

## The Original 50 Colonies – Part 5

“Our State Department seems to have no mind of its own when it deals with the British on matters of world policy. And even our President backs down at the suggestion of the Prime Minister of England.”

--Howard LeSourd, Dean, Brown University, *The New York Times*, November 21, 1945

Writing in her September-October 2004 newsletter, *UN WATCH!*, Joan Veon stated, “I have always questioned how Britain would regain control of America . . . Are we so naïve to think that they would not try some other way to ‘capture the world’? In the past ten years, as I have covered the U.N., I have been amazed at the number of suggestions and key reports that come from the British which influence U.N. policy. So, just how much power does Britain have in the world today?”

In September 2003, Veon had conversations with delegates of several African nations at the World Trade Organization (WTO) forum in Cancun, Mexico. After a press conference held by these delegates, in which they importuned America and other affluent countries to open their cotton and agricultural markets to their exports, Veon asked each of the representatives if they could not get help from Britain since their nations were part of the Commonwealth.

Each answered they could not.

Veon then asked them—since their memberships in the Commonwealth were voluntary—why they didn’t just quit it?

Each answered they could not.

Veon later found out that when Britain decolonized in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, the nations that were granted their “freedom” were also given a vote in the United Nations. She was also aware that these African nations were in debt to the World Bank Organization (WBO) with their vast resources held as collateral.

What this all added up to, Veon realized, was that Britain—a heavyweight in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), controlling 46 votes and 45 votes respectively—had succeeded, through her financial arrangements in addition to her clout in the WTO, WBO, and IMF, in grabbing hold of her Commonwealth partners by the shorthairs and, therefore, dictating how their votes would be cast in the United Nations.

Britain’s lock on worldly wealth and power, however, wasn’t something she came by only recently. From late in the seventeenth century, the Bank of England and the British East India Company jointly accrued enough wealth to gain control of Parliament. The United States found itself in quite the same situation in the early part of the twentieth century, when the Robber Barons used their wealth to control politicians and influence all sectors of American life through their double-edged foundations.

Regarding the role banking played in the building of empire, the Bank of England became the very first to issue paper to represent actual holdings in precious metal. This marked the beginning of the central bank and the concept of fractional reserve banking, which magically increases bank wealth—and inflation—by issuing more paper than it can back with “real” money deposits.

For its part in Britain’s rise to world dominance, the British East India Company hit the jackpot by creating a global opium trade, which at different times involved such

notables as Elihu Yale, for which Yale University is named, and Warren Delano, grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The British government clearly knew of these nefarious dealings, but did not raise so much as a whisper of protest.

In his article, “Silver Users and Opium,” Charles Savoie includes an excerpt from another article entitled “The Opium Trade,” which appeared in *Merchants Magazine & Commercial Review*, in August, 1850, and which quotes a certain “Captain Elliott”:

“The English government had, in fact, directly approved of the traffick, and was deeply interested in its continuance . . . The whole trade, the cultivation of the poppy, and the manufacture of the opium, the sale of the drug in Bombay and Calcutta, was encouraged by the government. The opium merchants sailed under the British flag, and were defended by British arms, and looked to the English government for protection. It was known to all parties concerned, that the traffick was contraband and illegal.”

Savoie quotes sources that fix the British East India Company’s profits at between \$10 and \$12 million by the mid-nineteenth century, while, at the end of the century, the Rothschild’s Bank of England was worth over \$6 billion.

As has been stated in a previous article, Britain later scored big financially through the fomentation of the Boer War, which cleared the way for Cecil Rhodes’ mining of gold and diamonds in South Africa. Rhodes pledged his wealth to the establishment of British world rule, which, he envisioned, could only be made possible by tapping the United States’ massive military and monetary strength.

To this day, Canada, the largest Commonwealth nation, is our biggest trading partner: While we send 23-percent of our exports to the Great White North, we are the recipients of 80-percent of Canadian exports, of which the largest markets are wood, paper, pulp, oil and natural gas. And, as we found out in the August, 2003, Northeastern blackout, our energy grid is also entwined with that of Canada

But Canada’s trade advantage is chump change compared to the wealth the Bank of England siphons from the U.S. through the Federal Reserve System—our fourth “National Bank”

And, again, why was knighthood bestowed upon Alan Greenspan, a U.S. citizen who heads the Fed? Doesn’t one only get knighted for service to the Crown? Hmmm.

So, even though the British Empire has withered away, the British Commonwealth has quietly taken its place, utilizing a slicker kind of control over the U.S. and other former colonies through its dominance in powerful global organizations.

Where Britain once controlled only Canada’s and Australia’s votes in the U.N., she now controls 54, nearly a third of the total votes cast. She has two votes in the Group of Eight, five in the Group of 20, and 13 in the Western Hemisphere under the guise of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

The FTAA, for all its high-blown rhetoric, is nothing less than the Communistic redistribution of wealth. The FTAA’s website declares that it seeks to “unite the economies of the Americas into a single free trade area.” What it doesn’t mention is that this is the first step toward merging all 34 Western Hemisphere nations into a borderless “American Union,” which means the end of national sovereignties, including ours.

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