

THE LEGIONARY

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Paul C. Graham, Editor

A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN MEN

COMPARING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS TO HITLER

By Jack Hunter

When President Barack Obama continued the presidential tradition of visiting the Confederate monument at Arlington Cemetery on Memorial Day, South Carolina NAACP president Lonnie Randolph likened Obama's honoring of Confederate soldiers to paying tribute to Adolf Hitler.

Randolph says he is disappointed that Obama would pay tribute to men who died trying to keep men like the president out of the White House.

Randy Burbage of the S.C. Sons of Confederate Veterans called the comparison "outrageous." Burbage is right. But I would also add that Randolph's comparison is ludicrous, laughable, and downright stupid — because it is so demonstrably inaccurate.

While it would be morally and historically absurd to suggest that Southern men who took up arms against President Lincoln's armies did so purely to oppress black people, it is true that virtually all white men in the 19th century, North or South, could not imagine a black president.

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Obama & Biden, Arlington, January 2009

CIVIL WAR-ERA CASH HELPS SC MAKE SOME MONEY

By Jeffery Collins

South Carolina is selling money to make money.

State officials have quietly picked through boxes of Civil War state currency and auctioned it on eBay, providing the state archives with an influx of cash amid tight budgets.

"These are very bad times. This helps us a great deal. We can pay for things we could never afford otherwise," said Charles Lesser, a senior archivist at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

About 40 boxes of the currency were supposed to be destroyed more than a century ago, but some of the bills were tucked away in the Statehouse basement and eventually moved to the state archives. They sat there largely undisturbed for four decades and only recently did officials realize they could sell the cash.

The archives have made about \$200,000 selling hundreds of the bills over the past couple of years. Most of that money was made in an auction of uncut sheets of the currency last year, but every week or so, South Carolina puts a couple of loose bills up for sale online. The old money is a little wider, whiter and lighter than today's paper money.

Last month, a bill from the Bank of South Carolina worth \$4 when it was issued almost 150 years ago fetched nearly \$400.

The man behind the project is 74-year-old Jack Meyer, a retired University of South Carolina history professor who volunteers about eight hours a month to sift through the boxes and find bills in good enough condition to sell. In 1 1/2 years he's made it through one of the 40 boxes.

"I've got job security," he quips.

When the South lost the Civil War, Confederate money became worthless and the new Reconstruction government in South Carolina refused to cover the paper money issued by the state when it wasn't a part of the U.S.

Several other Southern states went through a similar process after the Civil War, but state archives director Rodger Stroup

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As a son of the Independent Republic of Horry County, SC, and having spent most of my youth in the great Tar Heel State, my family reared me to be proud of The South and my Southern upbringing.

Having lived in fairly small towns, I've never considered myself a "city boy," and while I am by no means a "country boy," my folks were products of rural SC and instilled in me a great respect and appreciation for my heritage, though ancestral topics seldom went beyond great-grandparents. But in 1990, when I first took notice of an organization called the Sons of Confederate Veterans and wanted to sign up, I got cracking on some research and in fairly short order identified my first Confederate Army ancestor, thus enabling me to join. It was a big deal to me then (and it still is). I've since found a bloodline to at least 18 others who served The Cause (including a 2nd Lieutenant which qualified me to join the Military Order of the Stars and Bars--that was another big moment) and to a man, I believe they were all tillers of the

soil and not the wealthiest (financially) boys/men in the county. Because I'll be related to them all my life I figured I should be a Life Member of both groups (not trying to sound corny but I think they'd appreciate it if they knew).

The background I've detailed here is offered up to explain some comments I've made to a number of blokes (or their wives) over the years when they bragged to me of THEIR Confederate ancestors, BUT expressed their reluctance to associate themselves with the SCV and publicly acknowledge their pride due to whatever controversy might be roiled by doing same (specifically, potential damage to careers or political aspirations). Depending on what they actually said or how much esteem (if any) in which I ever held them, my response has been along the lines of either: "Well, I think that's a wise decision. Anyone who's ashamed of and embarrassed by his ancestor's service to the Confederacy and scared his little apple-cart of dreams might be upended by it wouldn't be happy around us, anyway" OR "I've been flying the Battle Flag at my home almost daily for about 20 years and have

had an SCV license plate on the back of my vehicle since they were first issued by the DMV and neither has caused me one minute of problems in my personal nor professional lives. You do what you want, but if you fail to honor your Confederate ancestor because you're terrified of what someone might say then understand you have given comfort to the enemy and aided and abetted them in winning another victory over us. If you can live with that, so be it."

