



The Southern Advocate

The Quarterly Newsletter of the
Oklahoma Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

<http://oklahomascv.org/>



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

Volume 11, Number 2

Spring Quarter

April-June 2019

SCV National Reunion and Convention

In Memoriam

Philip Lyle Moseley was born on November 5, 1946, at Douglas, Oklahoma, and departed this life on Wednesday, June 5, 2019, in Guthrie, Oklahoma. He attended school at Douglas Public Schools and Enid High School, graduating in 1964. He also attended school at Oklahoma State Tech at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and Louisiana State University at Shreveport, Louisiana.

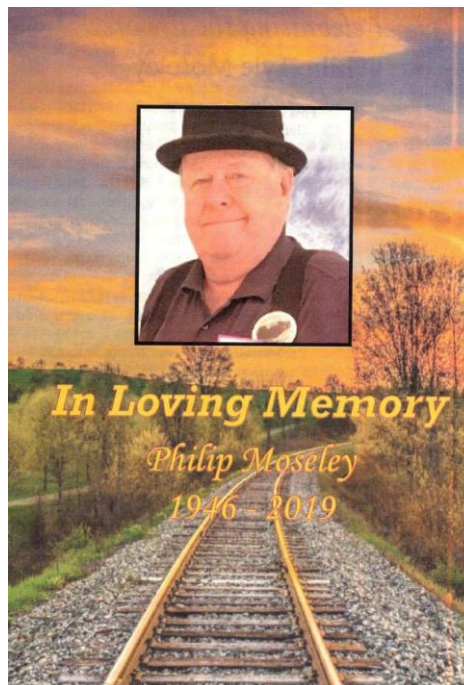
Phillip made a career with railroading, starting as an agent telegrapher on the Santa Fe in Guthrie in 1966. He worked several locations on the Santa Fe as a depot agent at Hillsdale, Oklahoma, as well as Oak Hill, Tipton, Chase, and Wells, Kansas. In 1968, he went to the Kansas City Southern Railroad as an operator going into train service in 1971. He retired from the railroad in 1997 on disability as a conductor, working between De Queen, Arkansas, and Shreveport, Louisiana.

Phillip was a 32nd Degree KCCH Mason, associated with the Guthrie Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, Order of St. Andrew of Scotland and was affiliated with other temples in Oklahoma and Arkansas. He was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, first in the Camp at Edmond, but later transferred his membership to the Ponca City Camp.

His friends and compatriots will miss him.

2019 SCV National Reunion

Admiral Raphael Semmes, Camp No. 11, of Mobile, Alabama, will host the 2019 Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, July 10-13. The Reunion will be held at the Mobile Convention Center located on Water Street at the Mobile River. For more information, go to <http://www.scv.org/new/>. Click on "Home" and then "2019 National Reunion".



2019 Oklahoma Division Convention

The 2019 Oklahoma Division Convention was held at Shawnee on Saturday, April 27. Commander James Orebaugh called the Convention to order at 10:00 a.m. As host Camp, Commander Allen Harrison, Camp Col. Tandy Walker, gave the official welcome to the Convention attendees. The Oklahoma Division Color Guard posted the colors, and the Confederate flag was saluted. Division Adjutant Steve Ward called the roll of camps and determined the presence of a quorum.

Adjutant Ward gave the Financial Report, and Lt. Commander Virgil Chain gave the Membership Report, reporting that the Division has 456 members in twenty-one camps. Chief Recruiting Officer Charley Wilson gave his Recruiting Report, and Judge Advocate Brice Hill presented the Heritage Report.

The Convention's only action item was a proposal to amend Section 1, Article V of the Division Constitution. The proposal passed unanimously. The amendment:

"To be considered for the offices of Commander and Lt. Commander, a candidate must be twenty-one years of age by the time of the Division Convention and had served two years in a position of responsibility at the camp, brigade or division level".

The program – "Graves Registration in Texas" was presented by Compatriot Rocky Sprott of Stratford, Texas. He presented the system he and his group of grave registrars have used to locate and document the graves of Confederate veterans in a good part of north Texas.

After a break for lunch, which was catered, Commander Orebaugh presented the Division's Strategic Plan – "Fighting Back". Past-Division Lt. Commander Rex Cash spoke on "Stopping the Spread of Socialism in the SCV". Adjutant Ward spoke on "Information Dissemination", and Commander Orebaugh spoke about "Family Stories Remembered".

The Convention ended with the retirement of the colors and the group singing "Dixie".



