

1948 - This is the
beginning of the Flag issue

68

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

the years when we have no invitation. These years are coming oftener than we like, and while the possession of Headquarters does not mean that it will be compulsory to hold all meetings there, it will be good to know that we have our own place to meet when we are not sufficiently urged to meet elsewhere. There can be no better Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy than a building devoted to the use of their Daughters to carry on their work of loving memory. While we do not advocate selfishness of spirit—let us do something for ourselves—once if only for the charm of novelty.

This will take time and much search, but we can do it, and we will never be sorry that we took this long step forward. Let us be earnest in considering this.

The time has also arrived when our financial condition must be given attention. Fifty years ago our per capita was ample for our needs, but changing world conditions, and the devaluation of the dollar have created a different situation. The cost of all supplies has risen materially, the cost of labor and print paper has made the printing of our minutes a major adventure. This year our indebtedness for this purpose was \$4,277.55. This is told you, not in a spirit of criticism, but that you may understand conditions. While many supplies pay for themselves ultimately, like our Crosses of Military service—still we must buy them in lots of five thousand, and only a few hundred are sold each year. We must take care of these things. We cannot carry on a business office, and the various departments of our work on a twenty cent basis.

Many of our members give more than five times as much to other Societies. We fix the value of our own beloved organization by what we are willing to do for it. What is the value of your membership in the U.D.C. to you? You must answer that question for yourself—no one but you can do it. You haven't thought much about this, but when you do, we are sure of the verdict.

As this report was being written, an urgent call came to the President General for a ruling on the use or misuse of the Confederate flag, and as this matter concerns all of us, it is well to bring it to the attention of the Convention. Now all good Daughters know that after that sad day at Appomatox, when the South surrendered to the weight of numbers, the flag of the Confederacy was furled forever. It is now a sacred symbol to be used only by Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, symbol of the saddest sweetest page of all our history—the page whereon is written the story of Dixie.

Our flag is not to be used in connection with any political movement—we are not in politics, and the Confederacy has no connection with any political party, no more than the Ku Klux Klan of the reconstruction is connected with any recent movement taking its name.

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If we regard our flag "with affection reverence and undying
 remembrance" we must not permit improper use of it—and should
 let this be understood by the people at large. If this misuse of our
 flag occurs again—it will be our fault.

I wish to express my thanks to all Divisions and Chapters for the
 many year books I have enjoyed, and the many invitations, most of
 which I have been unable to accept.

I have visited four Division Conventions—Mississippi, Oklahoma,
 North Carolina, and Virginia; two district meetings in Texas—El Paso
 and Texarkana, all of the chapters in the Arizona Division and the
 annual picnic at Oakley Park, all of which were much enjoyed.

The tendency of many Divisions to hold their conventions in
 October, deprives the average President General of the pleasure of
 attending, but that is the privilege of the Divisions—to fix their own
 dates of meeting. Because of conflicting dates I was unable to attend
 the reunion in Montgomery, Alabama, but our First Vice President
 General, Mrs. Jones, was your able representative, and brought your
 official greetings.

I could have done nothing without the help of my official family—
 the Executive board. Their unfailing loyalty and the efficient manner
 in which each one has handled the affairs of her office has been a
 joy all through the year. I bid farewell to three of them here with
 a heavy heart, but shall know that they will be still working for us
 and loving us. My heartfelt thanks go to each one of the wonderful
 eight.

And none of us could function without that ever present help in
 time of trouble, our splendid office manager, Mrs. Jaco. We all, officers
 and members are indebted to her for her ever ready response to all
 calls on her time and energy. She is our good Angel—may she always
 guard us.

Since taking over this office I have endeavored to keep in mind
 the words of the immortal Benjamin Franklin: "We must not in
 the course of public life expect immediate approbation nor immediate
 acknowledgment of our services. But let us none the less persevere,
 for the knowledge that we have done the right as we see it, is always
 present within us, and Time will do us justice in the minds of the
 people even of those at present the most prejudiced against us."

