

fraud upon the court, came just days after the San Francisco district attorney decided to end a year-long probe of illegal ADL spying on thousands of American political activists. Although the district attorney decided on pragmatic grounds not to file felony indictments against top ADL personnel, evidence released during the probe did result in two multimillion-dollar civil suits against the ADL which are now moving through federal and state courts in California.

Several ADL officials are also holding their breath in fear that the recent fight to win presidential clemency for convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard could stir up a new controversy that leads to their identification as players in the spy ring. Pollard has written to friends and relatives naming at least one prominent ADL official as a partner in the espionage effort.

### Restoring Demjanjuk's good name

Many supporters of John Demjanjuk are urging him to take action against the government railroaders, now that he has succeeded in returning to the United States.

The Jan. 10 issue of the weekly newspaper *New Federalist* published a letter by Ed Nishnic, John Demjanjuk's son-in-law and a leading figure in the fight for justice in the case,

seeking support for Demjanjuk's continuing fight to restore his good name and to put an end to the kind of prosecutorial abuse that has typified the OSI's actions for over a decade.

The letter included a call for financial support for a series of legal initiatives, and read in part:

"John Demjanjuk is free, but his case is not yet over. The U.S. Justice Department is using every means at its disposal to get him out of the country. Attorney General Janet Reno, under pressure from special-interest groups, tried to convince the judges and courts to rule against Mr. Demjanjuk. Michael Wartler of the Rockford Institute describes the case of John Demjanjuk as 'the trial of the century.' Demjanjuk has been bravely trying to adapt to his newly regained, yet tenuous freedom, but a great struggle lies ahead of him—and for us, too. . . .

"Five years ago, in April 1988, we filed a suit on behalf of John Demjanjuk in U.S. federal court, alleging governmental fraud in the denaturalization and deportation proceedings. We have been asking the court to reinstate Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship and vacate the deportation order. In order to do this, we are currently seeking a law firm or an attorney willing to represent John Demjanjuk *pro bono*—cost-free, since we have no money."

## Schiller Institute to hold February conference

The Schiller Institute, a think-tank for republican policy, and the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC), the philosophical association founded and led by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., will hold their next semi-annual joint conference on Presidents' Day weekend, Feb. 18-21, 1994.

The conference will discuss a new theoretical writing of Mr. LaRouche's, explaining his original contribution to the Leibniz science of physical economy in the 1948-52 period. Titled simply, "LaRouche's Discovery," it will appear in the Spring 1994 issue of *Fidelio* magazine.

The gathering will be the first international conference marking the tenth anniversary of the Schiller Institute. It was founded in early 1984 at the urging of Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, as a new institution working to mend the dangerous rift then dividing the United States from Germany, her native land, and indeed from western Europe in general.

Although the most obvious aspects of the crisis were strategic, political, and economic, from its inception the Institute also plumbed the cultural and scientific failings which lay behind the collapse, and pointed the way back to the greatest moments in the two continents' respective

histories, namely: the American Revolution, the Classic period of Germany (Beethoven, Schiller), the Golden Renaissance of the 15th century which made possible the discovery and evangelization of the Americas; and, echoing those, our century's steps toward conquering outer space.

This will be the first ICLC/Schiller conference in five years in which Lyndon LaRouche will be free. Incarcerated on Jan. 27, 1989 after being railroaded to a conviction on false, politically motivated federal fraud and conspiracy charges, he will be released on parole on Jan. 26. He is now 71.

During these five years, the Schiller Institute became recognized for its strategic leadership among nations emerging out of the nightmare of communist dictatorship, or struggling to do so, starting with its May 1989 conference held during the height of the Tiananmen democratic movement in China, days before the massacre. It has collaborators all over the former East bloc, and a branch in Moscow. Key to this growth is LaRouche's late-1989 proposal for a "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle" to become the engine of a global economic recovery. Also inspired by the ICLC is the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, founded in 1992.

For information about registering to attend the conference, contact your *EIR* representative or the Schiller Institute national office at (202) 544-7018 before Feb. 11, 1994.