

Silent Assassins

Jan 11, 1966

Truth in the Memory Hole

Silent Assassins
Jan 11, 1966

Author : Premendra Agrawal
B.Com,LL.B,B.J.

Hear here Sound of Silence

- Premendra Agrawal

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Jan 11, 1966

By

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B.Com, LL.B, B.J

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Snehi Shree Premendraji,

Saprem Namaskar.

Thank you for the respect and feelings, you expressed towards me by presenting me a book "Silent Assassins" to inspire my habit of reading.

(Narendra Modi)

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Narendra Modi



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१२ नवम्बर, २०१२

श्री प्रेमेन्द्र अग्रवाल जी

जय श्रीराम।

आपके द्वारा प्रेषित अंग्रेजी पुस्तक Silent Assassins Jan 11, 1966 की प्रति प्राप्त हुई। तदर्थ धन्यवाद। *इस पुस्तक में आपने नई जानकारी दी है शुभकामनाओं सहित, पुस्तक पठनीय है-गर् ई।*

भवदीय

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संरक्षक

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रायपुर-४९२ ००१ (छत्तीसगढ़)



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०१ जनवरी, २०१३

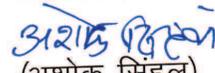
श्रद्धेय श्री प्रेमेन्द्र जी अग्रवाल
नमस्कार।

आपके द्वारा Silent Assassins Jan 11, 1966 पुस्तक देखने को मिली। यह एक बड़ा अनुसंधान का कार्य हुआ है। पुस्तक बहुत बड़ी हो गई है। इसकी एक संक्षिप्त संस्करण निकलना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

आपके इस महत्वपूर्ण एवं खोजपूर्ण कार्य के लिए साधुवाद। आपने निशब्द हत्याएं शीर्षक दिया है, शास्त्री जी, दीनदयाल जी, इन्द्रा जी, राजीव जी ये सभी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। सोवियत गुप्तचर एजेन्सी के साथ वेटिकन का ओपसडाई नाम का गुप्त संगठन भी यही जघन्य कार्य कर रहा है।

शुभकामनाओं सहित,

भवदीय


(अशोक सिंहल)
संरक्षक

श्री प्रेमेन्द्र अग्रवाल जी
कमर्शियल सर्विसेज,
सिन्धी स्कूल के पीछे, रामसागर पाड़ा,
रायपुर-४९२ ००१ (छत्तीसगढ़)

Preface

Contents of this book do not stop to hunt the silence!

New facts, evidences and records showed that poisoning to Lal Bahadur Shastri was happened in Tashkent. My IITian son suggested me that besides news articles I should write the books. According to him especially in America and other European countries, there is a habit of reading the books. This is the central point for writing this book.

Fortunately Adarniya Sudarshan Jee, former Sarsanghchalak of RSS visited Raipur in the last week of August of 2012. I personally presented three starting chapters of the book to Sudarshan Jee. After one week I came to know that he appreciated the same. This encouraged me for going to fast in completing the book. Now we have only remembrance of Sudarshan Jee. He died here in Raipur on September 15, 2012.

We should know: How J F Kennedy's assassination cleared the way for the death of Shastri. For avoiding political assassinations, it is necessary to know how the head of the countries assign the assassins through their intelligence agencies such as CIA, FSB (KGB), ISI and others. If we could know the conspirators of mysterious death of Netaji Subhash chandra Bose then Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji would have been saved. If we could know the conspirators of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee then life of Lal Bahadur would have been saved. So I think that reading this book would be beneficial for readers and the country as well.

Mysterious death of Shastri was a state crime not only for India but also for USSR, Pakistan, US, UK and China especially who were directly or indirectly involved in Tashkent Summit. They are silent assassins.

Tashkent Summit was an international event. Mysterious death of the guest country's Prime Minister there left so many questions before the world in which we are living. How the life could be saved of the great leaders?

On the basis of continuous net surfing, reading the books and articles, I am writing since 2005 about 'the murder of Lal Bahadur Shastri' in various websites including my own site: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/>

Now I have given the final shape to my all findings in this book. From the beginning since Jan 11, 1966 peoples in India relied heavily on the information

given by the Soviet authority and the government of India. Writings of Kuldip Nayar and C P Srivastav who were the part of Indian delegation at Tashkent are also not different. But my findings provided a far broader scope of the events around the death of Shastri due to heart attack by poison.

I have attempted to be diligent in giving proper credit to the authors for their material. Because I was attempting to paint an accurate picture of the landscape of the era, I would, on occasion, include facts taken from books, articles, and websites without remembering their exact source. If I have inadvertently failed to properly acknowledge words taken from other authors, I sincerely apologize.

