

Disney TV

was to portray her as an unregistered voter who, in attempting to register, challenged the notorious racist Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark over a poll test that forced applicants to accurately count the number of jelly beans in a jar.

“This account was false and a total misrepresentation of plaintiff,” the suit charges. Mrs. Robinson had been a registered voter since 1932 and was one of only 182 Black voters out of a population of 37,000 Black persons in Dallas County. “As was her usual practice,” the suit continues, “Plaintiff was at the courthouse to serve as a person who could vouch for the persons seeking to become registered, because at that time the person who vouched was required to be a registered voter.”

Disney knew, through Defendant Julian Fowles, an executive producer of the film, that Mrs. Robinson was a registered voter, and “intentionally distorted the fact,” according to the suit.

‘Bloody Sunday’

As to the infamous 1965 “Bloody Sunday” march from Selma to Montgomery, in which Mrs. Robinson was tear-gassed, beaten, and left for dead by Alabama State Troopers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, the movie portrays her as participating in a songfest following the demonstration. In fact, she was severely injured and hospitalized, while the picture of her beating was sent around the world on television, helping to spark the international reaction that led to passage of the Voting Rights Act later that year, and its signing by President Lyndon Johnson, with whom Mrs. Robinson met at the time.

“To depict the plaintiff as such,” the suit charges, is a gross mischaracterization of both her and the Selma Civil Rights Movement, which received “support and sympathy from persons and organizations throughout this nation and the world.”

Mrs. Robinson told *Fidelio* that she believes the libel targeted her in part for her prominent work with Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute today.

Italy Conference of Christian Democrats LaRouche: Ecumenical Doctrine Needed To Meet Global Crisis

The first national conference organized by the recently reestablished Christian Democratic Party of Sen. Flaminio Piccoli, held November 27 in Bergamo, Italy, was opened with a message from U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. The conference, on the subject of “The Social Doctrine of the Church,” was attended by 150 candidates and leaders of Italy’s re-established Christian Democracy (D.C.), as well as an invited delegation of seven members and students of the LaRouche-allied Movimento Solidarietà from Milan.

Senator Andreino Carrara, vice pres-

ident of the D.C., opened the conference by calling to the floor Liliana Celani, vice president of the Movimento Solidarietà, who read the message from LaRouche:

“The world as a whole is currently gripped by the most deadly systemic financial, political, and moral crisis of this century thus far,” wrote LaRouche, adding that no one can predict exactly how or when the present world financial system will collapse. “But,” he said, “either an early reorganization of the system in bankruptcy, or its collapse, is now

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Book Hails ‘American Sakharov’



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Dr. Josef Mikloško, president of the Schiller Foundation in Slovakia, reads at Lyndon LaRouche’s 75th birthday celebration. Mikloško’s new book portrays LaRouche as “the American Sakharov.”

On Dec. 12, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the fall of communism in former Czechoslovakia, Josef Mikloško, who was the Deputy Prime Minister in the country’s first free government, and is now president of the Schiller Foundation in Slovakia, presented his book *Ako Sme Boli Slobodni*

(*Since We Became Free*). At the book’s presentation in Bratislava, Slovakia, attended by 500 guests, Mikloško was introduced by Slovakian Justice Minister and chairman of the Christian Democratic Party Jan Carnogursky, and by Petr Miller, who had been Social Affairs

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Italy Conference

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inevitable for the near term. One way or another, we shall soon see upheavals of a profundity as great as, or greater than, any earlier crisis of European civilization during this closing century.”

LaRouche proposed that the nations of the world “adopt an ecumenical social doctrine which coheres with Chapter 13 of the Apostle Paul’s First Letter to the Corinthians,” and, expressed the hope that “the profound social, economic, and political shocks of a combination of financial, monetary, economic, and warfare crises” would wake those peoples and nations up to the need to change themselves.

“It is in such times of great convulsions, that nations are sometimes impelled to change their ways for better ways. In such circumstances, we may find the long-sought opportunity to bring about a reversal of those evils which have lately become what many proclaim allegedly irreversible trends in both popular opinion and the policies of the world’s presently reigning great potencies. Whether we shall succeed in this course, or not, I can not say; I can only say, that this is the course of action which I must take, and which I must encourage others to adopt as well.”

Mikloško

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Minister in the first post-1989 Czechoslovakia. The audience included other former Cabinet ministers, leaders of scientific and cultural academies and foundations, and a delegation from the Schiller Institute in Germany.

Within the 684-page book, Mikloško devotes a 100-page chapter entitled “The American Sakharov,” to Lyndon LaRouche, whom he visited in prison in 1993, as well as to LaRouche’s imprisoned co-thinkers Michael Billington, Paul and Anita Gallagher, Laurence Hecht, and Donald Phau (the latter two are now free on parole). The book contains much detail of Mikloško’s wide-ranging discussions with LaRouche, and his wife, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche.

Zepp LaRouche Tells Schroeder: Implement the Lautenbach Plan!

During the first week of November, Helga Zepp LaRouche, head of the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity party (BüSo) in Germany and the founder of the international Schiller Institute, issued an open letter to German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder. Citing the immediate threat to Germany’s industrial jobs posed by changes in the credit policies of banking institutions, Zepp LaRouche called upon the Chancellor to initiate at once a change in policy which would result in the creation and protection of productive jobs, and penalize speculation.

Germany’s middle-sized industries, which represent two-third of all jobs in the country, are currently threatened, the political leader pointed out. “We need legislation which makes it possible to create productive jobs, and which changes the tax laws in the direction of promoting production and preventing speculation,” wrote Zepp LaRouche. “And if such an approach, oriented toward Germany’s vital interests, is contradicted by the Maastricht Treaty and the guidelines of the European Commission, then the European Commission should go to hell!”

Zepp LaRouche outlined two models which the Chancellor might follow, in order to protect national industry.

The first is the Credit Bank for

Reconstruction, which could easily play a role similar to what it did under the Marshall Plan in the postwar years.

“But there is an even more dramatic point of reference in German history,” Zepp LaRouche continued, “the alternative which the economist Dr. Walter Lautenbach proposed in 1931, which represented the only way to prevent Hitler’s rise to power.” She described proposals which Lautenbach presented to a secret conference of the Friedrich List Society in September 1931, in which he set forth “the principles of a state-based productive credit-creation under conditions of economic depression and international financial crisis.”

Lautenbach’s proposals for increasing production and employment were geared to reviving the entire German economy. The use of unused productive capacities, and the improvement of infrastructure, would effect an increase in economic productivity, which would mean that the extent and tempo of the expansion of production would grow relatively faster than the expansion of credit.

Zepp LaRouche concluded her letter by touching on the need for Schroeder to break from British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s “Third Way,” and seize the opportunities for expansion offered by especially the markets in Asia.



Helga Zepp LaRouche, shown campaigning in Berlin last November, has challenged German Chancellor Schroeder to protect jobs and penalize financial speculation.

ETRNS/Eike Gregory