

Address delivered by James P. B. Hyndman, from Station WHAP, New York City, on Monday, October 4, 1926, on Americanism. Subject:

SOUTH AMERICA

Jesus said unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me.

Why do ye not understand my speech? *even* because ye cannot hear my word.

Ye are of *your* father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

And because I tell *you* the truth, ye believe me not.

He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear *them* not, because ye are not of God.

(John 8: 42-45, 47)

Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.

(George Washington)

The history of the Americas is a unique chapter in the entire history of the world. The central character in the life of the world, is CHRIST, the eternal Son of God. The strong words which we have quoted from Christ Jesus, as recorded in the Gospel of John, the beloved disciple, reveal the perfect clearness with which Jesus discerned the reality of the universe, as it is created by God, and the intensity of his yearning, to impress his own perfect understanding, his own spiritual thought, upon the conscience of men. The unreal world in which he seemed to move, was to him a shadow, but to his hearers, who did not possess his spiritual understanding, it was very real, with all its human woe and death. "Jesus of Nazareth", says Mary Baker Eddy, in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things and found the spiritual cause. Thus he found the eternal Ego, and proved that he and the Father were inseparable as God and His reflection or spiritual man. Our Master gained the solution of being, demonstrating the existence of but one Mind without a second or equal." (pgs. 313:23-26 & 314:5-9)

It is impossible to review the history of America, either the north or the south continent of the Western Hemisphere, or to consider her destiny, and her relation to the rest of the world, except in the light of the teaching of Christ. More than this, it is equally futile to deal with the Western Hemisphere without the firm conviction that the eternal Christ guides every event in her experience, and his unseen presence rules over all of her affairs. Protestants of the United States of America, these words are particularly addressed to you, and it is for you to open your spiritual understanding, or your mental eyes, in order to comprehend them! The history and destiny of America are laid out like a map in the pages of the Holy Bible; and the spiritually minded followers of Christ can and do read it, like a book. I repeat; America can be understood, only through the eternal, living CHRIST, and with the heart's full allegiance to Christ, as the only ruler in this Western Hemisphere.

The antithesis of this proposition is the Roman Catholic doctrine that the pope of Rome is the ruler of the world, and the blasphemous — and impossible — declaration of the Roman Catholic pope and his hierarchy, which is the outgrowth of the pope's claim to world ruler ship, to "Make America (Roman) Catholic." Eventually, Christ will be universally recognized, as the only ruler on earth; and then will be revealed, the Kingdom of God, "on earth as it is in heaven." But there seems, at this period, to be a war between Christ and the dragon, a struggle between the forces of good, or God, and the so-called forces of evil; and this struggle constitutes the Battle of Armageddon. Christ appeared once, through Jesus, in Palestine, and he declared the perfectibility of man, spiritual man, not the flesh man, as the son of God, and himself as the highest representative of God, or THE CHRIST, or THE MESSIAH. He said, "I go," but "I will come again." America was reserved for his second appearing, which is imminent, and, with his invincible spiritual understanding of the perfectibility of God, and of man in God's image, he will break the hypnotism of Roman Catholicism, or popery, the enemy of Christ, and drive it from the face of the earth, as light dispels darkness, for Christ is light and in Christ is no darkness; so Christ fills the earth with life and love.

In considering the history of the South American republics, there are two points of interest which command the attention of the earnest student. One is the Monroe Doctrine, and the other is the name of Simon Bolivar, called the Liberator, and whom Henry Clay named the "Washington of South America." There is another name which stands out prominently in the pages of South American history, that of General Juan San Martin, who was largely responsible for the liberation of Argentina, Peru and Chile. Of him we shall speak more particularly next week, under the subject of "Argentina."