Gen. Jubal Early said the about the same thing, only more eloquently and with more authority, in 1891 at the unveiling of a monument to Gen. Stonewall Jackson: "If I am ever known to repudiate the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, may the lightning of Heaven blast me, and the scorn of all brave men and good women be my portion." According to the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, from which the above quotation is taken, that sentiment was cheered by twenty thousand throats.

Add one more throat to that. *Honour thy father and thy mother...* – Exodus 20:12

SHERMAN: RACIST, TERRORIST, MONSTER

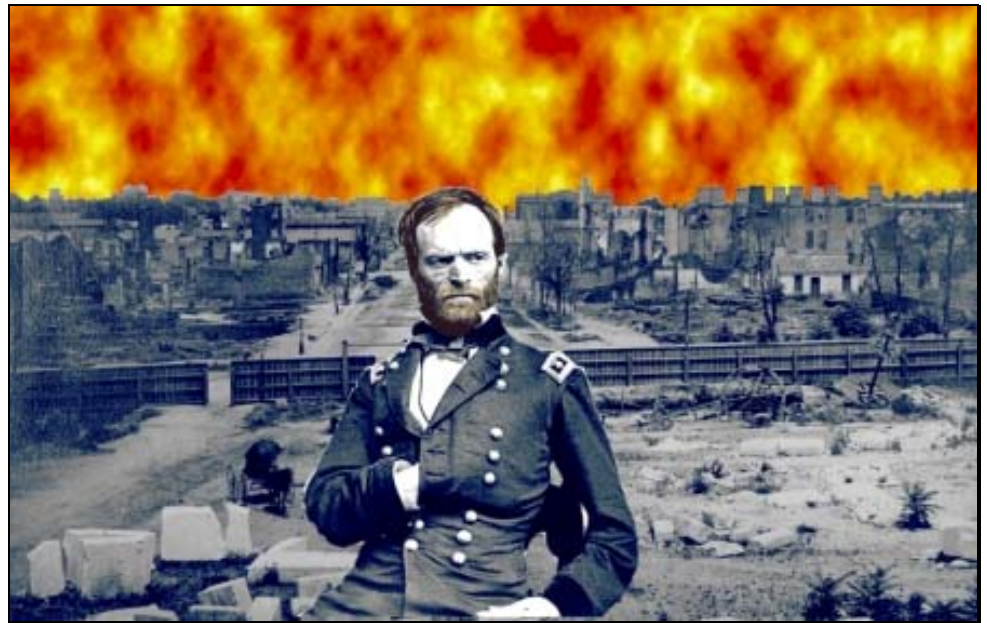
By Alan Stang

In our last piece, we saw that what Union forces conducted in the South was not just a war but a reign of terror. The man who conducted that terror was General William T. Sherman. The only thing most Americans brainwashed in government schools know about Sherman is his comment, "War is hell," which creates the utterly spurious impression that he hated war.

What do we know about General Sherman? Our source for this discussion is Michael Fellman's *Citizen Sherman* (New York, Random House, 1995). It is an ideal source for two reasons. First, Fellman is a Canadian, and therefore once removed from the partiality that bedevils Americans. Second, his book is not at all an exposé. Michael Fellman admires Sherman.

Let's begin with Sherman's attitude towards slavery and blacks: "Sherman simply was indifferent to any moral dimension of the slavery issue in large part because he did not see Negroes as humans." Were you taught this in school?

In December, 1859, Sherman wrote, "I would not if I could abolish or modify slavery. . . . Negroes (sic) in the great numbers that exist here must of necessity be slaves." To his wife, he wrote, "Like Burton in 'Toodles' I say, 'damn the niggers.' . . ." These were by no means drunken aberrations, but lifelong bedrock beliefs.



Jews: Fellman speaks of "his assumptions about the inferiority of the whole race of blacks that fitted them for slavery. This racialism was in large part replicated . . . in Sherman's opinions of the Jews. He blamed the war on blacks as he blamed it on Jews. . . ."

In a letter to his wife, on August 20, 1862, he wrote, "The cause of the war is not alone in the nigger, but in the mercenary spirit of our countrymen." Fellman explains:

and the speculator was the Jew."

Drenched in so much racist garbage, you will probably not be surprised to learn that Sherman could have been insane. During the war, friendly biographer Fellman writes, ". . . Sherman could neither run a theater of command nor hold himself together. He fell into what we would now consider a clinical depression, and on November 9 was removed from

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Some simply wanted to get rid of blacks altogether, or as Lincoln told a delegation of black leaders he invited to the White House in 1862, "You and we are different races ... We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races ... This physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both ... It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated."

