

# Intelligence Service Europe

SCV Europe Camp #1612

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## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

COMMANDER'S LETTER	1
ADJUTANT'S DISPATCH	2-3
EDITOR'S NOTE	4
AUGUST REENACTMENT IN POLAND	5-8
SCV-MC MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI	9-14
GREG KALOF VISITS EUROPE	15-17
A BALLAD FOR QUANTRILL	18-20
EDUCATIONAL MOVIES	21-23
THE PREACHER'S CORNER	24
CAMP LIBRARY	25

## Intelligence Service Europe, Year VI, Issue 3, Aug. / Sep. 2013

### Commander's Letter

Dear Members and Friends,

Here we're again! Our editor has brought together all the news about Camp life and History for you. A warm summer is already upon us, but our members are active as ever. I've been visiting compatriots in America together with member Tilo Pollmann, together we could breathe Southern air and History. Inside these pages I'm telling you about.

Greg Kalof, SCV-MC, has been travelling in Europe. He visited me in Germany and several Camp members in Spain, the Netherlands and Britain. Greg and I had no good weather, but we enjoyed the stay at the very best! See the photographic report of his visit.

If you're still not registered, please keep in mind is a bit more than a week the reenactment of the battle of Cedar Mountain, 1862 will take place in Poland to honor Col. Heros von Borcke. I cannot be there, but Camp Adjutant McLarren will; please read his dispatch.

Finally, I take great honor and special pleasure in announcing that Europe Camp 1612 and our British and American friends of the 290 Foundation will go into mutual associate membership (several of our members already are). This is to acknowledge the important and serious activities of the Foundation. I'll tell you details in the next issue of our newsletter. For now, enjoy reading!

In the service of the South,



**Achim "Archy" Bänsch**  
Commander





**Adjutant's Dispatch**  
**By Chris McLaren**



Members and Friends of the Camp

**Urgent!**

In June I had the pleasure of inviting you by email to attend the "Heros von Borcke Weekend" in Giżyn, Poland on 9-11 August, 2013. If I somehow missed you, I apologize. Please send me your email address as soon as possible so that that doesn't happen again.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry, a Polish Confederate re-enactment unit, is playing host this time. Confederate units from several other countries have also been invited. Giżyn is only 90 minutes by car from Berlin (I am driving out and may still have room in the car). It promises to be a fine weekend. We expect to include a report and pictures in the October issue of ISE.

If you have not let me know that you would like to come, please do so now at [cmclvhs@aol.com](mailto:cmclvhs@aol.com), so that we can see if accommodation can still be arranged.

Secondly,  
some of you members have not renewed your Membership as of this date. Please do not desert the colors now. Our Camp exists because of your Membership. We are only able to carry out such projects as the restoration of the grave of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, C.S.N. and the honoring of Colonel Heros von Borcke because you remember your Confederate ancestors and honor them through your membership.

If you have not renewed, please contact me and we can do the paperwork. It is not much money. And your Camp needs you. The S.C.V. needs you. Your membership says a lot about you. Stay with the colors!  
Finally,

I was disturbed by the content of a Letter to the Editor in the *Confederate Veteran* and wrote the following response which has not yet been published. Our Newsletter Editor has suggested that it may be of interest to you now:

The name “Rebel“: Romantic. Inaccurate. Dismissive  
Glenn Toothman’s efforts (Dispatches, *Confederate Veteran* May-June 2013) to upvalue the word “rebel” were informative. And there is a certain romantic appeal to the word.

But the Yankees purposely called our Confederate ancestors “rebels” for good reason: rebels are outlaws. They have no legal standing. One can ignore their concerns and deny them legal protections. (What did Sherman say? “To the petulant and persistent secessionists, why death is mercy, and the quicker he or she can be disposed of, the better.”) That is why tyrants (Lincoln, Assad, Saddam Hussein) always call opponents “rebels”. You have a much freer hand to kill "rebels".

No, Sir. Rebels fight against their own state. Our ancestors didn’t do that. As citizens of the Confederate States, they defended their country against the outrageous attack by the United States. To use the Yankee word, to call them “rebels” denies them that legitimacy – and allows those who worship Lincoln today to legitimize his crimes and salve their own consciences.

Be a “rebel” in the present world if you wish. But we shouldn't undercut our ancestors’ struggle by branding them as such.

*Chris McLarren, Adjutant  
Europe Camp 1612  
Berlin, Germany*



## **EDITOR'S NOTE**

Mid-summer 1863! Important sesquicentennial anniversaries and lots of Camp news. Our Commander tells about the SCV-MC Reunion and some of our overseas compatriots and friends. As the commander has announced, an important association is under way, we'll be telling you more in the next issue.

