

The Banner

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1868



General Order No. 11 Series 1868

By command of
Gen. John A. Logan
Commander-in-Chief,
Grand Army of the Republic

I. The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form or ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of a free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well, as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.

Let us then at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charges upon the Nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

1968

GENERAL LOGAN'S HOMESITE MARKED



An historical marker at the site of Gen. John A. Logan's home in Benton, Illinois was formally dedicated in a ceremony held during the Illinois State Historical Society's 1967 annual meeting. This photograph shows close-up of the marker with Dept. Pres. Mrs. Charles A. Brady and her son, Chas. A. Brady Jr.

Gen. Logan who had been a congressman, a United States senator, and unsuccessful candidate for Vice-Pres. of the United States is probably best remembered for his famous General Order No. 11 issued while he was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

An Historic Parallel . . .

PUEBLO RECALLS LINCOLN'S TRENT AFFAIR

CARL HATCH
Associate Professor of History
Rider College

The seizure of the USS Pueblo by North Korea recalls a somewhat similar incident in American history — the Trent Affair in 1861. There are lessons to be observed from the Trent Affair that might well be applied to the current crisis. In the Trent Affair America was the offender and the offended was Great Britain. Some parallels between then and now are too striking to pass over. America in 1861, like North Korea in 1968, was a relatively weak nation, divided and pursuing national unification. Great Britain in 1861, like the United States in 1968, was a world power.

The Trent Affair occurred on Nov. 8, 1861 — seven months after the Civil War had begun. The Confederate government, needing economic and military assistance from Europe, had selected James M. Mason and John Slidell to go to London and Paris respectively to get help. At the Spanish port of Havana the Confederate commissioners got passage on the British mail ship Trent. The day after leaving port the vessel was fired upon and stopped by the U.S. warship San Jacinto under Captain Charles Wilkes. American marines with bayonets boarded the Trent, searched the ship, arrested the two Confederate commissioners and removed them to the San Jacinto.

The effect of this seizure, like the North Korean seizure of the USS Pueblo, was immediate and sensational. This time, however, it was Britain that was brought to the brink of declaring war. The English people, their national honor affronted, were frantic with rage. War preparations were carried to the point of sending 8,000 troops and war material to Canada. Henry Adams wrote from England to his brother: "This nation means to make war."

But amid the jubilation, one man in particular saw the more serious implications of the Trent Affair — President Abraham Lincoln, who had been chief executive for less than a year. For Lincoln in 1861, as Lyndon B. Johnson must realize in 1968, saw the seriousness of opening a second military front. "One war at a time," was Lincoln's word to his Secretary of State William H. Seward. Thus, in striking contrast to the public clamor to challenge the British to a showdown, Lincoln's attitude was characterized by caution and moderation.

The President's deficiencies in the refinements of international law were more than offset by his common sense that prompted him to pursue arbitration, not war. As a result the Trent Affair was satisfactorily adjusted in time. As the weeks passed by, suggestions were made from both sides that a friendly settlement could be reached. Secretary of State Seward, speaking for Lincoln, made it clear that Wilkes had acted without authority. The Cabinet in England, having avoided an ultimatum, was satisfied with the assurance that Wilkes had acted without authority. So completely did the release of Mason and Slidell close the incident that by the end of January, 1862 — two months after the incident occurred, there was an almost complete disappearance of public interest in England in the Confederate commissioners.

The moderation shown by Lincoln had averted what could have been a catastrophic, second military front, all of which allowed Lincoln to get on with the business of defeating the Confederacy and restoring the Union. Had Lincoln allowed pride rather than reason to govern his action, he would have challenged Great Britain, just as Senator Strom Thurmond of

South Carolina wants to challenge North Korea, and Lincoln probably would have lost both wars — the one with Britain as well as with the Confederacy.

In a special television report called "Crisis in Korea" on the evening of Jan. 24, some congressional leaders demanded immediate action over the seizure of the USS Pueblo — demanding that we go to war if necessary. "American honor demands it," declared Senator Thurmond. Thurmond and other likeminded congressional leaders would do well to recall the Trent Affair. For if the United States opens up a second front in Korea, it risks losing both Asian wars if conventional warfare is continued. If nuclear warfare is resorted to, the United States will lose more than Vietnam and Korea.

The better part of wisdom would seem to be to swallow one's pride ("It was a pretty bitter pill to swallow," said Lincoln commenting on the Trent Affair) and to remember the sage advice of Lincoln 107 years ago when America was in the throes of another serious conflict. "One war at a time."