Lincoln constantly complained about "the troublesome presence of free negroes" and worked diligently with Congress on a plan to send American blacks to the African nation of Liberia. Lincoln also proposed a 13th amendment to the Constitution forever protecting the institution of slavery in order to pacify Southern secessionists. Needless to say, it didn't work.

Dissuading the South from seceding by promising to protect slavery didn't work, because the issue was secondary to the primary issue of constitutional government and states' rights. Southerners clung to the Founding Fathers' vision of a decentralized republic in which central planning, federal dictates, and permanent standing armies would have been impossible because the Constitution did not allow for a national government powerful enough to implement such measures.

In declaring secession illegal, and the U.S. a consolidated state, Lincoln enacted the first income tax and the first draft, and supported internal improvements and nationalizing banks. Such centralizing, socialistic, and militaristic restructuring of

America was certainly more comparable to the fascism that defined Hitler's Germany than the agrarian-based economies and loose-knit state militias that defined the Confederate States of America.

Today, it is quite popular to make comparisons between Southern secessionists and the Nazis. But Hitler himself wrote in *Mein Kampf* of the Old South: "[T]he individual states of the American Union ... could not have possessed any state sovereignty of their own. For it was not these states that formed the Union; on the contrary it was the Union which formed a great part of such so-called states." This was also Lincoln's argument, and Hitler was an admirer of the 16th president for all the obvious reasons.

Lincoln suspended habeas corpus and imprisoned thousands upon thousands of newspaper editors, judges, politicians, and any other citizens, public or private, who dared to get in his way. Conducting the first "total war" of the modern era — in which Lincoln's armies intentionally targeted innocent women, children, and old men in the South — was nothing less than an act of "genocide" against Southerners. There is nothing even remotely comparable in the actions of Confederate President Jefferson Davis or even Southern leaders like Robert E. Lee to the fascist tactics of Lincoln.

In his book *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*, author Lerone Bennett Jr., the former editor of

Ebony magazine, wrote the following of Lincoln's plan to repatriate American blacks to Africa: "deportation ... was the only racial solution he ever had ... Racial cleansing became, 72 years before the Third Reich, 133 years before Bosnia, the official policy of the United States." Obviously Bennett is comparing Lincoln to Hitler, based purely on the president's intentions for black Americans.

Hitler himself wrote, "National Socialism as a matter of principle, must lay claim to the right to force its principles on the whole German nation without consideration of previous federated state boundaries." Hitler's language and actions were similar to Lincoln's, who believed that state sovereignty was foolish compared to "saving the union."

My purpose here is not to say that Lincoln was on par with Hitler, but that if someone insists on making the comparison, the 16th president had far more in common with the Nazi dictator than the Southern soldiers who died fighting for their country's independence.

I don't expect Lonnie Randolph or his organization to understand such an important and drastic distinction. But then again, I never expect too much from the NAACP to begin with.

Source: *Charleston City Paper*,
10 June 2009



MONEY

said as far as he knows, only South Carolina failed to destroy all of its currency, bringing this unexpected windfall more than a century later.

Meyer, the retired professor, spends every other Tuesday at a simple table in a third-floor room of the archives armed with a magnifying glass and bundles of bills. He tries to find bills that aren't wrinkled or torn, or look particularly aged. It's tedious work that reminds the occasionally acerbic academic of the decades he spent in the Air Force.

"It's very interesting. It's like the military — 90 percent boredom, 10 percent excitement," he said.

The excitement comes at the least expected times, like the day Meyer turned over a \$1 note and found a handwritten message: "The last of fifty-thousand and this is going for whisky."

That bill was preserved and will stay in the state archives, along with the best samples of every other distinct kind of

currency Meyer finds as he goes through the boxes.

For each sale, the South Carolina archives pays a small fee to eBay and to the state surplus agency that handles the transaction. State law prevents the proceeds from going toward salaries, but allows the purchase of supplies like acid-free storage boxes and projects like digitizing frequently viewed documents, said Stroup, the archives director.

The one big purchase the archives made was a scanner that has been used to store several large, one-of-a-kind maps from South Carolina's early days. That allows historians to pore over the documents without any risk of damaging them, Lesser said.

Archivists have set aside several potentially high-value items for a future live auction. Those include notes signed by Confederate Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton, a former South Carolina governor.

