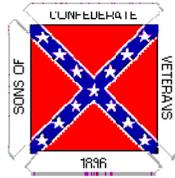
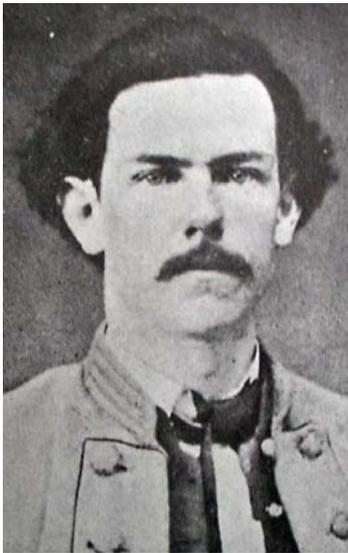
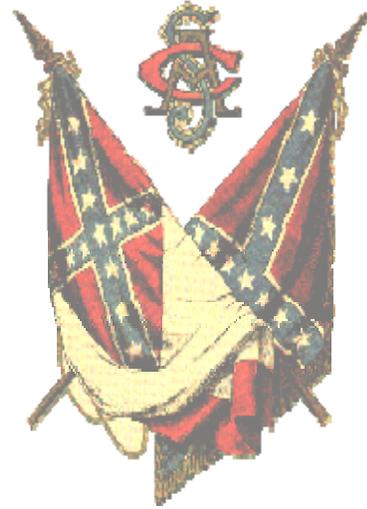


NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707



THE
SILVER
GRAY



Vol. 11

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No. 10



Senator Jeff Mullis and other supporters of the Chickamauga Campaign Trail at the O'Neal house in Trenton.

ANNUAL DUES

Dues payable August 1 of each year and are delinquent November 1 of each year.

Anyone who joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans before August 1 (by the new rules passed at the 2005 convention) are owed dues as of August the first.

I will be sending in DUES the last week of October

DUES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Sons of Confederate Veterans	\$20.00 per year
Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans	\$12.00 per year
State of Dade Camp #707	\$ 5.00 per year
TOTAL	\$37.00 per year

This is your last chance!!!

If dues are sent to me after 1 November 2006 the Sons of Confederate Veterans will add a \$5.00 re-instatement fee for a total of \$42.00.

You may pay me at the meeting or mail your DUES to:

Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)
639 Canyon Park Dr.
Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640

Thank you for being a Son of the South. The South needs the support of all of her Sons. Please continue your membership and support THE CAUSE.

Thank you for your kind assistance in this matter.

Yours in Service to the South,

Larry W. Wheeler, Adjutant

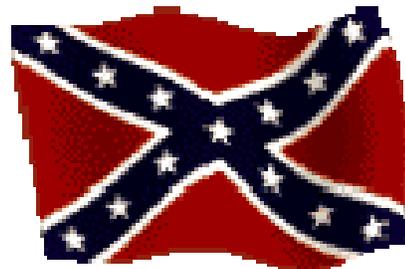
Colonel Santos Benavides and Mexican Confederates.

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.

Our school children should know about Santos Benavides who was born on November 1, 1823, in Laredo, Texas. Benavides was an descendant of Tomas Sanchez de la Barrera y Garza , who founded the city of Laredo. Benavides was the highest ranking Mexican-American soldier to serve in the Confederate States of America military. He served as captain of the 33rd Texas Cavalry, which was also known as Benavides' Regiment, before he was promoted to Colonel in 1863.



On May 22, 1861, at the Battle of Carrizo, he engaged Mexican leader Juan Cortina, who had invaded Zapata County, that is usually called the 2nd Battle of Cortina War, and drove him back to Mexico. On March 19, 1864, he defended Laredo against a Union invasion of the First Texas Cavalry, whose commander was Colonel Edmund J. Davis, and defeated the Union forces. It is written that his greatest contribution to the Confederate cause was securing the passage of Confederate cotton to Matamoros in 1863. After the War Between the States he went back to being a merchant and rancher. Santos Benavides died on November 9, 1891.