As all students of American history know, the Spaniards came over to the Western Hemisphere about the beginning of the 15th century. Spain was always the outstanding agent of the pope of Rome; and wherever the Spanish flag was carried, in the seven seas, the Spanish explorers and adventurers proclaimed themselves as the "Christ Bearers." Such was the title blasphemously bestowed upon one Cristoforo Colon, whose name was changed to Columbus, by the pope, and who, as the agent of the anti-Christ, or as Christ Jesus characterized him, the "liar", was pro-

claimed the "discoverer" of America, in spite of the fact, that Christ had directed the discovery of his land in the virgin Western Hemisphere, nearly five hundred years before Columbus sailed the seas, or in the year 1000, by the young Icelander (Norseman) Leif Ericson. The Spaniards brought with them the Roman Catholic system, which had for its aim, the subjugation of the whole earth to the pope of Rome, and the so-called "Holy Inquisition" to enforce popery; to make the flesh man seem real, or that flesh is the man of God's creating. It is estimated, by one author, that in the three hundred years of Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere fifteen million Indians were sacrificed to Spanish cruelty, through the terrible Inquisition, enforced labor in the mines, and war. The mighty civilization of the Incas, which forms one of the grandest chapters in the history of mankind, was completely smothered in Peru under the deathly pall of popery, just as the Aztec civilization was completely obscured and covered in Mexico, by Roman Catholicism. The outstanding characteristics of "the prince of this world --- this flesh with its love of gold, and the thirst for the souls of men, to dominate and enslave them under the banner of the pope, --- were clearly visible in every thought and act of the popish Spaniards, from the time they first set foot in the Western Hemisphere, on through their expulsion from Mexico and from South America, until we ourselves drove Weyler out of Cuba and the friars and monks out of the Philippines.

Simon Bolivar was born in Caracas, Venezuela, and was the son of intelligent and wealthy creole, or white parents. He was given a liberal education, and was of an energetic and enthusiastic nature. The temper of the world at that period --- the close of the 18th century and the beginning of the nineteenth --- was decidedly hostile to the pope and the Roman system, and the republican spirit was largely directed against Spain, the agent of the pope, both at home and in her colonies in the New World. Bolivar was imbued with a consuming determination to free the whole of South America from the Spanish yoke. It is said that in a game of battledor which he played with the young Prince of Asturias, in Madrid, he unintentionally hit the young Prince with the shuttlecock. The latter showed temper, for which his mother reproved him. Bolivar, in later years, remarked that the incident was prophetic of the time when he (Bolivar) should take away the colonies from Fernando vii of Spain, who, as the Prince of Asturias, was the sufferer at the hands of young Bolivar.

The first blow for freedom from Spanish tyranny, which had ruled with an iron hand for three hundred years in Mexico and in South America, was struck by Hidalgo, the country priest of Mexico, in 1810. The first Congress of Venezuela convened in 1811, the right of the Spanish provinces of America to rule themselves, declared, and on July 5, the Spanish colors were torn in small bits, and the flag of the new republic --- stripes of yellow, blue and red --- formally adopted. "If the Americans", said one Spaniard, "complain of having been tyrannized over for 300 years, they shall now experience a similar treatment for 3000 years." This idle threat reveals the animus which moved papal Spain, in her activities in the Western Hemisphere, a portion of the earth where the medievalism of popery is as out of time and place as Belial is out of harmony with Christ.

For an intensely interesting review of the life of Simon Bolivar, I recommend Major General Lemly's *Life of Simon Bolivar*, which reads like a romance. The author

frequently refers to the Spanish historian's (Larrazabal) *Life of Bolivar*, which is a standard work on this subject. Other instructive books on South America, are Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*; *The Emancipation of South America*, by Bartolome Mitre; *Journal of Travels in Chile and Peru*, by Captain Basil Hall; and *South American Republics*, by Thomas Dawson. Americans must awake to the spiritual fact that Christ, the Son of God, rules in America and that man is spiritual. "For the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." God has said to His man, "Son, thou art ever with me and all that I have is thine"; for God is omnipotent and omnipresent. Eternal Life and Love, and Christ, the Son of God, rules America and the entire earth.

In 1815, King Ferdinand of Spain sent General Morillo to Venezuela, with ten thousand troops. To the people of New Granada, Bolivar announced: "The day of America has come. No human power can stop the course of nature, guided by Providence. Before the sun has again run his annual course, altars of liberty will arise throughout the land."

