

British 'new world order' behind Rajiv Gandhi slaying

by Linda de Hoyos

No matter how the May 21 assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was carried out or by whom, the murder of this Indian leader is the most lethal blow yet to the national sovereignty and integrity of the Indian republic. And no matter who plotted and carried out Rajiv Gandhi's murder, the policy behind that assassination is British policy for the dismemberment of India, represented in the United States by Henry Kissinger. India was the top target of the National Security Study Memorandum 200, "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests," written in 1974 by then-national security advisers Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft.

NSSM 20 cited 13 "key countries" in which, it said, there is a "special U.S. political and strategic interest" which requires imposing a policy of population control or reduction. India heads the list of those countries.

Kissinger's NSSM states: "The subcontinent will be for years the major focus of world concern over population growth. India's population is now approximately 580 million, adding a million by each full moon." The document cites a June 17, 1974 report from the U.S. embassy in Delhi, complaining that "There seems no way of turning off the faucet this side of 1 billion Indians."

The aim behind the assassination of Mr. Gandhi is to hurl India into fratricidal strife, resulting in the destruction of its economy and sovereignty. And that is the nightmare fear that grips the nation in the immediate days following Rajiv Gandhi's death.

Mr. Gandhi was assassinated in the evening of May 21 as he was approaching the dais for a campaign rally. He was killed by a professionally assembled plastique bomb, which exploded and killed upwards of 20 other people. CBS polling that day had showed that it was likely that Mr. Gandhi would emerge from national elections, which had already begun on

May 20, as India's next prime minister.

Since elections were called on May 1, Mr. Gandhi had been traversing the country non-stop, holding rallies from early morning till late at night, in a campaign to return to the prime ministership. Gandhi's individual effort, far surpassing that of the Congress Party organization itself, was motivated by the threat to India's unity and stability posed by the rising popularity of the Hindu chauvinist Bharatiya Janata Party on the one hand, and the provocative low-caste-Muslim politics of Janata Dal leader V.P. Singh, on the other. In the course of the campaign, it was recognized that Gandhi had crushed the Janata Dal and its bid to steal the Muslim-low-caste vote bank of the Congress Party, leaving the BJP, with its in-depth organization, as Gandhi's major opponent.

Within the BJP umbrella coalition is the Hindu fundamentalist RSS, which provided the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948. The RSS is a paramilitary grouping with multiple ties to London and Israel.

The civil strife fomented by the BJP and the Janata Dal had already resulted in the bloodiest elections in Indian history, with 50 people killed during the first day of polling. That violence, in turn, became the cover under which Mr. Gandhi's assassination was carried out.

Now, the Congress Party has been left rudderless and in disarray, with far less capability to meet the BJP threat. It is feared that even if the BJP does not come to power in this election, it will be only a matter of time before it does. Once in power, the party is expected to declare war upon India's minorities—Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians—fueling the separatist movements that already plague the country. As *EIR* documented in its 1985 book *Derivative Assassination*, the Sikh separatist movement is owned and operated by London, as are the other insurgencies on the subcontinent.

While the Western press has consistently derided Mr.

Gandhi as the "last of the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty" and taken joy in his murder, the reality is that the Nehru-Gandhi family is the symbol in India of the nation's unity and progress. "This is one of the blackest days in Indian history," said Indian Prime Minister Chandrashekhar on Gandhi's assassination. Gandhi represents for India "progress, development, and complete faith in democratic stability."

British targeting

The murder of Rajiv Gandhi is the third phase of a destabilization of India orchestrated from outside the country which began in 1983. In March of that year, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi's mother and the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, had just led a NAM conference which called for "new structures" to replace the bankrupt world monetary system and for a new world economic order, which would bring technology and development to the Third World. By the end of the year, Mrs. Gandhi was faced with an insurgent separatist movement among Sikhs in Punjab, with Sikh terrorists seizing the Golden Temple shrine in Amritsar, Punjab. In June 1984, Mrs. Gandhi ordered the Indian army to seize the shrine and put down the insurgency. On Oct. 31, 1984, Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards.

