



Sons of Confederate Veterans The Hunley Torpedo



The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp # 2016 – Sparks, Nevada

Number Eight

Website: www.dixon-hunley.org

October 2008

Camp Report

Membership

As the November 1st deadline approaches, a few of our members have not paid their annual dues. This will probably result in our camp shrinking somewhat; but this has been partially offset by a wave of new members. We will have about 95 members on our rolls soon, down from our record high this year of 103. In typical fashion we will likely climb back throughout the coming year until we exceed this previous year's tally.

One of our newest compatriots, Bill Anderson, is becoming a life member. This will make a total of ten life members in our camp.

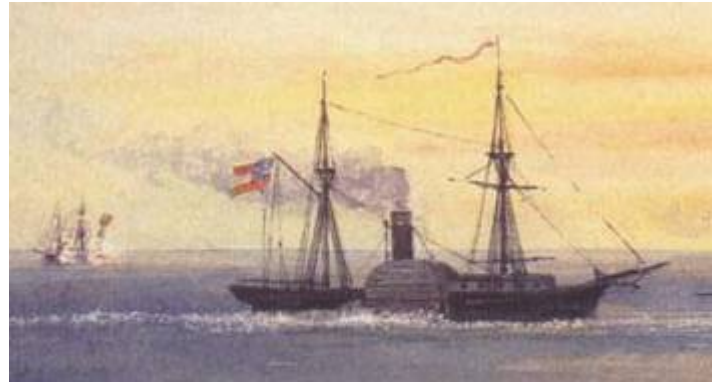
Compatriot Ron Leasure transferred to the Portland Camp. Ron lives in Oregon. He will be a great asset to that camp.

Our Website

Is in dire need of repair and attention! Ken Jensen, who lives in Oregon has agreed to take over this responsibility. Ken is a reenactor and serves in the same artillery battery as Bill Anderson, Jack Eaves and Jeff Holtzclaw.

The Advertisement Page

I have suspended selling advertisement space on page eight of this newsletter. The ads have expired and though it is nice for the camp to make extra money—these ads have not benefited the vendors. Their businesses can and have been promoted just as well among our membership vocally. Page eight will revert to its previous use for artistic motifs or additional information. This will maximize this newsletter's effectiveness.



Next Meeting

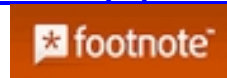
Special Note: November's meeting is being advanced one week. On the second Saturday I will be out of town. Therefore, we will meet on the first Saturday in November on Nov. 1st at 9:30 a.m. in the private room of the Black Bear Diner on South Virginia Street in Reno. Wives, children and other interested guests are welcome. We will be out of there by noon. These breakfast meetings are always enjoyable. **Y'all Come!**

Upcoming Events

Compatriots, the time quickly approaches when we must elect officers for the coming year. Should I be called upon to repeat my position as commander of this camp, I will accept only on the condition that we make certain allowances in the coming year. I will have a heavy Masonic commitment in 2009. Perhaps one of you will consider taking this office.

Anyone signing up for Footnote will generate a donation from this company for our heritage causes. If you do, please use this link:

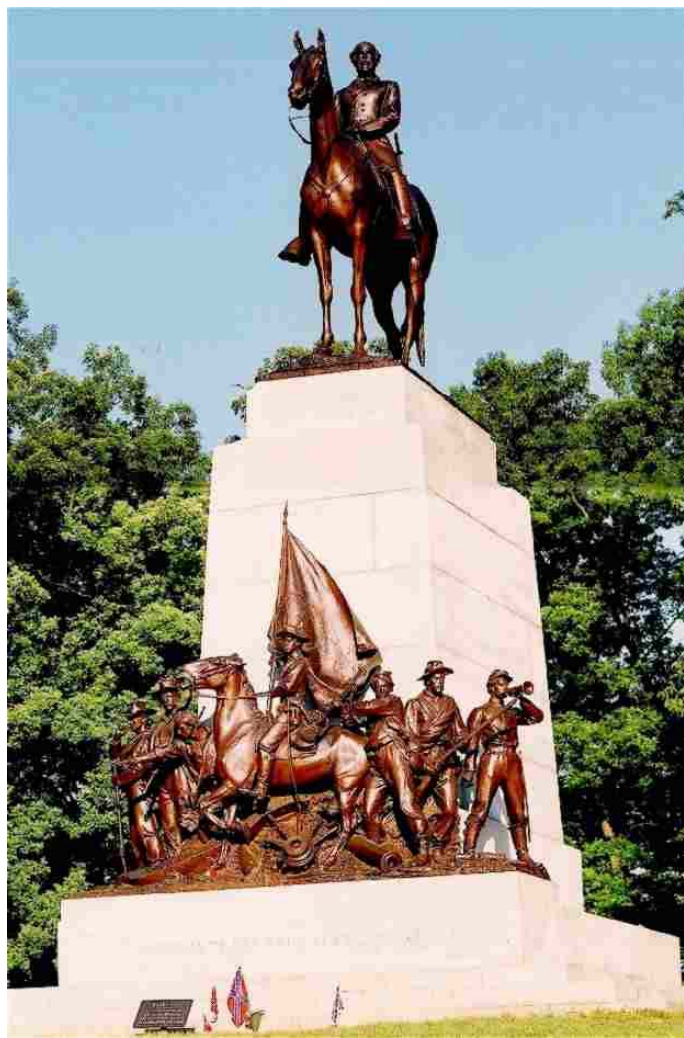
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2008 Reenactment at Gettysburg

Compatriot Terry Raemhild participated as a cavalryman in the July, 2008 reenactment at Gettysburg. In his own words:

My family and I went to the Gettysburg 145th reenactment over the fourth of July. The experience was awesome. It really gave you a feeling of what it was like. We were also able to tour the actual battlefield. As you already know, this is the monument of Robert E. Lee and the Virginians.



The Uncivil War Union Army and Navy Excesses In the Official Records

By
Thomas Bland Keyes
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The Beauvoir Press

It is said that history is written by the victors. And this is every bit true about the War for Southern Independence, AKA the Civil War. But sometimes the victor records a bit of history that he regrets. There were literally thousands of reports from Union Officers in the field who reported on the depredations of their own officers and troops. These were all recorded in the “Official Records of the War of the Rebellion.” Thomas Keyes recorded a few hundred selections from these records from this source in his book—*The Uncivil War*. There is not one Confederate Record in this book. These are all Union records about their own people. I have shown excerpts of this book before. Shown here are two more:

—Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, on January 11, 1863, reported to Secretary of War Stanton: “The crimes of ...murder, arson, rape, and others...are increasing, and the power to check them by inflicting the penalty of death is a nullity, for the delays necessary to get them a regular trial by general court-martial and holding them until the matter is reviewed and approved by the President, such a time elapses that the troops are relieved and the culprit escapes.”

—William Tecumseh Sherman writing to General Grant at Vicksburg: “You and I and every commander must go through this war justly chargeable with crimes at which we blush.”

This book can be found and ordered on line.

Jefferson Davis, a captive on his way to a Federal Prison, rode with Vice-President Stephens in a carriage through Augusta, Georgia, in the spring of 1865. An eight-year old boy peered at them through the blinds of the Presbyterian minister’s house, absorbing a scene he would never forget. The boy was Woodrow Wilson.

The First Battle of Murfreesboro, July 13th 1862



After U.S. Brigadier General James Negley's June 7-8 attacks on the Confederate forces at Chattanooga, U.S. Major General Don Carlos Buell moved his Army of the Ohio from Corinth, Mississippi, toward Chattanooga to reinforce Negley. The Confederate response was to divert the reinforcements and to draw Union troops away from Chattanooga. To that purpose, Confederate Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest was dispatched from Chattanooga with two of his cavalry units to retake Murfreesboro, while Colonel John Hunt Morgan launched a cavalry offensive against Union stations in Kentucky. At that time, Murfreesboro, a strategic supply depot on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was held by a small Union force camped in and around the town.

