

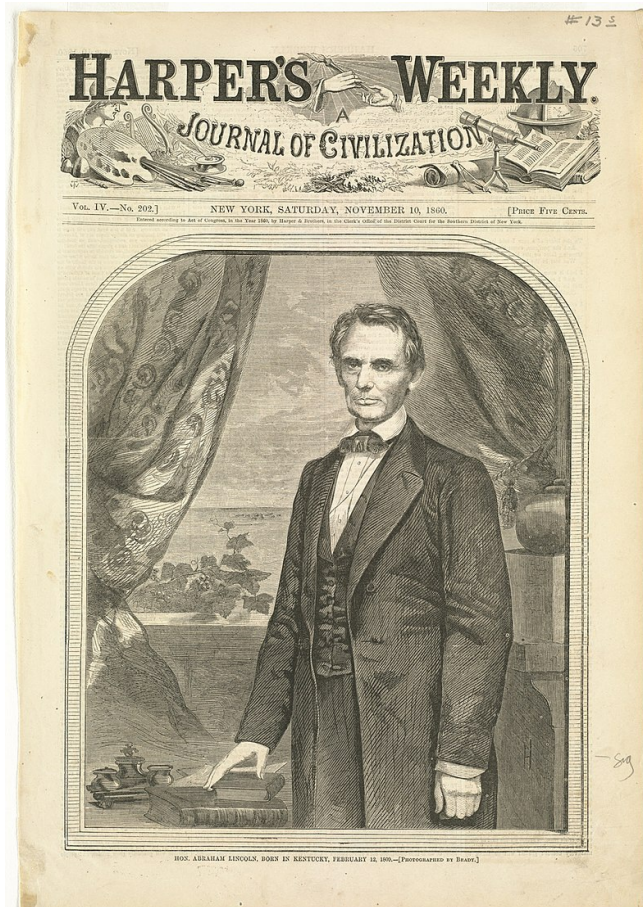
American Minute with Bill Federer

The Rescue of Joshua Glover and Anti-Slavery Party Founded: Party Founded: Not Black versus White Difference but Republican versus Democrat Difference

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Groups that were involved in the **slavery of Africans** have had **statues, flags, and symbols** removed.

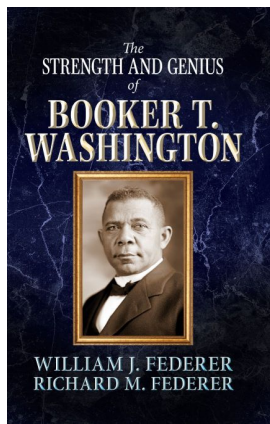
What groups were most involved in slavery?



The U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill, June 29, 2021, to **removed statues of pro-slavery Democrats** from the U.S. Capital.

House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy explained:

"**All of the statues** being **removed** by this bill are statues of **Democrats**" ... [continue reading American Minute here ...](#)



[The Strength and Genius of Booker T. Washington by William J. Federer; Richard M. Federer](#)

Another group which had been involved in the **slavery of Africans** is **sharia Islam**.

The majority of Muslims are moderate, but others follow **sharia, which defends the right to own slaves**.

Many hadiths describe Mohammed as a white Arab who owned African slaves.

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 1, Book 3, No. 63: "Who amongst you is Muhammad?' At that time **the Prophet** was sitting amongst us leaning on his arm. We replied, '**This white man reclining on his arm.**'"

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 4, Book 56, No. 744: "I saw **the Prophet**, and Al-Hasan bin Ali resembled him.' I said to Abu-Juhaifa, 'Describe him for me.' He said, '**He was white** and his beard was black with some white hair.'"

