

Intelligence Service Europe

SCV Europe Camp #1612

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

COMMANDER'S LETTER	1
EDITOR'S NOTE	2
DISTORTED SESQUICENTENNIAL	3-4
BATTLE FLAG INTRODUCED!	5-10
MASSOW MEMORIAL IN THE PRESS	11
THE BUSHWHACKER SHIRT	12-14
RICK BENSON OBITUARY	15
THE PREACHERS CORNER	16
EDUCATIONAL MOVIES	17-19
CAMP LIBRARY	20



Intelligence Service Europe, Year IV, Issue 5, Oct. / Nov. 2011

Commander's Letter

Compatriots, as I am sitting here over this issue of our newsletter, the American nation remembers the tenth anniversary of Sept. 11th. I want to thank y'all, who have served in America or in foreign countries as a combat soldier or in Law Enforcement duties, also to remember the heroic New York Fire workers and Rescue personnel.

While I grew up and after leaving the school I had only one wish! Protecting my country against all enemies and terrorism. After twelve years of service in the German Armed Forces (Bundeswehr) I joined the Federal Police. As a member of the Federal Police Force I have had contact with crime and terrorism. I'll do my best to fight against all enemies of Civilization around the world every day. So again thanks and good luck to all of you Compatriots who serve.



P.S.: We are 6 days late due to a PC virus problem.
But the Yankee bug has been shot!

EDITOR'S NOTE

The ISE is now on its fourth year! And we are ready to fight, if necessary, during the next four years to make sure the Sesquicentennial is well understood in Europe. During the anniversaries to come it's good to remember that many lies and incorrect views are already in the air in America and their pestilence will probably come over the Atlantic soon and be amongst us thanks to journalists, movies, reports, etc. Have a look at the article warning about that.

Right next month of November is a great 150. anniversary: the introduction of the glorious battle flag in the Army of Northern Virginia, a flag of military use in the field, but which found her way into the heart of every Southerner during the War and afterwards, the banner of the citizen-soldier, a flag recognised as the symbol of State sovereignty, personal freedom and the very essence of American virtues, thus the embattled symbol of today, times where un-American ideologies are growing. In Virginia, the bigoted Lexington City Council has recently passed a flag ban ordinance to prevent the public display of the ANV battle flag along the streets of Lexington for Lee-Jackson Day!!! The SCV is taking actions on this and we will report about.

Great to know our Camp has been mentioned in an American newspaper! The Kentucky Harrodsburg Herald brought on August 4 an article of the Baron von Massow memorial stone inauguration ceremony (see the ISE August/September issue). We reproduce the scanned article in one page. Thanks to Nancy Hitt for sending us the paper.

Now I would like to bring to notice to a wider public that America's most interesting electronic Confederate biker magazine is run by Wess Frank and Europe Camp member John Polo from Spain: the Florida Cracker.

www.floridacrackernewsletter.com Our Camp members know it well, but we recommend it to every reader. Whether you're biker or not, the articles and pictures are entertaining and you might learn a lot from and about Dixieland. Please mail John if you're interested: **confederado266@gmail.com**

Guess you never thought you could find educational stuff related to the Southern Cause in an episode of "Little House on the Prairie"? Read about and watch it in the Youtube link in our Educational Movies section.

The „Swiss American Historical Society Review“ Vol. 47, No. 2, June 2011 brought the article *Henry Wirz and Andersonville: The Career of the Most Controversial Swiss American*. Author Albert Winkler has most kindly given permission to distribute his article electronically, so we present this interesting work in the Camp Library of this issue. The vindication of Capt. Wirz's good name is one of the many issues of the War that are still pending. Regarding that issue we must report an unexpected loss. Camp friend Rick Benson passed away on Tuesday, September 20, please see our obituary.



Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor

DISTORTED VIEWS OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

The Sesquicentennial of the American War Between the States has reached the 150. Anniversary and as long the "Civil War" anniversary lasts, in Europe both in the media and among our circle of friends and people we might know we can expect a lot more conversation regarding the causes and effects of that catastrophic war. In past issues of this newsletter we have warned already against certain TV productions and docudramas about Lincoln and the War. And we have made clear it was NOT a civil war but a true war between the American States.

