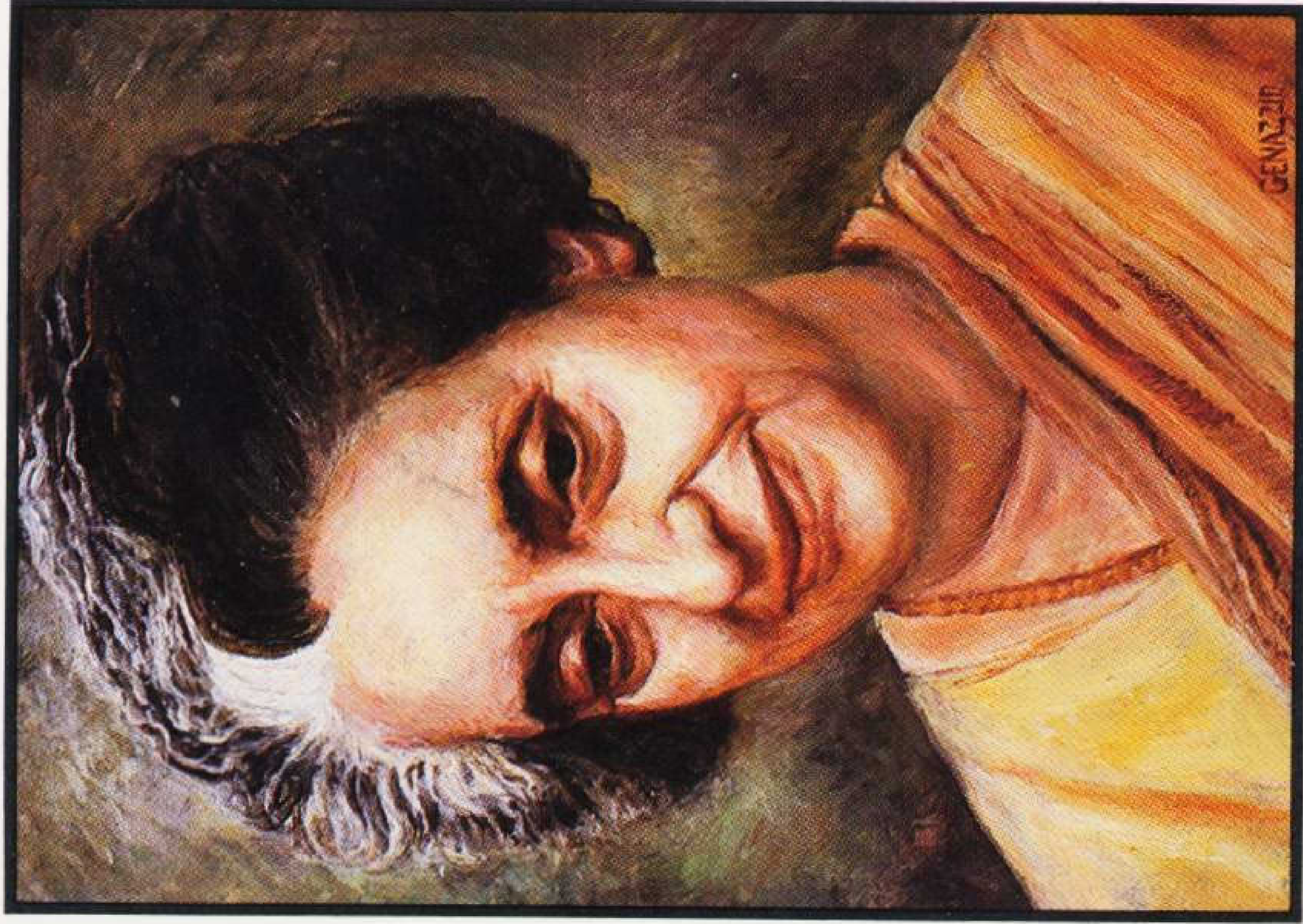




"In this century Indira Gandhi was one of the very few outstanding political leaders, whose greatness the world recognized during her lifetime, but where universal history will prove, that she shaped its development at a point of dramatic crisis.

