

AN IN-DEPTH LOOK INTO THE PERSONALITY AND MINDSET OF THE 16TH PRESIDENT

Excerpt from "AMERICA'S DESCENT INTO DESPOTISM" eBook by Al Barrs

Compiled, revised and edited by Al Barrs for educational use only...

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Summary from "America's Descent Into Despotism..."

What did Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States of America, say and do to persuade the people of the North to go to war with the South over tariff and duty collecting?

First, let's dispel the commonly preached and often believed, but wrong, cause of the American War of 1861-1865, variously called "The War Between the States" and inappropriately and undescriptively the "civil war" by Abraham Lincoln and Winfield Scott, U.S. General and a long line of liberal-progressive-socialist pro-industry American history revisionists.

In Abraham Lincoln's own words during his fourth presidential campaign debate with Stephen Douglas in Charleston, Illinois, Lincoln's then home state, on September 18, 1858, he said; "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 of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. 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."

So why would Lincoln start a war to free slaves which he had no intention of freeing? Plus, Lincoln didn't even want blacks in the United States. He wanted to round them up and ship them to other nations and "colonize" them for someone else to worry about. Instead of colonizing freed blacks in the northern states the owners put them aboard Northeastern Slave Trader

ships and sold them to plantations and mines in South and Central America and in Caribbean Island plantations for huge profits. Lincoln never spoke out about that treatment of northern slaves... What changed if Abraham Lincoln so wanted to free all slaves within the United States as claimed by liberal-progressive revisionists?

Most learned people of the North, by and large the greatest percentage of the population also agreed that a state, which had voluntarily joined the Union following the Revolutionary War, had the constitutional right to withdraw from the Union with explicit authority of the U.S. founding document, the Declaration of Independence.

So, what truthfully brought on the United States War of 1861?

Economics, tariff and duty (taxes) collections!

Declaration of Independence In Congress July 4, 1776

An Excerpt...

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We the people hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just powers from the consent of the govern, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Excerpt edited, commented on and noted by Al Barrs...

Declaration of Independence In Congress July 4, 1776

When in the Course (Meaning anytime; then, now and/or in the future!) of human events, it becomes necessary for one people (meaning America Colonists of Great Britain and today the citizens of the United States of America) to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another (The "bands" connecting the citizens (colonies, i.e. states) with their Central or Federal Government... our Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the U.S.A. and our individual Bill of Rights!), and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation (secession or withdrawal from a voluntary union).

LONANG is an acronym for the Laws of Nature and (of) Nature's God, a phrase first used in the U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776. The phrase is also a plural contraction; a somewhat shorthand way of saying "the law of nature and the law of nature's God".

But the concepts embodied in the phrase didn't originate with Thomas Jefferson who wrote the American Declaration of Independence. The law of nature was a common term used by historic legal writers such as Grotius, Burlamaqui, Sir Blackstone and others. The law of nature's God, a lesser used term, was more commonly called the 'divine law', or the 'revealed law', meaning the "Laws Of God" revealed in verbal form.--<http://www.lonang.com/index.html>

We (The People) hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator (God) with certain unalienable (unalienable: Not to be separated, given away, or taken away; inalienable: "All of them...claim unalienable dignity as individuals".--Garrison Keillor) Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted (created) among Men (by common citizens), deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed (from the People...citizens), --That whenever any Form of Government (city, county, parish, township, state or Federal government) becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People (common citizens) to alter (change) or to abolish (destroy) it (the government), and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them (the citizens) shall seem most likely to effect (affect) their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light (The guiding spirit or divine presence in each person.) and transient (transient - 1. not lasting, enduring, or permanent; transitory; 2. lasting only a short time; existing briefly; temporary: transient authority; and 3. staying only a short time.) causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn (shown), that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable (so long as government evils [tyranny or oppressive] are tolerable by the people.), than to right (correct) themselves (the people) by abolishing (ridding themselves) the forms (of government) to which they are accustomed (The Constitution guarantees but one form of

government to each state of the Union...a republican form of government!). But when a long train (series) of abuses and usurpations (by the Government), pursuing invariably the same Object (Objective) evinces (Evidence: To show or demonstrate clearly.) a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism (...A form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. That entity may be an individual, as in an autocracy, or it may be a group, as in an oligarchy. The word despotism means to "rule in the fashion of a despot" and does not necessarily require a singular "despot", an individual.), it is their (the People's) right, it is their (the People's) duty, to throw off (remove or destroy) such Government, and to provide new Guards (government and representatives) for their (the people's) future security (From an oppressive and/or tyrannical government).

Following the above statements and declarations are the Thirteen Colonists' declaration of grievances against King George III for repeated injuries and usurpation facts submitted to a candid world having in direct object (**objective**) the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over the Colonies...--See Declaration of Independence

Regardless of what the founding documents allowed regarding withdrawal from the Union Abraham Lincoln had other ideas, ideas driven by his and the Northeastern business tycoon's intent on building an American Industrial Revolution to rival the very successful English Industrial Revolution that was almost one hundred years ahead of the Americans, using funds extorted from the successful and profitable agriculture states, with a stated objective of 'controlling world commerce from the Northeast United States'.

The United States Congress did not want to go to war over slavery or secession. They understood that the Declaration of Independence allowed peaceful withdrawal of states from the Union as did President Buchanan, Lincoln's predecessor! They knew that the institution of slavery was firmly protected in the U.S. Constitution for all states and they understood that only an amendment or amendments to the U.S. Constitution could change that historic and true fact regarding the institution of slavery in the United States of America. The U.S. Congress had refused President Buchanan's request for funds to expand and arm the Union military. Lincoln knew that and was the reason he, when he was sworn in as President, bypassed the U.S. Congress, even though it was controlled by his political party, the new Republican Party, and took it upon himself to call up 75,000 Union state militia troops for a 90-day enlistment in preparation to assault any state who had voluntarily joined the Union that decided it was in their citizens best interest to withdraw from the Union they had voluntarily joined.