In America liberal media and politicians made sure all could know what the real cause of the War was: Slavery. They are expanding the slogan "Nothing to Celebrate." It is to fear that a similar attitude is adopted by European liberals and stupid and ignorant, both in the media and among historians.

Their view typically hinges on two premises: First, that President Abraham Lincoln was committed "to end slavery in America," and second, that when the Deep South seceded, they referred to their belief in the inferiority of blacks and their rightly being slaves as justification. Essentially, the idea is that the South was wrong, the North was right, and it is wrong today to celebrate Confederate heritage and to express admiration for the soldiers who defended the South.

But the enemies of Confederate heritage either conveniently leave out important facts or distort them to prove their point. One example of many is the idea that Abraham Lincoln's primary focus was to free the slaves. In reality, Lincoln promised to maintain slavery where it existed. Even among Lincolnites this statement is famous: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race."

Was this idle political posturing? Not at all. Little known to most of modern America and entirely unknown in Europe was something called the "Corwin Amendment." This was a proposed Constitutional amendment (intended to be the 13th, ironically) that stated: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." Abraham Lincoln endorsed this amendment, and it passed Congress after the Deep South seceded. Shockingly, Lincoln formally endorsed this amendment in his First Inaugural. It was sent to the states for ratification, where it awaits a vote to this very day! (It has yet to be withdrawn.) Three states already voted to approve it (Ohio, Maryland and Lincoln's own Illinois). Today this facts are conveniently forgotten, but they are still true!

Little known too is that Lincoln's famed Emancipation Proclamation was carefully worded to preserve slavery everywhere it existed under federal control. It only attempted to free those slaves that were under Confederate jurisdiction (thus is actual practice, freeing hardly any slaves at all). Slaves in Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Western parts of Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana were kept as slaves throughout Lincoln's life. They were not freed

until long after Lincoln was dead and buried (by the eventually approved modified 13th Amendment.) So much for Lincoln's commitment to end slavery!

And it begs the question: If Lincoln and the North were willing to guarantee slavery forever in the South, then what was the real reason for a war that took more than 600,000 lives and destroyed half of the country?

In every conflict, the winners write the history. Have we been given a sanitized view of the "Civil War"?

So when you read or watch on TV or in movies statements like "Abraham Lincoln's promise was to end slavery in America," it is important to get the rest of the story to put things in a proper balance.

We will never get to the truth as long as we are fed selected damning quotes from one side while damning quotes and actions of the other side are swept under the rug.

Don't accept at face value what you read regarding the causes of the War. Use the Internet and the library to dig beneath the "accepted" understanding. Verify, research and verify again. Google "Corwin Amendment," "Emancipation Proclamation," "Lincoln's racist quotes" and "history of Liberia." For extra credit look up "The Morrill Tariff" to decide whether taxation may have something to do with the War. Read up on these, and then re-read the "it was all about slavery" editorials. You will read them in a new light. During the next years we will publish additional information about that all so you can be well-prepared to maintain any discussion. That will be most valuable with ignorant Europeans who have become already victims of "political correctness" in the media.



NOVEMBER 1861: BATTLE FLAG INTRODUCED!!!



After much confusion among the troops caused by the similar flags of the Union and the Confederacy during First Manassas, General Beauregard complained to Johnston, so the commanding General ordered the troops to use their state flags for recognition. Beauregard asked Congress to change the 1st National Flag. Instead, Congressman Miles suggested that the Army adopt a distinctive battle flag for its own use. The finally adopted design became a red flag with the blue cross and white stars, shaped as a square flag as more convenient for military use. Beauregard introduced the new banner to his officers at a dinner party on Nov. 27, 1861. A reporter for the Richmond Daily Dispatch attended the event and wrote a detailed account for his readers. After telling the story of the confusion at First Bull Run, Beauregard brought the new flag out.