In 1819 Bolivar accomplished his forced march through the Andes into the heart of the Spanish possessions in New Granada. Here he won the decisive battle of Boyuca, and marched into Bogota, the capital of Guayaquil, (to-day known as Ecuador). Bolivar had set his heart on a united republic of Venezuela, New Granada and Quito, which he named Colombia. In a lengthy address to the patriot body of Venezuela, delivered at Angostura, on February 15, 1819, Bolivar resigned into the hands of Congress the powers of supreme chief of the Republic. In the course of his remarks, he said:

In separating from the Spanish monarchy, America is not unlike the Roman Empire when that enormous mass fell dispersed in the midst of the ancient world. The people, held fast by the triple yoke of ignorance, tyranny, and vice, have been able to acquire neither wisdom, nor power, nor virtue. . . The old relics of Spanish domination will remain a long time, before we shall be able to destroy them. The contagion of despotism has impregnated our atmosphere, and neither the fires of war, nor the specific of salutary laws has purified the air we breathe.

Bolivar was later reinvested with all the powers of general-in-chief. He went for the third time to the assistance of New Granada. The capture of Bogota by Bolivar set an enormous territory free from Spain. General Santander, the Vice President of Venezuela, exhorted the Granadans to remember always, that their regeneration in 1819 was the work of the immortal Bolivar. Bolivar was elected to the presidency of New Granada, which was then named Colombia.

The year 1820 saw the patriots in the ascendancy. There was a revolution in Spain, which country then attempted pacification in the American colonies. General Torres, the Spanish governor of Cartagena, proposed an armistice, on condition that Columbia be given over to Spain. To this, General Bolivar replied, that the Colombians would rather descend to the eternal abysms than be Spaniards.

In 1822, the United States government recognized the independence of the Spanish American colonies, from Spain. The vote was 159 to 1, Mr. Garnett having the distinction of casting the single opposing vote. Our own John Quincy Adams had, up to this time, advised against recognition on the ground that, in his opinion, the South Americans were not ready to govern themselves. Henry Clay had strongly urged recognition a year before. Many of the European countries now recognized the independence of the South American colonies; and the famous Monroe Doctrine, which forbids the entire European system — that is, the monarchical and ecclesiastical system of Europe, which is popery — from any foothold, in any portion of the Western Hemisphere, was promulgated by President Monroe, in his Message to Congress, in December, 1823. The history of the Monroe Doctrine requires a paper for itself, and it was thus treated some weeks ago, in this series. However, we may remind our hearers, that this doctrine created a profound impression throughout Europe, because of its obvious attitude of tacit, yet imperative opposition and resistance to the ecclesiastico-political system of Europe, and its ominous note of warning, that this system will never be permitted to occupy a single foot of the virgin territory of the Western Hemisphere. Von Goetz, the Austrian statesman, said of the Monroe Doctrine: "The separation of America from Europe has been completed irrevocably." Spain was warned not to attempt the reconquest of the South American States, and France was compelled to agree not to help Spain to reconquer them.

At a momentous and significant meeting between General Bolivar and General San Martin, at Guayaquil, in 1822, the latter magnanimously offered to retire from the Protector-ship of Peru, whose liberation he had begun, in conjunction with that of Argentina and Chile, and to retire to Chile, from whence he would take ship to England, in order to leave Bolivar a free field, to complete the accomplishment of the freeing of all the South American colonies. San Martin desired the formation of a South American Empire, to which, however, Bolivar was strongly opposed. The meeting was one of the utmost friendship and cordiality; and Bolivar completed his work in Peru, of which he was created Dictator. This phase of the South American problem will be treated at core length next week, under the title, "Argentina."

Bolivar's sun now began to set. Ingratitude, added to the constant defections of his generals, even the magnanimous Santander, on whom rests the opprobrium of allowing the connivance of a plot among Spanish traitors to assassinate Bolivar, who had won for her, her independence; and he passed away in 1830. But his task had been accomplished; he had finished the work which was given him to do; he had reached the goal which, under divine inspiration, he had set before him, to make South America FREE! A noble statue to General Simon Bolivar was erected in New York City, a few years ago, and stands on a commanding prominence in beautiful Central Park.

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
Forgive our foolish ways;
Reclothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives Thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

Breathe through the heats of our desire
Thy coolness and Thy balm;
Let sense be dumb, let flesh retire;
Speak through the earth-quake, wind and fire,
O still small voice of calm.

(John Greenleaf Whittier)

James. P. B. Hyndman