Excerpt...Virginia Ratification Document

WE the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly (**Virginia**), and now met in (**State**) Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the **Federal** Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, DO in the name and **in behalf of the people of Virginia**, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived

from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right **(of the people of Virginia)** of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the (U.S.) Congress, by the (U.S.) Senate or (U.S.) House of Representatives acting in any capacity, **by the President** or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given **(delegated)** by the (U.S.) Constitution for those purposes: And that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States. [Emphasis Added]—**Excerpt from the American Declaration of Independence**

Abraham Lincoln didn't want to go to war over slavery and did not, but he did want to use the Union militia to force South Carolina, in particular, since they were the first state to withdraw from the Union, and any other states that might be considering or that did withdraw from the Union, back into the Union, at gun point if needed, to restore the U.S. tariff and duty (tax) collections in the agriculture states which eventually, following Lincoln's election and swearing in as President, were paying up to or over eighty percent (80+%) of all the taxes (i.e. posts, tariff and duty) going into the United States Treasury.

Lincoln knew the economic devastation that would occur to the Northeast that a lack of agriculture state taxes would bring on the United States if he and his pro-industrial supporters in the Northeast and the new Republican Party persisted in building an entire new industrial complex in the northeastern U.S.A., and he knew the building of a Northeastern Industrial Revolution would be impossible without the huge amounts of funds the pro-industry tycoons in the Northeast needed to build their industrial infrastructure in the Northeast.

Yet, neither Lincoln nor the northeastern business tycoons ever approached the agriculture state leaders or politicians to ask for their support and they never approached the agriculture states about expanding their new industrial infrastructure into the southern agriculture states. And they never did!

They did however, approach new western territories entering the Union as new states and promised western territories, applying to enter the Union as new states, that the Northeastern business leaders would expand their industrial complex into the new western states if they would come into the Union as pro-industry states so the pro-industry faction in the Northeast could pack the U.S. House of Representatives with pro-industry delegates to gain the majority and take control of the U.S. Congress. With the election of pro-industry Lincoln the loop was closed and the new pro-industry Republican Party took control of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Presidency and the Government of the U.S.A. This northeastern offer to western territories coming into the Union was nothing more than a bribe, which the northeast business tycoons and pro-industry politicians tried to cover up...because they knew it was unethical, unconstitutional and illegal, but that didn't stop them. Marxist revisionist, still today, write about this bribe conspiracy to pack the U.S. House with pro-industry delegates was not whether or not they

would, as new states of the Union, be anti-slavery or pro-slavery states, but the true issue was whether or not the new western states would be pro-agriculture or pro-industry states.

Lincoln knew that only the agriculture South had the resources to fund his and his pro-industrial co-conspirators' folly. Lincoln knew, or should have known the economic devastation that freeing all slaves in the U.S., in one fell swoop, would cause in every state in the U.S.A... North, South and West. Lincoln also knew, or should have known, that the immediate abolition of slavery, even if he had the constitutional power to free slaves, would bring bankruptcy and devastation to the entire Nation, not just the agriculture states.

The Institution of Slavery had been protected in the 1787 United States Constitution... Only a ratified amendment could change that fact...

There existed before 1860 a symbiotic relationship between the agriculture states in the southeast and the emerging manufacturing states in the northeast. Emerging manufacturers in the Northeast purchased agriculture state products, such as cotton, tobacco, etc. from southern farmers to manufacture goods which they in turn sold to the Southern region population and businesses. There was a profit making symbiosis relationship between the people of the North and South that Lincoln's war would surely destroy. Lincoln knew or should have known that the Northeast and particularly the Northern industrialist's plan to build a competing American Industrial Revolution with Great Britain would be doomed without funds from the agriculture states and their overseas trading partners...

One problem that arose was the Northern states charging taxes on raw goods shipped by agriculturists of the South into the Northern states to manufacturing businesses and then after these raw southern goods had been turned into finished products the northeastern states charged a second tax on the southern states when they were shipped south... This brought cries of double-taxation and states' rights violations from the southern states. This fact told to me when I was a boy by my, Al Barrs', Great Grandfather J. P. Morgan who in turn was a boy during The War...

It was not that the pro-industry leaders and businessmen in the northeast decision to build an American Industrial Revolution, that was a commendable endeavor. Certainly the northern states needed a stable industry upon which to build wealth and provide jobs...and taxes to the state and Federal governments. Their efforts to emulate the South's agriculture success with first tobacco and then cotton had failed badly because their soil and weather was unsuited for the non-perishable crops of tobacco and cotton.

The problem with the pro-industry leader's decision making process was how the pro-industry leaders decided to obtain the funds needed to build their industrial complex in the Northeast, including their new pro-industry created Republican Party membership and leadership, including former pro-industry Whig Party leader Abraham Lincoln, and how they would join the underhanded scheme and went along with the northeastern business tycoons hell bent on

developing an industry in which they could gain wealth, and how they went about funding their industrial revolution that destroyed and divide a nation forever...at least for the last 150 years.

First, the Northeastern industrial revolution leaders and pro-industry politicians' claim to the world and challenge to Great Britain, that their industrial revolution intended 'to control world commerce from the northeastern U.S.A.' doomed any aid or financial assistance from Great Britain financiers and manufacturers.

Second, devising an underhanded scheme, unethical, poor business management, flawed decision making, illegal and unconstitutional behavior, but purposefully scheming to pack the U.S. House of Representatives with pro-industry delegates, by increasing the immigration population in the Northeast and West so their pro-industry majority could control Congress and the U.S. Government. And, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, with only 39% of the vote, could and did shut the agriculture state's congressional delegations out of the U.S. Government's legislating process, as had King George III and his handpicked Parliament before the American Revolution. The new pro-industry Republican Party majority in Congress then began passing ever increasing higher tax laws punitive to the southern agriculture region but beneficial to the emerging industrial northeast region of the U.S.

