

Deo adjuvanti non timindin (With God's help, we need not fear)

THE DIXON BLUE LIGHT NEWS

Lt. George E. Dixon Camp #1962
Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV)

www.scvcamp1962.org

Editor: Lady Sharon Red, Cell 618-622-8949

OCTOBER 2018

NOTE CHANGE IN DATE AND LOCATION OF NEXT CAMP DIXON MEETING

DATE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2018

SHOW TIME: 10:00 A. M.

**LOCATION: BOB EVERSGERDE'S FORT
6251 SHOAL CREEK RD, BARTELSON IL 62218**

GREETINGS FROM THE COMMANDER

I would like to remind all members that our monthly meeting for October is for 6 October 2018 at Bob's Fort in Bartleson IL, at 11:00. Be there around 10:00 to view the fort.

At our last monthly meeting it was noted by Adjutant Gale Red that our attendance had dropped to a low unparalleled since the camp's inception. I hope that this was an anomaly and not a trend. I understand that one cannot always attend each and every meeting, but I ask each and every member to remember the importance of your attendance. When we propose measures and events to attend, it is challenging to reach a consensus for the entire camp when only a few are in attendance. I hope that the mission of the SCV to promote the truthful remembrance of the Confederate soldier and each and every one of your ancestor's legacy remains a special priority within your schedule.

Please remember that we are planning a trip to Ft. Donelson, in the third week of October. We will travel on the Friday before and meet Saturday morning and tour the battlefield. Individuals are free to stay overnight or leave that evening and return home. We will discuss further details at our monthly meeting at Bob's Fort Oct. 6th.

I would like to include at this time a remembrance from Capt. John Cook of the 4th U. S. Artillery Brigade who served at Gettysburg. This is his detailing of his first encounter with soldiers from the southern cause. "In front appeared a long brown line of the enemy's infantry. In poetry and romance the Confederate uniform is gray. In actual service it was a butternut brown, and on those fellows, who faced us at short range was, owing to their long campaign, as dirty, disreputable, and unromantic as can well be imagined. They exhibited no more of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war than so many railroad section-hands. But they could shoot all right, and as they stood out there in line in the open field and poured in a rapid fire of musketry they gave us no time to criticize their appearance." This, ladies and gentlemen, were our ancestors. Stand and be proud. May God Bless.

*Confederately,
John Stanton*



Congratulations

MATT KING

**Newly appointed
2nd Lt. Commander**

(see pages 2 and 9)

*** NEXT CAMP DIXON MEETING ***
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2018 ~ 10:00 a.m.

Union/Confederate Meetings

10:00 ~ SUVCW Meeting

11:00 ~ SCV Camp Dixon Meeting

Meet new friends, tour fort, take photos

BOB EVERSGERDE'S FORT

Bartleson IL

Followed by Lunch in Germantown

Questions? Call Gale Red, Cell 618-622-8949

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CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES ~ SEPTEMBER 11, 2018 Muster

The members and friends of the Lt. George E. Dixon Camp #1962, SCV, conducted their monthly muster at 6:40 p.m. on September 11, 2018 at the Belle-Clair Exposition Center, 200 South Belt East, Belleville IL, this being the 9th Muster of the year for 2018.

CALL TO ORDER: Adjutant Gale Red.

INVOCATION: Chaplain Mike Biekert.

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS: Commander John Stanton. All in attendance recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the U. S. flag and Salute to the Confederate flag.

WELCOME: Commander Stanton.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS & GUESTS: Commander Stanton greeted and welcomed everyone in attendance.

ROLL CALL (14): Janice Beasley, Walter Mike Biekert, Eric Funkhouser, J. C. Gideon, Walter Hall, Johnny Kicklighter, Greg Krieg, Tim Mackey, John & Jane McKee, Ralph Oelschlager, Gale & Sharon Red, and John Stanton.

PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

ACCEPTANCE OF AUGUST 14 MEETING MINUTES (Adjutant Red): Motion to accept by Ralph Oelschlager, seconded by Walter Hall. Minutes accepted by a majority of aye's vote. Motion carried. Minutes accepted.

