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Intelligence Service Europe, Year VI, Issue 4, Okt. / Nov. 2013

Commander's Letter

Again it's time for a new issue of our Camp's newsletter with lots of news!

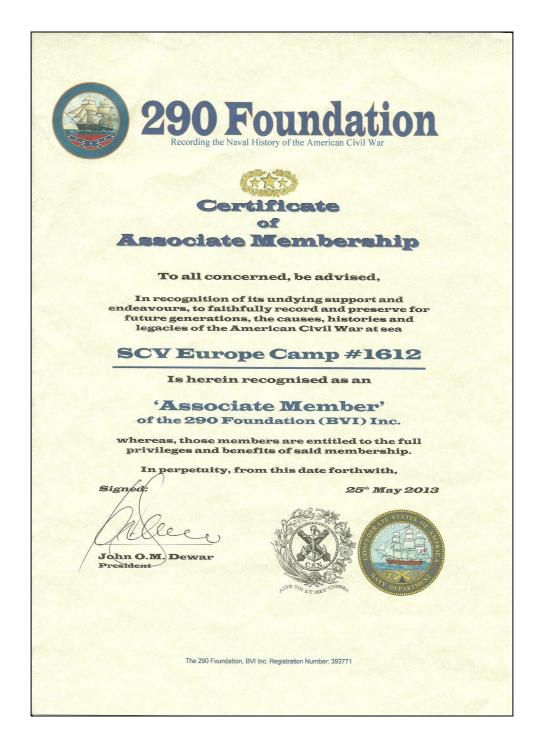
Like in 2008 and 2010 we had our honor ceremony at Col. Heros von Borcke's grave site in Gizyn, Poland. I am glad to see that international interest in this ceremony is growing. This year we had even a reenactment event there, hope we can make a yearly ceremony of that.

Read Adjutant McLarren's firsthand detailed dispatch.

And there's a very special honor to tell you about. As already announced in August Europe Camp #1612 has gone in mutual associate membership with the British 290 Foundation. It makes me especially pride to work with serious Confederate heritage preservation groups in Europe and the 290's are probably the best. More news is expected in brief.

Have a look at the beautiful membership certificate given to our Camp. We also sent a certificate to President Dewar and I hope to have a picture of him showing it, at least in the next issue.

Ave, 290, we set sail!



Enjoy the issue!

In the service of the South,

Achim "Archy" Bänsch

Commander



EDITOR'S NOTE

Achieved! Our Camp (together with other two SCV Camps, in Britain and in America, Camp 2161 (Capt. John Low CSN) and Camp 107 (John Mckintosh Kell) has gone gone into mutual association with the British 290 Foundation. I am proud to hold a Commission in the 290 myself, as honorary Commander CS Navy and Ambassador. Due to this congress we can look forward to many activities together, being the Azores memorial plaque possibly one of them? Look at past issues to find out!

But there's more Navy stuff! Australian compatriot Jim Gray, from Camp 2160 has been a guest writer in the past and is already well-known by y'all. He has accomplished a nearly complete listing of CS Navy ships and Confederate vessels of every kind! Read the presentation of his precious work. It's already available for free!

Regarding one of the most blatant lies in American history, the "Gettysburg Address" by Abraham Lincoln, November this year we'll have its celebrated 150th anniversary. It's a good opportunity to reconsider this speech, its contents and intention. History upside-down, told to this day as words of greatness. Our contribution does correct that.

Compatriot Michael Shumaker from Virginia has sent a fine review of the movie "Copperhead" for our Educational Movies section. This was very urgent because the movie is to start being shown in European theatres very soon. Thanks for your help, Michael!

This time we don't have a Camp Library book for you, but we're recommending he most powerful academic guide ever published. Written by Compatriot Gene Kizer, Jr. It is most valuable, and especially for our American readers.

I hope you enjoy this issue of the Intelligence Service Europe and please let me know if there's anything you'd like to see improved and/or changed. Remember, this is YOUR newsletter.