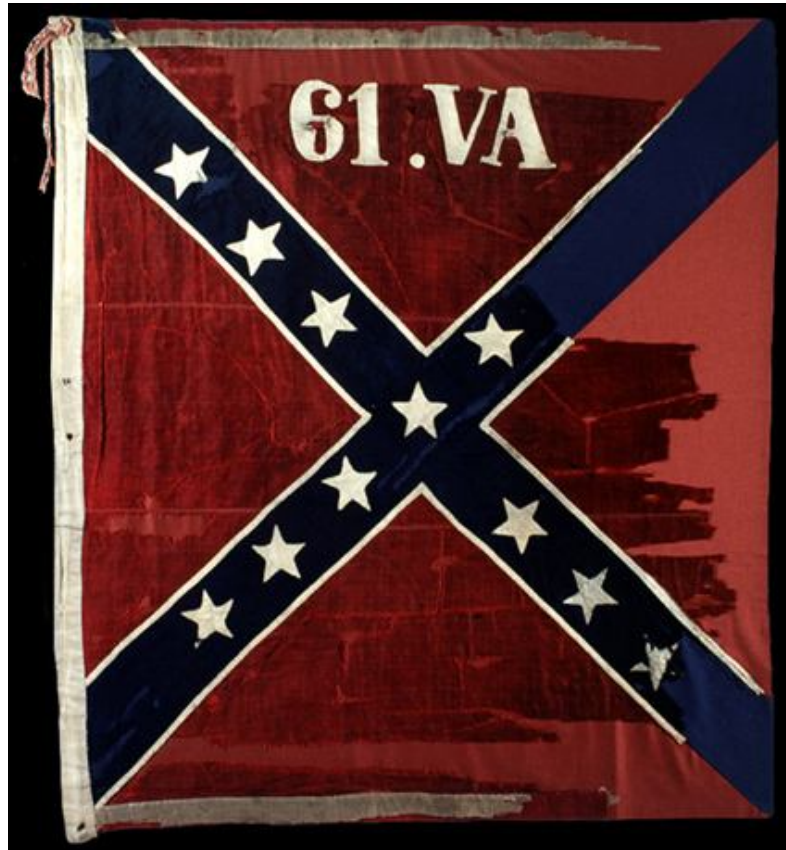
The reporter was impressed and wrote, "The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which, I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States." The flag had 12 total stars, 11 stars for the states currently in the CSA and one for Missouri, which had seceded, but was not yet admitted to the Confederacy.

The first flags were made of silk, which did not last very long exposed to the harsh weather conditions the army had to live in. Many of these flags faded to a pale reddish pink color. Army of Northern Virginia (ANV) silk flags were used into 1863 by some units.

The next flag issue was the ANV cotton flags, also of 12 stars. These were made in April, 1862 and given to three brigades as a stop gap measure. The next issue of this flag in 1862 was made of heavy English wool bunting. They would now proclaim 13 stars for 13 proudly confederated American states.

The first wool flags were issued in May 1862, Second wool bunting flags in June (both with orange borders) and Third wool bunting flags (with white borders for the first time) from July 1862 until May 1864. Fourth Wool bunting flags (these were the only ones that were 51 inches square) came in June 1864 with later bunting issues beginning in October through March 1865. The ANV flew 9 variants of their battle flag during the war.

The "Confederate flag" as is known today, so often filled with falsehood campaigns caused by hate groups, is actually the so-called Navy Jack. The Second Confederate Navy Jack was a rectangular version of the Confederate Army's battle flag and was in use from 1863 until 1865. It existed in a variety of dimensions and sizes (despite the CSN's detailed naval regulations). The blue color of the diagonal saltire's *Southern Cross* was much lighter than the dark blue of the battle flag.



Battle flag of the 61th Virginia Infantry as preserved today.

"Oh how it thrilled the heart of a soldier, when he had been long away from the army, to catch sight again of his red battle flag, upheld on its white staff of pine, its tatters snapping in the wind! A red rag--there will be those who will say--a red rag tied to a stick, and that is all! And yet, that red rag, crossed with blue, with white stars sprinkled the cross within, tied to a slim, barked pine sapling with leather thongs cut from a soldier's shoe, this rough red rag my soul loved with a lover's love."