"This book is a reflection of the commitment of the people who love and respect her, that the intent of her murderers to destroy the great Indian nation, and defeat her fight for a new, just world economic order, will be condemned to fail."

Helga-Zepp LaRouche

ISBN: 933488-43-2

\$4.95

Derivative Assassination

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Who
Killed
Indira
Gandhi?

By the Editors of Executive Intelligence Review

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Who Killed Indira Gandhi?

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New Benjamin Franklin House
New York, N.Y.

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COVER: Sikh followers of Bhindranwale outside the Golden Temple.
COVER DESIGN: Alan Yue
COVER PHOTO: Ludwig SIPA/SPECIAL FEATURES
BACK COVER: Painting of Indira Gandhi by Gary Genazzio
First Edition 1985
New Benjamin Franklin House
New York, N.Y.
ISBN: 933488-43-2

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Printed in the United States of America

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To the Memory of Indira Gandhi

In this century Indira Gandhi was one of the very few outstanding political leaders, whose greatness the world recognized during her lifetime, but where universal history will prove, that she shaped its development at a point of dramatic crisis. She was great, because, unlike many politicians of today, she identified herself completely with the well-being of her nation, for which she was a true representative, as well as a positive example for many millions of people. It was this extraordinary dedication of her life, which was the reason she was, and is, loved deeply, and continues to live in the hearts of people in India, and many others.

This book is a reflection of the commitment of the people who love and respect her, that the intent of her murderers to destroy the great Indian nation, and split it up into many fighting separate entities, will be condemned to fail.

And we also pledge our deepest commitment, that one of her last major initiatives, the call to conduct a summit on the level of the heads of state to solve the debt crisis, and to establish a New Just World Economic Order, will be realized soon. Her murderers hoped, that this initiative would die with

her assassination. They will be proven wrong; their crimes will be brought to justice, and find the deserved punishment.

On the other side, her life's work will continue to live, as her malicious assassination only made her the martyr for the idea that mankind can only survive if we reach the age of reason. Her spirit is now the source of strength and admiration for political leaders, as well as millions of people all over the world. So the aim of the assassins has failed.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche
October 7, 1985

Preface

It was shortly after ten o'clock on the morning of October 31, 1984, just hours after the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the court room of Federal Judge James C. Cacheris. The attorney for the National Broadcasting Company, Thomas Kavalier, had just delivered a glowing reference to Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. Giggling broke out among the representatives of NBC-TV and the Anti-Defamation League, seated at the defendants' benches.

The witness was excused, and left the court room. In the hallway, he cursed Thomas Kavalier, and, referring to the defendants, added: "They killed her!" Documents prove that the National Broadcasting Company's co-defendant, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), was an accomplice of the same Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan who had just claimed credit publicly for his organization's assassination of Mrs. Gandhi.

The defendants had made it clear enough, back there in the court room, that they did not regret Mrs. Gandhi's murder. Was the Anti-Defamation League a witting party to the planning of the assassination itself? Morally? Yes. Concretely? As yet, there was no proof that the ADL was involved in the detailed planning of the assassination. It appeared that this particular set of scoundrels had been merely a secondary part of the operation overall.

The prime suspects were Britain's Lord Nicholas Bethell and a shadowy associate of Bethell's, an American by the

name of Jon Speller. The documents prove ADL's complicity with Jagjit Singh Chauhan, but the evidence in hand points to Speller as the man through whom the U.S. offices of the ADL collaborated with the terrorists. Bethell and Speller are the key leads to the authorship of the crime. The witness had had Chauhan's activities under surveillance for more than two years. The dossier showed Bethell and Speller as the key leads at the start of the trail of investigation.

The witness, walking out of the Alexandria Federal court building, knew that the evidence in hand pointed to a British authorship of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. Yet, without putting aside any of those particular facts, he knew that the truth was much more complicated. He knew what was behind Jagjit Singh Chauhan; he had known that for the better part of two years. It wasn't simply British; it was something much bigger, more complicated.

