



THE Clarion Call



TEXAS SOCIETY, MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS



September 2002

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JEFF MASSEY
Commander General
Military Order of the
Stars and Bars
2002-2004

“THE CLARION CALL” NAMED THE OUTSTANDING MOS&B SOCIETY PUBLICATION

One of the highlights for the Texas Society at the National Convention was the selection of “The Clarion Call” as the outstanding publication of all Societies in the National MOS&B organization. We believe this is the first time the Texas Society has won this award - at least in “modern” times. Many favorable comments were made by a host of members from other States when looking at our “The Clarion Call” issues. All involved are to be congratulated. One is not a member - Mr. John D. McClung of Houston - who has been invaluable in making this publication a reality during this term. We wish to say “thanks” for his great work.

FEBRUARY 1, 2003 MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW SAVE THIS DATE

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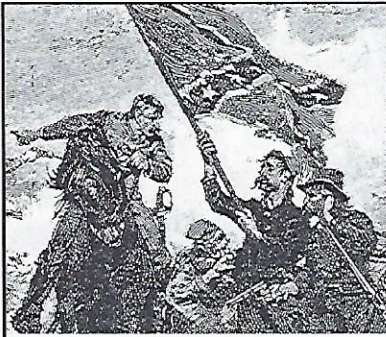
**SPECIAL MUSTER FOR ALL
TEXAS SOCIETY MOS&B
MEMBERS**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**One Day - Saturday - Feb. 1, 2003
Austin, Texas**

**THIS IS FOR ALL MOS&B MEMBERS
NOT JUST OFFICERS!**

All details will be forthcoming soon. Be sure to check the December issue!



"THE CLARION CALL" is published by the Commander of the Texas Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, for members and friends of the Texas Society, MOS&B. Opinions expressed by the Editor or individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the organization. Any correspondence should be directed to G. Ronald Aldis, Commander, Texas Society, and Editor, 1317 Richelieu Lane, Houston, Texas 77018-1913. E-Mail: graldis@iopener.net - Phone: 713-688-5471.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS

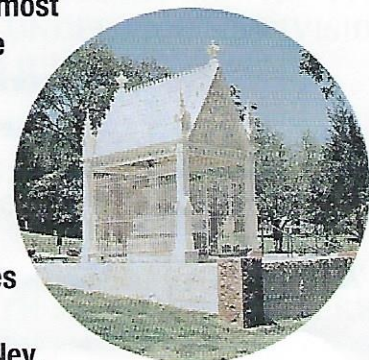
WHY A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE CONFEDERATE OFFICER CORPS?

When the War for Southern Independence erupted in 1861, the political and military leaders of the United States were forced to remain loyal to the Union or join the newly formed Confederate States of America. Almost without exception Southerners chose to side with the Confederacy. For four long years of warfare, deprivation, and sacrifice, the elected officials and the Confederate Officer Corps provided unparalleled leadership for a country hopelessly out-numbered militarily and lacking sufficient resources to carry out successful warfare. Historians have since expressed admiration and amazement at the tenacity of purpose and the spiritual resolve of the Southern people and their leaders - who kept the Southern nation afloat against overpowering obstacles. Confederate officials and officers led from the front, not from the rear! Not surprisingly, Confederate generals had a 50% higher casualty rate in battle than did privates.

When the War for Southern Independence ended, Confederate leaders and military officers continued to guide the South through the dark days of political and economic reconstruction. In the face of northern hostility and reprisal, the actions of the ex-Confederate officials are a study in patience and determination. No civilized nation has ever produced braver, more dedicated, or chivalrous leaders than those of the Confederate States of America. With few exceptions, the officers of the armed forces of the CSA are without memorials, biographies, or any other commemorations. The attention given to the memory and history of the Confederate elected and appointed officials is even less. These heroic men suffered unbelievable hardships for their honored cause, without once wavering, without once shying from their terrific responsibilities. Invading Yankee armies often singled out their homes for destruction. Even after the war had ended, many officials and officers were singled out by their former adversaries for revenge. Though every test, these brave men stood tall.

Realizing that the unique contributions made by the Confederate civil and military leadership was not properly chronicled in our nation's history books, almost 65 years ago - in 1938 - a group of veteran Officers and their descendants met and organized the MOS&B, and we - their offsprings - are now continuing the effort they started. This brings to mind the following quotation from President Jefferson Davis - "It is a duty we owe to posterity to see that our children shall know the virtues, and rise worthy of their sires."

Considered one of the South's most promising young officers at the opening of the Civil War, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston of Texas was killed at Shiloh (Tennessee) in 1862. His ornate gravesite in the Texas State Cemetery, Austin, includes a marble statue designed by noted Texas sculptor Elisabet Ney.



THE SOUTHERN STATES HAD EVERY RIGHT TO SECEDE

*Taken largely from an Article
By Walter Williams*

The right of secession was settled through the costly War of 1861-1865. However, we know that almost every political leader of the time, and earlier in American history, believed that states had the right to secede. It has been written that no state would have ever ratified the Constitution if they thought that once they joined, they could never, ever withdraw from the United States.

