

## THE ORIGINAL 50 COLONIES – PART 2

We have been conditioned to believe that the world has always loved the United States. This is not true. It may be the sentiment that Hollywood—those weavers of fantasy—and our history texts—sanitized by the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations—would have us believe, but there is a great deal of documentation to prove otherwise.

Many of the European royal families detested the U.S., and the Vatican—believe it or not—wasn't especially thrilled about our nation's success, either.

The royal families were displeased that our form of government—not a democracy but a constitutional republic—had become a threat to their reign. They didn't care much for the notion that heads of state could be tossed out by the peasantry casting ballots. The royals, because they ruled over feudal monarchies, were also opposed to a system in which common people were able to own property. The royals had always reaped the bounty of their feudal oppression that forced their subjects not only into lifetime tenancy, but also financial slavery through heavy taxation.

The Vatican (and this is not a knock against the Catholic faithful who believe their salvation can only be secured through acceptance of Jesus Christ as Savior) regarded the U.S. as an extension of the Protestant Reformation, which dealt a blow to the papacy's power on the European continent. According to Eric Jon Phelps, author of *Vatican Assassins*, the Vatican raised up Napoleon and his armies to scourge those nations that turned Protestant.

However, the U.S., founded basically by Protestant descendants of those who originally fled to America to escape religious persecution in Europe, remained a stinging reminder of Luther's movement. And the Vatican, to include the papacy and Jesuit Order, laid plans to one day avenge its setback.

Charles T. Wilcox, author of *Democracy Under Siege*, wrote that, in 1822, in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, the French, Austrian, Russian and Prussian monarchies signed the Treaty of Verona, whose stated intent was to maintain a stasis throughout Europe. Actually, the treaty was an agreement by the member entities to stifle the spread of liberty across the continent, a movement that had been inspired by the United States' success in throwing off the yoke of British oppression. The Vatican, though not officially a signatory, had a representative sign on.

The monarchies and the Vatican also lay in wait for the precise moment to strike beyond the Atlantic and against the U.S.

That moment presented itself during the War Between the States.

Although the history texts state that the Uncivil War was fought to free the slaves, the slavery issue only provided the emotional impetus to get young men to enlist for a worthy cause.

The real reason behind the war was based on economics: The South, pro-states' rights and a viable economic power, was a threat to Northern big-business interests. The South, too, had become a great trading partner with Europe and was undercutting the North business because of its markedly lower tariffs it placed on foreign imports.

The European monarchies—most prominently Britain, France, and Austria—desired to see the American government greatly expanded and centralized to make it more like their own, a form that exercised great control over its citizenry and all aspects of their lives.

With seven states having seceded and a festering situation taking place at Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, newly elected President Abraham Lincoln decided to force the issue and ordered provision for the Union garrison under the command of Major Robert Anderson, a Kentuckian.

Seen as a hostile act, the Confederacy authorized South Carolina batteries to fire on the provision-bearing ship and, later, on Fort Sumter, which precipitated Lincoln's request for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion.

Britain managed to make the most financially of the Civil War, building ships for both sides. However, both Britain and France felt the economic pinch from a wartime reduction in American cotton imports, which they, in turn, had been peddling throughout their empires. Unhappy with inferior quality cotton from India, both nations considered entering the fray on the side of the South to get back their high-quality cotton.

The British monitored the Civil War from their outposts in Canada. Napoleon III of France went so far as to send Austro-Hungarian Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and 16,000 troops to the Republic of Mexico, at the behest—according to Burke McCarty's *The Suppressed Truth about the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*—of the Vatican.

To satisfy Britain and France, and to replenish the treasuries of the two warring factions, the Union and Confederacy agreed to work out a deal in which the South would send cotton to the North for import and, in exchange, would receive Northern meat and a certain percentage of money in the form of Greenbacks.

Satisfied with the renewed flow of cotton imports, the British backed off; French troops, however, remained in Mexico.

President Benito Juarez of Mexico wouldn't tolerate this aggression, though, and in a bid to rid his land of the occupying force, offered land to both Union and Confederate soldiers if they would join his fight against the French.

The soldiers never came, but the Civil War's end enabled the U.S. government to issue a stern warning to Maximilian, while Mexican guerilla warfare chipped away at French forces, which eventually capitulated in 1867 and were withdrawn.

Although the Civil War's victor had been the North, the real winners were the monarchies and the Vatican.

For its part, the Vatican—which had induced a Roman Catholic immigration into the industrialized North through the contrived Irish famine for the purpose of raising up a generation of men who would swell the ranks of the Army of the North—felt vindicated that it had weakened the U.S. as both a Protestant stronghold and a champion of popular government, which the Vatican saw an obstacle to its authority as the Holy Roman Empire.

To the monarchies' pleasure, the defeated Confederate States of America meant an end to states'-rights, making clear the way for a centralized government with which Britain could more easily deal.

This Federal expansion—or federalization—would set the stage for what American Communist leader William Z. Foster called, in his 1932 book, *Toward Soviet America*, the sovietization of the United States of America.

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