FINANCIAL REPORT (Adjutant Red): Current balance was reported. *All except five have renewed their membership ~ Steve Wheat is not renewing for a year ~ he's taking a leave of absence. Need to continue recruiting members.* Motion to accept by Walter Hall, seconded by Mike Biekert. Report accepted by a majority of aye's vote. Motion carried. Financial report accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS

IL DIVISION JOINT CAMP MEETING OF THE CAMPS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 10:00 A. M., CHATHAM LIBRARY (located close to Springfield) (Adjutant Red). Problem getting other camps together ~ Rock Island Camp, Chatham Camp, Chicago Camp and Kemshaw Camp (on paper only) ~ and ourselves. More details next month.

OLD BUSINESS/REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

REPORT ON LOIS YOUNG FUNERAL, SEPTEMBER 6, 2018 (Adjutant Gale & Sharon Red). Sharon and I represented the camp at the viewing, funeral service, and gravesite service for the wife of Compatriot Harris Young (who died last year). Viewing/funeral service was at the 1st Methodist Church in Collinsville, and the burial at the Lakeside Memorial Cemetery in Fairview Heights. Lois was buried next to Harris. Sharon prepared an autumn arrangement from the camp as well as sympathy cards to the Young family (Don, Terry, and Alex).

TWO CAMP SHIRTS FOR SALE (Compatriot J. C. Gideon). Cost is \$24 each. Contact J.C. Gideon if interested.

PLEASE CONTINUE COLLECTING STAMPS (Compatriot J. C. Gideon). Please collect and bring them to me at the meetings.

NEW BUSINESS

OCTOBER 6 MEETING (SATURDAY), SHOW 10:00, TO BE HELD AT BOB EVERSGERDE'S FORT, BARTELSON IL (Commander Stanton). Tour the fort and socialize with Union Camp before going to Germantown for lunch. Driving instructions will be provided by e-mail next week. Bring your muskets for a joint shoot.

ANOTHER 2nd LT COMMANDER CAMP POSITION APPOINTED (Commander Stanton). Suggest we appoint Matt King as another 2nd Lt Commander (and keep Johnny Kicklighter in his present 2nd Lt Commander position so we can enjoy his knowledge and background).

CHANGE IN LIFESTYLE OF COMPATRIOT ROBERT HARDY (Adjutant Red). Bob has been missing from the meetings for a few months ~ thought something happened to him. In fact, when I talked to him, he didn't know me. On June 9, his wife, Valery Countryman, had a massive heart attack and died at home. No memorial for her yet. Bob is staying at the Highland Health Center. When I send our info on Bartelso, I will include info (address/phone) on Bob. He is going down quickly and probably won't be with us very long ~ might pass by end of year. Please keep him in your prayers. He is our Chaplain Emeritus. Call him first before you visit him.

FT. DONELSON TRIP, 3RD WEEKEND IN OCTOBER (Commander Stanton). This is a beautiful place to visit. Plan on arriving Friday night, dinner together, tour on Saturday and then return. Only four plan to attend.

LEE CHAPEL (2nd Lt Commander Tim Mackey). Have been reading many books. Understand the school president said that no changes will be made to the Lee Chapel. (Adjutant Red: They removed the original and want to relocate grave.)

CAMP DIXON MEETING MINUTES ~ SEPTEMBER 11, 2018 Muster (cont'd)



MEETING GROUP PHOTO

(L-R) Jane McKee, Mike Biekert, Johnny Kicklighter, Tim Mackey, Gale Red, John Stanton, Eric Funkhouser, Greg Krieg, Ralph Oelschlager, Janice Beasley, and J. C. Gideon

Photographer: Sharon Red

REFRESHMENTS were provided by Lady Sharon Red.