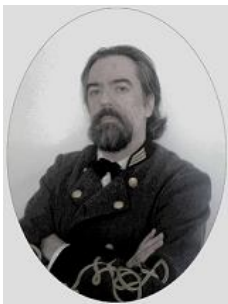
Regarding Gettysburg as a decisive battle (decisive for the North, not for the South) we must remember that although General Lee undertook the Pennsylvania campaign for strategic reasons (he hoped for results far greater than relieving Vicksburg or clearing the Shenandoah Valley: he sought to carry the war to the North, thus obtaining Union acceptance of Southern demands for independence based on a loss of Yankee faith in eventual victory. Lee expected that a decisive Confederate victory would have enough effect on Northern policymakers, newspapers and home-front morale to resolve the issue on which the war was waged. A victory would have silenced the guns and brought as a result peace and Southern independence. The battle was lost and the North was able to continue the War of Aggression. About Gettysburg, we're offering an interesting, different essay about this battle: Clausewitz's Concept of the Culminating Point and its application at Gettysburg. Clausewitz, the mastermind of 19<sup>th</sup> century warfare, and his ideas used to analyze this battle!

In his first inaugural address, President Obama mentioned heroic battles in which America fought to defend freedom. "Gettysburg" was pronounced in a row with Keh San and Normandy. Lincoln-admirer Obama (who took oath on Old Abe's Bible) mentioned the biggest land battle in America probably with the same intentions as his predecessor did in the Gettysburg Address in November 1863. For that reason we must have a very zealous eye on the modern use of the term "rebel". The Confederate soldier fought to preserve American freedom under the Constitution, not to overthrow it. Regarding this fact, please read again Adjutant McLarren's dispatch and his letter to the Confederate Veteran regarding the use and the meaning today of the term "Rebel". A very interesting thought to keep in mind!

We remember in this August-September issue also Quantrill's bold raid on Lawrence, Kansas, and we do it with the text of a fine ballad!

In less than two weeks our usual Heros von Borke honor ceremony will take place in Poland. This time with a fine reenactment! See the three pages announcement. Perhaps you take the last minute decision to attend?

Enjoy the summer, next October there will be lots to tell!




**Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor**




## AUGUST REENACTMENT IN POLAND! GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT

This is the ceremony and reenactment in Gizyn, Poland in August. If you are interested in coming, please contact [office@csaregiment.pl](mailto:office@csaregiment.pl). ( and tell them I sent you!) Some 50 reenactors , both Yankees and Southerners, and other guests are expected. This is growing and growing. - and all to honor our Colonel v. Borcke. Confederately yours,Chris McLaren, Adjutant




14<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry Regiment  
invites You



**Aug. 9-11 2013**  
**to Gizyn (Poland)**

the gravesite of  
**Johann August Heinrich Heros  
von Borcke**  
J.E.B. Stuart's chief of staff

to the  
**Cedar Mountain**  
**1862**  
reenactment



**Kontakt:**  
[office@csaregiment.pl](mailto:office@csaregiment.pl)  
<http://csaregiment.pl>  
[facebook.com/csaregiment](https://www.facebook.com/csaregiment)



**Events program:**

**Aug. 9<sup>th</sup> (Friday):**

arrival of the groups, campfire

**Aug. 10<sup>th</sup> (Saturday):**

06.00 Reveille

07.00 Patrols in the area, Patrol Struggle

10.00 Drill & Manoeuvring

15.00 Main Battle

17.00 Dress Parade at the Mausoleum Heros  
von Borcke

18.00 Gun Cleaning & Inspection Arms

19.00 Campfire Events

**Aug. 11<sup>th</sup> (Sunday):**

liquidation of the encampment, farewells,  
departure of the groups

Granted: free entrance, lunch on Saturday,  
water, straw, wood, toilets.

**Contact:**

[office@csaregiment.pl](mailto:office@csaregiment.pl)

