

Intelligence Service Europe

SCV Europe Camp #1612

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

COMMANDER'S LETTER	1
EDITOR'S NOTE	2
RAT HOLES OF VICKSBURG 1863	3-4
RESERVIST COMMENDATION	5-7
LETTER FROM ROBERT MAFFIT	8
CS NAVY PENDANTS	9
HANDICRAFT CONTEST	10-11
THE PREACHER'S CORNER	12-13
EDUCATIONAL MOVIES	14-16
CAMP LIBRARY	15

Intelligence Service Europe, Year VI, Issue 3, June / July 2013

Commander's Letter

Dear Camp members, dear readers from both sides of the Atlantic,

Here we are again. And, once more our ISE newsletter contains much and different stuff brought together for you. Again, we'll remember History, episodes from the War of Northern Aggression, also heritage activities of European friends and news from Camp members.

As y'all now so well, we're working close together with serious organizations, which defend the truth about the War between the States and the Confederate soldier's and sailor's good name, to make sure this occurs in the best way also far abroad from America. For that reason we're working closely with the Belgian CHAB and the British 290 Foundation. Regarding our British friends, the members of our Camp may expect good news in brief.

Next weekend I'll jump over the pond and start a 14 day tour visiting our brothers and sisters in Dixie! Beloved New Orleans will see me again, also the boys of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. Hope to see as many friends as possible. In the August issue I will have really a lot to tell you.

For now, enjoy the latest issue of our little newsletter.

In the service of the South,



Achim "Archy" Bänsch
Commander



EDITOR'S NOTE

We got a very nice letter from Robert Maffit in his capacity of Honorary President 290 Foundation in America. Writings like this encourage us to continue with this newsletter. By the way, by initiative of Ian Dewar, we're launching a handicraft contest: to make a stiff paper replica of the CSS Stonewall. Look inside for the details! And have a look at the beautiful CS Navy pendant the 290 is offering.

Remember the funds go to their 2014/15 Sesquicentennial activities!

Past month of May there was the 150 anniversary of one of the greatest Confederate victories: Chancellorsville. In our electronic Camp Library we're offering something special to you: a tactical analysis of the battle made by a student officer from the US Army General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. It's a 160 pages study describing the keys of Lee's and Jackson's great success. Write to the editor for your pdf. copy!

A small piece of mule-meat every few days for the lucky ones! Our June/July issue remembers the horrible suffering of women and children during the ending phase of the siege of Vicksburg 150 years ago.

SCV-MC Lieutenant John Polo got a honorary commendation as Spanish Army reservist. Read about this story of a heart full of Southern American virtues, from military service up to deeply felt reenactments.

Clint Eastwood's "The Outlaw Josie Wales" is one of the movies telling the horrors of the Kansas-Missouri border wars and the hardships of Bushwhacking. Especially the first part of the movie has a lot of interesting Southern findings, see our educational movie review for that.

This issue includes in the Preacher's Corner not a preaching or a commented quotation from the Scripture. We remember the life and Christian testimonial of US Army chaplain Father Emil Kapaun, a Korean War dead recently awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. An American hero, a Christian martyr.

Have a nice time! See you again in August - look forward to our Gettysburg special!!!

God bless,



Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor

Vicksburg: Women and Children under Siege

The month of July 2013 marks the 150. Anniversary of the horrible siege laid to Vicksburg and the saddest 4th of July America ever had, thus we want to remember not only the heroic defenders, but all those innocent women and children who endured unbearable pains and perils by the action of Northern weapons and Yankee cruelty. Reproduced below, the diary of an unknown Union lady, who stood in Vicksburg during the siege tells the suffering that the civilian inhabitants endured and is a excellent first-hand account of the facts:

“May 28: Since that day the regular siege has continued. We are utterly cut off from the world, surrounded by a circle of fire. Would it be wise like the scorpion to sting ourselves to death? The fiery shower of shells goes on day and night. People do nothing but eat what they can get, sleep when they can, and dodge the shells. There are three intervals when the shelling stops, either for the guns to cool or for the gunners’ meals...At all the caves I could see from my high perch, people were sitting, eating their poor suppers at the cave doors, ready to plunge in again. I think all the dogs and cats must be killed or starved: we don’t see any more pitiful animals prowling around. [...]