Two more cavalry units joined Forrest on his way to Murfreesboro, bringing the total of Confederate troops to about 1,400. While Forrest camped at McMinnville on the night of July 12, a detachment of the Eighth Texas captured the Union pickets without a shot fired. From the captured pickets, Forrest learned of the uncoordinated Union troop emplacements at Murfreesboro. The Ninth Michigan, along with a unit from the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, was camped at Maney's Spring. The Third Minnesota and part of the First Kentucky battery, who had originally camped near the Michigan troops, but relocated due to inadequate water supply and ill will between regimental leaders, were now a mile and a half northwest of town. The Ninth Michigan's Company B, commanded by Captain Oliver C. Rounds, provost marshal of Murfreesboro, was holding several local citizens prisoner in the courthouse to be executed by order of Major General Thomas L. Crittenden. Crittenden had arrived from Alabama on July 12 and was completely unsuspecting of any Confederate activity in the area.

Just before dawn on July 13, his birthday, Forrest and his men approached from the east on Woodbury Pike, capturing a Union hospital and the Ninth Pennsylvania. Forrest divided his troops into three forces to address the three remaining Union concentrations. The Ninth Michigan at Maney's Spring defended its position forcefully, though its commanding officer, Colonel William Duffield, was wounded and taken to the Maney house at Oaklands. The Third Minnesota, to the west of the Michigan troops, held its position through sporadic Confederate attacks. Though relatively unengaged, the Minnesotan commanding officer, Colonel Henry C. Lester, refused to come to the aid of the hard-pressed Michigan troops, thus forcing the latter to surrender. Under a flag of truce, Forrest led him past the same Confederate units repeatedly, causing Lester to overestimate the number of opposition forces. Once assured of the other units' surrender, Lester then gave up his own troops, as well as the attached Kentucky battery. He was later court-martialed for cowardice.

Meanwhile, the Confederates who attacked the Federal garrison at the courthouse were exposed to Union sharpshooter fire from the cupola, and the assault to free the prisoners soon became uncoordinated and ineffectual. After several Confederate casualties, the courthouse door was finally breached and a fire kindled in the building to force the Federals to surrender.

By evening, Forrest's cavalry had **captured between 800 and 1,200 Union prisoners**, including Major General Crittenden and Captain Rounds, and set free the condemned citizens in the courthouse, all to the joy of the loyalist townspeople. Owing to the large number of prisoners, however, Forrest had to retreat to McMinnville, leaving Murfreesboro open again to Federal occupation. The Confederates also captured a large cache of supplies, including four pieces of artillery, all amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars. The greatest damage was the destruction to the railroad--the depot, a substantial length of tracks, and the bridge south of town were torn up or burned down. **Confederate casualties numbered only about 150.**

The Battle of Hartsville, Tennessee December 7, 1862

After the battle at Perryville, Kentucky, General Braxton Bragg withdrew his Confederate forces from the Bluegrass State toward Middle Tennessee. Colonel John Hunt Morgan and his Kentucky cavalry, after raiding Union supply lines in their native state, were called to Tennessee shortly afterwards and ordered to harass Union communications around Nashville, and also to protect the fords of the upper Cumberland River. Hartsville, a small town near such a ford, was manned by the 39th Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, about 2,400 troops under the command of U.S. Colonel Absalom B. Moore. Another Union force of about 6,000 men, under Gen. John Marshall Harlan, was stationed six miles to the east at Castalian Springs. Morgan decided to capture the garrison at Hartsville and escape before Harlan's troops could reinforce Moore's, and he secured Bragg's permission to take his cavalry brigade, along with infantry and artillery units, to Hartsville.



John Hunt Morgan

Morgan, along with four cavalry regiments under Lt. Col. Basil Duke, the 2nd and 9th Kentucky and 18th Tennessee infantry regiments, a battalion of Texas Rangers, and an eight-piece Kentucky artillery unit, began marching from Baird's Mills, about eight miles south of Lebanon, on December 6, 1862. Morgan pushed his men almost forty miles over frozen ground, reaching the Cumberland during the night. While the infantry crossed at Puryear's Ferry, the cavalry attempted to cross the flooded river a few miles downstream. Out of about 2,100 troops, only about 1,300 managed to cross the river in time to engage the Union line. One cavalry and two infantry regiments, as well as the artillery, were left south of the river with orders to guard the approaches to Hartsville from Hanson's reinforcements. About a mile and a half south of town, Morgan's men captured the vedettes without a shot. The pickets, however, gave the alarm, and by the time the Confederates reached the bluff south of Hartsville on the morning of December 7, the Union regiments were already in battle formation.

