

# EIR circulates fact sheet on Victor Gunnarsson and Palme's murder

In view of the circulation internationally of fallacies and omissions in the recent international news coverage of the discovery of the body of 40-year-old Victor Gunnarsson in the North Carolina woods, EIR News Service (EIRNS) released a news bulletin on Jan. 15 reiterating "certain facts about Gunnarsson and the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme."

In August 1992, Herbert Brehmer, a former official of the East German Communist intelligence service (Stasi), was quoted in an article published in the Swedish newspaper *Journalisten*. He said that the effort to identify Lyndon LaRouche as the author of the assassination of Palme, which occurred on Feb. 28, 1986, was concocted by the East German Communist intelligence services, acting upon orders from a higher level. The East German services used their agents in various countries, especially Sweden, to cause this false report to be circulated. The report was picked up later by Reuters and other international press agencies, and turned up in such improbable places as the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano*.

The EIRNS release named three principal agencies collaborating with the East Germans in the circulation of this false allegation: 1) the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, based in New York City; 2) working in close cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League, the NBC-TV news in the United States; 3) in witting complicity with both the ADL and NBC, U.S. Justice Department attorneys Mark Rasch (now an attorney for the ADL) and John Markham.

In March 1986, shortly after the assassination of Olof Palme, Swedish police arrested Victor Gunnarsson in connection with their investigation of the murder. Gunnarsson was later released and not charged. In the period following his arrest, the Danish newspaper *Ekstra Bladet* and papers in Sweden, began reporting a false allegation that Lyndon LaRouche or his associates were linked to Gunnarsson and therefore implicated in the Palme crime. The Soviet press repeated this defamation. In the United States, NBC-TV producer Pat Lynch, working with Irwin Suall, the national director of the ADL's Fact Finding Division, circulated and broadcast this lie.

This slander against LaRouche was repeated periodically in 1986 and in 1987, even though the Swedish police had discredited the false accusation. Suall, in an effort to fuel these false allegations, traveled to Sweden in the summer of

1986, met with Swedish authorities, and reported back to the FBI. In November 1986, one month after U.S. officials conducted a paramilitary raid on the offices of publications associated with LaRouche, Pat Lynch acted as a liaison between Swedish and U. S. authorities to revive the discredited story. Corrupt U.S. officials working with Rasch and Markham continued to foster this lie into 1987 in an effort to bolster the railroading of LaRouche and his associates.

The ADL was acting as a part of a concert of action with the prosecution, including Mark Rasch, in Boston to attempt to implicate presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and numbers of his associates in the Palme assassination. Since that time, evidence has been placed on the public record from government documents and government witnesses, showing conclusively that, at all times, from 1979 to the present, the U. S. government was aware of the *complete innocence of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates of all charges placed against them by the government*.

The evidence shows, in the record of legal motions seeking LaRouche's exoneration filed by attorneys Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson—before the Fourth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals and with Janet Reno, the Attorney General of the United States—that at all times the U.S. government not only knew the innocence of the accused, but used subornation of perjury and lying to bring about a false conviction in these cases.

Full documentation is available on request. What follows here, is a chronology of the communist disinformation campaign linking Victor Gunnarsson, the Palme crime, and LaRouche's associates.

## Chronology

**Feb. 28, 1986:** Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme is shot dead at approximately 11:21 p.m.

**March 1:** Georgii Arbatov of the Soviet U.S.A.-Canada Institute states, "I do not know who killed Palme, but I know all too well who hated him. . . ."

**March 2:** Soviet publications *Pravda* and *Izvestia* assert that "right-wing circles" and "western circles" were responsible for the Palme murder.

**March 3:** *Ekstra Bladet* of Denmark runs a story claiming, "Sources in the police leadership reveal they are looking intensely at right-wing extremist groups, such as the Swedish neo-Nazis and the so-called European Labor Party [EAP]," co-thinkers of LaRouche in Sweden.

**March 10:** A 32-year-old suspect is picked up for interrogation, but is released the following morning.

**March 12:** The 32-year-old man, Victor Gunnarsson, is arrested as a suspect.

**March 18:** NBC producer Pat Lynch, calls the CIA Public Affairs Office (PAO) "to tell PAO that a member of London LaRouche's organization is being accused of involvement in the murder of Sweden's Prime Minister Palme." NBC Nightly News: Brian Ross segment accuses LaRouche of complicity in Palme assassination; ADL Fact-Finding Division director Irwin Suall is interviewed and says that it is "not inconceivable" someone connected to LaRouche could have killed Palme.

**March 19:** At a press conference at 3:30 p.m. in Sweden, Hans Holmér, the police chief of Stockholm, announces that there is no evidence that merits continuing to hold Gunnarsson, and thus he was being released. An article in the *Washington Post* by John Mintz is entitled: "Suspect in Palme Case Had LaRouche Party Tie: Swedish Group Says Link Was Cut in '85."

**March 25:** Irwin Suall, national fact-finding director of the ADL, appears on the Phil Donahue Show and accuses LaRouche of being involved in Palme assassination.

**May 22:** The FBI's London Legate office sends a teletype to FBI HQ in Washington concerning LaRouche and the Palme investigation.

**Summer 1986:** Irwin Suall travels to Stockholm to look into LaRouche's operations there and is questioned by Swedish investigators. He says he was later questioned further by a Swedish consul official. Suall says he gave the FBI a written report on his findings.

**Aug. 26:** FBI HQ sent to London Legate office and three field offices (Alexandria, Virginia, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Washington) an airtel concerning the Palme assassination. Contents are still classified for "national security" reasons.

**Nov. 3:** The Boston FBI office sends a teletype to FBI HQ which in turn forwards it to London Legate, requesting that an agent be assigned to review evidence concerning LaRouche links to Palme assassination.

**Nov. 7:** London FBI legate responds.

**November-December:** Pat Lynch of NBC-TV calls U. S. Attorney John Markham in Boston to inform him that Swedish police investigating the Palme assassination want to come to Boston to review documents in Markham's possession concerning LaRouche and Palme.

**Dec. 4:** NBC TV Nightly News reports having received information that American law enforcement agencies have made notebooks of LaRouche associates available to Swedish police. A UPI wire story, "Sweden Reported Investigating LaRouche Link to Palme Assassination," is filed.

**Dec. 5:** *New York Times* article: "LaRouche Documents Linked to Palme Case." AP wire story: "LaRouche Notebooks Refer to Slain Swedish Prime Minister, Sources Say,"

by William Welch. Article cites the ADL's Irwin Suall and federal authorities as sources for the report. A UPI wire story datelined Stockholm: "Police Discredit LaRouche Link to Palme Assassination." The article quotes a Swedish source saying, "There is a disproportionately great interest among journalists in the United States about one of the leads we have followed up during the investigation," Hallberg said. "Every time NBC or some other agency from the States calls us about this [LaRouche angle], we look at each other at police headquarters and say, 'Oh no, not again,' he said. . . ."

**Jan. 27-28, 1987:** Soviet television airs "docu-drama" on "Who Killed Olof Palme" on the first anniversary of Palme's death, which accuses LaRouche, by name, of the crime.

**March 20:** Swedish authorities contact the FBI to arrange interviews with Americans concerning Palme assassination.

**April 14:** FBI headquarters sends out a teletype to make arrangements for the Swedish authorities.

**April 20:** Front-page headline in Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet*: "New Tracks in the Police Investigation—Main Track Is the EAP."

**April 21:** Swedish investigators arrive in U.S. Radio Moscow reports: "Swedish police still suspect the extremist right-wing European Labor Party in the Palme investigation."

**April 22:** Radio Moscow repeats earlier slander citing *Aftonbladet*.

**April 24:** Swedish newspaper *Expressen* repeats accusation of EAP link to Palme assassination. *Izvestia* repeats *Expressen* accusation.

**April 25:** *Aftonbladet* and *Dala-Demokraten* report Swedish police and FBI collaboration in continuing the false allegation of an EAP link to Palme assassination.

**May 2:** Norwegian daily *Morgenbladet* moots Soviet involvement in Palme assassination.

**Aug. 20-26, 1992:** Swedish newspaper *Journalisten* publishes an article titled "He Laid Wrong Tracks Concerning the Palme Murder," reporting that former East German Stasi agent Herbert Brehmer says that he was assigned to plant "false tracks in the hunt for the murderer." Brehmer describes how he "drew up the outlines" of how to direct the blame at the Swedish European Labor Party. "Three days after the murder of Olof Palme, Stasi officer Herbert Brehmer and Department X were assigned the mission of planting false tracks in the hunt for the murderer. They were to ensure that the crime could only have been perpetrated by right-wing extremists. . . . 'At my desk, I drew up the outlines of how the EAP theory would be conduited into the Swedish police investigation.' . . . But somewhere, Brehmer's plans went wrong. Any tip-off about the EAP was not registered in Stockholm. . . . The graduated historiographer Herbert Brehmer was a specialist in the art of deceiving credulous western journalists. . . . His profession: Disinformation officer at the Stasi Department X in East Berlin."