How may I forget to give thanks to my senior friend learned journalist former editor of various Hindi and English dailies, Director of Granth Akadami of C.G. Government Shree Ramesh Naiyar who reminded me again and again for publishing the book 80% contents of which I had already written before three years. I have no hesitation to write that some time I felt who am I, if the government and the leaders of my country never tried sincerely to find out the truth.

Excuse me, listen me just a minute, if we see bluish death body in the road where wiping wife of the dead asking for autopsy and an enquiry, what will we do? There will be probe and agitation. What had we done to see the bluish body of our beloved Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and how we reacted on doubt shown by Lalita Shastri? There was no probe, no FIR, no postmortem

Believe me at the time of writing this book, tears of Lalita Shastri automatically came into my eyes. You may touch, you may see, you may feel, you may read these drops of tears in my book. Sorry, sorry if I have done any fault to write this book! I know when I send few outlines of this book to parliamentarians and other leaders they may keep silence, because this book don't help them in getting votes. Still if we keep silence then also the contents of the book does not stop to hunt the silence!

---- Premendra Agrawal

Part - I

Breaking of memory hole Hear here sound of silence

Silent Assassins: Jan 11, 1966

Introduction:

The premiership of Lal Bahadur Shastri extended from 9 June 1964 to 11 January 1966. Here in brief I describe the situation in the brief period of Shastri's tenure to understand the truth of two neighbors.

You have the right to know what happened and why it happened on that tragic dark night in Jan 10 and black day Jan 11 of 1966. This fascinating walk through history underscores how important it is to be vigilant and informed - and to hold government accountable for its actions.

It was the best of times: Defeat of Pakistan in 1965 War which was initiated Pakistan itself.

It was the worst of time: 1000 km undisputed land of Kutch was given to Pakistan due to the mediation of Harold Wilson

It was the age of wisdom: Shastri authorized the Indian army to take Lahore, if it could, and to achieve this aim, he authorized the Indian military forces to cross the international boundary, between India and Pakistan, and not to restrict military operations to the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir.

It was the age of foolishness: Less known perhaps more significant for our study in that Moscow intervened diplomatically against Shastri to make Pakistan by its Tashkent mediation diplomacy. Accepting the mediation was the age of foolishness.

It was the epoch of belief: India and the Soviet Union (USSR) enjoyed a strong strategic, military, economic and diplomatic relationship before the Tashkent Summit.

It was the epoch of incredulity: There was 'Chakravayuh in Tashkent'. Tashkent Summit was to deceive India.

It was the season of light: Hoisting of tricolor flag on the land of Lahore by Indian Army was the season of light.

It was the season of darkness: Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri due to heart attack by poisoning was the season of darkness.

(ii) Premendra

It was the spring of hope: The *Tashkent* Declaration gave a hope that both countries would have lived in peace for bettering the life of their citizens.

It was the winter of despair: Giving back Haji Pir to Pakistan in Tashkent declaration

We had everything before us: In the exchange of giving back Haji Pir we could had take back so called PoK from Pakistan for giving forever peace to Kashmir people

We had nothing before us: After signing the declaration and after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri we had nothing before us.

Soviet authority of that time and Indian Government since Jan 1966 adopted the policy of George Orwell's novel 1974 which was written in 1949. Memory hall is used for throwing the unwanted records and Wintson of 'Ministry of Truth' duty is to rewrite the newspaper and records as suited to them. This book " Silent Assassins: Jan 11, 1966" is a sincere effort to break that memory hall and to contradict the not believable writings of the Wintson of the Ministry of Truth.

B *Raman* is right to say that we are a *nation* with no memory. My this book is another effort to helped the people for getting their memory back regarding Shastri's death due to heart attack by poison.

Silent assassin generally is applied to an assassin who kills methodically, quickly, and leaves no trace of their presence before or after the job. Russian cooks including Indian cook and Russian ladies whose presence was in the dacha of Shastri were Silent assassins beside others. They had assassinated Shastri by giving poison. They are called here "Silent assassins" as no-one had seen them during mixing the poison in the

food. They did poisoning incident calm and quiet. It's quite scary really. If Ramnath and personal assistants of Shastri felt any doubt on them they could not give such food or milk to Shastri. It was difficult; there had been no clues. It is clear that Russian cooks with Indian cook Jan Mohammed and two Russian ladies were working as a team in the poison mixing process in the dacha of Shastri. The same may be said about the contract killers who assigned them. They are also silent assassins.

Technique of War and killing individual are the changing process time to time. Now swords, arrows etc are not used as was used in Mahabharat. Dueling was a common way to kill someone in the 1800s. U S President Andrew Jackson, Duel with Charles Dickinson 1806. Jackson shot dead to Dickinson. In that duel Dickinson's bullet had lodged too close to Jackson's heart to be removed safely. Jackson would carry it to his grave June 8, 1845. Andrew Jackson was the seventh President of the United States (1829–1837).