Commander Bänsch, Sir, the blessing of God upon you may give you strength during your second deployment in Afghanistan. We'll all pray for your safe return!



Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor

P. S. Please don't take it as lack of modesty, but right after these notes you will find a letter from Thomas Rhodes III, commander Fort Blakeley Camp #1864 in Alabama, bestowing a really great honor to me: by general voting, through membership decision, I've been made a Heritage Guard Member! I had to tell everyone how great my proud happiness is and want to show you both the Commander's letter, the certificate and lapel pin I will keep in highest appreciation and honor. See below:

Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864 Sons of Confederate Veterans Baldwin County, Alabama

24 July 2013

Raphael Walburg-Zeil

Raphael,

Greetings form Lower Alabama! I hope this email finds you doing well and enjoying the summer season.

Our camp has four types of membership: SCV Membership; Associate SCV Membership; Cadet Membership; and Heritage Guard Membership. Below please see the definition of our Heritage Membership Guard Membership.

The Heritage Guard: If you don't have Confederate Veteran ancestry, or don't know if you have Confederate heritage, either male or female, at least 12 years of age, you may join our Camp as a member of our 'Heritage Guard'. As a 'Heritage Guard', you have all the benefits and privileges of being a member of our Ft. Blakeley Camp. To qualify, you must have a strong belief in the ideals of our Southern heritage, strictly support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the bylaws of this Camp, be nominated by a full Camp member and approved by the Executive Committee, the Camp Commander, and the vote of the membership.

I am pleased and honored to inform you that at our last meeting, 9 July 2013, you were awarded Lifetime Membership in the Ft. Blakeley SCV Camp #1864 Heritage Guard. This honor is bestowed upon you for your love and support of our Southern Heritage, your strong belief of our southern history which incorporate the ideals and beliefs of our Confederate ancestors and the principles for which he fought to stand against the Northern aggressors.

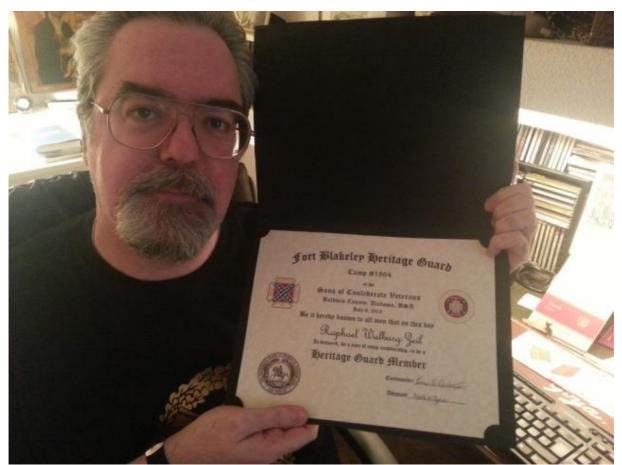
If you would be so kind as to send me your mailing address, I would like to send you your Ft. Blakeley SCV Camp #1864 Heritage Guard Membership Certificate. I know you will display it with dignity and honor. You are our friend and will always be your friend. Please keep up the good work you and your camp is doing in Europe.

Deo vindice,

Thomas B. "Tommy" Rhodes, III, LTC, USA (Ret) Commander

Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864
Baldwin County, Alabama, USA
Southwest Brigade, Alabama Division
Army of Tennessee
Sons of Confederate Veterans





A proud new Heritage Guard Member of Fort Blakeley Camp # 1864!



Return to Giżyn: A "Confederate village" in Poland

By Chris McLarren, Adjutant

Heros von Borcke was a young Prussian officer who journeyed to the South to draw his sword in her defense. He served as Chief of Staff to General JEB Stuart, and was Stuart's close friend. Wounded in Virginia late in the War, v. Borcke was sent to England by President Davis on a diplomatic mission. After the War, he returned to Prussia and took up residence on a family estate east of Berlin. He served in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and retired to his estate, where he flew a Confederate flag until his death in 1895. He was buried on his estate, which lies in present-day Poland.

