

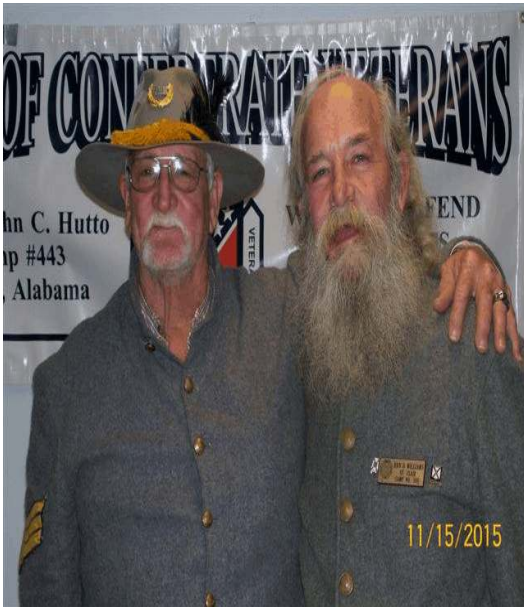


Rebel Underground

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Major John C. Hutto Camp #443
Jasper, Alabama

Published Monthly

December 2015



Hutto Camp Speaker for November Dan Williams (right) and camp compatriot James Akins (left.)

Townley Christmas Parade

Saturday, 19 December 2015 12:00 PM
Wear your uniform and march, or ride the
float with the Hutto Camp
UDC ladies welcome

December Meeting Notice

Monday, 28 December 2015 - 6:00 PM
Christmas Social
Victoria's Restaurant
Jasper, Alabama

Angela Cook Family performing on stage

Door prizes galore

Come find out how the Hutto Camp beat
the flag haters and obtained a NEW
supply of Confederate Mugs.



Commander's Comments

The holidays must have calmed the nerves of a few flag haters. Some were actually silent while stuffing their hate filled mouths with turkey. The editor laments the possibility of running out of news stories about flag haters.

That thought is short lived when the editor came across the following. *"New York City finds one in five adults has mental health problems!"* Oh, wait that's the wrong headlines? One would think after years of rabid flag hating, culminating in the latest round of extreme bias and hatred that the flag hating rhetoric would die down.

As Al Benson Jr., says "The 'I'm Offended' Movement is Cultural Marxism in Action. I have been watching this game of minorities and others being "offended" at just about anything and everything anyone says or does. It has gotten beyond being ludicrous so we need to stop and take a good look at it and

where it is headed.

The "I'm Offended" game, or maybe agenda would be a more correct term, seems to do one thing--it limits freedom of expression and action. For fear of "offending" someone you dare not say this or do that, and so if you follow this to its logical conclusion you end up saying nothing, doing nothing and thinking nothing. Such inaction on the part of most people makes totalitarians, whether they be Democrats, Republicans or Communists deliriously happy.

And then we see the Confederate flag displayed as a sign of freedom and direct opposition to slavery & terrorism. If this needs an explanation, then a current event history lesson is in order for the flag haters.



The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) is calling on the Department of Justice to investigate Florida Gun Supply owner Andy Hallinan after he declared his business as "Muslim-free" in a YouTube video.



Southern Cross of Honor

Mrs. Alexander S. (Mary Ann Lamar Cobb) Erwin of Athens, Ga., conceived the idea of the United Daughters of the Confederacy bestowing the Southern Cross of Honor on Confederate veterans while attending a reunion of Confederate veterans in Atlanta, Ga., in July 1898. Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbett of Atlanta are credited with the design of the Cross: a Maltese Cross with a wreath of laurel surrounding the words "Deo Vindice (God our Vindicator) 1861-1865" and the inscription, "Southern Cross of Honor" on the face. On the reverse side is a Confederate Battle Flag surrounded by a laurel wreath and the words "United Daughters of the Confederacy to the UCV."

Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw of Atlanta was

chosen to manufacture the Crosses, but the first order was not given until a copyright was secured by the UDC on February 20, 1900. During the first 18 months of the Cross's availability 12,500 were ordered and delivered.