The way of Killing or not killing Shastri would be decided by the killers or by those who assigned them, not else. Kennedy was killed by shooting. Various leaders are killed in different ways: Mahatma Gandhi by bullet, Indira Gandhi by knife stabbing and Rajiv Gandhi was killed in the explosion.

If we go from Gandhi to Gandhi then we find the facts about the assassination of three Gandhis. But the facts of the assassinations of others were hidden or thrown in the memory hole. Still the death causes of Netaji, Shastriji, Mukherji and Deen Dayal Upadhyay have been shrouded in mystery for more than four decades with several conspiracy theories doing the rounds. Shastri became Prime Minister due to Congress Party of that time. So, primary duty of Congress government is to make clear the suspense on the death of Shastriji. Killing of *Anuj Dhar's RTI* has also achieved mystic significance.

I know writing this type of book will not be digestable for those who think as the rulers of USSR Stalin and others were thinking. That was not the suitable time for going to Tashkent. This is not the right time for placing

truth in this book which the government don't want. If they did not hear the complaint of the widow of the former Prime Minister of their party, then why will they look towards this book? Still being a citizen of free India I am fearless to write this book. They killed Anuj Dhar's RTI. For them RTI means Right to forgotten which they don't want to remind the people? They are blocking the websites. They seek for omitting every material on twitter which they don't want. Is this the signal of coming emergency again. That time after facing defeat they came back in the government. But this time if they repeat that time emergency then it is sure that they will be thrown on the ash heap of history.

"What We Know Now that We Didn't Know Then"-by James H. Fetzer
Yes what you know now in this book that you did n't know since Jan 11, 1966. Although you would not know from reading it in your daily newspaper, watching it on the evening news, or hearing it from the government, during the past more than four decade. If we turn the leaves of the history from Gandhi to Gandhi then we find that death of Lal Bahadur Shastri due to heart attack by poisoning, is the bggest crime since the indpencece of India because this crime was done by silent assessins on the foreign land. The same happened with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in foreign hand .

Was the arrested cooks, simply "lone nuts" who managed to carry out the poisoning?

For most Indians, it's a kind of a parlor game. Many friends say to me, 'Well, what's your theory on who did it?' And they look so disappointed when I say, 'Death due to heart attack or poisoning Shastri by suspected cook all by himself.'

In this era when conspiracy theories abound but, "The greatest and grandest of all conspiracy theories is the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri" But the truth is available to anyone who cares to study up on it.

Why did Dr. Chugh with his family and Ramnath personal cook of Shastri face mysterious deaths? Where is Jan Mohammed personal cook of left leaning Indian ambassador T N Kaul and where is his service record?

Why did he prepare food with Russian cooks for Shastri instead of his personal cook Ramnath? Arrested cooks or Russian ladies present in the dacha of Shastri had no enmity with Shastri. Who assinged them? What was the role of CIA, ISI and KGB in the mysterious death of Shastri? What was the role of communist parties of India and kitchen members of Indira Gandhi at that time? Did Congress and Communist Parties play a sinister role in the sordid affair? Did China keep quite at the time of War 1965 and Taskent Summit?

Was the CIA/KGB/ISI individually or their nexus or Russia's beloved Guljarilal Nanda or Gandhi or their kitchen members directly or indirectly behind the mysterious death of Shastri? What says 'The Mitrokhin Archive II'? What tells Nehru's successor race and there after Shastri's successor race since 3.30 A.M. of Jan 11, 1966 when Nanda took oath as the Acting Prime Minister of India, just before half hour of the arrest of cooks by KGB? The Kutch adventure and mediation of KGB sponsored Herald Wilson encouraged Pakistan to initiate War 1965. At that time going to soviet means "See USSR...And Die".

After reading this book surely you would reach nearer to the conclusion.

I salute to write this book in the memory of Lal Bahadur Shastriji, who inspires us to dedicate ourselves to the greater glory of our Motherland. It is right to say: Shastri did not leave behind no home, no land, and no money. But he left a moral and inspiring example. In this age, struck by political corruption, his career as a model of integrity is of particular interests to readers.

Tashkent accord was unlucky for India and Soviet Union. Immediate after signing the accord Lal Bahadur Shastri was poisoned. Three and half months after the accord April 26, 1966, Tashkent was destroyed by a huge earthquake.

Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar (Param Pujaniya Guruji) Sarsanghchalak of

(vi) Premendra

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh requested Shastri for not going to Tashkent. Why was the summit held in war period at Tashkent capital of the Uzbekistan Republic of USSR which was Islamic as Pakistan? Why the delegations residence kept 12 Km away from the dacha of their leaders? Why did the Russian lady first informer of Shastri's death not used hotline and crossed a long distance 12 km for knocking the doors of the delegation members?

