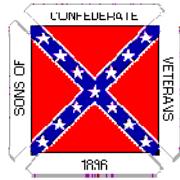
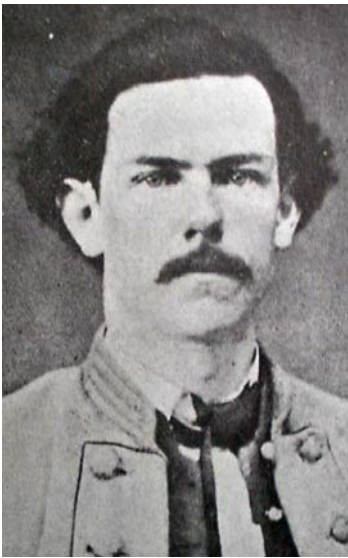
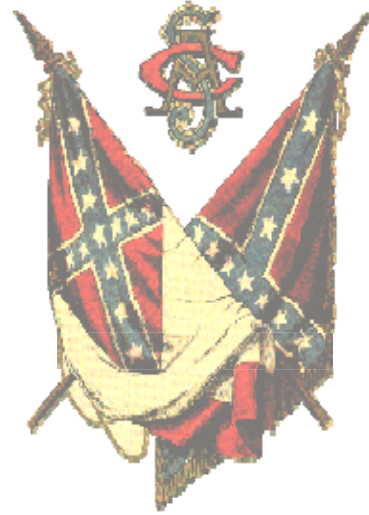




NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707



**THE
SILVER
GRAY**



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Boyhood home of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Georgia Division Annual Reunion Metter, Georgia

Jerry Vogler Jr.

I only went to Metter for the Business meeting and convention on Saturday but it went ok with only a little fighting near the end.

The mayor of Metter welcomed us along with the local host camp representatives, State Representative Tim Bearden (of Carrollton) spoke briefly as did SCV CIC Chris Sullivan and of course Charlie Lott our Georgia Division Commander among others. The reunion folk/local host camp and speakers did a really nice job recognizing this year as the Year of Lee including a very nice commemorative coin with the General's image and a nicely done program.

There were just over 200 delegates there. There was a well-written resolution from AOT Commander Kelly Barrow to proclaim 2008 the Year of Davis (passed unanimously). An amendment to the constitution to move Wayne County from the 6th Brigade to the 7th Brigade (which met with a little opposition but passed), a resolution to abandon the Georgia Division Headquarters project (passed unanimously), and a resolution to use funds from the first year of the SCV tag revenue as a donation to the Old Governor's Mansion in Milledgeville (withdrawn, I think, due to a technicality with the By Laws and Parliamentary procedure; this one caused some very heated exchanges which I won't go into in this forum; as I recall someone moved to adjourn the meeting at one point during this exchange but it was met with boisterous opposition).

There were quite a few awards and recognition certificates presented by the Brigade Commanders and the Division Commander. I will leave that to others to detail for you.

And the SCV Mechanized Cavalry was represented by myself and two other compatriots (two of us from Villa Rica the other from Savannah).

The afternoon session ended with probably the nicest version of Dixie I have heard sung by our body of compatriots.

Cordially,
Jerry Vogler Jr.
Forrests Escort Camp 1239
SCV Mechanized Cavalry 640



TOTAL WAR

The concept of “civilized war,” with explicit rules and regulations developed slowly in Europe during the countless wars, often lasting for generations, out of which the modern European national states grew. Special rules governed negotiation situations, and the white flag of truce was regarded as sacred. Special provisions were also provided for prisoner parole, ransom, or exchange. Of all the rules of war, however, the strictest covered the treatment of non-combatants. These non-combatants, or civilian populations were not supposed to be targeted by either side. Bloody wars were frequently fought with little affect on the civilian population. Aside from being subject to conscription, went about their daily activities with little change by war, aside from that who ever won would be the one to collect taxes.

Any military action that took place outside the rules of war was universally regarded as an act of piracy, and by terms of international law, pirates were subject to instant execution whenever captured. In essence, pirates were what today is regarded as terrorists. The concept of “Total War” in which the entire enemy population is targeted was unheard of. Many have thought that total war is a modern concept, and will usually say that it grew out of German policies during World War II. However, during the War Crimes Trial in Germany after World War II the commission asked the NAZI Generals where they learned "Total War tactics" from and they looked at the tribunal and stated, “We learned it from your General Sherman.”

