

Ireland and America versus The New Venetian Empire

by Matthew Ogden

This is the script of a video posted to the LaRouchePAC website on March 8. See <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/17692>.

In the aftermath of the recent Irish elections, in which the patriotic republican party of Sinn Féin won a substantial victory, and the formerly ruling party joined the ranks of the Qadaffy Ducks, Lyndon LaRouche elaborated the true process behind the history of defiance and resistance, which reached its long arm across the centuries, and delivered a defeat to the forces of the British Empire. He emphasized that the solidarity between the patriotic movement led by LaRouchePAC in the United States, and the patriotic resistance led by Sinn Féin in Ireland, is lawful, and finds its source in the shared resistance which the Irish and the Americans showed to the butchery of William of Orange, over three centuries ago.

Since then, the Irish and the Americans have found themselves on the same side of a common war against the newest manifestation of an ancient system of empire,

one which stretches all the way back to Venice, and even Rome.

Now that we find ourselves facing the terminal phases of collapse of that empire, the world has been enveloped in a global revolution, in which peoples everywhere are finding themselves standing in solidarity against one common enemy. However, to show that the struggle which we find ourselves in now, is not some isolated moment of upheaval, but is, instead, the lawful continuation of one unbroken process of history, we will take a look back, at the common history which we and the Irish share in that ongoing fight for independence and freedom.

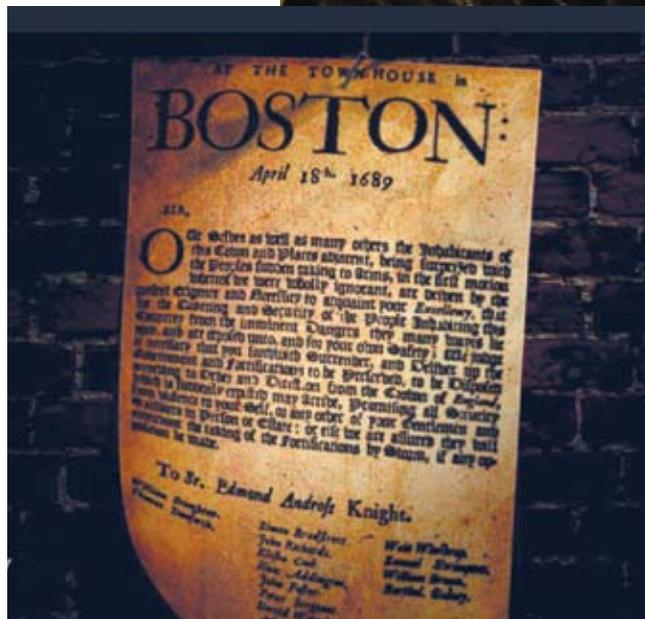
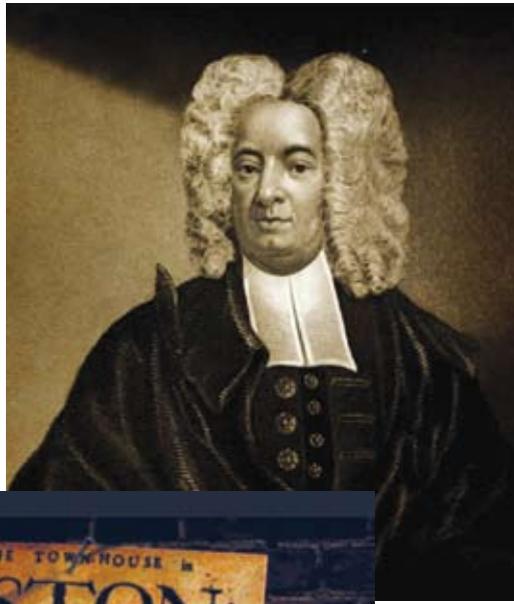
The Mathers Lead a Revolt

When William of Orange, the representative of the new Venetian party, sailed from the Netherlands and invaded England in 1688, thus consolidating the Anglo-Dutch empire as the new Venice, the republicans in Massachusetts, who, beginning in 1630, had enjoyed the rights to an independent charter and a republican



Ireland and the United States of America have a common history in their struggles against the British empire, as can be seen in these two cartoons from the LPAC video, "Ireland and America vs. the New Venice."

