

**Next Meeting  
March 27th  
6:00PM  
At The  
Rose Center**

# Southern Heritage

**Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638**

**March 2004**

**Volume 12, Issue 3**

How about those plates! I have had mine all over town and not a window broken yet. Actually, the reactions that I have seen were all positive. Several times I have heard a horn and looked to see a "thumbs up". Clearly, love of the flag has not been wiped out of our culture, as some of our "leadership" intended. While we hope that these plates will be good for recruitment, there is no doubt that they are getting attention. Oh, there have been complaints (see current events) but, it is another "round up the usual suspects". If they understood the history of that banner, they would know that you don't get rid of it without a fight.

DEO VINDICE

*Larry W. Watkins*

## Current Events of Interest

You can't say that there is never any good news.

**License plate ban hits skids**  
By Skip Cauthorn,  
scauthorn@nashvillecitypaper.com  
March 16, 2004

Proposed legislation to ban a current specialty license plate that bears a Confederate flag is unconstitutional, according to state Attorney General Paul

Summers.

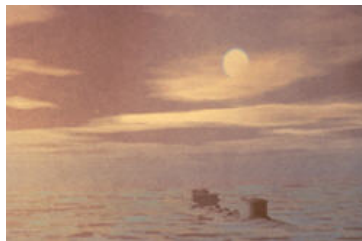
The bill, currently sponsored in the General Assembly by members of the Black Caucus, would prohibit the Department of Safety from issuing Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) state license plates displaying the flag. The organization gained legislative approval in 2002 and subsequently produced the 1,000 signatures and funds in July needed to kick off

production.

While Tennessee appellate or sixth district federal courts haven't ruled on the Confederate flag issue, Summers cited several cases including one in Virginia, which said the SCV on the grounds of freedom of speech couldn't be denied the opportunity to display the flag, which is included in the SCV emblem, on a similar automobile plate

## Hunley Crew Member to Lie In State

Hunley Crew Member to Lie In State in Maryland



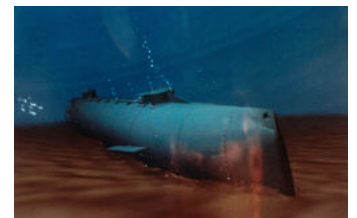
The Hunley Commission has identified one of the crew to be Joseph F. Ridgaway of Talbot County, Maryland. The Maryland Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) has corresponded with the Hunley Commission and arranged for the remains\* of Seaman Ridgaway to Lie in State in Maryland, Friday through Sunday, March 26, 27, 28, 2004. The Maryland Division has obtained the services of

Hartzler Funeral Home in Libertytown, Maryland, for the care of the remains of Seaman Ridgaway while in Maryland. Viewing hours will be 1 PM to 7 PM on Friday, 10 AM to 7 PM on Saturday and 10 AM until the Memorial Service and Military Honors at 3:30 PM on Sunday. Hartzler Funeral Home is located at 11802 Liberty Rd, Libertytown, Maryland 21762. After the memorial service, the remains of Seaman Ridgaway will be escorted to Baltimore Washington International Airport by the Mechanized Cavalry, SCV, to await transportation to Charleston, SC. For more information, visit the Maryland Division webpage at [www.mdscv.org](http://www.mdscv.org) or [MDHunleycrewman@aol.com](mailto:MDHunleycrewman@aol.com)

\*The Hunley Commission states that no physical remains of Seaman Ridgaway will be in the casket. However, disintegrated tissue from the bodies of all eight crew members will be in sediment (i.e. "remains") sent for the memorial service.  
[www.mdscv.org](http://www.mdscv.org) or  
[MDHunleycrewman@aol.com](mailto:MDHunleycrewman@aol.com).

Bryan Green  
Public Information Officer  
Maryland division, SCV

Taken from the Internet:  
<http://www.scv.org/hunley.htm>



Attacking the Battle Flag

see page 2

Upcoming Dates

see Page 4

## 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](http://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.

there.

