



# The Delta General

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Brig.-General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625

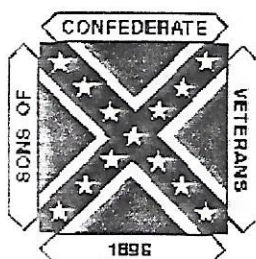
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Brig.-General Charles Clark Chapter #253

Military Order of the Stars & Bars

Ella Palmer Chapter #9 - Order of the Confederate Rose

Camp Web Site: <http://humphreys1625.homestead.com/Index.html>



June 2000

Volume 3, Issue 6

THE DELTA GENERAL

P.O. Box 63

Webb, Ms ... 38966



Mr. Dan McCaskill  
205 Cypress Street  
Leland, MS 38756

"Remember, it is your DUTY to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations" — Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee



## June Meeting Will Be Held on 15 June 2000

Our June meeting will be an educational night as Lt. Commander Palmer will conduct a TRIVIA night. So everyone will need to brush up on their WAR BETWEEN THE STATES knowledge and participate in the fun. Also, the night will be set aside to honor our graduates: Ralph Lindsey Jr., Thomas LaFoe, and Andrew McCaskill. The night will also be set aside to remember President Jefferson Davis's Birthday which was June 3.

Lt. Commander Palmer says to let's make this a fun and social night since we have so few of these. Palmer will also try to bring his guitar as well.

## OUR SOUTHERN HERITAGE



## The Confederate Battle Flag



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## Commander's Note: Earl McCown, Jr.



Compatriots;

Our May meeting was awesome.

It was great to have Anthony Hervey with us and to hear his thoughts. He has the right idea and gave a really inspiring talk. Our thoughts should be with this young man as he fights the fight to preserve our Southern Heritage.

Several of us will be attending the Division Convention at Laurel. I look forward to this event and expect it to be even more exciting than in the past. It is a chance for us to bond with members from all over the Division and share ideas on defending the Cause. It would be really nice if more of you could attend and see the inner workings of the Division. Your input would be received and appreciated by all.

Plan now on attending our June meeting. I know 1st LCmdr Allen Palmer has another exciting program planned for us. When you are not at the meetings you are sorely missed. There is strength in numbers and we need all the help that we can find in handling the recent Heritage Violations. We do count on you as members of our Camp, each of you are very important in carrying out our mission.

Your Obedient Servant

Earl M. McCown Jr., Commander

## Recap of the May Meeting

If you missed our May meeting then you missed a powerful speaker, Anthony Hervey. This guy does not pull any punches as he spoke to a crowd of 40 members and guests. The press was also on hand with WXVT-TV Channel 15 and the Delta Democrat Times that interviewed Anthony and members of the Camp. Many people were quite impressed with this gentleman and his mission to petition the State legislature to erect a monument to Black Confederates.

A love offering was taken up to help with Anthony's endeavors. Members gave approximately \$400.00 that night. There was one comment that Anthony said that still haunts me and I am sure other members that attended that meeting as well, "What have you done lately to preserve our Southern Heritage?" Anthony challenged everyone to take up the cause and arm yourself with the Lord's armour for we are fighting a just cause. Even if what you do is flying your flag, going into schools, giving funds, or become more actively involved, such efforts do make a difference.

Let us take heed to this challenge for if we loose this fight we have no one to blame except ourselves because we allowed it to happen. Don't be an arm chair rebel and just gripe about the state of the South, get involved and make a difference. Do not forget the challenge of our ancestors to preserve their legacy.



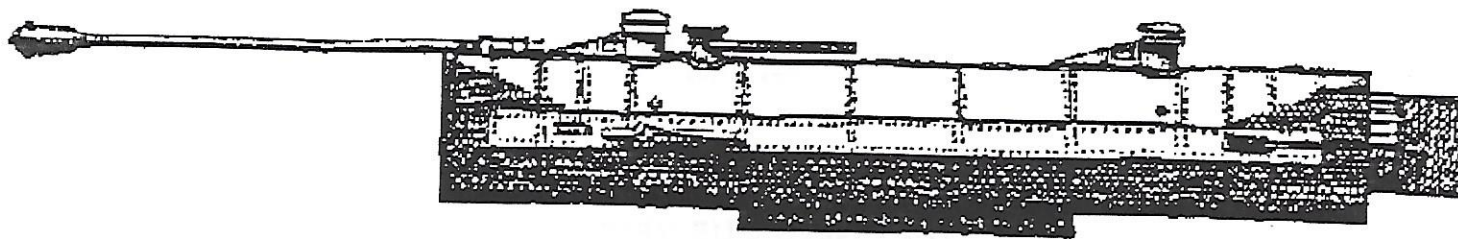
## Expedition Hopes To Raise Submarine

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CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) - On the night of Feb. 17, 1864, a weird-looking vessel, the Confederate submarine H. L. Hunley, slipped through the waves toward the picket line of Union ships blockading Charleston Harbor. The hand-cranked vessel, crafted of locomotive boilers and carrying a crew of nine, rammed a spar with a black powder charge into the wooden hull of the Union blockade ship Housatonic. A crewman set off the charge and history was made.

