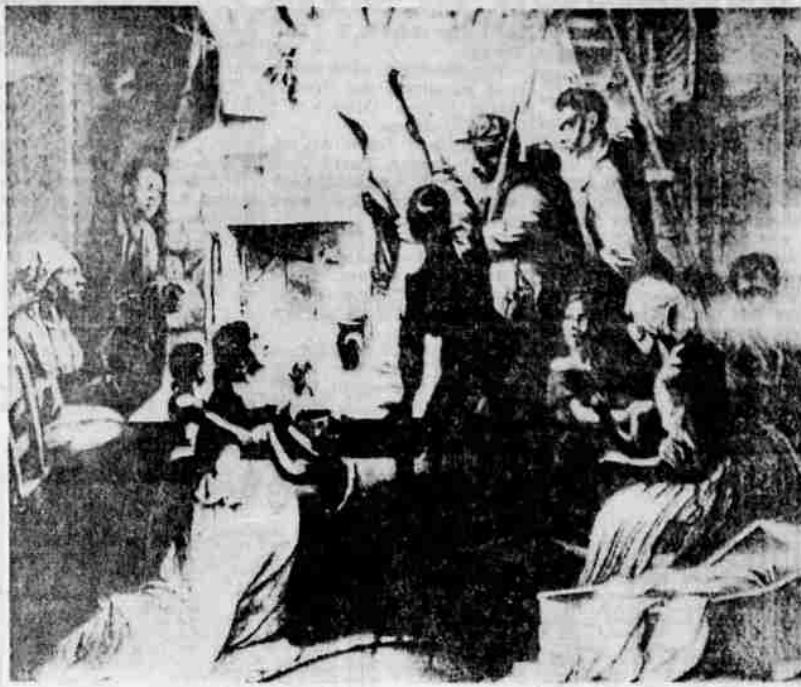


THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR



WAR COURSE CHANGES - The entire course of the Civil War changed on Sept. 22, 1862. On that date President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation and the war that the North had been fighting for the preservation of the Union now became a crusade for the abolition of slavery. The Proclamation, a war measure pure and simple, blueprinted the doom of the Confederacy. From this date, the South was fighting a war for slavery and any hope

Emancipation Proclamation

By MERTON T. AKERS
UPI Correspondent

The whole course of the Civil War changed on Sept. 22, 1862.

President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation that day and the war that the North had waged for preservation of the Union now became also a crusade for the abolition of slavery.

Few realized it then but the proclamation blueprinted the doom of the Confederacy.

The Confederates were tagged from the day on as fighting to preserve slavery. Hopes for intervention by Great Britain and France to break the slow strangling blockade dimmed. The proclamation gave the North a moral issue on which emotions could be whipped to a height impossible on the abstract and legalistic question of whether a state had the right to secede from the Union.

The proclamation was a war measure, pure and simple. Actually President Lincoln's signature struck no shackle from any slave anywhere.

Key Paragraph

The key paragraph in it read:

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, will do no act, or acts, to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

Slaves in the border states and in Confederate territory held by the Union remained slaves. Slaves held inside the Confederate lines also—technically freed by the proclamation—remained in bondage because the North could not enforce its orders there.

Secretary of State William H. Seward summed it up by saying that it emancipated slaves where it could not reach them and left them in bondage where it could have set them free.

The proclamation had three immediate effects:

1. Every advance of Union armies into the South after Jan. 1, 1863, meant that the slaves in that area were liberated, giving every advance the aspect of a crusade.

2. Word of the proclamation filtered into the farthest corner of the Confederacy by word of mouth or by slaves eavesdropping on their masters' talks. Escapes mounted until Union commanders were hard put to feed and shelter the refugees.

3. The proclamation put the United States on record as committed to the abolition of slavery in the eyes of the world. In all national honor there could be no turning back now.

The effect on British opinion was even better than Lincoln had hoped.

Turning Point
The London Morning Star said the proclamation was "the turning point in the history of the American Commonwealth—an act only second . . . to the Declaration of Independence."

Before there had been a solid segment of pro-Confederacy opinion in England, especially among the ruling classes. Now the British government could not have intervened in the war even if it had wished.