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 2, Book 17, No. 141: "**The Prophet** never raised his hands for any invocation except for that of Istisqa' and he used to raise them so much that **the whiteness of his armpits became visible.**"

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 1, Book 8, No. 367: "**The Prophet** rode and Abu Talha rode too and I was riding behind Abu Talha. **The Prophet** passed through the lane of Khaibar quickly and my knee was touching the thigh of **the**

Prophet. He uncovered his thigh and I saw **the whiteness of the thigh of the Prophet.**"

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 2, Book 17, No. 122: "I heard Ibn 'Umar reciting the poetic verses of Abu Talib: And a **white (person) (i.e. the Prophet)** who is requested to pray for rain."

Will Durant wrote in *The Age of Faith* (1950):

"Mohammed lived with Khadija ... She bore him some daughters, of whom the most famous was **Fatima**, and two sons who died in infancy. He consoled his grief by **adopting Ali**, the orphan son of Abu Talib ...

Ali, who married Fatima, **fondly describes his adoptive father** at forty-five as of middle stature, neither tall nor short. **His complexion was rosy white**; his eyes black; his hair, thick, brilliant, and beautiful, fell to his shoulders."

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 9, Book 91, No. 368:

"I came and behold, **Allah's Apostle** was staying on a Mashroba (attic room) and **a black slave of Allah's Apostle** was at the top of its stairs. I said to him, '(Tell **the Prophet**) that here is 'Umar bin Al-Khattab (asking for permission to enter).' Then he admitted me."

Syrian Islamic jurist, Ibn Qayyim al Jawiyya (1292–1293), wrote in *Zad al-Ma'ad* (part 1, page 114, 116, 160), of Mohammed's **black slaves**, Bilal, Abu Hurairah, Usamah Ebn Zaayed, Rabbah:

"Muhammad had **many male and female slaves**. He used to **buy and sell them**, but he **purchased** more than he **sold**, especially after God empowered him by his message, as well as after his immigration from Mecca. He once sold **one black slave for two**. His name was Jacob al-Mudbir."

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 4, Book 52, No. 137: "**The Prophet** said, 'Let the **black slave** of Dinar **perish**. And if he is **pierced with a thorn**, let him not find anyone to take it out for him ... If he [**the black slave**] asks for anything it shall not be granted, and if he needs intercession [to get into paradise], his intercession will be denied."

Hadith al-Bukhari, Vol. 9, Book 89, No. 256: "**Allah's Apostle** said, 'You should listen to and obey your ruler even if he was an **Ethiopian (black) slave** whose head looks like a raisin."

The Arabic word "**Abd**" or "**Abeed**" is used for both "**black person**" and "**slave**."

Beginning in 622 AD, the next 1,400 years saw an estimated **180 million Africans enslaved** in **sharia Islamic countries**.

Only by international pressure did Yemen and Saudi Arabia nominally end slavery in 1962, and as recently as 1980 for Mauritania.

Fundamentalist sharia groups, such as ISIS, have continued unreported slavery.

Ironically, those in Western nations who claim to **care about black lives** and demand **reparations** for past **slavery are strangely silent** about present-day **black lives** being put into **slavery** by **sharia groups** like **Boko Haram** in **African countries** such as **Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Chad, and Mali**.

During the 16th-18th centuries, about **11 million Africans** were purchased largely from **sharia Muslim slave markets**, and transported to the Western Hemisphere.

Most were bought by **Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch**

and brought to **Brazil, Cuba, and the Caribbean Islands** to work on **sugar, coffee and cocoa plantations**.

Only **500,000** were brought to **North America**, and predominately worked on **cotton plantations**.

By the time of the Civil War, the **slave population** in the United States had grown to **four million**.

The **two major political parties** in America were **Democrats and Whigs**.

The **Democrat Party** was **pro-choice regarding slavery**, similar to **sharia countries**, wanting to protect a **slave owner's choice** as to whether or not to **own a slave**.

The other major political party in America was the **Whigs**, taking their name from the **party in Britain** who **opposed the absolute power of the king**.

Though many **Whigs** were **against slavery**, they took a weak stance, wanting to be a **big tent party** in order to keep members from defecting to other parties, such as the **Free Soil Party** or the **Know-Nothing Party**.