The Hunley - named after New Orleans lawyer Horace Lawson Hunley, who financed it - became the first submarine to sink an enemy warship. But after signaling to shore, the sub also sank, coming to rest on the muddy bottom off Sullivan's Island outside the harbor's mouth. Now the Hunley is coming home. A dive team funded by author Clive Cussler found the Hunley in 1995, intact, save for some minor damage. Later this month, work begins to raise the sub from its watery grave. South Carolina has earmarked \$3 million, with \$2 million more from a Defense Department program, to help bring the Hunley back to shore and start restoration work. The total cost of recovering and preserving the sub is estimated at \$17 million.

"We're going to try to bring up a ship totally intact with a human crew aboard and bring it up in the exact position it was sitting on the bottom," said state Sen. Glenn McConnell, chairman of the state Hunley Commission overseeing the project. Officials plan to mark the start of the expedition Friday, with the first boats heading to the recovery site a few days later. The plan is to raise the Hunley by July 17, before the height of the hurricane season.



The wreck is covered by about three feet of sediment in about 30 feet of water. It weighs an estimated eight tons with sediment inside and came to rest at a 45-degree angle. It will have to be raised at that angle to keep it from breaking apart. Divers working in water with near-zero visibility first will sink hollow pilings on either end and attach a steel truss lengthwise above the 40-foot-long vessel.

As the sub is uncovered a section at a time, belts attached to the truss will be slung beneath the Hunley every two feet. Liquid foam cushions will cradle it in the slings and then the entire steel superstructure, with the Hunley beneath, will be raised, put on a barge and pulled up the Cooper River to a 46,000-square-foot conservation building at the old Charleston Navy Base. "It's really a daunting task to raise a vessel intact," said Maria Jacobsen, head archaeologist.

The sediment covering has helped preserve the sub and previous dives indicate the wrought iron plates appear to be in good shape, chief conservator Paul Mardikian said. McConnell said tests show the hull is a uniform half-inch thick. A small window is broken, which allowed the sediment in, but that was the only major damage readily apparent, he said. Why the sub sank remains a mystery. Divers found seams on the submarine were flush, not overlapping, indicating "construction far more advanced than anyone thought," McConnell said. "We're dealing with a submarine that was very hydrodynamically designed and 50 years ahead of its time."

Raising money for the complete restoration has stalled for now. Friends of the Hunley, which had raised about \$2.1 million in cash and other donations, recently suspended fund-raising while debate raged in the Legislature about the Confederate flag atop the South Carolina Statehouse. In that climate, businesses felt donations to help raise a Confederate submarine "might be misinterpreted," spokesman Mark Regalbuto said.

The conservation building, part of which became a sound stage for last year's television movie "The Hunley," could be the submarine's home for as long as a decade. Once it gets there, the Hunley will immediately put in a tank of chilled water to prevent corrosion and deterioration of any remains inside.

"The key thing is to very quickly, within 12 hours of raising the sub, bring it here and put it in the tank and seal it with water," Mardikian said. "Then you can breathe and say, 'We've got time to see what we've got.'" Any crewmen's remains will be buried with military honors in the Hunley plot of Charleston's Magnolia Cemetery near the graves of two other crews who died during the sub's testing. Once preserved, the Hunley will be displayed in a new wing at the Charleston Museum, a few miles from where the Civil War began with the Confederate bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

To find out more information about the HUNLEY check out on the Net: Official site: <http://www.hunley.org> and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology: <http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/hunley1.html>



## VMI Heritage Violation Unforgiveable

I never thought I would see the day when cadets at VMI were punished for honoring Southern and Confederate heritage, but it has happened. On Monday, May 15th, during the annual New Market Ceremonies at VMI, the Pipers (a unit of the regimental band, consisting of bagpipes and flutes) interjected a few bars of "Dixie" during the middle of one of their usual selections. The pipers had earlier voted, unanimously, to do so.

"Dixie" had not been heard on the parade ground since 1974. That year it became the official policy of VMI to no longer play "Dixie," because of the objections of black cadets. However, there was nothing "official" in playing the few bars that the pipers played. It was simply an exclamation of pride—the first in a quarter-century—of Southern and Confederate heritage.

