

**Next Meeting
April 24th
6:00PM
At The
Rose Center**

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

April 2004

Volume 12, Issue 4

We are always talking about our heritage, in one way or another, and, I suppose folks sometimes get tired of hearing us. But the truth is that we do have a heritage worth talking about and the return of Confederate Memorial Day really points this out. This year, as we walk the cemeteries planting our flags, let us avoid the rush of current "culture" and take the time to reflect on the sacrifice that we are honoring. These were real men with real families who needed them. They knew that the odds were against them and their cause. They still chose to go and do what they saw as their duty. In today's "what's in it for me" world, this needs to be talked about.

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins

Current Events of Interest

Spring is finally upon us, letting us know that Confederate Memorial Day is fast approaching. As in previous years, the Bradford - Rose membership will be decorating the local graves of Confederate Veterans. Plans for this activity will be finalized at the April meeting. Also, the flags will be distributed at this meeting. So, make a note to yourself to be there.



Hopefully, everyone is aware of the 30 foot flagpole place at Bethesda Church and Cemetery last year by our camp (with considerable financial assistance from the "Pole Cats"). This impressive device has been proudly displaying a large edition of the Third National Confederate Flag ever since. It has been a cheery sight for members and has been well received by the community.

However, all of this proud flapping in the breeze has taken its toll on the flag. It is starting to tear and is in need of replacement. This is, of course, not cheap. We are now officially soliciting and accepting donations toward the replacement. The best use of



the retiring flag, the first to fly from this pole, is under discussion by the camp.

Bill To Protect Confederate Displays

Bill would protect private Confederate displays
Associated Press

ATLANTA - Private monuments to the military - including the Confederate Army - would be protected under a bill passed by the Senate on Wednesday.

Some lawmakers viewed the bill as a nod to Southern heritage groups angry over a state flag vote last month that did not include their favored version, with a large Confederate battle emblem.

Sen. Jeff Mullis, R-Chickamauga, the plan's sponsor, said no

group influenced him to push the measure.

"I'm not doing it for any particular crowd," said Mullis, noting that one of his ancestors owned property where the Civil War Battle of Chickamauga was fought. "My job is to protect heritage because it's part of my blood."

When the legislature changed the state flag in 2001 - shrinking the controversial Confederate cross - part of the bill guaranteed that Confederate imagery would not be removed from public displays.

Mullis said his bill would provide similar protection for pri-

vate displays, owned by individuals or groups like the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The bill provides no criminal penalty, but says the property owners may file lawsuits against anyone who tries to "mutilate, deface, defile" or otherwise tamper with such displays.

The plan now goes to the House.

Taken from the Internet
<http://www.ledgerenquirer.com/mld/ledgerenquirer/8210076.htm>

Attacking the Battle Flag

see page 2

Upcoming Dates

see Page 4

During the War Between the States, a Confederate Medal of Honor never became reality. Disagreement as well as financial difficulties precluded it from coming to fruition. On July 1, 1896, General Stephen Dill Lee, one of the few remaining senior officers of the Confederate army, spoke to a group of sons of Confederate veterans who had gathered at Richmond to form a group to preserve the memory and valor of the Confederate soldier. He told the group it was their duty to present the true history of the South to future generations. This group, chartered as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was committed to that charge. In 1977, Private Samuel Davis of Coleman's Scouts, became the first to be posthumously presented the Confederate Medal of Honor. Since then, many others have been presented and those whose valor went far beyond the call of duty are finally being recognized.



Stephen Dill Lee

ATTACKING THE BATTLE FLAG

[Continued from last month.](#)

Under the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, slavery constituted the basis for taxation and representation in the second republic. This new Constitution not only legally recognized and protected the institution of slavery, but that of the slave trade as well. The former was the South's peculiar institution; the latter was the North's peculiar institution.

The U.S. Constitution recognized slavery in perpetuity unless the Constitution, itself, was amended, while the existence of the slave trade was guaranteed for, at least, twenty years. Northern States held a monopoly on the lucrative slave trade. Therefore, when the slave trade to the United States was outlawed in 1808, the Northern slave ships, flying "the Stars and Stripes", simply smuggled the slaves into the country. As late as December 1858, a New York City slave ship smuggled several hundred slaves into Georgia. Under the protection of "the Stars and Stripes", Northern slave ships sold slaves to Cuba and Brazil.

