

Lincoln: Father of Our Nation?

‘Honest’ Abe & the Construction of the Modern Federal Police State

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, A POORLY EDUCATED MAN, was not a highly moral person but a jackleg, which is why he called himself “Honest Abe”—as a cover for his crookedness, according to our author, Alex Perry. But worse, Perry says Lincoln should be considered the father of our nation as what we see in America is certainly not what the Founding Fathers intended, but instead more closely resembles the federal police state set up by Abraham Lincoln to solidify his tyrannical control over the entire populace, the Constitution be damned.

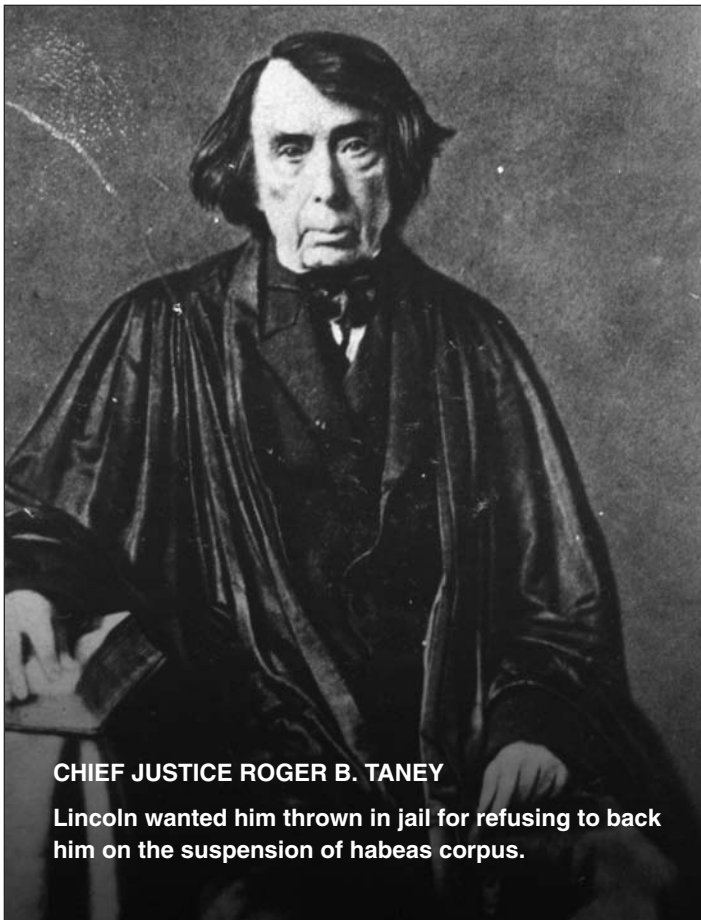
BY ALEX S. PERRY JR.

Abraham Lincoln won the presidency with the most votes, but not a majority. His education consisted of reading a few borrowed books. He knew nothing of Greek or Latin. Maybe if Lincoln had had knowledge of classical languages, his administration would have been different.

Lincoln did not think the Bible told the truth, so that book had no influence on him. He cared nothing for the Constitution. He really did not understand it. If the Constitution stood in his way, he ignored it or reasoned around it.

He did not observe freedom of speech and the press. During Lincoln’s War Against the South, if anyone in the North spoke or wrote against him or his policies, the Army was sent to capture the person, and he went straight to a federal prison, with no chance of being heard in court. The right or privilege of habeas corpus, a principal reason for the revolution that separated the Colonies from England, was destroyed.

Habeas corpus is the most important element for freedom, the most important provision of the Bill of Rights, and the most fundamental principle of English liberty. Without the protection of habeas corpus, a government can arrest anyone based on a mere rumor, and lock them up in secret jails and keep them there until they die. A British publication saw Lincoln’s actions in this matter as those of a dictator:



CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER B. TANEY

Lincoln wanted him thrown in jail for refusing to back him on the suspension of habeas corpus.

