

Address delivered by James P. B. Hyndman, from Station WHAP, New York City, on Monday, October 11, 1926 (9:30 P.M.) on Americanism. Subject:

ARGENTINA

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. — St. John

Revelation 21:1

In unctuous unison with nature, mortals are hoping and working, putting off outgrown, wornout, or soiled garments, — the pleasures and pains of sensation and the sackcloth of waiting — for the springtide of Soul. For what a man seeth he hopeth not for, but hopeth for what he hath not seen, and waiteth patiently the appearing thereof. The night is far spent, and the day is not distant in the horizon of Truth — even the day when all people shall know and acknowledge one God and one Christianity. (*Christian Science versus Pantheism*, by Mary Baker Eddy; 1:11-19.)

Like a flash of lightening, that for an instant dispels the darkness, revealing the surroundings, so Truth lights the pathway, as the disciples of Christ journey from sin to holiness, from the material to the spiritual senses, from earth to heaven. (*Sermons and Other Writings on Christian Science*; by Augusta E. Stetson, C.S.D.; page 356.)

The story of the winning of their independence, by all the Spanish colonies of South America, by one impulse and almost at the same hour, is second in interest only to the story of our own struggle for Independence with its successful conclusion. The two outstanding figures in this fight for freedom, in South America, were Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of the northern colonies, and, in a measure, of Peru, and General Juan de San Martin, a native of Argentina, the Liberator of Argentina, Chile and Peru, and of Paraguay and Uruguay.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a widespread movement

throughout Europe for the freeing of the Spanish Colonies of South America. A Society was formed, which later moved its activities to the Western Hemisphere. Spain's domination in South America and in Mexico, had continued since the beginning of the 16th century, or for about 300 years.

America, "the western land," was discovered by Leif Ericson, the young Norseman, (Icelander) in the year 1000. This discovery was the result of inspiration, under the direct leadership of the invisible Christ, for the Norsemen were primitive Christians — they were decidedly not Roman Catholics, as is abundantly evidenced by their continuous warfare against that system and its priests and monks, and the hostile attitude which the latter assume against the Vikings, in their histories. The Norsemen were intensively and continuously instructed, by their skalds, in the old Norse legends, which were later put into written form by Snorre Sturleson, the scholar, under the title of "The Edda." The Edda is analogous to St. John's Book of Revelation; therefore the discovery of America was in direct fulfilment of the prophecy contained in the Apocalypse of St. John, as quoted at the beginning of this address. This statement applies to the entire Western Hemisphere. I will enlarge upon this topic next week, in the address, under the title, "JOHN."

The counterfeit claim of the discovery of America by Columbus, which was based wholly upon Leif Ericson's discovery, Columbus having gone to Iceland in 1477 to consult the Norse records of Leif's voyage, — this counterfeit discovery, by Columbus, was the outstanding step in the plan of the papal hierarchy, to take over and control the entire Western Hemisphere, in the avowed scheme of the pope, to found a universal, or catholic empire, under the domination of the pope of Rome. Portugal and Spain, the two notorious agents of the papacy, were rivals in the enterprise of exploration and exploitation, which at the close of the 15th century, as the result of the romantic tales of Marco Polo regarding the mystic Orient, had become a consuming passion with these two nations; and in fact, throughout Europe. Appeal was made, by Spain and Portugal, to Pope Alexander vi — Roderic Borgia) to define the respective rights of the two nations as to their discoveries. The pope issued a bull, under the date of May 4, 1493 or just after the first voyage of Columbus, in which he designated a line, 100 leagues west of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, and gave to the Spaniards the right of discovery of all lands to the west of this line, and to the Portugese the right of discovery of all lands to the east of it. This was not satisfactory to Portugal, and a conference between the representatives of the two nations was held at Tordesillas, in 1494, by which it was agreed that the dividing line should be 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Island. This boundary line extended to the 50th line of longitude west of Greenwich, or about to the mouth of the Amazon River.

Thus, the hand of the pope is clearly seen, in the enterprise of the discovery, colonization, and exploitation of the Western World by Spain, the papal agent of the Inquisition, and of conquest and oppression both in Europe and in America. It is also clear, that the struggle for independence, which was as spontaneous and vehement as the thirst for conquest, which preceded it by 300 years, was against the papal

system, since Spain was but the agent of that system; and the object of that patriotic struggle was to drive popery out of the Western Hemisphere. This was fully and clearly realized by the framers of our Monroe Doctrine — for, while full credit is to be given to President Monroe, for his marvellous Message of December, 1823, yet he was not alone in expressing the sentiments contained therein. Under our Monroe Doctrine, the Roman Catholic System, which is the system of Europe, is forbidden to exist in the Western Hemisphere, or any portion of it. This is the mandate of Christ, the everpresent Son of God.