The 108th Ohio infantry and the 13th Indiana battery lined up on the right, with the 104th Illinois in the middle, and the 106th Ohio infantry on the left, supported by the 2nd Indiana and one company of the 11th Kentucky cavalry. On the Confederate line, the cavalry, dismounted, formed on the left with the infantry on the right and the artillery firing in support from the south side of the river. Even though the Confederates had to cross a ravine and climb the bluff to the Union position, they pressed the attack on both ends of the line while driving the Union regiments back. The 106th Ohio apparently broke and fled past the Union right flank, causing the 108th Ohio to break as well and the flank to fold back on itself. The 104th Illinois held its ground the longest, sustaining heavy casualties, until it was informed that Colonel Moore had surrendered all the troops at his command.

The Confederates, reinforced by the regiments that finally crossed the river, surrounded and captured approximately 1,800-2,000 Federals with a loss of only 149 of their own men. They also loaded up captured stores and clothes onto sixteen wagons and pressed southward across the river. A few of the wagons were abandoned when General Harlan and a force of about 5,000 Federals arrived, but the cavalry was successful in its rearguard action, and Morgan's force re-crossed the Cumberland intact. The entire action at Hartsville lasted only about one hour and fifteen minutes. This action resulted in Morgan's promotion to Brig. General.

The Communist Influence in Lincoln's Army

Lincoln had some strange bedfellows during that war. By including this information here, I am not alleging that either the Republican Party or Lincoln were communist. But it does appear that the communists adopted the Republican Party as a vehicle to introduce their ideas into our country. Please note—the Republican Party then is not the same party of today. All that follows comes to us through the courtesy of **Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson**, from their explosive, iconoclastic history text entitled *RED REPUBLICANS AND LINCOLN'S MARXISTS: MARXISM IN THE CIVIL WAR* (obtainable online at <http://www.iuniverse.com/bookstore/>). If you think what you read here is something—"you ain't seen nothin' yet!" Do read the book. My impression of the contents in just one of its chapters follows:

IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN POLICY- INSTIGATORS, "FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES," APPOINTED THERE BY ABE LINCOLN –

1. **Brigadier General Joseph WEYDEMEYER of Lincoln's army was a close friend of Karl MARX and Fredrick ENGELS in the London Communist League.** Marx wrote Weydemeyer's letter of introduction to Charles A. DANA—an editor of New York Times Tribune. Weydemeyer was an escapist from the Socialist/Communist Revolution. He fled to the U.S. and became very active in the just-beginning Republican Party. He supported Freeman in the Republican Party's first election and Lincoln in its second. He was described in a Communist publication as a "PIONEER AMERICAN MARXIST." He wrote for and edited several radical socialist journals in the U.S. (p. 200)

2. **Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. DANA—close friend of Marx,** published with Joseph Weydemeyer a number of Communist Journals and, also "The Communist Manifesto," commissioned by Karl Marx. As a member of the Communist/Socialist Fourier Society in America, Dana was well acquainted with Marx and Marx's colleague in Communism, Fredrick Engels. Dana, also, was a friend of all Marxists in Lincoln's Republican Party, offering assistance to them almost upon their arrival on the American continent. This happened often after receiving introductory letters from Karl MARX, himself. (p. 196).

"Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, no other American did more to promote the cause of communism in the United States than did Dana." (p. 141). It was due to Dana's close friendship and work with the New York Tribune editor, Horace Greeley, another dedicated socialist, that Greeley employed Marx as a correspondent/contributor to the U.S. newspaper. Dana became the first high-level communist in an American administration---which was the FIRST REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION in the United States of America.