The **abolitionist movement** was pioneered:

- not by **sharia Caliphs in Arabia**;
- nor by **Hindu Brahman in India**;
- nor by **Czars of Russia**;
- nor by **Ottoman Sultans in Turkey**;
- nor by **Ashanti chieftains in Ghana**;
- nor by **Aztec or Inca Emperors in the Americas**;
- nor by **Emperors of Chinese Dynasties: Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han, Wei, Shu, Wu, Jin, Sui, Tang, Wu Zhou, Liao, Song, Jin, Xia, Liao, Yuan, Ming, or Qing**.

The **abolitionist movement to end slavery** was

pioneered predominately by **Christian groups in America**, most notably **Quakers, Methodists, and Second Great Awakening preachers**, and **Christian groups in England**, led by **John Newton** and **William Wilberforce**.

Methodist founder **John Wesley**, in his *Thoughts Upon Slavery*, 1773, preached against:

"... that **detestable trade of man-stealing** ... I come back to the same point; better no trade, than **trade procured by villany**. It is far better to have no wealth, than to gain wealth, at the expense of virtue. Better is honest poverty, than all the riches brought by **the tears, and sweat, and blood of our fellow-creatures.**"

Powerful **anti-slavery voices** included **preachers of the Second Great Awakening Revival**, such as **Charles Finney**.

Finney stated (Charles G. Finney, *Memoirs*, NY: A.S. Barnes, 1876, p 185-188; 324):

"I had made up my mind on the question of **slavery**, and was **exceedingly anxious to arouse public attention to the subject** ... In my **prayers and preaching**, I so often alluded to **slavery**, and **denounced it**, that a **considerable excitement came to exist among the people.**"

Finney was President of Oberlin College, where **Mary Jane Patterson** became the **first black woman to graduate from college**.

In 1850, the **Democrat-controlled U.S. Congress** passed the **infamous Fugitive Slave Act**, signed by **Democrat President Millard Fillmore**.

This mandated that if a **runaway slave** escaped to the North, the Federal government demanded citizens **obey**

a **Federal Law** to capture him and **return him to his Southern slave owner**.

It was pushed through by **Democrat politicians** Speaker Howell Cobb and Senate President William King.

The Fugitive Slave Act put the **slavery** issue squarely in the **face of the anti-slavery North**, whereas before it was considered mainly as an issue occurring on Southern plantations.

The Fugitive Slave Law imposed severe penalties on those who **aided escaped slaves** with food or shelter in their passage to freedom in Michigan or Canada.

It also made it a **federal crime** to interfere with the **slave catchers'** recovery of runaway slaves.

A person could be held **criminally liable, fined \$1,000** and **imprisoned for six months** if they failed to report a neighbor **suspected of helping slaves**.

The Fugitive Slave Law intensified sectional animosity, provoking the **Civil War**.

It required citizens who were **against slavery** to **violate their consciences** and **affirm slavery**, and even engage in **enforcing it**.

Burgess Owens was quoted in Yahoo Sports, June 19, 2019, "**Former NFL player on reparations: 'How about the Democratic Party pay'**":

"(On) the concept of **reparations** ... **Burgess Owens**, formerly of the Jets and Raiders, spoke during hearings for H.R. 40 ...

'I used to be a **Democrat** until I did my history and found the **misery that party brought to my race** ... Let's pay restitution. **How about the Democratic Party pay** for all

the misery brought to my race?"

In 1854, a **runaway slave, Joshua Glover**, made it to Wisconsin.

On March 11, 1854, he was **caught** and **put in jail** to be **sent back South into slavery**.

An estimated **5,000 white Wisconsin citizens** stormed the jail on Saturday, March 18, 1854, and **freed the black man, Joshua Glover**.

(Sauk County Standard, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Mar. 22, 1854, Wed, Page 2)

A historical marker records:

"Joshua Glover was a runaway slave who **sought freedom in Racine**.

In 1854, his Missouri owner used the **Fugitive Slave Act** to apprehend him.