For example, when the U.S. Government began raising taxes in America it would slow or stop Great Britain's manufacturers from shipping their British manufactured goods to the U.S. and selling them at lower prices than U.S. made products, made by more costly methods than Great Britain's manufacturers. This move was ***"protectivism"**, an action that Lincoln favored and campaigned on. Low British good prices financially hurt emerging Northeastern U.S. manufacturing businesses because British manufacturers could produce their goods less expensively than the new, unorganized and poorly managed northeastern United States manufacturers. The way the new Republican Party majority in the U.S. Congress and President Lincoln accomplished their scheme was to raise tariff and duty (taxes) on Great Britain goods shipped to the U. S. Since the Southern agriculture states supplied raw goods to Great Britain and the new emerging Northeastern manufacturers, the South's agriculture industry was hurt by higher and ever increasing taxes, plus a decrease in production of raw material and sales resulted because of the U.S. Government's actions. The U.S. Congress and the U.S. Government was then in firm control of the pro-industry new Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln and the northeast business tycoons who would become known as "Robber Barons" in the 1850s and '60s.

***Protectionism** is the economic policy of restraining trade through methods such as tariffs (taxes and duties) on imported goods, restrictive quotas, and a variety of other government regulations designed to allow more domestic profitable competition between imports and goods produced domestically.



"Robber Barons"

An 1860 satirical cartoon illustrating the power of Robber Barons over the United States Congress and Central Government

Lincoln would commit one blunder after another until his peaceful options ran out, principally because of his refusal to negotiate and accept a compromise with the agriculture South over the high punitive tariff and duties the pro-industry U.S. Congress majority was passing over the objections and votes of the minority pro-agriculture U.S. Congressional delegation, to collect fund the North's emerging industrial revolution needed to build their industrial infrastructure in the Northeast, and only the Northeastern states. The South's delegation was shouting in unison, "taxation without representation" in the 1860s as had the people of the Thirteen Colonies had in the 1770s.

The Morrill Tariff of 1861 was passed by a new Republican controlled Congress to increased tariff in the United States. It was adopted on March 2, 1861 and would be increasingly raised until almost a tax level of 50% existed. Lincoln signed at least 10 tax bills into law after he became President that was devastating to the American agriculture industries in the South and their overseas trading partners...

When the pro-agriculture states began talking peaceful withdrawal from the Union Lincoln doubled down and refused to meet, negotiate or compromise with agriculture region leaders or Southern politicians, and steadfast refused to negotiate with more level-headed members of his own political party. Lincoln's objective was to force more and more tax revenue from southern agriculturists and their overseas trading partners and funnel it to his fellow pro-industry cohorts in the Northeast in the form of Federal industrial infrastructure construction grants. For example, large grants, plus huge land giveaways, were approved by the new Republican Party pro-industry majority Congress and President Lincoln to Northeastern railroad tycoons. Lincoln had been an attorney representing several railroad businesses before entering politics... No one ever claimed he was biases toward emerging railroad businesses...

Lincoln had and showed disdain for the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights and as often as not ignored the powers and prohibitions stated therein by our Founders and ratified by the people of the states.

Lincoln and the new Republican Party congressional majority ignored the constitutional clause of 'apportionment' which stated that states would, after the Government took its operating expenses out of tax revenue, apportion the remaining tax funds back to each state according to each state's population level. Lincoln gave no tax funds back to the agriculture states but instead he and his Republican Congress funneled surplus tax funds, in the form of grants, to the northeastern states for industrial development in the Northeast and only in the Northeast...

Lincoln would let nothing stop him or stand in his way from collecting the tariffs and duties which he called "posts", in southern state seaports. Lincoln's hardheadedness would eventually start a deadly and destructive regional war and a regional animosity over tax collecting that has lasted over 150 years...

As war came on, Lincoln acted irresponsibly and went to war unconstitutionally to force the withdrawn agriculture states to continue paying the punitive tariffs and duties the new Republican Party majority of the U.S. House was forcing on the agriculture states. Something had to give...and it did, but it wasn't what Lincoln wanted and expected!

The issue with Lincoln was not the withdrawal of the agriculture states from the Union but the fact that once withdrawn and the states formed a legitimate and sovereign new and peaceful agriculture nation they would stop paying the high punitive tariff and duties the pro-industry Republican majority pro-industry U.S. House of Representatives had purposefully imposed on the agriculture states over the objections and votes of the agriculture state's congressional representatives. Taxes forced on the southern agriculture industries and their overseas trading partners, primarily in Great Britain.

Had the agriculture states agreed to allow the Union Treasury to continue collecting the high and ever raising punitive tariffs and duties on southern agriculturists and their overseas trading partners in the seaports harbors of the southern agriculture states **there would never have been a war!** Had he gotten his way Lincoln would not have ordered the enslavement and death of the new Confederate States of America...

Over 80% of the taxes flowing into the Union Treasury was being paid by agriculture states and Lincoln wanted the tax rate to rise to continue the funding of the Northeast American Industrial Revolution which he favored and supported as a former pro-industry former Whig Party operative, then a new Republican Party and pro-industry leader in the U.S. Government...

Lincoln saw and stated in his first inaugural address that it was his duty as President "to collect the duties and imposts", and then threatened "force", armed force; "invasion" and "bloodshed" (Lincoln's exact words) in any state that refused to collect the Federal tariff (taxes and duties), the average rate of which had just been doubled two days before Lincoln's inauguration on March 4, 1861.

Lincoln was not going to "back down" on raising taxes in South Carolina nor any other state or states. Lincoln stated, "**Why not let the South go in peace?**" He then answered his own question: "**I can't let them go! Who would pay for the government!?**" 'Nuf said...

Lincoln saw that the envisioned great American Industrial Revolution would never happen if their easy no-cost source of mass funding dried up, or in that case withdrew from the voluntary union of states. But, it would be Lincoln who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs... On his shoulders and conscience alone rested the lives of thousands of Americans and the future of a nation.