In 2008, Europe Camp 1612 joined with German Civil War re-enactor units to honor the Colonel at his gravesite. We returned in 2010. (See "Gizyn" on Youtube) On August 9/10, 2013, we returned again, but with a big difference: this time the hosts were Poles! Indeed the men (and women) of the 14th Louisiana Infantry in Poland provided a thoroughly professional reenactment event. Grzegorz Bogdan

was the coordinator of the event. Several of the Poles were present in July 2013 at the 150th Anniversary Reenactment of the Battle of Gettysburg!

Besides the Poles, there were also troops from the Czech Republic and even some Swedes. Hampton's Legion and the 9th N.C. State Troops from Germany returned to Giżyn as well.

Adjutant McLarren (l.) with "Col v. Borcke" (Europe Camp flag in background)

The special guest this year was "Col v. Borcke" himself in the person of Richard Cicero. Cicero lives in Virginia and normally portrays the Colonel at events there. This year, however, he made the pilgrimage all the way across the Atlantic to attend this event. Cicero has spent years researching von Borcke. He is an expert on this hero of the South. Still, to actually stand before the actual von Borcke Mausoleum was a moving event for him and for us.



The Reenactment was "Cedar Mountain 1862" and involved a Yankee attack on an isolated Confederate unit, which, when re-enforced, forced the surrender of the Yankees.



Capt. Lenz (8th N.C. S.T.) and the visitors

The event was attended by many of the local population. Incredibly, people in a small village in western Poland could experience a Civil War Reenactment right in their backyard! Polish television happily covered such a most unexpected event!



A Polish television reporter interviews a Confederate soldier in 2013 in Poland!

After the battle, the troops marched through the town and fired off a salute to the people of Gizyn, who fly the Confederate flag when we come.



At the end of the Weekend, all departed for home. Some thoughts at the end:

We are very pleased that Poles have taken up the torch of memory for von Borcke, who lies in their country. Together with other re-enactors in the region, this means that we can regularly honor the memory of von Borcke. What a great opportunity for all of us who live here in Central Europe. We have our own Confederate Veteran to honor!

Secondly, this means that 150 years later Colonel von Borcke is still serving the South: his memory is drawing together the citizens of several nations who have not always been friends. Here, however, we were all friends – and men of the South!

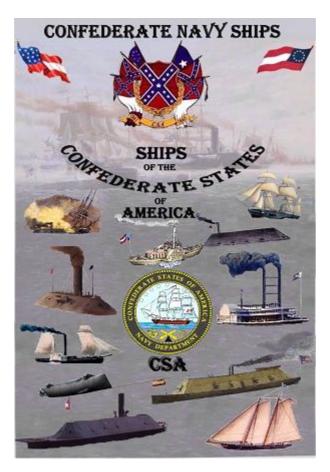


Confederate Navy Ships / Ships of the Confederate States of America



By James M. Gray,

1st Lt. Commander, William Kenyon Australian Confederates Camp 2160, S.C.V.



Over the years many individuals have researched the Confederacy and the multitude of various vessels the Confederate States Navy used in their defense of the Southern states. Unfortunately, I like others, found list after list from the ORN, professional organizations and researchers; none of them anywhere near complete. Then, to find out what the vessels looked like, one has to spend hours and days, seeking out an image of the Confederate vessels. It seemed there was no one place a person could find the names of the ships, something about them and an image of them.

For that reason alone I began my own research of the subject and have compiled a manual, "Confederate Navy Ships; Ships of the Confederate States of America".

It has been compiled from all the best known sources, from the original "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion" to universities, museums, organizations and the internet sources.

It is an attempt to identify all known ships that were owned by the Confederacy, operated by Confederate crews, served under Confederate authority or officially assisted the Confederacy and were known to be "Confederate vessels". Much time and research has gone into identifying as many of these ships as possible and provide not only a list, but also a short synopsis relating to each and pictures of those that could be found. Unfortunately pictures are not available for all the 500+ ships now identified.