English visitors to North America during the War Between the States 1861-1865 stated that "all the honor is with the South". When the Confederate army of Northern Virginia invaded Pennsylvania in June-July 1863 Confederate General Robert E. Lee issued orders that no private homes were to be entered and no private property taken. After the Confederate army retreated after Gettysburg a Northern lady is quoted as saying "I know of nor have I ever heard of any lady being harmed or violated during the time that the Confederate army was in Pennsylvania".

This is in sharp contrast to the terrorist acts of Federal Generals Sherman in Georgia and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where the vile depraved Yankees stole, plundered, burned, and raped private citizens. This included both white and black Southerners that were violated and victimized by these Yankee terrorists. In Georgia, General Sherman publicly stated: “There are no non-combatants.” Sherman also kidnapped about 600 poor women and children from textile mills in Roswell Georgia and shipped them North where they were forced to work as slave labor in Northern factories. This set the example for they the way the German NAZIS used slave labor to maintain their industry.

After the Civil War these Yankee terrorists carried out genocide against the American Indians in the Western states. Yankee General George Armstrong Custer was in the process of attacking an Indian village at Little Big Horn Montana in June 1876 with the intent to murder every Indian including babies in their mothers arms. He received his just reward for terrorism.

The United Confederate Veterans
S. A. Cunningham, Sergeant-Major, CSA,
and Founder and Editor of "The Confederate"

The organization known as the United Confederate Veterans was formed in New Orleans, June 10, 1889. The inception of the idea for a large and united association is credited to Colonel J. F. Shipp, a gallant Confederate, commander of N. B. Forrest Camp, of Chattanooga, Tennessee – the third organized – who was in successful business for years with a Union veteran. Colonel Shipp had gone to New Orleans in the interest of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga Military Park, and there proposed a general organization of Confederates on the order of the Grand Army of the Republic, his idea being to bring into a general association the State organizations, one of which in Virginia, and another in Tennessee, had already been organized.

Following these suggestions, a circular was sent out from New Orleans in regard to the proposed organization, and the first meeting was held in that city on June 10, 1889, the organization being perfected under the name of United Confederate Veterans, with F. S. Washington, of New Orleans, as president, and J. A. Chalaron, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and Lieutenant-General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was elected general and commander-in-chief. At this meeting there were representatives from the different Confederate organizations already in existence in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee...

While the organization was perfected in New Orleans, the first reunion of United Confederate Veterans was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 3 to 5, 1890. To this reunion invitations were extended "to veterans of both armies and to citizens of the Republic," and the dates purposely included Independence Day.

The first comment both in the North and South was, "Why keep up the strife or the memory of it?" but it was realized that such utterances were from those who did not comprehend the scope of the organization of United Confederate Veterans, which, from the very outset, was clear in the minds of its founders. It was created on high lines, and its first commander was the gallant soldier, General John B. Gordon, at the time governor of Georgia, and later was United States senator. General Gordon was continued as commander-in-chief until his death. The nature and object of the organization cannot be explained better than by quoting from its constitution.

The first article declares: "The object and purpose of this organization will be strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. It will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of the Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the War between the States; to preserve the relics or memories of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that exist among the men who have shared common dangers, common suffering and privations ; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widow and orphan, and to make and preserve the record of the services of

every member and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity.”

Likewise, **the last article provides that neither discussion of political, or religious subjects, nor any political action, shall be permitted in the organization,** and that any association violating that provision shall forfeit its membership. The notes thus struck in the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans were reechoed in the opening speech of the first commander-in-chief. General Gordon, addressing the Veterans and the public, said:

“Comrades, no argument is needed to secure for those objects your enthusiastic endorsement. They have burdened your thoughts for many years. You have cherished them in sorrow, poverty, and humiliation. In the face of misconstruction, you have held them in your hearts with the strength of religious convictions. No misjudgments can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry consideration of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American Government, the just powers of the Federal Government, the equal rights of States, the integrity of the Constitutional Union, the sanctions of law, and the enforcement of order have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering or sacrifice are a people without a history.

“To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country, and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people, under their changed conditions, may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guarantee of future progress and the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the Union.”