Strong words, but comforting to all those who struggling up the
 hill of Difficulty, sometimes caught in the slough of Despond, often
 in the clutches of the Giant Respair, can still see afar off the Celestial
 City to which we come at last.

Faithfully yours,
 JEANNE FOX WEINMANN, President General.

1949

**LEGISLATION TO PROTECT THE CONFEDERATE
FLAG FROM MISUSE**

Madam President-General and Daughters in Convention Assembled:

The attention of members of our organization has been called to the fact that in certain demonstrations of college groups and some political groups at times the Confederate Flag or insignia has been displayed with seeming disregard of its significance. Perhaps this was done purely in the exuberance of youth or with no intent of disrespect, but, so that the flag and insignia of the Confederacy may be protected as the United States and other insignias are protected, this Convention deems this bill appropriate and needed at this time.

1. Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the Confederate States of America, shall publicly cast ridicule or disrespect, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors or ensign of the Confederacy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100.00 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court under whose jurisdiction the act or acts shall have occurred. The words "flag, standard, colors or ensign", as used, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign or any picture of representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors or ensign of the Confederate States of America or a picture or a representation of either; upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the bars, in any number of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard or ensign of the Confederate States of America.

2. A statute of this nature should be as broad as possible so that a violation which may be doubtful can be decided by the court hearing the case. If worded to cover specific instances the statute may lose its effectiveness through legal and evidentiary loopholes.

The suggested bill is equally broad in scope and meaning as the present laws protecting the United States Flag.

It is doubtful if any State Legislature would enact a bill which provides more drastic protection for the Confederate Flag than the Federal Laws already in force which protects the United States Flag.

It is the opinion of this committee that any display of the Flag

not relative to Patriotic ideals of the Organizations Commemorative of the Confederacy would result in disrespect of the Flag.

MRS. OSCAR McKENZIE, Chairman
 MRS. I. B. McFARLAND
 MRS. C. D. WALKER
 MRS. THOS. NEWBILL
 MRS. LEIGH CLARK

I move the adoption of this bill by this convention with the request that it be sent to the legislatures in the Southern States for confirmation.

Mrs. R. D. Wright, Chairman of the Lee-Stratford Liaison Committee, gave her report and moved its acceptance.

REPORT OF THE LIAISON COMMITTEE

Madam President-General and Members of the Convention:

The Liaison Committee has held itself in readiness to serve this organization, but has not been called on to act during the past year.

We wish to recommend:

First—That this committee be discharged; and

Second—That in case there should arise any need for cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Foundation, the President-General shall represent the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JAMES EDWIN WOODARD
 (Mrs. John L.) CHARLOTTE O. WOODBURY
 (Mrs. John M.) KATHRYN N. WILCOX
 MRS. R. D. WRIGHT, Chairman.

Unfinished business—morning session—To vote for a site for Headquarters. Mrs. Schuyler, New York asked for point of information. Miss Franklin, New York asked for clarification on type of headquarters; Mrs. McKinney asked that the Recording Secretary read the 1948 recommendation; President-General read this from page 100. Mrs. Schuyler apologized for not knowing the mo-

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Convention Assembled:

ation has been called to college groups and some flag or insignia has been significance. Perhaps this or with no intent of of the Confederacy may insignias are protected, and needed at this time.

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RUTHERFORD PAPERS.

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right on them. Consequently any action on the papers is the right
of the Georgia Division.

Second, we wish to commend the Georgia division for its fore-
sight in preserving this information.

The committee knows it would hardly be possible to reprint
everything, nor would it be just to Miss Rutherford to do so.
We know that there are many repetitions, with different audiences
the same facts were used many times.

We therefore recommend - First: that the convention rescind
its action taken at Savannah, 1948; and at New Orleans, 1949;
leaving the original motion as offered by the Matthew Fontaine
Maury Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio.