<http://csaregiment.pl>

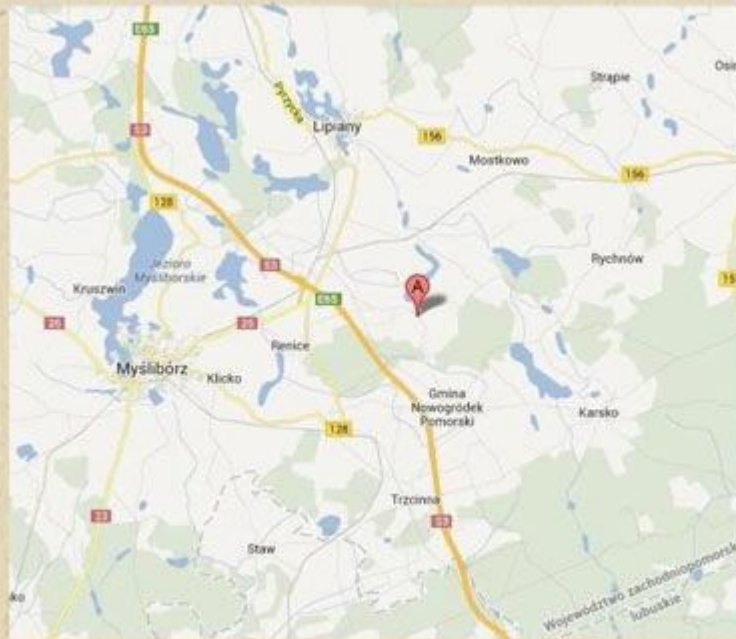
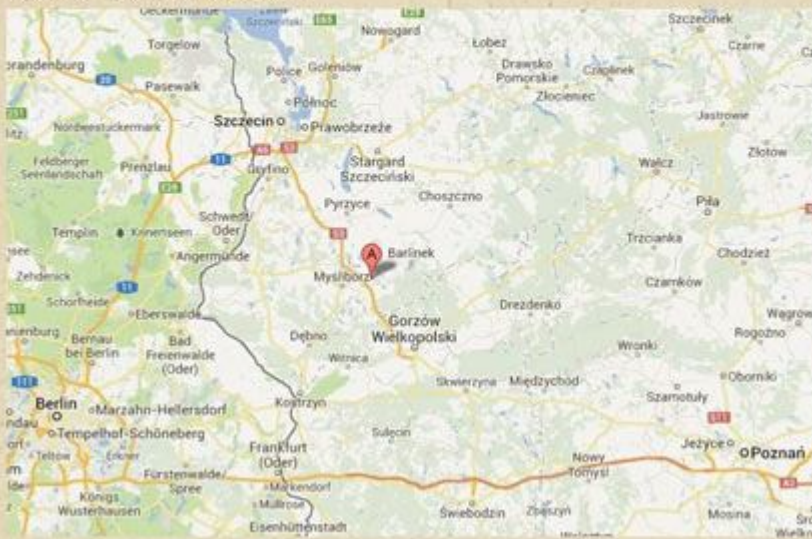
[facebook.com/csaregiment](https://www.facebook.com/csaregiment)

**Location:**

Giżyn is located in north-western part of Poland, some 60 km from Szczecin, at the S3 (E65) route, between Szczecin and Gorzów Wielkopolski

Giżyn 74-304, Nowogródek Pomorski, Poland

GPS: 52° 56' 37"N, 15° 0' 6" E



**14<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry Regiment**

**[office@csaregiment.pl](mailto:office@csaregiment.pl)**

**<http://csaregiment.pl>**

**<http://facebook.com/csaregiment>**

## Cedar Mountain 1862, Giżyn 2013 Aug. 9-11

### Registration form

<b>Country (Państwo)</b>	
<b>Unit (Oddział)</b>	
<b>e-mail</b>	
<b>Number of soldiers</b> Liczba żołnierzy	
<b>Number of civilians/kids</b> Liczba cywili/dzieci	
<b>Number of muskets</b> Liczba karabinów	
<b>Number of cannons</b> Liczba dział	
<b>Number of tents</b> Liczba namiotów	
<b>Number of cars</b> Liczba samochodów	
<b>Remarks</b> Inne uwagi	

Please fill up the form and send it to : [office@csaregiment.pl](mailto:office@csaregiment.pl)



**SEE YOU IN GIZYN!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**





## SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY 16TH ANNUAL RIDE IN MISSISSIPPI



by Achim Bänsch, Commander

This year the SCV Mechanized Cavalry had its annual ride in Canton, MS, June 6-9.



The entrance of the Duncan M. Gray Episcopal Camp, Canton, MS

I attended together with Camp member Tilo Pollmann. After we had completed all the preparations, we started May 31 from Düsseldorf Airport to our American ride. We flew from Düsseldorf to Atlanta, GA, and from there to New Orleans. Southern hospitality at its best made it unnecessary to stay in a hotel.

New Orleans is a city with taste, flair and a lot of European history. Tilo and I made a lot of tourist walks, but soon we found out that four days are not enough to see all of this beautiful city!

We strolled through the French Quarters, walked the Mississippi shores, and went to the Garden District. We saw the WW2 Museum and took part in an awesome Euster-Fest. We had a very exciting boat tour in the Swamp.