The confinement is dreadful. I am so tired of corn-bread...we are lucky to get a quart of milk daily from a family near who have a cow they hourly expect to be killed. I send five dollars to market each morning, and its buys a small piece of mule-meat. Rice and milk is my main food; I can’t eat the mule-meat. Martha runs the gauntlet to buy the meat and milk once a day in perfect terror. A pair of chimney swallows have built in the parlour chimney. The concussion of the house often sends down parts of their nest, which they patiently pick up and reascend with.

June 7: This place has two large underground cisterns of good, cool water...One I had to give up to the soldiers, who swarm about like hungry animals for something to devour. Poor fellows! My heart bleeds for them. They have nothing but spoiled, greasy bacon, and bread made of musty pea-flour, and but little of that.

To-day one crawled on the gallery to lie in the breeze. He looked as if shells had lost their terror for his dumb and famished misery. I’ve taught Martha to make first-rate corn-meal gruel, because I can eat meal easier that way than in hoe-cake, and I fixed him a saucerful, put milk and sugar and nutmeg – I’ve actually got nutmeg! When he ate it the tears ran from his eyes. “Oh, madam, there was never anything so good! I shall get better.”

June 25: A horrible day. We were all in the cellar, when a shell came tearing through the roof, burst up-stairs, tore up that room, and the pieces coming through both floors down into the cellar, one of them tore open the leg of H’s pantaloons. On the heels of this came Mrs. J. to tell us that young Mrs. P. had had her thigh-bone crushed. When Martha went for the milk she came back horror-stricken to tell us the black girl there had her arm taken off by a shell. Every night I had lain down expecting death, and every morning arose to the same prospect...I might be crippled, and not killed. Life, without all one’s power and limb’s, was a thought that broke down my courage.

July 3: To-day we are down in the cellar again, shells flying as thick as ever; provisions so nearly gone...that a few more days will bring us starvation indeed. Martha says rats are hanging dressed in the market for sale with mule-meat: there is nothing else."

From: "A Union Lady Suffers Through the Siege of Vicksburg", The Blue and the Grey, Volume II, Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York, 1950, pp. 665-667.



Two close-ups of the cave-shelters for civilians at Vicksburg. The sufferings women and children had to bear under siege are well-revealed by these pictures.
(Library of Congress)



JOHN POLO RECEIVES A COMMENDATION AS VOLUNTEER RESERVIST

Today, as it's in the tradition of the South since the Republic of Freedom declared its independence in 1776, American patriotism leads to military virtues, service for God and country. That's common in America. In many countries of Old Europe however, which has become so much decadent in morals and virtues, military reserve service on a volunteer base has become something rare and special. We're proud to have many full members and associates with an extensive military background. In this issue I take special pride in presenting already well-known John Polo as a volunteer reservist with honorary commendation in the Spanish Army. Read about this European SCV member (full membership in Florida) and his typically Southern military attitude; as a reservist soldier, a veteran of the 1980s and a proud reenactor, both Confederate in the WBTS and US in WWII.

John is one of our outstanding reenactors, a man with military History in his veins. Here's his story.

"In the early 1980s military draft law was still valid in Spain; difficult political times by the way. Aged 21 in 1980 I wanted to join an elite force like the Green Berets or the Airborne Brigades. After two months of drill instruction I had made my mind not clear what would be my choice. Much to my surprise, it was the Army which made a decision for me: 1st Armor Divison "Brunete" (named for the first tank battle during the Spanish Civil War).

So I became a tank man. I had never seen a main battle tank before, but in movies. Well, during the following two years of intense training I could see and ride on them almost every day! After finishing my active service period, I entered the army reserve.



John Polo in active service, early 1980s. Photographed in the commander's cupola of an AMX-30 battle tank.

More than a decade later, in Spain a political decision was made and the draft law was abolished and entirely professional armed forces were created. The reservists were released from any duty and became common civilians. Some years later, partially due to the lack of personnel, the Reserve Volunteer Force was created. To be part of it you had to be a volunteer, have already a military background and no police records.

I immediately volunteered because armed service is a pride to me and to defend your country should be a big example for young people of today. My recent commendation as a volunteer reservist is to me like a panoramic emotional screen, where I can watch my times in the Army, the story of the Armed Forces, and especially my good times with my buddies.



John with his Army commendation certificate – and a 105mm tank round!

I do many reenactments too, but not as a weekend game, I do it out of the desire of practise living history. Usually I reenact as Confederate soldier, of course, but in many occasions, a certain reenactment is part of a shooting contest. I own several firearms, so I must dress properly for the different occasion.