Napoleon III of France was itching to intervene and pick up some territory in Mexico and Central America but was too weak to do so without Britain.

Some northern reaction to the proclamation was less favorable than Lincoln had hoped for. Six days after it was issued Lincoln wrote to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin:

"It is six days old, and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined, and troops come forward more slowly than ever. This, looked soberly in the face, is not very satisfactory."

Abolitionists and anti-slavery men hailed the proclamation. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, wrote:

"God bless Abraham Lincoln."

The Springfield, Mass., Republican, called the turn on Lincoln's timing.

"The President's action is timely—neither too soon nor too late."

Timing was all-important. Issuance too soon might have driven the border states into the Confederacy. Issuance too late might have permitted the Radical Republicans to

force his hand with congressional action.

Benediction Pronounced

It remained for Ralph Waldo Emerson to pronounce the benediction:

"Great is the virtue of the Proclamation," he wrote. "It works while men are sleeping, when the army goes into winter quarters, when generals are treacherous or imbecile."

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, whose scratch victory at the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) had given Lincoln the peg to hang his proclamation on, wrote to a merchant friend, William H. Aspinwall of New York, asking what Aspinwall thought about the proclamation "inaugurating servile war, emancipating the slaves, and at one stroke of a pen changing our free institutions into a despotism . . ."

Aspinwall, a Democratic politician as well as a merchant, advised McClellan to accept the proclamation "like a soldier." New York Democrats had been looking over McClellan as a possible presidential candidate in 1864 to run against Lincoln.

The proclamation posed for President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy an insoluble question.

The only possible answer to Lincoln which would nail down the spreading idea that the Confederacy was fighting to maintain slavery, would have been a counter proclamation—that by Jan. 1, 1863 there would be no slaves in the South to free. Another denial, piled on top of the many would convince no one.

But Davis' hands were tied. To emancipate the slaves would have claimed for the Confederate government what it said it was fighting against—the right to control property, reserved to the states by the theory of state sovereignty.

Counter Measures

A month after Lincoln's proclamation Davis called on Southern governors to prepare counter measures such as extension of the use of slaves on defenses and to perform as many army tasks as possible short of fighting.

The Confederate Congress later passed a law that would have called for execution of captured white officers of Negro troops.

Lincoln promised retaliation and nothing ever was done about it.

Nor did the servile war, so confidently predicted by the Confederates, come to pass.

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LEGAL NOTICES

ORDINANCE NO. 5388

AN ORDINANCE providing for the construction of paving Hillcrest Road from Black Oak Drive to 120 feet east of the east line of the Country Club Park Subdivision in the City of Medford, Oregon, and for the assessment of the cost thereof on adjacent property, providing for a meeting of the Council to consider protests against said improvement and providing for the serving of the owners of adjacent property with notice thereof by the Recorder-Treasurer.

THE CITY OF MEDFORD DOTH ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the Council to cause the construction of paving Hillcrest Road from Black Oak Drive to 120 feet east of the east line of the Country Club Park Subdivision in accordance with the adopted and identified plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Manager at the City Hall, Medford, Oregon, to which plans and specifications reference is hereby made for details and estimated costs thereof, and to assess upon each lot, or part thereof, adjacent to and benefited by such improvement its proportionate share of the cost of said improvement as provided by the Charter of the City of Medford.

SECTION 2. The Council will meet in the Council Chambers at the City Hall on the 4th day of October, 1962, at 7:30 P.M., at which time and place the owners of said adjacent property are hereby called upon to appear before said Council and show cause, if any, why said improvement should not be constructed, and why said property should not be assessed for the construction thereof.

SECTION 3. That warrants for the costs of the aforementioned improvement shall bear interest at four per cent (4%) per annum and shall constitute general obligations of the City of Medford, and said warrants shall be issued pursuant to, and on the terms and conditions set forth in Oregon Revised Statutes 267.562 to 267.510 inclusive.

SECTION 4. That the Recorder-Treasurer is hereby directed to serve notice hereof upon the property owners aforesaid, by publishing this ordinance once in a daily newspaper, printed, published and of general circulation in said City at least ten (10) days before the date of said meeting, and by posting five copies of this ordinance in five public and conspicuous places in said City for a period of ten (10) days prior to said meeting.