A relative of Lincoln's by marriage, a Dr. Edward Wallace of Pennsylvania, sounded Lincoln out on the tariff by communicating to Lincoln through his brother, William Wallace. On October 11, 1859, Lincoln wrote Dr. Edward Wallace: "My dear Sir: [Y]our brother, Dr. William S. Wallace, showed me a letter of yours, in which you kindly mention my name, inquire for my tariff view, and suggest the propriety of my writing a letter upon the subject. I was an old Henry Clay-Tariff Whig. [The Whig Party was a fanatic pro-industry political party in the U.S.A.] In old times I made more speeches on that subject than any other. I have not since changed my views" [Emphasis Added]. Lincoln was establishing his bona fides as an ardent protectionist and pro-industry fanatic. --Thomas DiLorenzo

After returning from campaigning to his home in Springfield, Illinois, Lincoln attended a new Republican Party rally that included "an immense wagon" bearing a gigantic political sign reading "**Protection for Home Industry**". Lincoln's home was in the Northern U.S.A. Lincoln's (and the new Republican Party's) economic guru, Pennsylvania steel industry publicist/lobbyist Henry C. Carey, declared that without a high protectionist tariff, "Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be dead before the day of his inauguration".

The U.S. House of Representatives, packed earlier by pro-industry business tycoon of the Northeast and new Republican pro-industry delegates, had passed the Morrill Tariff Act in the 1859-1860 U.S. House session and the U.S. Senate passed it on March 2, 1861, two days before Lincoln's inauguration on March 4th.

Abraham Lincoln's predecessor President James Buchanan, a Pennsylvanian who owed much of his own political success to Pennsylvania protectionists, signed the Morrill Tariff Act into law. The law immediately raised the average tariff rate from 15 percent to 37.5 percent, but with a greatly expanded list of covered items, on many agriculture related items. The tax burden would about triple the original tax rate. Soon thereafter, a second tariff increase would raise the average rate of taxation to 47.06 percent. At the time the U.S.A. had a surplus in its Treasury Department, but the increased tax was to build the Northeast's industrial infrastructure on which to build their Northeastern Industrial Revolution to control world commerce from the northeastern U.S.A. and only from the North!

Lincoln owed everything--his nomination and election--to Northern protectionists and pro-industrialists, especially the ones in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Lincoln was expected by the pro-industry business tycoons to be the enforcer of the Morrill Tariff Law, and he assumed his role of tax collector with fierce dedication. Lincoln understood all too well that the South Carolina tariff nullifiers had foiled the last attempt to impose a draconian protectionist and pro-industry tariff on the nation and foreign importers by voting in political convention not to collect the 1828 "Tariff of Abominations".

Lincoln literally threatened and promised, in his first inaugural address, on March 4, 1861, a Union military invasion of the southern agriculture states if the new, tripled tariff rate was not collected in the southern agriculture state's Union Custom Houses located in old Revolutionary War harbor forts in southern territorial waters. There were nine Union Custom Houses scattered throughout the agriculture South that were collecting taxes from Southern agriculturists and foreign trading partners of the agriculturists...

At the time the import-dependent South was paying as much as 80 percent of the tariff flowing into the Union Treasury, while complaining bitterly that most of the revenues were being spent in the North for industrial improvements in violation of the apportionment clause in the U.S. Constitution.

The South was being plundered by the Union tax system and they wanted no more of its despotism and plunder.

Then Lincoln and the new Republican Congress tripled the rate of tariff taxation, even before war became an issue!

Lincoln then threw down the gauntlet during his first inaugural: "The power confided in me", he said, "will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property, and places belonging to the Federal Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion--no using force against, or among the people anywhere" **[Emphasis Added]**. Firstly, the Federal Government, other than Washington City, owned no property and had no delegated constitutional power to own any property at that time in history, much less have the power to wage military war against states that did not cow-tie to Lincoln's desires... The states owned the harbor waters in their states and the old abandoned Revolutionary War forts, which the Union Treasury established their tax collecting offices, called Union Custom Houses in. When the agriculture states withdrew from the Union the old forts came into the possession of the southern states. The Union had only one Union Custom House to which they had any appreciable investment and South Carolina offered to pay the Union government for that Custom House Fort, Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Seven of the old revolutionary forts had been peacefully abandoned by their Union detachments and turned over to the respected southern state officials. Only two were not voluntarily turned over, Fort Pickens in Pensacola Harbor, Florida and Fort Sumter in Charleston

Harbor, South Carolina. These two strategic forts and harbors had played a strategic role in Lincoln and Scott's plan to assault the agriculture states and enslave their population and infrastructure, called the "Anaconda Plan".

"We are going to make tax slaves out of you", Lincoln was saying, "and if you resist, there will be an invasion" of your states! That was on March 4, 1861.

Five weeks later, on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, a new tariff collection facility under construction in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, which had been occupied by Union military forces and reinforced with war stores, munitions and Union militia troops in December 1860 and the Union violated the existing armistice between the United States War Department and South Carolina, was bombarded by the Confederates on April 12-14, 1861. The Confederacy only bombarded Fort Sumter after Lincoln and Gen. Scott had broken the existing Armistice not to resupply and arm Union Custom House fort detachments if South Carolina and Fort Pickens in Pensacola Harbor, Florida would not assault their Union military detachment in Fort Moultrie. But under the cloak of night, Union Major Anderson under orders from Washington City, destroyed Fort Moultrie and stole into the unfinished Fort Sumter in the darkness of night breaking the existing Armistice and committing an act of war against South Carolina.

No one was hurt or killed, and Lincoln later revealed that he had and was proud to have manipulated the Confederates into firing the first shot, which helped generate war fever in the North.

Lincoln knew well that South Carolina would fire on any Union military supply and warships that attempted to enter Charleston Harbor and resupply, increase the detachment's numbers and arm Fort Sumter for war against South Carolina and the Confederate States of America.

A Union fort in the middle of Charleston Harbor could destroy Charleston and the surrounding forts with ease. Lincoln was well aware that South Carolina had fired on a supply and military commanded ship that President Buchanan had sent to Fort Sumter earlier...but then that is what Lincoln was counting on. Lincoln knew the outcome of the incident before it began...which shows more of why he was no "honest Abe" and that he was a despotic liar and propagandists...