PRESENTATION ON HIS UNION ANCESTORS FROM THE CIVIL WAR FROM PINCKNEYVILLE IL AND GETTYSBURG PA BATTLEFIELD TRIP by Commander John Stanton. Highlights of his briefing follow:



The names of Commander Stanton's Union ancestors from the Civil War were Pvt. Samuel Watkins, Pvt. John Rushing, Pvt. Georg Ballheimer, and Seaman Major Flower. Photos of their gravesites were shown as well as grave cleaning photos of his ancestor, Samuel Watkins, conducted by the SUVCW. Photos were shown from the Mississippi Confederate History Month Ceremony conducted at Commander Stanton's and Justin Ottolini's ancestor's grave of Brig. Gen. Robert Lowry. The family also visited the Mississippi Historical Museum in Jackson MS and was granted permission to see General Lowry's uniform and regimental flag. Finally, photos were shown of the Stantons' visit to the Gettysburg PA battlefield.

BENEDICTION was given by Chaplain Biekert.

MEETING ADJOURNED at 8:25 p.m.

NEXT MEETING: Saturday, October 6, 2018, 10:00 a.m. (SHOW TIME) at Bob Eversgerde's Fort in Bartelso IL.

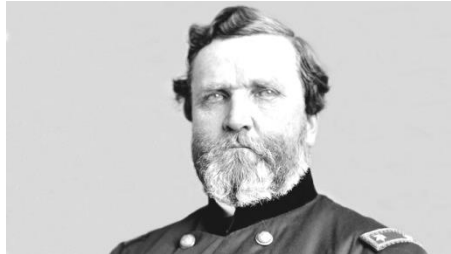
Respectfully submitted,

Gale F. Red
Adjutant

6 Generals Who Fought Against their Home State in the Civil War

Article Published on January 28, 2014 By Evan Andrews

For many Americans, choosing a side in the Civil War was no easy task. While most people simply sided with their home state, others struggled with family pressures, personal political beliefs and their devotion to the federal government. Unwilling to break their military oaths, many Southern-born officers remained with the Union, but a surprising number of sympathetic Northerners also cast their lot with the Confederacy. These conflicted soldiers were often disowned by their families or regarded as traitors in their native states, but they also faced suspicion and distrust from their newfound brothers in arms. Below, get the facts on six generals who switched sides in the run-up to the Civil War.



George Thomas

According to some historians, the greatest and most skilled Union general may have been a southerner. A native of Southampton County, Virginia, George Thomas was a career soldier who had served with distinction in the Mexican-American War and later taught at West Point. But despite his strong southern roots—he'd grown up on a plantation and even owned slaves—Thomas refused to break his oath to the U.S. Army and remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. The decision sent shock waves through the South. J.E.B. Stuart, a former pupil of Thomas' at West Point, said he deserved to be hanged as a traitor. Even his own sister disowned him, writing that he had been, "false to his state, his family, and to his friends."

Thomas, nevertheless, went on to become one of the Union's most successful generals in the war's western theater. After winning a crucial early victory at the Battle of Mill Springs, he led a heroic defensive stand at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863, and later crushed General John Bell Hood's forces at the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. Despite his undeniable tactical acumen, Thomas's stoic personality and his connection to the Confederacy saw him repeatedly passed over for promotions. When once told that Thomas should be given supreme command of U.S. forces in the West, Abraham Lincoln's curt response was simply, "let the Virginian wait." Thomas ended the war with an unparalleled record, but his relationships with some of his family members never recovered. When they were sent supplies on Thomas' behalf shortly after Lee's surrender, his sisters are said to have refused the offering, saying they had no brother.



John C. Breckinridge

Many prominent American politicians threw their support behind the Confederacy, but few were as loathed in the North as Kentucky Senator John C. Breckinridge. Although he was a pro-slavery Democrat, Breckinridge favored the peaceful preservation of the Union, and in the late 1850s and early 1860s he regularly spoke out on the Senate floor against the march to war. He remained in the U.S. Senate even after the start of hostilities, and often acted as the lone dissenting vote against many of Lincoln's military policies. Breckinridge returned to his home state in September 1861 to argue in favor of neutrality, but when Kentucky's government backed the Union, he abruptly fled to Virginia to avoid arrest as a Confederate sympathizer. A few months later, his fellow legislators denounced him as a traitor and expelled him from the U.S. Senate by unanimous vote.