Compatriot Sprott delivering his program with Commander Orebaugh and Lt. Commander Chain to his left.

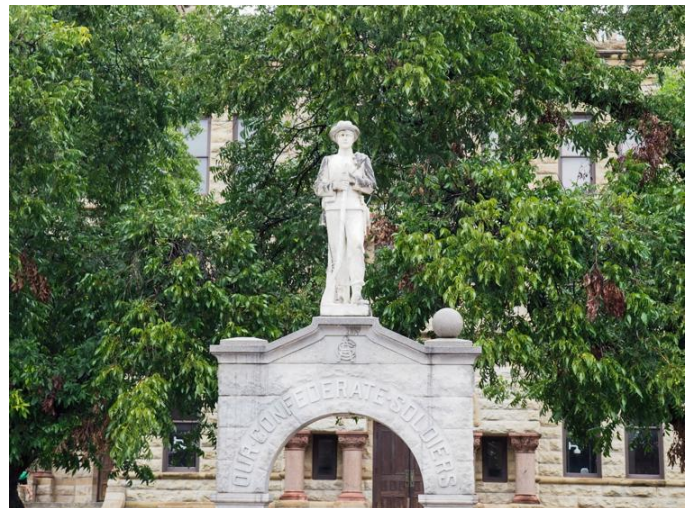
National SCV Dues

The National SCV fiscal and business years end on July 31. Except for life members, National dues are due and payable on or before August 31. Dues for annual members are \$30.

Dues are due at National on or before August 31. Camp commanders should immediately begin the process of dues renewals, if you haven't already done so.

Camp commanders or adjutants, whoever has that responsibility in your camp, should send your first dues notices now. This is typically done by email, but those members without email will need to be called or sent a letter. Any member's dues not received at National by August 31 will require a \$5 reinstatement fee.

The State of Texas has rejected a Texas Historic Landmark marker for the Confederate monument in Denton county



Confederate monument on the courthouse square
Denton, Texas

Calendar of Events

- July 4 – Independence Day
- July 10-13 – SCV National Reunion – Mobile, AL
- Sept. 7 – DEC Summer Meeting – McCloud



Fort Gibson

Ken Cook

Fort Gibson is the oldest of the Indian Territory forts, and was arguably the most important of the forts during the period 1861-65. When the fort was established, it was the western most military outpost of the United States. It was constructed to protect the re-settled Cherokee and Creek from the Osage upon whose hunting land the former were being re-settled. On April 2, 1824, General Winfield Scott, commander of the army's Western Department, issued orders to Col. Matthew Arbuckle, commander of 7th Infantry, to relocate his command from Fort Smith up the Arkansas River to a location within an area called Three Forks. A week after receiving his orders, Arbuckle moved out with five companies of 7th Infantry. Some of the men went overland with the wagons, while others paddled upriver in two large keelboats with the remainder of the supplies. The movement upriver took twelve days. On April 21, Arbuckle selected the site of his new post on the east bank of Grand River about three miles up from where it empties into the Arkansas. He selected the site where a large ledge of rock at the river's edge would make an excellent landing for riverboats.

At first, the new post was called Grand River Arkansas, but Arbuckle soon named it Fort Gibson after Col. George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence. Someone in the military bureaucracy discovered this violated some army regulation concerning naming of forts (probably for a living person) and the post was renamed Cantonment Gibson. However, on February 8, 1832, the post was renamed Fort Gibson, which it has remained.

The fort was built in the log palisade style with blockhouses at the corners, typical frontier fort construction of the times. In the meantime, the army surveyed and cleared a fifty-eight-mile-long road on the north side of the Arkansas River from Gibson to Fort Smith. The old military road is approximately the route of modern US Highway 64. This was the first military road surveyed in future Oklahoma. In 1832, the first cavalry unit, Mounted Rangers, was posted to Gibson. The next year saw the Rangers replaced by the Regiment of Dragoons.

In 1834, Gibson was made headquarters of the Southwestern Frontier. That same year, General Henry Leavenworth led the first military expedition to the southern plains Indians. His orders were to make contact with the Comanche and other southern plains tribes. On June 15, General Leavenworth and Col. Henry Dodge, commander of the Dragoons set out from Fort Gibson for the long expedition to the Comanche, which they found encamped near the Wichita Mountains. One of the officers of the Dragoons was a young lieutenant named Jefferson Davis, who served on Col. Dodge's staff. Another expedition member was the artist, George Catlin, who made several paintings of the Indians and wrote an interesting account of his experiences. It was at Fort Gibson that 1st Lt. Davis resigned from the army on April 20, 1835.

