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Officer's Call

The Contemporary South

By Scott Barker

The destruction of historically significant Confederate monuments has prompted several States to adopt laws for their protection. This can be seen as a significant reversal of direction to our favor, and as a push back against the inane policy of political correctness. Nonetheless, we must acknowledge that the insidious and inexorable movement of our nation in opposition to the honor and memory of our Confederate ancestors threatens to usurp the true history of the social, political, and military events of the War Between the States.

The historical record tells us that in the Spring of 1865 the Confederacy succumbed to the superior resources of an intractable enemy. Our great military leader, General and Chief of the Confederate Army, Robert E. Lee, assessed the way forward from the defeat, when he said, "We have fought this fight as long, and as well as we know how. We have been defeated. For us as a Christian people, there is but one course to pursue. We must accept the situation." In the days and weeks following Appomattox Court House, President Jefferson F. Davis and the Confederate government were forced to abscond and the remaining field armies capitulated. In the aftermath of war, the victors asserted that the rebellious Southern states had been subdued, and that the Union had been saved. Subsequently, in view of the historical significance of the conflict, each formerly belligerent section established various monuments, memorials, and statuary to commemorate events of the war.

History also informs us that civilizations and cultures change. In this regard, the intervening one hundred and fifty-three plus years following the War Between the States have greatly transmogrified the South and its people. This can be especially discerned in metropolitan population centers where Northern migration and foreign immigration have served as change agents, and these changes in demographics have significantly altered the landscape of the former Confederacy. In this regard, the people who descend from old-stock British Americans of Evangelical Protestant religious beliefs have been marginalized by postbellum policies, laws, and judicial decisions. This has occurred to the extent that the Constitution of the founders has been profoundly and irrevocably altered. Most significantly, these alterations have come through the "Reconstruction Amendments," that were passed while the defeated former Confederacy lay prostrate and in ashes. Nay, there will be no resuscitation of the Confederacy, and as author

Margaret Mitchell has written in her novel relating to the war and postbellum South, the Old South and the Confederacy have tragically Gone with the Wind. All that remains are its history, the descendants of its people, its antiquities, and its legacy

According to Nate Cohn, writing for The New York Times: The Upshot, in the article, "Changing South is at an Intersection of Demographics and Politics," that based on contemporary census research data, "The South is the fastest-growing region of the country, and Democrats are hoping that a flood of Northern expats and demographic change will allow them to turn red States to blue . . . [and] The Southern born share of residents has declined . . ." The attendant consequences of the corresponding loss of control over the instruments of government and education have exacted an enormous toll on our people, and altering this course will be an arduous task on our part. One need only consult the daily news media to see the truth of the matter, as all things associated with the Confederacy of 1861-1865 are denounced and attacked by our detractors.

Today, as projected by the Pew Research Center: Social & Demographic Trends, "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050," white Southerners of the former Confederacy are inexorably slipping in the direction of becoming a minority population group within the Southern States. Yet, still, we are assailed for the hegemony of our cultural past and made to suffer de facto discrimination because of our so-called "white privilege." Moreover, we also suffer as supposed racists because our motives in honoring our Confederate heritage are being maliciously misinterpreted. These circumstances notwithstanding, we remain inextricably bound to the fabric of the American Continent as proud and loyal citizens of the United States.

To be sure, our commitment to our Confederate ancestors is unconditional. No matter that the tides of fortune have turned to our disfavor, for we shall continue in acknowledgement of the honorable service of military veterans of the Confederate States of America and its government officials. Moreover, we shall celebrate its resolute citizenry who were stalwarts in support of their nation against the total war waged

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Commander General's Message Byron E. Brady



I want to first thank Alabama Society Commander **Bev Leigh, III**, for hosting a great Fall GEC Meeting in Tuscaloosa the weekend of October 19-21st. He and the members of the General Josiah Gorgas Chapter really made all of us feel at home in Tuscaloosa.

Congratulations to Genealogist General **Larry Martin**, Commander of the newly chartered Waul's Texas Legion Chapter 308, Weatherford, Texas. Members and prospective members of this chapter have already participated in their first event, the Weatherford, Texas Veteran's Day Parade held on November 10th. Another new chapter in Texas has been formed under the leadership of MOS&B member and current Texas SCV Commander **David McMahon** in the San Angelo area. He will soon be submitting his chapter's application to the Texas Society for their approval.

I was honored to be a part of a Confederate Veteran grave marker dedication for 3rd Lieutenant **Sterling C. Tucker** of the 50th Georgia Militia. Lieutenant Tucker is an ancestor of **Houston Tucker**, Adjutant of the Major General William W. Loring Chapter 146, Brandon, Florida. The marker dedication was held at the Bellevue Baptist Church in Macon, Georgia on November 2nd. Lieutenant Sterling is buried in the Old Tucker Cemetery in Macon.

MOS&B members from five chapters in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas were in attendance at the 43rd Annual Memorial Service for Captain Henry Wirz in Andersonville, Georgia on November 11th. I joined Georgia Society Commander **Martin Bell** on the program bringing greetings from the national organization and placing a wreath at Captain Wirz's monument on behalf of the Order. A descendant of Captain Wirz, **Heinrich L. Wirz**, is a member of the Order living in Switzerland. The event organizer, **James Gaston, Jr.**, is a member of the General Paul Jones Semmes Chapter 104, Columbus, Georgia. The ceremony was a very moving tribute to Captain Wirz and I look forward to attending again next year.

The Daughters of the CSA Officer's Corp, which formed at our Baton Rouge National Convention back in July, has just published their first newsletter back in October. Their new web page can be accessed at: www.daughtersofcsaofficers.com. They are also on Facebook at: **Daughters of CSA Officers Corps**. Let's spread the word of our sister Organization and support **Yvonne Brown** and the great ladies of this organization.

MOS&B Membership Chairman and ANV Department Commander **David Stringfellow** is developing a proposed Leadership Workshop for future national meetings to help chapters in the areas of membership recruitment, membership retention, chapter leadership, etc. Should you wish to

serve on this committee, please contact me.

In this issue of *Officer's Call*, you will see the 2019 Waco, Texas National Convention registration information. Commander **Michael Hurley** and the Texas Society are planning a great convention for us in Waco next July.

And finally, did you know we have a three-part video series on **Jefferson Davis, an American President** posted on our national web page. We thank **Walter Dockery** and the General Josiah Gorgas Chapter in Tuscaloosa for helping us to get this out to our membership and the general public. Feel free to view this series at:

www.MilitaryOrderoftheStarsandBars.org/video

Sincerely yours in the bonds of the Old South,

Byron E. Brady

Commander General



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against them by a ruthless invader. Still, without reservations, we shall continue to decorate their graves and monuments with symbols from their cause, and to speak of their valorous conduct in defense of the Confederate nation.

In conclusion, it is paramount that we assure for the perpetuation of truth of the motives that guided and inspired our Confederate ancestors. In this regard, perhaps our most important role is the education of our descendants. As such, it is crucial that we ensure the inculcation of a true history into our descendants, or as the motto of my alma mater states, "Having light, we pass it on to others." Moreover, as members of our order, we are honor-bound to ensure that a true history of the War Between the States and Northern Occupation that followed the defeat is preserved.

Rick Abell Receives Prestigious Award

Our own Judge Richard Bender Abell was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by Marquis Who's Who. The award is presented to a select few each year to honor its most distinguished listees based on their career longevity, philanthropic endeavors, and lasting contributions to Society. Out of the 1.5 million biographies, only a small number are selected for the Albert Nelson Marquis Lifetime Achievement Award. Among that prestigious group, only a very few are chosen to represent Marquis in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Rick has served both the Samuel Cooper Chapter and the R.E. Lee Camp as their commanders. He is very active in Hereditary Societies having served as the president of several and on the Advisory Board of the Hereditary Society Community of the United States.

He is the recipient of the Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal for Heroism, Air Medal, and Combat Infantryman Badge.



Judge Abell attended The George Washington University where he graduated with a B.A. in International Affairs in 1966. He was a Peace Corps volunteer in Columbia, South America, from 1967 through 1969. After returning from his combat duties in Viet Nam, he completed his Juris Doctor at The George Washington University School of Law in 1974.

President Ronald Reagan appointed Rick as the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, and the United States Senate confirmed his appointment. He served in that office from 1986 to 1990. He was also appointed by President Reagan as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Prison Industries from 1985 to 1991; President's Commission on Agricultural Workers 1988 to 1993; President's Task Force on Adoption 1987 to 1988. He served in the Federal Judiciary, United States Court of Federal Claims until his retirement in 2010.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Lon Edward Welch, Jr. and Charlotte Amelia Bender Welch

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Abell. He is married to Lucia del Carmen Lombana-Cadavid de Abell, daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Lombana-Duque and Marias de los Delores Cadavid-Diaz of Medellin, Columbia. The Abells have three children: David Joseph Abell, Christian Aven Lombana Abell, and Rachel Mercedes Cadavid Abell. Christian is a member of the Samuel Cooper Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Fall 2018 General Executive Meeting

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars held their Fall 2018 General Executive Council Meeting in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, October 19-21, 2018. The Alabama Society served as host for the weekend.

On Friday evening, twenty-four members and guests gathered together for supper at the Levee Bar & Grill in Northport, Alabama, across the river from Tuscaloosa.

On Saturday morning, Alabama Society Commander Bev Leigh, III, opened the meeting at 9:00 AM at the Bryant Center on the campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Walter Dockery, Commander of the General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299, Tuscaloosa, also brought greetings from his chapter. A quorum was established with twelve members present.