This **1850 law** permitted slave catchers to cross state lines to capture escaped slaves. **Glover** was taken to Milwaukee and **imprisoned**.

... Word spread about **Glover's incarceration** and a great crowd gathered around the jail demanding his release.

They beat down the jail door and released **Joshua Glover**.

He was eventually escorted to Canada and safety.

... The **Glover** incident helped galvanize **abolitionist** sentiment in Wisconsin.

This case eventually led the state supreme court to **defy**

the federal government by declaring the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional."

Two days after freeing Joshua Glover, anti-slavery Wisconsin citizens met in a schoolhouse on March 20, 1854, in **Ripon, Wisconsin**, to form an **anti-slavery party**.

It was named the **Republican Party**.

Anti-slavery activists organized the Republican Party in other states, aided by **pietistic Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Scandinavian Lutherans**.

- **Michigan**, which held the **first state Republican convention**, July 6, 1854;
- **Indiana's** first Republican "Peoples' Convention," led by Henry S. Lane, was July 13, 1854;
- **Ohio's** first "Anti-Slavery in Nebraska" Republican Convention, March 22, 1854;
- **New York** Republican Party, established 1855;

The **first National Republican Convention** met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1856, and called Americans to:

"resist and overthrow the present National Administration (Democrat President Franklin Pierce) as it is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy."

The **Republican Party's first** Presidential Nominating Convention was in Philadelphia, June 17-19, 1856, selecting Senator John C. Frémont of California.

The **original Republican platform** was adopted June

18, 1856, being the **first political party in history** to have the **abolition of slavery** in its official **party platform**:

"This Convention of Delegates ... are **opposed** to ... the **extension of Slavery** into Free Territory ...

With **our Republican fathers**, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that **all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**, and that the **primary object** and ulterior design of **our Federal Government** were to **secure these rights to all persons** ...

Our Republican fathers ... abolished slavery in all our National Territory (Northwest Ordinance) ...

It becomes our duty to maintain this provision ... against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery ... **We deny the authority of Congress** ... to give **legal existence to slavery** ...

It is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to **prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy, and Slavery.**"

Democrat Senator Jefferson Davis from Mississippi became the **President of the Confederacy**. He stated:

"African slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a moral, a social, and a political blessing."

Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, stated in Springfield, Illinois, June 26, 1857:

"Two weeks ago Judge Douglas spoke here on the ... **Dred Scott decision** ... He finds the Republicans insisting that the Declaration of Independence includes ALL men, black as well as white ... He boldly denies that

it includes Negroes ... I protest against that ...

Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in the **Dred Scott case**, admits that the language of the Declaration is broad enough to include the whole human family, but he and Judge Douglas argue that the authors of that instrument did not intend to include Negroes ...

I think the authors of that noble instrument intended to include all men ... Dred Scott, his wife and two daughters were all involved in the suit ... Judge Douglas is delighted to have them decided to be slaves ...

How **differently** the respective courses of the **Democratic** and **Republican parties** ...

Republicans inculcate ... that the Negro is a man; that his bondage is cruelly wrong ...

Democrats deny his manhood; deny, or dwarf to insignificance, the wrong of his bondage; so far as possible, crush all sympathy for him, and cultivate and excite hatred and disgust against him."

Lincoln became the 16th President in 1861. He addressed the Indiana Regiment, March 17, 1865:

"Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally."

Lincoln proclaimed in his Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863:

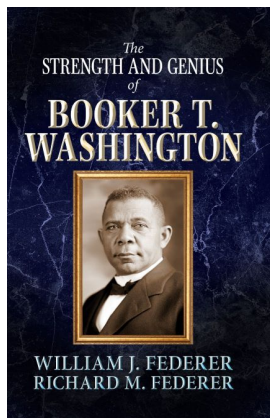
"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

General Ulysses S. Grant, who later was a Republican President, recalled in 1878 his thoughts when he heard the Civil War had started:

"As soon as slavery fired upon the flag it was felt, we all felt ... that slavery must be destroyed. We felt that it was a stain to the Union that men should be bought and sold like cattle."