Thomas Jefferson in his First Inaugural Address said, "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it." Later, after some New England Federalists attempted to secede, Jefferson said, "If any state in the Union will declare that it prefers separation - to a continuance in the union - I have no hesitation in saying, 'Let us separate.'"

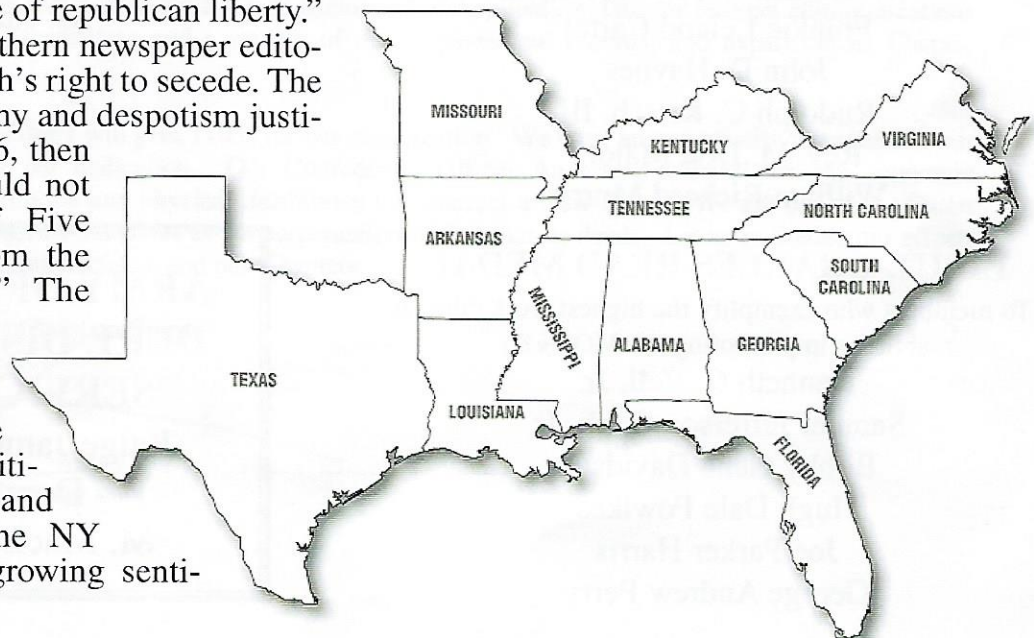
In the Federalist Paper 39, James Madison, the father of the Constitution, made it clear that states were sovereign; the federal government was a creation, an agent, a servant of the states.

On the eve of the War of 1861-1865, even unionist politicians saw secession as a right of states. Maryland Rep. Jacob M. Kunkel said, "Any attempt to preserve the Union between these States of the Confederacy by force would be impractical, and destructive of republican liberty." Just about every major Northern newspaper editorialized in favor of the South's right to secede. The NY Tribune, said, "If tyranny and despotism justified the Revolution of 1776, then we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861." The Detroit Free Press said, "An attempt to subjugate the seceded States, even if successful could produce nothing but evil - evil unmitigated in character and appalling in content." The NY Times said, "There is a growing senti-

ment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go."

Americans celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, but H.L. Mencken correctly evaluated the speech, "It is poetry, not logic; beauty, no sense." Lincoln said that the soldiers (meaning Union soldiers) sacrificed their lives "to the cause of self-determination—government of the people, by the people, for the people should not perish from the earth." Mencken says: "It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; it was the Confederates who fought for the right of people to govern themselves."

Madison guaranteed in Federalist Paper 45 "The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite." The South seceded - and had every legal right to do so - because of the Washington D.C. Federal Government's encroachment on that vision as stated by James Madison. Before the end of the War of 1861-1865, the right to secede was seen as the ultimate protection against the Washington, D.C. big-government tyranny.



MOS&B NATIONAL CONVENTION ELECTION RESULTS AND AWARD WINNERS



The MOS&B elections ended with the following results:

Commander General - Jeff Massey (OK)
Lieut. Comm. Gen. - Collin Pulley (VA)
ATM Comm. - Michael McCullah (AR)
ATM Councilman - David Massey (OK)

Various MOS&B Awards were presented to several members and friends of the Texas Society as follows:

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN MERIT AWARD

(The highest award that can be given to a non-member of the MOS&B)

Mrs. Lasca Bourgeois-Burns
Mrs. Lindagail Leen
Mr. John David McClung

VARINA HOWELL DAVIS AWARD

(To a lady who has been supportive of the MOS&B)

Mrs. Page Thomson Steele

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

(To members for meritorious service for furtherance of the MOS&B)

Frankie Leland Carter
John D. Haynes
Rudolph C. Krisch, III
Rev. M. Don Majors
William Richard Morris

LIEUT. CHARLES READ MEDAL

(To members who exemplify the highest work ethic & abilities in promoting the MOS&B)

Kenneth C. Bell, Jr.
Samuel Jefferson Cobb, Jr.
Bobby Gene Davidson
Hugh Dale Fowlkes
Joe Parker Harris
George Andrew Perry

COLONEL JOHN PELHAM LEGION OF MERIT MEDAL

(For outstanding leadership abilities)

Gary Lloyd Loudermilk
Gary Page Whitfield

REBEL CLUB MEMBERS

(For Recruiting New Members)

James C. Templin
Ewell Lee Loudermilk

DISTINGUISHED COMMANDER MEDAL - ONLY ONE PRESENTED IN 2002

G. Ronald Aldis

ARMY OF TRANS MISS. DEPT. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

Judge James C. Adolphus
Donald E. Lee
M. MacLeod Smith, Jr.