Major items of business included the discussion of the newly revised MOS&B Handbook and the new MOS&B brochure. Adjutant General Michael Moore discussed a new method of reactivating former members of the Order and his collaboration on this project with Lieutenant Commander General J. J. Smith. The meeting broke for lunch and resumed at 1:30 PM. All business was concluded by 2:30 PM. Many of the members stayed over for Saturday night and enjoyed some great camaraderie over supper.

On Sunday morning, a memorial service was held at the Bethsalem Presbyterian Church in Bogielee, Alabama sponsored by the General Josiah Gorgas Chapter, Tuscaloosa. CG Byron Brady, Society Commander Bev Leigh, III, and former Lieutenant Commander General Dr. Richard Rhone participated in the memorial service in the 183 year-old Church. The service resumed in



GEC Group Photo caption: Shown above from left are Adjutant General William Michael Moore, ANV Department Commander David Stringfellow, Judge Advocate General Tarry Beasley, ATM Department Councilor Devin Lindsey, AOT Department Commander Rev. John Killian, PCG Dr. Anthony Hodges, CG Byron Brady, LTCG J.J. Smith, Chief of Staff Harold Davis, PCIC Ed Cailleteau, and ATM Department Commander Dennis Brand. The photo was taken at the end of the Fall 2018 GEC Meeting at the Bryant Conference Center on October 20, 2018.

the church cemetery and CG Brady and LTCG Smith placed a wreath on behalf of the national organization.

Everyone then proceeded to nearby This ldu Plantation for a Fish Fry sponsored by General Gorgas chapter member Paul W. Bryant, Jr. A concert of Confederate music by the Heart of Dixie 5th Alabama Regiment Band preceded the fish fry.

The Order wishes to thank Alabama Society Commander Bev Leigh, III, and the members of the General Gorgas Chapter for hosting a very successful GEC weekend.

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Memorial Service at Beth Salem Presbyterian Church



On Saturday, October 20th, the MOS&B General Executive Council Meeting in Tuscaloosa was followed by a Memorial Service the next day at the famed Beth Salem Presbyterian Church in Boligee, AL. This beautiful Civil War era Church presides over the graves of 200+ Confederate soldiers as verified recently by the University of Alabama Ground Penetrating Radar Unit. This was our Second Annual Memorial Service hosted by MOS&B Gen Josiah Gorgas Chapter #299 under the direction of Commander Walter E. Dockery where a capacity crowd gathered to honor those fallen soldiers. Commander General Byron Brady, former Lt Commander General Richard Rhone and I conducted the Service and at its conclusion we adjourned to the adjoining cemetery where Commander Brady placed a wreath at the base of the Monument honoring the fallen. Invitees included MOS&B Members as well as members of area Children of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, Order of the Southern Cross, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy dignitaries and other Guests.

"White Privilege" or "Yankee Privilege?"

By James Ronald Kennedy

White privilege has become a major leftwing talking point and justification for a plethora of progressive initiatives that can best be described as reverse racial discrimination. White privilege is the mirror image of white supremacy. Both are evil ideas based upon race consciousness linked to a political ideology that denies the value of the individual. White supremacy is the outward working of racism where individuals of the favored group are rewarded because of blood relationship to the group. White privilege is the outward working of reverse racism where individuals of the targeted group are punished because of blood relationship to the targeted group. Both are a rejection of the individual, an embracing of a sense of inherited group responsibility, where the group is either rewarded (white

supremacy) or punished (white privilege) for political purposes. Both concepts unwittingly share the "Volk" or blood linked population group-spirit of Alfred Rosenberg's Nazi Germany^[1] where the individual was nothing while the group was everything. In Nazi Germany all favored-group members served the state^[2] while those individuals not a part of the favored group (the targeted group) were punished for their group's alleged transgressions against society. The leftwing advocates of "white privilege" take the Nazi idea and turn it upside down making race a reason for the state (federal and state government) to punish a racial group—whites—for alleged actual or subconscious discrimination. Just like their Nazi predecessors, politically correct progressives accept the principle that all individuals belonging to the group are equally valuable if they are part of the favored group or equally culpable if part of the non-favored (targeted) group. Therefore, all members of the targeted non-favored group (whites) must pay for the group's alleged evil conscious or subconscious acts. This "group" responsibility is displayed by the neo-Marxists politically correct mantra of "It takes a village." Individuals living in the non-favored village are guilty of conscious or subconscious crimes against the favored village. Group (the Village) responsibility is substituted for individual responsibility. Individuals are of no consequence—groups are the only important factor. Self-hating white progressives readily admit that, "white privilege isn't about me *individually*... White privilege is a *systemic cultural reality*."^[3] Whites, the non-favored group, are automatically guilty and therefore owe everlasting deference and restitution to the favored group(s).

According to our politically correct masters if you are white you have received special privileges because there exists, "a transparent preference for whiteness that saturates our society... First, it provides white people with 'perks' that we do not earn and that people of color do not enjoy. Second, it creates real advantages for us. White people are immune to a lot of challenges. Finally, white privilege shapes the world in which we live."^[4] This broad net of "all whites" ignores individual variation within the group. Progressives look at the northeast corridor (running from Washington, D.C. through New York and into New England) and note that whites are the majority on Wall Street; whites are a majority on K Street in Washington, D.C.; whites are a majority in the student population of New England's Ivy League schools; whites have a higher per capita income than non-whites; and, whites make up the majority of the top echelon of high per capita income earners in and around the Imperial capitol of Washington, D.C. Therefore, they argue, whites share an advantage that other groups do not enjoy.

The only problem with the prior liberal argument is that not all whites are equal! If you are a white Southerner you may wonder who stole your "white privilege?" Progressives, especially self-hating white progressives, ignore this reality. They claim that it does not matter how impoverished the individual white person may be, even impoverished whites enjoy white privilege—individuals don't matter, the group is all that matters.^[5] This convenient leftist tactic allows progressives to immediately write-off the white South—despite the fact that Southerners have the lowest per capita income in America.^[6] White privilege is merely another tactic used by neo-Marxists engaging in their campaign of cultural genocide. As current

headlines demonstrate, the conservative, tradition loving, Bible-Belt South is a major target for neo-Marxist cultural genocide.

The current slanderous, anti-South campaign of cultural genocide is but one part of a multiple front leftist assault against traditional America. The progressive enemies of traditional conservative political and Christian values view Confederate heritage as “easy targets” or “low hanging” fruit because, according to the Northern narrative, the Confederates were fighting “to keep their slaves.” Now that the stigma of slavery has become an accepted justification—a universal given and rationale—for destroying Confederate heritage, it is easy for progressives to move on to other traditional American heroes and values that are also contaminated or tainted with the sin of Southern slavery. All Southern Founding Fathers are therefore evil and must be removed from politically correct American society. All pre-War presidents from the South must also be removed beginning with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. Eventually the Constitution must be rewritten because, according to the prevailing progressive narrative, it was a compromise with slaveholding Southerners—a compromise which they argue was *forced* upon virtuous Yankees. A constitutional compromise demanded by Southerners in order to protect their slave property—human chattel that Southerners viewed as worth no more than 3/5s of a human being *or so the Yankee narrative is told*. Therefore, the remnants of the old Constitution must ultimately be replaced with a neo-Marxist social contract that authorizes the Federal government and forces state governments to guarantee social, economic and political *equality of outcome*. The progressive narrative declares that the original Constitution was corrupted because it was a compromise with old, privileged, white, Southern slaveholders. As such, it represents America’s cornerstone of “White Privilege” indeed the original, especially pre-War, Constitution is viewed by neo-Marxist progressives as virtually the Magna Carter of American White Privilege.

Contemporary politically correct America is one of the most leftwing race-conscious societies in world history. The American left views race as a valuable weapon to be used against traditional American values. The “intellectuals” in academia, the “talking heads” and “wordsmiths” in the media and the political elite are all consumed with the concept of race. Drexel University Professor George Ciccariello-Maher made news with his tweet, “All I want for Christmas is White Genocide,”[7] Race hustling or “playing the race card” is a key element in the neo-Marxist attack against traditional America. The left now owns the “tar-brush” [8] but it is now the new “tar-brush of racism” that they use to intimidate their opponents into silence. Race has become a liberal talisman or magic-wand. Liberals shake their racial talisman in the face of their conservative opponents and thereby silence timid conservatives. This leftist talisman is used to bully conservatives into adopting a form of self-censorship. It is the intentional chilling of free speech in order to replace traditional American values with neo-Marxist politically correct values. Since Appomattox the falsely accused “racist” South has been a prime target of big government, Yankee progressives. Today they use the talisman of “White Privilege” to attack all traditional American values, while reserving their greatest hatred for the defenders of the captive nation—the Confederate States of America. But in reality, what progressives or liberals call “White Privilege” is actually Yankee Privilege and therefore does not apply to the South..

Where is the Privilege for White Southerners?

Leading progressive “intellectuals” claim that “white power-holders” maintain a system of government that “grants privileges to white people and withholds them from others.”[9] These “intellectuals” represent America’s contemporary politically correct status quo. Moderate leftist “intellectuals” worship centralized federal power as a way to enforce their leftist political ideology. They give the appearance of being “moderates.” Yet, their ultimate objective is the same as their radical comrades. Moderate leftists desire to use the bureaucratic state to slowly morph “conservative” society into their ideal neo-Marxist socialist state. The radical leftist “intellectuals” are more aggressive. They worship a mythical utopian Marxist socialist society in which a new neo-Marxist social contract will be established to replace the Constitution. Neo-Marxists claim the Constitution is flawed and no longer relevant because it was established by a bunch of dead white men, most of whom were slaveholders. In their view this flawed Constitution must be replaced with their new social contract that will guarantee social and economic equality of outcome. This view of so-called “white privilege” has strong support among guilt-ridden upper income whites in the Northeast, Silicon Valley, Hollywood and the area in and around the Yankee Empire’s imperial capitol of Washington, D.C.—places where the per capita income greatly exceeds the national average. But where is the privilege associated with being a white Southerner?