The drum piper (the leader of the unit) and the drum major (the leader of the entire band) were busted in ranks and are now under house confinement. The junior cadet who was going to be next year's pipe major has been stripped of that promotion. These punitive actions will have a chilling effect not only on the band's (and piper's) right to improvise, but also on free speech within the barracks in private settings. Some cadets who wear t-shirts with Confederate flag logos under their uniforms will now feel intimidated to do so. Others, who fly battle flags in their rooms, will feel coerced into taking them down.

VMI's reaction is extreme, to say the least, and constitutes a major heritage violation. I would appreciate it if someone reading this message with access to the SCV ECHO would report this violation to the SCV ECHO and to Colin Pulley, the SCV Heritage Violations Chairman. In the meantime, letters supporting the cadets should be sent immediately to:

MGEN Josiah Bunting, III  
Superintendent  
Smith Building, VMI  
Lexington, VA 24450

Hon. Bruce C. Gottwald  
President, VMI Board of Visitors  
P.O. Box 2189  
Richmond, VA 2321

### **"THE EYES OF TEXAS ARE UPON YOU !!" THEY NEED OUR HELP**

Compatriots:

We have asked our compatriots across the nation to help us in our fight for the preservation of the flag of our great state. Now our help has been requested by a brother camp in Texas. It is the very least that we can do. The following article was forwarded us by Past SCV CIC Ralph Green in Dallas. Let's take 2 minutes to help. We can not do less than our "DUTY."

Deo Vindice,

John Echols, Communications Officer Mississippi Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

The John Bell Hood Camp 50, Sons of Confederate Veterans in Galveston, Texas is at this very moment in a struggle with those who want to eliminate all symbols of Confederate history. You may have seen the article by Associated Press today in your local paper concerning our SCV logo on the "Welcome to Galveston" sign. This is a typical display of the various civic organizations' meeting places and time. The local African American Chamber of Commerce has now entered the fight expressing their objection, stating the Confederate emblem is offensive. They and others want the sign removed as it suggests a racist attitude. The Mayor and City Council are being besieged to have our SCV sign taken down. **WE NEED YOUR HELP.** The local paper, "The Galveston County Daily News" opened the story on the front page Friday morning. Again today, Saturday, the front page headline is "Flag: Hate or History." The paper asks "what's your view". You may "sound off" by calling a toll free number (800)-561-3611 extension 5274. Leave your name, town and state, daytime phone number and a short message. Be prepared to make your statement in 2 minutes. We ask you to spend 2 or 3 minutes in support of Confederate heritage. Please call the number today in support of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate flag. Give this number to your friends and ask them to call also. I have taken the liberty to attach our official statement to the newspaper in answer to the questions posed by Ben Mays, an African American who states he is on a mission to see the flag (SCV logo) taken down. We call upon you for immediate support, and will remain, forever grateful,

JH King, Commander  
John Bell Hood Camp 50, SCV





## **Ella Palmer Chapter #9: OCR President's Note: Annette McCluney**

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I hope that everyone remembered to put their flags out in remembrance of President Jefferson Davis's birthday on June 3rd. As you know, June 9-11 is convention time and I will be attending. Hopefully Ms. Betty and I will have something to report back on the OCR situation for the State Society.

I will not be at the June 15 meeting but Ms. Betty will update everyone on the current situation.

I would like to remind everyone that our June meeting is being held in honor of our graduates: Thomas LaFoe, Andrew McCaskill, and Ralph Lindsey, Jr. Please bring finger foods to honor them and to remember President Davis's Birthday. Also, how does everyone feel about doing the picnic again, like last year, for General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. It was such a success last year that I thought we would sponsor it every year if everyone agrees. Let Ms. Betty know and plans can be made accordingly.

As you know, the color guard unit has been asked to present colors to the dedication of the Lt. Charles Chavez Read, CSN, monument on July 15 in Meridian. I encourage everyone to make plans to attend this special occasion since this great honor has been bestowed upon our men. They will be the lead unit in the ceremony amongst other color guard units. If you are interested, give me a call at 662-375-7230.

Now I must close. Pray for Larry and myself as we go through the Carolinas to visit close friends of ours on vacation. I will see you at our July meeting.

