



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

## The Hunley Torpedo

The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp #2106 of Sparks, NV



Number Four

Website: [www.dixon-hunley.org](http://www.dixon-hunley.org)

Fourth Quarter 2010

### Merry Christmas Everyone

#### Camp Report

The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp welcomes its newest members. They are:

Ted Pratt  
Harold Roberts

**Special Thanks:** To Harold Roberts; Harold let us view a medal presented to his Confederate Ancestor by the United Daughters of the Confederacy more than a hundred years ago.

Current membership stands at 67. We have other prospective members who would like to join when their genealogy is connected.

I wish to thank all of you for your loyal service to our camp in 2010. I was ably supported by our officer staff.

#### Results of our 2011 Election of Officers

Commander / Adjutant:	Lee Cross
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander:	Mike Cushing
2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander:	Lowell Cross
Chaplain:	Bruce Bowyer
Historian:	Ernie Zebal

#### End of Year Report

Our checking account: funds available: \$167.00

#### Camp Donations:

Southern Legal Resource Center:	\$775.00
Memorial Hall, New Orleans:	<u>375.00</u>
Total Heritage Donations:	1,150.00



#### Next Meeting

It will be on **Saturday, January 22<sup>nd</sup> at 9:30 a.m.** in the private room of the Black Bear Diner on South Virginia Street in Reno. Please note: this meeting will be later in the month than usual. **It will fall on the fourth Saturday in January.** This is unusual for us to have a meeting this late in the month; but the first Saturday is New Year's Day and there are scheduling conflicts for the second and third Saturdays.

#### Our Lee / Jackson Dinner

It's official! It will be in the spring, probably in April near the anniversary of the firing upon Fort Sumter. And, it will be combined with Confederate Memorial Day. The chapel service will not take place. Our Roll Call of States will be at the dinner.

Compatriot Doug Barnes shared this information with us.

If anyone interested in these beautiful checks can contact:

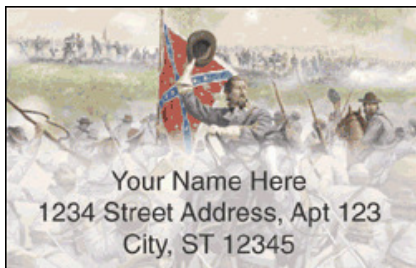
[www.identitychecks.com](http://www.identitychecks.com)

or

You can call them at:

1-888-724-7466

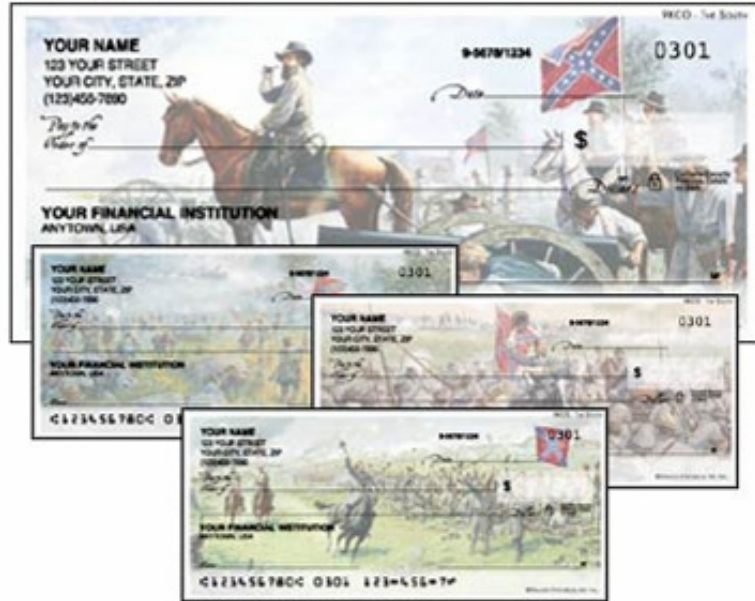
They also offer Confederate-themed labels and cards!



## The South Checks

The dedication of the confederate army, with General Lee at the helm, was a force to be reckoned with from bluffs and mountains to battlefields.

Images © Gallon Historical Art

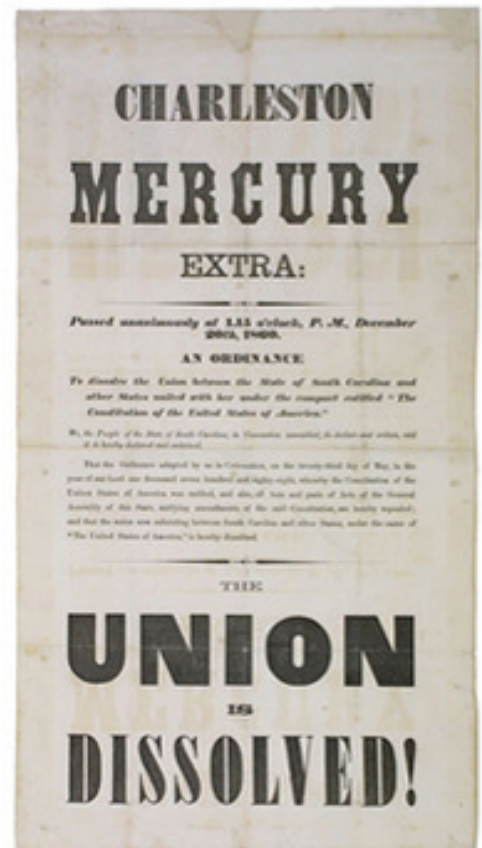


On December 20<sup>th</sup> 1860, South Carolina seceded from The United States of America