A brief history of the events of the struggle for independence may be of interest. South America seems to have been peopled by Indian tribes about the same time that the Aztecs migrated into Mexico, or at the beginning of the thirteenth century. The Indians of Argentina are very warlike; and the Indians of Peru have made themselves famous, by their establishment of the Empire of the Incas, with its high civilization and intelligent, though complicated form of government. These Peruvian Indians, under the Incas, were said to have been superior in engineering accomplishment, to the engineers who came over from Spain, with the Spaniards who conquered their country.

The opening half of the 16th century saw the conquest of practically the whole of South America by the Spaniards, Pizarre being the first. He conquered Peru in 1532. The Spaniards had a hard struggle, not only with the Indians, but in factional fights among themselves; and several of the early Spanish leaders paid for their ambition with their lives, including Pizarre. There followed 300 years of Spanish oppression, under viceroys, and the domination of the priests. King Charles III of Spain, expelled the Jesuits from the River Plata, in 1766, after the latter had exploited the natives for about 200 years.

On May 25, 1810, a patriot Assembly met at Buenos Aires, to supersede the authority of the viceroys and carry on the government, which was then under the name of Ferdinand VII of Spain. This is recognized, throughout Argentina, as Independence Day. Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay rose in armed revolt, and finally established themselves as separate republics. In 1812, General Juan de San Martin offered his services to Argentina, and they were accepted. San Martin's vision, however, convinced him, that the independence of all the South American Spanish Colonies must be achieved, as by one impulse; and he began preparations for a march across the Andes into Chile. In 1817, he accomplished this stupendous military feat, said to be one of the most remarkable of modern times, both as to endurance and strategy. The intervening years had been spent in wasting civil wars between the newly forming republics. San Martin reached the Chilean side of the Andes, and joined his forces with those of General O'Higgins, the famous Chilean patriot. Together, they completely surprised and defeated the royalist forces; and General O'Higgins declared the Independence of Chile, which was finally secured by the battle of Maipu, in 1818.

San Martin and his victorious army then marched into Lima, Peru, which had

been the chief stronghold of the Spanish power, having, from the time of its foundation by Pizarre, been the seat of a vice-royalty, which at one time extended to the River Plata. A general Congress was assembled at Buenos Aires, on March 1, 1822, composed of representatives from the liberated provinces, and a general amnesty declared, though the war was not over until December 9, 1824, the date of the battle of Ayacucho, on the Peruvian borderland, General Sucre commanding the patriot forces.

In 1823, the United States government gave recognition to the newly formed South American republics, and to their independence from Spain; and Great Britain followed suit on February 5, 1825. On January 25, 1825, a national constitution for the federal States, which formed the Argentine Republic, was declared.

In 1822 occurred the famous meeting between General Simon Bolivar and General San Martin at Guayaquil, when San Martin magnanimously offered to resign the protector-ship of Peru, and retire from the country in order to give General Bolivar, his fellow patriot and co-liberator, a free hand to complete the work of liberation. San Martin went to Chile, and later, to France, where he took up his residence. He returned once to his beloved Argentina, but he did not leave his ship, owing to resentment on the part of the Argentine authorities, for an alleged affront committed during the struggle for independence, but which was really a necessary military measure. Thus, both San Martin and Bolivar drank the cup of ingratitude, as part of the price which they paid for their devoted services to their country; for Bolivar was driven out of Peru by the defection of his compatriots and an edict of expulsion was issued against him by the Venezuelan government, Venezuela being his native State.

One hundred years ago these South American patriots liberated the entire South American continent from the political yoke of Spain, the notorious agent of the papal Inquisition, and the so-called "Christ-Bearer" of the papal ecclesiastical system; for Spain's conquests were always accomplished in the name of the pope of Rome. Our own patriots of that period, were quick to recognize the significance of the brave struggle of the South Americans; and, under command of Christ, who operated through the active and alert spiritual mentality of President James Monroe, the expulsion of the Roman Catholic system from the entire Western Hemisphere was written and promulgated in a mighty Doctrine, which, though not part of the written law of our Nation, the United States of America, is recognized and respected throughout the world, because it is the Word of God, the mandate of Christ, the eternal Son of God.

Our Monroe Doctrine is not a mere political document. It is the declaration of Christ to all the world, that America belongs to Christ, not to the dragon; for here will occur the second appearing of Christ — and the final reappearing — which is imminent. We read in John's Book of Revelation:

And the seventh angel sounded, and there were

great voices in heaven, saying, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.

(Revelation 11:15.)

I close with the words of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science!

I believe strictly in the Monroe Doctrine,
in our Constitution, and in the Laws of God.

(*Miscellany* 282:3-4)

James. P. B. Hyndman