

~ Official Newsletter of the DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828 ~

HIGHLANDER

Putnam
County
Tennessee

DISPATCH



VOLUME XIII NUMBER 1

Sons of Confederate Veterans

January, 2011

JANUARY MEETING

The Dillard-Judd Camp 1828 of the SCV will meet for the annual Lee-Jackson Banquet. We will NOT meet on the regular night, but rather will meet on Saturday night, 29 January at 6PM. We will be holding the banquet in conjunction with other camps from the Highland Brigade. The location of the banquet will be at Anita's Restaurant, 17638 Dodson Branch Road. There will be a buffet, and the cost is only \$6.50 per person.

Officers for the Dillard-Judd Camp will be installed into office during this event.

Directions: Precede north on Willow Avenue (Highway 135) about 3 miles beyond 12th street and the Hooper-Eblen Basketball arena. Anita's is near the intersection of North Pine Hill Road and highway 135.

UPCOMING EVENTS

29 January, 2011 - Lee- Jackson Banquet. 6PM. See above.

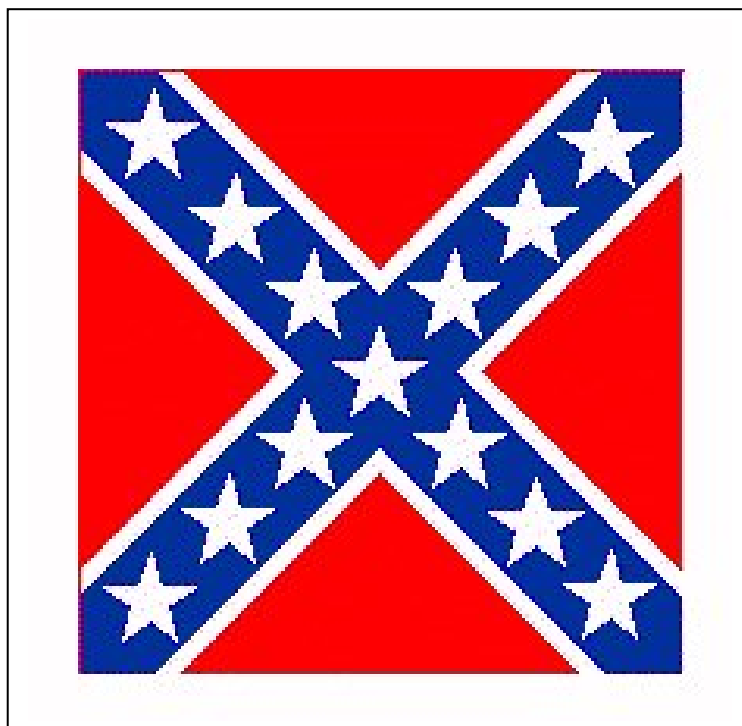
22 February, 2011 - Regular camp meeting.

29 and 30 April, 2011- We will host the Tennessee Division Reunion. Plan now to be there and to help out.

The division web address is www.tennessee-scv.org/. The Dillard-Judd web site address is www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1828/index.htm.

NOVEMBER MINUTES

The Dillard-Judd Camp met 23 November, 2010, for the usual monthly meeting. Commander McKinney presided. The meeting opened with prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States and the Salute to the Confederate Flag. The slate of officers as proposed by the nominating committee was elected and this included Commander-Mike Williams. 1st Lt. Commander- Ed Butler. 2nd Lt Commander- Ed Julian. Adjutant-Walter Emanuel. Treasurer-Steve Marcrom. Discussion then turned to the upcoming Division reunion and what needed to be done to prepare. The meeting closed with the singing of Dixie.



DIVISION REUNION PLANNING

We are now selling advertisements for the 2011 Division Reunion program. If you know of a business that might wish to reach SCV members, ask them if they would like to buy an ad. Rates are as follows:

full page---\$150

½ page ---\$80

¼ page---\$45

1/8 page ---\$25

Business card size- \$15

Please ask that checks be written to Dillard-Judd. Make sure that you get some idea of what they want on their ad. Get the information and check to me, Jim McKinney, at the next meeting or mail it to the Camp at P.O. Box 205, Cookeville TN 38503-0205.

1861-2011 The Sesquicentennial

The Politically Correct crowd is already jockeying for position for the upcoming 150th anniversary of the War of Northern Aggression. Of course, the PC term is “the Civil War”, but a civil war is fought by two or more factions seeking to control a country. The South was not trying to control the north, but rather it was seeking independence. Even the Federal Government does not refer to the events of 1861-1865 as a “Civil War” but rather as “The War of the Rebellion”.

Several recent articles about the sesquicentennial have focused on the “fact” that the war was fought primarily about slavery and about how the southern apologists of course are denying this. If the war *was* primarily about slavery, how could anyone today justify or support the Southern position? Thus, by setting the terms of the debate, the Unionists win the debate before it starts.

But was the war primarily about slavery? Certainly, slavery was an issue of the times, just as the tax rate on tea was an issue in 1776. But was the American Revolution fought over tea taxes? No! The war of 1776 was fought over the idea of government being responsive to its citizens, not lording over them and the tea tax was but a clear example of England’s arrogant disregard of the concerns of the American Colonists. Similarly, in 1861, the South was concerned over the northern states disregarding the rules of the union (the constitution). The Constitution of the US recognized slavery indirectly (as evidenced by the 3/5 of a person formula for counting slaves toward representation in Congress). The congress had passed laws regarding the return of fugitive slaves to their owners (Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850), and the Supreme Court had ruled that slaves were property (Dred Scott Case). However, northern states such as Wisconsin and Vermont passed laws blocking the enforcement of federal laws. The election of 1861 brought Abraham Lincoln to office, with a large part of his platform being the abolition of slavery. Many citizens of the South thought that the Union no longer protected their interests, and with the new president and growing number of free states, that things were only going to get worse. Thus, the South felt that it needed to separate itself from the Union.

Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, published an editorial criticizing Lincoln for not doing enough to end slavery. President Lincoln replied on 22 August, 1862 with a four paragraph answer. Part of that answer is as follows... “My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.”

Clearly, the war in 1861 was about Southern Independence and the north’s strong opposition to Southern Independence. More about the north’s true motives in coming issues.