Private Berry Benson, Co. H, 1st South Carolina Infantry

"Under it we won our victories and its glory will never fade. It is *enshrined in our hearts forever.*"

Varina Howell **Davis**

Varina's words were true. Southerners kept the flag and its meaning in their hearts. And Northerners paid deep respect to these colors. During WWII and in Korea, to this very day in Afghanistan and Iraq, the battle colors of the American fighting citizen are shown. Below we reproduce some historical pictures of times when it was normal to show the Confederate battle flag. Today, this glorious banner is coming more and more in disuse, although being a symbol of pride and a powerful morale booster for the fighting man, both Southern and Northern.



Okinawa, 1945. Battle flag on top of Shuri Castle.



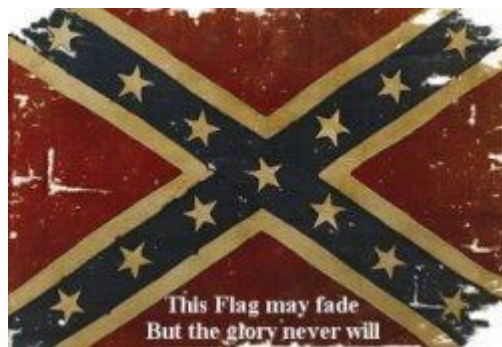
Less than 2 months for D-Day. Lt. Col. Wray Blackford delivers a speech during celebrations of Thomas Jefferson's Birthday, 13 April 1944



Beirut, 1958. U.S. Marines marching with Confederate flag



Raising of the flag after taking Dong Ha hill, Vietnam, mid-1960s





Battle flags boosted American morale at Khe Sanh, Vietnam

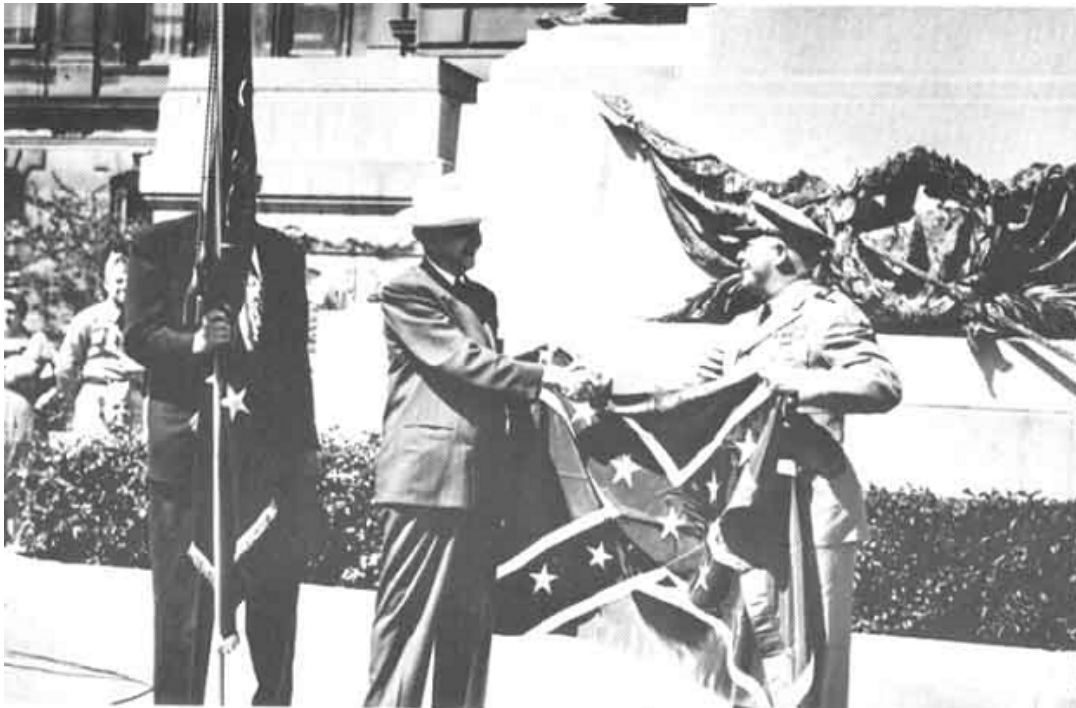


M-113 Armored Personell Carrier in Vietnam: Battle flag forward!