And second - we recommend that the Georgia division be
requested to undertake this work; the general organization will
contribute to the printing of the book, when a contract for print-
ing the material is signed,

And third - we recommend that this be in the form of an
anthology, a collection of facts, and of beautiful thoughts as so
fluently expressed by Miss Rutherford. If this was arranged by
topics it would be invaluable for ready reference,

And fourth - With the passing of the years many private
collections of papers have been made available to historians, and
much new data on the War between the States has come to light.
Miss Rutherford would have been among the first to avail her-
self of this information, and to bring her work up to date. We
therefore recommend that the editing committee shall have the
same privilege.

- Mrs. Edward Warren Beach
- Mrs. St John A. Lawton
- Mrs. Walter C. White
- Mrs. John L. Woodbury, Chairman

COMMITTEE
on
LEGISLATION TO PROTECT THE CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM
MISUSE

Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Chairman

In order to make a survey of the sentiment regarding this
activity the Chairman wrote the Secretaries of State throughout
the South. Courteous replies were received, but little encourage-

ment was given regarding the possibility of enactment of any laws along this line at present. Some expressed themselves as more concerned about the use of the United Nations flag in preference to our own Star Spangled Banner, and one Official frankly said we "would do better to direct our efforts toward having the flag of the United States of America continue to fly above all other flags, on the soil of this nation".

In light of the present situation this committee has done nothing toward asking for legislation in behalf of the Confederate flag which it will continue to salute with "Affection, Reverence and Undying Remembrance" while always pledging

"Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible with liberty and Justice for all".

Mae Wynne McFarland (Mrs. I. B.), Chairman

REPORT OF VETERANS' RECORDS COMMITTEE

On Monday, November 28th 1949, our typist for the Veterans' Records, Mrs. Mead, resigned, and it was not until January 23rd, 1950, that Mrs. Vivian Sieving took over the work, which is progressing very satisfactorily.

Of 20,385 available records, 7,758 were already in the files. This takes as much time as making record cards.

Our report for the year is as follows:

Total records filed to Oct. 22, 1949	211,118
Total records filed from Oct. 22, 1949 to Oct. 28, 1950	12,627
Total	223,745

Records obtained from the following sources;

Confederate Military History (C. A. Evans)	890
New Member's Application Papers	1771
Campaigns and Battles (Head)	990
Mickle's Confederate Veterans	1759
Kentucky Pension Records	122
Grave Markers	103
Copies of Rosters	442
Mim's Plattville Dragoons	121
Crosses of Honor	170
Confederate Military History (Porter)	153
Alabama U. D. C. Lineage Book	4526
Confederate Veteran Magazine	214

1957

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF PROPERTIES

As Chairman of Properties I submit the following:

Letters were written to Mrs. C. O. Deas, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Clarence Hill, and Mrs. L. J. Dye immediately upon notification of my appointment.

Several trips to Asheville have been made in regard to the arrangements and room for the incoming properties.

A committee meeting was held in September in my home, and Mrs. Deas has been most efficient and untiring in her efforts to carry out the wishes of this Committee.

I have written Mrs. Jaco concerning certain properties and received by return mail a complete list of same.

All properties have been carefully checked and taken care of.

Marion D. Walker, Chairman
(Mrs. Claude D.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM MISUSE

Year after year we Daughters have battled ignorance and indifference concerning the part of American history which we commemorate. Too often we have been unable even to induce some members of our own families to take an interest in the Confederacy.

Last year "A Proposed Act to Protect the Confederate Flag from Misuse" was formulated. Letters sent Secretaries of State and Attorneys General of the Southern States brought no encouragement and few answers.

Now, at long last, suddenly and out of a clear sky came a demand for and display of the Confederate Flag. Strangely enough manufacturers and dealers report selling more Confederate Flags than any other kind. Call this what you will—politics, vindication of States Rights, college fad, teenage whim, or what-not—this peculiar vogue is paying off in a big way in increased interest in the history of the Eighteen Sixties.