While visiting the places I could see how strong Europeans have left their prints everywhere. While visiting Lafayette Cemetery No.1 we saw a lot of grave stones with French and German names. Really impressive!

It was especially impressive to note again and again the French architecture in the city (in the French Quarter at its most). Most unfortunately we couldn't visit the Confederate Memorial Hall Museum because we found it closed.

On June 6th we started after breakfast to Canton, MS. An impressive view it was when we reached the encampment in Canton! The SCV Mechanized Cavalry had rented building and estate of both the Duncan M. Gray Episcopal Camp and the Conference Center and properly decorated them.



**The Campground**

After the check-in and getting accommodation, we started seeing a lot of SCV compatriots. Two good friends of mine gave us a big surprise: they let Tilo and me drive the spare motorcycles they had! We had a big celebration and the nice evening ended very late in the night.

Next day a motorbike ride was intended, but heaven opened its gates and presented us with a rainy storm, thus, we spent the day in the Camp, keeping old contacts and building new friendships among SCV members.

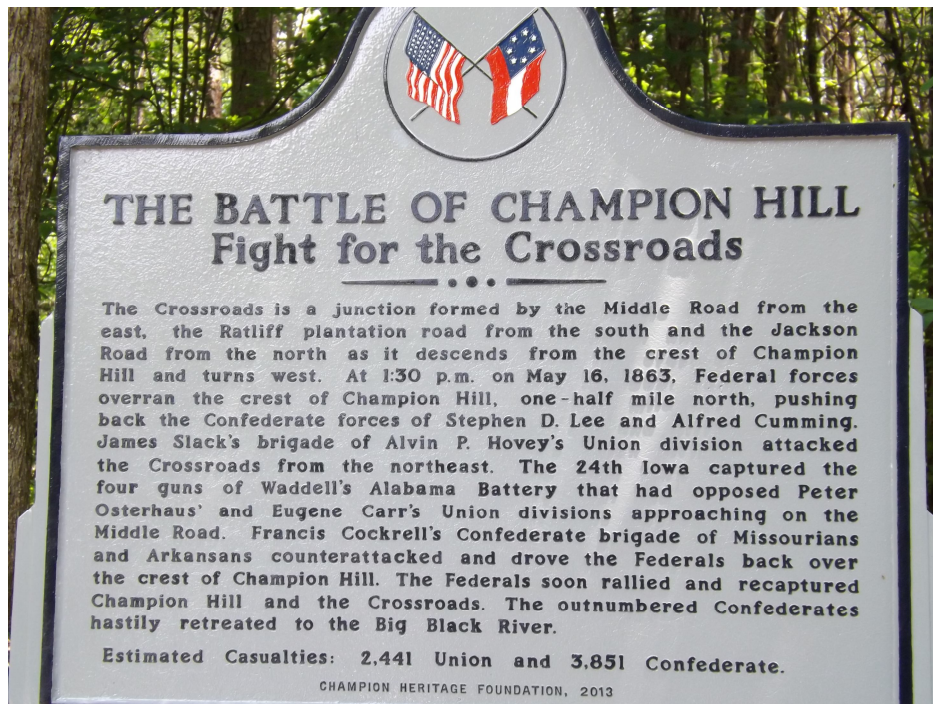
On June 7 a fleet of about 150 bikes started to Vicksburg to visit the National Military Park Museum there. After arrival we had the impressive view of battlefields and saw the USS Cairo Museum.



**Vicksburg National Military Museum**

After a break for lunch, we went back to the Camp. Again this evening we build bands of brotherhood and many Confederate links.

After a good breakfast the following day, we went to Champion Hill, where we had a welcome greeting by the owner and who toured us around.



**Champion Hill**

He told a lot about his family and the battle on which took place his property, during the tour he showed us in detail the battle grounds around his home and on the top of "Champion Hill". After a beautiful and touching singing of "Dixie" we said farewell and took the Natchez Trace Parkway for the ride back to the Camp.

Next morning the Annual Ride came to an end and everybody went back home. Tilo and I took the opportunity to visit Chuck Rand (SCV Chief of Staff) in Monroe, LA. He took us to several historic places, including a Mound made by Native Americans. It was in the midst of an urban area! The evening we spent in a nice restaurant close to the Bayou. We continued our journey to Baton Rouge, where we met compatriot Paul Bergeron. He showed us "his" beautiful city and there was really a lot to see and to discover. Especially happy I was to enter again the Campus of LSU. A few years ago I spent some time there and became a fan of the local football team, the TIGERS.