The legislature's practice of issuing the tags to various organizations here has become an ongoing controversy in state government prompting lawsuits and political squabbling.

An anti-abortion plate that reads "Choose Life," which currently has the American Civil Liberties Union and Tennessee Right to Life facing off in court, touched off controversy this past Summer when Gov. Phil Bredesen let the bill go unsigned, thus allowing it to become law. An amendment before the state Senate, which would have included a "Pro-Choice" plate, failed.

Out of proceeds garnered through sale of the plates which cost motorists \$35 above typical license cost, 50 percent goes to the respective organization, 40 percent to the arts commission and 10 percent to the state road fund.

The plates now number roughly 116, promoting everything from the Great Smoky Mountains to the University of Tennessee.

Skip Earle, SCV Tennessee division director said Summers' opinion came as no surprise.

"If that's not singling out a particular point of view I don't know what is," said Earle of the legislation.

Earle says the SCV is dedicated to preserving the heritage of soldiers, which served in the Civil War. "Confederate soldiers were American soldiers and they deserve to be treated that way," he said.

State Rep. Ulysses Jones (D-Memphis) said Monday he will defer the bill, which is in a house subcommittee this morning, until he sees how the "Choose Life" license plate court case develops.

"It's very offensive," said Jones. "All the states that have been fighting about this issue and Tennessee has turned around and thrown it in our lap."

A special legislative ad-hoc committee, named at the behest of Bredesen to study the future of all specialty plates has yet to meet this session.

Here is another legal item.

## CONFEDERATE FORCES VETERANS

Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410. 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, as if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval forces of the United States. Approved May 23, 1958

SOURCE: US Statutes at Large Volume 72, Part 1, Page 133-134. By Federal act of Congress (May 23, 1958) all Confederate veterans are United States Military

Veterans, and deserve all the rights and honors pertinent to such service.

\*\*They are thus not only recognized as United States citizens, but fully as a Federally-recognized member of the United States military (with Veteran's status) as well!

\*\*  
Lee Millar  
1st Lt Cdr  
TN Div

More on the Hunley

Up to 10,000 could participate in April funeral for Hunley crew  
by Chris Rees

(Charleston-AP) March 15, 2004 - As many as 10,000 people are expected to participate in April's funeral in Charleston for the eight-man crew of the Confederate submarine Hunley.

Organizers say that will include re-enactors from the North and South. Organizers say biographies and pictures of the crew generated by computer

will be released, two each day, in the days before the April 17th funeral. The crew will lie in state for two days on board the USS Yorktown at the Patriots Point Naval and Maritime Museum in Mount Pleasant.

The Hunley was the first submarine in history to sink an enemy warship. It sank with its eight-man crew off Charleston minutes after sinking the Union

blockade ship Housatonic in 1864. The Hunley was raised off Sullivans Island in 2000. It was then carried by barge to the old Charleston Navy Base where it's been since.

Organizers expect a total of 30,000 people at the funeral which will include horse-drawn caissons, bagpipers and 50-gun infantry and artillery salutes.

The funeral party will march almost five miles from Charleston's Battery to Magnolia Cemetery.

The remains of crew members will be buried with full military honors along with others who died on previous Hunley missions. A total of 21 servicemen on three crews lost their lives in the Hunley. The Hunley sank three times, once after it was swamped at its mooring, again during a test run and finally after its sinking of the Housatonic.

The State Hunley Commission in February chose North Charleston for construction of a \$40 million Hunley museum.



# ATTACKING THE BATTLE FLAG

While at least one item is dated now, this may be of interest.

An Example of  
Northern White Hypocrisy  
by Joseph E. Fallon  
Chronicles - July 17, 2000

Those Northern whites who love "the Stars and Stripes" but attack, or condone the attack, upon the Confederate Battle Flag are engaged in an act of self-righteous hypocrisy that will come back to haunt them.

The Confederate Battle Flag is incorporated into the State Flags of both Georgia and Mississippi, and was the inspiration for the designs of the State Flags of Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida. In its own right, the Confederate Battle Flag officially flies in an honorary position over the South Carolina legislature below the U.S. and South Carolina flags.