3. **Brigadier General Louis BLENKER, Lincoln's army—radical socialist/Communist from Germany**—was remarkably successful in encouraging German immigrants to join Lincoln's army and the Republican party. He promised Lincoln that he could get ". . . thousands of Germans ready to fight for the preservation of the Union."(p. xiv). He was a leader in the Revolution in Germany and fought in several battles there. When the Revolution failed, he went to Switzerland where, along with other Marxists, he was ordered to leave the country. His life in the U.S. was markedly grander than it had been previously—on a much higher social level. As a General, he offered a refuge to all Marxists. If unable to obtain a commission for them, he made a place for them as "aide-de-camp." Great food, great drinks, great entertainment and servants were available for one and all obtained, largely by looting defenseless civilians. This practice was so flagrant, civilians who were looted, were considered "Blenkered." Later, Blenker, under accusations of graft, resigned his commission. (p. 118)

4. **Major General August WILLICH—often called "The Reddest of the Red "48ers"** was a member of the London Communist League with Karl MARX and Fredrick ENGLES. (p. xiv) Before seeking refuge in the U.S. Willich was a personal acquaintance of Karl MARX. In fact, Marx referred to Willich as "A communist with a heart." Willich was a Captain in the Prussian army when he met Karl Marx and became a Socialist/Communist. The Prussian Army court martialled Willich and kicked him out of the army. He, then, participated in the Socialist Revolution in Germany. He fled the nation when the revolt was crushed, and eventually wound up in the U.S. and became an editor of a newspaper in Cincinnati written in the German language. He raised volunteers from the Germans in his area and became their Captain. Eventually he became a general and was, actually, a competent commander. He never ceased indoctrinating his troops with the Socialism message. He did not like Lincoln's ties with big business, but supported him, nevertheless. (p. 200) In Germany, he was involved with fellow radicals, Gustav Struve, Frederic Hecker, and Franz Siegel in presenting demands for the creation of a socialist government to the Frankfurt Parliament, and in Socialist Revolutionary efforts.

5. Major Robert ROSA, of Lincoln's Army, was a proud member of the New York Communist Club. (p. xiv)
6. Colonel Richard HINTON, of Lincoln's army was one of the Chartist Socialists who fled England. The British police raided several London places of known Chartist connections and discovered ammunition and weapons. Some Chartist followers were arrested and tried. Others made it to America where, as radical socialist/Communists they were supporters of Lincoln and involved in propaganda via writing for newspapers and other publications. Hinton was an associate of the terrorist, John Brown and after the war was a correspondent for a Boston newspaper. (p. 106)
7. Spy Chief Allan PINKERTON, head of the Republican Ohio Department "spy service" under General George B. McClellan. Pinkerton was the most famous of the Charterists, a radical socialist group pursued by British agents. Pinkerton fled to the U.S., settled in Illinois where he became an operator of the Underground Railroad conveying escaped slaves to Canada. (Illinois citizens would not allow free blacks to live in their state.) Pinkerton was one of the big backers and among the financiers of John Brown and Brown's fellow terrorists. Later Pinkerton served as Lincoln's guard. Lincoln and Pinkerton became acquainted while Pinkerton was a detective for the Illinois Central Railroad, when Lincoln was its lawyer. It has been reported that Pinkerton's inept intelligence gathering during the war was responsible for General McClellan always considering himself outnumbered by Confederates when he was not. (pp. 107-109)
8. Brigadier General Carl SCHURZ—as a young socialist, was noted for helping Gottfried Kinkel of Bonn escape from Spandau while imprisoned there for his socialist activities in the '48 Revolts. Schurz came to America in 1848. He was a forty-eighter who became very active in the development of the Republican Party and in politics. He was given a high position by Lincoln in the Republican army. A great admirer of Karl Marx, Schurz was cognizant of Marx's abrasive personality and made an effort to avoid imitation of that. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Lt. Governor in Wisconsin, and became a member of the Wisconsin bar in 1859. In 1860, he became he became a friend of Abraham Lincoln and a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain in 1861. Schurz became a brigadier general in the Union Army in 1862, and was assigned to a command under John C. FREMONT and then under Franz SIEGEL. Schurz's Republican career continued under Rutherford B. Hayes who appointed him as Secretary of the Interior. It is believed that Schulz was a competent soldier. (p. 11). He, also, served as U.S. Senator from Missouri. (p. 198)
9. Brigadier General Alexander Von SCHIMMELFENNING, like most of the other Marxists/Socialist/Communists who came to the U.S. after their failed uprising in 1848, fled Germany, and escaped retribution for his part in the attempted overthrow. Schimmelfenning's history as a Socialist Revolutionary was no secret in Pittsburg when the Committee, headed by Republican J. Siebnick, recommended Schimmelfenning for Colonel of the new regiment of Pittsburgh German volunteers for Lincoln's army. Schimmelfenning was well known in the German community because of a letter of his appearing in a well known socialist- abolitionist U.S. newspaper. Schimmelfenning recruited two former Prussian Army officers to help him recruit more Germans, especially Revolutionary Socialists. Schimmelfenning was effective as a commanding officer and became a brigadier general after Carl Schurz interceded for him by contacting the Pennsylvania congressional delegation which then lobbied Edwin M. Stanton and Stanton spoke to Lincoln. Schimmelfenning will always be remembered for hiding in a ditch under a makeshift culvert during the early part of the most pivotal battle of the war, the Battle of Gettysburg.
10. Major General Franz SIEGEL, thought to be one of Lincoln's most controversial and the poorest of his generals, was deeply involved in the German 1848 revolts as a commander of socialist troops in the failed 1849 German Revolution. A graduate of the German Military Academy, he served in the German army and the Socialist efforts to overthrow the German government. For a brief period while the overthrow was temporarily successful, he served the new Germany as minister of war. After the fall of the revolutionary government, he fled to Switzerland and on to England, then to New York and on to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became the superintendent of the public school system. One might correctly say that when socialists gain power, "the three Rs become: Red, Radical and Revolution." (work cited p. 112) Republican "...General Halleck stated: 'It seems little better than murder to give important commands to men such as Siegel.'"(p. 113)
11. Commander Friedrich Karl Franz HECKER, (exact military title not known) known as "Red" and "Flagrant Friedrich." (work cited, p. 113) Educated in Germany, received his doctor of law degree in Munich. He was expelled from Prussia. Arriving in the U.S., he took part in the creation of the Republican Party, encouraged the proliferation of German newspapers carrying the Socialist propaganda, aided in the election of Lincoln, and propagandized heavily among German immigrants for volunteers for the Republican Army. He was named Commander of a regiment he raised of Germans.