### **GEAUX TIGERS!!!**

After a warm leave-taking we continued our way back to New Orleans. The next morning we got an invitation to see Bert King and Bob Ulmer from Hattiesburg, MS. We were glad to cross the „Ol' Man River“. First, we met Bob, a pawnbroker and spent some ours in his shop. In the evening we reached Bert's estate. He invited us cordially to be his guests for two days.

A wonderful opportunity to come closer to the land and its wonderful people. Sadly, time for flight departure came closer and we had to make our way back to New Orleans.

We found time., however, to visit President Jefferson Davis boyhood home (Rosemont) and the Jefferson Davis Home / Presidential Library in Biloxi.



**President Jefferson Davis boyhood home**



**Jefferson Davis Home / Presidential Library**



**Beauvoir Cemetery**

The evening before our departure we had another opportunity to attend a meeting of a Chapter of the Blue Knights: we were warmly greeted and had lots of good talks with fine people.



**Tilo**

The following morning our wonderful journey to beloved Dixieland had come to the end. With a heavy heart, but full of unforgettable experiences, we said goodbye and promised:

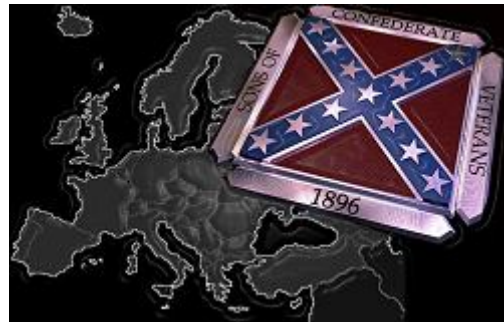
**Southland we will come back!**



**Tilo and Archy**



**GREG KALOF VISITS EUROPE AND OUR CAMP,  
SPAIN, GERMANY, THE NEDERLANDS AND BRITAIN!**



Past months of June and July Gregory Kaloff and his wife Alicia made an extended European tour, meeting lots of SCV members in the Old World. They toured Spain, Germany, the Nederland's and Britain (Wales) visiting many of our members/associates who belong to the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. Below you can see some photographs from a journey of brotherhood and fun. Greg, God bless you, your wife and the SCV Confederate Cavalry!



**Two SCV-MC officers, Greg Kalof and John Polo, in Spain**



**John took Greg to a bullfighting arena and made him see how a bullfighter feels.**



**Confederate evening in Germany:  
Toast to Dixie and the SCV Mechanised Cavalry: Archy, Jupp, Greg and Tilo**





**Greg with Dutch SCV-MC member Albert Klaassen**



**With wife Alicia and our Welsh associate John Bonnewell**



**IN REMEMBRANCE OF QUANTRILL'S RAID ON THE  
ABOLITIONIST HATCHERY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS,  
AUGUST 21, 1863**

This ballad emerged proudly from the dust of the beaten, but still  
proud South as from the smoldering ashes of Lawrence:

***Come all you bold robbers and open your ears,  
Of Quantrell the Lion heart you quickly shall hear.  
With his band of bold raiders in double quick time,  
He came to lay Lawrence low, over the line.***

***Oh, Quantrell's a fighter, a bold-hearted boy,  
A brave man or woman he'd never annoy.  
He'd take from the wealthy and give to the poor  
For brave men there's never a bolt to his door.***

Charles J. Finger, *Frontier Ballads*,  
Doubleday, Page and Co., Garden City, N. Y., 1927 (p. 64)

JEPHTHAH AND ELIZABETH'S DAUGHTERS. SUSAN JANE VANDEVER (28), ANN ELIZABETH SELVEY (27) AND ARMINIA SELVEY (25) WERE UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED IN THE SUMMER OF 1863 BY UNION FORCES AT 14TH AND GRAND IN KCMO. THE BRICK PRISON COLLAPSED AUG. 13TH AFTER SOLDIERS OF THE 11TH KS. JAYHAWKER REG'T UNDERMINED THE STRUCTURE. TWELVE WOMEN WERE INJURED. FIVE WERE KILLED: SUSAN JANE VANDEVER, ARMINIA SELVEY, CHARITY MCCORKLE KERR (31), JOSEPHINE ANDERSON (14) AND MRS. WILSON. SISTERS SUSAN AND ARMINIA WERE BURIED AUGUST 15TH BESIDE COUSIN CHARITY MCCORKLE KERR, IN ONE GRAVE IN THE SMITH-DAVIS CEMETERY IN RAYTOWN.