Russian cooks and two Russian lady food taster as written by Kuldip Nayar were present in the dacha of Shastri and they helped Jan Mohammed to prepare the food for Shastri. Russian cooks and one Indian cook most probably Jan Mohammed were arrested on the charges of giving poison to Shastri. Why could those Russian ladies not be arrested by KGB?

Lal Bahadur's red flame ashes in the sky high

(1)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Down long Lal slept on the sticks
Brave sons Tear 'tear', Tear fear
Tattered burnt body with clothes
As many eyes, waved on high

(2)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Livings danced to see soul flying
Patriotic song singing towards sky
Red flame ashes' banner in the sky
Brave Lal Bahadur's soul in the sky

(3)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Delhi they brought 2nd PM's dead
Lalita nor swooned, nor uttered cry
She asked, "Why Lal body Neelkanth
Why cuts on Lal Bahadur's body ?

(4)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
They crush flower perfume spreads
Can break Violin but music spreads
Delhi they brought PM' blue body
Hinduism preaches much tolerance

(5)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Set her palm, upon her knee-
Precious dust was on her palm
Sweety, Bharatmata's children—
We live; I have to live for them.

-- Premendra Agrawal

Chapter 1

Truth of Two Neighbors

“Most of the time, what you read doesn’t matter. It’s what you don’t read that’s important.”

You have read arrest of only one Kremlin chief Cook Ahmet Sattarov; truth is there was the arrest of more .

Ahmet and other arrested members of his team raised finger on the arrested Indian cook for poisoning. Who was that Indian cook?



Do you see Ahmet’s photos? Perhaps you don’t know he is still alive or not? Where he lived, where he is living? What he did in Kremlin as Chief Cook? Perhaps you are anxious to know more and more about him and other cooks, who were arrested alongwith him. Read here in this chapter, if you not read in: “India after Gandhi “written by historian Ramachandra Guha and Biography of Indira Gandhi by Katherine Frank

SCOOP! Inside stories from the Partition to the Present or ‘Beyond the lines written by Kuldip Nayar and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Life of Truth by C P Srivastav

Or any other book besides above; any news article in our Indian media



slip, butler's arrest and cook-migrated-to-Pakistan stories too dramatic to believe. Is this reason for not writing a single word about the arrest of cooks by Nayar and C P Srivastav in their books on Shastri?

The first chapter of my this book is for every one. The facts of arrest of Kremlin chief cook with other four cooks including one Indian cook have been thrown in the Orwellian memory hole. In the Orwell's novel 1984, Winston Smith is the head of 'Ministry of truth' and his duty is to rewrite the history newspaper and change the facts to fit Party doctrine. We should not be act as Winston Smith.

"The chief conspirator"

In 1990, working in the archives of the Tashkent UKGB over the article on the emergence of the Soviet drug, Sergei Turchenko accidentally stumbled upon the thin red folder viewing still secret at the time of documents, entitled: "On the assassination of the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri January 11, 1966".



There was in the front page: "the chief conspirator" - senior captain Kremlin Akhmeta Sattarovicha SATTAROVA.

Sergei Turchenko writes: “

[1]January 11, 1966 during the negotiations between India and Pakistan in Tashkent, Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri died. As it happened immediately after the banquet, to the same body of the deceased was painted in a bluish color,

[2] Suspected of poisoning the foreign dignitaries. The case threatened a major international conflict.

[3]An investigation was begun, the results of which, until recently, really had nothing known.”

Death finding committee was formed by the USSR Government, report of which until not known. This has been confirmed by the author of Uzbekistan in his book.

«Sattarov became friend of Actor Vladimir Vysotsky»

Mark Tsybulsky (USA) has taken an interview of Ahmet Sattarov about Vladimir Vysotsky and the same is published in June 14, 2011. It means perhaps Sattarov is still alive and active in his profession. He said that he

was a first-year student and continued working his journalistic pen in a small newspaper, "For cultural trade." It was the newspaper Moscow cooks, crooks, and so on. In 1968; he was living on the Old Arbat and walking on the Borodino bridge. Vladimir Vysotsky said: "Why such a poor antikvarschina poet?" Sattarov said: "Old man, you're sorry - I'm not a poor poet, and a senior Kremlin maitre d 'special groups'.

Vladimir Vysotsky and Ahmet Sattarov became friends. With the help of Vladimir Vysotsky, Sattarov took the restaurant on the 21st floor of the hotel "Russia". He stayed there as the deputy director. Once he was downstairs and he said: "There Vysotsky came with some actress. We have them planted at your table."



Vladimir Vysotsky
Actor -Singer of USSR

He married to Vodya when he was in Kazan. She died after some time. In 1996 there was a contest on Novy Arbat. The competition was held among the poets Andrei Voznesensky, odnoknizhnikov. Then he was just like that. Vsevolod Vishnevsky, Irina Putyaeva Kostya Kidron, and others participated in the contest. The contest was called "Orpheus. He was on the competition with poems about Vysotsky took first place and received a diploma.