God Bless the Southland,  
Annette McCluney, President

### **Anthony Hervey "Black Confederate Soldier Speaks"**

The Society of Coggers of the University of Mississippi, a branch of the Society of Coggers in the United Kingdom, the world's oldest free speech forum, is interested in arranging campus and organizational speaking engagements across the South and ultimately across the country. Anthony Hervey, a doctoral candidate and a former founding member of the University of Mississippi branch, has gained considerable recognition by speaking out on behalf of the working class community and as the Black Confederate Soldier. Hervey has spoken to two audiences at the University of Mississippi and has gained local and national news coverage by appearing in newspapers such as the Daily Mississippian, the Clarion Ledger, the Oxford Eagle, the New York Times, the Associated Press, and the Chicago Tribune. In addition, Mr. Hervey has granted interviews to Action News Five, CBS News, FOX News, Rush Limbaugh, Mike Fleming, Rock 103 FM, Public Radio Mississippi, and WJTN FM. Anthony Hervey is interested in speaking on behalf of the plight of the American working class community on several issues including: the controversy of the Confederate battle flag, the controversy of the South Carolina and Mississippi state flags, the waste of affirmative action, the plight of the working American, and the continued dissemination of liberal guilt that encourages counterproductive or false political movements, as well as historical issues such as: the number of black soldiers that served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, why they served, why they are forgotten, and why history has sought to cover up the real issues for why the war was fought. Mr. Hervey is also working to have a memorial built in or around Jackson, MS to honor the black soldiers who fought on the side of the Confederacy. Any interested parties, please contact this e-mail address for more information such as availability, etc.

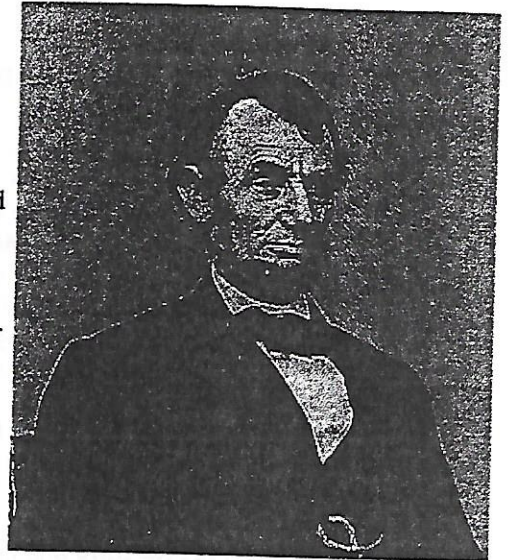
Sincerely,  
Arthur Baker  
President, Society of Coggers of Ole Miss

please consider our websites as well:  
[www.blackconfederate.org](http://www.blackconfederate.org)  
[www.sc-olemiss.org](http://www.sc-olemiss.org)



## Ebony Editor Calls Lincoln a Racist in His New Book

Story by Stacy McCain of THE WASHINGTON TIMES



Abraham Lincoln "was a racist who opposed equal rights for black people, who loved minstrel shows, who used the N-word, who wanted to deport all blacks," a veteran journalist and historian says. "There has been a systematic attempt to keep the American public from knowing the real Lincoln and the depth of his commitment to white supremacy," says Lerone Bennett Jr., whose new book, "Forced Into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream," examines Lincoln's record.

While the book may be shocking to readers accustomed to viewing the nation's 16th president as "The Great Emancipator," Mr. Bennett denounces that view as the "Massa Lincoln Myth." "We're dealing with a 135-year-old problem here," says Mr. Bennett, executive editor of Ebony magazine. "It's one of the most extraordinary efforts I know of to hide a whole man and a whole history, particularly when that man is one of the most celebrated men in American history." "Forced Into Glory" is creating a stir both inside and outside academia. The book is a "full-scale assault on Lincoln's reputation," Columbia University history professor Eric Foner declared in a 2,000-word review in the Los Angeles Times. In the Journal of Blacks in Higher Education, a University of Florida professor called Mr. Bennett's book a "compelling critique."

Time magazine columnist Jack E. White said the book "rips off the cover" of attempts by historians to hide "the unflattering truth about Lincoln's racist ideals." Drawing on historical documents, "Forced Into Glory" chronicles Lincoln's racial beliefs and his actions toward blacks and slavery:

1. Lincoln publicly referred to blacks by the most offensive racial slur. In one speech, Lincoln said he opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories because he didn't want the West "to become an asylum for slavery and n—s."
2. Lincoln was, in the words of one friend, "especially fond of Negro minstrel shows," attending blackface performances in Chicago and Washington. At an 1860 performance of Rumsey and Newcomb's Minstrels, Lincoln "clapped his great hands, demanding an encore, louder than anyone" when the minstrels performed "Dixie." Lincoln was also fond of what he called "darker" jokes, Mr. Bennett documents.
3. Lincoln envisioned and advocated an all-white West, declaring at Alton, Ill., in 1858, that he was "in favor of our new territories being in such a condition that white men may find a home as an outlet for free white people everywhere, the world over."
4. Lincoln supported his home state's law, passed in 1853, forbidding blacks to move to Illinois. The Illinois state constitution, adopted in 1848, called for laws to "effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state."
5. Lincoln blamed blacks for the Civil War, telling them, "But for your race among us there could not be a war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or another."
6. Lincoln claimed that "the people of Mexico are most decidedly a race of mongrels. I understand that there is not more than one person there out of eight who is pure white."
7. Repeatedly over the course of his career, Lincoln urged that American blacks be sent to Africa or elsewhere. In 1854, Lincoln declared his "first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia — to their own native land." In 1860, Lincoln called for the "emancipation and deportation" of slaves. In his State of the Union addresses as president, he twice called for the deportation of blacks.