The bills, issued during the Civil

War, provided information on what people thought was important to the then-rebel government. Plenty of bills have pictures of John C. Calhoun, the U.S. senator and one-time vice president from South Carolina best known for laying the foundation of secession by advocating that a state could ignore any federal laws it thought were unconstitutional. Others have Revolutionary War heroes like George Washington or South Carolina's own Francis Marion.

Meyer can only theorize why workers back in the 1880s didn't follow orders and destroy the cash.

"I think they were lazy," Meyer said. "But this time it worked out for the good."

Source: *The Miami Herald*,
04 June 2009



command in disgrace. This catastrophe and its aftermath were the nadir of Sherman's career and of his life."

Like his racism, Sherman's madness was not an aberration. Later, he spent considerable time with New York journalist William G. Shanks. ". . . Sherman simply never sat still, Shanks wrote. His fingers were always busy, 'twitching his red whiskers – his coat buttons – playing a tattoo on the table – or running through his hair.' While sitting he would cross and uncross his legs continuously. And on and on he talked, nervously and obsessively. 'He must talk quick, sharp . . . making his odd gestures which . . . emphasize his language. He never hesitates at interrupting anyone, but he cannot bear to be interrupted himself.' . . ."

Mrs. Sherman rushed to his side, "knowing insanity to be in the family." She was "tortured by fears," which "have been only in part relieved since I got here." He had written "that he felt he might be crazy, which was rather more confirmed than refuted by the other evidence she had discovered in Louisville." He ate and slept rarely. Worse, "he seemed to have lost normal human contact with those around him on his staff." He was obsessive and delusional.

". . . She also noted a prior bout of depression in 1856-57, in California, to which she might have added his bitterly unhappy stay in Kansas in 1858-59 Sherman had at least one later episode of depression, in 1878, and one of his sons became a deeply depressive adult." Finally, friendly biographer Fellman calls Sherman a "madman."

This is the madman who conducted the literal reign of terror described in my companion piece, "Yankee Genocide: Still Here." Fellman calls him an "enormous terrorist." Toward the end of the war, he wrote his wife, ". . . I find myself a leader to whom not only my soldiers look to but the President and the People. Not only our own, but foreigners and the South now accord me one of the Great Leaders of armies, endowed with extraordinary qualities." It was up and down all the way, from the slough of despond to Great Leader.

What kind of war did this lunatic wage? Fellman says it was "a prolonged war of purposeful terror." The terror was "an intentional policy and not just a lack of control. . . . This madman and his swarming bummers seemed to have no implicit limits" So Sherman destroyed the modern concept of humane war that spares civilians and replaced it with the Communist idea of scorched earth. The thought is not fanciful. Historically terrorism is perpetrated by

governments. Soviet dictator Lenin is supposed to have said that, at bottom, "Communism is terror."

At war's end, Sherman was still not finished. Now he set out to exterminate the Plains Indians. The word "extermination" is not inapt. He used it himself again and again. "We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men, women and children."

Here is how Sherman conducted his campaign of extermination. "Although Sherman had not ordered an extermination campaign in so many words, he had given [General Phil] Sheridan prior authorization to slaughter as many women and children as well as men Sheridan or his subordinates felt was necessary when they attacked Indian villages. However many they killed, Sherman would cover the political and media front. They were freed to do anything. At the same time, Sherman maintained personal deniability—he could assert in any public forum that he had not ordered any atrocities that might occur. . . ."

Very clever for a crazy man, right? So we are talking about a homicidal lunatic, who endured uncharacteristic bouts of sanity. What do we know about Sherman's personal life? No biographical sketch would be complete without some discussion of Sherman's womanizing. What? Womanizing? In the middle of all that killing?

Your incredulity is logical. The ordinary man couldn't do it. But, remember, we are not talking about an ordinary man. We are talking about Great Leader, the war chief, "charming, witty, energetic, and aggressive," swarmed by women wherever he went. Fellman writes:

". . . One does not know how many women he chased, or the number of his conquests – Victorian codes of seduction were deliberately cloaked with ambiguity, and the archival record is far from complete in such matters – but judging by the available evidence Sherman must have been a very energetic womanizer."

Here is an example of Great Leader at work: ". . . Marszalek quotes the unpublished memoir of Mildred Hazen Dewey, who when the young wife of General William B. Hazen, one of Sherman's former division commanders, found Sherman's advances . . . quite aggressive. At one party the general backed her into a corner until she finally 'called a halt.'"