1860 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

by George L. Cashman

The 1860 Presidential campaign, with Abraham Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican Party, found the country hopelessly divided politically. The 1858 debates with Lincoln had made Stephen A. Douglas unpopular with the southern wing of the Democrat Party. With Douglas nominated to represent the Democrats, the southern wing of the party withdrew and chose John C. Breckinridge as their candidate to oppose Douglas and Lincoln. A new party, composed of those disaffected voters who could not support the candidates named, formed the Constitutional Union Party and named John Bell as their standard bearer. It must have been obvious to both wings of the Democrat Party that, without the support of the other, a Democrat could not be elected.

Abraham Lincoln remained aloof, taking no active part in the campaign following his nomination at Chicago. He made no speeches, and except for a quick trip to Chicago to meet the Vice Presidential nominee, Hannibal Hamlin, he remained in Springfield. He did make one political move, he wrote an autobiographical statement for use in the campaign.

The election took place on November 6, and the final tally of votes showed that Lincoln had received 1,866,000 of the popular vote. Douglas received 1,377,000; Breckinridge had 850,000 and John Bell about 588,000. Breckinridge, who was the pro-slavery candidate failed to carry the popular vote in a number of the slave states. Seemingly, this indicated that the threat of secession, which had been talked about throughout the South, lacked the popular appeal among the voters as it was thought to have. While Lincoln received no votes in ten slave states, and who was the minority President, carried the heavily populated states of the north which gave him 180 of the electoral votes. Of the remainder, Breckinridge received 72, John Bell 39 and Douglas was low with only 12. It is a curious fact that had all of the popular vote received by the three opposition candidates been given to any one of them, Lincoln would still have been named President of the United States.

The election of Lincoln was hailed as a great triumph for the Republican Party, they had elected their first President, an office which they would hold for twenty-four years. But Lincoln's election signalled the secession parade of states, begun by South Carolina.

During the Republican Presidential years, 1861 to 1885, two Presidents, Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, would die at the hands of the assassin.

We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop trying to improve him.

Woman driver to garage mechanic: "My husband tells me there's a screw loose in the driver — wherever that is."

THE BANNER

Published quarterly by the National Headquarters of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. This Order was founded in 1881 and is the only male organization recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic. A Congressional Charter has been granted to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

All items for publication must be received by the 15th day of December, March, June and September.

All members receive The Banner without charge. Other interested persons can subscribe at the rate of \$1.00 yearly. All subscriptions expire on the first day of each year.

Albert C. Lambert, Editor, P. O. Box 457, Trenton, N. J. 08603.

Mollus Observances . . .

AT NATIONAL CATHEDRAL AND LINCOLN MONUMENT

Impressive annual services were held February 11 at the National Cathedral, and on February 12 at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. under direction of the Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States.

Our SUVCW Colors led the procession of Color Guards from several groups.



Front row (left to right) Elton Koch, Commander-in-Chief Wm. Haskell, John H. Stark and Chester Shriver. Back row: Barry Snyder and Ivan E. Frantz. Others present included Charles A. Brady Jr., and Arthur G. Glen Glenum.

Following the church service a reception was held by the Loyal Legion in the Parish Home of St. Albans Church.

The services on Monday were held in freezing temperatures with Commander-in-Chief Haskell placing our wreath at the Lincoln Monument. President Lyndon B. Johnson placed his Memorial Wreath and delivered a brief message. Music was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band with the Combined Armed Forces providing the flags of all fifty states. Following this service the annual luncheon at the Diplomatic Suite in the Department of State was again hosted by the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

IN MEMORIAM

Mamie M. Deems
Department of California
National President 1925-26
Expired Feb. 21, 1968

Margaret F. Anderson
Department of Massachusetts
National President 1933-34
Expired March 15, 1968



This Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to my grandfather, Jacob Parrott, for bravery after being captured following Andrews Raid. Though but 16 years of age he was tortured when he refused to divulge military information about his officers.

The medal is not only the first one awarded but is the jewelers model. Secretary of War Stanton in presenting it said "Congress has ordered medals to be prepared on this model, and your party (there were six presented) shall have the first; they will be the first that have been given to private soldiers in this war."

The life that my grandfather Parrott saved was that of my maternal grandfather, Wilson W. Brown, who received the seventh medal, and first one presented by President Lincoln.

JOSEPH W. PARROTT
West Salem, Ohio 44287

Permanent Fund

Our Permanent Fund was authorized to unite us and to assure a permanent association. No member is obligated to contribute, nor may he be assessed. All funds in the Permanent Fund must be voluntary to fulfill its intent and purpose. Any member may contribute in memory of his family or Civil War ancestor to honor and perpetuate the memory of their name.

To—Chester S. Shriver, National Secretary Treasurer,
P. O. Box 24, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

Kindly enter the following Civil War record on the HONOR ROLL FUND.

Name of Veteran

Company & Regiment

Enclosed find (\$10.00 or more) donation to the HONOR ROLL FUND from

Name

Address

(Donations, legacies, and bequests to this fund are welcome and will be preserved.)