SISTER ANN ELIZABETH SELVEY DIED ON 22 OCT. 1874. COUSIN NANCY "NANNIE" ELIZABETH (HARRIS) MCCORKLE LILLEY ESCAPED BY WALKING 100 MILES TO HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI ON HER BROKEN ANKLE. NANNIE WAS (26) WHEN SHE WAS LAID TO REST IN THE SMITH-DAVIS CEMETERY 10 NOV. 1872

THREE SISTERS OF "BLOODY" BILL ANDERSON: JOSEPHINE (14) KILLED-BURIED IN UNION CEMETERY. TEN YEAR OLD JANIE ANDERSON WAS SHACKLED TO A TEN POUND BALL WHEN THE PRISON FELL SHATTERING BOTH LEGS, MAIMING HER FOR LIFE. MOLLIE (AGED 16) SURVIVED.

ON 21 AUGUST 1863, QUANTRILL'S MEN BURNED LAWRENCE, KS. KILLING 148. NO WOMEN WERE HARMED. RILEY CRAWFORD WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN COOPER CO. BY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA IN 1864.

**Text on the Crawford family marker remembering Riley KIA and the deliberate death of Missouri women, which led Quantrill and others to go Bushwhacking**



## **REMEMBER THE RAID ON LAWRENCE, KANSAS, ON AUGUST 21, 2013**

Cross Border Bus Trips will be arranged and events taking place in Lawrence, Kansas, when the 150th anniversary of Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, is remembered on August 21, 2013.

The fighting along the Kansas-Missouri border was a bloody guerilla war. The conflict was an extension of the bitter rivalry between the pro-south settlers of Missouri and the anti-slavery groups of the Territory of Kansas on the other side of the Missouri River. Lawrence, Kansas was at the center of the Red legs of abolitionism. It had already in 1856 been sacked by raiders from Missouri.

The leading guerrilla in Missouri, Col. William Quantrill, CSA, was born in Ohio but came to Kansas in 1859 and found employment as a school teacher.

He later settled in Missouri and when war broke out he organized a guerrilla command that fought the Union forces. Among Quantrill's men were Jesse James, his brother Frank, Cole Younger and his brother Jim as well as Bill Anderson of equal fame as a guerrilla leader.

With up to 450 raiders Quantrill took revenge for all past Redleg raids on Missouri. Homes were burned and male inhabitants of the town were killed. After the raid the guerrillas managed to return to Missouri avoiding U.S. troops sent in pursuit.

Soon, however, Union soldiers started attacking Missouri farms along the border burning houses and killing inhabitants.

One eyewitness to the raid was John McCorkle, one of Quantrill's guerrillas, who served as a scout. In 1914 his *Years with Quantrell: A True Story Told by his Scout John McCorkle* was published and below is an excerpt from the book:

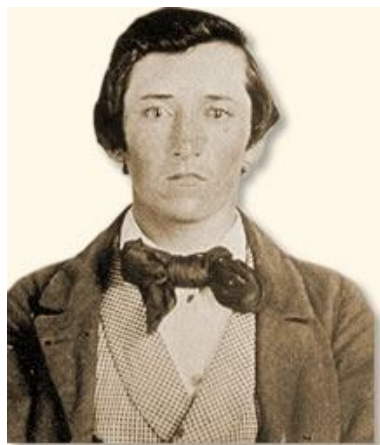
"On the morning of the 20th of August, Quantrell gave the order to break camp and march in a south-westerly direction, and went over on the Big Blue to a point south of Little Santa Fe, a town just on the Kansas line. His entire march until he reached the Kansas line was through smoking ruins and blackened fields. He halted in the woods all day and just about dark he gave the order to mount and crossed into Kansas at a point about ten miles south of Little Santa Fe and turned directly west toward the town of Lawrence, and, riding all night, the town was reached just at daylight.

At the entrance to the town, there were a lot of tents in which were camped a detachment of...soldiers... The command halted here and someone fired a shot. Immediately the [soldiers] rushed out of their tents, the majority of them starting in the direction of the river and some going in the direction of town. The command was given to break ranks, scatter and follow them...none succeeded in reaching the opposite shore.

The troops then dashed back up into the town, down the main street, shooting at every blue coat that came in sight. Just before entering the town Colonel Quantrell turned to his men and said, "Boys, this is the home of Jim Lane and Jennison; remember that in hunting us they gave no quarter. Shoot every soldier you see, but in no way harm a woman or a child." He dashed ahead of his command down Main Street, firing his pistol twice, dismounted from his horse and went into the hotel, where he was met by the landlord, whom he recognized as an old friend and immediately gave orders for the landlord not to be molested and stayed in the hotel and guarded him.