This project is not for sale, but it is available to anyone who wants a copy for free. Packaging and postage costs will of course have to be paid. I am presently putting it all into a .pdf file so it can be used and viewed on a CD. We of SCV must do all we can while we are still here to preserve the Southern culture and the history of our peoples unconstitutional persecution for political greed and gain. Anyone wanting a copy can contact me at <a href="mailto:image:imag

James M. Gray is a 74-year-old former native of the city of Tampa in the southern most state of Florida, in the United States; now living in Queensland, Australia. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a former member the Florida Historical Society, the Florida Archaeological Society, the Tampa Historical Society, the Florida Marine Divers, the West State Archaeological Society and the former founder and director of the Florida Historical Research Foundation.

James has been an active Florida researcher for over 30 years, discovering, mapping, documenting and recording numerous lost military sites within the state of Florida. The State of Florida Division of Archives and History once acclaimed James as the foremost authority on such sites in Florida and he has worked closely with various historical societies throughout the State of Florida; in addition to personnel of the University of South Florida, the University of Florida, archaeologists of the Florida Division of Archives and History in Florida and researchers of historical societies throughout Florida.

Mr. Gray has authored historical research books and manuscripts and has had articles published on sites and activities over the years. A few of his books and manuscripts were the *Florida Historical Index*; Florida Forts; Forts of Florida; Florida Indian Artefact Identification Manual; Historical Site Mapping; Florida's Petrified Remains of Prehistoric Floridians; As They Once Stood, A Pictorial History of Florida Frontier Fortifications; Historical Sites Unlimited; Florida Treasure Leads; the Florida Topographical Map Index; Northern Slave States - Traders and Owners; Union Prisons of the Civil War; Union Atrocities; Civil War Terminology and others.

Being a descendent of Confederate Veterans, a native Floridian, now a member of the Australian society and dedicated in the belief of preserving southern heritage and history, he continues to seek out little known information to make it freely available for future generations before it is lost forever. It was for that reason that James began his research on both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans buried in and from Australia and New Zealand; after arriving in Australia. The result was the establishment of the Australian Memorial Veterans Website, www.acwv.info which was donated to the National Library of Australia.



The Gettysburg Address: 273 Words to a New America



President Lincoln was the second speaker at the November 19, 1863 dedication of the Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Lincoln was preceded by the famed orator Edward Everett, who spoke to the crowd for two boring hours. Lincoln followed with a 2-minute speech. Reading it again and again, Yankee propaganda has elevated it into a kind of national liturgy:

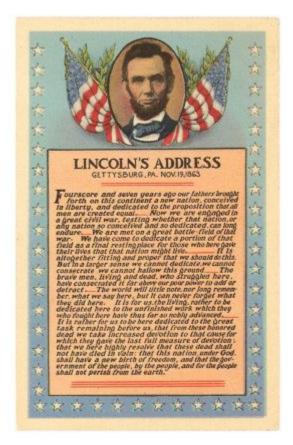
"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

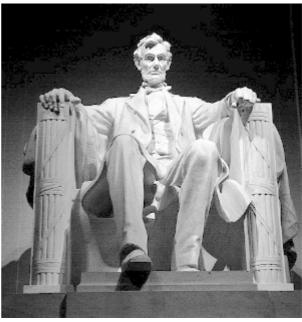
This Gettysburg speech was at once the shortest and soon became the most famous oration in American history. The highest emotion reduced to a few poetical phrases. Lincoln himself never even remotely approached it. It is genuinely stupendous. But let us not forget that it is poetry, not logic; beauty, not sense. Think of the argument in it. The doctrine is simply this: that the Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg sacrificed their lives to the cause of self-determination – "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth."

It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; they fought for a strong federalist Union. It was the Confederates who fought for the right of their people to govern themselves.

They gave it all, sacrificed it all, and died for true American freedom. The Gettysburg Address was definitely read by the wrong president and honored the wrong side.