(Contributions are deductible for Income Tax purposes — Section 170 of the Code of 1954)

The following contributions have been received since the last issue of THE BANNER:
From Ralph L. Binney, Toledo, Ohio. In memory of George L. Binney, 2nd Mass. Infantry \$ 10.00

He Is An American

He hears an airplane overhead, and if he looks up at all, does so in security, neither in fear nor in the hope of seeing a protector.

His wife goes marketing, and her purchases are limited by her needs, tastes, and budget, but not by decree.

He belongs to such fraternal organizations and clubs as he wishes.

He does not believe, if his party is out of power, that the only way in which it can come into power is through a bloody revolution.

His mail is not opened before he gets it, and his telephone is not tapped.

He changes his place of dwelling, and does not report so doing to the police.

We worship God in the fashion of his choice.

He should struggle to preserve his Americanism with all its priceless privileges.

He is a fortunate man — he is an American!



**General Order No. 3
Series 1967-68**

Headquarters
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Sons of Union Veterans
of the Civil War
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Brockton, Mass. 02401

(Area Code 617) Phone 586-5774

"ACTION NOT WORDS"

1. It is with great pleasure that I appoint Brothers John N. McCarthy of Nevada and Robert Wolz of Ohio as National Aides. I commend these brothers who between them have signed up 15 new members. Special yellow ribbons have been sent them to wear during my administration.
2. Since my last Order it has been my pleasure to make many visitations, including the Sons of Veterans Club of Philadelphia Lincoln Dinner on Feb. 10, the Lincoln Memorial Service in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 12, and the meeting of the Military Affairs Committee in New York on Feb. 24-25.
3. Your attention is called to the G.A.R. Memorial Fund. I hope that everyone will send their contributions to Natl. P.Patr. Instr. Louis A. Moushey. Enclosed in this issue you will find a convenient form to use.
4. Memorial Day will soon be here. I hope that every Brother will participate in services in their home towns. In Massachusetts, Gov. Volpe has signed a bill whereby Memorial Day will be observed on the last Monday in May, starting in 1969. I have written a letter of protest, and request that all members do the same, to Gov. John A. Volpe, State House, Boston, Mass.
5. During the next three months, all Departments will be holding their Annual Encampments. I plan to attend as many as possible. Please write me when it will be convenient for me to be received, so I can make my plans.
6. The next General Order will contain Encampment appointments for our National Encampment to be held in Wilmington, Del., the week of August 18th.
7. Best wishes to all Departments for a Happy and Constructive Encampment. I hope to meet many of you at your Encampments.

WILLIAM W. HASKELL
Commander-in-Chief

Flag Presentations At St. Louis

The Soldiers Memorial Building in St. Louis was the scene of a mass presentation of American Flags on November 18th. Fourteen large flags were presented to Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Cub Packs. It was my privilege to present one of the flags to the Cub Pack of St. John's School. At the same time the Missouri Department Auxiliary President presented twelve class room flags to one school.

Enclosed with this issue of The Banner is the annual request for your contribution to the G.A.R. Memorial Fund. The success of this drive and the projects that it finances will be in direct proportion to your cooperation. Our membership has always been generous in the past, and I look forward confidently to your prompt response.

LOUIS A. MOUSHEY National Patriotic Instructor

Week of August 18 . . .

National Encampment At Wilmington

Our 87th National Convention will be held the week of August 18th in Wilmington, Delaware, with the Hotel DuPont as headquarters.

Wilmington, on the Delaware River, is a port of entry. Fort Christina was built here by the Swedes in 1638. It was maintained by the Dutch, and later by the British. In 1682 William Penn came into possession. In 1802 E. I. DuPont established a powder mill on the Brandywine River. Today the DuPont Company maintains executive offices here, as well as extensive facilities on the original site and nearby.

On Wednesday, Aug. 21 the committee has planned a trip to the Hegley Museum and the Longwood Gardens, which is the DuPont estate. On Wednesday evening, the committee is planning a show. A complete program will appear in the next issue of The Banner.

Rates at the Hotel DuPont:

Single room with bath	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$16.00
Double room with bath	17.00	18.00	20.00
Twin with bath	18.00	20.00	25.00

Additional charge of \$3.00 per day for third person in double or twin bedroom.

RESERVATION CARDS WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DEPARTMENT SECRETARY.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

H.R. 11679 and H.R. 1292, measures that would designate certain Mondays as major holidays during the year, are still under consideration in the Judiciary committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. To date they have not been reported out of either committee.

H.R. 10480, a bill to make desecration of our flag a federal crime, passed the House overwhelmingly on June 20, 1967 and is now in the Judiciary committee of the Senate, but action there is not expected in the near future. At present every State has legislation which prescribes criminal penalties for desecrating the flag although, as would be expected, these statutes differ widely as to what constitutes desecration and as to the penalties therefor.