Colonel Santos Benevides.

Mexican American's contributed greatly to the Confederacy with complete units in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. According the author John O'Donnell-Rosales, the Mexican Confederates fought to maintain their way of life and when the South was invaded to protect their families and homes. Other Confederate units with a large number of Mexican soldiers included Hood's Texas Brigade, the Mississippi Twigg's Rifles, the 9th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, the Alabama Light Artillery and the 21st Alabama Infantry Regiment.

Libertarian convention to hear Lincoln doubter

By PETE SHERMAN

When Abraham Lincoln suspended habeas corpus, shut down opposition newspapers and jailed perceived Southern sympathizers during the Civil War, he pretty much crossed himself off the Libertarian Party's list of favorite presidents. Of course, there's only about one president on the list anyway.

The contrarian party's particular dislike of Lincoln will be apparent on Saturday, when noted Lincoln skeptic Thomas DiLorenzo addresses the Libertarian Party of Illinois' annual convention in Springfield.

DiLorenzo, author of "The Real Lincoln" and "How Capitalism Saved America" and an economics professor at Loyola College in Maryland, considers Lincoln a tyrant, a dictator and the "ideological cornerstone of the centralized, bureaucratic and imperialistic American state." Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus is, he has written, "the biggest assault on personal liberty in all of American history."



Speaking from his office, DiLorenzo blamed Lincoln for the massive loss of life in the war, which he argues was waged essentially to protect Northern business interests. Slavery was only a ruse for the real cause of the war, which DiLorenzo thinks was the Confederacy's revolt against high tariffs. And DiLorenzo suggests slavery would have died a natural death had the United States followed the approach of "compensated emancipation" taken by many European nations. When so-called neoconservatives recommend invading North Korea, Syria or Iran, sometimes citing Lincoln as inspiration, DiLorenzo blames Lincoln for giving them bad ideas.

DiLorenzo is a favorite among libertarian-leaning folks, including Jan Stover, executive director of the Libertarian Party of Illinois. Stover has been trying to book DiLorenzo for two years. She said her members admire DiLorenzo's emphasis on small government and protecting civil liberties. In addition to his position at a mainstream Catholic college and his Lincoln book, published by Random House, DiLorenzo has written for the Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, USA Today and Reader's Digest.

However, historians have pounced on several aspects of DiLorenzo's reading of history and accuse him of picking and choosing historical evidence that support his point of view. For example, DiLorenzo suggests Lincoln fundamentally changed the meaning of the U.S. Constitution, which, he says, was understood before the Civil War to support the possibility of secession. The Constitution never was meant to back a federal government of dependent states, he says. "Before the Civil War, the Union was voluntary. It only became a mandatory empire after the Civil War (and Lincoln). I don't even give Lincoln credit for saving 'the union,'" DiLorenzo said in an interview. But historian Harry Jaffa, who has debated DiLorenzo, says DiLorenzo has radically misunderstood the Founding Fathers as well as Lincoln's own evolving thinking regarding race, slavery and democratic philosophy.

"(DiLorenzo's) two big things are that the war was really about the tariff, not about slavery, and that slavery would have ended on its own," said Tom Schwartz, interim director of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. "He has an ideology and is kind of interpreting Lincoln and his actions against his ideology."

DiLorenzo concedes his primary strength isn't writing history but economic analysis. Much of his work on Lincoln primarily suggests that economics is a powerful, often corrupting force in politics. In general, presidents have a hard time impressing libertarians. When asked which ones she admires, Stover mentioned Thomas Jefferson. DiLorenzo also considers himself a Jeffersonian.

"When you have to go all the way back to the third U.S. president to find one who supported limited government, that says something," Stover said. But can Abe be all that bad, even for DiLorenzo, who might actually visit the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum during his visit? "He lived a long life before becoming president," DiLorenzo said. "If you want, you can admire him for many things. He was a father and brilliant attorney. He was a real, live master politician. So many others portray him as a saint or godlike figure. That's inappropriate. But he was a most masterful politician."