12. Captain Gustav von STRUVE was born in Germany to a woman of nobility and her Russian diplomat mate. Struve was one of the leaders, along with HECKER in the uprising in Germany in 1848. After the uprising Struve tried to succeed in a second uprising, but was arrested, found guilty of high treason, and awarded solitary confinement for five years, but was freed by fellow revolutionaries from prison, went to Switzerland where authorities there expelled him. After time in France and England, he arrived in New York with his radical wife. He became a Captain in Lincoln's New York Infantry. Resigned his commission at the urging of Louis BLENKER and not long after, returned to Germany when a general amnesty became available.
13. General John C. FREMONT was noted for his close association with all of the socialist/communists whom Lincoln placed in positions of command in his army. Fremont was the first Republican candidate for president. He was considered to be the "darling" of the most radical socialists. His chief of staff, early in the war, was Hungarian socialist revolutionary,
14. Chief of Staff, Alexander ASBOTH, Socialist revolutionary born in Hungary.
15. Brevet Major General Frederick Charles SALOMON, one of a group of four radical socialist brothers, with highly similar names-- three of whom were in the group of Socialist 1848ers. Frederick began his career in Lincoln's army as a Captain in MO, wound up as a Colonel in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, then a brigadier general and a brevet major general.
16. Brevetted Brigadier General Charles E. SALOMON, also started his American military career with a bunch of MO volunteers. Born in Prussia, he, also, was one of the radical socialists arriving in the U.S. after the 1848 Socialist uprising failure and was a brother to Frederick Charles.
17. Governor Edward Salomon, a third SALOMON brother, also born in Prussia, did not do military service, but ran for political office in Wisconsin, was elected lieutenant governor, becoming Governor of Wisconsin when the elected Governor drowned.
18. Sergeant Herman SALOMON, the fourth SALOMON brother, was markedly younger than the other three Salomon, but it is thought that he, besides sharing their surname, shared their family- devotion to Communism.
19. Colonel Fritz ANNEKE/ANNECKE was a Forty-eighter, with a strong leftward tilt. He was a Communist League member and a Baden Revolt veteran. He and wife, Mathilde Franziska Anneke, were a team of European communists. Fritz was a highly skilled artillery officer in the Prussian army where his equal skill as a socialist ideologue caused him to lose his commission and to be confined in jail. He was later tried and condemned to death "in contumaciam" for his leadership in the Baden rebellion. One of Anneke's adjutants during that rebellion was Carl Schurz. Both of the Fritzs wrote for newspapers and journals. Both were strong abolitionists and supporters of Lincoln's Union. Colonel Fritz received and then lost his U.S. military commission due to his difficult Prussian personality. He and his wife went their own separate ways later with his wife, Mathilde starting her own school for girls, continuing to preach the glories of socialism, joining with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in their feminist cause—even lobbied in Washington D.C. for the feminist cause. She was a bird of the same feathers with that particular group of women because most of them were apostates from various divisions of the Christian religion, while she, a "free thinker" was a fallen away Catholic—converted to Communism by her husband Fritz Anneke.
20. General William Tecumseh SHERMAN. A list of "approved" socialist' communists published by the press of the Communist Party of the United States included General Sherman's name among other leading socialists/communists. "The editor of this communist book noted that Sherman was an "outstanding" general of the Union Army." It should be noted that the co-founder of modern-day communism, Fredrick Engels, also saw Sherman as one of theirs. Both Gen. William Sherman and Sen. John Sherman, his brother, believed in a strong indivisible central government (p. 199) with every bit as much passion as did the announced Marxists and the still-in-the-closet Communists who, also, viewed it as a necessity for Communism (Marxism) to achieve its goal, so one can draw one's own conclusions about the Sherman's philosophy of government and of life.