In *Derivative Assassination*, *EIR* documented the British sponsorship of the Sikh separatist movement, and its ties into the U.S. and Canada through intelligence operative Jon Speller and the Anti-Defamation League. The same networks as sponsored the Sikh assassination of Mrs. Gandhi are responsible for the murder of her son May 21.

A case in point is Lloyd Rudolph, "India specialist" at the University of Chicago, who contributed to the India section of the *1980s Project* of the Council on Foreign Relations. Working under Rudolph in 1985 was Iqbal Singh, a retired Indian military attaché who told *EIR* in an interview Nov. 12, 1984, that he received regular reports from Sikh terrorists in Punjab. Singh was also in contact with Canada-based terrorist Brigadier Parminder Singh.

On the night of May 21, 1991, Singh's professorial sponsor Lloyd Rudolph appeared on ABC's "Nightline" to push his new book, *The Life and Death of a Dynasty*. Exuding hatred of the Gandhi family and of India, Rudolph proclaimed that India would have no problem surviving Gandhi's death with leaders like V.P. Singh. A Public Broadcasting System special on Rudolph's book, prepared weeks ago, will be aired May 25, Gandhi's funeral-day.

Against the war, malthusian policies

If India is now in grave danger of disintegrating into chaos with the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, it is also the case that had he lived and taken the prime ministership, India was likely to re-emerge on the world scene as a leader of the underdeveloped sector and against Bush's new world order. This first became clear when Rajiv Gandhi challenged the prosecution of the war against Iraq. In February, as the horrific toll of the U.S. air war

against Iraq became clear, Gandhi acted as the de facto foreign minister of the Chandrashekhar government, in an attempt to halt the war. Gandhi issued a statement Feb. 7, which decried the war in no uncertain terms:

"Iraq is being used as a testing ground for new weapons technology. The idiom in which the war is being advocated, propagated, and fought gives the impression almost of a game, or a war machine that is so taken in by its technological superiority that it seems to have forgotten the price in human suffering it is exacting. . . . Who knows how many children this war has already killed, how many more are destined to die, how many orphans this war has left untended, how many it has left destitute, from how many their laughter and play has been stolen, how many have been robbed of their childhood? We do not believe that the mandate of Resolution 678 extends to the destruction of Iraq. The Security Council cannot have authorized the liberation of Kuwait through the obliteration of Iraq."

Gandhi then forced the Indian government to withdraw permission for U.S. warplanes to refuel in Madras on their way to the Gulf war from the Philippines; despite pressure from Washington, which knowledgeable Indian sources say included threats of assassination of Indian leaders.

In his last interview before his death, in the car on his way to the rally outside of Madras where he was killed, Gandhi again showed his unwillingness to step in line with the malthusian new world order. The interview, as reported May 22 by Barbara Crossette of the *New York Times*, went like this:

"He argued that family planning was 'very much a non-starter' in India.

" 'We need four things,' he said. 'We need education for the woman, the girl child. We need a good job for everybody. We need child and maternal health care. And we need overall economic growth. The government must act so that the result is family planning which would follow these things.' . . .

"Asked how he thought he would get along with Pakistan's new Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif . . . Mr. Gandhi said he had never met Mr. Sharif and could not judge what kind of relationship they would have.

" 'But I know who could have solved these problems with us,' he said. 'General Zia. We were close to finishing agreement on Kashmir, we had the maps and everything ready to sign. And then he was killed.' . . .

"Mr. Gandhi said there was evidence that General Zia had been murdered, but he wouldn't say more. Mrs. Gopal [another correspondent present] asked him if he didn't think that some outside power had decided to upset the development of better relations with Pakistan. He said he thought that was likely. She asked whether India and Indian leaders might not be targets as India took on a larger role in the region. He agreed. He said the danger would not be from the Soviet Union, however, which was too busy with its own problems."

Within the hour, Mr. Gandhi was dead, killed by a plastic explosive C1C2C3, never before used in India.