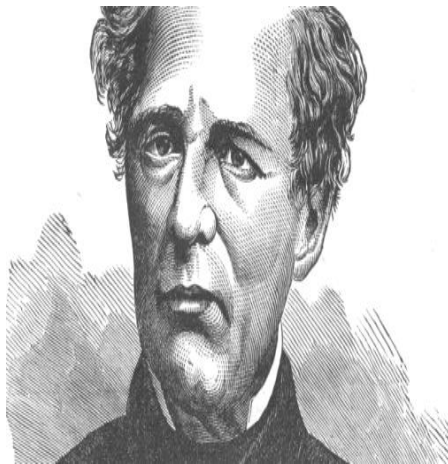
After settling in the South, Breckinridge offered his services to the Confederacy and won a commission as a brigadier general. He would rise to the rank of major general, and later served at key battles including Shiloh, Chickamauga and New Market. At the war's end, Breckinridge once again found himself a marked man, and he fled the country to avoid prosecution as a turncoat. He would live in exile in Cuba, Europe and Canada until 1868, when President Andrew Johnson's general pardon of Confederates allowed him to return to his home in Kentucky.

Bushrod Johnson



Few men took a more unlikely path to becoming a Confederate general than Bushrod Johnson. Born in Ohio to a family of abolitionist, pacifist Quakers, Johnson attended West Point against his parents' wishes and later fought in both the Seminole War and the Mexican-American War. His budding military career came to a sudden end in 1847 when he was caught setting up a scheme to sell contraband government equipment. Forced to resign from the army, he spent the next several years working as a professor at military schools in Kentucky and Tennessee.

By the time the Civil War broke out, Johnson had reinvented himself as an unrepentant southerner. After sending his young son to live with his relatives in the North, he joined the Army of Tennessee as a colonel. Johnson quickly rose to the rank of brigadier general, and earned a reputation as a fierce fighter at the Battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville and Chickamauga. He was later appointed a major general, but his division was effectively destroyed at the Battle of Sailor's Creek in April 1865, only a few days before Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After the war, the "Yankee Quaker" returned to academia and eventually moved back to the North, settling in Illinois.



Samuel Cooper

The Confederacy is usually associated with Dixie-born luminaries like Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, but the South's highest-ranking military officer was actually a Yankee. Samuel Cooper was a New York native who forged an illustrious career in the armed forces, and by the 1850s he had climbed to the rank of adjutant general—the army's chief administrative officer. Though a Northerner by birth, Cooper was married to the daughter of a prominent Virginia general, and he was also a close friend of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. In March 1861, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army and switched sides to the Confederacy. Ironically, one of his last acts as adjutant general involved authorizing the dismissal of David E. Twiggs, an officer who had willingly surrendered his command to the rebels.

Cooper was immediately appointed the adjutant general of the Confederate Army, and he later became one of only a few Southern officers to attain the rank of full general. Cooper's extensive experience proved invaluable in organizing the upstart Confederate Army, and he remained the South's chief military officer for the rest of the war. Though he had little influence on field strategy, Cooper still earned his share of enmity from those in the North. While building defenses near Washington, D.C., Union forces demolished his home and used its bricks to build a fort dubbed "Traitor's Hill" in Cooper's honor.

David Farragut



David Farragut was arguably the most distinguished American naval commander of the Civil War, but he was initially mistrusted because of his deep connection to the South. A career Naval officer with an exemplary record—he'd seen his first action at the tender age of 12 during the War of 1812—Farragut was also a Tennessee native who had resided in New Orleans and Virginia and married a Southern woman. Many U.S. officials questioned his loyalty to the Union cause, and for most of 1861 he languished in a post on the Naval Retirement Board.

Farragut finally got his chance at glory in 1862, when he took command of a Union blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. That April, he led his ships on a daring course past two Confederate forts before taking the city of New Orleans—his boyhood home. Promoted to rear admiral in July 1862, Farragut would later see action at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, but his greatest achievement came at the Battle of Mobile Bay in August 1864. While leading a fleet past several Confederate forts and ironclads, Farragut lashed himself to the rigging of his flagship to get a better view of the battle. When he saw that some of his ships were slow to advance because of mines lurking in the waters, he urged them forward with the immortal line, “Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!” Farragut’s fleet survived the treacherous crossing, and he later captured the forts and successfully closed the port at Mobile Bay.