Although all loyal Americans deplore acts of disrespect involving our flag, opinion is divided as to the actual worth and wisdom of the proposed legislation as passed by the House. In an editorial written shortly after the House action, the *Chicago Tribune* observed, "If the present bill is passed, it is not likely to bring any lasting change or increased respect for the flag. Patriotism is measured in the heart, and not by the number of identical laws prescribing it." Another point of view, however, has been expressed by Senator Dirksen when he said in a signed article, "Perhaps there are two answers. The one is an adequate federal statute to deal with such an act for just what it is — contempt for authority and a supercilious view of what the flag really means. The other would be to set ourselves to the important business of rethinking the history of this Republic and recalling what agony and sacrifice in all generations has gone into the origin and preservation of that resplendent banner." As patriots, these matters deserve our thoughtful attention.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS L. W. JOHNSON, Chairman
Committee on Legislation

March 7, 1968

CURTAIN UP AT FORD'S

Ford's Theater in Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated has been refurbished and will again be the scene of live drama this year. Workmen using rare Brady photographs and contemporary documents have transformed it into as near a replica of the Ford's of April 14, 1865, as human ingenuity and money — some \$2.5 million — could allow. Even the flag-draped President's box is there.

The National Repertory Theater, which has toured the country for six years, will take up residence at the theater.

The restoration of Ford's will bring home more sharply to visitors the awareness of the tragic deed that was done there, a deed whose consequences have surely affected our society profoundly down to the present day. But a century is long enough time for a house of the living arts to do penance; the restoration will also have the practical effect of giving Washington, D. C., a needed additional home for dramatic productions. It will be fitting to have this historic place alive again and performing its intended role. May its dark and haunted days be over for good.

AN OMINOUS QUOTE

"As Soviet power grows, there will be a greater aversion to Communist parties everywhere. So we must practice the techniques of withdrawal. Never appear in the foreground; let our friends do the work. We must always remember that one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists. A university professor or student, who without being a party member lends himself to the interests of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. A writer of reputation, or a retired general, are worth more than 500 poor devils who don't know any better than to get themselves beaten up by the police. Every man has his value, his merit. The writer who, without being a party member, defends the Soviet Union, the union leader who is outside our ranks but defends Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party members.

"Those who are not party members or marked as Communists enjoy greater freedom of action. This dissimulated activity which awakes no resistance is much more effective than a frontal attack by the Communists. Our friends must confuse the adversary for us, carry out our main directives, mobilize in favor of our campaigns people who do not think as we do, and whom we could never reach. In this tactic we must use everyone who comes near us; and the number grows every day." — Georgi Dimitrov, secretary general of the Communist International.

NEW FLAG FOR BROWNIES



Shown is Brownie Troop 156, Girl Scouts of America of Washington Crossing, N. J. They are being sponsored by Dayton Camp 5 and Aux. 5 of Trenton. Aux. Pres. Joan Clark is holding the American Flag which she presented on behalf of the Camp and Auxiliary. The three ladies next to Joan are troop leaders.

Did You Know

In the Civil War, the first Union Victory of any consequence was the Battle of Philippi, which also marked the war's entry into what is now the State of West Virginia.

The last shot of the Civil War was fired in the Bering Sea on June 28, 1865, when the Confederate Ship Shenandoah, unaware that the war was over two months earlier, destroyed nine Northern whaling vessels.

Cambridge, Mass. residents fired with the abolitionist sentiments of William Lloyd Garrison, formed the first Volunteer company to serve in the Union Forces. On the other hand, the Harvard community thought little of the war, and the practice of hiring military replacements was common there.

Duke Arnold

PAYING MORE FOR LESS

It now costs six cents to mail a first-class letter of one ounce. The rate has doubled since 1959. But the quality of the service seems to have gone in the opposite direction; and the new higher rates will be merely applied against the annual postal deficit, which last year reached a most impressive \$1.2 billion.

Part of the reason the public continues to pay more and get less for its postal service is the insistence of Congress on requiring the first-class patron to subsidize the advertising flyers and soap samples that pour, unwanted, into his mailbox. There was some increase voted in rates for this junk mail; the new rates will eventually meet 72 to 75 percent of the cost, as contrasted with 61 percent before. But first-class mail and airmail, which have almost always paid their own way, will do so more than ever now.

A lady was scolding a boy who has just beaten up his brother.

"Why did you kick your brother in the stomach?" she asked. "Well, it was his fault," said the little body. "He turned around."



"I wouldn't bother him now—Notre Dame is losing!"