Young people who hardly knew this Flag by sight are asking for it. Some are even dying near it in Korea. A recently returned Marine said that as they had to fight under the United Nations Banner and not under the United States Flag, the only way the soldiers in Korea could show they were Americans was by having either Confederate or Texas Flags. By the scores they wrote home for these Flags, and the Southern boys glory in telling their Yankee buddies what our Flag means.

Youngsters flying Confederate Flags from the hoods of their cars, in their fraternity houses, and on their caps are sure to discuss the Flag and develop a feeling for it. They ask questions and read about it, and soon they are "sold" on the South and its brilliant history. As young Mr. Norton Mason said at the Children of the Confederacy Luncheon, we can give the boys and girls far more glamor in Confederate history than they can find in Hop-along Cassidy and that ilk.

This new fashion, as it were, has brought us the opportunity for which we have yearned. If we are to live up to our avowed desire for the truth of Confederate history we can now correct many errors and teach the truth. We must be very sure of our facts and we must exercise tact and discretion. It is even possible to convince some of the hard-headed scoffers of the misuse of the term, "Civil War." Texas' immediate Past Division President, Mrs. Coke Tilley, recently brought out these things in her talk at a ceremony of presenting a Confederate Flag which had been requested by the boys of a fraternity at the University of Houston.

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Cheap publicity is undesirable, but good publicity is helpful. We can hurt our Organization by being aggressive, dictatorial and critical. Certain misuse of the Confederate Flag is distressing, but it is usually due to lack of information or thoughtlessness. Most advertisers will be glad to cooperate if their errors are pointed out in the proper spirit.

In this connection, however, let me commend the newspapers in Asheville for their original and clever educational advertisements. Pictures of Confederate bills of different denominations are offered as coupons at special sales this week. Thus they are displaying pictures of currency entirely unfamiliar to the general public. This sales scheme naturally leads to an awakened interest in Confederate money and has a decided educational value for old and young. I, myself, am clipping these for my scrapbook.

Schools using Confederate uniforms, caps, and emblems are exemplifying the Southern spirit. People question them and they, in turn, seek correct answers to questions. In no other way can this era be brought before them so forcibly.

So, Daughters, let us "ride the wave" and lose no opportunity to furnish accurate and adequate explanation and instruction, rather than discourage and antagonize. In helpful, dignified ways we can achieve respect for this Flag which will be more effective than any amount of legislation and argument.

Mae Wynne McFarland,
 (Mrs. I. B.), Chairman

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Your Director of Patriotic Service submits the following report:

Pamphlets of information on "Civil Defense" were sent to 31 states. The official business office of Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington 25, D.C., will send any information that a State desires. Only 17 States sent in a report of their activities for the ensuing year. We wish to thank these Chairmen for their untiring efforts and the splendid work they have done.

Last year only 5 minutes was allowed for this report and since each President records all patriotic service in her report your director has compiled the State reports in order that you may learn as a whole what the members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are doing for Civil Defense.

1947 visits were made to Veterans in Army and Navy hospitals; 8 parties were held in Veterans' Hospitals; 18,589 books were sent to Veterans in hospitals and to Korea; 7757 magazines were sent to Veterans' Hospitals; 592 gifts were sent to Veterans in hospitals; 5 magazine subscriptions were sent to Veterans' Hospitals; also many flowers, over 200 pounds of cookies, 164 hours for arts and skills, 10 jig-saw puzzles, 360 decks of cards, 400 boxes of Christmas cards, 11 games, many boxes of stationery, 14 radios, and 30 records were sent to Veterans' Hospitals.

Gifts and 100 boxes of Christmas cards were sent to Korean Battle Front, to hospitals in Yokohama and Tokyo, to General Ridgeway's Eighth Army, to the 24th Division and the hospital units on the front line in Korea.