John Pemberton



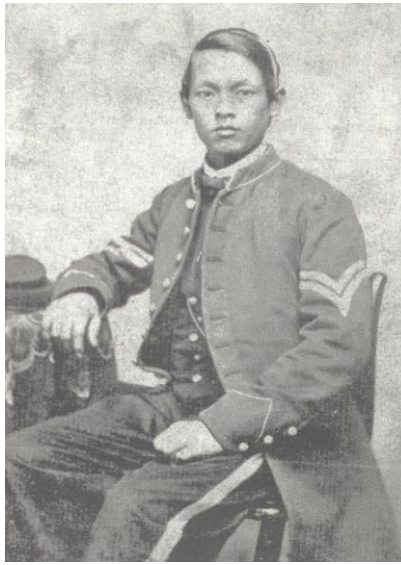
Controversy swirled around John C. Pemberton’s entire Civil War career to the extent that he was one of the few figures regarded as a turncoat by both the North and the South. A native of Philadelphia, Pemberton attended the University of Pennsylvania before graduating from West Point and embarking on a distinguished military career. He later married a Virginia woman, and after the bombing of Fort Sumter, he was forced to choose between taking up arms against his home state or that of his wife. Despite pleas from both his family and his former commander, Winfield Scott, Pemberton reluctantly resigned his post and joined the Confederacy after Virginia seceded.

Though considered a traitor in the North, Pemberton was also viewed with suspicion by many of his new Confederate colleagues. Nevertheless, he quickly climbed through the ranks and by October 1862 he had earned a promotion to lieutenant general. That same month, he was given a command that contained Vicksburg, Mississippi, a crucial transportation hub along the Mississippi River. Pemberton had orders to hold Vicksburg at all costs, but by May 1863 Union General Ulysses S. Grant had cut his way through Mississippi and pinned the Confederates within the city’s fortifications. Following a brutal six-week siege, Pemberton finally surrendered his starved and exhausted army on July 4. The defeat gave the Union dominion over the Mississippi River, effectively cutting the Confederacy in two. Southerners were quick to turn against Pemberton, and some speculated that his northern background had influenced his decision to capitulate. Speaking of one of the defeats that led to the siege, one even argued that Pemberton was “...either a traitor or the most incompetent officer in the Confederacy.” Disgraced, Pemberton voluntarily resigned his general’s commission and spent the remainder of the war as an artillery officer.

Eskimos at Gettysburg

By Simone LaMenteuse

(Reference The Civil War News 24th Annual Gettysburg Section, July 2018)



**Joseph Pierce, a Chinese American soldier
who served in the North during the American Civil War.**

Two ongoing controversies have long roiled the world of Civil War history. First, were there indeed “colored” troops in the Confederate forces? The second regards the Confederate records captured during the Army of Northern Virginia’s retreat from Gettysburg. The latter are stored in the vast “Rebel Archives” at the National Archives. Staffing and fiscal constraints have long delayed full cataloging of these records. A final addition to solving this long-rumored “Eskimo mystery” is in the recently discovered “Secret” papers of LaSalle Pickett, Major General George E. Pickett’s widow.

The story begins in 1856 when Pickett, then a captain, was stationed in Washington Territory. The treaty setting the U. S.-Canadian border at the 48th parallel had left the border through the San Juan Islands ambiguous; both sides claimed the islands and both had settlers. An American farmer shot a British-owned pig that was rooting up the American’s potatoes. The pig owner demanded \$3,000 (in today’s money). The farmer refused to pay, setting off the Pig War, found in nearly every history textbook. Soon, both American and British troops were camped on the island. Several British warships backed up their land force. A single shot could have set off a world-wide war. The often-impulsive Pickett added fuel to the fire with these immortal words, “We will make a Bunker Hill of it!” Calmer heads prevailed and the issue was settled through diplomacy.