In 1865, in the last days of his life, Lincoln said of blacks, "I believe it would be better to export them all to some fertile country with a good climate, which they could have to themselves." Such facts may not be well-known, but they are not hidden in the records. . . . You can't read the Lincoln record without realizing all that," Mr. Bennett says. Lincoln became "a secular saint," Mr. Bennett says, partly because of the circumstances of his 1865 assassination, immediately after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

Without question, I think the manner of his death, the time of his death . . . all these were major factors in turning Lincoln into the American icon," Mr. Bennett says, noting that Lincoln was later praised even by those who had been his harshest critics during his life. "There was an explosion of emotion in the North" after Lincoln's assassination, Mr. Bennett says. Lincoln "was appropriated, he was used." Historians have hidden much of the truth about that era, Mr. Bennett adds. "People in the North don't know how deeply involved the North was in slavery," he says, adding that Illinois "had one of the worst black codes in America. People don't know that. . . . Black people were hunted like beasts in the field on the streets of Chicago, with Lincoln's support."

Lincoln still has his defenders, of course. In criticizing Mr. Bennett's book, syndicated columnist Steve Chapman has said that Lincoln's "racial attitudes evolved as he grew older." Mr. Chapman also cited the opinion of Civil War historian James McPherson that if Lincoln had pursued a more vigorous anti-slavery policy, he would



have lost support in the North and, ultimately, lost the war against the Confederacy.

In recent years, Lincoln has been most commonly criticized by conservatives who see him as centralizing federal power and trampling on constitutional rights. The late historian M.E. Bradford was denied appointment as chairman of the National Endowment of the Arts in 1981 when his critics — including columnist George Will — drew attention to Mr. Bradford's anti-Lincoln writings.

Mr. Bennett's criticism in "Forced Into Glory," however, is from the left, faulting Lincoln for opposing racial equality. Mr. Bennett, 71, first took on the Lincoln myth in 1968, writing an *Ebony* magazine article that caused "a firestorm all across the country," he says. Despite the controversy, the article did begin "what some historians say was a re-evaluation of Lincoln" — a re-evaluation that has not gone far enough, he says. "Major historians will talk about this problem of reinterpreting Lincoln, but they will do it at the end of a 700-page book, in the footnotes," Mr. Bennett says.

The idea of turning that 1968 Lincoln article into a book "was never far from my mind," Mr. Bennett says. "But about seven years ago, I started working on it again. I started putting together a group of essays . . . and as I read it again, I started adding to it, and it became 600 pages, 700 pages — I had to cut out 200 pages." It was worth the effort, he says, to help Americans face the real Lincoln. "The myth is an obstacle to understanding," Mr. Bennett says. Lincoln "is a metaphor for our real determination to evade the race problem in this country."

Lincoln gets credit for the Emancipation Proclamation, which did not actually free any slaves, Mr. Bennett says. "The most famous act in American history never happened," he says, noting that Lincoln issued the proclamation only under pressure from Radical Republicans in Congress — men such as Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Along with abolitionists such as Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass, the Radicals were "the real emancipators," Mr. Bennett says. "There were several major white leaders [during the Civil War] who are virtually unknown today, who were far in advance of anything Lincoln believed." It is a "moral imperative" for Americans to know the truth about Lincoln, Mr. Bennett says.

"Cynics may not believe that the truth will set you free; but lies will definitely enslave you," he says. "I don't see any way to get away from the duty to tell the truth."

## Mississippians Attend Dedication

"I was so in awe," said Gage McLendon Black after pulling a gray cloth off the 10-foot bronze sculpture of a soldier carrying a regimental flag that was captured during the July 1863 battle's climactic charge.

Black, the namesake of a sergeant fatally wounded in the battle, was among 250 people who stood in unrelenting rain to dedicate the monument where the 11th Mississippi started the charge, and a granite tablet at the farthest point of the Confederate unit's advance against Union troops at Cemetery Ridge. "I was just so filled with tears and love for our family and the young men who had come and given their lives. I was filled with emotions," said Black, the descendant of University of Mississippi student Jeremiah S. Gage, who was fatally wounded in the final charge of the three-day clash between Union and Confederate troops.

Gage was a member of a company formed by University of Mississippi students at Oxford, the "University Greys." All company members in the charge were killed, wounded or captured, the worst loss among the 393 soldiers in the 11th Mississippi, which listed casualties of 87 percent.

