Documentation

LaRouche comments on Pankin threat

U.S. congressional candidate for the 10th C.D. of Virginia Lyndon LaRouche made the following verbal remarks on Sept. 5.

I am responding to the brutish demands of Soviet KGB official Boris Pankin, and the reaction by Swedish diplomat Pierre Schori, on the subject of the recent leak of evidence, pointing to Soviet knowledge of, and perhaps complicity in, the assassination of former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The problem here is that both sides, Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori, represent a dangerous irrationality which, while speaking in advocacy of peace, is actually advocating a course of action which leads the world toward the brink of a new general war. The common error—I avoid the word imbecility—in the argument of Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori, is the irrationality of their economic thinking. The Soviets, in going to pragmatism from Marxism, have stepped from an erroneous economic doctrine, that of a deductive Marxism—Bolshevik-style—to a blend of Marxism with the utter irrationalism of pragmatism. It's the result of a combination of Marx with the famous British Rothschild slogan of, "Buy cheap and sell dear."

You cannot run the world on that basis.

Essentially, during the period of now more than 20 years, especially since the U.S. Fiscal Year 1966-67, the world has been drifting in a "green" direction—we call it today the direction of a post-industrial utopia. What has happened is, we have lowered the potential population-density of this planet radically, by means of a shift away from our former emphasis on investment in scientific and technological progress, away from the principles of Leibniz and also, for example, of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, away from the increase of the productive powers of labor, through investment in scientific and technological progress.

What we are doing is, we are lowering the potential population-density of the planet substantially below the current population-density. This means a catastrophe—an ecological catastrophe, if you like—beyond belief. It is that catastrophe, as reflected by the shortage of food worldwide, especially, notably, in the Soviet bloc, which tends to push the world toward desperate acts of various kinds, including

war, which is the motor force of insurrectionary tendencies in the world at this time, in all countries, all parts of the world.

Unless we stop this green economics—the green economics emphasized recently by President Gorbachov of the Soviet Union—then the world is in for something like a new world war, or something perhaps even worse.

Thus, my essential response to these two gentlemen's remarks on the recent events. Unless we stop the so-called "greenie revolution," we may cause the extermination of the human race, partly by its own hand, at least, but certainly by its own decision.

This "greenie revolution" must stop. We can save Poland. We can save the other countries of Eastern Europe from Hell, by stopping everything that we associate both with the "greenie revolution" and with the famous British Rothschild "buy cheap and sell dear" pseudo-economics, and get back to physical economy as taught by people like Leibniz and understood by the advocates of the so-called "American System" of political-economy. We must go back to a policy of investment in basic economic infrastructure and investment in scientific and technological progress, a dirigist system dedicated to world growth—a neo-mercantilist system, if you will.

If we do not, this world is going to go through an unbelievable Hell, and it's doubtful that the human race itself could survive the outgrowth of the kind of policies to which Mr. Pankin and Mr. Schori appear to be dedicated at this time—at least which they reflect as advocates.

Disinformation hoaxsters confess

In the wake of the revelations of the Soviet role in Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's assassination, EIR solicited comments from a number of persons who were involved in promoting the KGB's disinformation campaign of blaming the assassination on Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. A selection of their comments follows:

Aug. 29: A journalist linked to Project Democracy: "Blaming the LaRouche organization for the Palme assassination was the stupidest thing to do. Whose idea was it, anyway? I guess you are going to make people eat their words."

Aug. 29: A senior New York correspondent for Expressen, the Swedish newspaper which broke the story about Moscow's role: "If the Expressen story holds water, La-Rouche is going to have a lot of credibility. . . . The La-Rouche group had nothing to do with the Palme killing.

[Alleged LaRouche associate Viktor] Gunnarsson was definitely cleared, and that is difficult to do after you are accused in Sweden."

Aug. 29: A spokesman for the Swedish embassy in Washington, D.C.: "Well,

LaRouche group does bring up the issue of Soviet disinformation."