Opponents of the Confederate Battle Flag allege it is a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition. They, therefore, demand it be expunged from the State Flags and prohibited from being officially displayed.

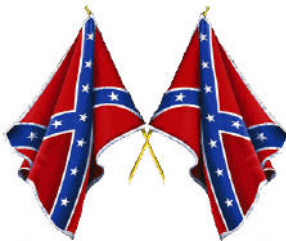
Other writers have documented how the Southern soldiers who fought under the Confederate Battle Flag did not fight to protect slavery -- there were fewer than 350,000 slave owners in a population of more than 5 million whites -- but to defend their families, homes, and States from a rapacious, invading army.

However, for argument's sake, let us agree that any flag associated with slavery, treason, and sedition should be banned from being officially displayed by the federal and State governments of the United States. When can we expect the official banning of "the Stars and Stripes"?

A far more compelling case can be made against "the Stars and Stripes" as a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition than against the Confederate Battle Flag.

Before examining slavery, the allegations of treason and sedition should first be addressed. Treason is defined as an overt

act in violation of the allegiance one owes his sovereign or state such as levying war against it, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies. Sedition is defined as incitement to commit acts for the purpose of overthrowing one's government. The American Revolutionaries were guilty of both crimes.



There was no legal right under British law for a colony to secede from the British Empire. The actions of the American Revolutionaries -- from the Boston Tea Party, to publishing pamphlets calling for independence, to convening the Continental Congress, to taking up arms at Lexington and Concord -- were treasonous and seditious. Their flag, "the Stars and Stripes", therefore, was a symbol of treason and sedition. Patrick Henry was most candid when he allegedly declared in his 1765 speech against the Stamp Act: "Caesar had his Brutus -- Charles the First, his Cromwell -- and George the Third -- may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of fit."

But there is more. The revolutionaries in 1776 represented a minority of the population of the thirteen colonies -- perhaps as little as twenty percent. So much for the American Revolution being a "popular" movement.

In many cases, to insure colonial legislatures enacted the "proper" laws, the revolutionaries often expelled loyalist members. So much for the American Revolution being a

"democratic" movement.

Often, the revolutionaries simply established their own rival local governments. This second tactic was styled "dual power" or "double sovereignty" by the Bolsheviks who successfully employed it during the Russian Revolution. So much for the American Revolution being a model for the emergence of "democratic" governments elsewhere.

The revolutionaries rejected the British peace proposals of 1778, which, in effect, would have conceded most of their demands. Instead, they pursued their war against the United Kingdom with all its faults the most democratic government in Europe. To win that war, the revolutionaries solicited the support of France and Spain -- two of the most powerful, anti-democratic regimes in Europe. So much for the American Revolution being a movement motivated by the principle of "liberty".

After the success of the American Revolution with the political independence of the United States officially recognized by London, "the Stars and Stripes" became the symbol for what is now termed "ethnic cleansing". An estimated one hundred thousand loyalists, colonists who had been faithful to the British government during the American Revolution, were forced to flee the new republic.

But "the Stars and Stripes" did not cease being a symbol of sedition even after the United States achieved its independence in 1783. Six years later, the first republic of the United States under the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" was overthrown by the Constitutional Convention. The legitimate government of the United States did not authorize a new constitution. Its instruction to the Constitutional Convention was explicit "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation". Under Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation, no revision was legally permitted "unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and

## Quotes

Maj. R.E. Wilson, CSA

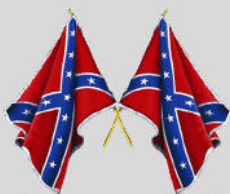
*"If I ever disown, repudiate, or apologize for the Cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, let the lightnings of Heaven rend me, and the scorn of all good men and true women be my portion. Sun, Moon, Stars, all fall on me when I cease to love the Confederacy. 'Tis the cause, not the fate of the Cause, that is glorious!"*



## Upcoming Dates to Remember!

**The March  
Monthly Meeting  
will be on  
March 27th  
at 6:00 P.M.  
At The Rose Center**

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



## ATTACKING THE FLAG continued

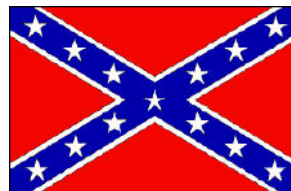
be afterward confirmed by the Legislatures of every State."