A TRIBUTE TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

One Hundred Years Ago, in the midst of war, a dream of peace was born. Conceived in comradeship on Sherman's "March To The Sea" in 1864, by an army surgeon and an army chaplain, B. F. Stephenson and W. J. Rutledge, the Grand Army of the Republic lives today not only in its descendants, but in many of its country's social institutions and patriotic societies.

There is a close relationship between war veterans that comes from living together, training together, playing together — and suffering together. Men who have faced violent death together, in the horror of war, have an extraordinary rapport that they wish to preserve.

Under the Tent and at the Bivouac, Major Stevenson and Chaplain Rutledge discussed all this and wondered how such a force could be channeled into public usefulness after the end of the fighting. Both idealistic men, they agreed upon a mutual aspiration toward a Brotherhood of Men under the Fatherhood of God.

Less than a year after Appomattox, the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was formed at Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866 (the anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh) by Dr. Stephenson.

The G.A.R. was a unique organization. No child could be born into it. No proclamation of President or edict of King could command admission. No act of Parliament or Congress could secure recognition. The greatest wealth could not purchase membership. Its doors opened only on the presentation of an honorable discharge from the armies or navies of the Union during the Civil War, and unlike any other organization, no new blood could come in. There were no growing ranks from which recruits could be drawn. The G.A.R. had no predecessor; it can have no successor. When Albert Woolson, the last survivor died on August 2, 1956, the Grand Army passed out forever, but its work and spirit of service will go on indefinitely through its recognized Allied Organizations. The maximum G.A.R. membership was attained in 1890, with a total enrollment of 409,489.

Many of us can recall the "old soldier" and I use that term reverently, as a tottering old man with dimmed vision and defective hearing. Many of us knew him as a middle-aged man already well along as a leader in patriotism. My earliest acquaintance with the "old soldier" goes back fifty years, when, as a small boy, I took part in Memorial Day activities with my father.

The G.A.R. men came from farm and hamlet and city, but they had much in common. All of them were of a hardy race, and not one of them had been reared far from the frontier. They were resourceful in mind and strong in body, and knew much about nature in the raw. No training program was required to teach them how to climb a ladder, jump a fence, or swim a river. Our "old soldier" knew exactly why he had been called. In most wars the issues are complicated, so much so in fact that even the leaders are confused. It was not so here. There was but one issue and it was crystal clear. It was UNION. Events proved that our "old soldier" was cast in a heroic mold. Otherwise, he could never have overcome a foe no less dedicated to a cause, however false it may have been. He knew better than anyone else that it was brother against brother. Measured by any standard, he was brave and tireless and filled to overflowing with determination.

The G.A.R. made provision for its remembrance by filing its last Will and Testament in the Probate Court of the District of Columbia and naming as its heir, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

It came into existence at the beginning of a cycle of radical social and political changes in our national life and took a very large part in their development. During this time, the Grand Army man, individually and collectively had a greater influence on the development of our national character than all other such movements combined. For nearly half a century he was a dominant force, and for another decade was certainly a compelling example. All his ninety years of existence he was a clear and shining arbiter of national patriotism.

No other organization on earth can lay claim to such glorious memories. They did a work demanded by strongest

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE

The Earl Warren Supreme Court in a January ruling upheld the longstanding New York State Law requiring teachers to swear to support the federal and New York constitutions. This law is hated by Communists, among others. We're delighted by the decision.

However on the same day the Warren Court let stand a lower court's order forbidding DeKalb County, Ill. school officials to let kindergarten children recite the old verse: "We thank you for the flowers so sweet/We thank you for everything" — even with "God" deleted.

Any thought, therefore, that the Warren Court majority has turned 100% American is premature.

THE HATE GROUPS

One source of strength for hate organizations is that their opponents cannot agree on how to fight them. Should you use persuasion or logic? Perhaps they should be denied publicity. However, one of the foundation stones of the American press and broadcasting industries is that every editor or commentator has the right to decide for himself what is news and what isn't.

What motivates Journalists to feature violence and hatred and present a distorted view of reality? Why does extremist activity attract more press coverage than an incident beneficial to society? Is this intentional, accidental, or stupid?

THE FLAG ON MEMORIAL DAY

The Flag should be displayed on all national holidays, but more particularly on Memorial Day.

It is on this day that we pause to remember and honor those who gave their lives in war for the defense of their country. Memorial Day is never more significant, nor more poignant, than when the Nation is in the midst — as it is now — of a war crisis, when thousands of American servicemen are in the field, actually on the firing line or so close to it that their lives are in imminent danger. At such times the Flag becomes a visible expression of the Nation's concern for its sons who must put their lives in the balance for its sake.

The Flag should fly from every house that shelters a loyal American family, from every building where devoted citizens conduct any part of their daily business. Memorial Day is not just the holiday that marks the start of the summer vacation season; not just another day off from work. It is an observance of deep and abiding significance to our American way of life and the survival of our country.

