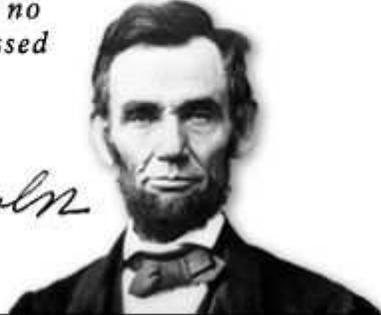


"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.... I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."

Abraham Lincoln

August 22, 1862



Abe Lincoln and Slavery

By: Pastor Bill
Yahushua DSCI Ministry

The real truth about Slavery

Almost everyone in America has been brain washed by Lucifer's New World Order to hate "Whitey" and to blame the Southern states for Slavery even though it is a true fact that the Northern states as well as Blacks also owned Slaves. Many people have "fallen away" from the truth and are following along with Lucifer's New World Order Beast system here on earth and those that are in power and do the works of their father Satan are controlling your minds and hiding the truth of history.

The New World Order wants everyone to believe that the Confederate Flag is a symbol of Slavery? Why? Because it is in their plans to start a race war.

The UNITED - STATES had also owned slaves, so should the United states Flag be a Symbol of Slavery?

What most fail to realize is the "TRUTH" of History.

Lets get to the TRUE FACTS

Whites were also slaves at one time in History as well. It is time to let go of your Puppet masters and study the true facts. Why are we NOT told the truth in our Media and in our School systems the true facts? Because it is a method that the New World Order Puppet Masters use to control the "Sheeple".

Whites have been ridiculed and put down and even have been approached to pay money to others for Slavery.

DID WHITE SLAVERY EXIST? YES

Up to one-half of all the arrivals in the American colonies were White slaves and they were America's FIRST slaves. These Whites were slaves for life, long before Blacks ever were. This slavery was even hereditary. White children born to White slaves were enslaved too. When White servitude is acknowledged as having existed in America, it is almost always termed as temporary "indentured servitude" or part of the convict trade, which, after the Revolution of 1776, centered on Australia instead of America. The "convicts" transported to America under the 1723 Waltham Act, perhaps numbered 100,000.

Whites were auctioned on the block with children sold and separated from their parents and wives sold and separated from their husbands. Free Black property owners strutted the streets of northern and southern American cities while White slaves were worked to death in the sugar mills of Barbados and Jamaica and the plantations of Virginia.

READ FULL ARTICLE HERE:

<http://elliottlakenews.wordpress.com/2007/01/14/yes-virginia-white-slavery-existed/>

DID ALL WHITES OWN SLAVES? NO

In 1924 the Research Department of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History completed a study of the free Black slave owners found in the 1830 U. S. Federal Census. The study found that there were 3,777 Black slave owners in the United States. Black slave owners were listed in 29 Kentucky counties.

In 1860, only a small minority of whites owned slaves. According to the U.S. census report The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves.

In the rare instances when the ownership of slaves by free Blacks is acknowledged in the history books, justification centers on the claim that black slave masters were simply individuals who purchased the freedom of a spouse or child from a white slaveholder and had been unable to legally manumit them. Although this did indeed happen at times, it is a misrepresentation of the majority of instances, one which is debunked by records of the period on blacks who owned slaves. These include individuals such as Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry, of Colleton District, South Carolina, who each owned 84 slaves in 1830. In fact, in 1830 a fourth of the free Black slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves; eight owning 30 or more.

According to federal census reports, on June 1, 1860 there were nearly 4.5 million Blacks in the United States, with fewer than four million of them living in the southern slave holding states. Of the blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves. Of this number, 10,689 lived in New Orleans. The country's leading African American historian, Duke University professor John Hope Franklin, records that in New Orleans over 3,000 free Blacks owned slaves, or 28 percent of the free Blacks in that city.

To return to the census figures quoted above, this 28 percent is certainly impressive when compared to less than 1.4 percent of all American whites and less than 4.8 percent of southern whites. The statistics show that, when free, blacks disproportionately became slave masters.

In 1860 there were at least six Blacks in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow C. Richards and her son P.C. Richards, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another Black slave magnate in Louisiana, with over 100 slaves, was Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) \$264,000. That year, the mean wealth of southern white men was \$3,978.

In Charleston, South Carolina in 1860 125 free Blacks owned slaves; six of them owning 10 or more. Of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Blacks in Charleston, more than \$300,000 represented slave holdings. In North Carolina 69 free Blacks were slave owners.

Read Full Article Here:

http://americancivilwar.com/authors/black_slaveowners.htm

Also see:

Black Slave owners

<http://slaverebellion.org/index.php?page=the-black-slave-owners>

AFRICAN AMERICAN SLAVE OWNERS IN KENTUCKY

http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/NKAA/subject.php?%20%20sub_id=158

What about Slaves in Africa? Why is there no outrage or any exposure of it by the NAACP, SPLC, ADL, or Rev. Al Sharpton or by Jessie Jackson?

The Society estimates that there are 8,000 girl-slaves — slaves in the fullest sense of the term — in West Africa today. These girls are hierodulic slaves, combining the roles of agricultural slave, domestic slave, temple slave and sex slave. Originally offered as human sacrifice to ensure success in war, these girls are the helpless victims of a traditional form of slavery which has survived intact since the pre-colonial era. These slaves live in villages just a half-day's journey inland from the very coast from which slaves were once shipped to the Americas.

Taken from their mothers from the age of four, these girls work from dawn to dusk in the fields. From the age of five they are beaten with canes or with specially-made wire whips. They are raped from as young as eight years old. Their masters, the voodoo priests, claim the traditional right of masters since the dawn of history to free sexual access to the slaves, and the girls are beaten into submission if they refuse.

The material in this report is based on a Mission to West Africa by the Society's Secretary-General.

See Full Article:

<http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/hieroraf.htm>

Also see:

SLAVERY and CHILD LABOR TODAY

<http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/toc.htm>

Many Americans think of Abraham Lincoln, above all, as the president who freed the slaves. Immortalized as the "Great Emancipator," he is widely regarded as a champion of black freedom who supported social equality of the races, and who fought the American Civil War (1861-1865) to free the slaves.

While it is true that Lincoln regarded slavery as an evil and harmful institution, it is also true that he shared the conviction of most Americans of his time, and of many prominent statesmen before and after him, that blacks could not be assimilated into white society.

He rejected the notion of social equality of the races, and held to the view that blacks should be resettled abroad. As President, he supported projects to remove blacks from the United States.

Read Full Article Here:

http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v13/v13n5p-4_Morgan.html

"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 from 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."

- "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln,"
Roy Basler, ed. 1953 New Brunswick, N.J.:
Rutgers University Press



Lincoln's View on Race