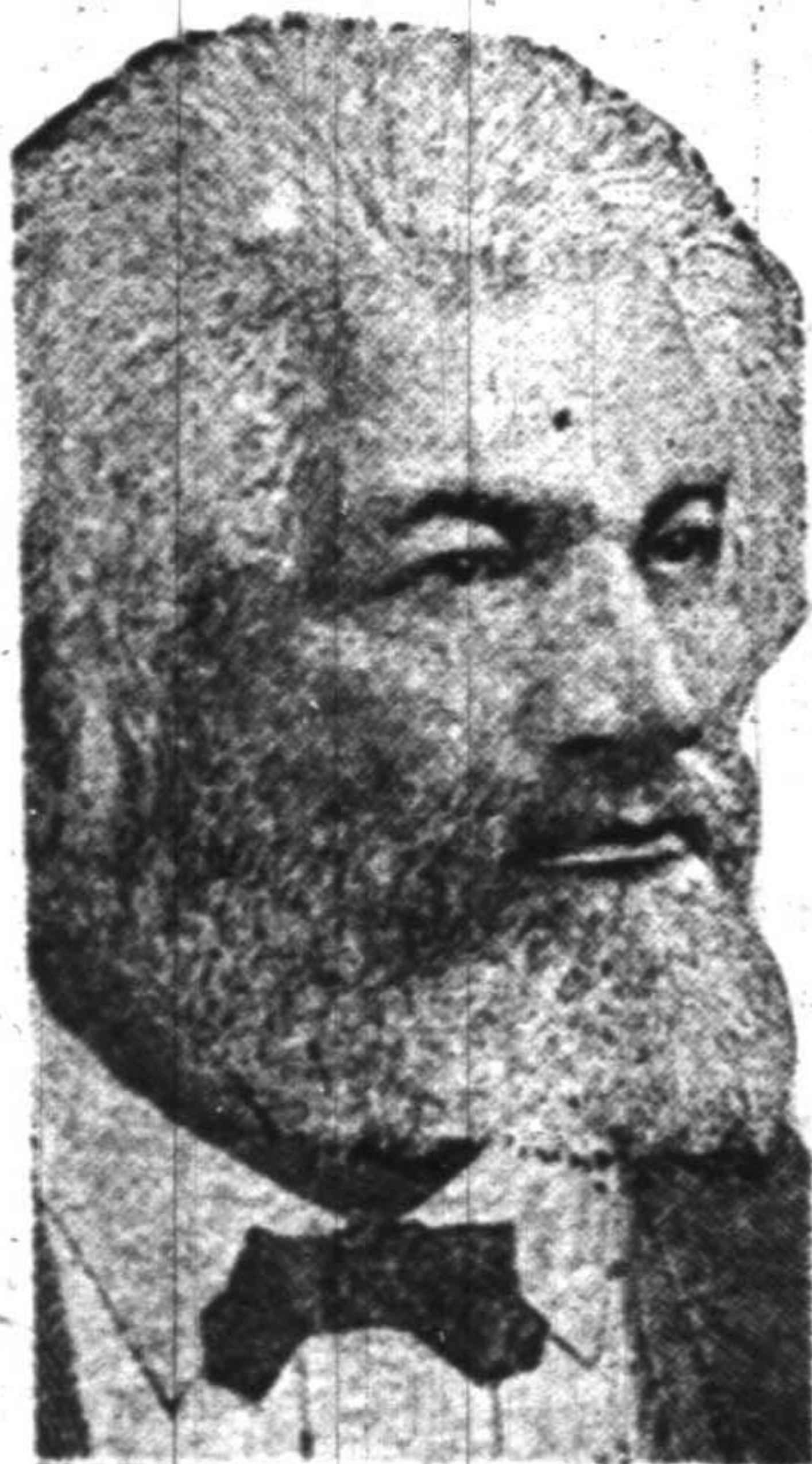


## 'He Was Not Our Model...'



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, he was our kind of Emancipator.

Of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass said, 'He was not... either our man or our model.'

Wendell Phillips called Lincoln 'that slave hound from Illinois.'

Today, Lincoln is called the Great Emancipator.

Some 104 years have passed since the nation's 16th President signed the Emancipation Proclamation, on Jan. 1, 1863.

Is he now more deserving to be called the Great Emancipator than that slave hound?

Was he really 'not our man...?'

### Abolitionists

There was no one among the Abolitionists in the early 1860's more influential than Lincoln. Yet Lincoln did not stand among them.

His father-in-law was a slave owner.

And, in his own words, spoken at Springfield, Ill. in 1858, Lincoln desired nothing more than 'the separation of the white and black races.'

To a committee of colored citizens who called on him at the White House on July 14, 1862, he suggested that colored people should be colonized outside of the United States.

### Different?

His reasoning: 'You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races.'

### THE PROCLAMATION

... Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, declared free forever the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (certain parishes already occupied excepted); Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (West Virginia and other portions excepted). About 3,000,000 slaves were thus declared free.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he was 'pre-eminently the white man's President.'

sition of superior and inferior...'

Lincoln, the emancipator of Lincoln, the slave hound?

### Fred Douglass

It was Frederick Douglass (our kind of Emancipator) who gave us the answer.

'He (Lincoln) was a white man and shared the prejudices common to his countrymen toward the colored race.'

'He was pre-eminently the white man's President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men.'

### Willing

'He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country.'

'He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery.'

'To protect, defend, and perpetuate slavery in the states where it existed, Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation.'



'... there must be the position of superior and inferior ...'

'It is better for both, therefore to be separated.' During the sixth joint debate with Senator Douglass at Quincy, Ill., on Oct. 13, 1858 Lincoln declared: 'There is a physical difference between the white and black races which will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of equality ... there must be the po-

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## COMING VIETNAM KIDS

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clears off his desk.  
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