The Chaplain's Corner

The Bible is full of words of praise for heroes, as if to give a blessing to the normal wish of the heart to honor those who achieve. As the time comes when our nation remembers service people who love their country and all its citizens, there is a fresh opportunity to thank those who serve in modern day capacities. Have you taken time to write that letter to that young military person who is serving our country now? President Jefferson Davis found time to write notes of condolence from his burdened desk and heart.

God, we would honor thee with our lives,
even as we remember those who serve our

nation with heroism and courage.

1 Samuel 4:9 *“Be strong and quit yourselves like men.....quit yourselves like men and fight.”*

Prayer List: Lewis Leach (as of this writing) is at the Health Center at Standifer Place. Their phone number is 423-490-1599 for directions and his latest condition. He can be seen at any time. Lewis continues to improve to therapy, but he needs our visits by talking to him to help bring him out of this condition. Wedge Morrison's granddaughter , Rachel, has a very serious illness. Ronnie Watts requests prayer for his Dad who has health problems. Fred Stafford continues to improve from his motorcycle accident. Let us remember all of these in our thoughts and prayers. I believe that prayer is an answer for many of the hardships we as mortals face

May God bless.

James Fletcher, Chaplain,
SCV camp #707 Ph. 256-657-5998
E-mail jdfletcher@farmerstel.com



U.S. Support for African Slavery After 1865

By Jimmy L. Shirley Jr

Most people, including this writer, thought that the involvement of the U.S. in the African slave trade ended in 1809, as per the Constitution. 1865 at the very latest, as the War Between The States ended and the stated aim of the U.S. to end slavery, though proclaimed late in the conflict, was supposed to end the American involvement once and for all. Then, we would be wrong.

According to the new book, *Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery* – Copyright 2005 by The Hartford Courant, authored by Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, Jenifer Frank – the slave trade between the U.S. and the African colonies of the European countries lasted well into the 20th century VIA the Ivory trade.

Yes, those small keys on the pianos and organs, and billiard balls, as well as carvings and such, caused the death of millions of Africans well into the 20th century. Not to mention the elephants. For as David Livingstone figured out: "Five black people were killed or forced into slavery for each tusk that reached the coast – and this at least from 1870 to 1900. "Henry Stanley's number is even higher. He says that for every pound of ivory, someone died." (Page 209) *Complicity*. Stanley and Livingstone were two of the premier explorers of their time.

This is another claim that can be laid at the feet of the self-righteous Yankee. And this should be hammered on. They have been let off the hook, unjustly, for the longest time. According to the book, Yankee companies were the ones who were the major traders in ivory.

The book presents the heights of hypocrisy that were the Yankees. Such abolitionists as George Read, Julius Pratt, and Richard Waters, the U.S. first consul to the island of Zanzibar, were heavily involved in the ivory trade. And typically, it was a Yankee innovation that changed ivory cutting from a human effort to a mechanical effort, thus facilitating the amount of ivory processed. Much like the cotton gin did for cotton.

The book says that it was 1957 when the last American-made keyboards were no longer veneered with ivory, not because of "environmentalism" but because of economics. 1957! Yankees must not be let off the hook any longer. Every chance we get, we must remind them of the legacy of blood, of broken lives both here and abroad that they have wrought.

LEST WE FORGET!!

At Your Service,
I Remain Respectfully,
Jimmy L. Shirley Jr.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- October 14-15: New Salem Art Show: The annual New Salem Art Show will be held on Lookout Mountain on Saturday and Sunday October 14-15, 2006. The Camp 707 sales booth will be set up and this is our last sales event of the year. This is always a relaxed and fun event. It is hoped that all State of Dade members can plan to come and spend the one or both days with us.
- October 17, 2006: Camp Meeting: The October 2006 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, October 17, 2006 in back of the Easy Rental Store on Highway 11 at the south end of Trenton. We will meet to eat at 6:00 P.M. – there will be no retreat! Call 657-5000 for directions.



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HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