Last week of April I took part in a World War II reenactment – as proud American soldier, paratrooper of the 101st Airborne.

Military virtues are an important part of citizenship values. This fact is well-known in the South, today as well as it was centuries ago, and as Southerner and SCV full member I take great pride of keeping these virtues high even far away from Dixie.

God bless the South!



*Lt. John Polo, SCV-MC, #244
General Kirby Smith Camp # 1209 Jacksonville ,FL*



**John Polo reenacting as an 101st Airborne paratrooper in WWII,
Tarragona, Spain, April 2013**



LETTER FROM ROBERT MAFFIT TO THE EDITOR

On April 4th the ISE editor got this letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, sent by Robert Maffitt, the Honorary Vice-President of the British 290 Foundation Inc. in the US:

Robert D. Maffitt

Honorary Vice President (US),
290 Foundation (BVI) Inc
Wilmington, NC

www.facebook.com/robert.maffitt.9

www.fantasy.com/civil_war/2012/12/28

Dear Sir,

I'm Robert Maffitt, Ambassador of Wilmington, North Carolina and Vice-President (US) of 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc. I just read you newsletter and was impressed on my story with Dr. Chris Fonville of UNCW in Wilmington, NC. I also like to thank you, from the United States, for your write up and support of the 290 Foundation.

As mention, My Great Grandfather was the, among others, famous blockade runner for the South and his daughter was one as well, that ran the CSS Florida, Lillian and Owl (articles by request).

Again, I like your newsletter and will be happy to pass it on here.

Robert Maffitt

290 Foundation website:

<https://sites.google.com/site/290foundation/home-1>



CS NAVY PENDANTS!



By Ian Dewar. President, 290 Foundation



I am pleased to announce we have reached an agreement with Peach State Pendants to enable 290 members obtain these beautiful pendants bearing the Seal of the 290 Foundation and the Confederate Navy.

The price for members is only \$6.99 (5.40 EU) per pendant or keychain.

First class mail postage and handling to America is \$3.50 for a single item,

Multiple item purchases may be slightly higher and we are willing to communicate with the buyer regarding any elevated postage and handling costs that may arise.

(So that PSP may accommodate the discount, ordering must be done via email. Members can use the contact page on their website to place their order)

<http://www.peachstatependants.com/#!product/prd1/673921121/csa-navy-department>

- Name (e.g.) John Smith (290)
- Mailing Address
- PayPal ID (email address)
- Items you wish to order

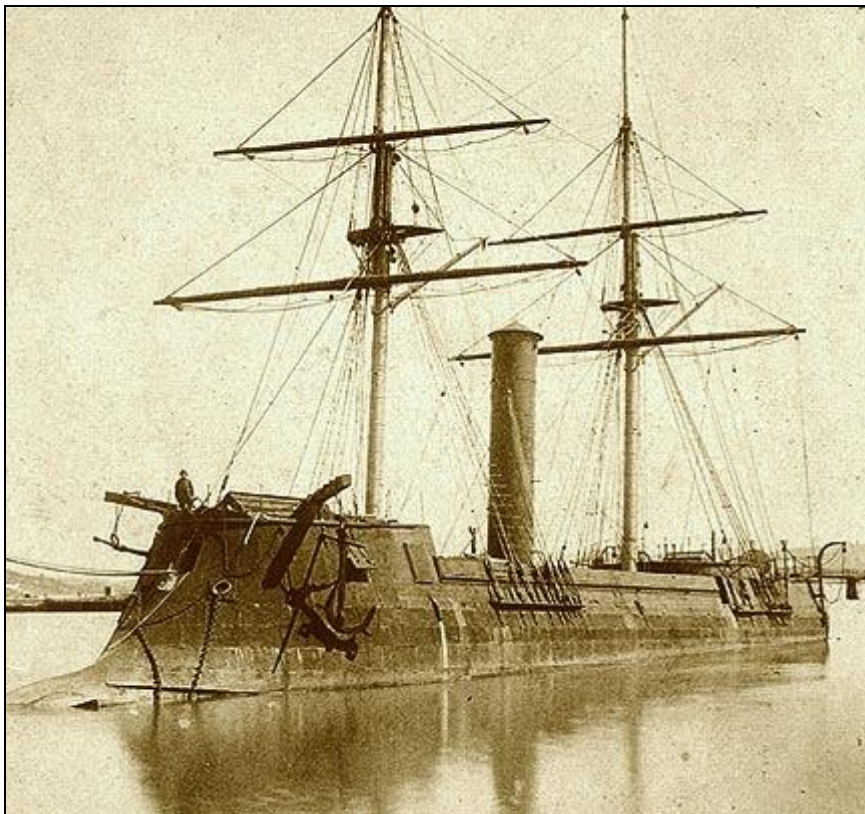
For any doubts regarding your orders contact Ian:



CSS STONEWALL HANDICRAFT CONTEST !