[T]here is no parliamentary [congressional] authority whatever for what has been done. It has been done simply on Mr. Lincoln's fiat. At his simple bidding, acting by no authority but his own pleasure, in plain defiance of the provisions of the Constitution, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended, the press muzzled, and judges prevented by armed men from enforcing on the citizens' behalf the laws to which they and the president alike have sworn.¹

Lincoln had taken the position that he had the final say on the meaning of the Constitution, not the Supreme Court. Because Chief Justice Roger Taney would not agree with Lincoln on habeas corpus, and Lincoln thought his authority was greater than Taney's, Lincoln issued a warrant for Taney's arrest.

The order was given to the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who failed to serve the warrant. But Taney expected to be in prison because of Lincoln's warrant.

Lincoln of course had the control of the Army, and more than 10,000 civilians were placed in federal prison.²

When it looked like Maryland would secede, Maryland's whole legislative body was surrounded, and a number of their lawmakers were arrested and thrown into federal prison.

Lincoln ordered the Army to occupy Delaware, the first state to become a member of the union, to prevent that state's legislature from discussing the issue. He forced Delaware to support the central government, under threat of bombardment. (Many blacks were kept as slaves in Delaware despite the fact that the state remained with the North.)

Six hundred thirty thousand Americans, North and South, were killed during Lincoln's presidency. The war was so horrible that European onlookers lost their faith in democracy. Lincoln's generals did not observe the rules of civilized war by which Europeans conducted their wars. These rules outlawed the bombing, shelling and destruction of cities and civilian populations. Only armies were involved in European wars. By not observing the rules of civilized war during the "Civil War," it led to the non-observance of them in later wars, in which the United States was involved.

Break any code or tradition, and it will be broken repeatedly, because it loses its sacredness. Tradition plays a major role in every civilization in this regard.

Soon Lincoln and his Congress started drafting men for the Army. Before Lincoln's war, all America's wars were fought with volunteer soldiers, which the various states supplied. The states

were considered to be sovereign nations.

Lincoln used dishonest fiat money—the irredeemable greenback currency. He started the income tax system, in violation of the Constitution. He did away with states' rights by force, for if a state had to stay with the central government regardless of how it was being treated, then that state was a "slave."

Lincoln advertised for European settlers by offering them free land, but when they took the bait and came to America, they were sent to the front and given a gun to shoot Southerners. As a result, the pope wrote a letter to be read in all the Catholic churches in Europe, warning people not to go to America and telling them what would happen if they went.

Lincoln had no respect for the Constitution although he took an oath to uphold and support it when he was sworn in as president. This shows how little "Honest Abe" thought of his word of honor.

The purpose of the Constitution, as TBR readers know, is to put the federal government in a legal straitjacket. The Constitu-

tion is a set of laws by which the central government is supposed to live. These are laws that were designed to control the action of the government. It can act only in certain ways specified by the Constitution. If the central government does not obey the Constitution, it is breaking the law.

The Constitution was designed to protect the citizens and the states from federal usurpation. The Constitution was also designed to rid the Colonies of the mercan-

tile system employed by the British government. This was a system of taxing one group of citizens for the benefit of another, passing tariff laws to force the citizens to trade with favorite "home industries" and pay for the development of certain industries, such as the railroads, calling it "internal improvements," with the taxes collected from others. Under the original Constitution, the citizen was the boss of the central government. The government was the servant of the people, and one duty of the state was to protect its citizens from the federal government.

LINCOLN'S USE OF FORCE

If a state had no right to resign or secede, clearly it had no real rights. Several of the original 13 states—Virginia, New York and Rhode Island—reserved the right to resign in their acceptance documents to become a member of the union if they did not like being a member of the United States at some future point. Those reservations were accepted and respected, without any objection, by everyone and all the other states involved. The procedure for joining and remaining in the union was done volun-

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tarily. The states did not have to ask if they could withdraw.

Massachusetts was the first state to assert the right to secede. Massachusetts actually threatened four times to withdraw:

- On the adjustment of state debts in 1790;
- On the Louisiana Purchase in 1803;
- During the war of 1812;
- On the annexation of Texas in 1845.

Jefferson said the states had the right to secede following the Louisiana Purchase, and he wished them luck if any did so and hoped they would get along with the remainder of the original federation if they did.

Lincoln himself said on one occasion that if anyone should deny a state the right to withdraw, then that person was wrong. On July 4, 1848, Lincoln said indirectly that people had a moral right to withdraw from a government they do not like: "Any people, whatsoever, have the right to abolish the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right."

