

Foreign Policy (External) Is The Reflection Of The Domestic (Internal) Policy Of A Country

By Matthias Chang – Future Fast-Forward

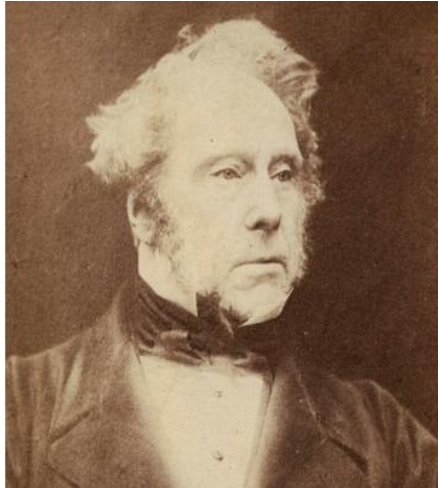
It is counter-intuitive to state plainly that the European Continent is and has always been the graveyard of Empires. The control of Europe was fundamental to the Zionist British Empire. The “British Commonwealth” was the exploited “Supply Chain” to sustain the British Empire in Europe. Period!

The two great Empires in modern history are (1) the Zionist British Empire and (2) the current Zionist Anglo-American Empire. For all intent and purposes the second empire is the continuation of the first empire.

- **WWI** was the beginning of the collapse of the Zionist British Empire;
- **WWII** created the Zionist Anglo-American Empire but it planted the seeds of its destruction in the 21st century;
- The British elites **never accepted** the loss of the 13 American colonies, and now the USA. The British Empire weaved a network of entities to ensure that the Zionist British Empire’s control of the “United States of America” would remain but clothed in the geopolitical garment of the **“Special Relationship”** that is the bedrock of the Zionist British Empire’s foreign policy for global dominance and control;
- **The Cold War** guaranteed British stranglehold over the European continent; and
- **Historically, the British’s Neutrality** in the US Civil War was a mere camouflage for her secret agenda – it matter not which side wins the civil war, as the Zionist British Empire would still be in control.

Time and space prohibits a more exhaustive discussion, but I will endeavour to share pointers to those who are inclined to delve deeper.

The **National Museum of American Diplomacy** in an article, “The Trent Affair: Diplomacy, Britain, and the American Civil War” stated that “in 1861, as the Civil War was beginning at home, U.S. diplomats faced a unique dilemma. The United States needed to maintain relationships abroad. At the same time, the self-proclaimed Confederate States of America sought foreign recognition as an independent nation. Domestic politics and international relations became intertwined when Confederate diplomats were taken prisoner from a British ship, starting the Trent Affair. **The resulting negotiations affected both the result of the Civil War and the special nature of the Anglo-American relationship.**”



Lord Palmerston

It would be pertinent to take note of the specific historical fact that Lord Palmerston was the British Prime Minister through the entirety of the American Civil War and he believed that a divided United States could strengthen Britain's economic and strategic military power in North America.

You may be curious to know some historical insights from the National Museum of American Diplomacy:

- *How did the Trent Affair begin? In 1861, Charles Francis Adams served as the U.S. Minister (today's version of an Ambassador) to the United Kingdom.*
- *Charles Francis Adams arrived at his post in London in May 1861 in an uncomfortable situation. He came one day after Queen Victoria issued Britain's Declaration of Neutrality. This declaration, written in response to President Lincoln's order to block Southern ports with the U.S. Navy, declared Britain would remain neutral in the U.S. Civil War.*
- *Declaring both the North and South "belligerents" allowed the British to trade with both sides selling military equipment and importing corn and cotton. However, the Declaration did not go as far as recognizing the independence of the Confederacy.*
- *Northerners, including Secretary of State William H. Seward, saw the declaration as a betrayal of Britain's alliance with the United States and its international opposition to slavery. Confederates, however, rejoiced in the news. The declaration was an opening to lobby European powers for full recognition.*
- *Recognition would allow the Confederates to borrow from international lenders to fund the war. Because of this, sending diplomatic envoys to Britain and France became a top priority for southern ambitions.*
- *The British were furious at the United States for blatantly disrespecting their sovereignty. Prime Minister Palmerston and Foreign Secretary Earl Russell erupted in a fury at a cabinet meeting. Palmerston shouted, "I don't know whether you are going to stand this, but I'll be damned if I do!"*
- *The threat of military action worried President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, but perhaps more worrisome was its economic impact. U.S. bond values were dropping, and British investment firms were halting*

- their American operations. In response, Americans began to cash out their U.S. bonds, jeopardizing the government's ability to fund the war effort.*
- *The U.S. leaders needed to defuse this diplomatic crisis quickly. They needed to appease the British without admitting their capture of the Confederates on foreign ships ...*

For further research read: Charles Francis Adams, The Trent Affair, *The American Historical Review*, Apr., 1912, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Apr., 1912), pp. 540-562 and Ferris, Norman B. The Trent Affair: A Diplomatic Crisis, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1977).

