

Family Council

Editor's Note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor, and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual case history. The Council reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors. (Copyright 1963 General Features Corp.)

Mrs. C. K. - He's making our son terrified to go swimming.

Mr. C. K. - He caught his fears from his mother.

Mrs. C. K. - I'm sure Billy will learn to swim eventually. He's only 6 and there'll be Boy Scouts and camps ahead. He'll join other kids and get right instruction. But right now he refuses to walk into the ocean above his knees. So his father grabs him, drags him out above his head and plunges him into deep water. Now it's hard even to get Billy into his swimming trunks.

Mr. C. K. - I must counteract the fears my wife implants in the child. She's afraid of the water herself, ever since she witnessed a drowning on the beach a few years ago. Billy was enjoying the waves last week, but when one knocked him over his mother ran to help him get up. For his own protection he should know how to swim, and my direct method is best. I tried water wings and a tube, but he can't get the idea.

The Council: "Cease and desist" we call to these parents, in the words the Law uses against unfair competition. Think of what's happening to Billy as he hopes his mother's "gradualism" wins out over his father's "non-nonsense" extremism. Fear of his father and of all adults is being added to his fear of water. He may, in panic, learn willy-nilly to swim - but the carry-over scars and sock attitudes make Mr. K.'s "method" dangerous. Our advice: Do seek professional instruction for Billy. Many experts are "sold" on the survival swimming method devised by the famous coach of Georgia Tech, Fred Lanoue. He guarantees that anybody can be taught to be fearless in the water, that anybody can stay afloat an hour, swim a mile without tiring, once he stops fighting the water and cooperates with the laws of buoyancy. "Don't start considering sensitivities, allergies, idiosyncrasies," he advises in his new book, "Drownproofing." Take your child to a good teacher, then get out." Sounds tough, but drowning is tougher.

Klamath Falls Man Struck By Auto

Susanville, Calif. - (UPI) - Kenneth J. Wilson, 21, Klamath Falls, Ore., was killed early Friday when he was struck by a car on U. S. 395 while attempting to flag down an auto. Wilson's auto, carrying a woman and five children, had broken down three miles south of Doyle, the California Highway Patrol said. He was struck by an auto driven by Jess Arellano, 19, Reno, Nev. The CHP said Wilson had no identification on his person. Officers said he was identified by the woman riding in his car.

Draft Riots in New York City



CONSCRIPTION BRINGS RIOTS—On July 11, 1863, conscription became a reality in the North. Two days later, on July 13, bloody riots broke out. The rioting started in the crowd watching the draft proceedings at draft headquarters on Third ave. in New York. They were grumbling over drafting of the men, forgetting that this same means of raising troops had been employed in the South for more than a year. Suddenly the crowd erupted into mob violence. They stormed the building and destroyed everything connected with the draft. Then they set fire to the structure. The draft riots lasted for four days and more than 1,000 persons died and property damage was in the millions. The rioting spread through the city as the mobs, armed first with crude weapons and later with guns, looted, plundered and murdered. Local law enforcement was swamped and regular troops were called in from Gettysburg to quell the rioters. On the fourth day there was only spasmodic violence to mark the time when anarchy ruled in New York. This drawing, from the Library of Congress collection, depicts the rioting and burning of the draft headquarters. (UPI)

BY MERTON T. AKERS
UPI Correspondent

The crowd in front of the district draft headquarters at 677 Third ave. in New York City on the morning of Monday, July 13, 1863 seemed quiet enough. They were attracted by curiosity, it appeared, to watch draft numbers being drawn inside.

Conscription was new in the north and these drawings going on all over the city, were the first solid evidence that men would be drafted into the Union army whether they wanted to fight or not.

The drawings had been started two days before, a

Saturday, and the Sunday newspapers had printed 1,200 names which had been pulled from revolving drums by blindfolded clerks.

Poor Man's Fight

The Congress of the United States had passed the draft law in the spring when it faced up to the fact that volunteering had fallen off to the critical point and that the only way the army could get men was to draft them. The law was full of loopholes. One of the most glaring provided that a drafted man could buy exemption for \$300. Another section provided that he could hire a substitute to fight for him.

Those two escape routes rankled with men who had neither \$300 nor a substitute. It was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight, the thinking ran. Democratic politicians and Democratic newspapers fanned the smoldering resentment with speeches and editorials. The draft was unconstitutional, they argued, and was just another subterfuge of the Republican administration to prolong the war. Little mention, if any, was made of the fact that the Confederacy had adopted conscription a full year earlier. There had been the usual run of Fourth of July speeches in the best florid oratory of the times.

