

Apr

2015

COMMEMORATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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**THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
 TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals 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"



PRAYER REQUESTS

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.

E-mail: jay_b_good@msn.com or csaford@hotmail.com
 call 601-649-1867 or call Joe Cosper at 601-649-7060.

CHAPLAIN'S CORNER:

John 3:16

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should Not Perish, but have everlasting life."

1. That Christ died for our sins according to the scripture.

2. And he was buried. This is proof of his death. He was in the sepulcher three days and nights.

3. And that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures. This is the gospel that saves but it is powerless to save, until the sinner believes.



UPCOMING EVENTS (Corrected)

APRIL - CONFEDERATE HERITAGE MONTH

Governor Phil Bryant, at some point, will sign a Proclamation proclaiming April as Confederate Heritage Month in MS.

We have flags to mark graves at Carl's office in downtown Laurel (509 Central Ave. [next to the shoe repair shop] Suite 245) if you didn't get flags at the meeting, figure out how many you need and come by.

Saturday April 11th is National Tartan Day at Beauvoir presented by the Highlands and Islands Association of Celtic Gatherings, Inc. Entertainment, Refreshments and fun, for more information go on-line to: www.mshighlandislands.org

Sunday April 12th at 2:00PM, there will be a memorial service by the Nathan Bedford Forrest camp in Marion located on Confederate Memorial Drive.

April 17th, we need soldiers at Wayne Academy on beginning of 8:00 a.m. If possible we would like to give the students a skirmish so they can observe what takes place in a battle therefore we need some yanks. Participants will be served a lunch and drinks provided! Directions to school: Take Hwy 84 East to Waynesboro Exit on old 45. Look for the sign for Wayne Academy and take a left by car lot. Take first right past car lot then left at the storage unit.

Friday April 24th at 5:30 our camp will have a brief service on the grounds of the courthouse in Hattiesburg next to the Confederate monument.

Saturday the 25th at Beauvoir the annual Confederate Memorial Services will be held next to the cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There will be a potluck dinner around noon and at 2 PM the ceremony will begin. We have always had representation in the color guard so put this down on your calendars so we will be well represented again.

Also on Saturday the 25th at Landrum's Homestead they will be hosting their annual Pinefest 9:00 am - 5:00pm. George, Coco and John will have a show & tell/Recruitment table set up and we'll let the kids of all ages fire a weapon (we need to get a Yankee target!) You need to there no later than 8:30am so you can get parked, all dressed up and ready to meet and greet the public.

April 26th (Sunday) at 3PM Lauderdale Springs. Memorial service for the W. D. Cameron Camp in Meridian.

April 27th 12:00 Noon, in Downtown Meridian at the Court House. Joint Memorial service, both UDC Chapters and both SCV camps will fire a 3 round salute.

Also on the 27th 4:15pm our camp will have a memorial ceremony at the Ellisville Confederate Monument. Followed by one at 5:15pm in Laurel.

April 30th Camp Meeting at Simply Southern 16th Ave. Laurel. Come early for the fellowship!

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Constitution of the Confederate States of America is almost an exact carbon copy of the Constitution of the United States of America. In fact, most of the changes consisted of nothing more than of replacing the phrase "United States" with new moniker, "Confederate States"; and updating the archaic spelling and phrasing in the original Constitution (Such as replacing the antiquated word "chuse" with the more modern spelling of "choose").

This is not to say that there weren't any real differences from the "old" constitution. By my count, there were 15 significant changes made to constitution. And, despite what you might believe, most of those changes had nothing to do with slavery. Only 3 changes strengthened the institution of slavery, and 2 of them actually weakened it by prohibiting the future importation of slaves. Most of the revisions dealt with limiting the power of federal government (and specifically, limits on the how Congress was permitted to spend money).

1. The president was given "Line-Item Veto" authority. (Article 1, Section 7, Paragraph 2) This would have allowed the president to trim a lot of "pork" from spending bills.

