



Nathanael D. T. Lyons - Editor

The End of the Gentleman's Agreement

By Dr. Neill H. Payne



Since the close of the Lincoln Revolution and the end of open warfare with the citizens of the old Confederacy, the South has existed in a bastard, step-child relationship to the conquerors of the Northern half of the United States. After the war and the vengeful period of so-called Reconstruction, the South sought only to return to their shattered cities and the wastelands that were once their farms and to attempt to forge a future for their children in this Brave New World of the Imperial Yankee Union.

The Black Republicans with their Red Communist friends had moved quickly, imposing on the re-United States the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments that furthered their goal of dismantling the Jeffersonian structure of the old republic and replacing it with the strong centralized government that Hamilton

had wanted. The Lincoln Revolution was now complete.

The South was prostrate, bankrupt and blighted. The South needed money to rebuild but it had few banks that had not been bankrupted or destroyed by the War. The new national banking system created by the Yankees during the war required a bank to have a charter to operate and there were very few for Southern banks due to high minimum capital requirements. The capital for rebuilding would have to come from the North and they would pay higher interest rates for the privilege. Though the hot war was over, the cold war against the South would continue for years.

Discriminatory Freight Rates

During the War, Yankees worked assiduously destroying Southern railroads. After the War they used their economic advantage to monopolize Southern railroads. The Northern owned railroads set discriminatory rates for freight moving into and out of the South. "It

cost the North relatively little to import southern raw materials and to export to the South its manufactured goods, while for the South the opposite was true.)"

The Interstate Commerce Commission was concocted in 1887 to institutionalize these unequal freight rates to the advantage of Northern manufacturing interests. This economic blockade kept the South in a state of peonage until 1950.

In spite of this raw treatment by the Yankees and their government, the South pursued a policy of reconciliation. Their great chief, Robert E. Lee advised his Southern folk, "We have fought this fight as long, and as well as we know how. We have been defeated. For us as a Christian people, there is now but one course to pursue. We must accept the situation."

Race and Reunion

Modern historians pillory the South after the war for doing nothing to promote racial reconciliation.

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Fighting the Good Fight requires Sacrificial Giving

By Kirk D. Lyons



Never before has the SLRC needed support as much as now, but never have we been more relevant to the cause of freedom. When people are hurting financially they tend to listen better. That's why the very costly expense process of appealing to the Supreme Court in the Candice Hardwick case is so important. We have been very, very busy preparing, researching and formatting the appeal and out of pocket costs are about \$8,000.

The higher up the legal food chain you get – the more expensive it gets. Our deadline was June 22 and Chief Trial Counsel Lyons made the decision to file the writ and put the bill on his own credit cards. It was either that or not file. WE have been building the Hardwick case since 2006 and it is important to finish what we start. So now, do we leave Lyons out to dry and pay the Hardwick bills, or do we pitch in and help him with as generous a donation as we can afford? Without more support we can't continue to do what we do here. We can't help the

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*The End of the Gentleman's Agreement (continued)**(Continued from page 1)*

Because of the Radicals' reconstruction policies and the rapacious carpetbaggers who descended upon Dixie to pick the bones, White families were more concerned with finding enough food for their own families. Nevertheless the Negroes were not completely abandoned and many stayed on with their White families who broke up their farms and plantations and gave their former slaves their own land.

Unfortunately, the Yankee government and its Freedmen's Bureau were busily working to alienate Negroes from Whites to keep them on the Republican plantation. The "Great Emancipator" himself disclosed how uninterested he was in the Southern Whites or the Negroes' post-war plight. Lincoln met with the Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander Stephens and two other Southern representatives at the Hampton Roads Peace Conference, February 3, 1865. When Representative Hunter asked Lincoln what would happen to the South if it consented to peace upon the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation. Hunter asserted that such a disruption of things would cause work to cease and "both blacks and whites would starve." Lincoln in his homely way proceeded to relate one of his homespun anecdotes comparing the South to a frozen hog farm and said that, if they did not want to starve, the South like the hogs would have to "root, hog or die."