In politically correct America there is “privilege” available for white Southerners. It is available to all who will become “self-hating” Southerners and vehemently denounce the traditional, Bible-Belt, Constitution honoring, gun-loving, conservative South. There is always room in the circle of politically correct Yankeedom for a token Southerner provided he or she performs their duty of self-criticism and other anti-South tricks for their Yankee masters. As pointed out by one of the South’s homespun philosophers “kooks and Klan fascinates Yankees.”[10] But for the real South—there is no privilege in the politically correct Yankee Empire.

The South has been the poorest section in the United States since the War for Southern Independence. It has been routinely discriminated against politically, economically and culturally.[11] A Southern child (black, white, male or female) has approximately a 30% lower lifetime earning potential than he would have had if he had been born in the Northeast![12] The so-called white privilege seems to belong to economically successful Yankees. But according to liberals, progressives and other neo-Marxists, Southerners deserve to be impoverished because our ancestors were slaveholders—or so the Yankee narrative goes.

Even if the North’s arrogant claim that they fought the War to free the slaves—which they did not, but for the sake of discussion we will grant the North’s false claim—the harsh fact remains that *the War did not end slavery!* Four and a half million chattel slaves pre-War were exchanged for eight and a half million sharecropping slaves post-War continuing up to the early 1960s. This new form of slavery (debt peonage, landless peasants) included black

and white Southerners—whites making up the vast majority.[13] Where is the so-called white privilege?

Post-War the conquered South became a colonial province[14] of Lincoln's newly created Federal Empire.[15] Historian, Paul Conkin, noted that after the so-called Civil War the South was "impoverished, politically impotent, a dependent colony of the North." [16] The South's white privilege was the "privilege" of standing helplessly by as the Federal Empire's Congress passed a post-War cotton tax that extracted approximately \$68,000,000[17] from the war devastated and impoverished people of the South. An additional \$34,000,000[18] of "Confederate" cotton was confiscated by United States Treasury agents plus an equal amount actually stolen by these Federal agents. As U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch admitted, "I am sure I sent some honest cotton agents South; but it sometimes seems doubtful whether any of them remained honest." [19]

White and black Southerners were intentionally impoverished by the victorious North. Evidence of this intentional impoverishment can be demonstrated by comparing the pre-War (1860) and post-War (1900) property value of the Northern State of Ohio and the Southern State of Virginia. In 1860 Ohio's property value stood at \$1 billion and Virginia's property value was approximately \$793 million. In 1900, 35 years after the end of the War, Ohio's property value had dramatically increased to \$3 billion whereas Virginia's property value had actually fallen to \$707 million! [20] Where's the privilege? Both white and black Southerners were "privileged" with Yankee induced poverty. As one Harvard trained Unitarian minister boldly proclaimed, "Every secessionist risked his all upon secession and has received as the penalty of defeat only poverty. It is the mildest punishment ever inflicted after an unsuccessful civil war and it proves in this case a blessing in disguise." [21] Receiving Yankee punishment for asserting the right to form a government based upon the American principle of "consent of the governed" can hardly be termed a "privilege." Being denied the right of self-determination is not a "privilege" yet politically correct leftists conveniently ignore this embarrassing fact. America's politically correct "intellectuals" insist upon including white Southerners as part of America's privileged class. How can a people who have been violently denied the right of self-government [22] and intentionally punished with poverty be classified as being part of a "privileged" group? Logically it should not be done but politically it has been done because it benefits the leftist agenda.

Southern Political Privilege Denied - Progressive "intellectuals" claim that one of the benefits that "whites" enjoy is the privilege to write history in a manner that flatters whites and hides acts of white aggression. They claim that whites control the writing and teaching of history and thereby control "what others know ... by presenting only parts of a story... our picture of the United States... is sanitized to leave out or downplay any atrocities... committed" [23] These progressive "intellectuals" ignore the fact that Southern history has been completely written and enforced by the victorious aggressors in the War for Southern Independence. Politically correct history is written to sanitize, leave out, or to downplay atrocities committed against Southern civilians by the Yankee invader [24] and to ignore the Yankee Empire's intentional impoverishment of the conquered South. [25]

Despite the cruel oppression against black and white Southerners during and after the War, progressives insist on lumping impoverished white Southerners in with the rich white descendants of New England as if there is no difference between whites of the North and South. They never acknowledge that the Southern version of "our" history has been denied, repressed, and censored (sanitized) while the Yankee's version has been vigorously enforced by the Yankee Empire's political and educational establishments. The Yankee narrative of the War is the universal "given." This Yankee "given" has the same standing as the fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west—a fact that does not require proof—it need only to be stated. The Yankee narrative is that the virtuous North fought to free the slaves while the evil South fought to keep their slaves. Southerners who have **not** been pacified by generations of slanderous, anti-South propaganda, masquerading as history, understand the truth of Southern history: The South was fighting for freedom, while the North was fighting for empire. White privilege for the South means we have the privilege of being *subjects* of the Yankee Empire and *citizens* of a captive and intentionally impoverished nation—the Confederate States of America.

The South's Sin of White Supremacy - According to progressive logic the white South should feel guilty and deserves to be punished—because of pre-War slavery and post-War white supremacy. Charges of white supremacy can be heard anytime a black or white Southerner makes a stand for maintaining a Confederate monument. The new tar brush of racism will be liberally applied to bold Southerners (regardless of their race) and the mainline media will do its best to censor "facts" that will not support their liberal, slanderous, anti-South bias. [26] Intellectuals of the politically correct school will gleefully point to the fact that whites sanctioned white supremacy with the 1898 *Plessy vs Ferguson* Supreme Court decision that gave legal sanction to Jim Crow, racial segregation laws, i.e., white supremacy. This "white supremacy" Supreme Court decision was made by the United States Supreme Court **not** the Confederate States Supreme Court. The decision was based on an 1840s Massachusetts (not Mississippi) law, the majority decision was written by the United States Supreme Court Chief Justice who was from Michigan (not Mississippi), and all Northern Supreme Court Justices save one voted in favor! One Northern Justice simply abstained from voting. Did the South have anything to do with this "white supremacy" decision? Well, yes. Justice John Marshall Harlan from Kentucky, whose family had owned slaves prior to the War, voted *against* the Yankee Justices and wrote a stinging dissenting opinion. Yet, thanks to the vigorous enforcement of Yankee history the white South is branded with the scarlet labels of racism and white supremacy. The truth is that had the South been able to maintain its independence, the peaceful abolition of slavery and the integration of the freed slaves into a prosperous and peaceful Southern society would have occurred. [27] The great post-War cultural distortion of the South's natural multi-racial "kith and kin" society was the unnatural result of the Yankee Empire's invasion, conquest, exploitation and continuing occupation of the South. This type of *cultural distortion* occurs within all societies that are forced to endure foreign occupa-

tion.[28]

Lincoln's critics often point to his remarks branding blacks as being inferior to whites[29] as evidence of the North's all-encompassing sense of racial hatred and white supremacy. An equally impressive bit of evidence is when he proudly announced to his Northern audience in Illinois that the newly acquired lands in the western territories would be provided to them by the Federal government as land for white people. He stated: "Our new territories being in such condition that white men may find a home...as an outlet for free white people." [30] Lincoln received loud applause from his Yankee audience. According to Lincoln's public promise the new lands taken from the Western Indians would be a "white-only" land free of Indians and blacks.

In the February 1861 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* an abolitionist demonstrated the general Northern feeling of racial hatred when he wrote advocating Federal policies toward freed slaves that would result in an effort to "Hem him in. Coop him up." [31] The meaning being to do whatever was necessary to keep freed blacks in the South and out of the North. Northern racism and a desire for commercial empire was the driving force of the North's war of aggression against the democratically elected, peaceful nation—the Confederate States of America. If there is such a thing as white privilege, it belongs to the Yankee victors in the War for Southern Independence. We the people of our Southern captive nation have no part with "those people." [32] Our *consent* was denied at the point of bloody bayonets and replaced with military and political *coercion*. The mere passage of time does not convert *coercion* into *consent*.

Contemporary politically correct leftist "intellectuals" lump all whites into the same group and declare that whites enjoy "unearned benefits" [33] because of our "whiteness." They assume that Southern whites are just as privileged as the folks on Wall Street, K Street, and New England's prestigious Ivy League graduates who populate the highest positions in the Yankee Empire's politically correct ruling establishment. White privilege for white Southerners? No! White Privilege is actually Yankee Privilege! We the people of the South are *subjects* of the Yankee Empire and *citizens* of a captive nation. We have the privilege of obeying our politically correct masters. Southerners have the same privilege as the French people living under the rule of the Nazi imposed Vichy French government or the Lithuanians [34] under the rule of the Soviet Union—the privilege of obeying.

White Privilege a Smoke-Screen - White privilege is a smoke-screen, a technique used by the politically correct neo-Marxists to hide their true intentions—the destruction of traditional conservative values. Wealthy, guilt-ridden, Yankees living in The Hamptons, working on Wall Street, K Street, in the Empire's bureaucratic state (Deep State), in Hollywood or Silicon Valley are quick to adopt the mantra of white privilege as a means of assuaging their self-imposed guilt. The Yankee Empire belongs to "those people," it is *their* country and if that is the way they want to run it, then I for one have no problem with their decision—*provided they first release their captive nation*—the Confederate States of America.