Vicksburg Mayor Robert Major Walker joined Mississippi Gov. Ronnie Musgrove, U.S. Sen. Thad Cochran in dedicating the monument, and noted that 11th Mississippi soldiers clashed with Union troops at the barn of Abraham Brian, a free black man who lived in Gettysburg. "His barn was a shelter for Confederates," Walker said. "His hay was food for Union horses." Walker said it symbolizes how divergent historical forces can create unity out of dissension. He called for a new American resolve "that we remain one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all: blue, gray, black, united."

After dedicating the bronze statue, about 30 descendants, including men clad in Confederate uniforms and carrying bright red battle flags, marched across the wet fields of Pickett's Charge. Judge Rhesa Hawkins Barksdale of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeal in New Orleans and his brothers Tom, Claiborne, Bryan and Jim walked in the group, climbing fences and crossing the same road their ancestors did, to reach

Cemetery Ridge. "It really makes you realize what an incredible thing it was," said Barksdale, who is named for a great-grandfather captured in the final battle charge and also a descendant of Gen. William Barksdale. The ceremonies marked the last of several efforts during the past 110 years to erect a monument to the 11th Mississippi here. Memorial committee officials who started the project in 1995 said they felt compelled to finish it as quickly as possible after a National Park Service moratorium on battlefield monuments took effect last year.



## Sold to the man in the Red Neck

They're going to lower the flag of the Confederacy from atop the state Capitol dome in South Carolina. But, rest assured, it will be raised again. And then brought down again. And then raised again. Over and over until the state workers fill all the orders they have from citizens who want to own a Confederate flag that's actually flapped above the Statehouse in Columbia, S.C.

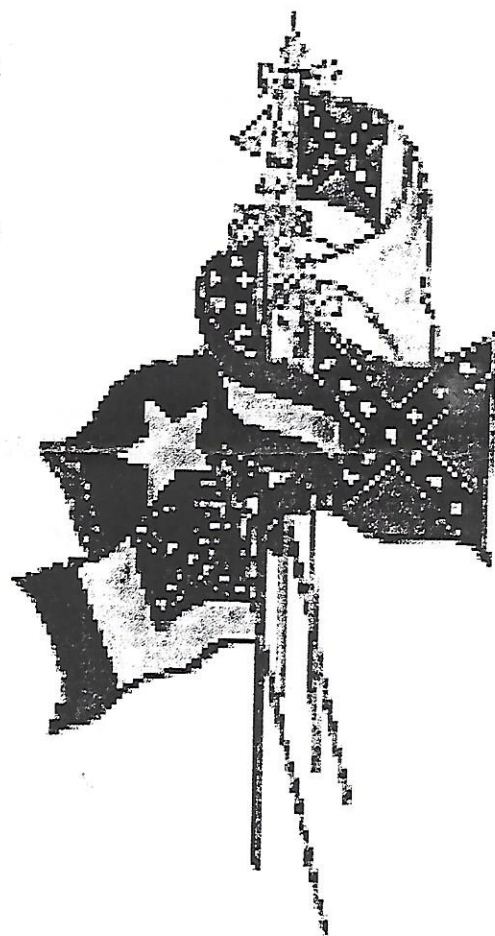
Not that there's been a sudden surge of Civil War historians out there. No, this is about cashing in on controversy. Authentic Confederate flags are already hot items on eBay.com, an online auction gallery. That action looks to heat up now that Gov. James Hodges has signed the order that brings the flag off the Capitol for good on July 1. Citizens can get a flag by cozying up to their local lawmaker and asking for one. The lawmakers put in their orders, paying \$18 for a 3-by-5 one or \$23 for the more popular 4-by-6 model. It's up to the legislators whether to pass that cost on to their constituents.

The state then orders the needed number of flags from a pair of factories. When the shipment comes in, workers open a hatch at the top of the dome, erect a temporary pole and then start running flags up and down until they get all the requests filled. For the year that ended June 30, 1999, the state got 416 requests for Confederate flags, said Michael Sponhour, information officer for the Office of General Service. Compare that with the period from July 1999 to April 2000 when the state got 3,252. The last day people can request a flag is Wednesday. Sponhour said the state will do what it can to fly all those flags by the end of June. After that, the opportunists will have cornered the market on genuine Confederate flags that have actually caught the Southern breeze over the state Capitol.

Over the past two weeks, 38 Confederate flags were sold on eBay. The highest went for \$308.50 "The Hottest Collectable in the South," one auctioneer touts on his eBay page. "If you do not get one of these SOON, you may NEVER get one, as supplies are very limited," touts another.

Bob Boroughs, who has offered several flags for auction, wrote in an e-mail what he expects them to command prices as high as \$400 to \$500. But George Notarpole, owner of History by George, a military collectables store in Mesa, says that value will be fleeting. "In five years it will be worth nothing," Notarpole said. "The only flags honestly worth something are those flown during the war, and they're quite expensive." Actual Confederate flags command upward of \$10,000, he said. The Carolina flags might be conversation pieces, but they hold little historical value. "It's Beanie Babies hype to me," he said.