In reviewing the book *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory*. by David W. Blight. Brett D. Dowdle says that:

Blight argues that throughout this period [the 50 years after the War] Americans used the two tropes of race and reunion to remember and give meaning to the war. He suggests that by the 1890s, the themes of race and reunion had become competing memories with vastly different interpretations of the Civil War. Seeking for reunion, a majority of America's white community chose to obscure the Civil War's racial meaning behind a façade of attitudes that venerated both

Northern and Southern soldiers.

That the Yankee government was foremost in the effort to divide the South into hostile racial camps can be seen by reading R.L. Dabney's letter to the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

When I claim that the South did thus much for the Africans, I am far from boasting. We ought to have done much more. Instead of pointing to it with self-laudation, it becomes us, with profound humility towards God, to confess our shortcomings towards our servants. He has been pleased, in His sovereign and fearful dispensation, to lay upon us a grievous affliction, and we know He is too just to do this except for our sins. While I am as certain as the sure word of Scripture can make me concerning any principle of social duty, that there was nothing sinful in the relation of master and slave itself, I can easily believe that our failure to fulfill some of the duties of that righteous relation is among the sins for which God's hand now makes us smart. And it does not become those who are under His discipline to boast of their good works. No; verily we have sinned; my argument is that you must do more for the negro than we sinners of the South have done. I have written wittingly the words, you must do it for them. The South cannot. Your people have effectually disabled them therefor. They have done so by taking away our wealth. The South is almost utterly impoverished, and is able to do little more than to keep destitution from her own doors. But a more conclusive reason is the alienation which the armed and clerical missionaries of the North have inculcated in the breasts of these people, lately so affectionate and contented. The negroes have been diligently taught that their masters were their enemies and oppressors, that their bondage was wicked and destructive of their well-being, and especially that the religious teachings of all Southern ministers

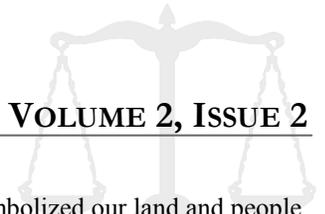
were "doctrines of devils," because they would not shout the shibboleth of abolition. The consequence is that the black race will no longer listen to the Southern people, or be guided by them. Take as evidence my own instance, which I cite precisely for the reason that it is not in the least peculiar, but reflects the common experience of all ministers and people here. Before the advent of your armies, plantation meetings were held weekly in the different quarters of the congregation, on Saturdays, in working time, cheerfully surrendered by the masters for that purpose, which brought religious instruction within two or three miles of every house. They are now all at an end.

What the South could not do for the Negroes the North either would not or could not do.

In spite of all that the North did to punish the South, in spite of all the obstacles placed in her way, the South persisted in reconciliation with the North and rebuilding. By the 1890's a new generation had arisen. The traditional Old South was still there but now they were ruled by New South boosters and Cotton Whigs. The old veterans were now getting on in years. The sons and daughters of the Confederacy were forming organizations to carry on their memory and to honor their courage. A new century was dawning and the new American Empire was about to stretch its wings.

Remember the Maine, to Hell with Spain

The sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor 15 February 1898 (how ever it happened) could not have come at a better time for those who had imperial ambitions for the new United States. The Yankee Yellow Press of Hearst and Pulitzer seized on the explosion and whipped up public opinion against Spain. Both Southerners (including for-



mer Confederate soldiers and officers) and Blacks joined up to fight. The press featured North and South, Black and White fighting a common Spanish enemy. This war enabled both Blacks and Southerners to demonstrate their loyalty and to the US. This was a turning point in the South's relationship to the North.

It was about this time that what Kirk Lyons has referred to as the "Gentleman's Agreement between the North and South" was established. As the wounds healed, the memories dimmed, and the old soldiers passed on there was an entente that developed between the sections. The Yankees could relish their victory and overlordship and the South could cherish the "Lost Cause" and the Confederate flag. The South would say nice things about Lincoln and promote his cult and the North would acknowledge the great qualities of Lee and Jackson and both sides would praise the prowess of the men in the Blue and Grey.