Some of you, world weary and cynical, may now be thinking, okay, so he was a womanizer. So what? Eisenhower diddled Kay Sommersby. Jack Kennedy

diddled Fiddle and Faddle. Billy Bubba Slime Diddled God knows what. But Ike probably didn't go out of his way to rub Mamie's face in Kay. Jack probably didn't rub Jackie's face in Fiddle. Here is how Great Leader did it:

"The more he thought of bringing Mary to St. Louis, the more aroused Sherman became. On December 18, 1883, he wrote her in the role of the ancient Greek kidnapper that he was coming to Washington on January 16, 'ready to carry you bodily (willingly if possible – violently if necessary) to St. Louis, Missouri, where your friends demand your presence.' . . . 'You can have the guest room right over my office and though somewhat jealous of my rights, I think I will let you have pretty free range of my sanctum' – his private dayroom and bedroom. He planned to bring his mistress to his bed right under his despised wife's nose, passing her off as a friend of his wife and daughters."

Is that world class panache, or what? Wife Ellen on one floor, Mistress Mary on another; so that unlike your ordinary womanizer, Sherman never had to sneak out, never had to concoct a cover story. Whatever his mood, he would go to the appropriate floor. Of course, only a Great Leader could pull it off.

This is the monster who ran Lincoln's Communist war to destroy the Union. This is how we got where we are. Indeed, the reason his story is so relevant today is that the men who now control America have the very same mentality – the same lunatic, consuming hubris – and they are doing the same things.

Source: *NewsWithViews.com*, 05 June 2009. Submitted by Cmdr. Spigner



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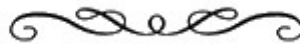


FROM THE CAMP SCRAP BOOK



Compatriots Rusty Rentz, George Buddin, Robert Spigner, and Ricky Badger cleaning-up the grounds and changing-out the flags at the Jeff Davis Hwy Marker, Hwy 1 and I-26 in Lexington. Thank You, Men, for All Your Hard Work!!!

The CHARGE



To you, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, we submit the VINDICATION of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the DEFENSE of the Confederate soldier's good name, the GUARDIANSHIP of his history, the EMULATION of his virtues, the PERPETUATION of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the TRUE HISTORY of the South is PRESENTED to FUTURE GENERATIONS.



Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

Important Dates in *The War for Southern Independence*:

Jun. 03, 1808:	Birthday of Confederate President Jefferson Davis
Jun. 06, 1862:	Battle of Memphis, TN. Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby killed in action near Harrisonburg, VA
Jun. 07, 1862:	Union Gen. Butler hangs citizen William B. Mumford for tearing down Union flag over New Orleans Mint.
Jun. 08, 1862:	Valley Campaign. Confederate victory at the Battle of Cross Keys, VA
Jun. 09, 1862:	Valley Campaign. Battle of Port Republic.
Jun. 16, 1862:	Battle of Secessionville, James Island, SC
Jun. 25, 1862:	Seven Days' Battles begin with fighting at Oak Grove.
Jun. 01, 1863:	Battle of Cold Harbor, VA begins
Jun. 09, 1863:	Battle of Brandy Station, VA
Jun. 15, 1863:	Battle of Winchester, VA. The British House of Lords debate the seizure of British ships by U.S. vessels.
Jun. 20, 1863:	Vicksburg Campaign. The Confederate city comes under intense shelling from Federal batteries.
Jun. 24, 1863:	Gens. Longstreet and Hill's corps cross the Potomac.
Jun. 28, 1863:	Gen. Lee orders Longstreet, Hill, and Ewell to march towards Gettysburg.
Jun. 10, 1864:	Gen. N.B. Forrest leads his cavalry to a brilliant victory at Brice's Crossroads
Jun. 11, 1864:	Gen. N.B. Forrest's men follow and attack beaten Federals as they struggle back towards Memphis, TN
Jun. 12, 1864:	Gen. J.E.B. Stuart begins his four day "Ride Around McClellan"
Jun. 13, 1864:	After maneuvering around McClellan's right flank and passing through Hanover Court House, Gen. Stuart and his men fight at Haw's Shop, VA
Jun. 14, 1864:	Atlanta Campaign. Gen. Leonidas Polk killed at Pine Mountain, GA
Jun. 23, 1865:	Ft. Townsend. Gen. Stand Waite surrenders his Indian command in the last formal surrender of a large Confederate force.

**Next Camp Meeting
Thursday, June 18th
6:00 p.m.**



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Columbia, SC**

SPEAKER:

Compatriot Layne Waters

Y'ALL COME!!!

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