On July 1, the Confederate flag will be lowered from the South Carolina Capitol dome for good. That will cause the price of a Confederate flag to be raised, for greed. Flying above South Carolina's Capitol, the flag was a symbol of Southern heritage to some, a symbol of hate and division to others. But as an auction item on eBay, the Confederate flag represents all that America stands for.



## Mobile may remove Rebel flag from seal

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOBILE - A review committee will recommend removing the Confederate battle flag from Mobile's official seal and replacing it with the official Confederate Stars and Bars, a committee member says. The report came Thursday at a Mobile City Council meeting.

Committee member Devereaux Bemis said the change was recommended because the battle flag, also known as the Rebel flag, had never been used as a national flag of the Confederacy. The committee's action is the latest among several Southern states that are considering removing the Rebel flag from official displays. The flag has come under heavy criticism as a racist symbol.

In Mississippi, Gov. Ronnie Musgrove is expected to appoint a 17-member commission to propose and design a new state flag by May 2001 because the current flag features the Rebel flag in the upper left corner. On the Mississippi Coast, Harrison County officials decided to replace the longtime Eight Flags display on the beach at the Biloxi-Gulfport city limits with a memorial featuring the U.S. flag because of controversy over the flying of the Rebel flag among the eight.

In Mobile, Charles Butler, camp adjunct for a local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, opposed changing the city's official seal. Butler said the desire to remove the Rebel flag from the seal stemmed from ignorance.



# Students get taste of Civil War era

By PEG LANDRY : SPECIAL TO THE SUN HERALD

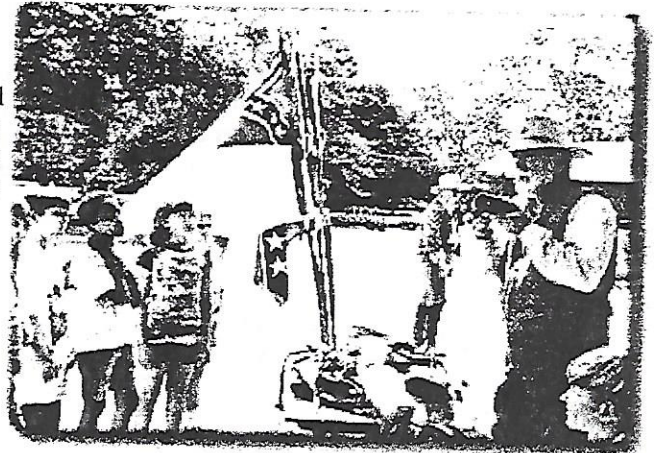
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**LONG BEACH** - Youngsters danced the Virginia reel, waged battles and tended the wounded last week as history came to life at Harper McCaughan Elementary School. Discovery classes presented their annual Civil War Living History Fair as students schoolwide and throughout the community witnessed events. Southern belles added color as they twirled parasols against the bright sun. Other youngsters offered samples of beef jerky. Some battle-weary youngsters pitched tents on the bare ground.

Completing an in-depth study of the Civil War, students of Lori Fisher and Margaret Starek transported the campus back in time to the 1860s. Reveille sounded at 9 a.m., and later in the day students in blue and gray enacted a small skirmish. Some soldiers fell to the ground and were carried from the scene by youngsters portraying nurses and medical personnel. Officers and enlisted personnel were represented as were people from various walks of life in that era were represented.

Robert McLaurin, a volunteer at Beauvoir, offered displays of Confederate equipment such as field glasses, cavalry swords and weapons. "We want to help students learn about the Confederacy, the importance of their ancestry and how tough their ancestors were," said the historian, Confederate re-enactor and retired educator. "We are also stressing gun safety."

John French, commander of the Sam Davis Camp, displayed and explained the flags of the Confederacy. Both men are active in Sons of Confederate Veterans. Taps marked the end of the day and the educational experience.



## The Cross of Valor by Thomas E. Guinn - CPI

Some years ago while transporting teenagers about the county, with an escort onboard, I was asked a straight forward question, by a college age Negro lady. A pleasant individual, which proves not all people of color are hate mongers like the National Association for the Advancement of Communist People. I have always believed the young lady liked to ride escort, if for no other reason, then to strike up a conversation with this grey bearded old Confederate. Commonly known by "those people" as a "redneck." And so be it!