After the resettlement of the southeastern Indians was completed and the Indian frontier moved west, Fort Gibson lost its importance to the army. For several years before 1857,

the Cherokee, within whose land Gibson was situated, had been petitioning the War Department for possession of the fort. Their efforts came to fruition in that year. With the commencement of the War of Southern Independence, the fort once again assumed importance. Its proximity to the Cherokee capital at Tahlequah, made it significant to the Cherokee. Its location, only fifty-eight miles upriver from Fort Smith, made it of strategic importance to the government of Arkansas and the Confederate forces occupying that post.

On July 14, 1862, an invading Union army from Kansas temporarily occupied Gibson. The Union army, plagued by a long, unprotected supply line and a faint-hearted commander, withdrew. Confederate forces re-occupied the fort, but the following year, Union forces came back to stay. Because the fort was within the Cherokee Nation, it held great practical and symbolic value for the Confederate Cherokee. To the great consternation of the Cherokee leader, Stand Watie, Confederate commanders never made a serious attempt to regain the fort, a feat, which in early 1863, could have been accomplished with relative ease. The fort remained in Union hands for the remainder of the War and was key to the later Union capture of Fort Smith.

The army garrisoned the fort for a time after the war, but abandoned it forever in 1890. Today, Fort Gibson is restored to its appearance during its heyday and is part of the State of Oklahoma's park system.



Restored Fort Gibson

The first unit to occupy Fort Gibson, the 7th Infantry Regiment, is the fifth oldest active regiment in the regular United States Army. The regiment was originally organized as the 8th Infantry on January 11, 1812. The regiment is called the Cotton Balers, a name adopted because the men fought behind a breastwork of cotton bales at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. The regimental motto, *Volens et Potens*, is translated as Willing and Able



Camp News and Activities



Commander Rocky Waddell (L.), **Camp Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** (Moore), presents Mike Weeks with the SCV Commendation Award for his generosity in sharing his blessings with the SCV and many other Confederate groups. Altogether, Compatriot Weeks has donated \$20,000 to the new Confederate Museum. Lt. Commander Jimmy Carter, is pinning the Commendation Medal on Mike's shirt. Next to Lt Commander Carter is Deputy Adjutant Stan Dowling and 2nd Lt. Commander Noble Stanfield holding the Confederate Battle Flag. Mike was presented this prestigious recognition for his generosity in sharing his blessings with the SCV and many Confederate groups. A big Confederate "Thank You" to Compatriot Weeks for his tremendous support. The event took place next to the United Confederate Veterans Memorial in Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City. (Submitted by Camp Adjutant, Larry Logan)



Confederate Museum – Elm Springs, Tennessee



On March 30, **Camp Capt. James J. McAlester** (McAlester) set up an SCV Education and Recruiting Station at the Gun Show in the SE Expo Building in McAlester. On the same day, Camp Commander Bently Couch helped Ponca City Camp Commander Charley Wilson and Ardmore Camp Adjutant George Harris man an SCV recruiting table located at a gun show at Durant.



Compatriot David Nix explains why the SCV's existence is important to an attendee as Lt. Commander Patrick Self looks on.



Camp compatriots Bob Pattison, Patrick Self, David Nix, and Steve Ward man the Camp's SCV Education and Recruiting Station at the gun show. The station included an old Springfield Armory rifle dating to 1827, a display of five Confederate flags and an exhibit of Confederate service records from one of David Nix's Confederate ancestors (far right).



Commander Todd Cathey, Lt. Commander Deryk Newberry and Compatriot Ken Cook of **Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh** (Tulsa), surveyed Confederate graves in Oaklawn Cemetery in Tulsa on April 6.



Deryk Newberry, Cody Cathey and Todd Cathey

Camp Capt. James J. McAlester held it April meeting on the 20th. Two recruits, Bret Hinds and Dave Dailey, from the aforementioned gun show attended the meeting and submitted their membership applications. Members discussed the installation of a giant Confederate flag and flag pole adjacent to the Indian Nations Turnpike near Hanna, Oklahoma. Cherokee Brigade Commander and Bartlesville Camp Compatriot, Steve Sanders, presented the program on Ronnie and Donnie Kennedy's book, *The South Was Right*.