This is propaganda master class: touching emotions, telling a lie while presenting it as the truth, and doing it in less than two minutes, so its made sure the crowd can pay attention to it (as the reader can today). That's the Gettysburg Address is: Lincolns lie to a new America.





Master of propaganda and central government disguised as patriotism and

freedom: Lincoln

THE PREACHER'S CORNER



Prayer by St. David Lewis (1616-1679)

"Sovereign Lord God, Eternal Father of Heaven, Creator of all, Conserver of all, sole Author of Grace and Glory, with prostrate heart I adore Thee, and Thee only I adore as God; the Giving of Divine Honour to any Creature of highest degree, I abhor and detest as damnable Idolatry."

"Incarnate Son of God, True God, Thou hast purchased a Church here upon Earth with Thy Sacred Blood and planted it with Thy Sacred Labours, a Church, One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic, a Church to continue to the consummation of the world. Whatever that Church of thine hath by revelation from thee, whatever that Church of thine hath taught me, and commanded me to believe. I believe it to an iota."

"God, Holy Ghost, who market Thy Sun to shine upon good and bad, thy rain to fall on just and unjust, I praise thy Holy Name and thank thee for the innumerable benefits thou hast been pleased to bestow and confer upon me, thy unworthy servant, the three-score and three years I now have lived on earth. The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all, Amen."

(2 Cor. 13 Chap. 14 Verse)

"The Peace of God that passed all understanding, keep your Hearts and Minds in the knowledge and Love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ Our Lord; and the Blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you all, and always, Amen."

"Holy Trinity, three Persons and One God, from the bottom of my Heart, I am sorry that ever I offended Thee, my good God, even to an idle word; yet through the Mercy of thee, my God, and Merits of my Redeemer, I strongly hope for an Eternal Salvation."

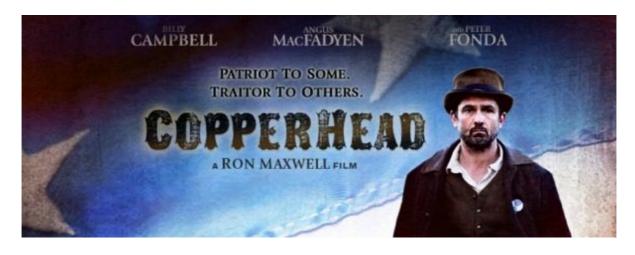


"Sweet Jesus, receive my soul."



EDUCATIONAL MOVIES

COPPERHEAD (2013)



by Michael Shumaker, Frank Stringfellow SCV Camp # 822, Fairfax, Va

"If there's a political point to the film, it's a defence of dissent," said Bill Kauffman, screenwriter of *Copperhead*. "Copperhead" is the name of a poisonous snake. Northerners used it to denounce other Yankees who opposed Lincoln's war against the South. It is the latest film from Ron Maxwell, the director of *Gettysburg* and *Gods and Generals*. Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will find things to like and dislike about this story. *Copperhead* offers beautiful scenery, a moving musical score, and vignettes of 1862 rural and small town life in upstate New York. The movie never uses the term "Civil War." Instead, the opening narration cleverly refers to the War Between the States without attributing that term to Maxwell.

In the book, Jimmy, the adopted son of New York, dairy farmer Abner Beech, says that he was brought up to regard Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall as "among the most infamous characters in history." The founders of the United States from the South, such as Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and James Monroe, and Northerners like Samuel Adams, who were Anti-Federalists, could not have agreed more. The views of the Anti-Federalists greatly influenced the Confederacy.

Abner rejoices over the fall 1862 election of Horatio Seymour as governor of New York. Seymour was a foe of Lincoln. The scene of Abner voting shows voters wearing boutonnieres at the polls to demonstrate their party loyalty and handing election officials ballots of different colors for Democrat and Republican candidates. This may shock present day fores of the Confederacy who portray similar voting in the 1861 Virginia as a way for secessionists to suppress the pro-Union vote, which it was not.

