Lincoln, the Rat
By Anna Von Reitz

It will surprise most Americans to learn that Abraham Lincoln was not a nice man. We've been taught to venerate him and memorize two short speeches of his -- The Gettysburg Address and The Emancipation Proclamation -- and that, together with his famous Top Hat, are about all that we know and the basis of all that we assume, about Abraham Lincoln.

There are several hundred other speeches by Lincoln that reveal Abraham Lincoln, the Rat, in great detail. Those other speeches which we and even some "Lincoln Scholars" ignore at our hazard, show us who Lincoln really was: a greedy, grasping, power-hungry politician, a racist, a master of legal deceits, an able slanderer, and a tool for the Railroad Barons and other industrialists.

Lincoln's opposition to slavery was merely to prevent its extension into the new western territories --- he wanted to preserve those open horizons for white men and women. The same prejudice motivated the savage suppression and relocation of American Natives before, during, and after the Civil War.

Lincoln supported the so-called Corwin Amendment, which would have preserved slavery forever and in all jurisdictions; his First Inaugural Address was all about preserving slavery as an institution, not ending it.

Lincoln's ideas about the "Negro problem" were limited to putting them back on board ships and returning them to Africa "where they belonged" --- and in fact, the country of Liberia was founded as a repatriation homeland for former black plantation slaves --- those that would go. This is exactly similar to what Britain did with the unwanted Jews left over from the Second World War by relocating them to a theoretical "ancestral homeland" in Palestine, which we now call Israel.

Those former plantation slaves who chose not to voluntarily relocate back to Africa were promptly reclassified as Fourteenth Amendment citizens of the [Municipal] United States, branded as criminals under that infamous Bill of Attainder, and therefore also branded as public slaves; their possessions and labor could be seized upon or taxed to repay war reparations.
Let me air some more grievances and deconstruct the meaning and motives of the famous Emancipation Proclamation.

Emancipation ends a legal parental or guardianship responsibility, just as we speak of underage children being "emancipated" by court order. So the actual effect of Lincoln's proclamation was to release Southern slave owners of their legal responsibility to care for their slaves, and to at the same time, invite a slave rebellion behind the Mason-Dixon line.

So, thanks to Mr. Lincoln's big mouth, many plantation slaves were simply let go by Southern plantation owners who could no longer afford to feed and care for them. These homeless people were cast adrift with no roof over their head, no jobs, no way to feed themselves. Most drifted westward in hopes of getting out of the war zone, only to be shot when they crossed into Texas, or imprisoned on Indian Reservations if they veered farther north into the then-territories.

We have, unbeknownst to most white Americans, an entire population of "black Indians" as a result of this practice of lumping any colored people onto reservations used as internment camps.

No slave rebellion happened, contrary to Lincoln's hopes.

And one must wonder, what was all this really about?

Every other nation in the western world ended the practice of private slave ownership without firing a shot. The slave owners were compensated at public expense for their losses, and that was that.

If Lincoln didn't really care about slavery as an issue, other than his greed to populate the western states with white people--- why a war that decimated our population, left half the country in ruins, took out a third of our government structure, and gave rise to the Mess that we live with to this day?

A sober evaluation gives the answer: British textiles and American railroads. The Civil War was, in our final analysis, caused by a weird combination of mostly-British commodity rigging interests, British Territorial interests that still regarded our country as "the Colonies", and the American Railroad Barons, who used the Civil War as a pretext and smokescreen to finance the Transcontinental Railroad at public expense and to claim millions of acres of land in the western states for the cost of surveying it.

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