Four U.D.C. Magazines were sent to libraries and camps. 60 hours were spent serving tea and dinner for Service men. A large American Flag and stand were given by a Chapter to a Settlement House, consisting of Mexicans. 30 large Confederate flags were sent to Korea (on request). One Chapter purchased a United Nations Flag; another adopted a Korean and Japanese orphan; yet another chapter gave \$250 to the Veterans' Relief. 627 records were sent to camps.

1952

CONVENTION

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Committee

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EE THOMPSON, Chairman

ing recommendations:

nd Chapter Presidents quota for their Division stories for which their ole, including the num- respective states where ommendation was lost. s work and bring in a

detailed report next year. Seconded by Mrs. Ferguson Cary.

Mrs. Wm. A. Haggard moved to amend by adding that the committee be empowered to go ahead during the coming year with the preparation of the manuscript. The amendment was carried and the recommendation as amended was adopted.

Mrs. Ferguson Cary moved that the Divisions in their conventions during the coming year be requested to find out how many copies they can underwrite and will be willing to purchase, and report to the 1953 convention. This was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Cary announced that manuscripts will be carefully screened, documented, and authenticated before being published, so that it will be a true history of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on the Misuse of the Confederate Flag.

Legislation to Protect the Confederate Flag from Misuse

So far as I know nothing has been done in the way of legislation to protect the Confederate Flag from misuse. Two years, I did contact the Governors, Secretaries of State and Attorneys General of all our Southern States on the subject, receiving encouraging and co-operative letters, but no tangible results.

The unprecedented interest in and use of the Confederate Flag, especially by young people, however, is heart-warming. Much of this is attributed to the fact that it is in such wide demand by our American soldiers in Korea. Forbidden by United Nations rules to fly our dear American Flag and even denied the right to die under the flag of the United States of America, our boys unfurl the Confederate Flag and their own state flags wherever and whenever they can. Sending our Confederate Flag and the State Flags to our soldiers overseas is the dear privilege of United Daughters of the Confederacy.

(Mrs. I. B.) MAE WYNNE MCFARLAND, Chairman

Mrs. Lieth Bremner, Chairman, read the reports of the Memorial Committee and Ritual for Memorial Service Committee. The Ritual for Memorial Service as presented on Sunday afternoon in the Church of the Redeemer, was accepted for use by the Organization.

1954

The President-General urged all members to push the selling of these plates and in appreciation for the work done by the Chairman, presented to her a Certificate of Merit.

Report of the Pictorial Plate Committee

The Pictorial Plate Committee is pleased with the reception the Plate is receiving, since September there have been 96 dozen ordered.

Seventy-two have been sold during the Convention.

You may receive full instructions by writing your State President or your Chairman, Mrs. Homer F. Sloan, 1600 Peabody Avenue, Memphis 4, Tennessee. Daughters, let's all sell the Plates, not only will it help the Building Fund, but it will also count on your Chapter's quota.

Let me hear from you and I will reply at once. The Plates are ready for delivery.

My most sincere gratitude to all members and Chapters that are helping. Every Plate sold nets One Dollar for our Memorial Building.

Mrs. H. T. SLOAN, *Chairman*

The report of the Committee to Protect the Confederate Flag from Misuse was read by Mrs. H. F. Chadeayne, Chairman. She recommended that the name of the Committee be changed to the "Committee for the Promotion of the Correct Use of the Flag." Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Chadeayne stated that fourteen women from Missouri came to the Convention with a plan to organize a Southern Book of the Month Club, but that they were going away disheartened and discouraged with only two members.

Report of Committee to Protect the Confederate Flag from Misuse

Previous reports of this Committee which were printed in the General Minutes have been of interest to me—and a guide in developing my survey.

I sent one hundred letters to all division presidents, general and past officers, asking the following questions:

1. Do you know of any violation in your state or community of the proper use of the Confederate Flag?
2. Does your state have any legislation that you know of relating to the use of the Confederate Flag generally and in observance of specific anniversaries?
3. Would you regard as within the province of the Committee, the promotion of a positive campaign of education as to the correct use of the Confederate Flag?

