

Poland

Luther King and John Kennedy, the bishop asked Mrs. Robinson, who worked closely with Dr. King in Selma and Montgomery, many questions about King and the Civil Rights struggle.

A meeting at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (O.S.C.E.) Department for Human Rights and Democracy was next on the agenda. A week before, O.S.C.E. representatives had told a Schiller Institute delegation that the U.S. vote-rigging was an internal affair of the Democratic Party. Now, Mrs. Robinson debunked that by presenting the history of the fight for the Voting Rights Act.

At a Schiller Institute event in downtown Warsaw, Mrs. Robinson focussed her attention on the young people, challenging them to become involved in politics to fight for justice. In response to a question, she said the secret of building a successful social movement is the principle "unity means strength." One person compared her to the Polish missionary priest Tokarski, and called her "a treasure of love for all of us."

LaRouche

late the fundamental principles of democratic right as stated in the O.S.C.E. Conference on the Human Dimension of 1990.

WE ASK:

Whether or not the government is informed of the extremely grave decision to abolish the right to vote for those Americans who are deemed undesirable by the leaderships of the parties, and what the Italian government thinks regarding this?

—Rome, June 12, 2000

Signed: Sen. Giovanni Russo Spina, Sen. Ersilia Salvato, Sen. Fausto Cò, Sen. Aurelio Crippa, Sen. Antonio Carcarino, Sen. Francesca Scopelliti, Sen. Athos De Luca.

Arkansas Democrats Bar Elected LaRouche Delegates

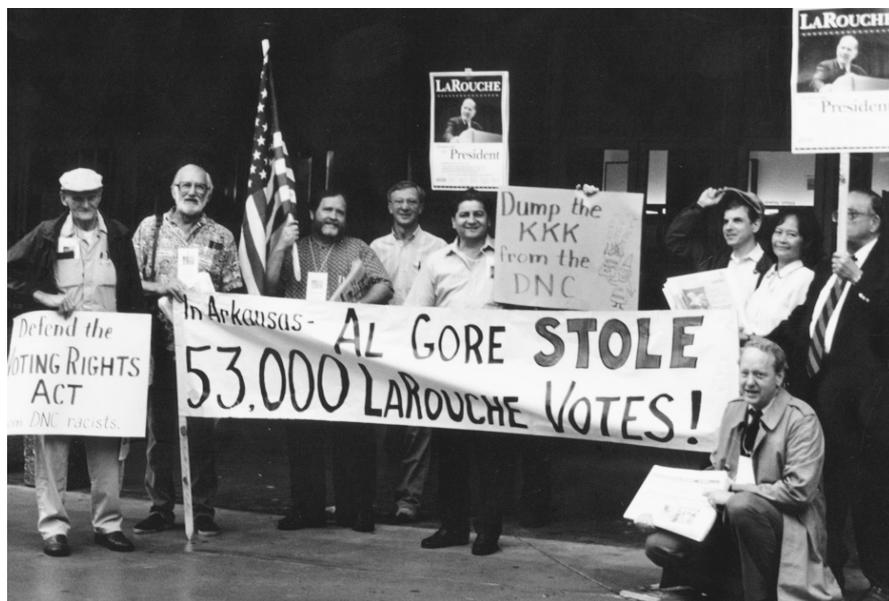
On May 23, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche won 22 percent of the vote in the Arkansas Democratic Presidential primary, to Al Gore's 78 percent. Since LaRouche had won 16-25 percent in each of the state's four Congressional Districts, he was eligible for seven to ten of the 48 delegates Arkansas would send to the National Democratic Convention in Los Angeles Aug. 14-17.

Within one week of having filed as National Convention delegates pledged to LaRouche, the Arkansas Democrats who filed received letters signed by state Democratic Party chair Vaughn McQuary, informing them that they would not be seated at the June 24 state convention, nor permitted to attend the National Convention as delegates pledged to LaRouche. Attached was a letter from Democratic National Committee chairman Joe Andrew, in which he ordered state party chairs to "disregard any votes that might be cast for LaRouche," because LaRouche is not a

"bona fide" Democrat. In other words: total disenfranchisement of 53,000 Arkansans who had voted for LaRouche.

On June 20, a lawsuit was filed in Pulaski County Circuit Court on behalf of LaRouche and nine Arkansas Democrats seeking to represent him at the Los Angeles Democratic Convention. The lawsuit asked the court to order the Democratic Party to seat LaRouche's duly elected delegates to the state convention, and to allocate LaRouche his rightful delegates to the National Convention.

On June 23, Pulaski Circuit Court Judge John Ward ruled that the state Democratic Party could proceed with its convention, denying duly elected LaRouche delegates their delegate seats, and giving those seats, instead, to unelected Gore delegates. The LaRouche delegates attempted to attend the June 24 Arkansas state convention, but were denied admittance by the Credentials Committee.



LaRouche Democrats rally at Texas State Democratic Convention against theft of Arkansas LaRouche vote, Fort Worth, June 9.

EIRNS/Joel Jennings