PASSED by the Council and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 20th day of September, 1962.

JOHN W. SNIDER Mayor

ATTEST: D. F. Huxon Recorder-Treasurer
APPROVED by me this 21st day of September, 1962.

JOHN W. SNIDER Mayor

CP Officer Returns From Police School

Central Point—Robert Lee Howe, recently appointed officer to the Central Point police force, has returned from the State police academy at Camp Withcombe where he completed police training. He was graduated along with a group of other officers on Sept. 21.

Training courses covered crime investigation, first aid, firearms, report writing and traffic enforcement.

Instructors were from the federal bureau of investigation, Oregon state police, the League of Oregon Cities and bureau of municipal research.

In Central Point, Officer Howe will handle extra cases and assignments, along with his regular duties as an officer of the city police, according to Chief Edward J. Zander.

Jackson County Has 15 Census Divisions

Jackson county has 15 census divisions, according to the bureau of the census.

The divisions include Appleton, Butte Falls, Foothills, Medford rural, Sams Valley, Central Point, Evans Valley, Green Springs, Jacksonville, Medford, Phoenix, Prospect, Shady Cove and Talent.

Census county divisions are areas within counties which have relatively permanent boundaries such as rivers, highways, and county lines, it was explained. Over the years, census officials found in many states boundaries of election districts, townships, or other minor civil divisions changed frequently between censuses.

Feed Grain Stocks May Reach Lowest Level Since 1958

Washington—UPI—The Agriculture department predicts that feed grain stocks may be cut next fall to the lowest level since 1958.

If this forecast is correct, it will mean a cut of 27 per cent in feed grain surpluses in the two years of the government's emergency feed grain acreage reduction program.

In the fall of 1961, at the end of the marketing season in which the 1960 crop was used, the carryover surplus amounted to nearly 85 million tons. This fall, the surplus is down to an estimated 73 million tons.

Selling 1962 Crop
During the coming 12 months, farmers and merchants will be using and selling the 1962 feed grain crop. The Agriculture department estimates that production will be 10 to 12 million tons below the total demand.

This means more grain will be pulled out of the surplus stockpile. By next fall, the surplus may be down to about 62 million tons, a two-year cut of 23 million tons, or about 27 per cent.

The surplus figure forecast for next fall is the lowest since the fall of 1958. At that time, the stock was 59 million tons.

The Agriculture department also said in a feed situation report that feed grain prices this fall and winter should be close to the levels of one year ago.

Chrysler To Cut Some Model Prices

Detroit—UPI—Chrysler Corp., making the industry's first announcement on 1963 car prices, said today it will cut some Chrysler models by as much as \$134.

But other Chrysler and Imperial models will cost as much as \$128 more because previously optional equipment like power windows and bucket seats have been made standard for 1963.

Other firms will release their price lists in the next few days. There will be no big across-the-board hike for the fifth straight year, it was learned.

Today's announcement, from C. E. Briggs, Chrysler-Plymouth Division general manager, dealt only with Chrysler and Imperial models.

Briggs said the price cuts are designed to give the division "an additional competitive advantage." In effect, he added, "we have still held the price line" on the models which cost more because options have been factored into the basic price.

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WORDS that COMFORT

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I will go into them,
and I will praise the Lord.
PSALM 118:19

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Seat belts can reduce severe injuries by one-third a year!

And, if every car owner in America had seat belts in his car and used them, we could reduce auto deaths by 5,000 a year!

The picture shows how a seat belt can make the critical difference between health and injury—or life and death—for your child. Or for you.

The distance between the child's head and the dash, windshield or car roof is the critical distance for him every time he rides in the car. A sudden panic stop—

even when the car is going slowly—or a collision can hurdle him through that short distance with brutal force . . . unless he is held in his seat by a seat belt like the boy in the picture.

Remember: Drivers kill and cripple more children than any disease! Seat belts can save more of these children than any method!

So drive with loving care, and protect your loved ones, and yourself, with seat belts.

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