Cherokee Brigade Commander, Steve Sanders

After the business meeting and fellowship meal, several Camp McAlester members made the short trip across town to the Jeff-Lee Pool/ Park area where they picked up litter as part of the Camp's commitment to Keep McAlester Beautiful through their Adopt-A-Block program.



Meeting attendees spend an hour picking up litter at the Jeff-Lee Pool/Park area, the same area used by McAlester's UCV Jeff-Lee Camp #68 for special picnics and outdoor events.

Camp Col. Tandy Walker (Shawnee) conducted a headstone dedication for Capt. Donald C Smart, Co E, 1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's) Regiment on Thursday April 25 at Shawnee's Fairview Cemetery. Dr. George Andrews, a life member of the camp, recited Captain Smart's biography and service record. (Submitted by Camp Commander, Allen Harrison)



(L. R.) Don Clark, Brent Haight, Lee Luker, Allen Harrison, Dr. George Andrews, Bryan Newland and Gerald Kluding

The 1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's) Regiment was organized in November 1862, using the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from the counties of Rhea, Bradley, McMinn, Roane, Bledsoe, Union, Knox, Jefferson and

Claiborne. Some of its members were raised behind enemy lines, and a few had served in Thomas' North Carolina Legion. The regiment was attached to Wheeler's, Pegram's, J. S. Williams', Giltner's, and Vaughn's Brigade. It participated in Wheeler's raid in Tennessee, fought at Murfreesboro, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee and was active in the Cumberland Gap. For a time, it served with the Army of Tennessee, then in April, 1864, moved to Virginia with 248 effectives. After fighting at Piedmont, it saw action in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley with General Early. During the spring of 1865 the unit disbanded. After the war Capt. Smart moved to Texas and in 1908, he settled in Shawnee. Captain died on January 29, 1910.

Camp Col. Tandy Walker (Shawnee) held its April meeting on the 29th. The monument dedication, earlier in the day, for Capt. Donald C. Smart was discussed. Lee Luker was presented with his SCV Membership Certificate. His ancestor is James H. Luker, Co B, 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles Regiment. Commander Harrison encouraged the membership to attend the Oklahoma Division Convention on April 27. Commander Harrison presented to those in attendance an opportunity to help raise funds toward assisting the Division in erecting a large flag pole and battle flag along Indian Nations Turnpike just south of the southern McAlester interchange. The plan is to sell confederate memorabilia such as flags, caps, jewelry, etc. at Shawnee Gun Shows, the next one being July 20-21. Members voted in favor of the plan, and several volunteered to man the table in shifts at the two-day event. The proposed amendment to Article V of the Division Constitution was read, discussed and voted upon. The decision was unanimous to approve the amendment. The program was the reading and discussion of Chapter 10 of *Understanding the WBTS*, "More on Americans of African Descent", by Barbara Marthal, M.Ed. of Tennessee.



Dr. Barbara Marthal speaking at the Rutherford County, Tennessee Historical Society in 2016. Her topic was "Don't be Hoodwinked into Changing History" to be politically correct.



Commander Harrison presenting Lee Luker with his SCV Membership Certificate



Compatriot Rob Weaver, **Camp Captain Clem Vann Rogers** (Oklahoma City) presenting the SCV H. L. Hunley Award to Cadet Skyler Green of the Choctaw High School Air Force JROTC unit on April 26.



Rob Weaver presenting the H. L. Hunley Award to Cadet LTJG Ashli Acosta, Navy JROTC at Del City High School on April 30



Rob Weaver presenting the H. L. Hunley award to Cadet Seaman Darren White, Capitol Hill High School Navy JROTC on May 8

Camp Captain James J. McAlester held its May 18 meeting at the farm of Camp and Division Chaplain, Bob Pattison, instead of their regular meeting location. Members enjoyed a pot luck lunch prepared by the wives, held a short business meeting and waited out a local rainstorm and tornado before doing a little target shooting.



Chaplain Pattison greeting a guest



Members waiting for the rain to pass



Compatriot James Nevels holds what's left of a gallon water jug after he pierced it with a .50 caliber bullet

The May 24 meeting of **Camp Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** was cut short because the Moore library closed early. Members adjourned to Vivian's cafe in Verden to present Steve Kennedy his SCV Membership Certificate. Lt. Commander Jimmy Carter presents the Certificate while Deputy Adjutant Stan Dowling holds the Confederate Battle Flag.