During all this time, his command [hunted] men with blue clothes and setting fire to the town. Jim Lane and Jennison were the ones wanted and some of the boys dashed at once to Jim Lane's house, but, unfortunately for the world, did not find him. They found his saber, which was very handsome, the scabbard being heavily gold-plated. In the parlor of Lane's house, there were three pianos and the boys recognized two of them as having belonged to Southern people in Jackson County, and a great many other things belonging to Southern people were found in his house.

Quantrell remained in Lawrence about two hours and when he left, the town was in ashes and 175 Jayhawkers were dead. Lane and Jennison had made desolate the border counties of Missouri, pillaged and burned homes, murdered Southern men, insulted, outraged and murdered the wives and sisters of these men. Quantrell and his command had come to Lawrence to be avenged and they were. In this raid, a few innocent men may have been killed but this was not intentional."



William Quantrill



## EDUCATIONAL MOVIES

### PHARAOH'S ARMY (1994)



*"I kind of like the idea of an Army getting sucked into a place where they're drowning, One of the key ironies is the Captain who has never killed a man; he joined the Army to free the slaves, and yet the first man he kills is a slave."*

Robby Henson, Director

**Plot synopsis:** In 1862, Sarah (Patricia Clarkson) and her eleven-year-old son (Will Lucas) return to their Kentucky farm carting the casket of a little girl. Sarah's daughter has died, and was buried in a cemetery. But Yankee sympathizers dug up her small body and left her above ground to rot because her father is fighting for the Confederacy and they don't want any "rebels" buried near their kin. Sarah will never forgive or forget what's been done to her child. She's strong, she's quiet, but there's hellfire burning in her heart. In an attempt to repress her rage, she and her boy go about planting crops. It's not long, though, before their lives are disrupted once again. A group of Bluecoats, led by Captain John Abston (Chris Cooper) approach their farm and demand the family's food, supplies, and animals. Sarah knows she's outmatched and coolly lets them take what they may. When one of the soldiers is badly wounded in an accident, the group must postpone their departure until the man heals. In the meantime, the Captain, partly out of guilt over robbing Sarah and partly because he's a softy, makes himself useful by plowing her cornfield and chopping firewood. While she despises the Yanks, she does begin to like the Captain -- in spite of herself. Tension erupts, and both Sarah and the Captain retreat to their roles as Reb and Yank. All humanity lost, things will grow worse when a Confederate sniper appears. The movie was shot quickly in the rainy spring of 1994, on a budget of less than \$500,000. Producers located an authentic 200-year-old cabin. The film's title was drawn from a spiritual, "Mary Don't You Weep," that mentions the drowning of Pharaoh's Army in the Red Sea.

**Analysis:** The movie introduces a lot of different characters in rather difficult circumstances. The story speaks to many of the emotions and issues at play during the War which made it such a tremendously complex conflict, especially for the civilian population in Border States like Kentucky.

During the War between the States Union Cavalry troops often came up even to remote farms to steal enemy (Southern) livestock. The movie introduces Sarah Anders, whose husband is away fighting for the Confederate Army, a patriotic Southerner like his wife. Far from the great armies and battlefields, a very private "civil" war erupts.

The Yankee Captain and Sarah are pulled apart by the war's undertow into choices they can not fully control. Each character in this drama must decide whether loyalty will be paid in blood. Although armies are not filled as a rule with looting bands or murdering psychopaths, any person can be driven to do bad things by certain circumstances or the permissiveness of evil. The story shows the pathology of war, how escalating events can trigger unmasked-for tragedy.

Based on a 'true story' about a southern child who shot and killed a Yankee soldier during the War. The drama "Pharaoh's Army" was also partially inspired by Shelby Foote's books about the war between the North and the South. Henson's script itself is based on the Kentucky legend about a boy killing a Yankee soldier and then burying him in a sinkhole. Henson came across it while researching one of his documentaries about Southern history in Kentucky. Henson admits that he was for a time attached to his original title "Sinkhole." But the new title, which is coincidentally close to the title of Tobias Wolff's Vietnam memoir, "In Pharaoh's Army," eventually prevailed. A good decision. In a cameo as a Southern preacher, Kris Kristofferson has the line that explains the film's true but, historically not entirely prophetic title:

"The Pharaoh sent his Army to fight Israel, and they drowned in the Red Sea."



**The Preacher**

As said, this movie includes a variety of complex characters developing in a dramatic way, which makes it necessary to watch it several times in order to achieve your own opinion about it.

Henson's characters lucidly personify the Confederate and Union mentalities. Yet the film is not about why those on each side fight, but how they are victimized by death and react, not so much as individuals, but as part of a whole.

Sarah, for example, is forced by her "side" to abhor the Captain, but she sees his sensitivity and he sees hers. Still, they are bound -- by their codes of honor, by their Northern or Southern allegiances -- to forget that the other is a flesh-and-blood person. They must think like fighting peoples, not single persons.