More relevant to our story is Pickett’s personal life. While in the northwest, Pickett married a Haida woman, Morning Mist. They had one child, James “Jimmy” Tilton Pickett, who later became a newspaper illustrator. Jimmy’s mother died when he was quite young. The harsh winter of 1858, combined with a severe earthquake, tidal wave, and collapse of most of the Tlingit Glacier forced a settlement of starving Aleuts onto the San Juan Islands. In a letter recently found in the widow Pickett’s suppressed files is a letter from Jimmy’s grandmother, Smiling Waters, asking for Pickett’s help in resettling these hundred men and their families.

While official Confederate policy prohibited enlisting African Americans, they had already made an exception for Melungeons. The actual nationality of the Aleuts was Russian, but the czarist government had little interest in their whereabouts. Through financing, no longer documented, the Aleut men, leaving their families behind, and nourishing the hope of sending home soldier salaries, traveled south, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and entered Wilmington on a blockade runner. Panamanian malaria and violent seasickness had reduced their numbers to 96, still enough to fill a company.

In the 1860s, a capital letter “I” looked exactly like a capital “J.” To avoid confusion in both northern and southern armies, there were no companies labeled “J.” Pickett’s contribution was to create a Company J as an administrative stealth company. Many Aleuts had used firearms while hunting seals and bears, so musket drill was no problem. English-speaking Aleuts became the company’s non-commissioned officers. Every unit is, of course, part of a larger organization. In this case, Pickett assigned Company “J” to the 24th Virginia Infantry, Kemper’s Brigade, and off they marched toward Gettysburg.

Little is known of the Aleuts at the actual battle. One Virginia soldier noted, “On our way to Gettysburg, we saw some Chinese-looking fellow who spoke a strange language, maybe they was Yankees from way up north.” Another diarist wrote, “Two men who look Chinese [sic] fell over in the heat on the march into Penna.” It seems likely that Company “J” men were among the thousands who charged uphill in that famous effort of the third day. As Southern forces moved south, the town of Gettysburg faced the burial of thousands of corpses, already rotting in the hot sun. One diarist, Salem Winthrop, wrote of “several rebel dead who looked more Indian or Chinese, or maybe it was just the swelling that comes after death.”

Pickett seemed deeply demoralized by the huge losses in the charge that today bears his name. He left no record of further contacts with his Aleuts. Since there was no *official* Company “J,” the men may have drifted away without being noticed. Did they blend into the population? Since most spoke an Aleut tongue, this seems unlikely. Neither the “Rebel Archives” nor LaSalle Pickett’s papers tell us anymore. Pickett’s men from the far north will forever remain neither confirmed or disproved.

Sources:

- VonWitzleben, Fritz: *Untold Tales of the Great Rebellion*. Ulbrecht & Simon, St. Louis, 1877.
- Jackson Ruth Mae: *Other Heroes of the South*. Porter & Sons, Charleston, 1901.
- Anonymous: *LaSalle Pickett’s Personal and Confidential Letters*. Privately printed, 1898.
- More info regarding the Pig War can be found at [https://en.wikiedia.org/wiki/PigWar_\(1859\)](https://en.wikiedia.org/wiki/PigWar_(1859)).

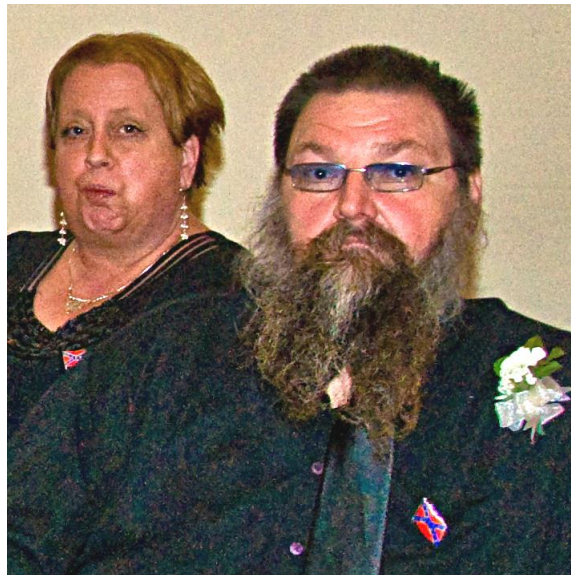
Mme. LaMenteuse was a Quebecoise acting as a volunteer nurse at Gettysburg. Her translator, Thomas P. Lowry, is a retired physician and author of many books on the Civil War.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE CAMP