«Poisoners Prime Minister of India»

According to Ahmet Sattarov despite the fact that they were very fast, as they said, was justified, the foreign press dubbed them «Poisoners Prime Minister of India». But in USSR newspapers including TASS, the incident nothing caused a noise. When they were driven out Bulmenya wishing to get their photos literally hung on lampposts, all the roads were filled with media representatives from around the world,"

He commented rightly: January 11, 1966, some foreign media wrote that in Tashkent at the banquet on the occasion of the completion of peace talks between the delegations of India and Pakistan poisoned by Lal Bahadur Shastri, a group of suspects arrested by units of service Tashkent feast. The Soviet newspaper Tass published: "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR is sad to notice that



11 Jan, 1966 in 1 hour and 32 minutes in Tashkent died a distinguished statesman, Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri ".

Why did Tass not publish a single word about the arrested cooks and the poison?

Indian cook poison Shastri: Ahmet

After some time in the basement caused the cook Indian, who prepared the dish of Indian cuisine for banquets. Ahmet Sattarov and his team believed that the poisoning Shastri - the work of that man, because in each other were confident, as they said, all one hundred percent-

Above mentioned version of Ahmet Sattarov indicates:

[1] Ahmet Sattarov did not deny the poisoning to Shastriji.

[2] Ahmet and his team suspected Indian cook who was the personal cook of then Indian ambassador in Moscow. Ahmet and other arrested members of his team raised finger on the arrested Indian cook for poisoning Shastri.



Who was that arrested Indian cook? Where he is since Jan 11, 1966?

Discussion in detail is in Part II of this book. Who were other Russian cooks arrested along with Ahmet? Who were other three arrested Russian cooks?

Kremlin chef Vasily Alimov or Kremlin chef Mikhail Zhukov or Kremlin chef Marina Yelizarova or.....There were so many chefs in Kremlin. Who would be arrested other three chefs?

Headwaiters special group from the Kremlin, including Ahmet Sattarov was sent from Kremlin to Tashkent for preparing the food for the government heads of India and Pakistan. Preparation was about a month.



Shastri's death finding committee

(hand cuffed photo at folder F- dec 12)

Shastri's death finding committee was formed by then USSR government and that committee was sent from Moscow to Tashkent for investigation as Ahmet Sattarov with other chefs of his team was sent for cooking.

Arrested cooks were released before forming that committee and before finding its report. Why?

Even though arrested all cooks were released by the KGB, suspense is still.

Arrested cooks would have no personal enmity with Shastriji. Ahmet Sattarov had also no criminal record.

Whoever might be culprit-Russian or Indian cook that was hired by contract killers?

Even that nobody wanted and now wants to take even one step towards finding the forces behind the killing. Hanging one culprit is not important. Important is to make nude the mighty monster behind the killer.

That may be CBI, ISI, KGB, or political giant of India or foreign country. It was and still is the matter of investigation. It is not the matter of hiding the facts.

Anuj Dhar asked something under RTI. Government has some facts in its record. But government is not disclosing. It is not the fault of government. It is the fault of us who elect such nonsense irresponsible cruel criminal representatives of government. Are we and our government not more responsible than the real killer and real contract killers?

In the 50-ies Ahmet Sattarov served in the army in the system of the KGB in the Far Eastern frontier. After retirement, he was summoned to a special department of the Kiev military office.

There he had a conversation with the Major, who invited him to do the courses headwaiters and waiters to serve the Party and governments after retirement for moral and political and professional qualities Ahmet preferred. Training was very intense and diverse. Ahmet studied English, German, French, Italian language, international protocol, the details of etiquette, European, Asian, Latin American, African customs of eating, cooking characteristics of different countries, history, food, and technology of their preparation. And most importantly - exciting technology services

""

Resident of Writer Gorky's city

Ahmet Sattarov is still alive. He served as the protocol and as the head

waiter of Kremlin from 1962 to 1972. In 1971, he graduated in the philological faculty of Moscow State Pedagogical Institute MSPI.

He was born in October 17, 1935 in the village Kochki-Pozharki-Sargachkogo, District of Nizhny Novgorod region of USSR.. He was a resident of Writer Maxim Gorky's city of Russia.

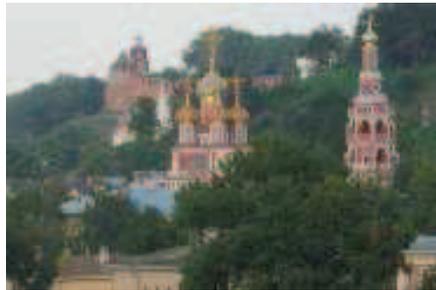
He was the member of the Writers' Union of Russia and the Republic of Tatarstan.