International Headquarters

Military Order of the Stars & Bars

P. O. Box 59 • Columbia, TN 38402-0059 • 1-800-380-1896 • Fax 615-381-6712

Commander Ron Aldis and Texas Compatriots,

Please accept my greeting and best wishes as the new commander general of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. Residing in Oklahoma and having graduated from The University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, I have always toasted the good-natured rivalry between both states and Texas cousins. But alas, I have a confession. You see, I am an ardent, dyed-in-the-wool Dallas Cowboys fan. And not one of those fickle-let-me-see-how-many-games-they-win Fans. No Sir. I mean, a Tom Landry-Tex Schramm, Love of God and Discipline Fans. I have been with them since Don Meredith was at the helm. I don't change religions, political parties or football teams.

The Texas Society is experiencing exemplary leadership under the capable hand of Commander Ron Aldis. His dedication is unwavering and his commitment is impeccable. In that spirit, I wish to discuss several programs that will continue to develop nationally. It is my intent to continue with the top-to-bottom review of our business and service plans at Headquarters. We will also continue with the CHARGE mission statement. Specifically,

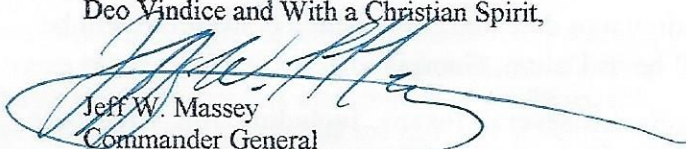
- C Chapter Strength: Emphasis on Chapter Programs, Services, Communications
- H Heritage Building: Political & Community Development; PR & Media Relations
- A Archives Development: McCain Library; Antiquities and Artifacts Committee; Local Libraries
- R Retention, Recruitment & Reactivation of Members and inactive Chapters
- G Goal Progression: Developing the 5, 10, 20 and 50 year Plans for the MOSB
- E Economic Growth: Confederate Legacy Endowment; Scholarships; Asset Protection

This CHARGE incorporates a mere fraction of the virtues of the Confederate officers and civilian officials of the Old Confederacy. As their progeny, we must be faster, stronger and more prepared than our detractors. Political Correctness shall have no refuge in the thoughts and actions of the national MOSB leadership.

More specific details of these activities will be provided in the *Officer's Call*, the official newsletter of the MOSB. But included is a Newly Revised Membership Application; Greater internet communications and genealogy linking; formatting and a review of our archives and records; and expansion of Chapter activities and services.

Gentlemen, I pledge I will give 110% for our organization. We have an opportunity to expand in our scope, our service and our dedication. Our Confederate Officer Ancestors suffered through economic hardships, political corruption and physical disabilities to construct a New South. We are the heirs of their dedication. Let us rededicate ourselves to the perpetuation of their heroic deeds. Let us re-double our efforts in promoting the Order, our Societies and our Chapters.

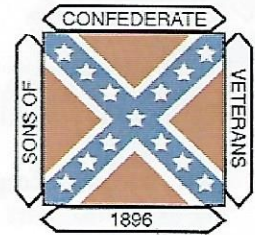
Deo Vindice and With a Christian Spirit,


 Jeff W. Massey
 Commander General

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Texas Division, SCV, and the Texas Society, MOS&B, were well represented at our recent National Convention at the great old Peabody Hotel in downtown Memphis. The best way to give a report with the space limitations is to just announce results of elections and the winners of certain awards.



SCV ELECTION RESULTS

For Commander-in-Chief --- First Vote

Patrick J. Hardy, M.D. (Missouri)	133
James Troy Massey (Arkansas)	591
Frank B. Powell (North Carolina)	279
Ronald G. Wilson (South Carolina)	630

For Commander-in-Chief --- Runoff

James Troy Massey (AR)	796
Ronald G. Wilson (SC)	843

The Lieut. Commander-in-Chief election was without opposition. Denne Sweeney of Texas was unanimously elected.

Commander, ATM Department

John C. Perry (Saledo, Texas)	234
Charles L. Rand, III (Monroe, LA)	142

Councilman, ATM Department

Mark L. (Beau) Cantrell (El Reno, OK)	228
Paul C. Gramling, Jr. (Shreveport, LA)	147

In the "well publicized" election for Commander of the ANV Department.

Commander of the ANV Dept. --- First Election

Charles Hawks (North Carolina)	208
Kirk D. Lyons (North Carolina)	245
Randall Burbage (South Carolina)	205

Councilman of the ANV Dept. --- Runoff

Charles Hawks (North Carolina)	325
Kirk D. Lyons (North Carolina)	307

One of the highlights of the SCV Convention was when the Second Texas Frontier Camp #1904 of Comanche County was named the winner of the Most Distinguished SCV Camp Award.