Referring to the new organization, General Gordon said: “It is political in no sense, except so far as the word 'political' is a synonym of the word 'patriotic.' It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and justice will preside; of philanthropy, because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak, and cheer the disconsolate ; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy and transmute them into living inspirations for future service to the living Republic ; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve, as witnesses for history, the unimpeachable facts which shall doom falsehood to die that truth may live; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity, and will condemn narrow-mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader and higher and nobler sentiment which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on our side, ' Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it.'”



The Chaplain's Corner

Once again, it is that time of year when we celebrate our Independence. From pioneer days, the birthday of our nation has been a time to think about spiritual strength and to become awake to opportunities for service and fellowship. At the anniversary of our nation's birthday, there is great sadness in the hearts of those who have lost loved ones in the many conflicts since the first Independence Day. In these days of crisis, each of us must fight the

evils of the this world in our day to day living even as our fighting men and women pursue our war on terrorism.

Galatians 5:1 Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and not entangled with the yoke of bondage.

Prayer List: Lewis Leach continues in his great fight for recovery caused by a motorcycle accident. Wedge Morriso's granddaughter, Rachel, has a very serious illness. Ronnie Watts requests prayer for his Dad who has health problems. Let us remember all of these in our thoughts and prayers.

May God Bless,

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

Confederate Generals Born in July



- Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest - 13 July 1821 - Bedford Co., Tenn.
- Lt. General Daniel Harvey Hill - 12 July 1821 - York Dist., S.C.
- Maj. General John George Walker - 22 July 1822 - Cole City, Missouri
- Brig. General John Adams - 1 July 1825 - Nashville, Tenn.
- Brig. General William Edwin Baldwin - 28 July 1827 - Stateburg, S.C.
- Brig. General Hamilton Prioleau Bee - 22 July 1822 - Charleston, S.C.
- Brig. General William Montague Browne - 7 July 1827 - County Mayo, Ireland
- Brig. General Thomas Lanier Clingman - 27 July 1812 - Huntsville, Surry County, N.C.
- Brig. General Philip Cooke - 31 July 1817 - Twiggs Co., Ga.
- Brig. General Julius Adolphus De Langel - 24 July 1827 - Newark, N.J.
- Brig. General Josiah Gorgas - 1 July 1818 - Running Pumps, Penn.
- Brig. General Daniel Chevilette Govan - 4 July 1829 - Northampton Co., N.C.
- Brig. General John Marshall Jones - 26 July 1820 - Charlottesville, Va.
- Brig. General James Henry Lane - 28 July 1833 - Matthews Court House, Va.
- Brig. General James Johnston Pettigrew - 4 July 1828 - Tyrrell Co., N.C.
- Brig. General Edmund Winston Pettus - 6 July 1821 - Limestone Co., Ala.
- Brig. General Lucius Eugene Polk - 10 July 1833 - Salisbury, N.C.
- Brig. General Roger Atkinson Pryor - 19 July 1828 - Dinwiddie Co., Va.
- Brig. General William Andrew Quarels - 4 July 1825 - James City Co., Va.
- Brig. General William Paul Roberts - 11 July 1841 - Gates Co., N.C.
- Brig. General James Argyle Smith - 1 July 1831 - Maury Co., Tenn.
- Brig. General William Duncan Smith - 28 July 1825 - Augusta, Ga.
- Brig. General Thomas Hart Taylor - 31 July 1825 - Frankfort, Ky.
- Brig. General Robert Augustus Toombs - 2 July 1810 - Wilkes Co., Ga.
- Brig. General John Bordenave Villepigue - 2 July 1830 - Camden, S.C.
- Brig. General Gabriel Colvin Wharton - 23 July 1824 - Culpeper, Va.
- Brig. General John Austin Wharton - 3 July 1828 - Nashville, Tenn.
- Brig. General John Stuart Williams - 10 July 1818 - Sterling, Ky.



UPCOMING EVENTS

- July 17: Camp Meeting: The July 2007 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, July 17, 2007 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.
- July 23-26: Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The annual reunion of the SCV, will be held July 23 -26, 2007 at Mobile, Alabama. Call 657-5000 for additional information.



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Sons of Confederate Veterans
Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)
639 Canyon Park Dr.
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HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