Through the movie's photography, the misty grays and blues of the countryside, the purple-red sunsets over the hills, and the lavish greens and browns of the fields, the landscape may appear placid, but there's tension in the running river, the shrieking hawks, and the plow-ground earth. It adds power to the developing drama.

There's not a single battle scene in this film, and little fighting, but all the strain and complexity of a people divided is present in the rich characterizations and performances. Compelling and subtle, "Pharaoh's Army" shows a war away from the front lines and close to the heart. There was hell to pay for Southern civilians and especially women and their children left alone, often to face a looting and murderous horde of Yankees, and these brave people paid it every time they tried to survive. Watch the movie – several times is recommended – to get a deeper feeling of it.



**Captain John Abston, commanding officer of the Yankee troop.**



## THE PREACHER'S CORNER

### THE IMITATION OF CHRIST THROUGH SACRIFICE

The notion of sacrifice is a profoundly Christian notion. It's also a historically Southern notion. Our life cannot be spent without sacrifice, since Our Lord Jesus Christ, God Himself, willed to take a body like our own and say to us: *"Follow Me, take up thy cross and follow Me if thou wilt be saved."* And He has given us the example of His death upon the Cross; He has shed His Blood. Would we then dare - we, His miserable creatures, sinners that we are - not to follow Our Lord in pursuit of His Sacrifice, in pursuit of His Cross?

There is the entire mystery of Christian civilization. There is that which is the root of Christian civilization: the comprehension of sacrifice in one's life, in daily life, the understanding of Christian suffering, no longer considering suffering as an evil, as an unbearable sorrow, but sharing one's sufferings and one's sickness with the sufferings of Our Lord Jesus Christ, in looking upon His Cross, in prayer, thus achieving the the imitation of Christ, the continuation of the Passion of Our Lord upon Calvary.

Once understood, suffering becomes a joy and a treasure because these sufferings, if united to those of Our Lord, if united to those of all the martyrs, of all the faithful who suffer in this world, if united to the Cross of Our Lord, they, then become an inexpressible treasure, a treasure unutterable, and achieve an extraordinary capacity for the conversion of other souls and the salvation of our own. Many holy souls, Christians, have even desired to suffer in order to unite themselves more closely to the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ. There you have Christian civilization:

Blessed are those who suffer for righteousness sake.

Blessed are the poor.

Blessed are the meek.

Blessed are the merciful.

Blessed are the peace-makers.

These are the teachings of the Cross; it is this that Our Lord Jesus Christ teaches us by His Cross. This Christian civilization, penetrating to the depths of nations only recently pagan, has transformed them, and impelled them to desire and thus to choose Christian heads of state. Their Christian peoples desired to have Christian leaders so that even their governments and all the laws of their land might be submissive to the laws of Our Lord Jesus Christ and to the Ten Commandments.





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### **Clausewitz's Concept of the Culminating Point and Its Application in the Gettysburg Campaign**

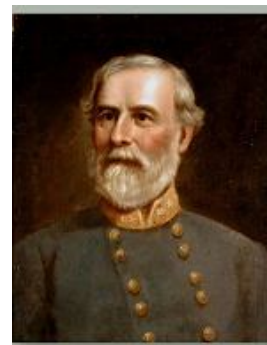
AUTHOR: James D. Coomler, LTC, US ARMY  
U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE, CARUSLE BARRACKS, PA, 1993

This paper offers a critical analysis of the theory of the culminating point in the Gettysburg Campaign conducted by General Robert E. Lee in 1863. This battle has been the subject of more study and extensive written works than any other battle of the WBTS and the student of military history would think that it would be rich in examples of the application of military theory, in this case the concept of the culminating point.

Was the Clausewitzian theory of the culminating point evident in the campaign? Did Lee consider the concept and apply it to his decisions regarding the Campaign? Did the campaign support the concept and add validity to it? In looking for these answers, the reader can better understand the application of the concept of the culminating point, and, thereby, become a better practitioner of turning scientific theory into artful tactics and operations. Lee's 1863 campaign into Pennsylvania is an excellent case study from which to investigate many of Clausewitz's theories about war.

The concept of the culminating point is particularly well served by what happened in the campaign. This study has reintroduced the culminating point to the U.S. Army and has contributed to the educational process to help soldiers detect the culminating point with the "discriminative judgment" Clausewitz said was necessary.

Studying campaigns like Gettysburg can be very useful for a better appreciation of theoretical and doctrinal concepts. A better understanding of theory and its relationship to doctrine is important; understanding the key concept of the culminating point is one example.



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