USMC Platoon with their Charleston depot ANV flag in Iraq, 2011



Lt. Gen. A. G. Paxton, US Army, presents a Confederate battle flag to the Governor of Indiana during Dixie Day celebrations, early 1950s



MASSOW MEMORIAL STONE DEDICATION IN THE PRESS

Below we reproduce the clip with the news of the memorial stone ceremony for Prussian Partisan Ranger Baron Robert von Massow, taken from the Kentucky Harrodsburg Herald, August 4, 2011, p. 9. Europe Camp #1612 is mentioned in the lower right column. Thank you, Nancy, for sending us this clip!



Photo Submitted

Scott Morris, Camp Commander of Quantrill's Raiders, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #2087 of Mayfield Heights, Ohio, left, and Nancy Hitt of Kentucky, who is active in American history preservation, were among those on hand at Spring Hill Cemetery Sunday to place a marker honoring Confederate soldier Baron Robert von Massow.

Confederate Soldier Is Honored

By Debbie Jenkins Cook
Herald Staff

Quantrill's Raiders Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #2087 of Mayfield Heights, Ohio conducted a memorial service at the Spring Hill Cemetery Sunday to place a granite marker in honor of Confederate soldier Baron Robert von Massow.

Massow was a Prussian who became one of John Mosby's partisan rangers. Von Massow is buried in Germany, but has not been recognized there for his Confederate service. His military action took place in Virginia.

It was noted at the ceremony that Von Massow's burial site in Germany was damaged by allied bombs.

Members of the Quantrill's Raiders SCV Camp #2087 taking part in the ceremony were Scott Morris, camp commander; 2nd Lieutenant Jesse

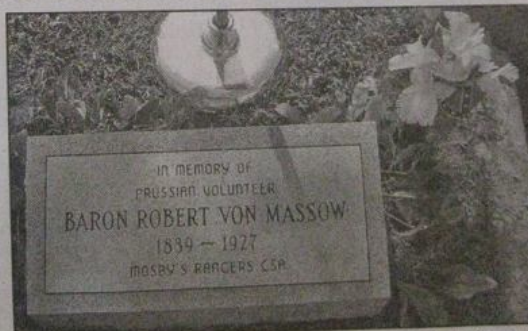


Photo Submitted

A memorial marker was placed in Spring Hill Cemetery Sunday to honor Confederate soldier Baron Robert von Massow.

Ward and associate member Harold Clay. They and Andrea Mertz traveled 425 miles on motorcycles from Dover, Ohio to Harrodsburg for the tribute ceremony. Also on hand was Nancy Hitt of Kentucky who is

active in American history preservation and presentation.

The European Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #1612 also supported the effort to re-member von Massow.



THE EMBROIDERED BUSHWHACKER SHIRT



The embroidered floral motives as shown above are a part of Southern culture that is being forgotten. It is a symbol of both liberty and independence; at the same time, a link to family and beloved ones: the Missouri frontiersman shirt, made by a mother or a sweetheart. Made of wool rather than cotton, in different colors and richly embroidered, especially with floral and Paisley motives. These garments are gone today, this kind of shirt would even not be regarded as very masculine in our times. But 150 years ago they were the very essence of fiery gallantry, the "uniform" of the Bushwhacker.



Typical embroidered Bushwhacker shirt.
© Private collection

A good description of the Missouri Guerrillas wearing those shirts is given by Kansas girl Arminta Smith (Source Reference: White River Valley Historical Quarterly):

"Those Bushwackers were as reckless and picturesque riders as ever cinched a saddle. Most of them grew long hair, had beards, goatees, or mustaches and long sideburns. They favoured round-brimmed hats and tucked their baggy pants into high-topped cavalry boots.

When not wearing a regular shirt of grey or brown, he sported a "guerrilla shirt" knitted by his wife, or sweetheart, decoratively embroidered and had many pockets for bullets. Two or four revolvers were stuck into his holster and wider leather belts, often with another 4 guns on his horse. These men benefited from the support of the citizens. Many of the Missourians looked upon them as saviors and protectors.

Quantrill fell in love with Sarah (Kate) Kings, who embroidered his shirts. Old timers who knew her said she was pretty beyond question."