The Flag should be on display throughout cities and countryside on Memorial Day.

The way to be nothing is to do nothing.

It's magnificent to grow old if one stays young.

Government should be like your stomach — if it's working right you don't know you have it.

Trouble is there are too many Democratic and Republican Senators and not enough United States Senators.

claims of humanity and purest principles of patriotism. The "old soldier" played his part. It is now ours to play. He left us a rich heritage, which we will preserve.

Prepared for the April 23, 1966 meeting of Abraham Lincoln Camp 100 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War by Albert C. Lambert.



Department News



CALIFORNIA

Our annual Americanism Award was presented recently to the Richfield Oil Co. by Department Commander Case. Arrangements were made by Coby Wilcox, Patriotic Instructor. Miss Caroline Wilson of the Richfield Publicity Office accepted at a well attended banquet held in the Roger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles.

On Feb. 11 our mid-winter meeting was held at the Chaffey Community Cultural Center in Upland, with dinner at noon.

ILLINOIS

Installation of officers for Custer Camp No. 1 was held December 11 at the G.A.R. Hall in Chicago, with Dept. Comdr. Roderick Van Trump as installing officer. The new camp commander is Maj. James F. Ginnett. At the same meeting, Dept. Pres. Helen S. Brady installed the officers of Custer Auxiliary No. 30. Mrs. Hazel L. Kurtz is serving her second term as president of this auxiliary.

The Illinois Department learned recently of the urgent need for repair work on the windows of the G.A.R. Hall at Peoria, and has contributed \$100 to aid Thrush Camp No. 25 in this project.

The 11th annual Lincoln Day Dinner, sponsored by Custer Camp No. 1 and Auxiliary No. 30, was held February 10 at the Oak Park Arms in Oak Park. Wilson A. Smith spoke on "Abraham Lincoln to the Age of Twenty-One." It was announced that the recipient of the 1968 Lincoln Memorial Award will be Howard Miller, Chicago radio and television personality noted for his patriotism.

Dept. Pres. Helen S. Brady participated in the ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., on February 12, at which the President of the United States and representatives of various patriotic orders presented wreaths in memory of President Lincoln. Mrs. Brady placed a wreath on behalf of the G.A.R. Allied Orders of Illinois.

A party was held for veterans at Hines Hospital in Maywood on Valentine's Day, February 14, by the Illinois Department of ASUV, through arrangements made by Mrs. Viola E. Hartwig, Dept. Rehabilitation Chairman. Mrs. Hartwig is also collecting cancelled postage stamps for distribution to veterans who have requested these.

Dept. Comdr. Rockerrick Van Trump represented the National Organization in his capacity as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief when he attended the Wisconsin Department's Allied Patriotic Dinner on February 17 at Wilwaukee, and the department's Mid-Year Encampment.

The department welcomes the following new members: Camp No. 1 — Robert C. Ellsworth, Herbert R. Hyland, David A. Myers, Sr., David A. Myers, Jr., Claude Towne and Christian C. Zillman, Jr.; Camp No. 14 — Jerry Lee Trigg; Camp No. 21 — Mark A. Marquette and Theodore A. Bratten; Camp No. 12/100 — Neill J. Carson and George C. Meadows.

TAPS: The department extends sincerest sympathy in the passing of Capt. Robert G. Keats on February 2 and Clinton M. Hughes on March 7, both of Camp No. 1, and Harold Berlin on March 7, of Camp No. 21. Capt. Keats, who was 23 years old, was killed in Viet Nam.

MAINE

Correction of Encampment dates. The Maine Department Encampment will be held in Portland at the Eastland Hotel on June 7, 8, 9.

Dept. Commander Eugene Estabrook installed officers of Camp 3 of Bangor on Feb. 12 with David W. Fuller as the new Commander. Following the ceremony a baked bean supper was served by Harriet Estabrook and Mrs. Wilber Chaydeayne.

MARYLAND

Lincoln-Cushing Camp of Washington D.C. installed officers at a dinner meeting on Dec. 2 in the Army and Navy Club with Doren D. Vest as the Commander and Grahame T. Smallwood Jr. as Secretary-Treasurer. In an impressive ceremony Past Commander-in-Chief, Gen. U.S. Grant 3rd obligated Col. George A. Moore as a new member of the Camp. The address of the evening was given by Stewart Gelders, Camp Chaplain and Historian, whose subject was "Grant The Soldier". General Grant 3rd announced that he has just completed his book on U.S. Grant and that it is about to go to print. He was happy that he had concluded the writing because it was an ambition of his father who was never able to finish the monumental task.