Booker T. Washington wrote in *The Story of My Life and Work*, 1901:

"So far as I can now recall, the first knowledge that I got of the fact that we were slaves, and that freedom of the slaves was being discussed, was early one morning before day, when I was awakened by my mother kneeling over her children and **fervently praying that Lincoln and his armies might be successful**, and that one day she and her children might be free."



[The Strength and Genius of Booker T. Washington by William J. Federer; Richard M. Federer](#)

In 1860, **Republican Abraham Lincoln** explained in his famous Cooper Union address, the **Democrat** use of **psychological projection**, where **they blame their opponents of what they are guilty of**:

"When you speak of us **Republicans**, you do so only to **denounce us** as reptiles, or, at the best, as no better than **outlaws**. You will grant a hearing to pirates or murderers, but nothing like it to '**Black Republicans**' ...

But you will not abide the election of a **Republican**

president! In that supposed event, you say, you will destroy the Union; and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us!

That is cool. A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth, 'Stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer!'"

Prior to the Civil War, America was divided geographically between:

- **Radical Republican North**, which said **slavery is wrong, end it now**. This included abolitionist societies, the Underground Railroad, anti-slavery preachers and, unfortunately, the fringe John Brown who took guns and killed slave owners.
- **Moderate Republican North**, which said **slavery is wrong**, but the country should **transition out of it** slowly over time.
- **Practical Neutral**, which **cared less** about the **value of human life**, being more interested in **jobs, wages, economy** and **tax-tariff issues**.
- **Moderate Democratic South**, which said **slavery** may be wrong, but **the country has to live with it**. Though personally against slavery, they believed the right to own slaves should be protected, just made rare and few, and treat slaves humanely.
- **Extreme Democratic South**, which said **slavery is good and should be expanded** into Western states. They tried to justify it by twisting Scriptures, citing that Abraham owned slaves but ignoring Jesus' teaching to "**do unto others as you would have them do unto you.**"

New territories were added to the United States, and

there was a rush to bring them into the Union as either slave states or free states:

- 1803, **Louisiana Territory**, 827,987 square miles;
- 1819, **Florida**, 72,101 sq. mi.;
- 1845, **Texas**, 389,166 sq. mi.;
- 1846, **Oregon Territory**, 286,541 sq. mi.;
- 1848, **Mexican Cession**, 529,189 sq. mi.; and
- 1853, **Gadsden Purchase**, 29,670 sq. mi.

Though the importation of slaves into America was outlawed in 1807, **the question arose, should slavery be extended to these new lands coming into the Union?**

Futile attempts were made to reconcile the tensions with "**The Missouri Compromise of 1820**" and "**The Compromise of 1850.**"

Congress made the situation worse in 1854 by passing **Democrat Sen. Stephen Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Bill**, which let inhabitants in those territories have the **freedom of choice** to decide if they wanted to **own slaves.**

It prescribed "dividing the land into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and **leaving the question of slavery to be decided by the settlers.**"

Instead of gradually diminishing, as many founders had hoped, slavery was now expanding.

Pro-slavery Democrats rushed west in order to have **Kansas** enter the Union as a **new slave state.**

The violence this caused was referred to as "**Bleeding Kansas.**"

On March 6, 1857, the Supreme Court, with **7 of the 9 justices being Democrats**, rendered the ***Dred Scott decision.***

Hoping to settle the slavery issue once and for all, **their efforts to avoid a civil war actually precipitated it.**

Dred Scott was a slave who had been taken by his master to **Illinois** and **Wisconsin**, but, as he was not allowed to learn to read, he was unaware that those territories forbade slavery.

When he returned to Missouri, **Scott sued for freedom** with the help of abolitionist friends, such as Henry Blow, a Republican congressman whose wife started the first kindergarten in the United States.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney, appointed by a **Democrat President**, rendered the decision that **Dred Scott** was not a citizen, but property that belonged to his owner, writing that slaves were:

"... so far inferior ... that the Negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to **slavery** for their own benefit."