But, it will be argued by Northern whites that the United States, or at least the Northern States, evolved. They became "free" States outlawing slavery, and, thereby, converting "the Stars and Stripes" into a Northern symbol of opposition to slavery and affirmation that "all men are created equal". Really?

What were the conditions of blacks in the Northern States of the United States? Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "[T]he prejudice of the race appears stronger in the States that have abolished slaves than in the States where slavery still exists. White carpenters, white bricklayers, and white painters will not work side by side with the blacks in the North but do it in almost every Southern State..."

A number of Northern States, led by New Jersey, enacted laws forbidding free blacks from residing in their "free" States. Massachusetts passed a law to flog blacks that entered that State and remained there longer than two months. In 1853, the Constitution of Indiana declared that "no negro or mulatto shall

come into or settle in the state." That same year, Illinois, "Land of Lincoln", passed a law "to prevent the immigration of free negroes into this state". In 1862, while the Civil War was raging, the citizens of Illinois amended their State constitution declaring: "No negro or mulatto shall immigrate or settle in this state." In 1857, the Constitution of Oregon stated: "No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this state at the time of adoption [of this constitution]... shall come, reside, or be within this state."

Northern "free" States had already enacted laws disenfranchising their existing free black populations. New Jersey initiated this policy in 1808, followed by Connecticut in 1814, Rhode Island in 1822 and Pennsylvania 1838. By 1860, only five of twenty-four Northern "free" States allowed free blacks to vote. Immediately after the Civil War, laws to enfranchise blacks were rejected by eight of those Northern States.

Then there was the lucrative Northern business of kidnapping free blacks living in Northern "free" States and selling them into slavery. New York was a major center of this activity.

Between July 13-16, 1863, shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, New York City was the scene of one of the worst race riots in United States history, the infamous "draft riots", in which an estimated one thousand blacks, possibly more, were murdered.

Northern whites will protest what about the Civil War? "The Stars and Stripes" was the flag of freedom. The war was a war to end slavery and establish racial equality throughout the United States. Really?

In his First Inaugural Address, on March 4, 1861, Lincoln reiterated his position: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

On September 11, 1861, Lincoln countermanded General Fremont's order freeing the slaves in Missouri. Eight

months later, on May 19, 1862, he countermanded General Hunter's order freeing the slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

On August 14, 1862, Lincoln spoke to a delegation of blacks at the White House on his proposal that blacks should leave the United States and colonize some other land. His reason: "But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race... It is better for us both [black and white], therefore, to be separated... 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... This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case... If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished... The place I am thinking about for a colony is in Central America".

A week later, in a letter to Horace Greeley dated August 22, 1862, Lincoln wrote: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

In his Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1862, Lincoln urged Congress to adopt constitutional amendments to postpone final emancipation until January 1, 1900 and to ship "free colored persons, with their own consent" out of the country.

On February 3, 1865, at the Hampton Roads Conference, Lincoln and Secretary of State, William Seward, met official representatives of the Confederate Government to discuss terms for ending the war. Lincoln supported Seward's proposal that the Southern States quickly rejoin the Union so that the 13th Amendment -- abolishing slavery -- then pending be-

ATTACKING THE FLAG continued

fore Congress could be voted down.

Northern whites will claim "the Stars and Stripes", nevertheless, became a symbol of liberty when Lincoln issued his own "Emancipation Proclamation" freeing the slaves. His Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave. It applied only to those areas of the Confederacy still in rebel hands. As Lincoln's own Secretary of State, William Seward, declared, with disgust, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them, and holding them in bondage where we can set them free." The Emancipation Proclamation stated: "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free". Under its terms, slavery remained legally intact in the slave States that remained "loyal" to the Union -- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri -- and in those portions of the Confederacy under Union occupation. When West Virginia, through the intervention of an invading Union Army, seceded from Virginia and was unconstitutionally admitted into the United States on June 20, 1863, six months after the final Emancipation Proclamation was issued, it entered as a -- slave State.

The Emancipation Proclamation was a propaganda devise. As Lincoln explained to a delegation of clergy on September 13, 1862, nine days before his preliminary proclamation was issued: "I view this matter as a practical war measure, to be decided on according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion." Lincoln countermanded the earlier emancipation proclamations issued by his Generals Fremont and Hunter because he believed their decrees would increase Northern opposition to his war. But with the demise of the Confederacy nowhere in sight, Lincoln then decided to employ "emancipation" as a military necessity.