He knew something else; he was going to do something about this. For one thing, he owed it to Mrs. Gandhi. She had been a great person, and a cherished friend. "This time," he resolved to himself, "the truth comes out."

It is now two months later. Many individual accomplices to the assassination are yet to be brought to justice. The guilt of numerous suspects has yet to be settled. The investigation continues. Like the assassination-attempt on Pope John Paul II, on May 13, 1981, the details of the plot against Mrs. Gandhi will continue to be investigated for years yet to come. Yet, two months later, the crucial, first phase of the investigation is completed. Some of the most important answers are known, known conclusively.

The assassination of any public figure, especially a world-renowned political leader, is a vastly complicated affair.

There is no public figure who is so widely loved, that many persons would be unwilling to be part of a plot to kill that figure. There are always the individuals or small groups who would kill any public figure, for no reason but envy of

that figure's aura of importance. There are those whose personal grievances, real or imagined, turn into homicidal impulses. Any public figure is always an obstacle to the design of one or more powerful groups, who seek to have that obstacle removed. The more renowned, or the more controversial, the public figures, the more numerous and varied the active and potential threats of assassination which exist at any given moment.

Every public figure, especially renowned and controversial such figures, is constantly a target of homicidal impulses. They are targets of assassination for reason no more complicated than the fact that they are public figures.

Yet, rarely, if ever, is a public figure assassinated by *independent* action of an individual or small circle. Surrounding each and every public figure, there are several layers of visible and invisible security. There are, usually, those assigned to protect the life of the figure, and these are, usually, experienced professionals. The physical security associated with a public figure is only the proverbial "tip of the iceberg." Individuals or small groups, plotting assassinations, will usually betray themselves in some way, before the deed can be done: someone, for one reason or another, will report something to someone. Once such varieties of would-be assassins of any public figure attract suspicion, the likelihood of their success is minimal.

To kill a major public figure who is either powerful or the center of a powerful controversy, those security screens must be neutralized by some agency powerful enough to do so. To ensure the success of such an effort, the agency behind the assassination must be very powerful.

It must not be overlooked, that any assassins of a public figure are embarked upon a kind of "suicide mission," in one sense or the other. Not only must the assassins reckon with the security forces deployed, and also the vengeful friends and admirers of the "target"; they will be breaching those institutions of society responsible for preventing such deeds from

succeeding against any public figure. These latter will act, and react, whether they admire the “target” or not; it is integrity of their function itself which is violated by an assassination-attempt. This “factor” of deterrence, is more persuasive for discouraging serious plotters, than isolated individuals. Serious plotters have very important collective interests at stake, more important than the physical survival of any individual members of the plotting.

With really serious plotters, the worst nightmare is a failed attempt at assassination. The object of a really serious assassination-plot is to eliminate a significant political factor, or factors, from the scene. By succeeding in the murder, or murders, they have altered the complexes of power in the world, and, as a result, will confront the post-assassination inquiries from a newly advantageous political position. In short, they will be powerful enough to be able to cover up all tracks of inquiry directly to themselves. If the “target” survives the attack, and reacts to the attempt with anger, rather than attempting to propitiate the forces behind the attack, “cover-up” is most difficult. What frightens the plotters is the risk of being publicly named as perpetrators of a political assassination. Unless the plotters can be assured, that the targeted victim will react to a failed attempt with fearful propitiation of the plotters themselves, hoping to prevent a new attack by buying them off, the prospect of a failed attempt is the plotter’s worst nightmare.

So, for the latter two reasons, serious assassination-plots against prominent public figures, are very complicated and far-flung affairs. Successful plots of this kind require resources of the scope available only to governments of powerful states, and must usually have a major “insider” component within the security-screens of the intended victim. The post-assassination “cover-up” arrangements must be built into the design of the assassination itself.