MASSACHUSETTS

On Feb. 12 Lincoln Observances were held at the Emancipation Statue in Boston with the cooperation of the City of Boston. Ernest G. Wells was M.C., and Dept. Commander Herbert L. Jackson, the speaker. Others participating were Louis E. Winchell, Harold M. Drown, Leslie E. Covey, Marion P. Young and Hazel B. Latter. The annual banquet was held in Rockland where Department Headquarters are now located. Those on the program included Commander Jackson, Harold Drown, Allen B. Howland, Herbert W. Hobart, Aux. Dept. Pres. Lelia Turner, Leslie E. Covey and wife Louise, Alice K. Chamberlain, Allen F. Spink, Flora D. Bates and Eileen Coombs.

Annual Lincoln Observances for Western Massachusetts was held in quarters of the Springfield Institution for Savings under auspices of Tift Camp 15, with Patr. Instr. Herbert Bogue conducting the program. Lester W. Eldridge was the speaker of the evening, and Edward Loke showed slides of Civil War Monuments in the western part of the state. Tribute was paid to the memory of Lewis E. Tift, grandson of L. A. Tift for whom the Camp was named.

The recent gathering of the New England Regional Association in Worcester's G.A.R. Memorial Bldg., was the largest attended, except for the summer meetings held at The Weirs. Henry S. Bowen and Dorothy A. Newell of Mass. arranged the program. Among those present were C. Brown Newton, Commander and Flora D. Bates, Pres. Also Commander-in-Chief Haskell, and National Officers Allen F. Spink, Kenneth Wheeler, Allen B. Howland, Flora D. Bates, Eileen Coombs, Harold E. Arnold, Ursula W. Shepardson and Emma Wheeler. Tribute to Margaret F. Anderson, P.N.P. was paid, on the very day of her death in California.

We have been saddened by the deaths of John J. Mitcheson, P.D.C., and wife Margurite, P.D.P. which occurred within a week of each other. Also by obituaries of four Past Dept. Presidents of the Ladies of the G.A.R., viz: Harriet Horgan, Janet Willey, Florence Mason, and Bertha Johnson, all in a three months period.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Address correction for P.N.P. Ethelyn Tucker, 1441 Reed Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92109.

NEW YORK

Oliver J. Tilden Camp 26, New York City was honored to be invited by the American Legion to take part in exercises held at the Eternal Light, Fifth Ave., and Twenty-Third St. on Veterans Day joining with Military and City Officials in honoring the War Dead by placing wreaths.

The 79th annual Transfer of Flags was held Feb. 11th in the East High School Auditorium at Rochester with an impressive ceremony. The charge to standard bearers and guardians of the flags was given by Grover C. Scott, Past Commander SUVCW. There were sixty-one sets of colors that changed hands from the standard bearers of 1967 to the standard bearers of 1968.

IN MEMORIAM — Roy L. Butterfield, S5, expired Feb. 13. He was the grandson of Gen. Butterfield, the author of "Taps". A school teacher and principal of several Rochester schools, he was the first principal of Ben Franklin High School. His ancestral home in Hartwick, N.Y., known as "The White House" is now a New York State Historical Library. Lincoln Camp 6 of Rochester, of which he was a member has suitably memorialized his passing.

SAVE THE STATUE — The Central Committee of War Veterans Organizations of Yonkers is opposing the moving

of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument from Philipse Manor Hall property. This Civil War monument was dedicated September 17, 1891. Active in the protest were Herbert Parsons, Commander of the local Camp, Mrs. Florence Parsons, Mrs. Lulu Denault and Mrs. Irene Perry, representing the Auxiliary and the Ladies of the G.A.R.

NEW JERSEY

Lincoln Remembered



The annual Trenton Lincoln Banquet was held Feb. 10 at Nassau Inn, Princeton with an inspiring program and much good fellowship. Pictured above standing (L) are Russell F. Bush, a noted Lincoln Lecturer from Philadelphia, and John J. Junge who was toastmaster. Seated are Department Commander and Department President Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Williams.

A warm welcome to the following new members: Camp No. 5 — Dr. Chester Bradley, Donald B. Clark, Esq., Bradley Rarick and Warren W. Leonard. Camp 12 — E. Louis Davenport and Daniel J. Hauer, Jr. Camp 100 — Richard Hines and Arthur B. Bevins.

The Rev. Kline d'Aurandt Engle, a member of Trenton Camp No. 5 had an important part in the Massing of Colors and Service of Remembrance which took place Feb. 18 at the Sun City Bowl in Arizona. He said the prayers at the impressive service at which 64 organizations were represented by their Color Guards commemorating the Honored Dead of all wars. The guest speaker was Major General Barry Goldwater, and the Memorial was given by Hon. Jack Williams, Governor of Arizona.