[1] Rosenberg, Alfred, *Race and Race History and Other Essays*, Robert Pois, Ed., (Harper & Row, New York: 1970), 17.

[2] Rosenberg, 37; "Today, however, an entire race is beginning to suspect that values will be created and preserved only where blood-law determines the Idea and activities of man, be they conscious or unconscious. Man fulfils the command of the blood, in cult and in life, in the realm of the subconscious, 'true nature' as that happy phrase describes this harmony between nature and civilization." Reverse racism of the left uses "blood-law" to punish and silence white middle-class enemies of their utopian neo-Marxist new order.

[3] **White Privilege Doesn't Mean What You Think It Means** https://www.huffingtonpost.com/kristen-howerton/white-privilege-doesnt-me_b_5296914.html accessed 12/2017. [Italics in original]

[4] **On Racism and White Privilege** <https://www.tolerance.org/professional-development/on-racism-and-white-privilege> accessed 12/5/2017.

[5] **Explaining White Privilege To A Broke White Person** https://www.huffingtonpost.com/gina-crosleycorcoran/explaining-white-privilege-to-a-broke-white-person_b_5269255.html accessed 12/5/2017.

[6] Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 103, 159, 175.

[7] <http://www.breitbart.com/tech/2017/10/11/washpo-conservatives-are-the-real-campus-thought-police/> accessed 10/12/2017.

[8] The original meaning of "tar brush" has changed. It now represents an effort by the left to stain the character of their opponents by painting or labeling their opponents as "racists," or "white supremacists." The effect of the new tar brush in the hands of the left is to chill free speech by intimidating their opponents into silence and self-censorship.

[9] Francis E. Kendall, Ph.D., **Understanding White Privilege**, <https://www.cpt.org/files/Undoing%20Racism%20-%20Understanding%20White%20Privilege%20-%20Kendall.pdf> accessed 12/5/2017.

[10] Grizzard, Lewis, *On The South*, (Longstreet Press, Inc., Atlanta, GA:1996), 38.

[11] See, **Dixie's Unwelcomed Presence in Rosie O'Donnell's America**, in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Nullifying Tyranny*, (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2010), 187-99.

[12] From data in table in, Kennedy, James Ronald, *Reclaiming Liberty*, (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2005), 84.

[13] Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the*

Suffering South, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 105-19, 173-95.

[14] Clark & Kirwan, *The South Since Appomattox*, (Oxford University Press, New York: 1967), 91.

[15] Lincoln's Federal Empire would quickly morph into a regional and eventually worldwide, Globalist, Yankee Empire; as explained in forth-coming book by Kennedy & Kennedy, *Yankee Empire: A Captive Nation's Plea for Freedom*, release date Summer 2018.

[16] Conkin, Paul K., *The Southern Agrarians*, (The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN: 1988), 85.

[17] That would be equal to \$1,130,000,000 in 2017 dollars; <http://www.in2013dollars.com/1868-dollars-in-2017?amount=1> accessed 12/22/2017.

[18] That would be equal to \$565,000,000 in 2017 dollars; <http://www.in2013dollars.com/1868-dollars-in-2017?amount=1> accessed 12/22/2017.

[19] Fleming, Walter Lynwood, *The Sequel of Appomattox*, (Glasgow, Brook & Co., New York: 1970), 9.

[20] Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 189.

[21] Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson as cited in, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 139.

[22] The Yankee Empire used aggressive war to deny we the people of the South the right of forming a government based upon our free and unfetter consent.

[23] Francis E. Kendall, Ph.D., **Understanding White Privilege**, <https://www.cpt.org/files/Undoing%20Racism%20-%20Understanding%20White%20Privilege%20-%20Kendall.pdf> accessed 12/5/2017.

[24] See, Cisco, Walter Brian, *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*, (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 2008); Allen, Henry W., *The Conduct of Federal Troops in Louisiana*, David Edmonds, ed., (1865, The Acadiana Press, Lafayette, LA: 1988); or Keys, Thomas Bland, *The Uncivil War: Union Army and Navy Excesses in the Official Records*, (Beauvoir Press, Biloxi, MS: 1991).

[25] Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 147-54.

[26] See, **The Ad Too Hot to Print—Progressive Censorship in Action** <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/the-ad-too-hot-to-print-progressive-censorship-in-action/> accessed 12/21/2017.

[27] See, Donald W. Livingston, **Confederate Emancipation Without War**, *To Live And Die In Dixie*, Frank Powell, III, Ed.,

(Sons of Confederate Veterans, Columbia, TN: 2014), 455-89.

[28] Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 122, 127-32.

[29] DiLorenzo, Thomas J., *The Real Lincoln*, (Three Rivers Press, New York: 2002), 11.

[30] As cited, Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2016), 96, footnote, 299.

[31] Shepherd Pike as cited in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Punished With Poverty-the Suffering South*, 140.

[32] “Those people” was the polite term often used by General Robert E. Lee to describe the Yankee invaders.

[33] Francis E. Kendall, Ph.D., **Understanding White Privilege**, <https://www.cpt.org/files/Undoing%20Racism%20-%20Understanding%20White%20Privilege%20-%20Kendall.pdf> accessed 12/5/2017.

[34] Kennedy, James Ronald, *Dixie Rising—Rules for Rebels*, (Shotwell Publishing, Columbia, SC: 2017), 127-30.

About James Ronald Kennedy

Ron and his twin brother Don are the authors of *Punished by Poverty*, *The South Was Right!*, *Why Not Freedom!*, *Was Jefferson Davis Right?*, and *Nullify Tyranny*; Ron is the author of *Reclaiming Liberty*, *Nullification: Why and How*, and *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees*. Ron is past Commander of the Louisiana Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a life member of the Louisiana Division and the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Ron is a frequent speaker at SCV, Southern Heritage and other pro-Liberty groups. Ron received a Masters in Health Administration (MHA) from Tulane University in New Orleans, a Master of Jurisprudence in Healthcare Law (MJ) from Loyola University Chicago, a Bachelor's degree from Northeast Louisiana University, a certificate in Paralegal Studies from Louisiana State University and holds numerous professional designations in healthcare and insurance Risk Management.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/white-privilege-or-yankee-privilege/>

Convention Event Schedule

Thursday, July 25th

5:00 PM to 6:00 PM - Convention Registration table opens
6:00PM to 8:00PM - Commander General's Reception. The reception will be held in the Three Rivers Ballroom at the Hilton Waco.

Friday, July 26th

7:30- 9:00AM- Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast. Sponsored by the Forrest Cavalry Corps, Reactivated. The breakfast will be held in the Three Rivers Ballroom at the Hilton Waco. Attire per the Standing Rules of the Convention is coat and tie.

8:00AM- Convention Registration table opens
9:30AM- 10:00 AM- Welcome/Opening Session. This event and the two Business Sessions will all be held in the Three Rivers Ballroom of the Hilton Waco. Attire per the Standing Rules of the Convention is coat and tie
10:30 AM to 11:45 AM.- Business Session I.
Attire per the Standing Rules of the Convention is coat and tie. Afternoon is free to enjoy the city and dinner on your own.

Saturday, July 27th

7:30AM - 9:00 AM - MOS&B Prayer Breakfast. Held at the Three Rivers Ballroom Hilton Waco. To be presided over by the Chaplain General, this is a Memorial Service for Patriots who have passed away since our 2018 General Convention. Attire per the Standing Rules of the Convention is coat and tie.

9:00AM- Noon- MOS&B Business Session II. Attire per the Standing Rules of the Convention is coat and tie.

9:00AM - Noon - Ladies Highlights of Waco Tour. Bus leaves and returns to the front lobby of the Hilton Waco. Ladies will visit Cameron Park, Waco's historic neighborhoods, Harp Design (from the HGTV hit show Woodwork), Baylor University, and Historic Lover's Leap.

12:00 PM-1:30PM- Awards Luncheon. Held in the hospitality room of the Dr. Pepper Museum. The museum is less than a 5 minute walk or 2 minute drive from the hotel and is located at 300 S. 5th Street in Waco, TX. Your admission to tour the museum is included with your ticket to this event. Dr. Pepper's inventor, Charles T. Pepper (1838-1903) was a Confederate surgeon from Virginia.

2:00PM-4:00PM- Texas Society Business/Elections- Held at the Three Rivers Ballroom Hilton Waco.

7:00PM- 9:30PM- Commander General's Banquet. The Suite Lounge, located atop the Baylor Club at McLane Stadium - Overlooking the Brazos River and Downtown Waco, TX. Attire is black coat and tie, or Confederate Uniform for gentlemen, and formal or period attire for ladies.

