

There are these reasons for my support:

I know LaRouche and his ideas very well. I met him 15 times and I have discussed with him for more than 40 hours. He is a politician and an economist, but also a mathematician and a musical scientist. His concept of the physical economy, of production instead of speculation, is against any type of socialist economy, but also against the liberalistic capitalism dominated by free-trade ideology. His concept is coherent with the politics and economy of Christian moral principles. For years, he has warned against speculation in the financial markets which is leading the world economic system to collapse. He proposes the creation of a new Bretton Woods system, and at the same time has elaborated many projects of development for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

He speaks openly and clearly of problems; his language is yes or no. LaRouche is the American Sakharov, a politician with global thoughts and original ideas. He is a generator of new ideas, a fighter for the maintenance of the Christian civilization. He loves his country, is an American patriot, who believes in God and speaks of every man as created in the image of God, and that life has a higher moral value. His forecasts for America and also for Eastern and Central Europe become reality. He gives to the U.S.A. and to the world an alternative of better development.

Lev Tolstoy wrote in *War and Peace*, that as evil unites itself to do evil, so the Good must unite itself to be able to fight against evil. From my personal experience, Lyndon LaRouche stays at the side of the good will of humanity. He is an honest politician with a lot of knowledge and courage, for this I suggest that the American citizens give him their vote in the Presidential election.

## Ibero-America

**Mexico—Juan Leyva Mendivil, former Congressman, president of the Farmers Alliance of the Northeast.**

We observe with great hopes the efforts of your electoral campaign to achieve the Democratic Party nomination that would permit you to contend for the Presidency of the United States.

We find of special interest your proposals to return to the protectionist economic policies that made the development of the global economy possible after World War II.

As men involved in agricultural production, we share your concepts of economy, which stress the urgency of reestablishing a policy of guarantee or parity prices for basic grains; measures which, as you point out, will only be possible in the context of establishing a new world economic order, based on a commitment of sovereign nation-states to value the natural rights of peoples, and to defeat the financial forces which survive on looting and speculation, basing themselves on the doctrine of free trade.

We wish you the best of successes in your campaign, since humanity urgently needs the United States to once again light the beacon of liberty and progress.

# British lies disgrace Library of Congress

by Anton Chaitkin

“The culture of the day, the thoughts and aims of men, are English. . . . Those who resist it do not feel it or obey it less.”

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1856

This is the theme of the shameful exhibit of pictures and interpretive texts, “John Bull and Uncle Sam: Four Centuries of British-American Relations,” now at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The two opposite poles of modern history, imperial Britain and republican America, are here grossly misrepresented and shown strictly from the imperial British standpoint.

The central political conflict in our history is eliminated, and America’s unique purpose for existing—to uplift the common man—is blocked out. London surely relishes putting on this exhibit, especially in the Library of Congress, whose books were used as kindling when the invading British Army burned the Library and the other government buildings in the War of 1812.

## Lies and more lies

The visitor begins the exhibit looking at this text: “Although some of the first British settlers in America left their native land because they believed it needed reform, by the 18th century most Americans saw England as a model to emulate.” The exhibit does not even hint at what evil needed reforming, and the settlers’ motives are presented as mercenary and imperialistic.

A poster-sized cartoon shows the Declaration of Independence put away in Uncle Sam’s back pocket, and a new “Declaration of Interdependence” is spread out across the Atlantic.

Scots and Irish emigrants to America are depicted with no suggestion that they had a problem with the England which drove them here.

The American Revolution supposedly involved a British overreaction to American terrorism. The Boston Tea Party was an American mob action “goading Britain into harsh retaliatory legislation.” The 1770 Boston Massacre involved a “mob fired upon by British troops who were being verbally and physically abused by the Americans.” A famous print of the Massacre is said to be “a masterpiece of anti-British propaganda, inflaming American sentiments.”

An American cartoon showing Britain arming Indians to

foment race war is said to be “trying to whip up anti-British sentiment” about “alleged British atrocities,” leading to the War of 1812.

A British poster-cartoon purports to show Queen Victoria “rebuffing the Confederacy.” An American cartoon, with British symbol John Bull standing behind Confederate president Jefferson Davis, is the only hint in the whole exhibit of a British political role as America’s adversary—and that cartoon is not explained.

Of course, they couldn’t very well explain Britain’s sponsorship of Southern secession and get away with presenting Imperial Britain, mother of the world slave plantation system, as the civil rights champion against American racism. Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass is quoted only praising England. We are not permitted to see Douglass’s break with the anti-Union, British-led Boston abolitionists, or his reverence for republican Scots poet Robert Burns. The exhibit lies that in our era, the “British civil rights movement galvanized opponents [the British skinheads] who took their cue from racist groups in the United States.”

The final section of the show, entitled “Popular Culture, from Baseball to Rock ‘n’ Roll,” applauds as British gifts the trashing of the American mind in the 1960s, and Americans’ soap-opera adulation of the British monarchy. Sadly, this manages to obscure the real English gift, the heritage of Renaissance science and art, which has always been attacked as the enemy by the London imperial crew.

### A deal set in stone

It appears that the American officials who were involved with the British Library in concocting this deceitful stew are not very proud of what they have done. This reporter talked with a Library of Congress executive who helped oversee the selection of exhibited items, who claimed that “we didn’t have time” to present any political conflict between America and the Empire. Yet he readily acknowledged that showing Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill only as smiling allies is blatantly contrary to Roosevelt’s well-known hatred of imperialism, which he constantly expressed to Churchill.



An illustration from the “John Bull and Uncle Sam” exhibit at the Library of Congress, in which the United States has pocketed the Declaration of Independence in favor of a U.S.-British “special relationship.”

The request that perhaps a bit of American sentiment—or perhaps Irish—be permitted a place in the exhibit, was met with the grim assertion that the deal was done with the British government, and was set in stone.

Thus, the entire panorama of American public life, from the colonial-era idealism of Massachusetts Bay Company Governor John Winthrop and Virginia’s Gov. Alexander Spotswood, to the nationalist anti-British economics and foreign policies of

Franklin, Hamilton, Clay, Lincoln, FDR, and Kennedy, America’s sponsorship of Irish revolution and opposition to British enslavement of Asia; all of this will make for exciting and educational exhibits when our national Library recovers its citizenship.

## Anglophiles revise U.S. history at LOC exhibit

by Suzanne Rose

Since Nov. 18, 1999, the Library of Congress has featured a joint exhibition with the British library, entitled “John Bull and Uncle Sam,” purporting to portray the history of U.S.-British relations. The exhibit appears to be part of a renewed effort to forge a special relationship, based on denying the differences between the U.S. republic and the British oligarchical system. To underline the point, a new nine-volume Oxford History of the British Empire was released simultaneously, and in collaboration with the exhibit, which portrays the British Empire, particularly during the 19th century, as the vehicle for transmitting civilization throughout the world, instead of what it was: an obstacle to progress and economic development to be defeated by aspiring republicans.

A forum highlighting the exhibition took place at the Mad-