

movement.” From 1966-69, Henry Kissinger, formerly an insider on the Pugwash circuit, served on SIPRI’s Scientific Council, and went from there to his post as U.S. national security adviser in 1969. Contacts between SIPRI and Kissinger are reportedly close to the present day. As of most recent available listings, the SIPRI Scientific Council includes two Soviets, Academician Fokin of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Vitaly Zhurkin, Arbatov’s deputy director at the U.S.A.-Canada Institute. There are also a number of Western “Trust” agents, including former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

At least twice to *EIR*’s knowledge, SIPRI has been under suspicion of being an espionage front. In August 1981, the office of a British-born SIPRI “peace researcher,” Owen Wilkes, was sealed by the Swedish security police SÄPO, when he was found to possess sensitive documents on Swedish air defenses and on U.S. army installations, including nuclear bases, in Europe; earlier that year, Wilkes had been given a suspended sentence by a Norwegian court, after having been convicted of publishing details of U.S. military-electronic communications equipment on Norwegian soil. Then, on Sept. 8, 1981, the Swedish liberal daily *Dagens Nyheter* published reports of close connections between a Czech-emigré SIPRI consultant, Theodor Nemeč, and the Soviet military attaché in Stockholm, Stanislav Makarov, who had been earlier expelled from Denmark and Norway, on suspicion of spying, and who, according to *Dagens Nyheter*, was rumored to be a military-intelligence (GRU) agent. The paper reported that, in the spring of 1981, Nemeč had caused the purge from SIPRI of a researcher who had tried to study Soviet military installations in the Baltic.

### Will the cover-up last?

The outlines of the Emma-SIPRI-Soviet connection are beginning to make their way into the press. The British Sunday tabloid *The People* published an article on Dec. 7, “Why Spy-Catchers Checked Emma Rothschild: KGB Links Feared,” reporting, “Swedish security chiefs feared that a peace organization in which she was a leading figure could have been infiltrated by Russia.”

Contacted during the week of Dec. 8, a SIPRI spokesman arrogantly told a caller: “The Swedish police will never let the Emma Rothschild story out.”

But the clampdown on the Rothschild story is becoming a central factor in Swedish detectives’ and politicians’ anger at the way Holmér’s team is conducting the investigation. And that anger extends outside Sweden. As one British source told this correspondent Dec. 10: “Our people here are astonished by the lack of progress in the investigation over there. Our people feel that their opposite numbers in Sweden have a good idea who was responsible, but political interference is holding things back. The Swedes are terrified of finding the evidence of Russian involvement in the killing of Palme, which everyone knows exists.”

## A classic Soviet disinformation job

A few hours after Olof Palme was assassinated, *EIR* identified the initial elements of what was soon to develop into one of the most massive deployments of a Soviet disinformation campaign ever seen. Our daily monitoring of Soviet statements identified an unusual rashness in the Soviet propaganda response to the murder.

Just hours after the assassination, on March 1, Georgii Arbatov, the chief of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, a Central Committee member, and co-founder of the Palme Commission on disarmament issues, proclaimed: “I do not know who killed Palme, but I know all too well who hated him. . . . I saw demonstrations against him by fascist hooligans, inflammatory articles, and provocations. Reaction loathed Palme.”

In the weeks that followed, Arbatov’s formulation was picked up by Soviet-linked media and political conduits internationally, becoming, by March 18, a world-wide barrage of slanders and lies aimed at blaming the assassination on the Swedish European Labor Party (ELP) and Lyndon LaRouche.

As the Stockholm police investigation unfolded, and the surge of press coverage in the Swedish and international media began to take shape, *EIR* analyzed the activities of known Soviet disinformation specialists. These were coordinated with Western networks previously identified as working for, or manipulated by, the KGB. The names of two high-level Soviet officials surfaced increasingly: Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin and Sergei Losev, director general of the Soviet news agency TASS.

### KGB dirty tricks: Pankin’s network

According to Soviet intelligence defectors, the KGB’s Department D (Disinformation) was restructured in January 1959 by then KGB chief Aleksandr Shelepin, to coordinate with the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Committee of Information of GRU military intelligence, and the KGB’s departments responsible for intelligence and counterintelligence.