Suggested Tours

Oakwood Cemetery- (located just 5 minute drive

from the hotel) at 2124 South 5th Street in Waco, TX. Oakwood is a 160 acre cemetery filled with tree lined streets. The cemetery boasts the graves of three Confederate Generals: Felix H. Robertson, Jerome B. Robertson, Lawrence Sullivan Ross. Find out more at: www.oakwoodwaco.com

Magnolia Table- No trip to Waco would be complete without a meal at the Magnolia Table. Owned and operated by Chip and Joanna Gaines of HGTV's series "Fixer Upper". Located on the famed Waco traffic circle at 2132 S. Valley Mills Dr, Waco, TX. They serve breakfast and lunch only. Hours are Monday- Saturday 6:00AM - 3:00PM. No reservations- first come, first served. Find out more at www.magnoliatable.com

Texas Ranger Hall of Fame and Museum - located just a 3 minute drive from the Hotel. The Museum is located at 100 Texas Ranger Trail Waco, TX. 76706 The building sits on the banks of the Brazos River, sanctioned by the State of Texas, the Museum preserves the history of the Texas Rangers, a legendary symbol of Texas. The Rangers fought for the Confederacy, as a unit in the War for Southern Independence known as "Terry's Texas Rangers". Find out more: www.texasranger.org

The Magnolia Market at the Silos - Located just a 4 minute walk from the Hilton Hotel, 601

Webster, Waco, TX. The brainchild of Chip and Joanna Gaines of the hit TV show "Fixer Upper". The Silos offer a little something for everyone- shopping, games, a garden, and Bakery. The Market itself is designed and staged by Joann Gaines and set up with one goal in mind: to inspire you to own the space you are in. Find out More: www.magnolia.com/silos

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame- located next door to the Texas Ranger Hall of Fame, the Sports Hall of Fame can be found at 1108 S. University Drive, Waco, TX. Open Monday- Saturday 9AM to 5PM. This museum houses the legends of Texas Sports, Find out more at: www.tshof.org

The Texas Collection located in the Archives of Baylor University - Houses several special collections, one of a kind manuscripts and other items that may assist in your genealogical research particularly ancestors from Texas. Located in the Carrolllibrary 1429 S. 5th Street, Waco, TX Hours are Monday through Saturday 8:30AM to 5:00PM. Find out more: www.baylor.edu/lib/texas

Society and Chapter News

Alabama Society

The Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 of Baldwin County, Alabama welcomed Giles David Chapman, III who is their newest member. He joined on the proven lineage to 1st Lieutenant Stephen Pugh Chapman, Company E, 24th Regiment, Alabama Infantry. He is buried in Grove Hill, Clarke County, Alabama. Pictured herein (R-L) are Compatriot David Chapman, Commander Tommy Rhodes, DCS



Mississippi Society



AOT Commander Rev. Dr. John Killian gives an interesting and well-received presentation on Jesse James and the Missouri-Kansas Border War to the members of LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter #100 (New Albany, MS).



Eight members of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271, Baldwin County, Alabama were in attendance at the Ft. Blakeley SCV Camp #1864 meeting to hear Al Arnold speak of his ancestor, Turner Hall, Jr., a Black Confederate who served as a body servant for two Confederate soldiers and an orderly for Gen. Robert E. Lee. Pictured (L-R) are Herman Doster, Richard Washburn, Cdr. Tommy Rhodes, Bill Morgan, Richard Sheely, Al Arnold, Sam Mitchell, Isaac Brownlow, III, and Larry Nelson.



LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter #100 (New Albany, MS) Commander Larry Hellums receives the Lt. Charles S. Read Meritorious Service Award from AOT Commander Rev. Dr. John Killian.





Picture above (l-r) are Mississippi MOS&B members Lynn Herron, President Jefferson Davis Chapter 173 Commander Randy Hailey, President Jefferson Davis Chapter 173 Adjutant Chris Heuer, CG Byron Brady, and Mississippi Society Commander and Adjutant General William Michael Moore. The event was a MOS&B promotional event held at the October 9, 2018, meeting of the Private Samuel Hughley SCV Camp in Southaven, Mississippi.

North Carolina Society



Members of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 of Greensboro, NC attended the 2018 SCV National Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee. They had supper at Sperry's Restaurant with photo taken in front of 1863 Confederate War Bond. As seen in the picture (l-r) are Ronald Lee Perdue, Ronnie Smith Roach, Jerry Austin and Keith Jones



Pictured on the bottom left column of this page (l-r) are Major General W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305 Commander Donald Watson, Linda Lashley, and NC Society Lieutenant Commander Howard Talley at the chapter's October 26, 2018, meeting held at the historic Cape Fear Club in Wilmington, North Carolina. They are displaying a certificate for 3rd Place in the 2018 Captain John Morton national newsletter competition for their chapter's newsletter.



Pictured above (l-r) are Major General W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305 Commander Donald Watson, Martha Watson, and NC Society Lieutenant Commander Howard Talley at the chapter's October 26, 2018, meeting held at the historic Cape Fear Club in Wilmington, North Carolina. They are displaying a certificate for 2nd Place in the 2018 T.J. Fakes national scrapbook competition for their chapter's scrapbook.

Tennessee Society



Members of the Lt. Dabney Scales Chapter 141, Memphis, are shown attending the October 8, 2018, meeting of the General Robert E. Lee SCV Camp in Memphis at the Germantown Regional History Center. The members shown (l-r) are Dr. Hubert Dellinger, new member Mark Holley, Bill Singleton, CG Byron Brady, Chapter Commander James McCraw, Dr. Brad Waters, and Knox Martin. Not pictured is Dr. Bruce Lynch.

Andersonville, GA Memorial Service

Commander General Byron Brady joined with Georgia Society Commander Martin Bell and members from five MOS&B Chapters from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas, at the 43rd Annual Memorial Service for Captain Henry Wirz in Andersonville, GA, on November 11, 2018. CG Brady placed a wreath for the National MOS&B and Commander Bell placed a wreath for the GA Society.



Florida Society



Houston Tucker, Adjutant of the Major General William W. Loring Chapter 146, Brandon, Florida, is shown in the picture on the left at a memorial service and marker dedication for his ancestor, 3rd Lieutenant Sterling C. Tucker of the 50th Georgia Militia. The service was held at the Bellevue Baptist Church in Macon, Georgia, on November 2, 2018. MOS&B Commander General Byron Brady attended

and placed a wreath on behalf of the national organization. Also pictured is the new Confederate Veteran grave marker for 3rd Lieutenant Sterling C. Tucker of the 50th Georgia Militia. Lt. Tucker's grave is located in the Old Tucker Cemetery in Macon Georgia. The marker dedication also took place on November 2, 2018.



Virginia Society



Major General George Pickett Chapter # 115, Richmond, VA held its fall meeting at The Westwood Club in Richmond on September 26, 2018. Guest speaker was Eric Buckland noted author and president of the Stuart-Mosby Society, who spoke on "Mosby's special Operations Forces". Pictured herein (l-r) are Pickett Chapter Commander Jim Seaton, Virginia Society Commander David Stringfellow, and Conway B. Moncure, LT. Commander Virginia Society and Comptroller General MOS&B.

Virginia Flaggers founder Susan Hathaway of Richmond, Virginia, was presented with a 2018 MOS&B Judah P. Benjamin Award by Commander General Byron Brady at a meeting of the Black River Tigers SCV Camp in Angier, NC, on September 24, 2018.



Texas Society



New member Leslie Darryel Perry (center) was inducted at the Sul Ross Chapter Convivial Dinner Meeting on Nov. 5, 2018. Assisting in ceremony & shown in the picture on this page on the bottom left corner were (l-r) 2nd Lt. Commander Yancey Swearingen, 1st Lt. CMDR Raymond B. Reeves, with Darryel Perry, Commander Sanford Reed and Historian Beck Steiner.



Compatriot David L. Bohmfalk is shown receiving the MOS&B Southern Cross of Honor from Lt. Commander Raymond Reeves at the October 6, 2018, meeting of the General Lawrence Sullivan Ross Chapter 184, San Antonio, Texas. Second Lieutenant Commander Yancey Swearingen and Commander Sanford Reed (foreground) read the citation.



On November 10, 2018, members and potential members of the Waul's Texas Legion, Chapter 308 in Weatherford Texas participated in the Weatherford Veterans Day parade and were cheered the entire route by the citizens of Parker County.



On December 1, 2018, the Waul's Texas Legion Chapter 308 assisted The Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham Camp 586 present the Weatherford Texas Christmas Parade. The Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham camp 586 has presented the Christmas Parade in Weatherford since 1999. The Waul's Texas Legion Chapter 308 provided extra manpower to the effort.

Georgia Society

On September 27, 2018, Georgia Society Commander Martin N. Bell traveled again to Columbus Ga. to officially install the new chapter officers of the Brig. Gen. Semmes Chapter and to present them with "Ga. Society Officers Commissions Certificates" at their September monthly meeting. Compatriot Will Barnes was sworn in as Adjutant, Bill Dillon as Lt. Commander and Steve Barbaree as Commander.

Capt. /Major Henry Wirz Memorial Service, November 11, 2018, Andersonville Georgia.

By Martin Bell

After attending many of these Capt. Wirz Memorial Services over the years I think I enjoyed this one the most. As they have for years, the Alexander H. Stephens Camp #78, SCV in Americus sponsored this event which has in fact been repeated for over 42 years having first been held in 1976 jointly with this camp and the Americus UDC Chapter #140. In addition to the many volunteers who assist with this event, SCV Alexander Stephens Camp #78 Commander John Carroll and fellow Camp member and MOS&B Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes Chapter member and Ga. Society Capt. Wirz Memorial Chairman James Gaston

D.C.S. and Honorary Commander General put in a lot of work to make this such a successful event. We had a good attendance on this cold and breezy day from

Georgia but other states such as Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina as well. Not only was the public well represented with notables such as Ga. Rep. Mike Cheokas of Sumter County, but the MOS&B, SCV, UDC, OCR, and other organizations were there in numbers. I am prejudice but proud to say the Georgia Society was represented by Society Com-

mander Martin N. Bell and Society Adjutant Rick Clarke accompanied by his wife Julie. Two Georgia Chapters were represented for the first time that I can recall with the aforementioned Bell and Clarke of the Gen. Longstreet Chapter based in Macon, Commander Steve Barbaree of the Gen. Semmes Chapter based in Columbus and about 9 active and a few non active members as well as about 3 active MOS&B members from other states.