His Emancipation Proclama-

tion sought two objectives. Internationally, it was to dissuade the United Kingdom and France from recognizing the independence of the Confederate States of America. As Lincoln explained, the proclamation: "would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition." "Domestically", it was to incite slaves to murder defenseless white women and children on the farms and in the cities of the Confederacy, thereby, resulting in the disintegration of the Confederate Armies as individual soldiers abandon the field to return home to save the lives of their families. The Emancipation Proclamation was a call not for liberty, but for a race war and genocide. Lincoln admitted this to those visiting clerics in September 1862. He proclaimed: "I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy; nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South."

In issuing his Emancipation Proclamation as an incitement for slaves to massacre Southern white women and children, Lincoln was continuing his policy of deliberately violating international rules of war -- rules that had evolved over the course of centuries to limit the scope of war's death and destruction. "The Stars and Stripes", under Lincoln, became a symbol of total war against the innocent. Food and medicine were declared to be contraband. Women and children, the sick and the elderly were considered legitimate targets of war.

Lincoln's policy was enunciated in "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field" (General Orders, No. 100, 1863). Among the acts declared to be lawful were subjecting Southern non-combatants

to the "hardships of war", starving Southern non-combatants, and bombarding places housing Southern women and children.

In a letter dated January 31, 1864, General W.T. Sherman elaborated on how all Southerners may be treated under these instructions. He wrote: "the Government of the United States has...any and all rights which they may choose to enforce war, to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their every thing...to the petulant and persistent secessionist, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better". Six months later, June 21, 1864, Sherman added Southern white children to that "class of people...who must be killed or banished".

With this official license to kill and destroy, wanton destruction -- including raping, pillaging, plundering, and arson on unprecedented scales -- was unleashed upon Georgia and the Carolinas by General Sherman, upon the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by General Sheridan and upon the western counties of Missouri by General Ewing.

Under Lincoln, "the Stars and Stripes" became a symbol of political assassination as well. The instructions found on the body of Colonel Dahlgren after he and many of his men were killed in their failed raid on Richmond, March 3, 1864, revealed his mission was to assassinate President Jefferson Davis and the entire Confederate cabinet.

But, back to the issue of slavery. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves in areas of the Confederacy still in rebel hands "forever free". But what happened to those "freed" slaves when they finally came under the protection of "the Stars and Stripes"? They were told by the North they could now "choose" their employers and that they must be "paid" for their labor. But in reality, "freed" slaves were often re-enslaved by the North under the fiction of a one-year work contract. Many slaves were forced to work on plantations operated by Northerners, or Southerners who had taken the oath of allegiance to the U.S. government. They could suffer a loss of pay or rations for acts of laziness, disobe-

WEB INFORMATION

Don't forget to visit the SCV home page is you are going to shop at Amazon.com

If you go to <http://www.scv.org> and use the link to Amazon.com the SCV will receive a percentage of your order.

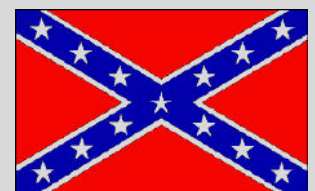
This may not be a lot, but every little bit helps the cause.

WEB SITE OF INTEREST

<http://www.southernmessenger.org>

You can access this link from the SCV homepage also.

The Southern Messenger is posting Confederate Veterans information on their site. They have over 3,100 posted so far. Give them a visit and post information about your ancestor. The www.SouthernMessenger.org is an Online Publication for Current Southern Attacks, Confederate Vindication, Civil War History, Constitutional Issues, Articles, Letters and more with a Southern perspective in our pursuit to preserve our Southern Heritage.



ATTACKING THE FLAG continued

Upcoming Dates to Remember!

**The April
Monthly Meeting
will be on
April 24th
at 6:00 P.M.
At The Rose Center**

**The May
Monthly Meeting
will be on
May 22nd
at 6:00 P.M.
At The Rose Center**

dience or insolence. They were often required to obtain a pass if they wished to leave the plantation. And they were subject to provost marshals who were employed to insure that the "freed" slaves displayed "faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination". Other slaves "freed" by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation found themselves forced to build installations and fortifications for the Union Army.