Transcript from the Charleston mercury shown at right:

### CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA:

Passed unanimously at 1:15 o'clock, P.M., December 20th, 1860 AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled 'The Constitution of the United States of America.' We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of 'The United States of America,' is hereby dissolved. THE UNION IS DISSOLVED!" Beginning with the nullification controversy of 1832, South Carolina became the hotbed of states' rights sentiment.



General Patrick R. Cleburne, CSA, January 1864:

Writing on what would happen if the Confederacy were to be defeated:



"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties."



### The Institution Called Slavery

Speaking for myself, I am disgusted with this constant immersion of misinformation from the politically correct left and apologetic right about this thing called slavery. Slavery existed for thousands of years in Africa before the first White man came to America. It was the White man who tried to end slavery in Africa beginning in the 1800s. The White man failed; slavery still unofficially exists in many parts of Africa.

Whatever anyone chooses to make of slavery, does anyone think any Black here in America would trade places with his distant cousins in Africa; or for that matter, that any Black in Africa would hesitate to trade places with his distant Black cousins here in the States? And as bad as the patronizing liberals and apologetic conservatives talk about slavery, do any of you suppose the Blacks in living in these modern times would choose to go back in time and turn around that first slave ship. After all, this is the *Promised Land* for all races and nowhere in the world do they live so well (with the possible exception of Canada).

The United States flag flew over a slave nation from 1776 until December, 1865, some eight months after the Confederacy and slavery in the South had ceased to exist. No slaves were brought to our shores by any ship flying the Confederate flag.

## The Institution of Slavery continued:

**Slavery was practiced in Africa before the first Europeans arrived and the Atlantic slave trade was performed with a high degree of involvement of several African societies.** The black slave market was supplied by well-established slave trade networks controlled by local African societies and individuals. Indeed, as already mentioned in this article, slavery persists in several areas of West Africa until the present day.

There is adequate evidence citing case after case of African control of segments of the trade. Several African nations such as the Ashanti of Ghana also Calabar and other southern parts of Nigeria had economies depended solely on the slave trade. African peoples such as the Imbangala of Angola and the Nyamwezi of Tanzania would serve as middlemen or roving bands warring with other African nations to capture Africans for Europeans.

Several historians have made important contributions to the global understanding of the African side of the Atlantic slave trade. By arguing that African merchants determined the assemblage of trade goods accepted in exchange for slaves, many historians argue for African agency and ultimately a shared responsibility for the slave trade.

1928 Domestic slavery practiced by local African elites was officially abolished in Sierra Leone (**ironically established as a place for freed slaves**). A study found practices of domestic slavery still widespread in rural areas in the 1970s.

1935 Italian General Emilio De Bono proclaims slavery to be abolished in the Ethiopian Empire after the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini's Army.

1936 Britain eradicates slavery in Northern Nigeria

1942 Ethiopian Empire abolishes slavery again!

1959 Slavery in Tibet is abolished by China after the Dalai Lama flees.

1981 Mauritania officially abolished slavery

### **How about slavery in the islamic countries:**

In the Islamic countries on the Arabian Peninsula, slavery was legal in the following countries until:

Qatar:	1952
Saudi Arabia:	1962
Yemen:	1962
United Arab Emirates:	1963
Oman:	1970

### **Current Status of Slavery throughout the World**

Enslavement exists in Africa, in the Middle East, and in Asia and also in the Americas. In 1998, a pathetic excuse for a U.S. President traveled to Africa and apologized for slavery. This took place on continent where slavery is active and even prevalent in many countries.

## In Africa:

**Ivory Coast:** According to the U.S. Department of State, more than 109,000 children were working on cocoa farms alone in Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) in "the worst forms of child labor" in 2002.

**Mauretania:** In Mauritania alone, it is estimated that up to 600,000 men, women and children, or 20% of the population, are enslaved with many used as bonded labor. Slavery in Mauritania was criminalized in August 2007.

**Niger:** In Niger, slavery is also a current phenomenon.

**Nigeria:** A Nigerian study has found that more than 800,000 people are enslaved, almost 8% of the population. Pygmies, the people of Central Africa's rain forest, live in servitude to the Bantus.