Dept. Patr. Instr. Mary Pat Bogart has presented a flag to the South Orange Reserve Squad, at which time a flag pole was presented from Aux. 9. She is planning a similar presentation to Girl Scout Troop 671 of Union.

The semi-annual dinner meeting of State Camp 100 will be held at Nassau Inn, Princeton, Apr. 27. Leroy Davenport Jr., Camp Commander will preside.

OHIO

A revival in Columbus. After several years of inactivity Gov. Dennison Camp 1 has started an active program. On March 4th our speaker was Mr. Robert Needham, who is the artist employed by the Adjutant General's office to paint all of the Ohio battle flags in connection with the current restoration program. Camp No. 1 has two members (Brown and Newman) whose ancestors were winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Our two newest members (Moore and Long) both have ancestors that were musicians — one a fifer and one a drummer. Two of our members had grandfathers that served in the same regiment and company.

Lincoln Banquets were held on February 12 in Cleveland under auspices of The Cuyahoga County Council Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans, and on Feb. 19 in Alliance by Mc-

Clellan Camp and Auxiliary. Dr. William J. Uhrich, history professor at John Carroll University was the principal speaker in Cleveland, and at Alliance the speaker of the evening was Dept. Commander Richard Greenwalt. Department Commander Greenwalt and Dept. Pres. and Natl. Vice-Pres. Margaret Gehret attended both affairs along with many of their official family.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS — Natl. Vice Pres. Margaret Gehret, 1130 N. Kelly Ave., Alliance, Ohio 44601.

PENNSYLVANIA

The annual Appomattox Banquet sponsored by the Allied Orders of Reading, was held April 6 in the Hotel Abraham Lincoln, at which time the annual Good Citizen Award was made by Meade Camp 16. After 31 years of service with the Doehler Company, Roy Stoudt has retired as of February 29th.

The 100th consecutive Lincoln Banquet, sponsored by the Sons of Veterans Club of Philadelphia was held with Hon. Henry G. Sweeney, President Judge of Delaware County as the speaker. Commander-in-Chief Haskell, Dept. Commander John C. Yocum and the Presidents of all the Allied Orders were among guests present. Sr. Vice C. in C. Frank Heacock was Toastmaster, and the opening and closing prayers were given by Rev. Elmer H. Finger.

TAPS — The Rev. Frank W. Ruth, retired clergyman and former legislator, civic worker, and member of Meade Camp of Reading died March 6 at age 79. Rev. Ruth was presented with the "Good Citizen Award" of Meade Camp 16, in 1964.

RHODE ISLAND

The annual Lincoln Dinner of the Grand Army Family was held in the Arsenal at Providence on Feb. 10, with Herbert L. Jackson, Dept. Commander of Mass. as the speaker. Seated at the head table were Presidents of all the allied organizations. Toastmaster Harold Arnold also introduced other guests including Allan Howland representing the Commander-in-Chief, and Natl. Patr. Instr. Eileen Combs who brought greetings from her organization. P.N.P. Mable Taylor of the Ladies of the G.A.R. and P.N.P. Bessie Coughlin of the W.R.C. represented their National Presidents.

Funeral services were held Jan. 14 for P.D.C. Frederick J. Arnold, 86, father of Harold and Fred Arnold. Bearers, all Past Department Commanders of the Rhode Island Department were Earl T. Hinz Sr., Earl T. Hinz Jr., George L. Straight, H. Dwight Bromley, Wallace J. Macomber and Harry L. Barber.

VERMONT

Hall Camp 28 of Chelsea, which has held its Charter for eighty years held installation of officers Jan. 13 with Ned Durkee as Camp Commander. The Camp is planning on activating their military unit, carrying the old musket colors. Camp 91 reports holding installation of officers and a Christmas party. The Winooski Valley District meeting on Feb. 3 proved interesting and enjoyable to the twenty four members present. Green Mountains State Camp 1 held a luncheon meeting on Feb. 11 in I.O.O.F. Hall, Montpelier.

The Second Brigade S.V.R. has purchased a bus for their visitations. The first trip was to Arlington, Mass. to take part in the Veterans Day Parade. The second trip was to Gettysburg in November to take part in the Remembrance Day observance.

WISCONSIN

The Allied Orders of Greater Milwaukee annual patriotic dinner was held Feb. 17 at the Central Y.M.C.A. with Thomas L.W. Johnson as the speaker of the evening. His topic was "The Heritage of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley". Marion Doughty served as toastmistress and Ellinore Konrad, P.N.P. gave the Gettysburg Address. Among the many guests were Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief Roderick Van Trump and Mrs. Van Trump from Chicago. On the following day a joint mid-year meeting was convened by Herman Black, Department Commander and Helen Wilbur, Department President.

Betty F. Johnson, P.D.P. and former Natl. Vice Pres. is convalescing satisfactorily at her home following a recent fall.