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4. Do you think the use of the Confederate Flag on beverage glasses, neckties, scarves, etc., a violation of the proper use of the Confederate Flag?

I received 79 replies.

The answers to questions 1 and 2 were practically a unanimous No. To questions 3 and 4—with a very few exceptions—were Yes.

The use of the word Campaign in question 3 was unfortunate. It implied some kind of action, which was intended only within the scope of the General organizations. The term information would have had a better connotation.

It is worth recording that a number of states have observance for the use of the Confederate Flag. Among them are:

Alabama—A bill before the State legislature to make March 4 a day of recognition. Confederate flags are sold on the streets that day.

Arkansas—April 17 is Confederate Flag Day.

California—Reports that the Kappa Alpha fraternity flies the flag with great respect.

Florida—Observes April 26—when the flag is flown from the State Capitol.

Kentucky—The Confederate Flag is flown from the Old State Capitol on the birthdays of General Lee, January 19, and General Jackson, January 21, and on June 3, Jefferson Davis' birthday, which is a legal holiday in the State.

Louisiana—All special anniversaries are observed.

Maryland—The 175th Infantry Regiment of the 29th Division was authorized by a special act of Congress to add the Battle Flag of the Confederacy to its colors. On June 6, 1950 Major David Jenkins presented this to the Regiment with its seven little streamers.

West Virginia—Observes June 3 when Confederate Flags are used to decorate the soldiers' graves.

North Carolina—By vote of the General Assembly of the State Legislature, displays the Confederate Flag on the Capitol Building May 10—and on the birthdays of General Lee and General Jackson.

Virginia printed and published in the General minutes some years ago an article on procedures and use of the Confederate Flag which is most interesting. I would like to suggest that it again be printed in the minutes and that reprints be made and distributed to Chapter Presidents. As an indication of the interest in this subject, Illinois asked for a booklet on the correct use of the Confederate Flag. Reprints of this article would provide the information.

Many wrote me suggesting that the name of this Committee be changed to Committee to Promote the Correct Use of the Confederate Flags. Accent the positive. I am very grateful to all who answered my

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Confederate Flag from Misuse

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letter, sent me this information which I am giving you, thereby making this report possible.

Mrs. HENRY FROST CHADEAYNE, *Chairman*

Pledges were reported for the Mrs. Randolph Relief Fund, amounting to a total of \$8,573.00.

The By-Law, which had been postponed in the morning session was then taken up and Mrs. John M. Wilcox offered the following amendment to Art. IV, Section 2. The amendment was read by the Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Smith, seconded by Miss Mildred Webb and adopted as follows:

"Any member in good standing may request a transfer in triplicate copied from her application or previous transfer which must be presented to the chapter to which the member wishes to transfer. The chapter registrar shall sign and forward to the Division Registrar the transfers accompanied by a fee of fifty (50c) cents. The Division Registrar shall obtain from the Division Treasurer a statement that the member is in good standing in the chapter.

All accepted transfers with fees shall then be sent to the Registrar-General who shall include same on her monthly report to the Business Office. When a transfer is accepted by a chapter where there is no Division the Chapter Registrar shall obtain a statement from the Business Office that the member is in good standing. The only time the Business office types a transfer is when a member is transferring from a chapter which has disbanded."

Mrs. Henry L. Stevens moved that the Convention approve the printing of new transfer blanks to be worked out by the Committee on New Transfer Blanks with the approval of the Executive Board. Motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Edna Fowler, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Literature for Home and Foreign Libraries, read her report.

Report of the Committee of Southern Literature for Home and Foreign Libraries

Madame President-General and Daughters:

This report of necessity is one of figures and statistics, but this year there are also many new ideas and much inspiration to the organization as a whole.

There have been placed in public and school libraries, 1828 books with a value of \$4,162.80 and with 907 U.D.C. Bookplates used. Magazine subscriptions donated to hospitals, schools, libraries, etc., valued at

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