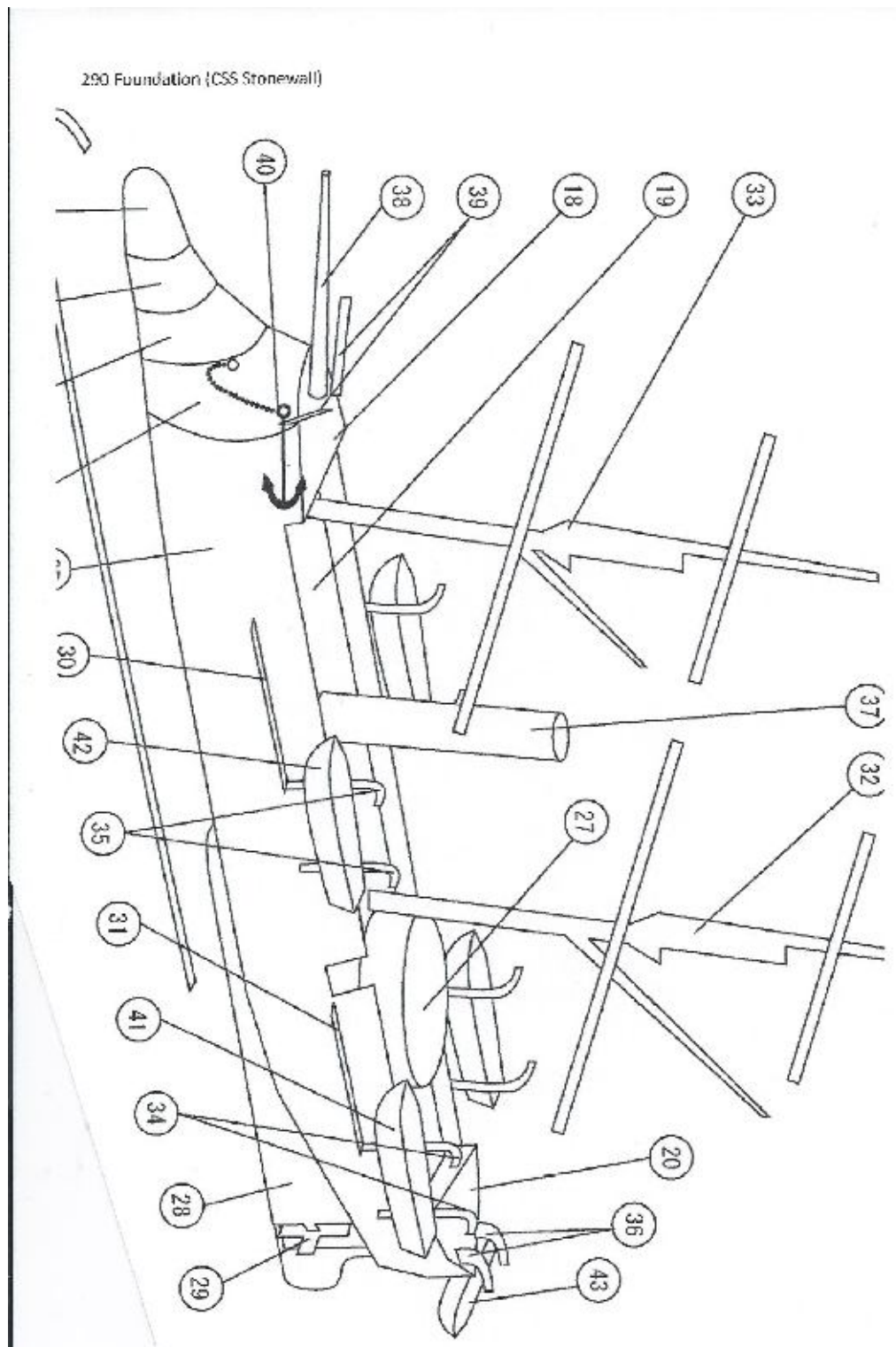


Do you like handicraft work? Are you good by handling scissors and glue? Perhaps your children are? Or the neighbour's kids? Here's a nice work for you: to reproduce a small sized CSS Stonewall, Captain Page's ship! Together with the 290 Foundation we have launched a handicraft contest: who makes the best reproduction of this ship amongst our readers? In addition, you must put it in a diorama look. Wether crossing the Atlantic in rough weather, anchored at Ferroll Bay in Spain, already in Yankee hands at Washington Navy Yard. Make your choice!