Nothing symbolized this more than the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1913. It was the largest joint encampment and reunion of veterans of both sides. The iconic photo of the veterans of that battle shaking hands across the stone wall of the Bloody Angle symbolized that spirit of reconciliation. President Woodrow Wilson's July 4 remarks to the reunion summed up this spirit: "We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor." Indeed, the very essence of the "Gentleman's Agreement."

This entente was severely weakened during the Second Reconstruction commonly called the Civil Rights Struggle. After WWII the South had finally begun to emerge from its status as a colonial dependency of the North. Frank Conner in his book *The South Under Siege 1830-2000* does a masterful job in relating the history of this era.

In spite of Liberal racial victories and regardless of how many Southern institutions fell to the maelstrom of multicultural political correctness, racial problems per-

sisted. Blacks lagged behind. Racial woes continued. Color-blind Nirvana had failed to arrive and Black run cities were approaching third world levels of corruption and malfeasance. Someone or something (besides corrosive, communist-inspired Liberal social experiments) must be to blame.

By the time of the 125th anniversary of the War much of the South had moved on and a dwindling number of Southerners cared about their history. Southern heritage organizations were struggling to maintain membership but the Gentleman's Agreement still held. Reenactments were relatively small but the 125th anniversary of the war saw an upsurge in interest in the War to Prevent Southern Independence. This reenactment saw 10,000 men take the field and 75,000 spectators came to watch.

Another factor in the upsurge in popularity of the War Between the States was the broadcast of Ken Burns mini-series *The Civil War*. Forty million people watched this PBS broadcast and interest in the War began to increase.

At about this time it seems that the Yankee establishment and race racketeers latched on to lingering sentiment for the "Lost Cause" in the South as "the reason" for the failure of the success of their programs. The favorite whipping boy on the "eternal stools of repentance", the backward, ignorant, inbred South of Yankee propaganda must be made to pay for their failures. In 1991, the N.A.A.C.P. passed a resolution which described the Confederate flag as "an odious blight upon the universe." The cold war against Communism was now over, so the Yankees could now heat up the cold war against the South.

The tacit "Gentleman's Agreement" was over. It was now to be an open, unrelenting war of extermination of all things Confederate. The SLRC was formed in 1995 to provide legal resources to fight this last defense of Southern heritage and the Southern people. We said long ago, First the Flag, Then the Monuments, Then our Heroes. No longer can we decorate our ancestors graves in peace. No longer can our heroes be lauded in public. No longer can we peacefully fly the flag

that has symbolized our land and people for 150 years. We are in this fight to the bitter end. We cannot fight alone. We are desperate for supplies and ammunition and we have more battles than we have people to fight them.

It is easy to grow weary when the battle is long and the odds are against us. We cannot slack or fail. We must continue to do what is right only because it is the right thing to do. History is full of examples of surrenders that happened right before the dawn of victory. If they had just held on a little longer. Please hold on with us. We refuse to go down as a ruined and disgraced people whose ancestors are branded as cowards and traitors. We are not to blame for the failures of the Yankee social experiments. Our ancestors deserve a better epitaph and our children deserve a shameless name and better future.

-Neil H. Payne, Chairman of the Board SLRC

Fighting the Good Fight (continued)

freedom loving people that call or write to us seeking our help without YOU! There are many smaller cases out there that need help and support just as much as the bigger ones but they simply don't have folks that will get behind them and send in a donation to help us help them.

Things are worse for every freedom loving citizen. Yes we in the Confederate community could tell our ignorant fellow-citizens "I told you so," because our ox has been gored for years by the same government abuse that everyone suffers from now; but people are listening now. This is a time of great opportunity for the Confederate community. We must continue to jump into the fight and endeavor to give to the cause of Confederate and American liberty. Are you up to it? This is no time to rest, no time to retire – And this is no time to neglect the SLRC - your faithful champion for Confederate liberty since 1995.

Faithfully,

The Staff of the Southern Legal Resource Center

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Why Join?

Because we are the only law firm in the world specializing in Confederate issues.

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Because, whether counsel of record or as advisors, we are involved in almost all important Confederate cases.

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