The movie differs from the book. Jimmy Beech, was 13 in the book, but in the movie he is old enough to vote in 1862. Kauffman said he created the blacksmith, Avery, to espouse the Unionist position in a conversation with Abner.

The ending of which are words any Confederate soldier might have spoken. Avery implores, "The union, Abner, doesn't the union mean anything to you?" Abner responds to Avery with resignation, "It means something. It means more than something. But it doesn't mean everything. My family means more to me. The farm. The Corners [a town] means more. New York State means more to me. Though we disagree, Avery, ye mean more to me than any union."

As a proponent of dissent, Mr. Kauffman should not mind if I suggest that other themes in his new movie include humanism, love of neighbour, and pacifism. This movie is based upon the 1893 book, *The Copperhead*, by Harold Frederic.

The humanist aspect of the book and movie are obvious. Frederic lived in upstate New York and was four years old when the war began. He claimed to remember "the hideous anxiety which prevailed among the people round me, recollections of the effect that each piece of news from the seat of war made on my own home-circle." Born a Presbyterian, he later attended a Methodist church, but questioned religion most of his life, and lived openly with his mistress in England.

Abner Beech and his Radical Republican foes hurl Bible quotations at each other without effect. Jee Hagadorn, the local abolitionist leader, fundamentalist Protestant, and implacable foe of Abner, celebrates the huge number of Yankees killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg. He ridicules his son, Ni, for not joining Lincoln's army. Near the end of the movie, Ni declares how much he resented his father quoting the Bible at every meal. The suicide of a character suggests who Maxwell regards as being in error and casts doubt on how seriously characters embrace the message of Christ.

Despite the anti-Christian perspective, the theme of how people react to the commandment of Jesus Christ to show charity toward our neighbour recurs. The local blacksmith tells Abner that arguing about politics is tearing their town apart. Jee Hagadorn wins over most of the citizens to his position, persuades them to shun Abner, and refrain from buying things from his farm. Regarding the conflict between North and South, slave-owner and slave, and Copperheads vs. abolitionists, Ni asks, "Whatever became of love thy neighbour?"

Ni seems to speak for Frederic, Maxwell, and Kauffman. He makes pacifist statements, refuses to join the Union Army, and instead undertakes a humanitarian mission. The casting of Peter Fonda, a prominent critic of America's involvement in the Vietnam War, underscores the anti-war view of this story. Ironically, his character (Avery) argues in favor of fighting to preserve the Union, a philosophical position the book ignored even though it was the official Yankee rationale at this point in the war.

Viewers of Maxwell's previous films will recognize his bad habits: a nearly two-hour tale that includes long scenes of domestic life better suited to a TV documentary; a conclusion that is complete but not satisfying; and the sprinkling of historic references, some of which have no bearing on the story. Maxwell muted his previous pro-Southern leanings. He apparently having decided the American public will not accept a pro-Confederate film, but some critics disagree.

Sidney Blumenthal's July 2013 review in "The Atlantic" magazine called the movie, "a tributary of the tradition -- stretching from *Gone with the Wind* through Maxwell's ponderous *Gods and Generals* -- of Lost Cause mythology."

He is a liberal Democrat. Lincoln expanded the power of national government and introduced the income tax making him a hero of the American Left. Therefore, a favourite tactic of liberals is to label anything unfavourable to Lincoln as "Lost Cause mythology." Ironically, Copperheads were Democrats. A second reason Blumenthal has to denounce *Copperhead* is that he has to defend his new book, *The Man Who Became Abraham Lincoln*. In contrast, Harold Frederic supported Democrat President Grover Cleveland, who would be a member of the Tea Party movement in American were he alive today. Finally, in 2003 Blumenthal fell out with British-American journalist, critic, and prominent atheist, Christopher Hitchens, who denounced him in an essay for distorting facts. The website for *Copperhead* lists Hitchens, who was an atheist, as a fan of Kauffman. Liberals, such as Blumenthal, are unforgiving.