MAXIM GORKY

Well-known pro-Bolshevik novelist Maxim Gorky died in 1936. In USSR the secret police chief at the time confessed to poisoning him at his trial two years later.

Gorky was born in Nizhny Novgorod and became an orphan at the age of nine. In 1880, at the age of twelve, he ran away from home in an effort to find his grandmother. Gorky was

brought up by his grandmother. Her death deeply affected him, and after an attempt at suicide in December 1887, he travelled on foot across the Russian Empire for five years, changing jobs and accumulating impressions used later in his writing.



Poet Ahmet Sattarov

Since Ahmet Sattarov wrote poetry from childhood, then went to work for newspapers, began, despite the Kremlin experience the most called masses - with malotyrazhky for food culture. He writes rubies, satires and prose in Russian and Tatar languages. He is also doing himself engaged in literary translations. He is the author of many poetry books. He is the winner of literary awards named after M V University name and Walk Taktash.

Ahmet Sattarov in an interview disclosed about his past:

- In January 1966 in Tashkent held a meeting between the heads of governments of India and Pakistan.

It should be noted that the European protocol was very different from the Muslim and Buddhist. Most expensive dishes were prepared, among which were found in the reserve of the Ministry of Trade of Uzbekistan dinner sets the emir of Bukhara.

After the meeting at which the armistice was signed, a banquet was held "a-buffet". Upon completion of the entire staff, valivshiysya down from fatigue, assembled to congratulate on the successful conclusion of the meeting and hand over government certificates. Ahmet and some other waiter in Moscow pledged to submit to government awards. Happy, they all went to the hotel.



In the morning Ahmet was awakened by an officer of the KGB and reported on the death of the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri.

KGB officer said: "there is suspicion that the Indian prime minister had been poisoned,"

At first Ahmet Sattarov thought this joke, but when he heard the noise throughout the hotel, he realized how things seriously.

After questioning, Ahmet Sattarov said "Me and three other headwaiters Kremlin, among whom I was a senior, put in "Seagull" and immediately handcuffed. All this was accompanied by flashes of cameras of the international press. We have served the four most senior officials attending the meeting, so immediately came under suspicion. "

According to him they were brought to the village Bulmenya - it is about thirty kilometers from the city, put in the basement three-storey mansion, forbidden to talk to each other, placed security.

After some time in the basement led an Indian cook who prepared Indian cuisine for the banquet. They all believed that the poisoning Shastri - the handiwork of the man, because in each other were confident as they say, one hundred percent.

The strain was so great that one of his colleagues whiskey before their eyes were covered with gray hair, but Ahmet still occasionally stutter. For six hours they spent in the basement. Then finally opened the door and entered a delegation led by Kosygin. Apologized to them, he said that they were free. As demonstrated expertise, Shastri died a natural death from a fourth heart attack.

Here it should be noted that Russian President Boris Yeltsin faced six heart attack in his life.

Despite the fact that they were very fast, as they said, was justified, the foreign press dubbed them "poisoners Prime Minister of India". And only USSR newspapers to show restraint, the incident nevertheless caused a lot of noise.

When they were driven out Bulmenya wishing to get their photos literally hung on lampposts, all the roads were filled with media representatives from around the world.

What Indian journalists, members of Indian delegation in Tashkent were doing and why did they hide their faces and camras at that time?



Question: "nine" is probably tightly controlled the entire dinner, including the quality of products. Was there an opportunity for such an attack?"

Ahmet answered: "There was not at least the theoretical possibility of such an attempt of poisoning- None of the product without a thorough laboratory analysis was able to get either the banquet table or in the fridge in the apartments of the Heads of State. Under the supervision of the KGB and other secret services was each movement of service personnel. This mechanism of control crashes, as a rule, does not. Our arrest, as I understand it was an act of purely political,"

Please remember Ahmet Sattarov did not say any word about the presence of Two Russian Lady for tasting the food. Only Indian journalist member of the delegation 'Khas aadmi' of Shastri is said the presence of those ladies.

Ahmet Sattarov stayed on as chief maitre d'hotel of the Kremlin 12 years - from 1959 to 1972, and for this prestigious service nearly lost his head.

Following points are here notable:

- (1) Ahmet Sattarov thought that incident of poisoning might not occur at the reception banquet. (he is not denying of poisoning at the dacha of Shastri)
- (2) Hardly. All products that fall on the table and a refrigerator were subjected to careful laboratory analysis, full service personnel under the supervision of the KGB sharp-sighted (this is not said about dacha of Shastri)
- (3) Ahamet Sattarov said, "We gave a formal sign non-disclosure of 25 years. But the Kremlin is not nuclear, but a political object, so I know I have

often seen on television, when I served banquets. And of course, knew about my family service.”

(4) Ahmet Sattarov’s duty was to supervise the waiters at the time of service. Simply put, he stood and commanded: submit then submit it. Sometimes, however, he was connected to the work.