Despite instructions and procedures, the Constitutional Convention, boycotted by Rhode Island, illegally drafted a new constitution, which unconstitutionally declared that ratification by only nine of the thirteen States was necessary for adoption. Many of the Founding Fathers of the first republic, including Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and George Washington, were among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They were making a habit of engaging in sedition.

Unlike the British Empire in 1776, the right of secession was recognized as a constitutional right in the United States after 1789. The charges of "treason and sedition" against the Confederate Battle Flag -- 1861 to 1865 -- are, therefore, false. The right of secession from the second republic established by the U.S. Constitution was explicitly asserted as a reserved right of the States by Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island in their respective ratifications of that document. The other States acknowledged secession as a constitutional right when they accepted without any qualifications the ratifications of Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island. The constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union was taught at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The books used were Views of the Constitution by William Rawle, an abolitionist, and a friend of Franklin and Washington, which expressly affirmed a State's right to secede and Commentaries on American Law by James Kent, which implicitly acknowledged the reserved rights of the States. Historically, the most zealous proponent of secession was Massachusetts. Massachusetts, and other New England States, threatened to secede from the United States in 1787, 1796, 1800, 1803, 1811, 1814, and 1845.

Under Abraham Lincoln, it was "the Stars and Stripes", not the Confederate Battle Flag, that became the symbol of sedition in

1861. Lincoln overthrew the second republic of the United States established by the U.S. Constitution when he launched his war against the South. As the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the "Prize Cases, December 1862: "[Congress] cannot declare war against a State or any number of States by virtue of any clause in the Constitution... [The President] has no power to initiate or declare war against a foreign nation or a domestic State... Several of these States have combined to form a new Confederacy, claiming to be acknowledged by the world as a Sovereign State ... Their right to do so is now being decided by wager of Battle."



"The Stars and Stripes" was the symbol of a regime that made arbitrary arrests, suspended habeas corpus, curtailed freedom of speech, press, and assembly. The number of political prisoners has been estimated as high as 38,000. The Legislature of Maryland was overthrown by Lincoln's military. The Chicago Times was among hundreds of Northern newspapers suppressed for expressing "incorrect" views. As late as May 18, 1864, Lincoln was ordering his military to "arrest and imprison...the editors, proprietors and publishers of the New York World and the New York Journal of Commerce."

Now to the issue of slavery. "The Stars and Stripes" symbolizes a country that was conceived and established as a slave republic. Boston's Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of American Inde-

pendence", had been built by money from the slave trade. John Hancock of Massachusetts -- President of the Continental Congress that issued the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 -- was, himself, involved in the slave trade.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, the institution of slavery was legally sanctioned in all thirteen colonies. There were, in fact, twice as many slaves in New York than in Georgia.

One of the grievances cited in the Declaration of Independence for the thirteen colonies seceding from the British Empire was London's policy of freeing the slaves. Or as the revolutionaries euphemistically phrased it -- "excit[ing] domestic insurrection".

The defense of slavery opens and closes the American Revolution. Prior to the Declaration of Independence, revolutionaries overthrew the Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, because of his proclamation of November 7, 1775 freeing any slave who would fight to defend the government of King George III.

And in 1783 when the British army withdrew from an independent United States, at least 18,000 slaves freed by the Crown joined the British exodus. South Carolina lost as much as one-third of its black population.

During the war, itself, the revolutionaries allied themselves with two of the largest slave empires -- France and Spain. In the latter case, "the Stars and Stripes" allied itself with the Inquisition.

This article will be continued in the next issue of Southern Heritage.