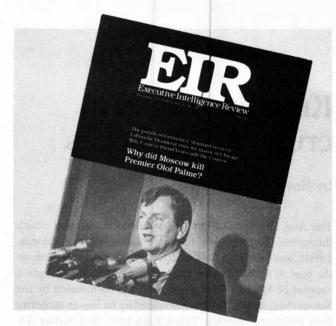
Aug. 30: A spokesman for Henry A. Kissinger: Rouche was never seriously considered to be the assassin."

Aug. 30: A Scandinavian journalist, who had published an early "LaRouche did it" story, recalled that shortly after the assassination, "inner circles" around the then Swedish police chief Hans Holmér had given certain selected journalists a special briefing to the effect that "the investigation would be heading in the direction of the European Labor Party and the LaRouche people."

Aug. 30: The personal assistant of Pierre Schori, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, was asked to comment on Schori's collaboration with Henry Kissinger in order to frame up LaRouche around the Palme murder. "This is not a matter for the Foreign Ministry, it would have been handled by the Justice Ministry." The aide was unable to confirm or deny whether that meant the Swedish "Get LaRouche" task force was located in the Justice Ministry.

Sept. 1: Stanislav Levchenko, a Soviet "defector" who sits on the board of Disinformation magazine and works with Roy Godson and Leo Cherne in the "Get LaRouche" task force: "There is absolutely no logic to a Soviet motive in having him killed. . . . Palme's criticism of Soviet policy in Afghanistan was of no consequence. . . . The Soviets may have had some foreknowledge of a plot and not passed on the information fast enough, but that does not indicate they were part of the conspiracy." Levchenko said he has studied the Soviet-produced docu-drama that blamed Lyndon LaRouche and the United States for the assassination, and has concluded that "LaRouche was blamed by the Soviets because he was a target of opportunity. The U.S. media had already identified him as a bizarre sort, so it fit. . . . The KGB is quite smart and follows groups like LaRouche carefully. . . . I have heard rumors that LaRouche had links to the KGB; besides, it is not the job of the U.S. government to defend groups like LaRouche's from such accusations."

Sept. 3: Pierre Schori, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, responded, "That's all bull," in response to a question about the Expressen revelations. Schori, who had just returned to Sweden after a week in the United States, said, "The Expressen story was refuted even before I left for the United States." When asked if he thought whether other aspects of the story of the bugging of the Soviet diplomat might be true, Schori commented. "That doesn't mean that there may not be something behind this whole affair. But the prosecutors are not going to be using any of this material in their case." When asked which prosecutors



As early as 1986, EIR published the evidence pointing to Russian involvement in the Palme murder, and yet the disinformation continued.

he meant, Schori referred to the appeal of Christer Petterson, the man convicted of the murder of Palme. Schori said that he could not make any comment on the recent developments in the bugging scandal, since he had been out of the country for a week.

Sept. 3: The Italian conservative daily *Il Giornale* printed a letter to the editor signed by Leonardo Servadio, editor of the LaRouche-associated Italian-language weekly Nuova Solidarietà. In it, Servadio recalled the slanderous article published by Il Giornale on March 19, 1986, and reported that Nuova Solidarietà put out in 1986 a dossier on U.S.S.R. involvement in the Palme assassination, thus wiping out the false accusations against the European Labor Party. The editor of Il Giornale replied that they agree that the EAP is innocent, noting that someone else was convicted of the crime; but he proceeded to dismiss Expressen's allegations of a KGB role in the assassination.

Sept. 4: A senior Swedish police official who played an important role in the investigation, confessed that Viktor Gunnarsson, the first suspect in the Palme assassination, "had nothing to do with the crime. . . . Everyone wanted the crime to be solved. That first guy was convenient in many aspects. . . . People wanted such a solution, and then the newspapers exaggerated the whole thing out of proportion." He noted that contact was made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, and with West German officials, to try to find corroborating evidence against Gunnarsson, but that the Swedish police couldn't come up with a convincing case, so they dropped it. He insisted that Gunnarsson was first nabbed on the basis of "ordinary, routine police work," but that it was in the context of intensive pressure on the police to come up with exactly such a culprit.