England was puzzled over the North's objection to the South's wanting to withdraw from the union, because the Colonies had, after all, withdrawn from England, the North included.

The London Times stated:

Democracy broke down, not when the union ceased to be agreeable to all its constituent states, but when it was upheld like any other empire, by force of arms. . . . How could a nation . . . which professed such a strong belief in government by the people, turn on its own citizens and deny them what it supposedly stood for?

As a British editor expressed it:

Twenty millions [the North] say to the other 10 millions [the South]: "You shall continue to live under a government you detest; you shall submit to laws you wish to change; you shall obey rules you repudiate and abjure." Their inherent right to secede if they choose can, it seems to us, be denied by no one but a *nisi prius* lawyer [a trial lawyer pleading his client's case].

Lincoln and the war party were quite willing to ignore the principles of law and tradition, and to maintain that secession was not allowed. Secession was declared to be treason.

The so-called Civil War, as are all wars, was a war fought

for financial considerations. The Office of Naval Intelligence makes the same declaration:

Realistically, all wars have been for economic reasons. To make them politically and socially palatable, ideological issues have always been invoked. Any possible future war will, undoubtedly, conform to historical precedent.³

In the beginning, chattel slavery played no part in the withdrawing of the Southern states from the union, except that the Northern states were glad to see the Southern states withdraw. Before Lincoln became president, seven states had withdrawn from the old 13-state union and had established a new union of their own, the Confederacy.

Until the Confederate Constitution was published, there was no movement in the North to force the Southern states back into the old union. Some Northerners hoped to appease the South to "remain" in the old union by making it clear to the South that it could have its way in regard to slavery.

But once it became clear that the South would be a low-tax region with low tariffs at its ports and a challenge to New York City, Boston and other Northern ports, and Northern business interests, Northern businesses and newspapers shifted their attention from slavery to war.

Horace Greeley, a leading abolitionist writer, was in favor of secession as an

easy way to rid the United States of slavery. But the idea of peaceful separation evaporated with the tariff issue. As soon as it was realized the government in Washington could not collect taxes at Charleston and other Southern ports, war was seen as the only way out.

Several Northern cities said they would not collect taxes unless the Southern ports did. New York City threatened to withdraw from the union at this time and become a free trade zone, and because of this, Fort Sumter was to be reinforced and not abandoned as was originally intended.

Now money began to be poured into Washington by New York merchants from the purchase of war bonds. But before, with only slavery involved as the reason, Washington could not sell its war bonds. It was then predicted, when money became the main issue, that if Washington would embark on war, \$100 million could be raised to sustain the government.

Lincoln was not in favor of doing anything for the Negro except sending him out of the country somewhere to achieve a total geographical separation of the races. He said to a delegation of

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PICTUREHISTORY018984/NEWS.COM

'MISCEGENATION OR THE MILLENNIUM OF ABOLITIONISM'

This 1864 political cartoon conjures up a vision of the consequences of “racial equality” in America in this attack on the Republican espousal of equal rights. The term “miscegenation” was coined during the 1864 presidential campaign to discredit the Republicans, who were charged (inaccurately, at the time) with fostering the intermingling of the races. On the left, Sen. Charles Sumner presents a dapper negress to Abraham Lincoln. Sumner says (caption not shown), “Mr. President: Allow me the honor of introducing my very dear friend, Miss Dinah Arabella Aramintha Squash.” Lincoln replies, “I shall be proud to include among my intimate friends any member of the Squash family, especially the little Squashes.” To the right of them is a racially mixed couple, the white man being avid abolitionist Horace Greely, New York newspaper publisher. Greely says to his date (caption not shown): “Ah, my dear Miss Snowball. We have at last reached our political and social paradise. Isn't it exstastic [sic]?” Miss Snowball replies, “It's—it's—it's bully, 'specially de cream.” In the background a black family rides in a carriage driven by a white man with two white footmen, implying whites would soon be subservient to blacks. In reality the push for racial mixing and racial quotas were not to come for many years.

Negros in Washington on August 14, 1862:

You and I are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffers greatly, many of them, by living among you, while ours suffers from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this be admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated.⁴

Here is Lincoln's real reason for fighting the South: “Let the South go, where, then, shall we get our revenue?”⁵

There lies the secret reason for the war. In this case, as in most cases, taxation is a form of stealing. It is taking wealth from some for the benefit of those running the government or for those whom the ones in power wish to support. Lincoln launched a military invasion of the South. It was set in operation to get the tax money the South did not want to pay. The invasion was an act of government gangsterism.

Charles Adams describes why the federal government's tax system was unfair toward the South:

The high tariff in the North compelled the Southern states to pay tribute to the North either in taxes to fatten Republican coffers or in the inflated prices that had to be paid for Northern goods. Besides being unfair, this violated the uniformity command of the Constitution by having the South pay an undue proportion of the national revenue, which was expended more in the North than in the South; when some of the compromise tariffs of the 1830s and 1840s are analyzed, the total revenue was around \$107.5 million, with the South paying about \$90 million and the North \$17.5 million.

These are round numbers, but they also coincide with export numbers. In 1860, total exports from the South totaled \$214 million, and from the North around \$47 million. In both instances, the percentages for the South (taxes and exports) was approximately 87 percent, and 17 percent for the North.

To add further salt to the wounds of the South on matters of revenue, fishing bounties for New Englanders were approximately \$13 million, paid from the national treasury, hence 83 percent from the South. And with a monopoly of shipping from Southern ports, the South paid Northern shipping \$36 million. So the numbers show that the South's claim to be, in effect, paying tribute to the North had a factual basis.⁶

Nowhere in any high school or college history class or textbook can this summation of the taxes paid by the South in relation to the taxes paid by the North be found. It is left out, because if it were included, it would cause hard feelings in Southern students' minds against the North. The real reason for the South's wanting to withdraw from the union is never mentioned. Any fair-minded person, knowing this tax information, would readily agree that the South had a rightful reason for leaving the union. The South was not treated fairly. The South could not correct the tax problem by remaining in the union because it did not have as many representatives in Washington as did the North.

To reiterate, the South was paying a massive proportion of the national revenue. This was the reason why the Southern states wanted to withdraw from the union and set up a new government. Slavery had nothing to do with starting the war, although Lincoln claimed it did to the delegation of Negroes in 1862, telling them that if it were not for them there would be no war.

Really slavery did not become an issue until the war had been in progress for two years.

Lincoln's vaunted Emancipation Proclamation applied only to states that had withdrawn from the union and were not under his control, i.e., the states in rebellion. There were "slave states" in the union—Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, and slavery existed in Washington, D.C. until 1862—and the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply there. Where Lincoln could free the slaves, he would not.

Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were articulate defenders of states' rights. Following the founding of the United States, American political power was divided into two great camps: the Hamiltonians, who favored a highly centralized "state" (i.e., national government), and the Jeffersonian, who favored a decentralized and limited federal government constrained by the sovereignty of the constituent states.

As Jackson emphasized:

"We still claim Washington to be the father of our country. But we do not have the same government nor the same country that was given to us by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin."

Our government is not to be maintained or our union preserved by invasion of the rights and powers of the several states. . . . its true strength consists in leaving the individuals and states as much as possible to themselves . . . not in binding the states more closely to the center.⁷

WHAT HAPPENED?

It takes more than legal knowledge to maintain civilization. Civilization has only one foundation. That foundation is honesty. It is not based on any profound knowledge. Just as important as knowledge is the spirit of wanting to maintain a tradition especially when that tradition has proven to be honorable and useful in order to have a continuing, high ordered civilization. Civilizations do not just come and go by accident. Also, abandoning a tradition should not be done on the whim of one man. It should be done only after an honest consideration, with many minds participating.

Abraham Lincoln ignored all that.

The generation that wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were entirely different from the generations that followed later. The generation of the 1770s and early 1780s was the greatest, and not this author's generation—the generation that fought in World War II—as Tom Brokaw declared. John Adams was entirely right about a few members of the legal profession of his generation, but with the following generations the people's character, knowledge and experience began changing drastically. They began to worship their government and lost

their suspicion of the ones running the show. Life became too easy for them and government education too bland and soothing. They did not have to struggle under an all-powerful monarchical government that ignored their rights. Their education in the rules of life and government became misdirected by the “do-gooders” who wanted to have control over them. Present-day education does not greatly emphasize the writings of those who were living around 1776.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin had a different opinion about government than what we have or the nation has had for a very long time.

These three and their generation were afraid of any central government. They looked upon government as a fearful master. They wanted a very weak central government. The only way to have a weak government is to have one that has a very small income. The bigger a government is, the more money it needs. If the government has the right to tax people without limit, then the people are weak and the government is strong. If the money is left with the people, the people are then strong and the government is weak.

Patrick Henry was afraid of the proposed central government because he said the Constitution did not restrict it enough. Washington pleaded with him to be for Virginia ratifying the Constitution, telling him it was the best that could be done under the circumstances.

But Henry did all he could to keep Virginia from joining with the other states in forming the union. Henry did not trust the politicians of his day and refused to sign the Constitution that had been drawn up by them because he found it not restrictive enough. In this relationship, in 1788 at the Virginia ratifying convention, Henry spoke thusly:

Where are your checks in this government? Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on a supposition that your American governors shall be honest, that all the good qualities of this government are founded. But its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their powers to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs, should they be bad men, and, sir, would not all the world from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of rulers being good or bad?

Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt.⁸



CIVIL WAR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

They still say “it can’t happen here,” but it already has—we have already had a police state in the U.S.A. Abraham Lincoln created the monster, and it wound up consuming him. Lincoln set up domestic “Guantanamo Bays” where he had some 4,000-6,000 people locked up for questioning his highly questionable activities. Above is a picture of Lincoln crony Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who oversaw a massive federal spy network of proto-“Homeland Security” goons. Along with Lafayette Baker and the Pinkertons, this mob saw themselves as above the law. Allegedly Baker and others profited handsomely from the sale of confiscated contraband cotton, which they stole from the federal government to line their own pockets. It is said Baker put a mysterious \$150,000 into his bank account in one year, which was certainly not from his salary. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. In Booth’s trunk, coded messages were found, and the key to that code was found among the possessions of Judah Benjamin. Benjamin had fled to England, where he died. In 1974, researchers found among the papers of Stanton letters describing the conspiracy cover-up that were written to Stanton or intercepted by him. They also found the 18 pages that were removed from Booth’s diary, which revealed the names of 70 people (some in code) who were directly or indirectly involved in Booth’s plans. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of War (allegedly a member of the Illuminati); and Maj. Thomas Eckert, chief of the War Department’s Telegraph Office, were also involved.

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The list of Abraham Lincoln's crimes is a long one. He started the war by illegally reinforcing Fort Pickens (yes, this was before Fort Sumter). He destroyed habeas corpus, chucked out the Constitution, used troops against even Northern states like Delaware and Maryland, and denied freedom of speech, jailing pastors, newspapermen and others. His war of invasion not only killed over 1.2 million innocent Americans but it was obvious from his earlier speeches that he had previously advocated the prevalent right of state secession. Lincoln's War also overthrew the existing (decentralized, limited) federal government that had governed well in the U.S. since established by America's Founding Fathers, and replaced it with a dictatorial, uncontrollable imperial government. Lincoln is the father of our new country: the nightmare big government we have today without checks and balances, secret police (NSA, Department of Homeland Security) and unknown numbers of people locked up without access to due process (Guantanamo Bay, secret detention facilities). In foreign policy, the U.S. became an aggressive military abroad until today it has troops in over 144 nations around the world. Lincoln also instituted the draft. He had to. He needed cannon fodder for battles like Cold Harbor. Above, a rotund Northern merchant laments the news he has been drafted for service in the Union Army. He tells his fretting wife, "Drafted! Yes, Maria, drafted! And I'm so short. If they shoot at my legs they'll hit me in the head! I know it, Maria, I know it!" (*Harper's Weekly* for the week of Oct. 11, 1862.)

