

GETS ASSIGNMENT—On Aug. 24, 1862, Gen. R. E. Lee rode into Gen. Stonewall Jackson's camp at Jefferson, Va., and handed him an assignment that would cause military men to talk and historians to puzzle. Lee made a daring decision—he would divide his forces in the face of a large Union army, better equipped and better fed. Jackson's job was to snake his

command around the right wing of General Pope's army of Virginia and strike Pope's supply base and communications in the rear. Lee would then strike from the front and the two Confederate forces might well crush the Union army. On Aug. 25 Jackson and his men moved out. North to Amissville the column trudged, then on to Orleans, and by nightfall they were in Salem. They had moved 25 miles since dawn. The next morning his force passed through White

Plains, the Thoroughfare Gap and past Gainsville. It was nearly dark when they hit Bristoe Station and cut the Orange and Alexandria railroad. About midnight the Confederates struck Manassas Junction, Pope's main base that was brimming with supplies. The loot at the junction was enormous and the famished Confederates made the most of it. But the Federal units began to close in. The Confederates took what supplies they could, and burned much of the rest. General Jackson and his forces retreated across the old Bull Run battlefield and hid there behind the embankment of an unfinished road. From there he could watch the movement of Pope's army and the reinforcements that were joining it. The stage was set for the second battle of Bull Run. This may, from the U. S. Department of Interior, shows Jackson's route from Jefferson to Manassas. (UPI)

ISSUE TAX REPORT
Washington—UPI—The Census Bureau reported Sunday that state and local governments collected about one-third of all taxes last year, continuing an upward trend

that started after World War II. Non-federal agencies received \$38.7 billion in taxes during 1961. Federal tax collections also have increased but they have not risen as fast as state and local collections since 1945.

NOTHING FISHY HERE
Catmanhay, England—UPI—The Catmanhay Angling club awarded its fishing prize to a fisherman who caught a one-ounce bug. It was the only catch in the competition.

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THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

Lee Proposes Daring Maneuver

By MERTON T. AKERS
UPI Correspondent
The early part of Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862 was a bad time for Stonewall Jackson.

He was having trouble with discipline in his ranks. A few days before he had ordered three deserters shot and had ordered his whole division to watch and march by to view the bodies. Straggling from the ranks was too common, down right desertion more than occasional.

Also his commissary was falling down on the job. The food was bad even by Confederate army standards.

A half dozen officers who should have known better were under arrest for burning a paling fence against Jackson's personal orders.

And most disturbing of all, there were no religious services that Sabbath. And religious services were as much of "Old Jack's" life as fighting. All in all, a day to be forgotten that is, until shortly after noon.

Then Gen. Robert E. Lee rode into Jackson's camp at Jefferson, Va., a village about eight miles south of Warrenton.

They talked alone for a few minutes and then both the day and Jackson brightened. For Lee at this brief conference handed to "Old Blue Light" an assignment that military men still talk about and historians still puzzle over.

Daring Decision
It was a daring decision, the first of general Lee would make before the Civil War was over.

He proposed to again divide his force in the face of a larger Union army, better equipped and better fed. The decision was contrary to the rule books but Lee was a man to make his own rules, fighting, as he was, on the defensive.

The job Lee handed to Jackson that Sunday afternoon was simple enough in concept but highly complicated in execution.

Jackson's job was to snake his command around the right wing of the Union Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. John Pope, and strike Pope's supply base and communications in the rear. To do that would put Jackson between Pope and Washington. Then Lee and Jackson could pound Pope from front and rear and crush his army.

The big question was what Pope would do while this flanking movement was being readied and carried out. His army, being between Lee and Jackson, might strike either with superior forces before the other could move to aid.

But Lee read his opposition well—he reasoned that Pope would baffle easily, flounder, and end up defeated.

The blow must be struck before the Union Army of the Potomac could arrive in force from the Peninsula in front of Richmond. It had started back Aug. 14 but it was coming the long way around via Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac and overland. The Army of the Potomac would swell Pope's forces from 45,000 to 125,000.

Could Move Faster
Lee could move his army faster from Richmond on interior lines by railroad. That was what he was doing but his army was not all up yet by Aug. 24.

Jackson called his engineer officer, Capt. J. K. Boswell, and ordered him (in Boswell's words) to select "the most direct and covered route to Manassas." Boswell knew the country and laid out a looping route north from Jefferson, then east through Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountains along the Manassas railroad to Manassas Junction. This was the

country where almost exactly a year before the first battle of Bull Run (Manassas) had been fought—the Confederacy's first big victory.

Jackson sent his 23,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry marching at dawn Aug. 25. Knap-sacks were left behind. So was all the baggage. Only an ammunition train and a herd of beef cattle went along. The men were supposed to cook three days rations the night before. Some finished their cooking, some did not. Soldier-like, those who had cooked their food ate it all then and there.