The film resolves all its plot lines in a hurried and contrived fashion. The answer to Ni's question above charity appears in the last scene of the story ending the movie with a classic, happy ending that American viewers want. The movie left this reviewer dissatisfied on other points. It fails to explain why most young men in town volunteered for the Union Army in one scene. In reality, the war offered an escape from what many young men perceived as a boring future of farming. Abner's son, Jeff Beech, joins because the girl he loves pressures him.

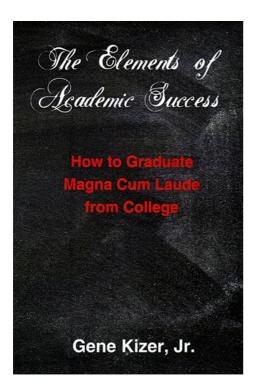
While Abner's criticisms of Lincoln recall Maxwell's earlier pro-Southern sentiments, the director sometimes leaves him speechless in the face of Unionist or Abolitionist retorts that are easily answered. Because the movie occurs in New York it comes as no surprise that no one utters a kind word about the Confederacy. However, the new Maxwell repeatedly finds ways for his actors to condemn Confederates for shooting or mistreating Yankee prisoners, denying them medical aid, and flogging slaves.

Maxwell includes obscure historic facts which have no bearing on the plot. The owner of the only store in town supports women's rights advocate Susan B. Anthony and opposes abolitionist Jee Hagadorn, which seems contradictory because Anthony was an abolitionist. Some scenes are historically inaccurate or confusing. Abner denounces the military draft, which wasn't instituted until 1863. Ni finds Jeff in Annapolis, Maryland, but also claims to have visited Libby prison in Richmond, Virginia, without explaining how he was allowed into the Confederacy. Hagadorn's daughter refers to a local boy as being among the 75,000 volunteers who answered Lincoln's call after Ft. Sumter. Actually, Lincoln called out the state militias, not volunteers. This error in terminology has become widespread during the sesquicentennial. That Virginia would have had to provide over 2,340 militiamen to invade her sister states in the South was one of the many reasons her citizens voted 128,884 to 32,134 for secession on 23 May 1861.

To read the original novel *The Copperhead*, go to: http://archive.org/stream/copperhead00fred#page/n3/mode/2up



BOOK REVIEW



The Elements of Academic Success (How to Graduate Magna Cum Laude from College) by Gene Kizer, Jr.
Published by Charleston Athenaeum Press
Price: \$17.05 (13.00 ELL) plus P&S

Price: \$17.95 (13.99 EU) plus P&S http://www.bonniebluepublishing.com/

From the back cover: "I developed HIGHLY EFFECTIVE skills and techniques that helped me make "A's" in nearly everything, but my attitude was KEY. Attitude is the only thing in life a person has total control over. Your attitude will bring you success and happiness, or bring you misery."

If you are A) a student or even B) if you are just preparing any kind of written or spoken presentation, Gene Kizer's *The Elements of Academic Succ*ess (*How to Graduate Magna Cum Laude from College*) is a treasure-house of tips on how to be effective. Both common-sense tips and some unexpected tips. He discusses practical matters, such as taking notes and concentrating on the matter at hand (No TV or radio!) But he also talks about the real key to success in these matters – desire, the will, the drive to be very, very good at what you are doing.

Kizer can do this because he graduated *Magna Cum Laude* from his college. He knows his stuff and shares it in a straight-forward, down-to-earth style that is immediately applicable.

His book is easy to use (it is modeled on Edward Struck Jr's legendary *The Elements of Style*). It is inexpensive. It is a great value.

(An added value for Southerners is his incisive use of mistaken Northern beliefs about the causes of the "Civil War" to illustrate faulty academic work and the dangerous consequences such work can bring.)

If you need to do <u>any</u> kind of academic work, look at the publisher's blurb for the book at http://www.bonniebluepublishing.com/ and explore the excerpts from 100 pages of the book. This could well be the best small investment you make this year!

<u>Intelligence</u> 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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