**Sudan:** The Middle East Quarterly reports that slavery is still endemic in Sudan.

## In America:

**Brazil:** In Brazil more than 5,000 slaves were rescued by authorities in 2008 as part of a government initiative to eradicate slavery

**Haiti:** Poverty has forced at least 225,000 children in Haiti's cities into slavery as unpaid household servants, called 'reste avec' (French: 'stay with').

## In Asia:

**China:** In June and July 2007, 570 people who had been enslaved by brick manufacturers in Shanxi and Henan were freed by the Chinese government. Among those rescued were 69 children. In response, the Chinese government assembled a force of 35,000 police to check northern Chinese brick kilns for slaves, sent dozens of kiln supervisors to prison, punished 95 officials in Shanxi province for dereliction of duty, and sentenced one kiln foreman to death for killing an enslaved worker.

**India:** An estimated 40 million people in India, most of them Dalits or "untouchables", are bonded workers, working in slave-like conditions in order to pay off debts.

**Iraq:** Some tribal sheiks in Iraq still keep blacks, called *Abd*, which means servant or slave in Arabic, as slaves. Child slavery has commonly been used in the production of cash crops and mining.

**Nepal:** In 2008, the Nepalese government abolished the Haliya system of forced labor, freeing about 20,000.

### **Several estimates of the number of slaves in the world have been provided.**

According to a broad definition of slavery used by (1) Kevin Bales of Free the Slaves (FTS), an advocacy group linked with Anti-Slavery International, there were 27 million people in slavery in 1999, spread all over the world; (2) Siddharth Kara has provided an estimate of 28.4 million slaves at the end of 2006 divided into the following three categories: bonded labor/debt bondage (18.1 million), forced labor (7.6 million), and trafficked slaves (2.7 million). Kara provides a dynamic model to calculate the number of slaves in the world each year, **with an estimated 29.2 million at the end of 2009.**

# Black South Carolina State Senator Supports Confederate Event

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S. C. LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS  
CHAIRPERSON, CIVIL RIGHTS AND  
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

## Why Black America Should Celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Civil War

*By State Senator Robert Ford*

*December, 2010*

***When Brigadier General P. T. Beauregard, Commander of the South Carolina Militia fired upon Ft. Sumter on January 9, 1861, this was the incident that began the end of slavery. The first shots of the war were fired by cadets from the Citadel that prevented the steamer The Star of the West, a ship hired by the Union to transport troops and supplies to Ft. Sumter from completing their task. As you know, the firing upon Ft. Sumter led to the Civil War that freed slaves in 1865.***

I will make an attempt to explain why every African American and every White citizen across the United States should celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Civil War or the War Between the States.

As a South Carolina State Senator my number one job is to pass legislation and work with the citizens of Senate District 42 and the State of South Carolina on their problems, issues and concerns; and recommend qualified citizens to serve on boards and commissions. The present makeup of the South Carolina General Assembly is as follows: There are 124 members of the House of Representatives of which, 49 are Democrat and 75 are Republican. The racial breakdown is 29 members are Black and 95 members are White. The South Carolina Senate has 46 members of which, 9 members are Black and 37 members are White.

For any member of the South Carolina General Assembly to be successful, he or she must have the ability to work with both Democrats and Republicans and their White and Black colleagues. This is also the case for any person elected to office in South Carolina or the United States of America.

I would like to be known as a great senator and a great elected official. This cannot be done unless I am willing to work with both Republicans and Democrats, particularly the Republicans because they hold the vast majority of elected positions in South Carolina at the present time.

During the Civil War that started in 1861, there were Black people fighting on both the Union and Confederate sides. Thousands of Black slaves fought and died along with their slave masters. But there were Black slave owners who were free men that also fought and died on the side of the Confederacy. On the Union Army side thousands of Black soldiers also fought and died. Those men who fought and died in the Civil War of 1860-1865, did so because they felt that they were doing the right thing. In 2010, who are we and why do we think that we have the right to say they were wrong? So, to all of those brave men black, white, slaves and free, we should make every effort to take part in this celebration over the next five years.

If you consider, more than two million men Union and Confederate, free and slaves fought, some loss their lives and others were severely and mortally wounded. These Civil War participants most likely touch every family in the Continental United States. In 2010, the descendents of these brave men would want their family members to receive due acknowledgement for their deeds. Who among us would not want to show our love and respect for an integral part of our history? I contend we cannot judge the merits of who was right or wrong, as civilized Americans we must respect the free will of all people. More importantly, we must understand that we have to live together.

In our country today, all citizens should learn to live and work together and respect each other's heritage and cultural differences. These are the things that make us who we are. America is a melting pot and to make a proper blend there has to be an astronomical amount of giving and taking – in other words the utmost love and respect must be shown for each other. Everybody has a right to their own opinion and their way of thinking. To give and take, simply means that we cannot afford to do things that would deliberately hurt anyone.

South Carolina State Senator Ford