Leaders rose up in churches, media and politics.

Some states defied the federal government's **Fugitive Slave Law mandate** by passing "personal liberty laws," effectively nullifying it.

Communities insisted on jury trials before alleged fugitive slaves could be taken away by federal authorities. Some juries refused to convict those indicted.

Other communities forbade local law enforcement officials from using their jails to hold the accused.

A famous anti-slavery preacher was **Henry Ward Beecher**, brother of **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, author of famous anti-slavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** under questionable Constitutional authority.

The issues was settled by passage of the **13th Amendment**, officially ending slavery.

Every Republican in the House (86) and Senate (30) voted for it, joined only by a few Democrats in the Senate (4) and House (15).

The Tuskegee Institute recorded that between 1882 and 1968 there were **3,446 Blacks lynched**.

In addition, there were **1,297 whites lynched**, many of whom were white **"radical" Republicans** who had gone down to the South to register freed Blacks to vote.

The party differences continued.

Republican President Theodore Roosevelt hosting the **first black man to have dinner in the White House, Booker T. Washington** in 1901.

Democrat President Woodrow Wilson hosting a showing of a **KKK film in the White House** in 1915.

Republican President Eisenhower integrated **schools**, sending Federal troops south to **escort black students to class** in 1957.

Democrat Governor George Wallace demanded **racial segregation in schools** in 1963.

Republican Vice-President Richard Nixon championed

the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and as President **integrated of schools nationally.**

Democrat President Lyndon Johnson did the **big switch** from **intimidation to entitlement** as **political tactics to control black voters**, instituting his **Great Society Welfare programs** that destroyed **black families.**

Republican President Trump reduced **black unemployment** to the **lowest number in U.S. history.**

After reviewing calls to **ban Confederate flags, remove statues, and erase symbols of past slavery**, the question is proposed, should there also be calls to ban the **Democrat Donkey** and the **sharia Crescent**, as both of those groups have a history of **enslaving blacks?**

As previously stated, the **original Republican party platform** was to:

"to prohibit ... those twin **relics of barbarism: POLYGAMY and slavery.**"

Polygamy was an **attack on the traditional nuclear family**, which was occurring in the Utah Territory.

It is interesting that modern-day **BLM founders**, trans-activists Alicia Garza, Patrisse Khan-Cullers, Opal Tometi, also **attack the nuclear family**, as stated on their website under the heading "What We Believe" (accessed 6/26/20):

"We disrupt the Western-prescribed nuclear family structure requirement by supporting each other as extended families and 'villages' that collectively care for one another, especially our children ...

... We make space for transgender ... to dismantle cisgender privilege and uplift ... trans folk, especially ...

trans women ...

We foster a queer-affirming network ... with the intention of freeing ourselves from the tight grip of **heteronormative thinking**, or rather, the belief that all in the world are heterosexual (unless s/he or they disclose otherwise)."

The **Republican Party** defended the **natural heterosexual definition of marriage** as being between **one man and one woman**.

Republican President **Abraham Lincoln** signed the **Anti-Bigamy/Polygamy Act of 1862**.

Those attempting to **redefine sex and marriage** were denounced by **Republican President Ulysses S. Grant**, December 4, 1871:

"In Utah there still remains a **remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, to decency**, and to the laws of the United States ...

Neither **polygamy** nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted ... They will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion."

On December 7, 1875, **President Grant** stated:

"In nearly every annual message ... I have called attention to the... scandalous condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it ...

... That **polygamy** should exist in a **free, enlightened, and Christian country**, without the power to punish **so flagrant a crime against decency and morality**, seems preposterous ...

As an institution **polygamy** should be **banished** from the

land ...