The deviousness of the British (and also the French) can be illustrated further when before the civil war, cotton produced in the American South had accounted for 77 per cent of the 800 million pounds of cotton used in Great Britain. Cotton's rise to importance in Europe came about as a result of the cultural transformation of Europe and Britain's trading empire. Calico and chintz, types of cotton fabrics became popular in Europe, and by 1664 the East India Company was importing a quarter of a million pieces into Britain (source: <https://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/issue/cotton-in-a-global-economy-mississippi-1800-1860>.)

France and Great Britain came close to officially supporting the Confederacy, but the Battle of Antietam was a significant turning point in favour of the Union but, after Antietam and the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, France and Britain decided not to back the Confederacy as a tactical move.

Malaysians may find it hard to understand and appreciate the relevance of the above historical perspective, but I would urge all of you to consider the analysis published by the **Journal of Military and Strategic Studies** written by Beau Cleland which I will quote in extenso:

The Confederate States of America and the British Empire: Neutral Territory and Civil Wars

The United States is locked in a war with insurgents, and struggles to stamp them out. The insurgents sustain their effort in no small part because they receive arms and supplies from supposedly neutral powers abroad, and can seek shelter in - and attack from - neutral territory. The United States threatens action against the neutral power, or against the insurgents on their territory, if the situation is not redressed, risking the escalation of the war. This scenario, in modified form, could be applied to any of half a dozen American wars, from Iraq or Afghanistan, to Vietnam or the Seminole wars. My own anecdotal experience in Iraq and Afghanistan was deeply shaped by the availability, to our opponents, of adjacent, theoretically neutral territory in which to shelter or receive support. Rather than rehashing the seemingly endless literature on the conduct of counterinsurgency warfare, which has exploded in volumes in the past decade, I will look to another example, the American Civil War, as a case study of how a supposedly "domestic insurrection," as Union diplomats often referred to the Confederate States used adjacent neutral territory, and how international forces shaped that conflict.

In the interest of focus, I will limit the analysis to British neutral territory, although I think there is merit in further study to include Mexico, Cuba, and the contested regions of the American West. By broadening our scope of examination to include neutral territory it becomes clear that the Confederacy (or "the rebellion") was more than just the Confederate States of America: it was a transnational rebellion against the United States, fueled by arms from abroad that exploited British neutrality out of military weakness and opportunism in the interest of its war effort.

Beau Cleland stressed that:

Very few civil wars remain purely internal affairs, as even a cursory examination of recent history can attest. The territorial nature of state power and the weakness of rebellions in relation to the state often force rebels to seek out external territory. It offers shelter for the rebels, and can significantly increase the cost and reduce the effectiveness of government efforts to stamp them out. A transnational rebellion, using political scientist Idean Salehyan's definition, is one whose "operations are not confined to the geographic territory of the nation-state(s) they challenge" and that engages in fundraising, arms purchases, and military operations from outside the state's borders. Salehyan explores this idea, and he particularly emphasizes the power of borders as an international institution, including their ability to "cage the Leviathan".

While international borders in the 1860s were not particularly restrictive of the movement of capital, goods, or people, they effectively limited the movement of state agents and military power. This varying permeability, certainly helped the Confederacy, which benefitted immensely from the proximity of British neutral territory. British possessions proved absolutely critical to sustaining the flow of supplies through the Union blockade. British colonies also sheltered the chief routes for both people and communications into and out of the Confederacy. In the waning days of the war, as the Confederate military situation became more desperate, British territory also hosted an escalating series of Confederate (in the broad sense) covert actions, from subversion efforts, to arson, to outright raiding.

The USA is a divided nation and the foreign policy of the US reflects the division and confusion. The use of tariffs to rebuild a torn and divided nation is the wrong prescription and will aggravate further the division.

President Trump must learn from history and detach the US from the clutches of the Zionist British Empire before America is destroyed from within. Consider:

- The US inherited the policy failures of the French and the British in the Vietnam War quagmire;
- The silly adventures in Afghanistan;
- Stuck in the sinkhole of the Ukraine war; and
- And now the temptation of a hopeless ego-centric war against Iran.

The US is now exhausted in every sense of the word - the biggest debtor country, deindustrialized by the lure of financial dominance of the US\$ as the global reserve currency and a broken military spread thin over 800 military

bases. From being the richest and most powerful country in the world, the US is now reduced to a pale shadow of its former greatness.

That is how the Zionist British Empire destroys her enemies!

America is the most feared ENEMY of the British Empire, not Russia, China or Iran!

The US was never an Empire but a willing tool and cannon fodder for the Zionist British Empire!

Sad!