

Wherever various races have the least amount of contact, racism tends to increase—no matter what the skin color of the dominant or majority race. And this is precisely the situation we find in the Old South and the Old North, for in the latter region most whites had little if any interaction with blacks, making racism far more ingrained. Thus we find that Jim Crow laws, along with both legal and customary segregation, for instance, were “universal” in all of the Northern states, but were “unusual” in the South.

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Since Jim Crow laws in the South were scarce (and seldom enforced where they existed), it is not surprising that racial segregation was also rare. In fact, during the antebellum period there is not a single known case of segregation anywhere in Dixie. Conversely, it was endemic to America’s northeastern states right up to, and far beyond, the 1860s.

The North’s onerous black Codes forbade, among many other things, black immigration and black civil rights, and even banned blacks from attending public schools. Little wonder that those blacks who managed to survive in the North were generally less educated and less skilled than Southern blacks. Up to 1855 it was this very type of oppression that prevented blacks from serving as jurors in all but one Northern state: Massachusetts.

Even after Lincoln’s fake and illegal Final Emancipation Proclamation was issued (on January 1, 1863), literally nothing changed for African Americans living north of the Mason-Dixon Line. When former slaves managed to make economic progress there, they found themselves blocked at every turn by a hostile racist Northern government, the very body that had “emancipated” them.

As mentioned, this blockage was accomplished not only by Black Codes but also through the implementation of extreme Jim Crow laws and public segregation laws, both which were unconditionally and widely supported by the Yankee populace.

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White New Yorkers as a whole were arguably the most racially intolerant of any of the Northern states, perhaps second only to the citizens of Illinois and Massachusetts. This is certainly why, for instance, New York City had far less black artisans than Southern towns, such as the far more racially tolerant New Orleans.

Between 1702 and 1741 alone the Empire State passed a series of statutes that, among other things, allowed blacks convicted of heinous acts to be executed “in such a manner as the enormity of their crimes might be deemed to merit.” Along with this law manumissions were restricted, free New York blacks were prohibited from holding real estate, and the state’s entire set of Black Codes was strengthened in an effort to gain greater control over both slaves and blacks in general. Well into the 1830s not even free blacks were allowed to drive their own hacks or carts. This same law was also active in Baltimore, Maryland, while in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free blacks were not allowed to drive an omnibus.

Hundreds of such illustrations from the racist Old North could be given. No wonder so many blacks wanted to get as far away from Yankeedom as they could, requesting that they be sent as far South as possible (to places like New Orleans), or even out of the country.

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Anti-South writers tell us that the Northern states “abolished slavery completely by the early 1800s,” but this is simply not true. Indeed, the North never really abolished slavery at all. This term, pertaining to Yankee slavery, is, in truth, a misnomer. What the Northern states actually did was merely suppress the institution until, over time, it naturally faded away due to neglect, unprofitability, and ultimately white racist hostility. This was accomplished through a slow and voluntarily process; one, it should be emphasized, that took place without any interference from the South.

This exposes the lie that the Northern states literally “abolished slavery” within their borders on a precise date in a specific year, as our Yankee-biased history books claim. For example: Vermont

in 1777, Pennsylvania in 1780, Massachusetts in 1780, Connecticut in 1784, Rhode Island in 1784, New Jersey in 1804, and New York in 1827

The fact of the matter is that none of the Northern states ever legally ended the institution; they only legislated it into “gradual extinction.” This is why a few Yankee states, such as New Hampshire and Delaware, did not fully rid themselves of slavery until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, December 6, 1865. (Note that the US government continued to allow the enslavement of criminals).

In short, while Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire all intentionally used a gradual emancipation plan (wherein freedom was guaranteed to all persons born in their states after the date of so-called “abolition”) the North as a whole gave herself over 200 leisurely years to eliminate slavery from within her borders. This is hardly what one would describe as “quick and complete abolition,” as pro-North historians refer to it”. [The North refused to allow the South the same amount of time to abolish their slavery.]

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Here we have the most significant factor leading to the death of Northern slavery: Northern white racism. Most 18th- and 19th-century Yanks simply preferred living in an all-white society, free from the “naturally disgusting” presence of the black man, as Lincoln and other white racist Northerners expressed it.

-- *The Great Yankee Coverup*

- Lochlainn Seabrook