The winner will see his work published in our pages and, if full member, send to the Confederate Veteran to be published in the camp activity photo pages!

Here's the working plan as a guide. You'll find the parts in the three pdf. docs. we'll send to the ones who decide to take part. It's recommended to use stiff paper for better stability and matchsticks for reinforcing the masts and spreaders. Mail the editor to get your full color parts right today!



THE PREACHER'S CORNER

For heroic virtue: Fr. Kapaun receives Medal of Honor



Fr. Emil Kapaun blessing a soldier on the front of a Jeep during the Korean War

We present here a short piece on Fr. Emil Kapaun, a Roman Catholic military chaplain who died in a prisoner's camp during the Korean War and was just posthumously awarded the United States' highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The ironic backdrop to this momentous event, is that while one section of the Department of Defense prepared to present the highest military honor to a Catholic military chaplain, a representative of another (the Army Reserves) took it upon himself to list Catholicism as a "*religion extremism*" during a training presentation entitled "Extremism and Extremist Organizations" - citing evidence from such purportedly "anti-hate groups" as the SPLC and the ADL. As cited by *The Washington Times* on April 5, 2013, "Defense Department classifies Catholics, evangelicals as extremists", and the *National Catholic Register* on April 9, 2013, "Military Archdiocese Objects to Catholic 'Extremist' Label: U.S. Army Reserve training brief listed Catholics alongside 'violent and extremist' groups".

Perhaps though this persecution of what Fr. Kapaun's sacrifice ultimately represents - Christ and the Faith - is only a befitting paradox for one who gave all, thus fulfilling Our Lord's admonition that one does the greatest service in laying down one's life for one's neighbour.

Fr. Kapaun, emphasizes how supernatural priesthood motivated him to make heroic works of corporal mercy and ultimately giving up his life for this cause. The essence of the priesthood is sacrifice; the purpose of the priest is to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and to sacrifice himself for others.

Throughout Church history, there are many examples of heroic priestly virtue, even in our own time. One such example is Fr. Emil J. Kapaun, the *Shepherd in Combat Boots*.

A native of the tiny farming town of Pilsen, Kansas (about an hour and a half northeast of Wichita), he was born in 1916 on Holy Thursday - the day the Church celebrates the institution of the priesthood.

After his ordination in 1940, Fr. Kapaun's first assignment was as the assistant parish priest at St. John Nepomucene in his own town of Pilsen. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Fr. Kapaun felt called enter the Chaplain Corps. Finally, his bishop gave permission and Fr. Kapaun joined the Army in August 1944.

The demands and privations of military life appealed to this son of a Kansas farmer; he loved caring for the spiritual and, at times, physical needs of "his boys," as he called the men. He served in India and the Burma Theater and was promoted to the rank of Captain before being discharged in 1946. After earning his Masters in Education from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., Father was permitted to rejoin the Army in 1948.

Assigned to the 8th Cavalry Regiment of the famous 1st Cavalry Division, Fr. Kapaun shipped out in 1950 to Japan and then on to Korea where war against the Communists was raging. On the field, he was fearless in serving his men: he commonly braved machine gun fire to rescue the wounded and to move from foxhole to foxhole, providing comfort to hungry and cold soldiers. He continuously provided the sacraments in all conditions, becoming famous for constantly risking his life to save others.

After repeatedly rejecting appeals to flee, he was captured along with the survivors of his unit by Chinese Communists on All Souls Day, 1950 near Unsan, North Korea. His ministry continued in a prisoner of war camp farther north. In addition to doing all he could to help the men physically, his most important impact was supernatural: resisting the atheistic communist indoctrination, providing what sacraments he could, and openly defying his captors by holding a sunrise service on Easter Sunday, 1951. Finally crushed by blood clots, dysentery, and pneumonia, Fr. Kapaun died on May 23, 1951 and was buried in a mass grave.