All of the numerous amendments were either withdrawn or defeated. Next year's convention will be held in Ashville, NC and the 2004 convention will be in Dalton, Georgia.

Among the numerous SCV Nat'l appointed officers are several Texans, including Jim Vogler as Editor-in-Chief of the Confederate Veteran magazine (although Jim resides in Hawaii, he is a Texas member and long-time Texan). Steve VonRoeder of Austin, First Lt. Commander of the Texas Division, was named the Chief of Protocol. Evetts Haley, Jr., Gary P. Whitfield and Jim Dark were named as Aides-de-Camp.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN OUR SCV CAMPS AND MOS&B CHAPTERS TO STIMULATE ATTENDANCE?

Attendance problems and most of our membership problems can be helped if we will rethink some of our normal procedures. Some members don't attend, and we seldom take time to "check on them" to tell them that they are missed. We pour much of our "recruiting energy" into new members. Most membership declines, and ultimately attendance declines, are due to members not paying dues and deaths. We can do nothing about death. We can do plenty about members becoming inactive and ultimately dropping their membership. No matter how many new members are brought in, we will not grow until we find ways to keep our current members interested, and therefore active.

How many new members we bring in to the SCV/MOS&B is less important than what we do with them after they join. We do not need to constantly work on getting new members and at the same time ignore the members we already have. Numbers are important, but it is not enough. We need to keep all of our members up-to-date and informed about everything going on in our organizations. All of this takes time and effort, but it is absolutely essential if we are to prosper.

Get busy and invite our members to the next meeting, or event or activity. A newsletter is great! A phone committee is better! Going by and picking up a member and bringing him with you is the best! Each of us need to "save" our meeting nights - put them on the calendar - except for your family or illness or some important church function, there should be no excuse for constantly being a "no show". Likewise, there is no excuse for the Officers and leaders not working hard to contact the membership - especially those that have not been around in a while. Try it and you will see improvement. Don't leave it just to the adjutant or the "regular guy" who usually contacts people. You can be of great help on your own. Talk to your Commander and/or Adjutant to see what you can do to assist in improving attendance and membership.

JOHN H. REAGAN CHAPTER #127 REACTIVATED

September 14th, a "Reorganization Meeting" was conducted by Texas Society Commander G. Ronald Aldis for the John H. Reagan Chapter #127 MOS&B, of Austin. SCV members from both the Littlefield Camp #59 and the Capitol Guards Camp #1263 of Austin were present, along with others from Dixie Camp #502 of Georgetown, Robert M. White Camp #1250 of Temple and others. Texas Society Chaplain Jeff Cobb, Jr. offered the prayer on invocation.

Several MOS&B members and prospective members sent their written regrets in being unable to attend, but expressed interest and support. Five recent new members were sworn in to join the remaining active members. Elections were held and H.W. Irby of Bertram was elected Commander and Mark McMillan of Cedar Park was elected Adjutant. Further elections and appointments are to wait for several other new member applications to be approved.

John Perry, SCV ATM Dept. Commander, was the guest speaker.

THE WAR WAGED FROM 1861 TO 1865 WAS THE "WHAT" WAR?

All of us have heard "The War" called many different things. Most of the time it is referred to as the Civil War, and this is not correct. We need to do all we can to educate our families and friends, and especially our children and grandchildren.

Some Yankees have always called it the War of the Rebellion. Others have called it the War to save the Union. Many of us in the south have called it the War of Northern Aggression or the War between the States or the War for Southern Independence.

For the record, here is the Congressional resolution whereby the term "Civil War" was officially repudiated by the United States government. In doing so, the U.S. government also implicitly recognized that the Confederate States of America was a real and sovereign nation and that the war was not civil, but international in its nature.

The Congressional Record of March 2, 1928, reports Senate joint resolution No. 41 wherein Congress recognized the title "War Between the States" as proper:

"A War was waged from 1861 to 1865 between two organized governments: the United States of America, and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties. It was not a "Civil War," as it was not fought between two parties within the same government. It was not a "War of Secession," for the Southern states seceded without a thought of war. The right of a State to secede had never been questioned. It was not a "War of Rebellion" for sovereign, Independent States, co-equal, cannot rebel against each other. It was a "War Between the States: because 22 non-seceding States made war upon 11 seceding States to force them back into the Union of States. It was not until the surrender of 1865 that secession was decided to be unconstitutional."

This resolution can leave no further doubt of the U.S. Government's position on the matter. The term "Civil War" is not accurate because the term denies the separate national existence of the Confederate States of America from 1861-65. Unfortunately, the term "Civil War" has been widely adopted because it is short to say and because the Yankees wrote the history books.

The "War for Southern Independence" properly describes most accurately what the real focal point of the contest was about, i.e., whether the South would become an independent nation.

The term "War Between the States" is a compromise term that is more descriptive of what occurred, and it is the Official Name, but it still does not capture the essence of the conflict.

*Partially taken from the
April 2002 issue of The
Battle Cry.*

Commander Perry did an outstanding job. The John H. Reagan Chapter #127 intends to meet quarterly "on their own" - separate and apart from any particular SCV Camp, because their intention is to draw members from all SCV Camps in the Central Texas area.