Cotton Mather of Boston drafted a "Declaration of Independence," dated April 18, 1689, proclaiming the independent rights of the New England colony, and announcing the arrest of the hated British Governor Andros and other royal officers.



form of self-government, knew that the time had come at which the great experiment which had been launched in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which had already come under severe attack, would not survive, unless a bold step towards total independence was taken.

Increase Mather, in London as a representative of the New England colonies at the time of William's invasion, saw first-hand the dramatic changes that were taking place, and sent word that the time had come, at which the choice was either revolution or total submission to an ever-growing world empire. When the news arrived from Mather that James II had been overthrown, and William III was the new king of England, the citizens of Massachusetts seized the occasion to organize an armed revolt against Sir Edmund Andros, the colonial dictator who had brutally and systematically

chipped away at the rights which had been granted to the original settlers of Massachusetts Bay.

In the pre-dawn hours of the 18th of April 1689, over 1,000 armed Bostonians gathered to the beating of drums, under the command of militia captain Wait Still Winthrop. The small army quickly marched into Boston, occupied the city, and surrounded the city hall, the seat of the royal governor. From the balcony, a declaration which had been drafted by Cotton Mather the night before, was read, proclaiming the independent rights of the colony of New England, summarizing the charges against Governor Andros, and announcing the arrest of Andros, Edward Randolph, Joseph Dudley, and the other royal officers of the English occupation.

By nightfall, Andros had surrendered, and the British troops stationed at Castle Island followed suit the next day.

The republican leaders then declared themselves the interim government of Massachusetts Bay, with Wait Winthrop named the acting president of the provisional government, which called themselves the Committee of Safety. The patriot leaders immediately moved to re-establish the New England republic, taking their mandate from the original charter of 1630. They set up a sovereign court system, governance over trade, reclaimed the power of coinage, and reorganized a renewed system of credit for the promotion of mining and industry and the defense of their economic sovereignty.

Word of the success of the Andros Rebellion spread across the American colonies, setting off similar uprisings elsewhere, including the Leisler Rebellion in New York, which deposed the royal governor there, seized the public treasury, and declared an interim government.

The news of the spreading rebellions in the colonies, and of the establishment of the independent republic by the citizens of Boston, was conveyed to Increase Mather in London. Mather personally went before King William, and demanded the recognition of New England's ancient rights and privileges. William would have none of it, however, and a debate immediately erupted in Parliament over the New England charter. The Venetian financial interests behind William argued that allowing Massachusetts to operate as

an independent state, would undermine, and ultimately destroy, the empire's economic power. It would draw manufactures and labor away from England; it would rival the empire's monopoly over trade; it would allow the settlers to develop mining and industry; it would give the freedom of currency and credit to the sovereign American states, free from the control of English financiers.

Increase Mather immediately countered, pointing out that the British East India Company had been granted the right to coin its own money, so why not New England? At the same time, back in Boston, Increase's son, Cotton Mather, authored a pamphlet titled "Some Considerations on Bills of Credit," in which he richly elaborates the principle of public credit and the proper use of paper currency, showing that the true value and security of one's currency lies in the national credit of one's country.

This republican government, born out of the Andros Uprising of 1689, and Cotton Mather's Declaration of Independence, read by the citizens of Boston from the balcony of the city hall, would serve to continue to lay the groundwork for the establishment of the United States, one century later, not only with the successful War of American Independence, but in the enduring ideas of national banking and public credit which Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton used to frame the American Republic and our Federal Constitution.

Ireland Joins the Fray, Demands Independence

The Andros Rebellion was not a lone uprising, however. This successful revolution by the citizens of Massachusetts Bay was a victory within a larger, further-reaching movement of resistance against the growing Anglo-Dutch empire.

At the same time that Cotton Mather and the patriotic party in Boston were preparing to declare the independent republic of New England, and to reassert their ancient and constitutional rights, a parallel conspiracy for independence was brewing . . . in Ireland.

When William of Orange landed in England in 1688, usurping the throne from James II, patriots in Ireland, who had suffered already under 500 years of English occupation, saw their chance to exploit the crisis in England to achieve complete independence for Ireland.

An army of 50,000 men was organized by Irish patriotic leaders, and a communication sent to James, now in exile, saying that this army would fight behind him

against King William, if he would agree to come to Ireland and serve them on their terms. James agreed.