Although the Marxists added abolition as one of the new arrows for their bow, their true goal was not a humanitarian one, but to use slaves as a means of destroying the Christian South, which was resistant to their own religion—Communism.



The Heritage Page



SLRC DEMANDS ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE WITHHELD BY BURLESON DEFENDANTS

DALLAS, TX – The SLRC has filed a series of motions aimed at forcing attorneys for Burleson Independent School District to surrender a crucial piece of evidence they did not provide during the case's discovery process late last year.

At issue are an e-mail the school's principal sent to faculty and staff regarding the case, and some responses to that e-mail. “Obviously we can't go into detail about this material, but it is definitely a smoking gun and would seriously compromise the school's main argument as to why they banned Confederate symbols,” said SLRC Chief Trial Counsel Kirk Lyons. The Burleson case centers around two Burleson High coeds who were suspended for coming to school with Confederate flag-patterned purses they had received as Christmas presents.

A Burleson High School official, who has since retired, provided the SLRC with his own copy of the principal's e-mail and a sworn affidavit testifying that the e-mail is authentic. The school's attorneys, on learning that the SLRC was in possession of a copy of the e-mail, shrilly objected that it was privileged information and not admissible. However, the SLRC immediately filed a motion to reopen discovery, a second motion to compel the school's attorney to turn over all responses to the e-mail, and a third motion that the court impose sanctions (financial and other penalties) on the attorneys for not having provided during discovery, which is the pre-trial period during which opposing sides in a lawsuit make documents and testimony supporting their positions available to each other.

SLRC Executive Director Roger McCredie said, “That strange high-pitched noise you hear coming from the direction of Burleson is weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.”



Honor

Until fairly recently the Confederacy was an accepted and honored part of the American national heritage. American fighting men carried our battle flag as an honored and familiar American symbol all over the world in World War II and other wars. Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and Jimmy Carter were not ashamed to be photographed with a Confederate battle flag. Times have changed. I can cite you instances where George W. Bush and Dick Cheney have taken extreme pains and coercive measures to avoid the slightest hint of association with any Southern symbol, even the song "Dixie." These are not leftist radicals but so-called "conservatives" who would not have been elected without the votes of Confederate descendants. But they are desperately afraid of being contaminated by linkage with our flag, which is to us a beautiful and hallowed object, or found guilty by association with such examples of human depravity as our Confederate forefathers.