Photographs of Quantrill with shirts embroidered by Sarah Kings are not known, but from other renowned Guerrillas such pictures do exist:

The first portrait, shown above, was taken 1862 and shows the battle-dress of John W. Jordan who fought both in Missouri and in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). He looks much like the description given by Mrs Smith: embroidered shirt, two revolvers and a fighting knife. He only lacks the profusely grown facial hair, possibly because he was a Cherokee half-breed. Another much more famous Guerrilla is William "Bloody Bill" Anderson, he paraded these typical shirts in a series of pictures and he was killed wearing one, as his last photograph shows. The Anderson portrait shown below was taken early in the War.



William Anderson at the beginning of the War. Note the embroidered shirt with little flowers and Paisley motives.

© Private collection

Few is said in popular culture today about these shirts, once so typical in frontier times. The only clear reference to this kind of shirts, how and why they were made, is given in the movie "The Outlaw Josie Wales" (soon to be reviewed in detail in our educational movies section). Actor Tobey McGuire and some other Bushwhackers appear wearing embroidered shirts in several scenes of "Ride with the Devil" (see below), but no comments about the pieces of clothing are made.

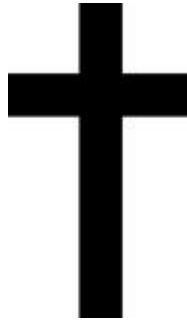


Last picture of Anderson's corpse taken 1864 before being beheaded and mutilated by the Yankees. Note his richly embroidered shirt

These classic shirts are NOT to be mistaken with modern "Wild West Cowboy" shirts, often used in Country music festivals, dances and Rodeos. That kind of shirt is usually made of cotton with its front yoke having embroidery in primary colours & applied golden horseshoes & stars, black faux leather fringe, etc. but it has nothing in common with the classic Missouri frontiersmen shirt of the mid-19th century, which became the Bushwacker's "uniform".



RICHARD A. BENSON
May 16 1945 – Sep. 20 2011



Rick, as he was known to his many friends, was also well known to our readers as a living historian portraying Andersonville Commandant Capt. Henry Wirz. He had introduced his work right this year in the April/May issue of our newsletter. Rick did a great job in preserving the memory of Capt. Wirz and showing it in the correct way.

He died of a pulmonary embolism that was the result of a clot that had travelled from his right leg. Even if he had been in the hospital he would not have survived this and that it was an instantaneous death. His heart was fine.

He will be greatly missed on both sides of the Atlantic.



THE PREACHER'S CORNER



SAVED FROM DEATH BY A BIBLE

The Bible is the Word of God, it saves the souls of those who listen and do believe. The Gospel tells us the right path to follow the Redeemer, Jesus Christ. But how the Bible as a bound book saved a Confederate soldier's life, this makes our story here:

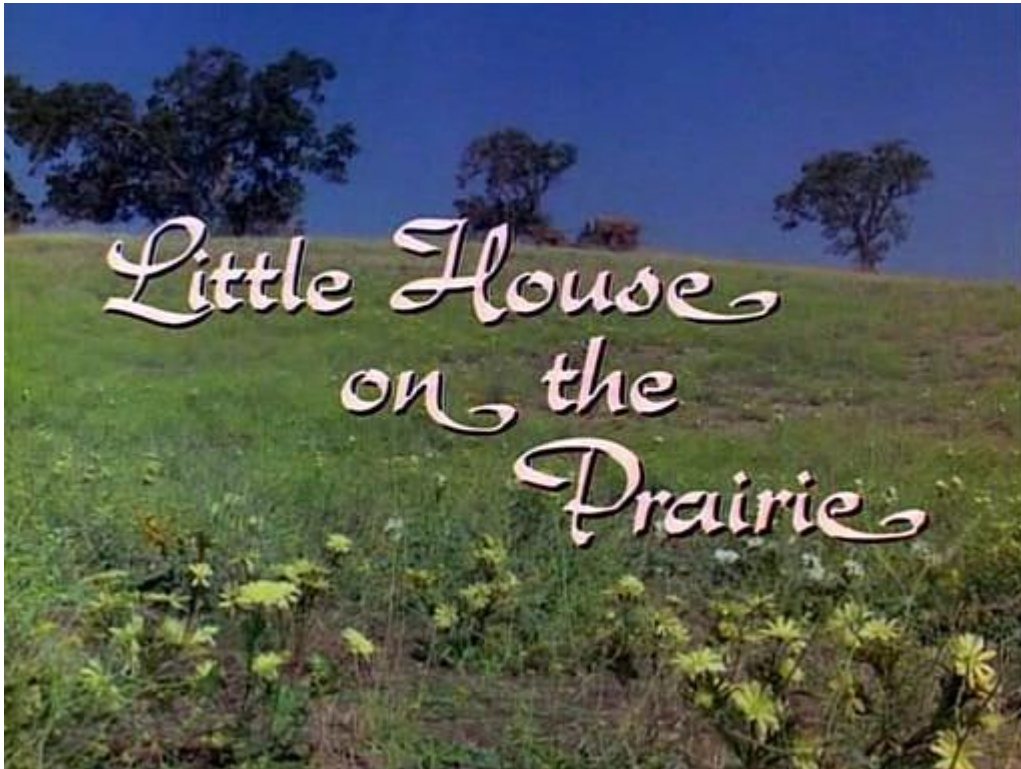
(The following is an excerpt from "Under the Stars and Bars", memories by Walter A. Clarke, who served during the War in the 12th and 63th Georgia Infantry Regiments and the GA 12th Artillery Bataillon. First printed 1900, reed. Eastern Digital Resources, SC, 2001, pp. 123-124)

