charge*.

(continued inside on page 15)