2. Additional limits on how congress may spend taxpayer's money.

a. (1.8.1) Limit wasteful government spending - The original U.S. Constitution gave congress the ability to spend money to "(pay debts) and provide for the general welfare of the United States." But since just about any government spending could be said to "provide for the general welfare", this phrase was used to excuse a lot of governmental excesses. The confederacy replaced this broad phrase with wording that only permitted congress to spend money on things that were necessary in order to "carry on the Government".

b. (1.8.1) Congress was prohibited from offering bounties. This provision may have been spawned by the fact that the federal government put bounties on some of the "rebels" after they ceded from the union.

c. (1.8.1) Limit Congress' ability to engage in "Trade Wars" - Congress could not tax imports, if the tax was intended to help promote or foster any particular branch of industry. (i.e. Congress couldn't place a tax on Honda motorcycles in order to help Harley-Davidson)

d. (1.8.3) Limit a Congressman's ability to siphon large amounts of money back into his own district - Congress was prohibited from spending federal dollars for any "internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce". This prevented "influential" politicians from diverting large sums of tax-payer's money into their own district. (Every state would be forced to pay for its own improvements, regardless of how much power their representatives possessed.)



e. (1.8.7) The Post Office had to support itself - The Post office had to pay for its expenses out of its revenues after 1863. (The U.S. government finally did the same thing over 100 years later) This may not seem like such a big deal now, but keep in mind that at the time, the postal service was probably the largest federal department next to the military. So, reforming such a "huge" piece of government was a fairly important matter.

f. (1.9.9) Super-majority required for all spending bills - A two-thirds vote was required for the federal government to spend any money. The only exemptions that were allowed were monies spent on the day-to-day operating expenses of government, and for the payment of judicial claims against the federal government.

g. (1.9.10) All spending bills had to be rigidly defined - Any bill which appropriated money had to specify exactly how much was to be spent, and this amount was not allowed to fluctuate after the bill had been passed. (This would have prevented "entitlement" programs (such as Social Security), which do not have a fixed price tag)

3. Banned the use of "Riders" on bills. (1.9.20) All of the contents of a particular bill had to relate to the same subject, and that subject was to be expressed in the title of the bill. (This would keep, say, a "crime bill" from having legislation that related to, say, the importation of Swiss cheese.)

4. Term Limits (2.1.1) The president could only serve one term in office, but his term would extend to 6 years.

5. Slavery Related:

a. (1.9.1 - 1.9.2) Prohibited the importation of Negroes.

b. (1.9.4, 4.2.1, [4.2.3 was reworded]) Protected the right of property in Negro Slaves.

c. (4.3.3) Protected the institution of slavery



Abridged Confederate Memorial Day Program for Beauvoir

April 25, 2015

9:00am Memorial at the Gulfport Courthouse Statue

12:00 Lunch on the grounds

12-12:00 fiddle music

1:45 Southern Strings Dulcimer Club performs

2:00 Memorial Services at Beauvoir

Guest Speaker: Larry McCluney, AOT Commander



Twelve Reasons I Voted Democratic!

Dear Editor:

Here are the 12 reasons I voted Democratic:

1. I voted Democratic because I love the fact that I can now marry whatever I want. I now may marry my Labrador Retriever.

2. I voted Democratic because I believe oil companies

profits of 4% on a gallon of gas is obscene but the Government taxing the same gallon of gas at 15% isn't.

3. I voted Democratic because I believe the government will do a better job of spending the money I earn than I would.

4. I voted Democratic because Freedom of Speech is fine as long as I agree with what is said and nobody else is offended by it.

5. I voted Democratic because I'm way to irresponsible to own a gun and I know that my local police are all I need to protect me from murderers and thieves.

6. I voted Democratic because I believe that people who can't tell us if it will rain on Friday can tell us that the polar ice caps will melt away in 10 years if I don't start driving a Prius.