Through Amissville the column trudged, then Orleans at noon with the August sun pouring down and by nightfall Salem (now Marshall) was just ahead—25 miles since early dawn. The men started to cheer when they saw Stonewall standing by a rock. He signaled for silence. A wandering Federal cavalry patrol might pick up the cheer.

He might as well have saved his breath. Pope had known of the movement since 7:15 a.m. but he miscalculated it a column headed for the Shenandoah Valley, he decided, and casually advised Washington of the news. Pope even estimated the force at 20,000, not far short of the mark.

The gray column slept by the side of the road. At dawn they moved through Salem. There a guide waved them east.

Jackson, as close mouthed as usual, had told his men nothing, but with the turn they knew for sure now what they had suspected—that they were bound to hit Pope's army in the rear.

Next Hazard
Thoroughfare Gap was the next hazard—about seven miles. Gray cavalry probed the cut gingerly. No Federals, a jubilant courier reported back. The footsloggers swung through the pass and now the going was downhill. Four more miles and the hamlet of Haymarket, two more to Gainesville and the main pike.

Only a dozen or so Federal cavalrymen had been seen and they were gathered in quickly.

It was coming on to dark when the column hit Bristoe Station on the Orange & Alexandria railroad. The Confederates promptly broke the line but not soon enough to forestal a train escaping north and another south to carry the alarm to Pope that the enemy was behind his lines.

Bristoe was not much of a prize but Jackson learned there that Manassas Junction four miles north was brimming with supplies—Pope's main base.

Two regiments hit the

Junction about midnight. Despite their warning, the Federals soon were overwhelmed, losing eight guns and 300 prisoners.

The loot at the Junction was enormous and the famished Confederates made the most of it.

Besides the army depot, Union sutlers had set up store. Their oranges, lemons, pickles, potted ham, lobster and tongue, cake, catsup, cigars, cheese and sardines soon melted away in the mouths of the Rebels some of whom had not eaten for two days. One squad found a barrel of whisky.

Most of Aug. 27 was a saturnalia of feasting and drinking until Jackson poured the liquor into the streets and organized his men to meet the fast building pressure from Federal units now closing in.

A Confederate force left at Bristoe retreated to the Junction under attack.

Unable to save many of the supplies, Jackson ordered the dump burned.

The Confederates carried off all they could lug but it was only a fraction of the haul.

By this time Pope was beginning to understand that his predicament might be a blessing in disguise. He might be able to destroy Jackson before help could arrive. He started his main bodies of troops toward the Junction.

So Jackson marched his troops that night across the old Bull Run battlefield and hid them behind the embankment of an unfinished railroad.

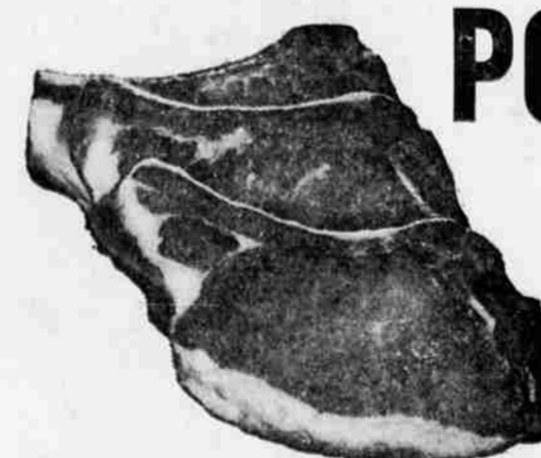
From there he could watch Pope's troops and wait for reinforcements he knew were on the way along the same roads he had travelled.

The stage was set for the second battle of Bull Run (Manassas).



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University Receives Grant for Lecturer
Eugene—The grants committee of the Sperry and Hutchinson company lecture-ship program has awarded a \$1,700 grant to the University of Oregon to provide for a prominent visiting lecturer during the 1963 spring term. The Sperry and Hutchinson company lectures have been awarded nationally to 31 institutions of higher learning. The award to the University of Oregon is the only award made in Oregon.
The grant will provide for a high government official in the field of economics to spend 10 days on the campus in the spring as a lecturer on economics. He will serve as a leader of graduate seminars on taxation and fiscal policy and on economic growth and development.

Blade Pork Chops Shoulder or large loin chops, lb. 59c
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Dishwasher "all" For electric dishwashers. 20-oz. pkg. 49c
M-D Tissue Asst. colors 4-roll pkg. 43c
Lifebuoy Reg. or Green Pine. Bath bars 2/39c
Surf Detergent Save 15c 45 1/2-oz. pkg. 72c
Fluffy "all" Detergent 32-oz. pkg. 89c
Kaiser Foil Quilted, 12" 125-ft. roll 35c
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