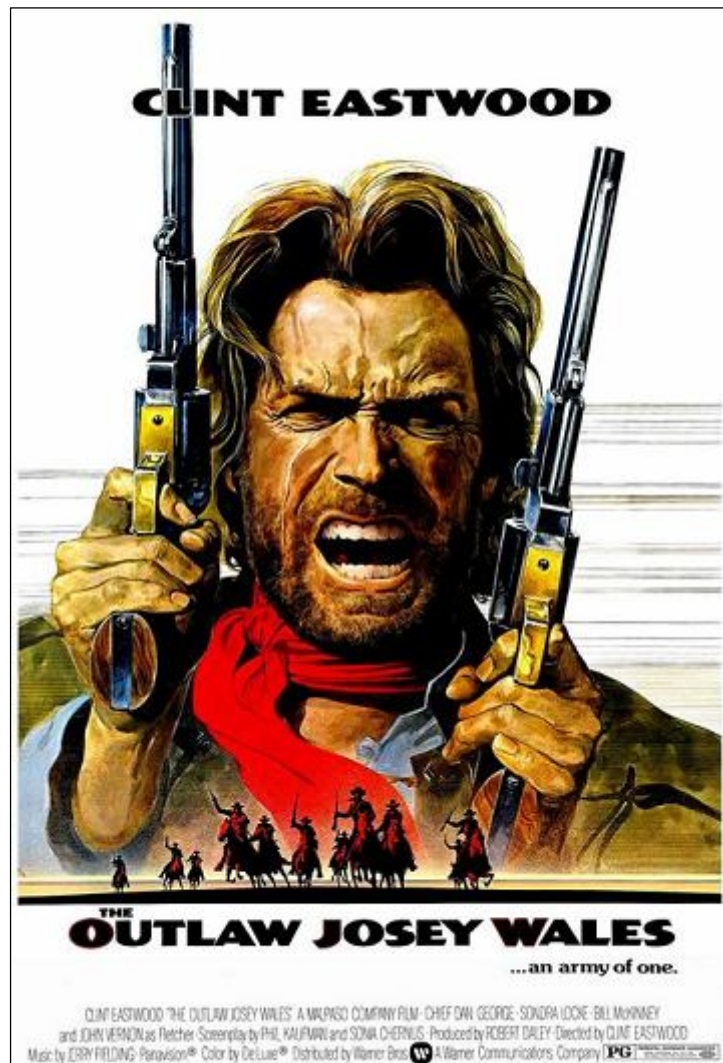
He was awarded the Bronze Star with Valour Device in September 1950 and the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously in August 1951. **After 60 years of petitions from those who served with him, on April 11, 2013, Fr. Kapaun was awarded America's highest decoration: the Medal of Honor.**

In 1993, Fr. Kapaun was declared a Servant of God by Pope John Paul II and his cause for canonization (venerable) is being pursued. Two possible miracles, one in 2008 and another in 2011 are currently being investigated. Fr. Kapaun remains a heroic example of a priest who fulfilled the words of Our Lord on that Holy Thursday night long ago: ***"Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends"*** (John 15:13).



EDUCATIONAL MOVIES

THE OUTLAW JOSEY WALES (1976)