Only a Confederate veteran could wear the Southern Cross of Honor, and it could only be bestowed through the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Money could not buy the Cross; they were bought by loyal, honorable service to the South and were given in recognition of this devotion. The first Cross ever bestowed was upon Mrs. Erwin's husband, Captain Alexander S. Erwin, by the Athens Chapter (Athens, Ga.) on April 26, 1900

The Confederate Metal of Honor and the Southern Cross of Honor are two different awards. The Confederate States of America created their own version of the Medal of Honor in October 1862, by authorizing President Davis to bestow medals to officers for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and a badge of distinction to privates and non-commissioned officers after each victorious battle.

Unlike the U.S. criteria for awarding the "Medal of Honor," the Confederate criteria rested with the soldiers themselves. Company non-commissioned officers and privates selected by majority vote the one soldier in their Company that best deserved the "Badge of Distinction".

Due to the shortage of metal, the Congress of the Confederacy in October 1863, created the “Roll of Honor” to list those officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates deserving of medals and the “Badge of Distinction” with the intent of awarding medals at a later time.

The Southern Cross of Honor is commonly mistaken to have been the Confederacy’s “Medal of Honor”. However, this medal was created and awarded by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to ex-Confederate soldiers who were members of the United Confederate Veterans in recognition of their devotion to the southern cause.

There were two different medals from two entirely different sources bestowed on Confederate soldiers. In researching I found that today they are both referred to as the “Southern Cross.”



C.S.S. Shenandoah

Built on the River Clyde in Scotland, the CSS Shenandoah was originally destined to become a British troop transport named 'Sea King'. Constructed around an iron frame and clad in the finest oak and teak planking, the Sea King was launched at the Stephen & Sons shipyard on 7 August 1863. From the outset the 'Sea King' was designed as a sailing ship; but midway through her construction, accommodation was made for an auxiliary steam engine. James Bulloch, the Confederate Navy's agent observed this new ship and finally acquired it for use as a commercial raider. As usual, Bulloch's actions didn't go unnoticed and the US Consul, Thomas Dudley had once again informed Ambassador Adams of Bulloch's intentions.

By this time, the British government had received repeated warnings about Bulloch and the Confederates being allowed to purchase ships and weapons. Following his purchases of the Florida and Alabama, Bulloch was now forced to employ covert means to avoid further detection by American and British authorities; but he eventually succeeded in purchasing 'Sea King' as well as the tender, 'Laurel'. On October 8, 1864, 'Sea King' departed for an announced trading voyage to India; but on arrival at Funchal, Madeira, she rendezvoused with 'Laurel' which had already arrived loaded with necessary guns, powder and military stores. Over the following days the 'Sea King' was successfully converted into a formidable warship; and on October 19, 1864 she was

formally renamed and commissioned into the Confederate Navy as 'CSS Shenandoah' under the command of Lieutenant James Waddell. Bulloch had instructed Waddell '...to sail into the seas and among the islands frequented by the great American whaling fleet, a source of abundant wealth to our enemies and a nursery for their seamen. It is hoped that you may be able to greatly damage and disperse that fleet.'

Waddell indeed set sail a few days later and headed south. His goal was to seek out and destroy all American commerce in the sea lanes between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Though still seriously under-manned, Waddell managed to capture no less than six prizes en route to the Cape. The Shenandoah eventually arrived at Melbourne, Australia on January 25, 1865, where Waddell had the ship repaired and re-supplied. Here, he was able to recruit enough seamen to complete his crew; but after only a few weeks rest in Australia, the Shenandoah headed north towards his ultimate goal, the vulnerable and highly prized American whaling fleet in the North Pacific.

The Shenandoah seized a total of 38 ships of commerce, and burned 32 to the waterline. Prowling the Western Arctic, over a period of less than a week in late June of 1865, the Shenandoah captured 24 whaling ships and sunk 20 in the waters near the Bering Strait. James Waddell, and his officers refused to believe reports from the vessels they were destroying that the war had already ended,

some three months earlier. All ships' personnel from these captured vessels, numbering over a thousand according to the ship's records, were released unharmed and only two of the crew of the Shenandoah lost their lives during the epic voyage. The total loss to the whaling industry was estimated at \$1.4 million (\$19.7 million in 2000 dollars)

Despite hearing of the Lee's surrender and the fall of Richmond on June 23, 1865, Waddell continued his assault on the US whaling fleet. Only when sailing south, did the Shenandoah encounter a British bark on August 2, 1865 and Waddell was finally persuaded that the war had in fact ended in April. He immediately ordered all the ships guns to be dismantled and began the long voyage to Liverpool, England. Arriving in the Mersey on November 6, 1865, Waddell surrendered the ship to the British authorities and disembarked with his men. To their everlasting credit, the crew of the CSS Shenandoah fired the last shots of the war on 28 June 1865 during a raid on American whalers in the Bering Sea.