For the sixth consecutive year, members of **Camp Col. Jackson F. McCurtain** placed Confederate Battle Flags on the graves of Confederate veterans in Naples Cemetery, located in rural Grady County, in recognition of Confederate Memorial Day. Camp members started with five known and five unknown Confederate veterans buried in the cemetery. They have now confirmed nineteen Confederate veterans buried there. Camp members also placed Confederate Battle Flags on the graves of fifteen veterans buried around the United Confederate Veterans' monument in Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City.



On May 24, the late Compatriot Phil Moseley, **Camp Pvt. Drury Warren** (Ponca City), placed a Confederate Battle Flag on the grave of his great-great uncle, Horatio Parker, at the Lyon Valley Cemetery, Hennessy, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. Parker served the Confederacy in Virginia.



Commander Charly Wilson, **Camp Pvt. Drury Warren**, with members of SCV South Kansas Camp (Wichita) at the Argonia, Kansas, Memorial Day Parade on May 25.



Heritage News & Events

NC Division Commander Kevin Stone

Under Fire

WRAL.com



A group of liberal “progressive” citizens in Chatham County North Carolina, are asking for a probation officer to be removed from his job because of ties he has to a Confederate heritage group. The officer is Kevin Stone, leader of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry and North Carolina Division Commander. A spokesman for the complaining group, who asked news agencies not to use his last name, said “the officer’s position as commander of the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans is in conflict with his responsibility to be fair and impartial”. “What we asked for was that they also review some of the cases Mr. Stone has been involved with for signs of bias,” he said. WRAL reached out to Stone on the phone. He declined to comment.

“We take these allegations very seriously. Community Corrections is looking into the matter and will take actions deemed most appropriate,” Department of Public Safety Community Corrections Director Tracy Lee said. A DPS spokesperson said Stone was still employed and on the job Thursday (May 16).

Saving Confederate Statues

Phillip Leigh

Politicians will stop tearing down Confederate statues when influential citizens and big donors ask them. As Donald Trump explained during his presidential campaign, in the years when he was chiefly a New York real estate developer he donated to candidates of both parties. “You had to,” he said, “in order to get things done.”

Despite their noble-sounding speeches, politicians listen to people with money and influence. Fortunately, influential civic leaders might be persuaded to protect Confederate statues if properly targeted, and approached respectfully with solid arguments. Silent Sam’s situation could be a pivotal opportunity.

Camp Col. Tandy Walker held it May meeting on the 23rd. The program was given by Cherokee Brigade Commander, Steve Sanders of **Camp Col. William Penn Adair** (Bartlesville). It was based on the book, *The South Was Right*, by Donnie and Ronnie Kennedy. Members discussed renting a table to sell Confederate items at the July 20-21 gun show at the Expo-Center in Shawnee. Net profits from the sale will go toward the erection of a large flag pole and Battle Flag along the Indian Nations Turnpike south of McAlester. Commander Harrison had all the Confederate merchandise displayed on a table for the membership to inspect. Members purchased \$100 of merchandise. Several members volunteered to man the table during the gun show. Camp Adjutant Brent S. Haught with his wife Denise will represent the Camp at the National SCV Convention and Reunion in Mobile, Alabama, in July. Adjutant Haught will be credentialed to vote our camp's four delegates. The meeting closed with Don Clark leading the members in “Dixie” and Chaplain Boles giving the benediction.



Cherokee Brigade Commander Sanders presenting the program

For only the third time in twenty years or so years, **Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh** had to cancel its annual Confederate Memorial Day service because of weather.

Changes of Camp Officers

At its March 9 meeting, **Camp Captain Benjamin F. Smallwood** (Coalgate) held officer elections. Commander Ron Miller was reelected. The newly elected Lt. Commander is Alvin Johnson and the newly elected Adjutant is Billy D. Weir.

At the May meeting of **Camp Col. Daniel N. McIntosh**, Commander Todd Cathey resigned because of personal reasons. Lt. Commander Deryk Newberry assumed the office of Commander in accordance with the Camp’s by-laws.

First, the manner in which a student mob toppled his statue is inexcusable within respectable society. Second, state law requires that it be replaced, although UNC law Professor Eric Muller apparently argues that vandal removal circumvents the law. Third, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is one of the South's most distinguished public educational institutions and perhaps its oldest. If UNC will stand against Silent Sam's enemies, they could give backbone to many Southern politicians. Fourth, there are twenty-nine University of North Carolina Board of Governors members. All are prominent citizens whose opinions matter to Chapel Hill administrators. Many are wealthy. At least one is a multibillionaire. All, or nearly all, can be approached respectfully in the following manner: (1.)