COL. W. H. PARSONS CHAPTER #273 INSTITUTED AT ENNIS, TEXAS

Saturday evening, September 7, 2002, our newest MOS&B Chapter in Texas was officially instituted in ceremonies in Ennis, Texas. The Chapter started with nine members - five of whom transferred from AT-LARGE status to be active in a Texas Society Chapter.

The new Charter was presented to the members present by Texas Society Commander G. Ronald Aldis, who then installed Robert L. "Robbie" Keever as Commander, Glenn Toal as Lieutenant Commander and Jim Templin as Adjutant.

With several new member applications already submitted, the Chapter decided to hold open "Charter Member Status" until Dec. 31, 2002, as a number of men have expressed desire to be Charter members. The membership of this new Chapter comes from several SCV Camps in the Corsicana, Waxahachie and Ennis areas.

Other special guests at the Institution ceremonies included Jim Dark, Lieutenant Commander and Jeff Cobb, Chaplain of the Texas Society, and Mrs. Denna Dark, State President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and several other SCV Camp Officers.

Ceremonies were held in a restaurant private dining room which was filled to capacity with folks who enjoyed a charcoaled steak dinner with all the trimmings. We all wish this new Chapter much success. Now the question is - who is going to be the next to replace the Col. Parsons Chapter as our "newest"?

Flags and American History

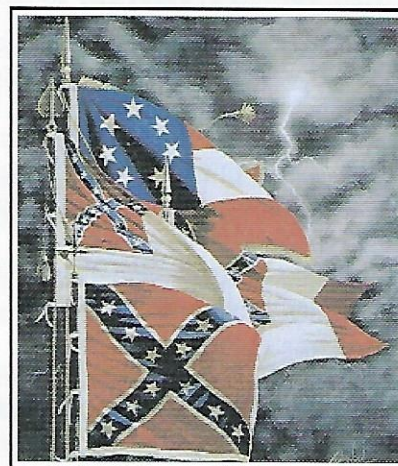
CHANGING HISTORY
TO FIT OUR
EMOTIONS

The U.S. Flag ("Stars and Stripes") that we know today was first flown in 1777. It flew over legalized slavery until 1865 when slavery was ended by Constitutional Amendment. This means that slaves were sanctioned legally by the United States under the Stars and Stripes for about eighty-eight years. All who have studied anything about Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation know that slaves were not freed in the areas controlled by the Union (U.S.) Armies. At the end of the war when the Constitution was amended to prohibit slavery, segregation continued for another eighty-three years in the U.S. Armed Forces until halted by Presidential proclamation in 1948. It continued in Northern and Southern schools and society until the 1954 Brown vs Topeka Board of Education. If segregation is "racism", racism was sanctioned in the U.S. Armed Forces until integration was completed in the 1950's. Northern schools were (and some still are) segregated, which is "racism", and none of these were under a Confederate Battle Flag. So guilty by association, the U.S. Flag is "racist" as demonstrated by the prima facie evidence that it flew over legalized slavery and over segregation, both supported, sponsored and sanctioned by the U.S. government.

The Confederate Battle Flag is now called a "racist symbol" because it is used - or I think misused - by racist of today in some instances. The Battle Flag is one of many used by the Confederacy. It was designed to identify military units on the battlefield, the primary purpose of all flags on 19th century battlefields. The flag was never called the "Slavery Flag" or the "Racism Flag". All of this "hoopla" by anti-Confederate Battle Flag folks is much to do about nothing. It is invented rhetoric designed to attack a symbol which is convenient. If the U.S. Flag and the Christian Cross are not condemned as well, then this is outright hypocrisy! Both the U.S. Flag and the Cross are used extensively by the KKK and other racist organizations. It is clearly a double standard when the Confederate Battle Flag is condemned but not the other Flags and symbols used by racists.

If the facts be known, then the anti-Battle Flag folks would be hauling down our Stars and Stripes. This won't happen anytime soon for reasons which are intuitively obvious to the casual observer. Or maybe they aren't obvious. As long as people are not willing to study the facts they will attempt to change history to fit their emotions. This is all part of the dumbing down of America and fits nicely into the stereotypes promulgated by those who think the sinking of the Titanic started WW II.

*Taken from the writings of
Edwin L. Kennedy, Jr.
Lt. Col. U.S. Army (ret.)
Leavenworth, Kansas*



TEACHING TEXAS HISTORY

About 40% of the Texas student population today is Hispanic, with most of those tracing their heritage to Mexico. A new dispute is erupting in some school districts, including the Houston ISD.

“Remember the Alamo” is a battle cry that Texans learn early in their formative years. But this call to remember the Texas revolution has a new place in Texas history - somewhere in the back of the textbooks. Some school administrators say “We don’t want our Hispanic kids, or any kids, to feel like we’re teaching a bias approach.” They say the traditional “us vs them” perspective has to take a back seat. These administrators want to be sure to allow the kids with a Mexican heritage to keep their heritage.