7. I voted Democratic because I'm not concerned about the millions of babies being aborted so long as we keep all the death row inmates alive.

8. I voted democratic because I think illegal aliens have a right to free health care, education and Social Security benefits, and we should take away the Social Security from those who paid into it.

9. I voted Democratic because I believe that businesses should not be allowed to make profits for themselves. They need to break even and give the rest away to the government for redistribution as the Democrats see fit.

10. I voted Democratic because I believe liberal Judges need to rewrite the Constitution every few days to suit some fringe kooks who would never get their agendas past the voters.

11. I voted Democratic because I think it's better to pay billions for their oil to people who hate us but not to drill our own because it might upset some endangered beetle, spotted owl, gopher or fish.

12. I voted Democratic because my head is so firmly misplaced toward the south end of my body; its unlikely that I'll ever have another point of view.

Disclaimer: No trees, Spotted Owls, or Red-headed Woodpeckers were harmed in the sending of this message.



War for Southern Independence Battle Names

Excerpt of article by General D.H. Hill, late of the Confederate army, that appeared in "*Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*."

"So many battlefields bear double names that we cannot believe the duplication has been accidental. It is the unusual which impresses. The troops of the North came mainly from cities, towns, and villages, and were, therefore, impressed by some natural object near the scene of the conflict and named the battle from it.

"The soldiers from the South were chiefly from the country and were, therefore, impressed by some artificial object near the field of action. In one section the naming has been after the handiwork of God; in the other section it

has been after the handiwork of man. Thus, the first passage of arms is called the battle of Bull Run at the North,---the name of a little stream. In the South it takes the name of Manassas, from a railroad station. The second battle on the same ground is called the Second Bull Run by the North, and the Second Manassas by the South.

“Stone's defeat is the battle of Ball's Bluff with the Federals, and the battle of Leesburg with the Confederates.

“The battle called by General Grant, Pittsburg Landing, a natural object, was named Shiloh, after a church, by his antagonist.

“Rosecrans called his first great fight with Bragg, the battle of Stone River, while Bragg named it after Murfreesboro, a village. So McClellan's battle of the Chickahominy, a little river, was with Lee the battle of Cold Harbor, a tavern.

“The Federals speak of the battle of Pea Ridge, of the Ozark range of mountains, and the Confederates call it after Elk Horn, a country inn.

“The Union soldiers called the bloody battle three days after South Mountain from the little stream, Antietam, and the Southern troops named it after the village of Sharpsburg.

“Many instances might be given of this double naming by the opposing forces.

“According to the same law of the unusual, the war-songs of a people have generally been written.

“The bards who followed the banners of the feudal lords, sang of their exploits, and stimulated them and their retainers to deeds of high emprise, wore no armor and carried no swords. So, too, the impassioned orators, who roused our ancestors in 1776 with the thrilling cry, "Liberty or Death," never once put themselves in the way of a death by lead or steel, by musket-ball or bayonet stab.

“The noisy speakers of 1861, who fired the Northern heart and who fired the Southern heart, never did any other kind of firing.”



Fairbanks Scale Company, Winter 2015 Newsletter
Featured Employee: CHARLIE MOTT
CNC Operator/Programmer

Fairbanks Scale Heavy Capacity Div. Meridian

Charlie was hired in 1976 to operate a Marvel Hacksaw which cut small parts for production at the Meridian facility.

He oversaw this area of the manufacturing process until 1995 when he was trained to operate and program Computer Numerical Control (CNC) equipment.

His priority has always been to make precision parts that are ready when needed.

“I stress safety, quality and satisfying customer needs,” Charlie said. “and to do whatever it takes to get a good product out on time.”

Personal stats:

Charlie and his wife, Tonya, have been married for nine years. He has two daughters, Angel and Jeana, one

stepdaughter, Kayla, and three grandchildren, Christopher, Zane and Mason.

What you enjoy most about your position:

“The ability to see a finished product that I created, and see that it works correctly. I also love what I do and love the people I work with. We are family here and have been together a long time.”