I deem of vital importance to ... **drive out licensed immorality**, such as **polygamy** and the **importation of women for illegitimate purposes.**"

Republican President Rutherford B. Hayes stated, December 1, 1879:

"Polygamy is condemned as a crime by the laws of **all civilized communities throughout the world.**"

Republican President Hayes stated December 6, 1880:

"The **SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE** and the **FAMILY** relation are the cornerstone of **our American society and civilization.**"

Republican President James Garfield stated March 4, 1881:

"The mormon church not only offends the moral sense of manhood by sanctioning **polygamy**, but prevents the administration of justice through ordinary instrumentalities of law.

In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to **prohibit** within its jurisdiction all **criminal practices**, especially of that class which **destroy the family relations** and **endanger social order.**"

Republican President Chester Arthur fostered a Bible-affirming view, stating December 6, 1881:

"For many years the Executive ... has urged the necessity of stringent legislation for the **suppression of polygamy** ... this **odious crime**, so **revolting** to the **moral and religious sense of Christendom.**"

Supreme Court Chief Justice Morrison Waite, appointed by **Republican Ulysses S. Grant**, rendered the *Murphy v. Ramsey*, 1885, decision affirming heteronormative thinking, thus condemning the idea that children be collectively raised by a group of adults void of sexual restraints:

"Every person who has a **husband or wife** living ... and marries another ... is **guilty of polygamy**, and shall be **punished...**

No legislation can be supposed **more wholesome** and **necessary** in the founding of a free, self-governing commonwealth ... than that which seeks to establish it on the basis of **the idea of THE FAMILY**,

as **consisting in** and **springing from** the **union for life** of **ONE MAN** and **ONE WOMAN** in the **holy estate of matrimony**; the **sure foundation** of all that is **stable and noble** in **our civilization**;

the best guaranty of that **reverent morality** which is the source of all beneficent **progress in social and political improvement.**"

Preserving natural marriage between one man and one woman precludes **sharia Islam**, which embraces **polygamy, harems, sex-slavery, "mut-ah"-temporary wives for pleasure, and child brides.**

The comprehensive annotated ***John Quincy Adams-A Bibliography***, compiled by Lynn H. Parsons (Westport, CT, 1993, p. 41, entry #194, Essay on Turks, 1827):

"Mohammed poisoned the sources of human felicity at the fountain, by degrading the condition of the female sex, and the **allowance of polygamy.**"

Saint Thomas Aquinas wrote in *Summa contra*

Gentiles, 1258:

"Mohammed ... seduced the people by promises of carnal pleasure to which the concupiscence of the flesh goads us ... and **he gave free reign to carnal pleasure**. In all this, as is not unexpected, he was obeyed by carnal men."

Winston Churchill wrote in *The (Nile) River War*, 1899:

"In **Mohammedan law every woman must belong to some man as his absolute property**, either as a **child, a wife, or a concubine**, must delay the **final extinction of slavery** until the faith of **Islam** has ceased to be a great power among men."

Republican President Theodore Roosevelt stated to Congress, January 30, 1905:

"The institution of **MARRIAGE** is, of course, at **the very foundation of our social organization**, and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country."

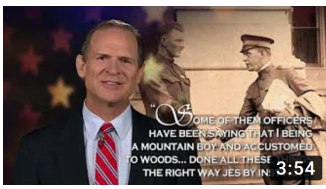
What America is experiencing is **not a hardware issue**, but a **software issue**. It is not a **black versus white physical color difference**, it is a **Republican versus Democrat mental thought difference**.

Beginning with **Abraham Lincoln**, who issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, there have been **19 Republican Presidents** since the **anti-slavery, pro-family, pro-one man-one woman marriage party** was first formed in **1854**.

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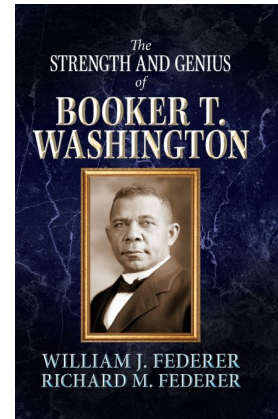
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