It means there might be possibility of mixing poison in the food by his assistant chef? Further possibility of poisoning was at the dacha of Shastri.

***Leaving the Kremlin?**

Ahmet Sattarov said that leaving the Kremlin was not so easy.

Anyway, he had long intended to retire from the Kremlin.

He studied by correspondence zhurfake at MSU, wrote poems, dreamed of a literary work to address. Tashkent incident precipitated the decision. The basement Bulmenya he said to himself: as soon as the end of MSU, would go from the Kremlin. In practice, however, that proved not so simple.



He said that KGB did not want to release him. They offered various management positions - declined. Then he was led to a general, who supervised the religion. The motion was ekstraneobychnym. He was expected to send in Bukhara madrassas (religious instruction and Arabic language), then mishandled in spiritual al ashar academy in the Middle East, so that he returned from the Mufti and worked for the KGB in an Islamic environment.

In his childhood he was raised in a Muslim family but was a complete profanom in this area. Which one of the mufti? He began to refuse. Pressure on him. The latter argument has led this: they said, "I love women". General parried: "once you are a womanizer, allowing you to have a harem."

In the end, gave him two days of reflection. He went up to one big operator, which had a hail-fellow relationship, asked Council. How long with him discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. And decided that he was once more carries literary work, then he need it and deal with, rather than to live life under the headline KGB."

In short, he refused to become ryazhenym Mufti. And in a week just was not paid for that life.

KGB tried to kill Ahmet Sattarov

Ahmet was not allowed to go long, offered to send in the Theological Academy of Al-Azhar in the Middle East so that he came back in mufti. Ahmet refused. And he paid for it. After a week the car, which he was driving was crashed into the Volga. In proceedings revealed that the accident made a car that belonged to the KGB. Where should Ahmet phoned and warned that he gave friends the records that did while serving in the Kremlin. And when tragedy happened to him, the manuscript would be published in the West, only then from behind him.

What happened to Dr. Chugh and Ramnath personal cook of Shastri?

Who helped Jan Mohammed the personal cook of Indian ambassador at Moscow to migrate in Pakistan? Where is he since Jan 11, 1966?

*Today Ahmet keeps relations with former colleagues?

- Unfortunately, out of 36 people who worked in his special group, survived only five. If he stayed on the service, probably would not have lasted up to his age. After all, serve the party elite - was not easy. They were constantly on the verge of a nervous breakdown, suffered tremendous psychological stress. When, after work he came home, was feeling as if he unloaded a wagon of coal. But he did not know firsthand what detrain.

However, after several months of recording, which he really did, someone stole from the table in his apartment. Nevertheless, he went away from the Kremlin.

He worked in the newspaper, published several books of poetry and essays. When the subscription period on non-information obtained while serving waiter, and began to write memoirs "Zapiski waiter Kremlin".

* Poet Sattarova Ahmet is still alive

Ahmet Sattarova time to time gave interviews and opened many hided facts of his past life in those interviews.

Many familiar member of the Writers' Union of Russia poet Ahmed Sattarova did not realize that during the Khrushchev "Thaw" and Brezhnev "stagnation", he worked in the Kremlin, a senior head waiter. But the subscription expired to disclose information relating to his activities in this position, and

many met for talks with Poet Ahmet Sattarov ...

November 26, 2008 in conjunction with PG ITD ROO "Moscow Municipal voluntary society of Tatar culture" Tugan Tel "Project" National traditions in classical and modern art "was held an evening poet Sattarova SATTAROVICHA Ahmet, a member of the Writers' Union of Russia and member of the Writers' Union Republic of Tatarstan, winner of the Prize. MV University and laureate of them Walk Taktasha:

There were 65 people, representatives of: Permanent Representation of the Republic of Tatarstan - Diamond Fejzulin Academician Akhtamzyan Abdulhai, Colonel-General Mansur Khakimov, a writer from Kazan - Mohamed Minachev; composers - Rifkat ASHIKI; singers: Lyailya Khalikova, Sayyar Khabibullin, Kadri Fatahutdinova; popular artists of Russia and Tatarstan: Vladimir Permyakov, Rafael Kuramshin, Love Bocharova - Artist of the Opera Studio of Galina Vishnevskaya, and others.

Leading pm - Tanizya Karmyshova - board member of the NGO "Moscow City voluntary society of Tatar culture" Tugan Tel "read out a number of congratulatory telegrams addressed to AS Sattarova. He appreciated his poetic talent and wish further success.

Many of the speakers emphasized that creativity AS Sattarova is a multi-genre. His Rubaie, aphorisms and poems written by the rich literary language and are imbued with love for a woman, nature, their homes and homeland.