Greatest challenge of your position:

“How to accurately write the programs for the machines has been my greatest challenge and greatest professional accomplishment.” To date, Charlie has written more than 1,300 programs for each CNC!

Greatest personal accomplishment:

“My oldest girls married and happy, and watching my grandchildren grow up.”

Favorite food:

“Chicken, rice and gravy with homemade biscuits.”

Favorite TV show:

“NCIS with the character Leroy Jethro Gibbs”

Favorite hobby:

“Participating in Civil War reenactments as a member of the 3rd Co. Washington Artillery. Favorite part of that is shooting a cannon!”



Charlie “in action” on left: photo by Tonya Mott.



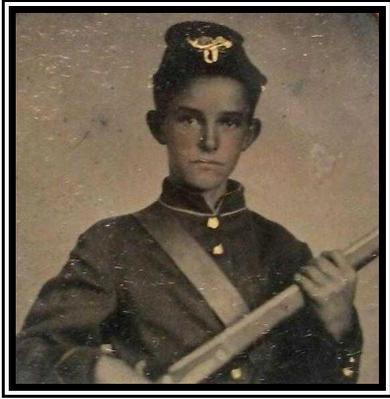
Possum sez:

“Preacher cain’ lead he chillun thru the gate lesse’n he got de key hiz own self!”



Mississippians at Pensacola

Time Lapse:



In a former life, "Fearless Jack" Musgrove was a YANKEE!?



GOLD FRINGE IS FOUND ONLY ON MILITARY FLAGS!

FALSE! According to the US Army Study Guide:

Gold fringe is used on the National flag as an honorable enrichment only.

Records of the Department of the Army indicate that fringe was used on the National flag as early as 1835 and its official use by the Army dates from 1895.

Additionally there is no record of an Act of Congress or Executive Order (the purpose of the oft quoted EO 10834 signed by President Eisenhower 21 August 1959 was to revise the design of the flags used by the Executive Branch by adding the 50th star for Hawaii.) Which either prescribes or prohibits the addition of fringe, nor is there any indication that any symbolism was ever associated with it.

The use of fringe is optional with the person or organization displaying the flag. A 1925 Attorney General's Opinion (43 Op. Atty. Gen 483) states:

"The fringe does not appear to be regarded as an integral part of the flag, and its presence cannot be said to constitute an unauthorized addition to the design prescribed by stature. An external fringe is to be distinguished from letters, words, or emblematic designs printed or superimposed upon the body of the flag itself. Under the law, such additions might be open to objection as unauthorized; but the same is not necessarily true of the fringe."

It is customary to place gold fringe on silken (rayon-silk-nylon) National flags that are carried in parades, used in official ceremonies and displayed in offices, merely to enhance the beauty of the flag.

The use of fringe is not restricted to the Federal Government. Such flags are used and displayed by our Armed Forces, veterans, civic and civilian organization, and private individuals.

However, it is the custom not to use fringe on flags

displayed from stationary flagpoles and, traditionally, fringe has not been used on internment flags.

Source:

[Http://www.armystudyguide.com/content/army_board_study_guide_topics/flags/about-the-gold-fringe-on-.shtml](http://www.armystudyguide.com/content/army_board_study_guide_topics/flags/about-the-gold-fringe-on-.shtml)



Headquarters
Army of Northern Virginia
10th April 1865

General Order No.9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended to continuance of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds for the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a Merciful God will extend to you his belling and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and grateful remembrance of you kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. Lee, General
Commanding



ADJUTANT's REPORT

Balance Brought Forward from March:	\$2,277.28
Income:	
Auction proceeds:	\$ 130.00
Free-Will donation	\$ 20.00
Dues:	\$ 40.00
Total Income:	\$ 190.00
Expenses: None	- 0-
Balance as of March 31, 2015:	\$2,467.28

Respectfully submitted by:

Shelton "Cotton" Norris, Adjutant



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