The program included; presentation of colors by "The Muckalee Guards", a welcome by SCV Commander John Carroll, invocation by Chaplain Rev. Mark Carter,

pledges and salutes, and a proclamation by Andersonville Mayor Marvin Baugh followed by recognition of guests. The main speaker was retired Army Major Glen LaForce from Hilton Head,

S.C. who is now an attorney. The crowd and I thoroughly enjoyed Major LaForce's speech which was based on research he did on Capt. Wirz and his Trial in the 1980's, and he had several articles printed in the Confederate Veteran Magazine. Major LaForce's Army friend Lt. Colonel Ed Kennedy and SCV member from Huntsville Alabama was also present. James Gaston



gave greetings from Leland Park of North Carolina. Leland's father, Mr. Arthur Park, began the Services in 1976 with the UDC and SCV. Leland's Grandfather was on the staff with Major Wirz at Andersonville. Giving greetings was Florian



Strahm the A.D.C. to Colonel Heinrich Wirz from Zurich, Switzerland. SCV Georgia Division Commander Tim Pilgrim presented a book written by SCV and MOS&B member Gould Hagler titled; Georgia's Confederate Monuments".

Immediately following the main speech by Major LaForce, I spoke next and tried to lighten the mood a bit and actually had the crowd laughing several times. After trying to blame the cold weather on anyone attending from North of the Mason Dixon line, (there was none), I began to joke with John Carroll. I stated I had been coming to this event for years and when I first met John Carroll he was dressed in a Confederate Officers uniform, he even played the bugle and to me he portrayed exactly what a Confederate officer should look like. Then I complimented the "Muckalee Guards" in uniform with the same excellence. I told the crowd I was determined to get John and the Guards to come to a Macon Ga. memorial event in uniform but had been unsuccessful for years. Then last year I even offered John and the men "Filet Mignon" if they would come up to Macon. I exclaimed to the crowd, "Ya'll know, John didn't believe me, so I will take care of that right now." I then opened a cooler and presented them with about 14 Filet Mignon. John got up and told the crowd, "They are real to!" to which I said "Yea they're real, as the former owner of Gourmet Seafood and Beef I custom cut them." A good laugh was had by all.

After the food presentation, I took a more serious tone and asked all "Veterans" in the crowd to please stand so we could thank and salute them on this Veterans and or Armistice Day. I told them the Ga. Society would be giving them their choice of lapel pins either a combo USA and Confederate Flag or a Georgia Flag pin as a thank you from us. In addition I told the crowd that we would be giving away four dozen roses to all ladies in the crowd immediately following the speeches. Both gifts were well received by all.

After the speaking ceremonies were over we walked to the Capt. Wirz Monument location for the wreath laying by various organizations, the rifle salute by the "Muckalee Honor Guard" as well as an artillery salute by the SVC J. Woodard Camp #1399 Anderson's Battery. Special thanks goes to "Southern Sounds" for the music, Mrs. Cynthia Stormcaller of the Andersonville Guild and Robert Coleman with Anderson's Battery re-enactors. As usual these Southern gentlemen and ladies put on a wonderful memorial service as they do every year which was greatly appreciated by all there. We look forward to returning next year and many years in the future. A job well done Southern Compatriots!

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

As we approach Easter, 2019, our hearts are turned toward the magnificent story of the Resurrection of Christ and the faith of the Confederacy. A belief in the Resurrection of Christ is an essential truth of Christianity.

During the War, Easter was not a pleasant experience for Confederate soldiers. On Easter, 1863, Confederate soldier Jeremiah Coggin, in the camp of the 23rd North Carolina Regiment at Guinea Station, Virginia reported "The snow is about seven or eight inches deep. I don't think we will have a very gay Easter today, as game is scarce, and we can get no eggs."

For Easter, 1864, Confederate soldier James Peyton expressed "Rations- bacon, meal, rice, sugar, coffee, candles, soap, and salt. Tom cooked so I had nothing to do." Soldier John Jackman rejoiced "Had a cup of genuine coffee this morning for breakfast-something unusual."

Certainly, Easter in the War brought hard times, lacking, and no doubt missed an opportunity to celebrate the Resurrection of Christ with family and home church. But the truth of the Resurrection of Christ gave great hope. General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson openly gave testimony of his faith in the Resurrection of Christ. Paul wrote that Jesus was "delivered for our offenses and raised again for our justification" (Romans 4:25) For this reason, Jackson could face death with confidence, even dying with the hope "let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the green trees" as Jackson knew that Christ Jesus had conquered death by His resurrection from the dead.

This Easter, celebrate our hope for Heaven based on the Resurrection of Christ. Paul referred to the resurrection of the body as a time of "our gathering together unto Him." With no desire for silly sentiment, I do wish to say that our hope to see Christ, our loved ones, and, yes, our Confederate ancestors, is founded on the fact of the Resurrection of Christ for us.



The Anaconda Plan & Its Effect on the South and North Carolina in Particular

By Lydia A. Pankratz, 11th Grade

At the beginning of the War Between the States, General Winfield Scott suggested a military strategy to slowly strangle the South. Though the strategy was never officially adopted by the Union, Lincoln loosely followed it during the War. This plan, as implemented, was highly effective in the Union's efforts to subdue the Confederacy. The "Great Snake", also called the Anaconda Plan, slowly strangled the South with a combination of a coastal blockade and Union control of the Mississippi River, theoretically followed by a huge attack from all sides. The main effect of the Anaconda Plan was to conquer the South, which included North Carolina, by strangulation, starvation and isolation.

The first part of the Anaconda Plan was a coastal blockade, particularly off the Atlantic shoreline. A blockade is defined as the isolation of an area, a city or a harbor by hostile ships or forces in order to prevent the passage of traffic and commerce. In this case, that area was the South, and the blockade was a determining factor in the Confederacy's fall. Colonel Hilarity Herbert of the 8th Alabama Volunteers and secretary of the Confederate Navy believed that if the blockade had been reversed (i.e. Confederate ships had blockaded New York) the outcome of the war would have been reversed.

The blockade caused various problems. For example, many soldiers and civilians lacked basic necessities like food and clothing. Civilian shortages were significant partly because the C.S.A. Government wanted mostly military supplies to be imported. Some things civilians had to do without were extras: Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard (who dyed his gray hair black) was forced to let it go gray during 1863. His imported dye was not obtainable! Slowed commerce and scarcity of goods partly caused inflation, a serious problem for Southerners. Even though ships did evade the blockade, they were built for speed, not cargo space, which meant they could not carry abundance of common necessities. From 1862 to 1865, the cost of a bushel of corn, which was central to the Southern diet, rose from \$1.00 to \$30.00! Salt was so hard to get in North Carolina that the government started a state-run salt works on the coast. The blockade also caused shortages of vital medical and military supplies, hindering the South from reaching its full military potential. North Carolina's soldiers, though more than any other Confederate state's, were among the best equipped thanks to Governor Vance's capable management of blockade running and the supplies blockade runners carried in. North Carolina even had surplus that they donated to the Confederacy. Vance relates what the state's blockade runners carried in during the War: "Large quantities of machinery supplies; 60,000 pairs of handcards [hand carders for wool and other fibers]; 10,000 grain scythes; 200 bbls. [barrels] blue stone for wheat-growers; leather and shoes to 250,000 pairs, 50,000 blankets, gray woolen cloth for at least 250,000 suits of uniforms, 12,000 overcoats (ready made), 2,000 best Enfield rifles (with 100 rounds of fixed ammunition),

100,000 pounds of bacon; 500 sacks of coffee for hospital use, \$50,000 worth of medicines at gold prices, large quantities of lubricating oils, besides minor supplies of various kinds for the charitable institutions of the State. Not only was the supply of shoes, blankets and clothing more than sufficient for the supply of North Carolina troops, but large quantities were turned over to the Confederate government for the troops of other states."

The Anaconda's coils slowly tightened on North Carolina's coastal area. The blockade aspect of the plan affected North Carolina more because it was not dependent on the Mississippi River. Capturing Hatteras Inlet in August 1861 gave the Union a foothold in North Carolina and stopped the Confederate privateers who had used this inlet to prey on Union merchant ships. Burnside's North Carolina Expedition in 1862, which gave the Union access to much of the coast above Wilmington and Fort Fisher, was a confirmation of Lee's fears that Burnside would discover North Carolina's relative defenselessness (most of her troops were away defending Richmond) and strike. Lee telegraphed North Carolina every night to ask "Any movement on your front today?" Once the coast was in jeopardy, the Wilmington-Weldon Railroad, a vital Confederate supply line, and also most of eastern North Carolina was threatened. One author describes life in eastern North Carolina in late 1863: "The condition of eastern North Carolina grew hourly more deplorable. Frequent incursions of the enemy resulted in the destruction of property of all kinds. Especially were horses and mules objects of plunder. Pianos and other costly furniture were seized and sent North, while whole regiments of 'bummers' wantonly defaced and ruined the fairest homesteads in eager search for hidden treasure. The 'buffaloes', in gangs of a dozen men, infested the swamps and made night hideous with their horrid visitations. They and their colored coadjutors, by all manner of inducements, enticed from the farms such of the negro men as were fitted for military duty.... To the infinite and undying credit of the colored race, though the woods swarmed with negro men sent back on detailed duty for the purpose of enlisting their comrades in the Federal army, there were less acts of violence toward the helpless old men, women and children than could have been possibly expected under the circumstances."