The day was mild with a cool breeze coming from the Northwest. Her ideal moment arrived, and out it came! Why do you white folks hang on to that rebel flag so fervently? Which flag, I ask? Acting as though I didn't understand her reference to the Confederate Battle flag emblem. The rebel flag; ain't that what it's called? Well, I explained there is the first, second and third Confederate States National, the Confederate States Navy Jack, and the Confederate Battle flag. Then there is Bonnie Blue! Then, seeing the startled look in her eyes, I said "you mean the Confederate Battle flag...right? Yes, she said, the one with the big "X" in it! Well, in answer to your question, I said; What do you see when you look at our flag? Just a big "X" with stars on it; a rebel flag! Then I opened up, trying to be as kind, yet straight forward as she had been. The "X" of which you speak is the cross upon which Saint Andrew was crucified, and might I add, the Southern people as well, during the War for Southern Independence; "Civil War" to you. We've carried that cross through 2000 years of our history, then added thirteen stars to it in 1861. Don't they stand for thirteen Southern States. she asked? Yes, and more! Many of us see in those thirteen stars "Jesus Christ and the twelve apostles." The red stands for the blood of our forefathers spilled in defense, of our right to determine whom shall govern over us, what society and nation shall be ours. The white is the purity of our just cause. The blue the nobility, honour and glory of those Christian Confederate Gentlemen who gave their last full measure of devotion, in order to write the story of those thirteen stars, across the heavens forever. Summed up best, in the sacrifice of one Private Sam Davis, boy hero of the Confederacy, who while under captivity by the enemy, would rather die a thousand deaths then to betray a friend. I said to the young lady; I see in that old battle worn and war tattered flag, the untold millions of prayers sent heaven ward, in sweat, tears, blood and dying agony. Prayers now being added to, by present day Southerners. Prayers that somehow, someday, our inalienable rights as free men and women, to be an independent nation, wherein our heritage and faith may be practiced openly, and taught to our posterity forever. The young lady spoke up; I had no idea you people felt that way, no wonder you people hold it so tightly. No, my friend, it is difficult to notice our hands about it, while the dying bloody hands of our forefathers clasp its furls.

My escort spoke again, honest to God, no one ever told me! No, they didn't, and that's the tragic results of the wrong side having won "ignorance." She closed with one final question! What will you people do? We will struggle, I said, until one day we raise Saint Andrews Cross over a free and independent Southland. Then ma'am, we shall all be free! On that day, I shall look heaven ward and pray even as the Apostle Paul prayed "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." That ma'am is my flag!



## Words Of Thanks;

To the Compatriots of SCV Camp #1625,

I want to thank the Camp for inviting me to speak. I also want to thank you for the "Love Offering". Please send me your e-mail addresses for this will save me postage. I am unemployed and all monies goes toward the memorial campaign. I do not have a phone number so you will have to e-mail me at [anthonyhervey@hotmail.com](mailto:anthonyhervey@hotmail.com)

Again, I must state that guilt is what is destroying the South. This guilt is built on untruths. We must continue to carry the Battle Flag for it means freedom and respect. We must all carry our crosses - to each one of you love and may God be with you!

Anthony Hervey

To all members of the Brig. General B.G. Humphreys Camp #1625 SCV and the Ella Palmer Chapter #9 OCR, thank you for your prayers and concerns during my daddy's illness and death.

Sincerely,

Susan Williams

WE ARE ON THE WEB

<http://humphreys1625>.

[nestead.com/Index.html](http://nestead.com/Index.html)

HECK US OUT!!!

This issue is dedicated to the memory of :

**Adam Garrison McCluney**

**William Wates McCluney**

**Samuel Guthrie McCluney**

**Joseph Alexander McCluney**

- four brothers that were privates in Co. A, 2nd Alabama Cavalry

### Editor's Note:

You know the attacks upon our heritage is increasing at an alarming rate. We must prepare for battle and give everything into this struggle. With every victory that our opposition wins it gives them momentum to continue such attacks. We are the arm chair rebels but participate in this fight. Even if your participation seems small it is the effort that counts. Fly the Confederate and Confederate Flags, give your time and money, come to meetings, educate the public. Sometimes it is not the big things that you might do but the small ones that gets our points across to the public.

Remember, our ancestors gave their lives to a cause they believed was worth dying for and they have challenged us, their descendants, to continue this fight by preserving and telling the truth about their heroic deeds and their cause. By giving our time and money is just a small contribution that we can do to remember the sacrifices that our ancestors did. Shall we let these men and their deeds be forgotten and trampled upon by revisionist history. No I say! We need more voices that are willing to say no and stand up to that impulse as well. Write the Governor, write your congressmen, remember these men are the officials that you elect. Let them know that you voted them in and you can vote them out in the next election. Remember, we will not be able to get into our Federal government over this issue because they view us as a hate group. We must work peacefully and diplomatically but remember, even our ancestors, those gallant southern gentlemen realized their comes a time to fight. We must not condone violence but to quote one great American Military hero, Jone Paul Jones, "I have not yet begun to Fight!"

Be on our guard for future attacks will increase in intensity

for the South.

McCluney Editor