

The daughter of the 'fifth man': Who is Emma Rothschild really?

by Mark Burdman

The Italian Catholic Daily *Avvenire* has reopened speculation into one the most intriguing, enigmatic, and covered-up aspects of the circumstances of the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The paper's Sept. 18 issue published a story entitled, "Ambiguous 'Truths' on Palme's Death," discussing how the enhanced disinformation capacity of the Soviet KGB in the era of Mikhail Gorbachov's rule had been utilized to prevent the truth about the assassination of Palme from becoming known. Journalist Maurizio Blondet recalled that several official Swedish investigators had resigned from the Palme case, after they were forbidden to investigate the role of Emma Rothschild, Palme's alleged lover, in the whole story. Blondet noted that Emma's father, Victor Lord Rothschild, has been accused by some in Britain of being the much-discussed "fifth man" in the Kim Philby-Anthony Blunt-Donald Maclean-Guy Burgess Soviet spy network.

The Portuguese weekly *O Diabo* also brought up the "Emma connection," in its Sept. 19 issue. In an article entitled "The Palme Case Again—Inside the 'Soviet Track,'" the paper lists a number of unanswered questions about the Palme assassination, including about "the extramarital relationship of the prime minister with the daughter of Lord Rothschild . . . Emma Rothschild."

The matter of Emma Rothschild has become almost taboo, since its explosion into the international media in December 1986. Starting around Dec. 4, and lasting for a few days, various publications, including the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* of Britain, the mass-circulation *Bild-Zeitung* of West Germany, and various non-Swedish Scandinavian papers, had identified her as Palme's mysterious "English mistress." Privately, there was much speculation at the time that she had played some role in the circumstances surrounding the murder, whether by tipping off the assassins to his whereabouts, or by leaking sensitive information about Palme's intentions and plans to Soviet networks, or something perhaps more sinister.

The story, however, was quickly dropped, although for some enterprising journalists, matters did not end there: Over the Dec. 6-7, 1986 weekend, a reporter for Britain's Inde-

pendent Television was assaulted, and his camera smashed, by bodyguards accompanying Emma Rothschild as she was leaving her home in Stockholm. The evaluation from a leading Soviet-linked institution in Stockholm at the time was unambiguous: "The Swedish police will never let the Emma Rothschild story out." Hans Holmér, the Swedish police chief heading the investigation, forbade any questioning of Emma Rothschild.

Since December 1986, barely a sentence has been published anywhere about Emma Rothschild's connections to Palme. The matter is one of such great sensitivity that, according to British sources, Emma Rothschild herself intervened to stop the publication of a book in Britain, *Blood in the Snow*, written by British journalist Chris Mosey, simply because it referred, *en passant* and in a most innocuous way, to her relationship to Palme. According to the British bi-weekly *Private Eye*, Emma Rothschild arranged with her friend Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of the Weidenfeld and Nicolson publishing house, which was due to publish the book, to have the publication blocked. It has, to this day, only been published in Swedish.

British sources also claim that a coverup book on the Palme assassination, published earlier this year in Britain, was ghost-written by Emma Rothschild.

Rothschild vs. LaRouche?

The December 1986 revelations about the Emma Rothschild-Palme relationship came out at a most remarkable conjuncture. Her father, Victor Rothschild, had been the subject of controversy for the previous three weeks, with British papers speculating that he might have been the "fifth man" in the Blunt-Burgess-Maclean-Philby spy nest. On Nov. 27, a *Daily Mail* correspondent was assaulted by goons, when he tried to question His Lordship outside the family's N.M. Rothschild bank.

On Dec. 4, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a lukewarm statement in Parliament, claiming only that there was "no evidence" to prove that Rothschild had been a Soviet spy, but omitting the usual clauses about his known services to the country, and so on.

Amazingly, it was right at this very moment, during the Dec. 4-7, 1986 period, that circles of the U.S. Justice Department, in league with NBC television and Irwin Suall, head of the Fact-Finding Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, suddenly launched "Phase Two" of the slander campaign that Lyndon LaRouche and associates were responsible for the assassination of Palme. That lie had gained wide international circulation during the spring-summer of 1986, but had somewhat died down since then. It had originally been cooked up by the Soviets, and had been conducted through various pro-Soviet networks in the West, in the hours following Palme's death. It particularly gained international circulation and notoriety following the March 1986 arrest of a Palme-murder suspect who was falsely portrayed as "linked to the LaRouche-associated European Workers Party" in Sweden. That suspect was later released for lack of evidence against him.