Lincoln did what Adolf Hitler did on August 31, 1939 to start WWII, known as the Gleiwitz Incident! Lincoln's emulation of Hitler's Gleiwitz Incident was called the Fort Sumter Incident. Both were similar, they started deadly and destructive wars.

(Read "The Fort Sumter Plot" eBook by Al Barrs: <http://albarrs.wix.com/usandfamilyhistory> and Click "True Amer. History".)

In his first inaugural address, Lincoln said that he "had no intention of disturbing slavery", and he appealed to all his past speeches to any who may have doubted him. Even if he did, he said, "it would be unconstitutional to do so"!

With the tariff increases of the new Republican Party Majority in Congress Lincoln, a new Republican Party leader declared it was now different.

Lincoln was not about to back down to the South Carolina tariff nullifiers and was willing to launch a military invasion against former states of the U.S.A. that would ultimately cost the lives of 620,000+ Americans to prove his point and collect the "duties" and "imposts", i.e. tariffs or taxes on agriculturists and their overseas trading partners...

Lincoln would first try to woo the agriculture states into remaining in the Union during his first inaugural speech on March 4, 1861, so he and the pro-industry U.S. Congress majority Republicans could begin raising tariff and duty taxes on the southern agriculture industry so his industrial business cohorts in the Northeast could continue building their Industrial complex and transportation system in the Northern states of the Union.

When Lincoln's wooing failed, he unconstitutionally and without consulting Congress, called up 75,000 Union militia for a 90-day enlistment so he could use armed military aggression to first intimidate and then force the southern states back into the Union and back onto the Union tax rolls...and factually force the agriculture states into regional slavery to the northeastern Union states.

When Lincoln's wooing and threats didn't work he ordered his Union militia into Virginia with orders to assault the new sovereign nation of the Confederate States at Manassas Junction, Virginia, then a state of the new Confederate States of America, with orders to capture Confederate railroads and trains, then transport Lincoln's Union militia and its war supplies, cannon and equipment to Richmond City, the new capital of the Confederate States of America, surround Richmond City and capture or kill the entire Confederate central government leaders and politicians to, according to Lincoln and Scott's plan, abruptly and violently end the agriculture state's newly, peacefully and constitutionally formed nation, the Confederate States of America, for their refusal to continue collecting the punitive and crippling Union tariff and duty taxes in Confederate states' territorial waters.

The Union militia was met at Bull Creek Run near Manassas Junction, Virginia by Confederate states militia and defeated Lincoln's Union army in the first battle of Lincoln's Tariff War against the agriculture states in July 1861. Lincoln had only taken the office of the President in March of 1861, yet he and Union General Winfield Scott had already drawn up a military assault plan to destroy the withdrawn agriculture states. Scott's assault plan, developed with president elect Lincoln would come to be called the "Anaconda Assault Plan"...

The United States under Lincoln's command was losing battle after battle during the first years of Lincoln's tariff war. Lincoln became fearful that he could not win a second term in office... He saw a need for drastic action...

Lincoln knew the economy of the South and North would be destroyed anyway once he used Union military forces to assault the Confederacy when war broke out...particularly if he was losing battle after battle to the Confederate militia. Lincoln was wrongfully under the assumption that the agriculture men would not fight and he could defeat the Confederate States of America within 90-days and using armed forces to force the states of the Confederacy to become slave states to Lincoln and the pro-industry Northeast... With this Lincoln became a despot president forcing a despotism form of government on the people of the U.S.A.

During 1861 to 1863 Lincoln's war was going very badly for President Lincoln and the Union. The Confederate militia troops were winning battle after battle and the moral of Lincoln's militia troops and their officers was at an all-time low, as was moral across the remaining Union states in the Northeast. Calls were coming to end Lincoln's war and sue for peace with the South. A narcissistic sociopathic Lincoln refused and plowed hardheadedly on with his despotic determination to destroy the Confederate States of America and enslave the South.

Lincoln came to the conclusion that he had to do something to turn around the moral of his Union militia troops and residents in the Northeast.

Lincoln would ultimately decide to begin treating southern slaves as "contraband", the same as cotton, tobacco, horses, wagons, cattle, chicken, pigs, etc.; and he ordering his Union generals to wage "Total War" on the South, their cities, civilians, railroads, bridges and life giving food and shelter. Some 50,000 southern civilians died and were killed and thousands forcefully moved to other locations than their hometowns.

Lincoln, in his desperation, decided to flip-flop and use the slavery issue to create an excuse to declare slaves "contraband" so Union troops could capture and remove slaves from the south to destroy the South's agriculture economy and he hoped bolster the northern people and the Union militia's moral since he had been losing battle after battle to the Confederate militia and their capable and skilled Confederate commanders.

The Union military would use the labor of the "contraband" slaves to replace northeastern militia troops in the building and repair of railroads, bridges, wagon roads, canals, forts, etc. Eventually Lincoln would press "contraband" slaves into battle as "fodder" to spare northeast troops from harm, death and maiming because of the cries from wounded and killed northern sons, husbands and uncles who had become outraged at the Union's death and casualty rate.

Nothing changed until the Confederacy, a non-industrial agriculture nation, began to run out of equipment and men to continue their fight for independence, freedom and individualism against an aggressive despotic Union President...Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln would transform the people formed republican form of government, guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution to each state into a despotism form of government.

Despotism:

Despotism is a form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. That entity may be an individual, as in an autocracy, or it may be a group, as in an oligarchy. The word despotism means to "rule in the fashion of a despot" and does not necessarily require a singular "despot", an individual.