What of the approximately 180,000 blacks, mostly Southern slaves, who rushed to join the Union army, Northern whites will ask? Did they not fight for freedom under "the Stars and Stripes"? Did they?

In May 1862, Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase received this report: "The negroes were sad... Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refugee... This mode of [enlistment by] violent seizure is repugnant."

In a communiqué to General Ulysses S. Grant, General John A. Logan noted: "A major of colored troops is here with his party capturing negroes, with or without their consent.... They are being conscripted."

From Tennessee, General Rousseau to General Thomas: "Officers in command of colored troops are in constant habit of pressing all able-bodied slaves into the military service of the U.S."

From Virginia, 1864, General Innis N. Palmer to General Butler: "The negroes will not go voluntarily, so I am obliged to force them... The matter of collecting the colored men for laborers has been one of some difficulty... They must be forced to go... this may be considered a harsh measure, but... we must not stop at trifles."

From South Carolina, August 16, 1864, General Hunter, (the same officer who had earlier issued an emancipation order that was countermanded by Lincoln) issued an order from the headquarters of the Department of the South at Hilton Head declaring: "All able-bodied colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty within the lines of the Department of the South, who have had an opportunity to enlist voluntarily and refused to do so,

shall be drafted into the military services of the United States, to serve as non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the various regiments and batteries now being organized in the Department."

From the Memoir of General W.T. Sherman; "When we reached Savannah we were beset by ravenous State Agents from Hilton Head, South Carolina, who enticed and carried away our servants and the corps of pioneers [i.e. laborers]... On one occasion my own aide-de-camp... found at least a hundred poor negroes shut up in a house and pen, waiting for night, to be conveyed stealthily to Hilton Head. They appealed to him for protection alleging that they had been told they must be soldiers... I knew that the State Agents were more influenced by the profit they derived from the large bounties than by any love of country or of the colored race."

As late as February 7, 1865, Lincoln wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn operating in Kentucky, that "Complaint is made to me that you are forcing negroes into the military service, and even torturing them".

This is the history of "the Stars and Stripes" those Northern whites who attack, or condone the attack, upon the Confederate Battle Flag choose to ignore.

If as these Northern whites demand the Confederate Battle Flag should be banned on the ground it is a symbol of a country which recognized slavery as a legal institution, what of "the Stars and Stripes"? The Confederate States of America existed for just four years. By the logic of their argument, "the Stars and Stripes" must be banned because it, too, is a symbol of a country which also recognized slavery as a legal institution. And not for four years, but for eighty-five years prior to the birth of the Southern Con-

federacy -- and for more than half a year after that Confederacy had been crushed.

Northern whites should not dismiss the idea that "the Stars and Stripes" could be banned. In October 1996, in an article for *The Atlantic Monthly*, Conor Cruise O'Brien, called for the removal of Thomas Jefferson from the pantheon of American heroes because the author of the Declaration of Independence was a "racist". That same month, in the *Washington Times*, Richard Grenier, after comparing Jefferson to Nazi Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, demanded that the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC be demolished "stone by stone". In November 1997, the black-controlled New Orleans school board had George Washington's name removed from a local elementary school because Washington was a slave owner.

Well, "the Stars and Stripes" was the flag of Washington and Jefferson. If official recognition can be withdrawn from two of the Founding Fathers, why not withdraw it from their flag as well? Such a demand, in fact, has already been made. "The Stars and Stripes" was temporarily removed from two schoolrooms -- one in California, the other in Michigan -- in response to the demand of Third World militants who claimed that the flag was a symbol of "racism" and "oppression".

As Third World immigration undemocratically transforms the United States from a European-American majority nation into a European-American minority nation, the demand to ban "the Stars and Stripes" -- because it is a symbol of "racism", "oppression", "white supremacy", "Eurocentrism", "exclusion", "intolerance", etc. -- will grow.

If, or when, the "Stars and Stripes" is banned, Northern whites will have no one to blame but themselves. For in their unjustified attack upon the Confederate Battle Flag, they have provided the very arguments that most effectively undermine the legitimacy of "the Stars and Stripes".

Taken from the Internet:
<http://www.vdare.com/fallon/confederate.htm>