The slander was critical to manufacturing the atmosphere in which LaRouche could be framed up by the U.S. Justice Department, in a political prosecution which was gearing up at precisely the same time. But was the December revival of the "LaRouche" story launched to protect Emma Rothschild—and perhaps daddy Vic as well?

In answering that question, intelligence experts would have to come to grips with some very odd seeming coincidences. It would seem that, since the 1970s, the young Emma Rothschild had always managed to place herself in locations and situations strategically key to operations against LaRouche and associates.

In the Boston-Cambridge area of Massachusetts, in the early 1970s, she had worked with the Cambridge Institute, a branch of the left-radical Washington, D.C. Institute for Policy Studies. She helped publish the Institute's working papers. Her circle of friends and acquaintances revolved, in part, around the Boston *Real Paper*, two of whose leading lights, Bo Burlingham and Andrew Kopkind, were early recruits to the profession of "LaRouche slanderers." The owner of the *Real Paper*, Ralph Fine, is a top figure in the Anti-Defamation League. One funder of the *Real Paper* was William Weld, later to become U.S. Attorney and then U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Division head, and the main coordinator of the "Get LaRouche" task force beginning in 1984.

Emma Rothschild's U.S. mentors during the 1970s included the Massachusetts Institute of Technology "Pugwash Conference" set, typified by MIT president Jerome Wiesner. Also key were the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* magazine, which brought Emma Rothschild onto its editorial board, and the Albert Einstein Peace Foundation. Is it an accident that Illinois has been a center of anti-LaRouche operations, dating from the March 1986 victory of two "LaRouche Democrats" in the state Democratic primary, and that these operations are most often run by liberal pro-Soviet ("peace") networks associated with former U.S. Sen. Adlai Stevenson III?

Around 1980, Emma Rothschild began a meteoric rise. She was appointed a secretary and economic consultant to the Palme Commission on Disarmament Issues. Starting around 1984, the Palme Commission began an international campaign against the Strategic Defense Initiative. LaRouche had been a principal architect of the SDI, particularly in the area of the economic spin-offs of the SDI. One other member of the commission was Georgi Arbatov, head of Moscow's U.S.A. and Canada Institute, who was the first person to publicly blame LaRouche for the Palme assassination.

Starting in 1984, Rothschild was appointed as the British member of the Governing Board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Leading SIPRI figures at the time included such anti-SDI stalwarts as Arbatov's son, Britain's Lord Solly Zuckerman, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, and Soviet Gen. Mikhail Milshtein.

At this point in the story, some might interject: If the apparatus around the Palme Commission were so integral to the fight against the SDI, what sense can be made of *EIR*'s contention that the Soviets either directly murdered Palme, or were instrumental in causing Palme to be murdered? But as one informed British source stressed to *EIR*, having Palme killed would have given the Soviets the martyr they needed to fuel the fight *against* the SDI, especially if U.S. agencies or individuals who were pro-SDI could be held responsible for the murder.

A 'very evil' man

On a more fundamental level, the matter of Emma Rothschild forces one's attention back to father Victor Rothschild (see box). Of course, there is the matter of Victor Rothschild's 1930s membership in the secret Cambridge Apostles cult at Cambridge University in England, and his and his family's sponsorship, on various levels, of activities of Soviet spies Burgess, Blunt, et al. This has been documented in numerous recent book-length histories of the British spy scandals, and need not be repeated here.

Whether Victor Rothschild is the fifth man, or the first man, or whatever, he is certainly a key figure in the inner circles of the Anglo-Soviet condominium known as the "Trust." One must look for the keys not only in the Rothschild family's banking complex, nor in the particular details of the connections to the Cambridge spy set, but, as LaRouche says, in the telltale *policy* commitments. In this sense, Victor Rothschild is unique, representing the intersection point of pro-Soviet operations in the West, international banking, the "energy scarcity" policies of the Seven Sister oil companies, the revival of malthusian ideologies in the post-World War II period, and some of the nastier aspects of Britain's "scientific intelligence" infrastructure.

Throughout the 1960s, Victor Rothschild was one of the senior research directors in the Shell Oil complex. From 1965-70, he was research coordinator for the Royal Dutch Shell Group. In this period, this Anglo-Dutch company was

helping to launch the malthusian movement, centered around the formation of the "limits to growth" Club of Rome International.

In the latter part of 1970, Victor Rothschild was appointed by the British government to head a newly formed government think-tank, officially known as the Central Policy Review Staff. While coordinating the CPRS overall, his own personal specialty was energy. According to a 1988 history of the CPRS, *Inside the Think Tank*, Rothschild was able to utilize his "extensive network of contacts and personal advisers" in the oil companies, in writing a special CPRS report on energy and energy prices. Since early 1972, the book reports, Shell had been devising "scenarios involving substantial increases in the price of oil." When Rothschild completed his report for the British government, in the summer of 1973, forecasting a substantial rise in the price of oil, he and his team were accused of "scare-mongering." Soon thereafter, the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war and ensuing oil-price crisis erupted. As the book states triumphantly: "Rothschild and his team were vindicated. Their pessimistic foresight was acknowledged by the rest of Whitehall."

In the mid- to late 1970s, after he had left CPRS, Victor Rothschild was involved in campaigns against nuclear energy and in favor of reducing world population. He polemicized in one public lecture, against those who might believe that colonization of space, fueled by the development of fusion power, might provide an ultimate solution to the global population problem. Such campaigns and lectures would place Rothschild himself, from a high-level position in the policy establishments, in an adversarial relationship to LaRouche.

Not surprisingly, Victor Rothschild and daughter Emma have been central figures in the corporatist-malthusian institutional apparatus set up to deal with an era of energy scarcity, shortages, austerity, and the like.

Today, Emma Rothschild sits on the board of trustees of a London think-tank called the Institute for Public Policy Research, which was launched this year. The IPPR is a regroupment of the old CPRS (which was disbanded by Margaret Thatcher some years back). The chairman of the IPPR's board of trustees is Baroness Tessa Blackstone, formerly an aide to Victor Rothschild at the CPRS, and the co-author of *Inside the Think Tank*.

The director of the IPPR is James Cornford. In the 1974-75 period, while a professor at the University of Edinburgh, Cornford was a key British member of the "Task Force on the Governability of Democracies" of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. The final report of the task force was entitled *The Crisis of Democracy*. Its main theme was that democratic societies were rapidly becoming "ungovernable," especially because the Western world was entering into a period of economic scarcity, in which the "excess of democracy" would make it extremely difficult for governments to impose the required discipline and sacrifice.

That report provided the conceptual guidelines for the

creation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the United States. FEMA's Continuity of Government operation is the semi-official "cold coup" apparatus in the United States, ready to take over under conditions of extreme crisis—contrived or otherwise.

The IPPR identifies one of its tasks today as confronting "the threats posed by uncontrolled industrial growth to the world's ecological balance." In June of this year, it co-sponsored a meeting at Cambridge University, together with the West German Social Democratic Friedrich Ebert Foundation think-tank, on imposing a "green economic agenda" on European countries. One of the featured participants at the conference was Emma Rothschild, now a senior research fellow at King's College, Cambridge.

Lord Victor Rothschild and his evil circles

Lyndon LaRouche, congressional candidate in Virginia's 10th District, released this statement on Sept. 18:

To all intents and purposes it would be perfectly fair today to describe Britain's very influential and powerful Lord Victor Rothschild as the "fifth man" in the famous Philby case.

The point is not merely that Victor Rothschild had the relevant close association with Harold "Kim" Philby and company, but rather that Mr. Rothschild's policies and those of his immediate circles, including the policies of the London *Economist* and London *Financial Times*, are perfectly consistent with those of his ancestors who were allied with New York's August Belmont and Atlanta's Judah Benjamin in promoting black chattel slavery and the destruction of the United States during a period of more than a century ago.

Mr. Rothschild is, of course, a great promoter of a special relationship between the Gorbachov admirers in the West and Gorbachov in the Soviet Union. This is a key to the point.

More relevant to the immediate point is that Mr. Rothschild's immediate circles, including of the London *Economist* and of the *Financial Times*, are in effect drug pushers. That is, they are pushers for the legalization of the drugs which are destroying the United States from within and also destroying entire nations in South America.

So, Mr. Rothschild's circles' policies are very evil. And he qualifies in every moral sense and every connection, to be called the "fifth man" in the Philby affair, until a more likely prospect turns up.