Other Texans are “up in arms” over the new curriculum and say that HISD is re-writing history. Texas History is Texas history, and must be taught. If they want to teach Mexican history or some other nation’s history, fine, but don’t call it Texas history. The opponents say that if you teach People who have allegiances not only to the United States but to Mexico that Texas is stolen, you could be planting the seeds of a separatist movement 30 years from now or sooner.

As a descendant of early Texans who fought to gain independence from Mexico, I watch this with much concern. I hope that my grandchildren don’t have to suffer through something like the situation in Northern Ireland. It worries me.

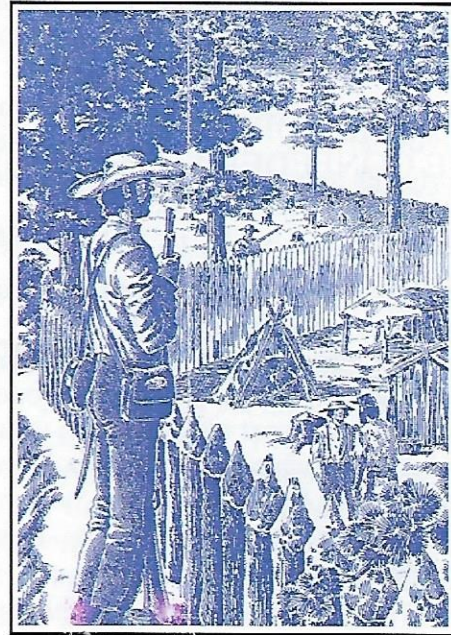
G. Ronald Aldis



SOUTHERN
BY THE
GRACE OF GOD



CAMP FORD HISTORICAL SITE TYLER, TEXAS

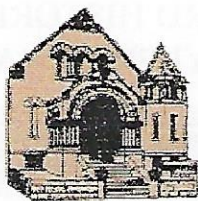


Camp Ford C.S.A. was the largest Confederate prisoner of war camp west of the Mississippi River. In existence from 1863 to 1865, the camp interned over 6,000 Union soldiers during this period. At its peak, over 4,500 soldiers from fourteen Union states were detained at Camp Ford at one time. The 5% mortality rate in Camp Ford was among the lowest of any Prison Camp, north or south; with only 284 enlisted men, one officer, and one civilian, who died while confined in Camp Ford. Many of these died of disease contracted, or wounds sustained prior to arrival. One factor that accounts for the low mortality rate was the abundance of pure spring water and good drainage in Camp Ford. It is interesting to note that 234 Confederate soldiers also were buried in Tyler during the War from prevalent causes of the time.

The site currently has a State of Texas marker that reminds its readers of the life-and-death drama enacted in this captive “city” about 140 years ago.

The Camp Ford Historical Assn., Inc., a Texas not-for-profit organization, is working to improve the site and make certain that this historical treasure is appropriately interpreted for future generations. The CFHA has taken an option on a tract of land adjacent to the Camp Ford site and hopes to create a Visitors Center and Museum along with an Educational Center and an Archeological Laboratory.

Anyone interested in contributing or learning more about the details of this effort should contact the Camp Ford Historical Assn., at P.O. Box 1865, Tyler, Texas 75710. Any contribution - large or small - will be greatly appreciated.

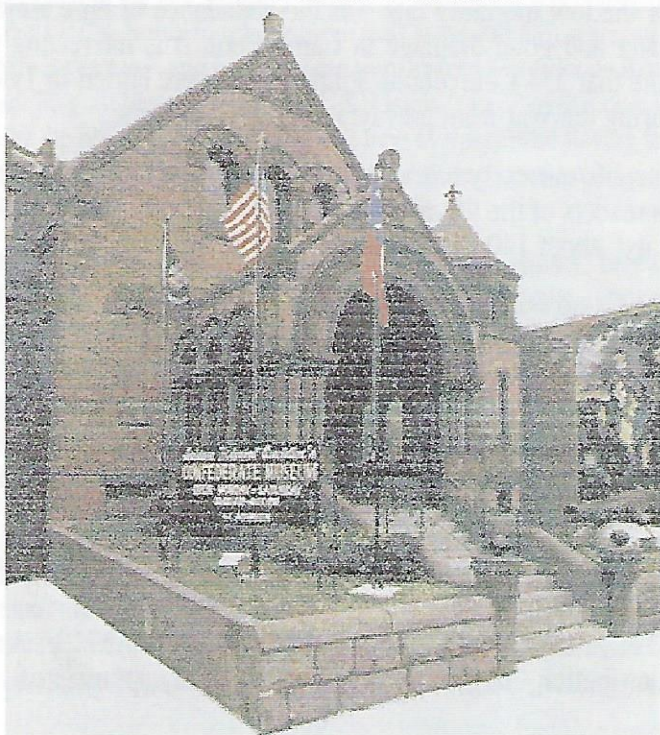


MEMORIAL HALL
THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM
NEAR LEE CIRCLE IN
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Most of us have heard or read about the problems in New Orleans between the Confederate Museum and the University of New Orleans, which now claims to be the rightful owner of the Museum property. The Museum houses a 111-year old collection valued at \$22 million, and it has always been in that building on that property. It is a very historic structure housing a great and significant Confederate collection. It is a very important collection for all southerners.