"Ewan H. Lawrence, of Morgan County, and a member of the Oglethorpe's, occupied that day a position about 20 feet to my left. He had in his left breast pocket, and covering his heart, a Bible. During the day a minie ball struck the book and passing partly through, stopped at the 7th verse of the 52 chapter of Isiah [Isaiah]. But for the protection provided by the book it would have probably produced a fatal wound. He told me afterwards that the subject matter of that special chapter had been in his thoughts all day. He survived the war, entered the ministry of the Baptist church and preached in his first sermon from the text named above. [...] I am satisfied that the incident and the peculiar significance of the text had a controlling influence in the controlling of his life and work after the war. He fought a good fight, both as a soldier and a Christian, and I feel assured, has received his certificate of promotion in the ranks of the army above."

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" Isaiah 52, 7



EDUCATIONAL MOVIES



Everybody knows this lovely TV series. No further introduction is needed. So we will come straight to the point. Here is an episode set a decade after the WBTS, which shows how these events were portrayed during the 1970s.

Little House on the Prairie, Season 4, Episode 8 (1977):

The Aftermath

Jesse and Frank James take refuge in Walnut Grove after the failed bank robbery attempt in Northfield, Minnesota. The arrival of pursuing bounty hunters precipitates a civic crisis in the town, whose citizens are reluctant to turn the James brothers over to a group bent on summarily executing them. The crisis escalates when the James brothers tell Mary Ingalls she would become a hostage. As always, the episode has a happy ending, in this case: the escape of the James brothers. Before watching the episode on DVD or Youtube (in parts 1-5), prepare to pay special attention to these scenes and dialogues:

- Initial dialogue of Charles Ingalls and daughter Mary about the Civil War. Mary is seeking the truth of the causes from the very beginning, not accepting to be indoctrinated by books reflecting only the Northern point of view.
- Neutral attitude of Mary and Mrs. Beadle about seeking the causes of the War.
- Mary complains to the James brothers the schoolbooks only teach the Northern view. She tells of the Quantrill raiders and the killing of civilians. Frank James tells Mary of "Rule 11" (Grant's Special Order Nr. 11) displacing Southern civilians in Missouri and leaving their homes to pillage.

- Mary brings the Southern point of view during the school discussion. Classmate Bob Ford attacks her full of hate, calling her a traitor.

- The father of Bob Ford has a verbal argument with Ms. Beadle, charging her of teaching the Rebel point of view. Ms. Beadle counters she is the daughter of a Union officer herself and that he died in a Southern prison – but she defends neutral portrayal of the causes and motivations of the War and she warns Mr. Ford from teaching hate against the Southerners. Go straight to the scene here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niiSAci6x4o&feature=related>

- Even when the James brothers take Mary as a hostage, they make clear nothing will happen to her. Jesse and Frank fight over whether or not they should hold a girl. Charles finds out and secretly slips away to go after Mary. He is taken hostage along with Mary. But the James brothers are never shown as cold-blood killers, never introduced as a real threat to the Ingalls or the other citizens of Walnut Grove. The bounty-hunters are much worse.