The CSS Shenandoah was the only Confederate warship to circumnavigate the globe during the conflict and was the last Confederate military unit to surrender at the war's end. Along with the Florida and Alabama, she successfully disrupted shipping and supplies destined for the Union. After her surrender, the British authorities turned the ship over to the US Government where, Thomas Dudley, acting as the US Consul in Liverpool, sold the Shenandoah and its

fittings in April 1866, for around £17,000.

University Students Comforted with ‘Counseling’ after Seeing Confederate Flag on Laptop - by Dr. Susan Berry - 25 Nov 2015



Young Woman Crying

University students in Massachusetts who were upset by an image of a Confederate flag sticker on another student’s laptop were offered counseling services at Framingham State University.

The offer came after the university’s “chief diversity and inclusion officer,” Sean Huddleston, described the display of the small Confederate flag sticker as a “bias

incident.”

According to Metrowest Daily News, students filed two “bias reports” within the past month as a result of a student displaying the flag in some way. The most recent bias incident – reported on November 19 – was a report of a student having seen a Confederate flag sticker on another student’s laptop.

In an email to students, Huddleston did not declare a ban on displaying the flag, but claimed that it upsets some students.

MRCTV obtained the email in which Huddleston wrote:

A student reported a bias incident today, in which the image of the Confederate flag was displayed on a laptop. Many of you may be aware that last month we received a Bias Incident involving two other students for a similar issue. Although related in nature, the two incidents involve separate parties.

The FSU Bias Protocol and Response Team has been made aware of the incident, and will meet to determine any measures that may be needed to respond to the incident. Our primary goal continues to be to expeditiously address and resolve incidents of bias that impede our progress toward a welcoming and inclusive campus community.

“Many see the Confederate flag as an inflammatory symbol of oppression and constant reminder of a dark period in the history of the United States in which slavery

was a legal,” Huddleston continued, while “Others may simply view this flag as a symbol of shared southern heritage and in memory of the Civil War.”

Huddleston said the flag and other symbols “are not condoned by Framingham State University, as they violate the core values of our institution and not considered consistent with our desire to maintain a safe, respectful and welcoming campus community for all.”

He further described “bias incidents” as “situations that may not rise to the level of a criminal act, but still clearly communicate offensive or derogatory behaviors.”

Observing that students on campus in general may have suffered a traumatic reaction from seeing an image of the Confederate flag, Huddleston continued, “We recognize that bias incidents are upsetting for the entire campus community, but especially for the target(s) and witness(es) of these incidents.”

“It is strongly suggested that anyone impacted by a bias incident find someone to speak with,” he wrote.

According to FSU campus newspaper The Gatepost, social-media displayed a mixed reaction to Huddleston’s email:

On the popular anonymous social media app Yik Yak, one student said the Confederate flag controversy was “legitimately embarrassing” and “someone is getting in trouble for such stupid (censored).”

Another student disagreed and compared the Confederate flag to the swastika. Adding, “That’s the issue. In case you were somehow still confused in 2015.”

One anonymous student posted, “Carry a copy of the constitution tomorrow, see how fast the PC police emails fly.”

One student related the bias incident involving the Confederate flag to the Star Wars films. “So if I have a Rebel Alliance wallpaper, am I gonna get reported to the Empire?”

Huddleston said the university may hold a campus-wide forum on the history of the Confederate flag, so that students can discuss the reasons why they either defend or reject it.

In September, Framingham Patch reported that FSU – a public university – was once again recognized for its “diversity and inclusion” on campus. It received a Higher Education Excellence in Diversity (HEED) award, which is bestowed on colleges and universities by INSIGHT into Diversity, reportedly the oldest and largest diversity magazine and website in higher education.



Hutto Camp Veteran's Parade Nov. 7, 2015



HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander	James Blackston
1 st Lt. Cmd.	John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd.	Brandon Prescott
Adjutant	Trent Harris
Chaplain	Barry Cook
Communications.	Gene Herren
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17 U.S. Code § 107

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