So what are and where are the true factual documents liberal-progressive-socialist revisionist historians and writers have discovered and are still discovering today to make truthful claims that The War of 1861 was started and fought to free slaves by the North, or to maintain slavery in the South? And, that Abraham Lincoln was America's "greatest president"? That he was "honest Abe"! ... That he was the "great emancipator"? I have found none in my some fifty plus years of American history research. If a reader has knowledge or copies of any original period documentation with proof that I am wrong please forward it to me at albarrs@wfeca.net

I have never found nor seen any hard period true evidence or period documents that emancipating slaves was Lincoln's objective as President of the United States before The War or until 1863. If so, why did Lincoln wait until two years into his deadly and costly Tariff War, which he was losing? Quite the contrarily, Lincoln was at best indifferent to the institution of slavery in the United States, which by the way was already enshrined in the U.S. Constitution by our Founders in 1787. Lincoln's assault on the institution of slavery was a direct violation of the Constitution of the U.S.A.!

Without the ratification of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution slavery could not be constitutionally or legally ended in the U.S. by any President or Congress, or the Supreme Court.

Even liberal-progressive-socialist revisionists' much taunted Emancipation Proclamation, which Lincoln wrote and kept in his desk until 1863, to raise the moral of Union troops and the North's people had no weight of law constitutionally!

Article V; Section 1

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States (today 34 of 50 states), shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight (1808) shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article (of the Constitution); and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage (vote) in the Senate (U.S. Senate). [Emphasis Added]

Lincoln would have had to request the U.S. Congress pass an amendment ending slavery in the U.S. and then have it ratified by the states' residents in accordance to **Article V; Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution.**

However Lincoln would never concede to the fact that the withdrawn eleven states of the new Confederate States of America were not still states of the United States of America.

He was both conflicted and hypocritical since it was he who bypassed the U.S. Congress to call up 75,000 Union militia troops for a 90-day enlistment, developed the "Anaconda Assault Plan" to surround and enslave the agriculture states, ordered "total war" on the agriculture states and people of the Confederacy, declared Union martial law and suspended habeas corpus so decenters of Lincoln's could be thrown into prison without trial... Lincoln had from 13, 000 to 15,000 Northern citizens thrown into prison for simply disagreeing with what he was doing to the southern agriculture states...all the acts of a desperate narcissistic sociopath.

Lincoln's Proclamation was nothing more than an amateurish propaganda tactic. He never requested an amendment to the U.S. Constitution and neither did any member of the new Republican majority U.S. Congress. The new Republican Party held the majority in the U.S. Congress and had their Republican President in the White House. They could have passed anything they wanted since the agriculture states had withdrawn from the Union, but the catcher was that the states would have had to ratify any such amendment. Lincoln knew that would never happen...

Reconstruction Amendments (1865-1877)

The Reconstruction era Amendments were passed and forcibly ratified by Union martial law military commanders who ruled the southern states' Union military districts with an iron hand during the devastating Reconstruction era in the South.

The 1864 the 13th Amendment was passed by the Union Senate on April 8, 1864, and by the House on January 31, 1865.

***1**In 1868 the 14th Amendment was passed by the Union Congress June 13, 1866 and was adopted on July 9, 1868, as one of the Reconstruction Amendments. The amendment addressed citizenship rights and equal protection of the laws, and was proposed in response to issues related to former slaves following The War of 1861-1865. The amendment was bitterly contested, particularly by Southern states, which were forced by Union martial law military commanders to ratify it in order for them to regain representation in the U.S. Congress.

The Fourteenth Amendment, particularly its first section, is one of the most litigated parts of the U.S. Constitution, forming the basis for landmark decisions such as Roe vs. Wade regarding abortion, Bush vs. Gore regarding the 2000 presidential election, and Obergefell vs. Hodges

regarding same-sex marriage. The amendment limits the actions of all state and local officials, including those acting on behalf of such an official. It nullifies the 9th and 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The 15th Amendment was passed by the Union House of Representatives on February 25, 1869 and by the Senate on February 26, 1869 and ratified on February 3, 1870, as the third and last of the Reconstruction Amendments. It granted freed black slave men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Congress forcibly removed civilian governments in the South in 1867 and put the former Confederacy under the rule of the U.S. Army. The army conducted new elections in which the freed slaves could vote, while whites who had held leadership positions under the Confederacy were temporarily denied the vote and were not permitted to run for office.

When I use the word "forcibly" I mean that it was the Union leadership's effort to pass such amendments during a period when the former Confederacy was under Union military or martial law and ruled by Union military commanders in all southern states who chose who would hold office in the southern states and represent their state's people in Washington. Yes, Union military commanders allowed elections in southern states but if those elected did not tow the Union line they were replaced by the Union military commander. If the representatives didn't say and vote in Congress as directed by the Union military commander they were simply removed and replaced with someone who would follow their orders. All "whites" who supported the Confederacy, which was virtually every white in the South, was prevented from holding office or voting in elections if they had supported the Confederacy, even though The War was over. The people and politicians of the northern states passed the 13th and 14th Amendments, not the people of the South even though they had been readmitted as citizens of the U.S.A.

In the first instance, if the North went to war to free all slave, even southern slaves, which progressive revisionists imply, Lincoln's true motive existed prior to his first inauguration, then it would have had to have been Abraham Lincoln who first declared war on the South. It would have been an unconstitutional act by Lincoln, the Union Government and the North. It was not the United States Congress who declared war on the southern agriculture states. The U.S. Congress was the only body who had the delegated constitutional power to declare war, the Confederate States of America, because Lincoln did not seek Congresses approval to take any kind of military buildup or action against southern states, or to build up the Union military establishment he should have been impeached and removed from office, however he was protected by his new Republican majority in Congress. The representatives then sitting in Congress therefore share greatly in the blame for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of American in order to collect taxes. Lincoln regrettably usurped the Constitutional powers of the U.S. Congress and acted as a despot or dictator time and time again until his assassination on Good Friday, April 14, 1865