**SEPTEMBER 11, 2018
CONGRATULATIONS TO
MATTHEW "MATT" JAMES KING
ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL 2nd LT. COMMANDER**

Welcome, Matt, as a Camp Dixon officer. His SCV dedication, talents, and experience are grateful assets to the camp, and we look forward to his future leadership. Matt is currently researching the Alton Confederates. He is a Coast Guard supervisor who works in St. Louis. Matt has been married to Andrea (Andi) for 7 years. They are raising their adorable seven-year-old granddaughter, Jordyn, and reside in Highland IL.



**CONGRATULATIONS TO
LADY SUSAN & BUTCH HARRIS
ON THEIR 38TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

Sue and Butch were married on All Saints Day Eve and celebrated a Halloween-traditional wedding ceremony full of orange and black decorum ~ guess that's one reason their marriage has lasted so long. We wish them a very happy and healthy celebration again with all the Halloween pomp and many more blessed years together. *(The camp will send a greeting card.)*

CAMP CALENDAR OF EVENTS



OCTOBER

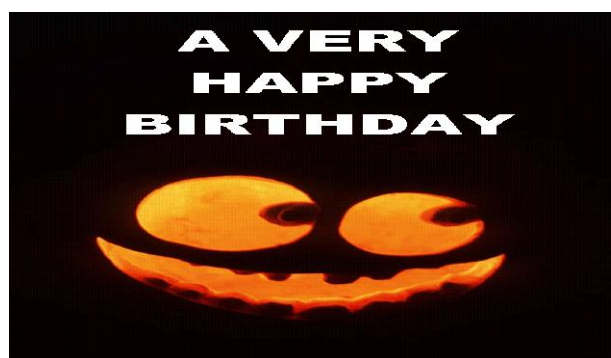
- 6 10:00/11:00 Blue/Gray Camp Mtgs
(Bob Eversgerde's Fort, located at
6251 Shoal Creek Road, Bartelso IL)
- 8 COLUMBUS DAY (HOLIDAY)
- 20-21 Weekend Trip to Fort Donelson

NOVEMBER

- 4 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ENDS
(set clocks back 1 hour)
- 6 ELECTION DAY
- 11 VETERANS DAY
- 13 6:30 CAMP MEETING
- 17 4:00 SUVCW Annual Dinner, Creehan's

DECEMBER

- 7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day
- 11 6:30 CAMP MEETING
- 21 First day of winter
- 25 CHRISTMAS DAY
- 31 NEW YEAR'S EVE



OCTOBER

- 1 JOHN LOPER (Seabrook TX)
- 2 GREG KRIEG (Millstadt IL)
- 10 LADY ANITA (JANE) McKEE (Shiloh IL)
- 15 DALE RICE (Bethalto IL)
- 15 DAVE ASH (West Union IL)
- 20 AL WANDLING (Swansea IL)
- 23 WALTER LeGETTE (Cottage Hills IL)
- 25 LADY BETTY LAWRENCE (Keyesport IL)
- 31 PHIL LEONARD (Effingham IL)

CAMP DIXON LEADERSHIP

Commander	John Douglas Stanton	618-610-6464
1 st Lt Commander	Timothy Lee Mackey	618-641-8025
2 nd Lt Commander	John Wayne Kicklighter	618-257-9079
2 nd Lt Commander	Matthew James King	(H) 510-213-1972
Adjutant	Gale Franklin Red	Cell 618-622-8949
Asst Adjutant	John Mitchell McKee	618-416-5072
Chaplain	Walter Michael Biekert	618-972-8190
Sgt of Arms	David Francis Schmitt	Cell 618-334-6148
Program Chairman	Gale Franklin Red	Cell 618-622-8949
Historian	VACANT	
Door Greeter	VACANT	
Quartermaster	VACANT	