The disput has now reached the courts, and the first round in the local court was won by the University of New Orleans. That means that the Confederate Museum in New Orleans is in danger of being evicted. We understand that the private museum does intend to return to the appeals court to see if the museum can hold onto its property by proving that the property belongs to the museum and not just the artifacts.

Anyone wishing to make any donations to assist the legal efforts can send donations to help this cause to: Memorial Hall, 929 Camp Street, New Orleans, LA 70130. Make all donation checks to Memorial Hall, and the donation should be tax deductible.



What is a First Cousin, Twice Removed?

Taken from an article on Genealogy.com

If someone came up to you and said, "Howdy, I'm your third cousin, twice removed," would you have any idea what they meant? Most of us have a good understanding of basic relationship words such as "mother," "father," "aunt," "uncle," "brother," and "sister." However, are we sure about "second cousin" or "first cousin, once removed"? It is often handy to know how to describe a family relationship. Perhaps these few definitions will help us out.

Cousin (aka "first cousin") - Your first cousins are the people in your family who have two of the same grandparents as you. In other words, they are the children of your aunts and uncles.

Second Cousin - Your second cousins are the people in your family who have the same great-grandparents as you, but not the same grandparents.

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cousins - Your third cousins have the same great-great-grandparents, fourth cousins have the same great-great-great-grandparents, and so on.

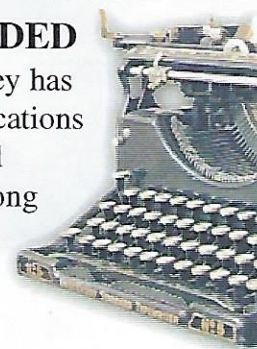
Removed - When the word "removed" is used to describe a relationship, it indicates that the two people are from different generations. You and your first cousins are in the same generation (two generations younger than your grandparents), so the word "removed" is not used to describe your relationship.

The words "once removed" mean that there is a difference of one generation. For example, your mother's first cousin is your first cousin, once removed. This is because your mother's first cousin is one generation younger than your grandparents and you are two generations younger than your grandparents. This one-generation difference equals "once removed."

Twice removed means that there is a two-generation difference. You are two generations younger than a first cousin of your grandmother, so you and your grandmother's first cousin are first cousins, twice removed.

NO TYPEWRITER NEEDED

Commander General Jeff Massey has ordered that new member applications do not need to be typed. Printed applications are acceptable as long as they are easy to read and understand.



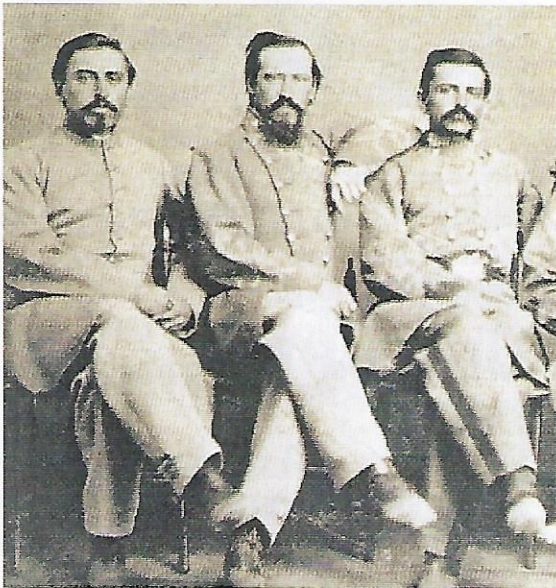
WHO WAS "JOHNNY REB"?

The term "Johnny Reb" normally evokes an image of a white soldier. Anglo-Saxon and Protestant and from an agrarian background. Many Southern soldiers, however, did not fit this mold. A number of ethnic backgrounds were represented during the conflict.

For example, many black Americans fought as Johnny Rebs. Dr. Lewis Steiner of the U.S. Sanitary Commission observed that while the Confederate army marched through Maryland during the 1862 Sharpsburg (Antietam) campaign, "over 3,000 negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie knives, dirks, etc. and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army."

There were also Hispanic Confederates. Col. Santos Benavides, a former Texas Ranger, city attorney and mayor of Laredo, Texas, commanded the 33rd Texas Cavalry, while Gen. Refugio Benavides protected what was known as the Confederacy of the Rio Grande. Recent Irish Catholic immigrants also chose to fight for the South, as did a few stalwart Chinese who served nobly in Louisiana.

The largest ethnic group to serve the Confederacy, how-



Hispanic Confederate officers from Laredo: Refugio Benavides, Antanacio Vidaurri and Cristobal Benavides

ever, was made up of first, second and third generation Jewish lads. Old Jewish families had settled in the South generations before the war. Jews had lived in Charleston, S.C. since 1695. By 1800, the largest Jewish community in America lived in Charleston, where the oldest synagogue in America was founded. By 1861, a third of all the Jews in America lived in Louisiana.

More than 10,000 Jews fought for the Confederacy. As Rabbi Korn of Charleston related, "Nowhere else in America - certainly not in the Antebellum North - had Jews been accorded such an opportunity to be complete equals as in the old South." General Robert E. Lee allowed his Jewish soldiers to observe all holy days, while Generals U.S. Grant and Wm. T. Sherman issued anti-Jewish orders.