The fact that Lincoln purposefully called the Fort Sumter incident a "rebellion" and his war a "civil war" just because 'rebellion' was the only word in the U.S. Constitution that he thought he could hang his hat on to justify his previous unconstitutional actions and complicity in planning, ordering and executing the Fort Sumter incident did not make what he and General Scott chose to do legal or constitutional. Lincoln didn't call a special and emergency session of Congress until July 4, 1861. Yet even then, he had no Presidential power to start a war against what he claimed, wrongly, to be a "rebellion", since that was and is a power delegated only to the U.S. Congress. But then there was no rebellion. The agriculture states had each and every one withdrawn from the Union peaceably as they had the constitutional right to do since they had voluntarily joined the union reserving the right to withdraw when and if it became in the best interest of the state to do so. Lincoln should correctly have gone to Congress with a request for approval to do what he did during April to July 1861! Lincoln was without a doubt in clear violation of the constitutional powers of the U.S. Central Government president and acted as a despot president and his total war against the South became an international disgrace which many saw as an international crime. However, it would be Karl Marx who wrote Lincoln a congratulatory letter for having "won" the war in 1864... --Written: by Marx between November 22 & 29, 1864

In acting as he did Lincoln became a despot and instituted a Despotism form of government in the entire United States, and he suspended the constitutionally guaranteed republican form of government of the Union States. Why he wasn't opposed more broadly is a question for true historians, but first they have to get by all the propaganda and liberal-progressive revisionism to get to the real truth about Lincoln and his war to collect the "duties" and "imposts", as he stated.

There were many people in the North who opposed Lincoln and understood that the states, all states, had, in the Declaration of Independence, the legal and constitutional right to withdraw from the Union which they had voluntarily joined after having been thirteen sovereign and independent colonies of Great Britain until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Lincoln knew too that during the War of 1812 with Great Britain several northeastern states held a convention to withdraw from the Union, but no one nor the then president claimed they did not have the right to withdraw peaceably. Their plan was to form a new nation with several provinces of Canada. Only the sudden end of the War of 1812 stopped the withdrawal movement...

If the United States Congress, President or people were so hell bent on ending slavery, as liberal-progressive socialists' claim, and supposedly fought a war to free slaves in the United States they would have had to have been the ones who started the War of 1861. The Confederate States of American had already been formed in February 1861. Certainly it would have been absurd today that the South would have started a war to maintain slavery when the U.S. Constitution and the C. S. Constitution protected the institution of slavery equally, with virtually the same words, and the South had no industrial infrastructure with which to

manufacture war supplies, guns, powder and war equipment and no military or navy to start and fight a war against the Union... All the seven states that formed the Confederacy wanted were to be left alone to their peaceful agriculture labor... Eventually eleven states would join the Confederate State of America.

The first battle of The War of 1861 was fought on Confederate soil at Bull Run Creek, Manassas, Virginia, not in any United States or territories. Why would the Confederate militia attack the Union militia in a Confederate state...Virginia? Impossible! Absurd! They wouldn't and didn't!

So, who attacked who?

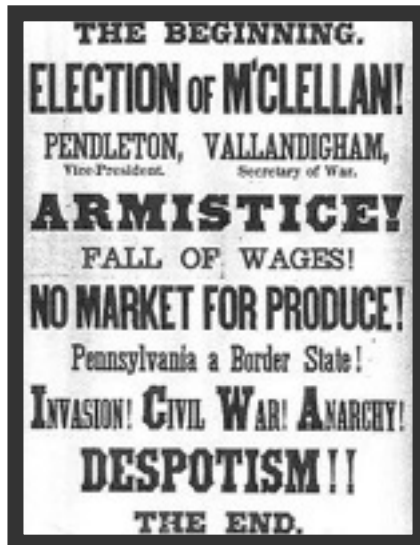
South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union peaceably according to the dictates of the Declaration of Independence and was at the time of Lincoln and Scott's Fort Sumter incident the sovereign nation of South Carolina. So why would South Carolina then go to war to achieve something they had already achieved...their separation from The Union and formation as a sovereign nation? South Carolina was an independent nation, the Republic of South Carolina, before they joined the Confederacy of southern states and helped form the Confederate States of America.

Much of what liberal-progressive revisionists have written since 1865 is pure Marxist ideological and biased propaganda progressivism and revisionism, fiction, deflective rhetoric and outright lies. Do your own research! Educate yourself and others before you take what I write here as the honest truth about The War of 1861 and Abraham Lincoln's transformational change of our constitutional guaranteed republican form of government into despotism form of government! Explore period documents to learn if Lincoln was or was not "honest Abe".

Did you know that one of Lincoln's highest Union generals, George B. McClellan, the commander of Lincoln's Army of the Potomac, opposed Lincoln in his second run for the presidency?

McClellan eventually replaced Union General of the Army Winfield Scott and also said and produced campaign posters during the election of 1864 stating that Lincoln was a despot who had brought a despotism form of government to the United States, and that Lincoln had started The War.

Read the poster yourself...



Invasion! Civil War! Anarchy! DESPOTISM!!

Invasion of the South!

Started a Civil War against the South!

Created Anarchy in the North and South!

Created a DESPOTISM form of government to the United States!!

***1 The 14th Amendment In 1868**

There is No "Fourteenth Amendment"!

By David Lawrence

U.S. News & World Report

September 27, 1957

A MISTAKEN BELIEF — that there is a valid article in the Constitution known as the "Fourteenth Amendment" — is responsible for the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and the ensuing controversy over desegregation in the public schools of America.

No such amendment was ever legally ratified by three fourths of the States of the Union as required by the Constitution itself.

The so-called "Fourteenth Amendment" was dubiously proclaimed by the Secretary of State on July 20, 1868. The President shared that doubt. There were 37 States in the Union at the time, so ratification by at least 28 was necessary to make the amendment an integral part of the Constitution.

Actually, only 21 States legally ratified it. So it failed of ratification.