- The Bounty hunters appear as ruthless killers, outlaws themselves. They give Charles a poster of Frank and Jesse. After they leave Charles shows Doc Baker and Mr. Garvey. Charles does not tell the bounty hunters about the James brothers because he knew they would be shot in cold blood, which is not right.



The bounty hunters are by far more intimidating to the people of Walnut Grove than the James brothers.

- Charles friend Garvey takes two horses to the James brothers so they can get away. Frank and Jesse say thanks, leave and Charles and Mary are safe.

- Note Garvey's teasing sarcasm while the bounty hunters leave.

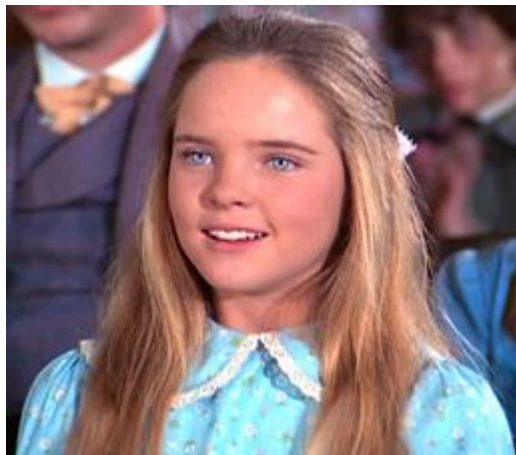
- Listen well to Reverend Alden's final words about morals, making peace with one's conscience and the responsibility before God of everyone involved.

- Pay special attention to Mary Ingalls ending narration: "The James brothers made good their escape and none of us ever saw them again; except Bobby

Ford, who would see Jesse on another day, his last day, six years later." (A phrase appears on screen: Jesse James was shot and killed by Bob Ford April 3, 1882 in St. Joseph, Missouri). Ford is the one who appears as personification of hate, not the James brothers. The moral message is that the Yankee seeking for hate and revenge led to crime and death. A message valid today.

Now watch the episode in 5 parts:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFX1gMfmTDA>



**Mary Ingalls has a sense of truth and justice
and wants to research the Southern Cause**

In an Internet review of this episode we could read this comment:

"They allow the James brothers to escape on the horses stolen from the posse! So now Frank and Jesse James are free to run around, robbing and possibly killing more people. Thanks, Walnut Grove!"

It seems people of today are no longer capable to understand the difference between right and wrong, the importance of defending one's family, the union among neighbours of a town and, the need to accept different points of view in order to overcome hate and to find together. We say: Congratulations Mary Ingalls, Minnesota girl with an open mind! And: God bless script writer Don Balluck for a well-balanced, fair story and Michael Landon for making it possible to happen on screen.



Michael Landon (1936-1991)

CAMP LIBRARY

HENRY WIRZ AT ANDERSONVILLE: THE CAREER OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL SWISS-AMERICAN

by Albert Winkler

"Swiss American Historical Society Review" Vol. 47, No. 2, June 2011



In 1869 Swiss lawyer, Mr. Schade, had Wirz body buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Washington, D.C. In 1956, ninety-one years after Wirz's execution, Thomas Spencer, an Atlanta writer, Civil War student, and strong defender of Captain Wirz, at his own expense, purchased this marble headstone for the grave of Captain Wirz in Washington, D.C. Today, Capt. Henry Wirz'grave has not been provided yet an official VA marker stone.

Ending words of the 16-pages article:

The tragedy of Andersonville still discredits the nation, and many men in the Union and Confederacy must share the blame for the high death rates in that prison, but Wirz was unfairly singled out for punishment. Henry Wirz was a flawed man who did his best to alleviate suffering and save lives at Andersonville, and he is no stain on the honor of Swiss Americans.

As always, get your pdf. copy of the article by asking the editor:

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Submissions must be in Microsoft Word or text file and e-mailed to partisanranger@swissmail.com

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