There are far too many heroic Jews in the service to be enumerated here, but a few names to mention include Abraham Myers, a West Point graduate and classmate of Lee's in 1832, who fought the Indians before the war and was Quartermaster General. Maj. Adolph Proskauer of Mobile was wounded several times while leading the 12th Alabama. Six Cohen brothers of North Carolina fought; All-Jewish companies reported from both Macon and Savannah. There were three Jewish Colonels from Louisiana. Jewish students were with the VMI Cadets at New Market. Judah P. Benjamin was the most famous Southern Jew. He was the first Jewish U.S. Senator. He served the Confederacy in numerous ways including Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. Simon Baruch, a Prussian immigrant, settled in Camden, S.C. He received his Medical Degree and entered the conflict as a physician in the 3rd S.C. Battalion. He eventually became Surgeon General of the Confederacy. He later married and after the war lived in New York City where he had a prominent medical practice. He was always most pro-southern, and raised the children to be pro-southern. His son was Bernard Baruch, probably the most successful financier of his time and one of the best-known American Jews of the 20th century. Bernard Baruch was an adviser to presidents from WW I through WW II and was a confidant of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

From the above article, taken largely from a statement by Thomas C. Mandes, a physician of Vienna, Virginia, you can see that "Johnny Reb" includes "lots of us" - it is a "all inclusive" title.

SOME "SLAVERY FACTS"

Taken from the Col. Coffee SCV Camp #1934 and Gov. Jackson MOS&B Chapter #267 Newsletter

- *** In 1742 there were 1,514 slaves owned in Boston. In 1764 the number had grown to 5,779 negro slaves and free blacks living in Boston.
- *** In 1708, Gov. Cranston of Rhode Island reported that 103 vessels had been built for slaving!
- *** In 1652, 270 Scotchmen were sold in Boston into servitude as negro slaves were sold!

MUSEUM OF SOUTHERN HISTORY
Formerly The Confederate Museum
14080 SOUTHWEST FREEWAY
SUGAR LAND, TX 77478-3553
(281) 269-7171



The Museum of Southern History is in the process of moving. Their new building, a replica of Thomas Jefferson's second home "Poplar Forest", will have an Official Opening and Open House on Saturday, October 26, 2002. Feel free to contact the Museum for more specific details about the Open House.

JOELLA MORRIS

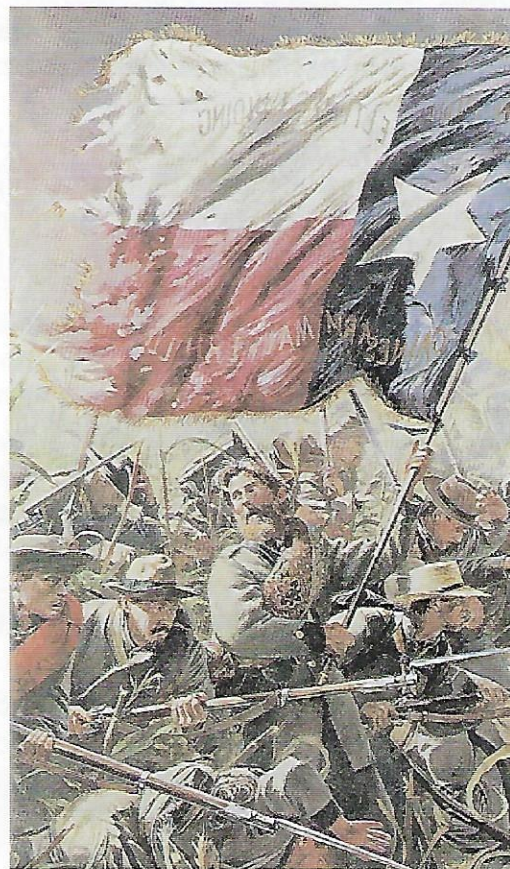
President Emeritus and Benefactor of the Museum of Southern History, Joella Morris embarked on the task of creating a fine museum in 1981. Originally known as the Confederate Museum, it began as a single display case in Richmond, Texas. Over the years the Museum grew until it now resides in a beautiful new building behind the Southern National Bank in Sugar Land.

Mrs. Morris has created a fine city museum while retaining the intimacy of a community museum. Her passion remains the preservation of our country's heritage.



SALUTE TO THE TEXAS FLAG

DISREGARD THE SALUTE PRINTED IN THE
JUNE, 2002 ISSUE OF THIS PUBLICATION



We were ashamed and embarrassed that the June, 2002 issue, contained a Pledge to the Texas Flag that was certainly incorrect. I want to print the correct pledge here, along with the Pledge to the U.S. Flag and to the Confederate Flag. Each MOS&B Chapter in Texas should repeat these three pledges at each official meeting.

United States Flag: "I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS, ONE NATION UNDER GOD, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL."

Texas Flag: "HONOR THE TEXAS FLAG: I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THEE, TEXAS, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

Confederate Flag: "I SALUTE THE CONFEDERATE FLAG WITH AFFECTION, REVERENCE AND UNDYING DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE FOR WHICH IT STANDS."