However, for a government to risk assassination of any public figure, especially a leading figure of government, is

tantamount to an act of warfare. Generally, governments will risk such ventures only at the brink of warfare, or during wars. Otherwise, if any one or several governments wish an assassination conducted, they must seek to induce some other government, or some non-governmental agency with power like that of a government, to undertake authorship of the plot. There are non-governmental agencies with such capabilities in the world. Most of the waves of actual and attempted assassinations by prominent public figures, which have occurred during recent history, are the handiwork of such non-governmental agencies. Such was the authorship of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was organized by a very special variety of intelligence organization, an organization of a type known to insiders of the intelligence craft as a “derivative operation.”

“Derivative operations” are a special kind of organization, which has grown up out of the underworld of “back channels” which thrive in the cracks between the Western and Soviet bloc intelligence services. The massive participation of the Bulgarian intelligence services in aiding the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, on May 13, 1981, was a product of such a “derivative operation,” a plot in the cracks between certain powerful “Western families” and the Bulgarian government. In the Gandhi assassination, the “derivative operation” lies between the cracks of British and Soviet intelligence, in the cracks of Jagjit Singh Chauhan’s travels between Britain and the Soviet intelligence-center at Tashkent, during the 1970s. Are the two, the attack on the Pope, and the murder of Mrs. Gandhi, the work of the same “derivative operation”? There are important facts which point in that direction.

Jon Speller, the U.S. figure most openly implicated in the preparations leading up to the assassination, has lived and worked all his adult life in the cracks between Western and Soviet bloc intelligence services. He brags of his long collabora-

oration with his father, Robert Speller, in processing emigrés from Soviet-occupied Europe, and various authoritative sources have corroborated this activity. He brags that he is a protégé and intimate of Britain's Lord Bethell and Julian Amery. Julian Amery has evaded discussion of Speller's bragging, but Speller does turn up repeatedly as the key day-to-day operative in operations set up in the U.S. and elsewhere by Lord Bethell. Whether Speller can walk into Lord Bethell's residence, unannounced, as he has bragged, is not verified, but his closeness to Bethell's intelligence activities is massively corroborated. The closeness of both Bethell and Speller to Jagjit Singh Chauhan and the cause of the Khalistan terrorists, is clear, and massively so.

The British backing for Chauhan's cause is clear. It is clear during the 1970s. The British have been shamelessly insolent in running openly, the non-stop flights, which have served as a conveyor-belt for activities of the Britain-based insurgency into the Punjab. Overall, one is reminded of the key part which the BBC played in bringing its old asset, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to power in Iran, broadcasting Khomeini's daily marching-orders for the acts of uprising. Even after Chauhan had both taken political credit, publicly, on television broadcasts from London, for the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, and had issued death-threats against the new Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher intervened personally, to defend continued British protection for the terrorist leader, over complaints from the government of India. The British backing for the assassins is clear.

The fact that there are significant U.S.-based accomplices supporting the terrorists' cause, does not dilute British responsibility. The "Free Afghan" committee, which cooperates with Chauhan's terrorists, is one of those creations of Lord Bethell's in which Jon Speller performs a key role. Key officials of the Heritage Foundation, another booster of the terrorists, have stated repeatedly, over the years, that the Heritage Foun-

dation is essentially a British-intelligence front-operation, a conduit for the London International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Mont Pelerin Society. The Anti-Defamation League, which collaborated with Speller in arranging support for Chauhan's cause, is essentially a British intelligence asset.

The case of Bethell, and other facts of the variety we have just indicated, make a strong case for British backing for the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. At least, the case against some faction of Britain's intelligence community is more or less iron-clad, up to a point. However, the plot as a whole is much more complicated; it is the work of a "derivative operation." It is a "derivative assassination."

This book brings to the light of day the truth about that "derivative operation." Perhaps not the whole truth. The investigation is still live. It were better, in the meantime, to encourage certain culprits to delude themselves that they are safely "above suspicion." The parts of the truth concerning certain individuals must be left out for the present. All the rest, as much as it is presently known, can be told.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
January 1985

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