In 1968, one year after taking over control of the KGB, Yuri Andropov revamped Department D, renaming it Department A, and soon thereafter upgraded its status within the KGB organizational structure. Along with a newly reconstituted Department V (responsible for assassinations, sabotage, and dirty tricks), it was placed directly under the KGB’s First Chief Directorate.

Sitting atop the KGB's disinformation apparatus is KGB Lt.-Gen. Boris Pankin, who headed Department A before arriving in Stockholm as ambassador in October 1982. Pankin coordinates a group of KGB and GRU officers who could be best described as the "LaRouche watchers" within Soviet intelligence.

One of Pankin's closest collaborators is TASS director Losev, who, according to Soviet sources, has been "centralizing all the information around the Palme investigation from his office in Moscow." Around the axis of Pankin and Losev, a group of Soviet journalists and authors rotates, all of whom are high-ranking figures in the KGB or GRU. Attacks against LaRouche and the CIA originate with this group. It includes "journalist" Vitalii Petrusenko, a nest of operatives at the KGB "cultural" organ *Literaturnaya Gazeta*—Fyodor Burlatskii, Julian Semyonov, Iona Andronov, and Aleksandr Sabov—as well as leading lights of the Soviet Culture Fund and the dean of Soviet "anti-fascist" researchers, Ernst Henry.

Consider just one example of how this group's disinformation has operated against LaRouche. After Pope John Paul II was shot in May 1981, the KGB assigned Iona Andronov to counteract Western exposés of the Bulgarian and Russian intelligence services' involvement in the assassination attempt—exposés in which *EIR* had particular competence and credibility. In a July 6, 1983 article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Andronov wrote:

Wiesbaden. Dotzheimer Strasse No. 164. The West German branch of an American subversive institution under the mask *Neue Solidarität* [the weekly founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche—ed.]. The specialty of the Wiesbaden center is to infiltrate the ranks of the peace movement supporters and left-leaning youth organizations, shadowing them and disorganizing them from inside. The basic method of their diversionist intrigues is an intensive anti-Soviet propaganda.

Here, Andronov was using a standard KGB disinformation tactic. First, he portrayed LaRouche and affiliated organizations as a "subversive" CIA operation—printing *EIR*'s address in Wiesbaden for the benefit of leftist terrorists. Second, he falsified a statement of an *EIR* correspondent, allegedly attacking the CIA as responsible for the assassination attempt against the Pope. This was intended to convince Western specialists that *EIR* was working with the KGB in trying to blame the CIA for the attempted murder.

In order to trace the roots of the Soviet disinformation campaign against LaRouche and the Swedish ELP, which reached its peak in the aftermath of the murder of Palme, one has to go back to the mid-1970s. Vitalii Petrusenko, a close collaborator of TASS director Sergei Losev, wrote a book in 1976, *A Dangerous Game: CIA and the Mass Media*. He devoted six pages to attacks on LaRouche, the newspaper *New Solidarity*, and the philosophical associations which

LaRouche initiated, the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) and the European Labor Committees (ELC). Petrusenko wrote:

In the autumn of 1975, public attention was drawn to a statement by Per Fagerström, press secretary of the prime minister of Sweden, in which he said that the NCLC representatives "are energetically compiling everything they can find out about leading Social Democrats. . . ."

The Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* wrote that the "ELC is operating as a pro-Communist group [sic], but in reality is a North American anti-Communist organization which in Sweden and other countries is suspected of having committed various acts of espionage and sabotage."

A number of papers, including the West German *Die Tat*, reported that former CIA Director William Colby and former CIA Deputy Director Ray Cline had admitted that the CIA annually provided *New Solidarity* with \$90,000 and that about 80 percent of its staff were CIA and FBI people.

From such lies, it was a small step to the disinformation line against LaRouche which Arbatov, Losev, and Pankin put out following the Palme assassination.

## How to obtain EIR's dossier on Palme's murder

The 102-page *Special Report* upon which this *Feature* was based, "A Classical KGB Disinformation Campaign: Who Killed Olof Palme?" was released in October 1986 and was written by William Engdahl, Göran Haglund, William Jones, and Paolo Serri.



It is available for \$100 from EIR News Service; P.O. Box 17390; Washington, D.C. 20041-0390 (or in Europe: EIR Nachrichtenagentur GmbH; Dotzheimer Str. 166; D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany).