

this to come into focus, a campaign will have to be launched that carries forward a renaissance public policy for the arts. The foundation of this policy is the absolute identity of real works of art and breakthroughs in the realm of science. This was the underlying condition of the great achievements of the Renaissance by Brunelleschi, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Rembrandt.

Such a policy should be based on three pillars.

First, the creation of meaningful public monuments. A relatively recent example would be the Lincoln Memorial by Daniel Chester French, which can not fail to stir ennobling emotions in every schoolchild who sees it, as I did with my father at the age of 10. It still stirs those emotions at age 50. I also find the Iwo Jima memorial's great popularity well deserved. By contrast, the monument to the Vietnam war in which the names of the dead are inscribed, reenforces the sense of desolation of the living, and offers no relief to them through imparting a sense of meaning. And of course we reach the nadir with Oldenbourg's Toothpaste Tube which celebrates the meaninglessness of human pursuits.

Second, the support of well-ordered public museums viewed as institutions of public learning. In the Renaissance, with the Medici collections, the idea of a systematic preservation of worthwhile creations of the past and present became firmly established public policy. In such museums the importance must not be primarily on individual works, but on the coherent process of development that can be found in peak periods of human achievement. Nevertheless we must never lose sight of the role of the individual masterpiece that creates a genuine sense of awe in the viewer.

Third, we must put art academies back on a firm footing. This can only be done if the work of art is seen and judged as a scientific breakthrough. In the current outlook, the work of art is considered a product of fantasy, and the artist has no obligation to fashion a statement regarding reality. In the Renaissance period, as Leonardo da Vinci insisted, not only was painting a science whereby the causes of things found in nature could be discovered, but it was the greatest of sciences because it made these otherwise invisible processes accessible to vision, the most powerful of human instruments. Academies in the sense of those founded by Gottfried Leibniz are based on the view that art obeys lawful principles and therefore can be taught.

This is a very schematic outline of how a public policy could be achieved that would rapidly contribute to a new renaissance. While Helms's proposal frames the question wrongly, it has the virtue of opening issues of art to debate. The quality of Frederick Hart's response suggests that there are still in this country individuals who can contribute to such a debate, and there may be a broader public ready to pay attention and respond.

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U.S. press blackout of KGB-Palme story finally broken

Weeks after the publication in major newspapers across Europe of the shocking story of Soviet KGB foreknowledge of—and probable involvement in—the 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, the blackout of these revelations in the U.S. press has finally been broken. Major articles appeared in the Sept. 8 *Washington Inquirer* and the Sept. 14 *New York City Tribune*; the *Washington Times* ran briefer coverage on Sept. 11.

The story, as *EIR* reported in our Sept. 8 issue, has the potential to rock the foundations of the "New Yalta" deal between the U.S. Establishment and the Soviet Union, by exposing the fraud of Mikhail Gorbachov's *glasnost* policy—that *glasnost* which allows the KGB to plot the assassination of foreign heads of state.

Sweden's largest-circulation daily *Expressen* first published the revelations in its Aug. 24 issue, under the headline, "The Soviets Knew That Palme Would Be Murdered." According to the newspaper's intelligence sources, the Swedish Security Police (SÄPO) had wiretapped the apartment of a Soviet intelligence officer stationed in Stockholm, and overheard him discussing the Palme murder before it occurred, on Feb. 28, 1986. The information was relayed at the time to the CIA, but both the Swedish and U.S. governments chose to cover it up.

Instead, as *EIR* documented in our last two issues, a massive Soviet disinformation campaign was launched to accuse Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. of masterminding the assassination. This was picked up by news media throughout the Western world. The outrageous slander of LaRouche in turn provided a basis for his railroad prosecution on bogus "national security" grounds.

LaRouche, now a political prisoner, is also a candidate for the U.S. Congress. His campaign committee, LaRouche for Justice, distributed half a million leaflets on the Swedish revelations throughout the United States (as of our press deadline). The leaflets are currently circulating throughout the Pentagon, the Justice Department, the Congress, and the Washington press corps, among other targeted locations.

Thus, although U.S. State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler responded to repeated questions from *EIR* on the *Expressen* story by saying State has and will have absolutely no comment, the circulation of the leaflets succeeded

in breaking the media blackout.

The first to publish the story in the United States, apart from this news service, was the Sept. 8 issue of the publication of Accuracy in Media, the *Washington Inquirer*, in a page-one article by Reed Irvine. The publication circulates widely in the nation's capital, including to congressional offices. Under the headline, "Palme Murder Coverup—Soviet Role Revealed," the *Inquirer* reported that the "Soviet Union had advance knowledge of the murder of . . . Palme . . . and may have instigated the assassination." The article pointed out that the story had been blacked out by the U.S. Establishment media, although it has been featured in the European media. Irvine commented, "The story has become public at a time when Western countries are placing high hopes on Gorbachev as a reformer, and it might be difficult to justify this if it were established that he had approved the murder of the Swedish prime minister."

Irvine further reported that former Polish ambassador to Tokyo Zdzislaw Rurarz, who defected to the West in 1981, told the *Inquirer* that even before his defection he believed that the Soviets did not trust Palme, suspecting that he may have been working with the CIA. "Rurarz said he always suspected the Soviets of being behind the Palme assassination. He pointed out that they had produced a very slick film that was shown throughout Europe that put the blame on the CIA and the Lyndon LaRouche organization to divert attention from their own culpability."

Following the publication of this report, *EIR* interviewed Rurarz on the Palme case. "Two weeks before he was assassinated," he said, "I read a Soviet newspaper article reporting that [Soviet Navy Chief] Admiral Chernavin had warned Palme 'not to go too far' in his protests against Soviet submarines penetrating Swedish waters. I remember I said to myself, Palme is a dead man. . . . I had suspected that the Soviets were behind the murder and they diverted attention by blaming the CIA, Pinochet, and Lyndon LaRouche."

"Appeal Chances Good for Man Convicted of Palme Killing," was the headline of a much more limited article in the Sept. 11 *Washington Times*, based on a Reuters wire. It mentioned the *Expressen* revelations, and pointed out that Christer Pettersson, who was found guilty on July 27, 1989 of murdering Palme, is widely perceived as a scapegoat. The article made no mention of LaRouche.

'Suspicious' Soviet silence

The New York *City Tribune* on Sept. 14 ran a front-page exposé, entitled "Soviet Silence on Palme Assassination Plot Found Enigmatic, Suspicious by Observers," by sovietologist Dr. Albert Weeks.

The article highlighted Soviet cooperation with the U.S. Justice Department to frame up LaRouche, and attributes the U.S. media's near-total coverup to "the depressive effect of total official U.S. silence on the matter." "Washington," the article noted, "has maintained its discreet silence despite the fact that, according to a Swedish government source, SAEPO

shared with Western governments the text of the bugging tape within 24 hours of the Palme murder."

Weeks wrote:

"Given the evidence that the KGB had foreknowledge of the impending assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, why didn't the Soviets warn the Swedish leader?"

"Moreover, if, some think, the 'wet' department (political assassination) of the KGB may have been a co-conspirator in the plot to kill Palme, what were Moscow's motives in liquidating the friendly head of a neutral 'non-aligned' government? . . .

"Inquiry as to Soviet motives, while complex and not yet fully canvassed, is said to revolve about several severe downturns in Stockholm-Moscow relations at the precise time of the prime minister's death. . . .

"Another aspect of the case that appears to implicate the Soviets is an associated, purported KGB 'provocation' or diversion. This was launched immediately after the assassination at a time when speculation ran high as to the 'likely' perpetrators.

"An evident product of the KGB's Department D (*desinformatiya*), a function of 'active measures,' the disinformation took the form of a concocted story that implicated in Palme's murder a 'maverick, right-wing' American, Lyndon LaRouche.

"The Soviet state TV program *Vremya* on Mar. 21 1986, at the height of the investigation into Palme's murder, directly implicated LaRouche.

"The broadcast called the controversial figure a 'U.S. millionaire [who] heads an international pro-fascist organization that is in favor of Sweden's joining NATO and of arming the Swedish army with neutron weapons' and who was 'behind' Palme's murder.

"Throughout the year and into the next, various Soviet media carried an extraordinary number of items attacking LaRouche and/or implicating him in Palme's murder. Some of these items were duly echoed in U.S. media.

"LaRouche and six associates are serving prison sentences ranging up to 15 years for business-connected 'mail fraud.' Their case is being appealed.

"Meanwhile, the LaRouche organization, publisher of the weekly *Executive Intelligence Review*, which had earlier proffered the theory of KGB implication in the Swedish leader's assassination, informed the *City Tribune* that it is investigating on its own various additional 'angles' of the Palme case as well as the separate case against LaRouche.

"The latter LaRouche investigation includes the manner in which certain individuals within the Justice Department appeared to have been 'after LaRouche' as a vendetta because of his uncompromising anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, and his espousal of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"The LaRouche organization claims to have proof of KGB involvement via American surrogates who persuaded the Justice Department into action against LaRouche for allegedly shady business practices."