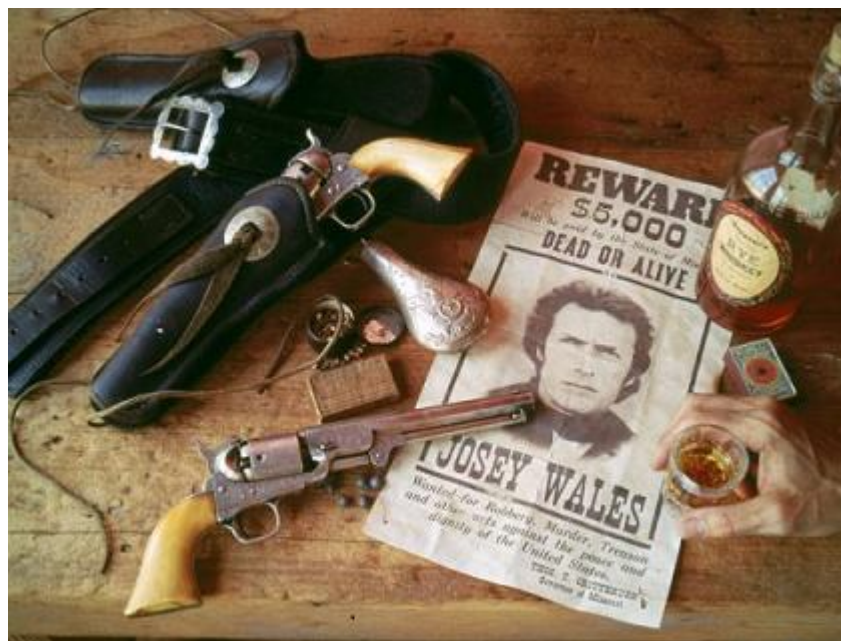
Plot synopsis: Josey Wales (Clint Eastwood) is peaceful Missouri farmer. Suddenly marauding pro-Union Jayhawkers, known as "red legs", kill his wife and his little son (the boy is Clint's real-life son, Kyle Eastwood) and put the torch on his house. Josey is struck down with a sword by "redleg" Captain Terrill (Bill McKinney), and left for dead. Still alive, Josey buries his kin and while in preparation for taking revenge a band of horsemen appears. The leader introduces himself as "Bloody Bill" Anderson (John Russell). Josey joins the pro-Southern Bushwhackers since they are bent on the destruction of as many "redlegs" as possible. The bloody war comes to an end and remaining leader Fletcher (John Vernon) addresses his weary troops on the conditions of their surrender to the Union and the promise of pardon. Among the troops surrendering is Jamie (Sam Bottoms). Josey refuses to surrender. The remaining Bushwhackers turn in their weapons to the Union army. The surrendered men are lined up to swear an oath, and then are shot by soldiers hidden in wagons. From the nearby woods Josey observes what is going on. In the melee that follows, Josey wreaks havoc as most of the men are slaughtered. A wounded Jamie is the sole survivor (other than Fletcher and Josey), he escapes with Josey.

They set out clandestinely for the Indian Nations, where Josie believes they can hide and where Jamie can heal up, but he will die soon from his wounds. An errant Josey Wales moves down to Texas and Mexico. Along the way, he meets different people, good and bad, and has a series of violent encounters until the final showdown with Terrill and Fletcher.

Analysis: As always we will pick out what is interesting to us from a Southern point of view. We could comment a lot about mistakes with weapons, from the Gatling gun used for the mass execution up to many handguns shown, but this is sadly so usual in every movie that we will no longer mention that errors.

From this 136 minutes movie only one-third is really interesting to us, counting from the beginning on. The brutal slaughtering of Wales's family, including the rape of his wife, at the start of the action is a strong emotional impact to the audience and introduces well all the bloodshed and hate along the Missouri-Kansas border, coming already from before the War. Wales is the kind of innocent farmer turned into Bushwhacker by the deeds of destiny. The totally broken man, who buries his family crying while saying payers turns into the hardest of Anderson's Guerrillas – and maintains this spirit of toughness throughout the movie. The figure of Bloody Bill Anderson is used just one second, he has only two sentences, but it makes clear what kind of campaigning Josey Wales has entered. The War itself is shown briefly. A montage sequence shows riding Guerrillas firing their revolvers, the pictures are interrated with artillery and infantry battle scenes. Suddenly the War is over and a pardon offer with amnesty is brought to the exhausted men by Fletcher (Anderson was gone by that time: he was killed October 1864).

The liquidation scene after the surrender definitely portrays the Yankees as the bad guys of the movie, this kind of murderous tricks are in fact more Soviet-like, as occurred in Poland or Hungary, perpetrated by the Red Army. It does good to see the Yankees in that light, especially as counter-balance in our PC times. However, the massacre scene again stands for the brutal ruthlessness (on both sides) of the War in Missouri.



Josie and Jamie continue to evade from Union chase. Jamie's wounds go worse and while dying, he tells Josie about the flower shirt his father embroidered for him. Such border shirts, typical in Missouri, were usually made by the mother for a son grown to manhood. See the October/November 2011 issue of our Newsletter for a detailed article on such shirts (a shirt of that kind is worn by actor Tobey McGuire as Bushwhacker Jake Roedel in the movie „Ride with the Devil“). But as his mom had died being Jamie a little child, it was his father who made the shirt secretly. The moving scene is underlined as he tells Wales about the song “Rose of Alabamy“ his father liked so much and whistled while stitching. Several times in the movie we'll listen at the “Rose of Alabama“ as background music in many scenes. Main title is based on the “Old 1812“ theme, it sounds best during the hard riding sequences at the beginning.



Deadly-wounded Jamie tells Josie the story about his border shirt

In an earlier scene Jamie uses the term “blue-scum bellies” for the Union soldiers. In details like this one we see the hate of the time flourishing. There are recurring dialogues about Kansas and Missouri involving Wales and others, reflecting deep confrontation and prejudice from long before the War, also short comments of Josey Wales against people from Kansas throughout the film. The ferryman tells during the scene crossing the Missouri river “*Ten year I been ferryin' Kansas Redlegs, Union cavalry, Missouri Guerillas...*”, that brings the audience to remember it's not only about the “Civil War”, it's about the Missouri-Kansas border wars from the mid-1850s on.

The encounter with Indian Territory Cherokee, Lone Watie (Chief Dan George) results in many interesting and funny dialogues. The elderly Watie says a thoughtful sentence which contains the essence of Cherokee mind in the War: “We thought about it for a long time, “Endeavor to persevere.” And when we had thought about it long enough, we declared war on the Union.”

The fighting for survival against Indians, Comancheros, bounty-hunters and the men of redleg-Captain Tirell make the rest of the film, which is plenty of crude violence, bad language and profanity of every kind. But all in one it's a nice, solid western movie. Really interesting for single scenes like the ones we have pointed out, you might discover hidden historical truths every time you watch it again. The average story is a bit too long, but never boring.



CAMP LIBRARY

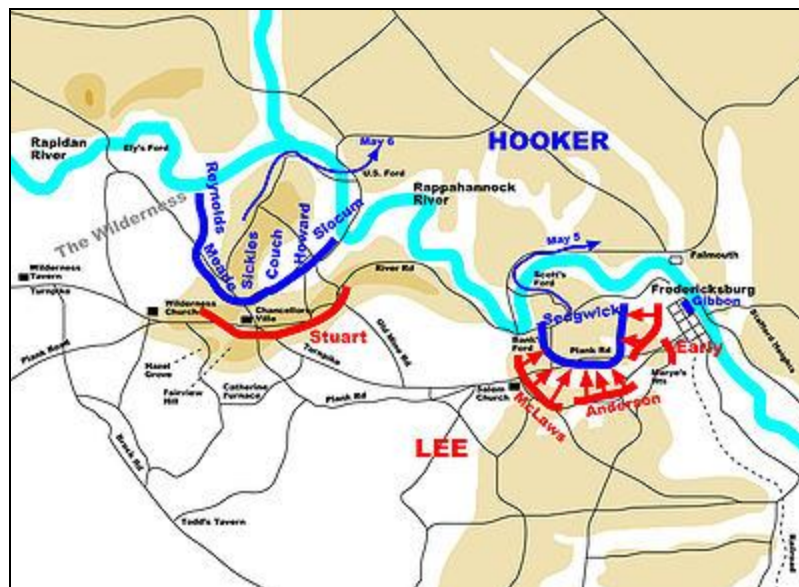
UNION AND CONFEDERATE OFFENSIVE INFANTRY TACTICS DURING THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY, 1863

“The Civil War battlefield was, much like today's battlefield, a very confusing place. However, in the absence of, surveyed, topographic maps, determining a unit's location became more of a guessing game; and, the thickly wooded terrain of the Wilderness made guessing one's location even more inaccurate.”

The opinions and conclusions expressed in this analysis are those of Captain David G. Bongji, student author, US Army General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. We regard this 1993 work as a brilliant study from a strictly tactical, analytical point of view. It examines the effectiveness of Union and Confederate offensive infantry tactics during the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1863. The analysis of offensive infantry tactics focuses on three types of offensive operations: meeting engagement, hasty attack, and deliberate attack. The primary echelons of command through which tactics are analyzed are brigade, division, and corps.

The meeting engagement occurs between a Union and a Confederate division at the start of the battle on May 1. The hasty attack is a Union operation directed against the 2d Confederate Corps on May 2 and the deliberate attack occurs later that afternoon by the 2d Confederate Corps against the Union Army's right flank. Following the Jominian principles of interior lines and concentration of forces, the Confederates, despite vast numerical inferiority, created physical and psychological advantages over the Union forces that helped secure victory in each engagement.

The results of this study indicate that the senior Confederate leaders employed their forces more effectively than did the Union commanders. The Confederate offensive tactics demonstrated a superior ability at the art of war.



Ask the editor for your copy of this fascinating tactical analysis:
[**partisanranger@swissmail.com**](mailto:partisanranger@swissmail.com)

Intelligence

Service Europe

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

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