Upon his arrival in Dublin, an independent Irish parliament was immediately summoned—the first truly sovereign national Irish parliament. The Patriot Parliament, as this governing body was dubbed, immediately passed a series of decrees, unilaterally declaring that laws enacted by the Parliament of England had no power to bind the Irish people, nor did King William have any right to impose legal judgments or royal decrees upon the Irish people.

- It declared that the nation of Ireland was distinct and independent from England, and that the Irish people did not recognize the royal authority of William of Orange.

- It repealed the Act of Settlement, reclaiming possession of Irish land which Oliver Cromwell had seized during his invasion, 40 years before.

- It restored the freedom of religion and political equality for Catholics and Dissenters through the repeal of the Oath of Supremacy to the Church of England, which had been imposed by Henry VIII.

- It granted power to the Irish parliament for the organization of an army and a navy, and for sovereign control over taxation.

- It passed acts for the relief of debts and the pardon of those in debtors prison.

- It declared a prohibition on the importation of English coal, breaking up the English monopoly by the investment in domestic coal pits and the power of protective import tariffs.

- It passed an act for the development of Irish shipping and trade, including the development of Ireland's harbors and the funding through public revenue of schools of navigation in every major port, where students would be instructed in shipbuilding, mathematics, and astronomy. Irish trade and commerce, the parliament declared, had been hindered by laws, statutes, and ordinances from England, which had prohibited the Irish people from importing and exporting directly to and from Ireland, and instead, having required all exports and imports to pass through England; thus cutting Ireland off from direct communication with Europe, Africa, and America.

These policies, which Ireland had been victim to, and which the Patriot Parliament now tried to overthrow, were precisely the same policies which the British Empire had imposed on its colonies elsewhere, including at Massachusetts Bay.

These freedoms William refused to allow. He immediately dispatched an army of several tens of thousands of men, both English and mercenary, to invade Ireland, and engage the Irish army under the command of James. Armed with heavy artillery and highly trained soldiers, William waged a brutal and vicious war across the island. James fled, leaving the Irish army to defend itself, which it did courageously, however, ultimately losing against William's troops, who were better trained and better equipped.

The Williamite wars ended in a valiant stand by the Irish forces at the battle of Killaloe, followed by the long and bloody siege of Limerick.

Once the Irish forces were defeated, and the peace treaty signed, William proceeded to wage an even more extended and bloody war against the Irish people, in the form of the racist and genocidal anti-Catholic Penal Laws, depriving Irish Catholics of every last civil or human right, and the ruthless destruction of the Irish economy, through the systematic suppression of Irish industry and agriculture, and the total control by England over Irish foreign trade.

A Common Bond

It was in direct defiance of the prospect of these ever increasingly brutal and repressive economic policies coming from London under successive imperial regimes, that the revolutions of 1689, both in Ireland and the New World, erupted. The specter of a consolidated world empire of the British and the Dutch, under the banner of William's new Venetian party, led patriots in both countries to realize that the choice between total oppression and complete independence had to come to a head, and that a fight, of whatever form, had to be waged.

The Patriot Parliament in Ireland, and the Committee for Safety in Massachusetts Bay, had simultaneously declared unilateral independence from William III's new British Empire, setting up independent governments which claimed the right to sovereign control over currency and trade, and setting out ambitious programs for the internal economic development of their territories and peoples. Although William would come down hard on both Massachusetts and Ireland, bringing unprecedented levels of bloodshed and butchery to the people of Ireland, and a new phase of economic and political repression to the peoples of New England, the common bond between the patriots of both nations would be forged in the spirit of resis-



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tance to William's brutality.

This common bond would continue to develop all the way through to the American Revolution one century later, and further, all the way up to the present day.

So, as we reflect on the historic struggle by the peoples of both Ireland and the United States against the new Venetian empire, since the time of William of Orange, we see the resistance which Irish patriots, led by Sinn Féin, are putting up to the Venetian empire of today—the Inter-Alpha Group of banks and its puppets in the International Monetary Fund and European Central Bank. Sinn Féin's electoral victory last weekend [Feb. 27], show that the historic memory of this centuries-long resistance to the British Empire, still stands as an essential part of the identity of Irish patriots, through to the present day.

And we here, in the United States, find ourselves still, standing with the Irish, on the same side in one common war, in solidarity in defiance of one common enemy. And it is this same principle, this silent voice of history, which has summoned the explosion of a global mass strike, from Ireland to Wisconsin, from Egypt to Bahrain.