Some good things the blockade produced in the South were heroes and new inventions. Describing his experience as a passenger on a blockade runner Dr. Moses Drury Hoge says: "I was in one of the severest and bloodiest battles [Seven Pines] fought near Richmond, but it was not more exciting than that midnight adventure, when amid lowering clouds and dashes of rain, and just wind enough to get up sufficient commotion in the sea to drown the noise of our paddle-wheels, we darted along with lights all extinguished, and not even a cigar burning on the deck, until we got safely out and free of the Federal fleet." After traveling to England and accomplishing his mission (to get Bibles and tracts for the Confederate servicemen) he sailed back to the Confederacy on the North Carolina-owned blockade runner Advance. They sailed into the Cape Fear River area where the Federal fleet fired on the Advance and pursued her until Fort Fisher's guns drove them back. What risk to make a "simple" voyage to England!

The blockade also gave rise to new inventions and innovations. The first submarine to sink a ship, the *H.L. Hunley* was a private venture by businessmen who theorized that they could make great gains if they were able to sink all the Federal blockade vessels with submarines and collect the bounties offered on these ships. Torpedoes, forerunners of modern underwater mines, were used extensively. They strengthened defenses on the James River, Mississippi River and Cape Fear River. It was on the Mississippi River, December 12, 1862, that the USS Cairo became the first ship ever to be sunk by torpedoes. Matthew Maury, the great Southern scientist, rapidly advanced torpedo technology to help the war effort.

The second objective in the Anaconda Plan was to gain control of the Mississippi. Control of the Mississippi River was vital for either the side to win the War. For the South, the river carried their cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn to New Orleans from whence it could be exported and also carried European imports back to them. With the strong Atlantic blockade, it was doubly important as a place to receive imported goods run in at Texas, where the blockade was weak. The farmland in the Mississippi River valley was also rich and fertile, making it a valuable asset to the Confederacy. General Lee's April 1862 telegram to General John C. Pemberton shows his knowledge of the situation: "IF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IS LOST ATLANTIC STATES WILL BE RUINED." The North clearly saw this and fought hard to capture the prize. When they did capture the "Great Father of Waters" they cut the South in two, which weakened their already weak economy and kept much-needed military reinforcements penned up in the west. Furthermore, they opened up a highway for their own troops to get into the heart of the Confederacy. When Vicksburg, the last Confederate stronghold on Mississippi fell, the South lost a priceless waterway.

This military strategy, also called the Anaconda Plan, was the North's most effective tool in subduing the South. It helped the North win the war by cutting off the Confederacy's resources. The blockade aspect was especially super effective, truly suffocating the South. A soldier during the war, General Charles Francis Adams wrote this in reply to an article in Blackwood's July 1866 magazine which had stated six reasons why the South fell: "We are...by elimination brought down to one factor, the blockade, as the controlling condition of Union success. In other words, that success was made possible by the undisputed naval and maritime superiority of the North. Cut off from the outer world, and all exterior sources of supply, reduced to a state of inanition [exhaustion from lack of nourishment] by the blockade, the Confederacy was pounded to death." The Anaconda Plan slowly strangled the South and therefore was the determining factor in the War's outcome.

Lydia A. Pankratz is an 11th Grade student in North Carolina whose essay was accepted by the North Carolina Division United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her essay was originally published in the Spring 2018 edition of The Courier.

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Confederate Family Tree

by Scott Barker

In the August 2016 issue of Officer's Call Magazine, I briefly discussed my Confederate heritage as it relates to my ancestry. Since that time, I have continued my ancestral research with the assistance of genealogy research tools, scientific advancements through DNA testing, and the plethora of records now readily accessible. As a result of these efforts, 26 members of the Confederate Officer Corps and elected government officials with whom I have an ancestral relationship have been identified. Moreover, an additional 101 rank and file Confederate military veterans were chronicled, along with one civilian direct ancestor imprisoned on the charge of being a rebel.

A perusal of records for these Southern officers and gentlemen reveal their particular service and its perilous nature. In this regard, battlefield deaths accounted for eight members, equating to 31% of their ranks, and total casualties (killed in action, wounded, and prisoners of war) raised that number to 12 members, or 58% of their ranks. Certainly a measure of resoluteness to their cause is evidenced through having starred death in the face on the field of battle and not being dissuaded. Moreover, enduring the pain and suffering of a spartan military life, recovering

from life threatening and debilitating wounds, and the daily struggle to survive the hardships of a prisoner of war camp, branded such men as exalted heroes worthy of admiration and great respect. These are the men, and those like them, that I honor as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Roll of Honor

President Jefferson F. Davis (POW)- Commander and Chief, Confederate States of America, 1st Cousin 6x Removed

Senator John M. Elliott - Confederate Congress from Kentucky, 1st Cousin 4x Removed

Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes - Confederate States Navy, 4th Cousin 6x Removed

Brigadier General Joseph R. Davis (W) - Davis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, 2nd Cousin 5x Removed

Brigadier General John Paul Semmes (DOW) - Semmes' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, 4th Cousin 6x Removed

Colonel Henry M. Ashby (W) -2nd Tennessee Cavalry/Ashby's Brigade, 4th Cousin 5x Removed

Colonel Turner Ashby (KIA, VA) - 7th Virginia Cavalry/Ashby's Brigade, 4th Cousin 5x Removed

Lieutenant Colonel Western W. Cox - 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's), 1st Cousin 5x Removed

Surgeon John W. Ashby, M. D.- 56th Virginia Infantry, 4th Cousin 5x Removed

Surgeon George R. Todd, M. D.- 15th Virginia Infantry, 2nd Cousin 4x Removed

Captain Richard Ashby (KIA, VA) - 7th Virginia Cavalry, Company A, 4th Cousin 5x Removed

Captain Robert S. Ashby - 7th Virginia Cavalry, Company S/Asst. Quartermaster, 4th Cousin 5x Removed

Captain Leonidas H. Elliott (KIA, VA) - 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company D, 1st Cousin 4x Removed

Captain Alexander H. Todd (KIA, LA) - 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Company F, 2nd Cousin 4x Removed

Captain David H. Todd - 21st Louisiana Infantry, Company A, 2nd Cousin 4x Removed

Captain Samuel B. Todd (KIA, TN) - 21st Louisiana Infantry, Company F, 2nd Cousin 4x Removed

Captain John T. Williams (W) - 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles, Company A, 4th Great Uncle

Lieutenant Enoch Cox (POW) -45th Virginia Infantry, Company C, 1st Cousin 5x Removed

1st Lieutenant Andrew J. Cox - 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles, Company A, 1st Cousin 5x Removed

1st Lieutenant Milton B. Cox (2xW) - 5th Kentucky Mounted

Infantry, Company C, 3rd Great Grandfather

1st Lieutenant John W. Kendall - 10th Kentucky Cavalry, Adjutant (Diamond's), 1st Cousin 5x Removed

1st Lieutenant William A. Kendall (POW) - 7th Kentucky Cavalry, Company A, 1st Cousin 5x Removed

2nd Lieutenant George W. Cox - 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company I, 2nd Great Uncle

2nd Lieutenant Hiram Cox (KIA, VA) - 34th North Carolina Infantry, Company A, 2nd Cousin 5x Removed

2nd Lieutenant William K. Elliott (KIA, TN) - Field's Company, Kentucky Partisan Rangers, 1st Cousin 4x Removed

2nd Lieutenant Benjamin F. Perry - 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company B, 3rd Great Uncle

POW = Prisoner of War W - Wounded in Action KIA - Killed in Action DOW - Died of Wounds

The Capital Park Museum & The Confederate "Mystery Submarine"

Submitted By Martin Bell

The truth is, you can go up to just about any MOS&B or SCV member or our equivalents on the other side's organizations and say have you ever heard of the Hunley submarine and almost all will say, yes, of course! Then ask them have they ever heard of the Pioneer I or II AKA; (American Diver) submarine and the affirmative answers drop off considerably. But when you ask about yet another Confederate submarines existence you are usually met with a perplexed look on their faces if not the old, "there wasn't another Confederate submarine". However; The "Bayou St. John's Submarine" for lack of the real name long forgotten was a "working prototype" Confederate Submarine rediscovered in 1878 during dredging of Bayou St. John where it joins Lake Pontchartrain in New Orleans, Louisiana, where the submarine was presumably scuttled around April 1862 to prevent it falling into Union hands after the capture of New Orleans. The submarine is constructed of riveted iron, 20 feet (6.1 m) long, 3 feet (0.91 m) wide and 6 feet (1.8 m) deep, with a hand-cranked propeller.

*News, surviving records of Colin and Baird's documentation have been located and brought to light by historical researcher Mark Ragan ("Letters received by the Secretary of the Navy from Officers below the Rank of Commander, 1802-1884," NARA, RG 45, Entry M148). The documentation uncovered by Ragan includes a drawing of the boat, conclusively revealing that the Louisiana State Museum Vessel is not the Pioneer. This lends further potential credence to a theory recently proposed by researcher Francis Chandler Furman which suggests that the Louisiana State Museum vessel may in fact be one of the submersibles reportedly constructed at the Tredegar Iron Works (Coski

1996, 292 ff). If this is the case, its minuscule size may indicate a purpose as a builder's scale working prototype (Pinkerton 1888, 400) which may have been sent to New Orleans through Edward M. Ivens, Tredegar's New Orleans agent (ORN II, 1, 533) as a model to assist in the construction of larger such vessels to be built at Confederate Navy Department facilities there and elsewhere (ORN I, 9, 411-412; I, 22, 103-105). DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY - NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

It has been displayed at Bayou St. John's in the 1890's, and in 1908 the submarine was moved to the grounds of Camp Nicholls Confederate Home on Moss Street, beside Bayou St. John. About this time, the interior of the submarine was filled with concrete in an attempt at preservation which is questionable. In 1942 the submarine was acquired by the Louisiana State Museum and moved to Jackson Square. After being in various displays around the Square it was placed in the shelter of the arcade on the ground floor of the Presbytere in 1957, where it would remain until 1999. In 1999 the submarine was transported to Baton Rouge, where the old concrete was removed as part of major restoration work. Afterwards, the submarine was placed on display at the Capitol Park Museum in Baton Rouge where our tour begins. What was the name of the Hunley submarine before Hunley's death? It may have been referred to by several different names, including "the Fish Boat" (Fort 1914; Stanton 1914), "the fish torpedo boat" (Beauregard 1878, 152), and "the Porpoise" (Ragan 1995, 42). The initial New Orleans group designing the Pioneers and Hunley submarines consisted of machinists (or "practical engineers") Baxter Watson and James McClintock, lawyer and Deputy Collector of Customs Horace L. Hunley, customs house employee and diver John K. Scott, Hunley's wealthy brother-in-law Robert Ruffin Barrow, and prominent lawyer and newspaper editor Henry J. Leovy.