The undisputed record, attested by official journals and the unanimous writings of historians, establishes these events as occurring in 1867 and 1868:

1. Outside the South, six States — New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, California, Delaware and Maryland — failed to ratify the proposed 14th amendment.
2. In the South, ten States — Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana — by formal action of their legislatures, rejected it under the normal processes of civil law.
3. A total of 16 legislatures out of 37 failed legally to ratify the "Fourteenth Amendment".
4. Congress — which had deprived the Southern States of their seats in the Senate — did not lawfully pass the resolution of submission in the first instance.
5. The Southern States which had rejected the amendment were coerced by a federal statute passed in 1867 that took away the right to vote or hold office from all citizens who had served in the Confederate Army. Union military governors were appointed and instructed to prepare the roll of voters. All this happened in spite of the presidential proclamation of amnesty previously issued by the President. New legislatures were thereupon chosen and forced to "ratify" under penalty of continued exile from the Union. In Louisiana, a General sent down from the North presided over the State legislature.
6. Abraham Lincoln had declared many times that the Union was "inseparable" and "indivisible." After his death, and when the war was over, the ratification by the Southern States of the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery had been falsely accepted as legal. But Congress in the 1867 law imposed the specific conditions under which the Southern States would be "entitled to representation in Congress."
7. Congress, in passing the 1867 law that declared the Southern States could not have their seats in either the Senate or House in the next session unless they ratified the "Fourteenth Amendment," took an unprecedented and unconstitutional step. No such right — to compel a State by an act of Congress to ratify a constitutional amendment — is to be found anywhere in the U.S. Constitution. Nor has this procedure ever been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States.
8. President Andrew Johnson publicly denounced this law as unconstitutional. But it was passed over his veto.
9. Secretary of State Seward was on the spot in July 1868 when the various "ratifications" of a spurious nature were placed before him. The legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey had notified him that they rescinded their earlier action of ratification. He said in his official proclamation that he was not authorized as Secretary of State "to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State legislatures or as to the power of any State legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification." He added that the amendment was valid "if the resolutions of the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the legislatures of these States." This was a very big "if". It will be noted that the real issue, therefore, is not only whether the forced "ratification" by the ten Southern States was lawful, but whether the withdrawal by the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey — two Northern States — was legal. The right of a State, by action of its legislature, to change its mind at any time before the final proclamation of ratification is

issued by the Secretary of State has been confirmed in connection with other constitutional amendments.

10. The Oregon Legislature in October 1868 — three months after the Secretary's proclamation was issued — passed a rescinding resolution, which argued that the "Fourteenth Amendment" had not been ratified by three fourths of the States and that the "ratifications" in the Southern States were "usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void" and that, "until such ratification is completed, any State has a right to withdraw its assent to any proposed amendment."

What do the historians say about all this?

The Encyclopedia Americana states: "Reconstruction added humiliation to suffering.... Eight years of crime, fraud and corruption followed and it was State legislatures composed of Negroes, carpetbaggers and scalawags who obeyed the orders of the Union generals and ratified the 14th Amendment."

W. E. Woodward, in his famous work, "A New American History?" published in 1936, writes: "To get a clear idea of the succession of events let us review [President Andrew] Johnson's actions in respect to the ex-Confederate States.

"In May, 1865, Johnson issued a Proclamation of Amnesty to former rebels. Then he established provisional governments in all the Southern States. They were instructed to call Constitutional Conventions. They did. New State governments were elected. White men only had the suffrage (vote). The Fifteenth Amendment establishing equal voting rights had not yet been passed. Senators and Representatives were chosen, but when they appeared at the opening of U.S. Congress they were refused admission...locked out! The State governments, however, continued to function during 1866.

"Now we are in 1867.

In the early days of that year [Thaddeus] Stevens brought in, as chairman of the House Reconstruction Committee, a bill that proposed to sweep all the Southern State governments into the wastebasket. The South was to be put under military rule...Union martial law.

"The bill passed. It was vetoed by Johnson and passed again over his veto. In the Senate it was amended in such fashion that any State could escape from military rule and be restored to its full rights by ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment and admitting black as well as white men to the voting polls."

In challenging its constitutionality, President Andrew Johnson said in his veto message: "I submit to Congress whether this measure is not in its whole character, scope and object without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive of those great principles of liberty and humanity for which

our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure."

Many historians have applauded Johnson's words. Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager, known today as "liberals", wrote in their book, "The Growth of the American Republic": "Johnson returned the bill with a scorching message arguing the unconstitutionality of the whole thing, and most impartial students have agreed with his reasoning."

James Truslow Adams, another noted historian, writes in his "History of the United States": "The Supreme Court had decided three months earlier, in the Milligan case, ... that military courts were unconstitutional except under such war conditions as might make the operation of civil courts impossible, but the President pointed out in vain that practically the whole of the new legislation was unconstitutional. ... There was even talk in Congress of impeaching the Supreme Court for its decisions! The legislature had run amok and was threatening both the Executive and the Judiciary."

Actually, President Johnson was impeached, but the move failed by one vote in the Senate.

The Supreme Court, in case after case, refused to pass on the illegal activities involved in "ratification". It said simply that they were acts of the "political departments of the Government". This, of course, was a convenient device of avoidance. The Court has adhered to that position ever since Reconstruction Days (1865-1877).

Andrew C. McLaughlin, who's "Constitutional History of the United States" is a standard work, writes: "Can a State which is not a State and not recognized as such by Congress, perform the supreme duty of ratifying an amendment to the fundamental law? Or does a State — by congressional thinking — cease to be a State for some purposes but not for others?" This is the tragic history of the so-called "Fourteenth Amendment" — a record that is a disgrace to free government and a "government of law."

Isn't the use of military force to override local government what we deplored in Hungary? It is never too late to correct injustice. The people of America should have an opportunity to pass on an amendment to the Constitution that sets forth the right of the Federal Government to control education and regulate attendance at public schools either with federal power alone or concurrently with the States.

That's the honest way, the just way to deal with the problem of segregation or integration in the schools. Until such an amendment is adopted, the "Fourteenth Amendment" should be considered as null and void.

There is only one supreme tribunal — it is the people themselves. Their sovereign will is expressed through the procedures set forth in the Constitution itself.

This also applies to the 13th and 15th Amendments...

[END]

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