Send a postal letter with a copy of [Shane Anderson's 1200-word essay](#) on Silent Sam's dedication. Despite the racist remarks of a single commemoration speaker, Shane shows that an honest appraisal indicates "... the monument was not intended as a symbol of white supremacy. It was genuinely meant to honor the students who sacrificed for what they saw as their duty, and to inspire future generations by that example." (2.) Include a one or two sentence cover letter. (3.) Do not substitute an email for a postal letter. It is less respectful.

If you would like to participate, email me at phil.leigh@me.com. I will send you the names of two UNC Board members to write. I will also provide you copies of Shane's essay and form cover letter, if you decline to use your own.

Yesterday when I was reflecting upon the sacrifices that numerous twenty-year-old boys made seventy-five years ago on D-Day, a contrast struck me. Americans have always made supreme sacrifices in wartime. They often gave up their very lives to combat evil. Yet in peacetime, we are reluctant to even write a letter to oppose the wicked. We kick the can down the road until the sacrifices may once again require the very lives of our youth.

There are few greater peacetime depravities than censorship, for which Confederate statue destruction is merely a variation. It is always those in power who censor. And, they do it for a single reason: to retain power.

Civil War PC is Mental Imprisonment

Phillip Leigh

Each of us tends to be a prisoner of our own experience. In a World with billions of people, we experience only a tiny part. Thus, we rely upon our imaginations to complete a mental picture that results in our "worldview," meaning our personal conception of the World. Moreover, our imaginations are fed by the narratives we learn from academics, the media, and Hollywood. Too often their stories are corrupted by political correctness. As a result, political correctness is a euphemistic term for mental imprisonment.

When valid, but politically incorrect, ideas are censored our worldview becomes distorted. Unfortunately, political correctness is used as a weapon to impose such mental imprisonment by silencing dissenting voices. Cultural censorship is easily attained with *ad hominem* attacks using code words such as racist, white nationalist, white supremacist, neo-Confederate, Lost Causer, and even Southerner. Today's example comes from *The New York Times*.

Yesterday (June 22), *The New York Times* published an article titled: ["What Should Happen to Confederate Statues?"](#) Among its remarks were the following: "Many Confederate statues being debated today did not originate during the Civil War era, when Southerners built obelisks in cemeteries and other tributes with themes of mourning. The towering figures of individual soldiers and monuments in public squares generally came later, historians say, during the rise of Jim Crow laws and subsequently during a backlash against desegregation".

"That is when you are simultaneously seeing the dedication of these monuments," said Christy Coleman, the chief executive of the American Civil War Museum in Richmond, Virginia. "They are not separate things. They are a reassertion of the ideal."

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) originated that bogus narrative. While it documents that the vast majority of the "towering figures of individual soldiers and monuments in public squares" were erected between 1900 and 1920, the SPLC falsely attributes the surge to white supremacy and Jim Crow. Only someone mentally imprisoned by political correctness could reach such a conclusion for four reasons.

First, and foremost, the period coincided with the war's semi-centennial when veterans were dying off. A twenty-one-year-old who went to war in 1861 was sixty years old in 1900 and eighty in 1920. Second, the same factor caused the number of Union soldier statues erected to swell during the same era. Presumably, Jim Crow and white supremacy cannot explain the Union statue-building. Third, the South was too impoverished for decades after the war to financially afford memorials like those that Northerners had been building for years in honor of their Civil War heroes. Notwithstanding its population growth, the South did not recover to its of pre-war economic activity level until 1900. Fourth, Jim Crow was not isolated to 1900 – 1920. It extended for years on either side of the interval. When the *Times* attributes the second minor surge of Confederate monument building during the 1960s to "a backlash against segregation", it overlooks the fact that the early 1960s coincided with the Civil War Centennial. Although the United States Post Office issued five Civil War commemorative stamps between 1961 and 1965, only an imprisoned mind could believe that the Office was motivated by "a backlash against segregation."



Oklahoma Division Reunion and Convention

Shawnee, OK – April 27, 2019



2019 Oklahoma Division Convention Group Picture



The Southern Advocate is the voice of the Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a non-profit organization of patriotic, historical, sectional and genealogical orientation, as a service to its Compatriots and their friends. Opinions reflect the views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of the Division, SCV or their policies. Contents may be reproduced only when in the best interest of the SCV. Please direct articles, photos, comments, suggestions, etc. to the Editor at khcook469@gmail.com.