LINCOLN THE FATHER OF TODAY'S AMERICA

We still claim George Washington to be the father of our country. But we do not have the same government nor the same country that was given to us by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. Our real first president and father of the present country is Abraham Lincoln. With Lincoln emerged the imperial presidency that is with us today. Presidents can go to war without congressional approval. They can spend money without congressional approval. They can rule by decree, same as did the consuls of ancient Rome. Thus, Lincoln did more to destroy the republican government given to us in 1783 than preserving it. But miseducation tells us that this "jackleg" lawyer saved the union. He did keep the states united, but the schools ignore his crimes.

The most important reason for remembering Lincoln is that he broke the tradition that was followed by the preceding presidents. All former presidents felt their job was to obey the Constitution—that they had no authority to do otherwise. Lincoln should be remembered first by his proving that words written on a piece of paper [if that piece of paper hindered or blocked a despot's desire to do things forbidden in the document; in this case the U.S. Constitution—Ed.] are not to be honored or held sacred and inviolable. Lincoln destroyed the union as it existed.

Lincoln is remembered mostly for the fact that slavery came to an end because the supposed purpose of the war was to free the slaves. Yet doing away with slavery was only an accident, an after-the-fact moral justification for the war. The 13th Amendment freed the slaves, but it was ratified in December 1865, nine months after Appomattox (April 9, 1865).

Many Southern states that were readmitted to the union voted for this amendment. Lincoln had no intention of doing anything about slavery or to better the plight of the Negroes. An earlier version of the 13th Amendment, as proposed by the Lincoln administration, when Lincoln first took office, was to make it so that the federal government could never interfere with slavery anywhere it already existed (March 2, 1861).

Lincoln did not want slavery or free blacks to move into the Western states, nor blacks who were free to move out of the South, unless they could be sent to Africa or somewhere else outside the country. Lincoln wanted the country to fill up with whites. He supported the fugitive slave law. He was sensible enough to see that mixing between blacks and whites would serve to destroy both races. Even so, his policies helped to directly accelerate this widespread phenomenon.

NO NEED FOR WAR

Also, there was no reason to go to war to free the slaves, even if that had been the intent. Brazil and all other former slave-holding countries freed their slaves without going to war. Slavery was coming to an end in the United States because it was too



Lincoln's Blatant Racism Ignored or Unknown by America's Black Leaders

Would President Barack Obama be so willing to speak at the Lincoln Memorial (shown under construction in 1917) if he knew Lincoln's views on black folk:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. . . . And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." —ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858

expensive to maintain.

Slavery continued in the South because it was thought the blacks would not be able to survive without masters. As it was, when the slaves were freed, they began dying so fast that it was thought in the South around 1900 that there would be no blacks living in the United States by 2000. But the welfare system established by Franklin D. Roosevelt gave the blacks a new lease on life.

Had the South gained its independence from the North, it is a sure bet this part of the world would not have been involved in what became World War I or World War II. The United States became involved in these Old World wars because we were such a large country, rich and powerful, and could financially afford it; or so it seemed, as especially World War II as Roosevelt needed it to win his third term election.

The federal government had a way of financing these wars by way of the income tax and Federal Reserve System but all this glorious activity is now fast coming to fruition. The generations that will pay for all this frivolity will be the generations just arriv-

ing or yet to come. We have cast the dark shadow of financial slavery over them, from which they may never be able to recover. ♦

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Charles Adams, *When in the Course of Human Events*, 45.
- 2 *Ibid.*, 52.
- 3 Martin, James J., *Revisionist Viewpoints*, 175.
- 4 Steffgen, Kent H., *The Bondage of the Free*, 166.
- 5 Adams, Charles, *When in the Course of Human Events*, 188-9.
- 6 *Ibid.*, 27.
- 7 Dilorenzo, Thomas J., *The Real Lincoln*, 257.
- 8 Long, Hamilton A., *Usurpers: Foes of Free Men*, 10.

ALEX PERRY served in the Army Air Force in World War II as a mechanic for B-24s. He lives in Mississippi. He is the author of two of the most controversial articles in TBR history, according to our fans and our critics. The first was "The Greatest Generation Not So Great After All," published in the January/February 2002 issue of TBR. (By the way, Mr. Perry is a member of "the greatest generation.") The other was "Adolf Hitler Should Have Received a Nobel Peace Prize" published in the July/August 2004 issue. (This latter article has sent our critics into apopleptic fits. However, Mr. Perry states his case quite convincingly.)