A Cautionary Tale on Monument Protection Laws

By Brion McClanahan

When Jefferson County Circuit Judge Michael Graffeo issued a ruling on the Alabama Memorial Preservation Act just minutes before his term expired last week, he upended the entire understanding and meaning of the original Constitution and the relationship between the States, the cities, and the general government. More importantly, though Graffeo's decision will probably—not definitely—be overturned, the ruling provides a cautionary tale in ongoing efforts to pass similar legislation across the South.

But first, a brief history of the controversy is in order. The City of Birmingham began discussing plans to remove the Linn Park Soldiers and Sailors Confederate Monument in 2015 after the Emanuel A.M.E. Church massacre in Charleston, SC. Just one week later, then Governor Robert Bentley ordered that all Confederate flags be removed from the Alabama Confederate Monument on Capitol Hill in Montgomery. In response, the Alabama legislature began crafting the Memorial Preservation Act aimed at protecting all monuments and memorials across the State, not just those dedicated to Confederate history. Bentley was eventually forced to resign for corruption and the Act was signed into law in April 2017 by Governor Kay Ivey.

Four months later, the City of Birmingham, at the direction of former Mayor William Bell, covered the Linn Park Confederate Monument in plastic and erected a tall, black plywood barrier around its base after Ohio resident James Alex Field murdered Heather Heyer following the 2017 "United the Right" rally in Charlottesville, VA. Bell stated he did so because, "This country should in no way tolerate the hatred that the KKK, neo-Nazis, fascists and other hate groups spew." How that related to an inanimate object dedicated over one hundred years earlier by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (not the KKK) and nearly thirty years before the rise of fascism was unclear. This was political grandstanding at its finest.

The State then sued the City of Birmingham for violating the Preservation Act, and as per the law, began demanding a \$25,000 daily fee as long as the barriers remained around the Linn Park monument. The City refused to pay, hired the Southern Poverty Law Center to help defend it in court, and kept the "plywood screen" in place for over a year.

This seemed to be a certain victory for the State. The cornerstone for the Linn Park monument was dedicated in 1894 and the monument was finally completed in 1905, making it more than forty years old. The "barrier" clearly "altered" and "disturbed" the monument because it prevented people from seeing most of the memorial or reading the inscriptions on the base. The State also contended that the City lacked standing in the case because as cities are "creatures or instrumentalities of their state of origin" they are not private citizens and therefore have no individual rights.

The City argued that the law violated its right to freedom of speech and right to due process as outlined by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution and because corporations (cities) are persons, the State was denying fundamental civil liberties.

Graffeo, in a thinly veiled political ruling, sided with the City. He reasoned that, "It is undisputed that an overwhelming majority of the of the body politic of the CITY is repulsed by the Monument." Graffeo argued that the city has a "right to speak for itself, say what it wishes, and select the views that it wants to express," and that by forcing the City to accept a monument with a message it finds "repulsive," the state of Alabama was infringing on that right. He also contended that the State violated the Fourteenth Amendment by prohibiting the City from moving or altering an object on city property, thus preventing proper due process.

His entire ruling is a distortion of federalism, due process, the Bill of Rights, and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Both the Tenth and Eleventh Amendments to the Constitution make clear that the States are the building blocks of the general government. States retain all powers not delegated to the central authority and cannot be sued without their consent. The general government, then, is the creation of the States or the people thereof, as are cities and municipalities. While Graffeo did not deny that States have extensive powers over cities, he believes that those powers are limited by the Constitution because cities are somehow "persons."

The notion of "corporate personhood" is a rela-

tively recent creation of the federal court system. No one in the founding generation considered corporations to be “persons,” and more importantly, the ability to charter corporations is not a delegated power of the general government, Alexander Hamilton’s opinion notwithstanding. Only sovereign entities (States) can charter corporations, and as such the State of Alabama could revoke the charter for the City of Birmingham and confiscate all city property. In other words, the City does not technically “own” the property under the Linn Park monument; the State does.

Moreover, a city having “free speech rights” would have been an anathema to the founding generation. Individuals could certainly protest the Linn Park Monument. They could stand in front of it all day with bullhorns and signs as long as they did not prohibit others from expressing their own view of the obelisk, disturb the peace, or incite violence. That is protected by Section 4 of the Alabama Constitution, the Constitution Graffeo should have referred to in his decision. But a city is not a person and therefore does not have “free speech rights,” unless, that is, you agree with the 2010 Supreme Court decision in *Citizen United v. Federal Election Commission*, which did more than any other decision to craft the “corporate personhood” argument in modern American jurisprudence. Graffeo sounds a lot like John Roberts.

The legal relationship between the general government and the States also illustrates that the States are sovereign, and thus, as the Attorney General of Alabama noted, the City of Birmingham had no standing in the case. Graffeo disagreed, but the historical evidence does not support his opinion. The United States general government cannot legally revoke the status of a State. In fact, when Hamilton proposed that the States be reduced to mere corporations of the general government at the Philadelphia Convention in June 1787, he was entirely ignored and his plan rejected. The “friends of the Constitution” insisted that the States retained all “police powers” and that the general government possessed only the powers *expressly*—the word was used in public defense of the document—delegated to it *by the states*. In other words, the States weren’t giving up their control of the federal system, nor were they surrendering their sovereignty. The Constitution would not have been ratified under any other meaning. The Congressional Radical Republicans during Reconstruction certainly insisted they had the power to do so, and by passing the 1st Reconstruction Act in 1867 followed through on their “state suicide” and “conquered provinces” theory, but this idea is inconsistent with the original understanding of the document. Critics barked loudly about this radical theory during Reconstruction.

Additionally, Graffeo’s contention that the Memorial Preservation Act denies the City due process is a distortion of the term. The founding generation, and even the authors of the Fourteenth Amendment, understood due process to be procedural, meaning that the State (or the general government) could deny an individual their property as long as proper legal procedures were followed in a court of law and the legislation authorizing the move legally promulgated. But Graffeo applied a substantive due process model to the legislation. Essentially, substantive due process means that a legislative body cannot pass any legislation that *might* infringe on the right of property—or any other civil right or liberty. This rationale and definition of due process was used by Southerners in the 1850s to combat congressional attempts to legislate for slavery in the territories. They argued that barring the ability of a slaveholder to bring his slave property into the common territories of the United States through legislation denied him his due process under the law because such laws would essentially prohibit him from using (moving or altering) his property the way

he saw fit. Graffeo and the SPLC will, of course, find solace that the legal reasoning behind Graffeo’s decision would be supported by those slaveholders who championed *Dred Scott v. Sanford* in 1857, the first time this novel approach to due process was codified in American law.

Considering the City as a person with “free speech rights” also twists the meaning and intent of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. Incorporation of the Bill of Rights against the States is the greatest legal coup of the twentieth century, and it was made possible by, ironically enough, a former Klan member from Alabama, progressive Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black. Through a series of rulings in the 1950s and 1960s, the Supreme Court decided, against the historical record of both the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment, that the civil liberties protected by the First Amendment also applied to the States. Black wanted to do so, in part, to prevent Catholic schools from using taxpayer funded buses to transport children to school. His incorporationist dream has eventually been applied to every other Amendment in the Bill of Rights, but that does not make it legal or proper.

Ultimately, Graffeo’s ruling is interesting because if anyone follows his logic, and the appellate courts sustain his decision, a city or municipality could prohibit pornography or saggy pants, for example, under the cover that these things are “repulsive” and that the local government could “select the views that it wants to express,” or deny those views it seeks to censure for the welfare of the “overwhelming majority of the body politic.” That would be democracy in action, but it would certainly be opposed by the same progressives who are now championing this outrageous decision. Regardless, those crafting current monument protection legislation in various States should consider Graffeo’s decision as a warning that progressive justices and their legal allies will use any method—including hypocrisy, historical amnesia, and blatant distortion of the law—to advance their agenda. Legislation only offers so much protection when the two sides aren’t playing on the same field. They aren’t even in the same game.

About Brion McClanahan

Brion McClanahan is the author or co-author of six books, *How Alexander Hamilton Screwed Up America* (Regnery History, 2017), *9 Presidents Who Screwed Up America and Four Who Tried to Save Her* (Regnery History, 2016), *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Founding Fathers*, (Regnery, 2009), *The Founding Fathers Guide to the Constitution* (Regnery History, 2012), *Forgotten Conservatives in American History* (Pelican, 2012), and *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Real American Heroes*, (Regnery, 2012). He received a B.A. in History from Salisbury University in 1997 and an M.A. in History from the University of South Carolina in 1999. He finished his Ph.D. in History at the University of South Carolina in 2006, and had the privilege of being Clyde Wilson’s last doctoral student. He lives in Alabama with his wife and three daughters.

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