As the Confederates were retreating from Gettysburg and Vicksburg had surrendered that day, former President Franklin Pierce spoke in Concord, N.H., to 25,000 persons. Pierce had been a close friend of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. A Democrat and "dough-face" - a northern member of the party who sympathized with southern policies - Pierce denounced the war as "sectional" and "paricidal."

On Verge of Destruction

"Here in these free states," Pierce said, "it is made criminal for the noble martyr of free speech, Mr. (Clement L.) Vallandigham, to discuss public affairs in Ohio - ay, even here, in time of war the mere arbitrary will of the President takes the place of the Constitution, and the President himself announces to us that it is treasonable to write or speak otherwise than as he may prescribe; nay, that it is treasonable even to be silent, though we may be struck dumb by the shock of the calamities with which evil counsels, incompetency and corruption have overwhelmed our country." (Vallandigham, a Democrat and an ex-congressman, had been convicted of disloyalty by a military commission and banished to the South.) Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York, also a Democrat, said that day at the Academy of Music that the country "was on the very verge of de-

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

struction" because of the government. "Seizing our persons, infringing upon our rights, insulting our homes, depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought!"

"Remember," he added, "that the bloody and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government."

It seemed to many an invitation to riot.

Whether the crowd at the draft headquarters had read the speeches or not, it exploded about 11 a.m.

... as the name of Z. Shay, 633 West 42nd st. was called a stone was thrown through the window." Leslie's Weekly reported, "and the crowd pouring in almost in a moment destroyed the wheel, the paper, books, everything connected with the draft, and everything in the rooms, the officers barely escaping with their lives..."

That was the way the New York draft riots started. They lasted four days. No accurate figure of deaths ever has been compiled. Estimates range as high as 1,000 killed. Property damage was in the millions, perhaps as much as \$3 million.

The mob made short work of the draft building.

"Had it stopped here," Leslie's reporter went on, "the riot might have been regarded as a kind of spontaneous combustion of excited men; but they proceeded to fire the building, the upper stories of which were occupied by many families, thus periling hundreds of lives. They then cut the telegraph wires, and when firemen arrived prevented them from extinguishing the fire. The house, with one of each side, was soon in ruins. The small force of police was powerless..."

The rioting spread fast. Using clubs, iron bars, wagon spokes - anything for a weapon - the mobs began looting and killing.

Negroes Prime Targets

One of their prime targets was any Negro they came upon. Harper's Weekly described one such killing. "One of the first victims of the insane fury of the rioters was a Negro cartman," a Harper's reporter wrote. "A mob of men and boys seized this unfortunate man on Monday evening, and having beaten him until he was in a state of insensibility, dragged him to Clarkson st., and hung him from a branch of one of the trees that shade the sidewalk by St. John's cemetery."

The fiends did not stop here, however. Procuring long sticks, they tied rags and straw to the ends of them, and with these torches they danced round their victim, setting fire to his clothes..."

Supt. of Police John Kennedy was one of the early victims. Mobs inflicted 72 wounds on him but he survived.

Col. H. T. O'Brien of the 11th New York Militia was stoned and kicked to death.

A Harper's Weekly reporter wrote: "As I arrived at the corner of 34th st. and Second ave., the rioters were dragging the body of a man along the sidewalk with a rope. It was difficult to obtain any information from the bystanders, who were terror-struck by the savage fury of the mob. I ascertained, however, that the body was that of Colonel O'Brien

The Colored Orphan Asylum at 43rd st. and Lexington ave. was sacked and burned. The rioters pulled a small Negro girl from under a bed and beat her to death. First and last about 30 Negroes were killed.

The armory at 21st st. and Second ave. was looted of muskets and ammunition which the rioters turned on the soldiers and police.

The homes of Mayor George Opdyke and Postmaster Abram Wakeman were burned.

Governor Seymour tried to stop the rioting with a speech from City Hall steps on the second day but it was ineffective.

After the first day criminals took over from the original draftees who had started the riots.

Regular troops were called from Gettysburg. They shot to kill. By the fourth day there was only spasmodic violence to mark the time when anarchy ruled New York City.

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Interim Committee Elects Chairman

Salem - (UPI) - The nine member Legislative Highway Interim committee met here Saturday and elected Rep. William Holmstrom (D-Gearhart) as chairman.

It was the second of the 1963 interim committees to organize, and the second to name a representative as chairman.

The wildlife interim group organized here Friday, and named Rep. W. O. Kelsay (D-Roseburg) as chairman.

New Manager of Port of Portland Named

Portland - (UPI) - Robert Neumeister of Portland has been named assistant general manager of the Port of Portland. He had been chief engineer for the port for three years.

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