Attention of the guests was proposed by the short documentary film about the life and work of AS Sattarova, performed the songs composed in his poems, performed by ensembles: "Chishmy" and "Medina", as well as soloists - Lyailya Khalikova, Lilia Adzhigidovoy, Valentina Odintsov, Love Bocharovoj and others.

According to him dishes in the Kremlin had always distinguished impeccable freshness and environmental cleanliness.

When the guests were foreigners, the list included chastuvan course of their national cuisine. He remembers the banquet in honor of Zhou Enlai. First time to see how prepared snails, white mice, Python ...

Usually the leaders of their state in writing the menu did not interfere just choose those courses that meet their taste or prescription of their doctors. Only Khrushchev amended.

***Assumed name of Ahmet Sattarov: Pseudonym Alex**

Ahmet Sattarov explains how he got there, a pure-bred Tartar.

After three years of training Ahmet Sattarov was appointed as head waiter Kremlin special group. There were recruited proven people. Basically they were demobilized officers and sergeants. Important role in the selection of personnel played a nationality.

Question asked- Then how he got there, a pure-bred Muslim Tartar?

- Apparently, he liked them something. But among the Tatars of the Kremlin entourage, he was alone. But the name, he still had to change. On the advice of management, he took the pseudonym Alex. Since more than ten years and worked in the Kremlin under an assumed name.

- Military service he was in the system of the KGB - in the border troops.

He wanted to emphasize that the end of 50 years formed their Soviet etiquette, which is beautiful in itself, but in fact a very democratic. They did not feel lackey. They were the highest state officials were treated with respect.

By the way, working in foreign embassies and abroad, they ever witnessed obscene scenes, when the owners gave slapping his cook, waiter. They would never happen. Unfortunately, then Russia revived menial orders, contempt for those who submitted to their new-made masters at the table.

Actor Ahmet Sattarov

Ahmet Sattarov acted in the film directed by Alex Kiryushchenko and released in 2007.

Genre: War film, comedy, adventure

***How much Ahmet Sattarov earned?**

He had received about 500 rubles. It was good money. New "Lada" then cost 5 thousand. In addition to all them clothed, fed free of charge, were given living space. So he got a one-room apartment in a house number 33 on Kutuzov Avenue. Every year, they rested in government health centers. But for a long time remained not leave.

***Vehicle facility?**

- And how! After the banquet they all were transported to their homes on the government "Seagull".

For what could be dismissed from such a prestigious position?

Mistakes first persons

- Honestly, wait for the Kremlin banquets - no job of work for him. A lot of humiliation was in it. For example, Khrushchev knew bad, yes, and do not like to follow the rules of etiquette at the table. When excesses occur at banquets in its - bad, though.

Among the party elite in the shod in terms of etiquette Ildich was Leonid Brezhnev. And Nikita Sergeyeovich staff was fairly flush.

During the banquet, he constantly used the devices not on purpose. However, tactful observations of staff, he was accepted with gratitude. Generally speaking, the behavior of the leader was not noticeably conceit, he oblige to befriend.

Once, during a visit to the United States, Nikita Sergeyeovich yet made a big mistake. At a banquet waiter brought Khrushcheva bowl with water, in which floating lemon slices to rinse your hands. Nikita Sergeyeovich Khrushchev immediately pick citrus fork and ate. Thank God, the foreign journalists did not notice this discomfiture.

- He thought the Muslims in general, work was not easy?

- As he learned from experience. He once served a Saudi sheikh. When he put devices, he took the plate, sniffed it and pushed. It turns out that he smelled of pork. According to him, that dish was washed along with those plates, which were fed pork chops. At the reception following his wife brought their instruments and utensils.



Ahmet Sattarov giving food in the mouth of Khrushchev

Gorky's city: Nizhny Novgorod

Nizhny Novgorod is the fourth largest city in Russia, ranking after Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Novosibirsk. It is the economic and cultural center of the vast Volga-Vyatka economic region, and also the administrative center of Nizhny Novgorod Oblast and Volga Federal District.

From 1932 to 1990 the city was known as Gorky, after the writer Maxim Gorky who was born there.

18 contender for the Nizhny Novgorod governor OFFICIALLY's election campaign

As reported on Thursday May 10, the Election Commission of the Nizhny Novgorod region, they notify the collection of signatures for registration as a

***Ahmet Sattarov as a Muslim politician**

Chechnya, North Caucasus, South Federal District, Federal District / Conflicts and military actions, Interethnic relations, Ethnopolitical issues

In Moscow hotel "Ukraine" held a round table "The role of social factors in the emergence of ethnic and religious conflicts in Russia." The conference discussed the conflicts in the North Caucasus and Chechnya in particular. Meeting was chaired by the President of the All-Russia Education Foundation Sergei Komkov. The organizer of the debate made by the recently established Human Rights expert and analytical center of interethnic and interfaith issues.

Speaking at the conference, the chairman Rossiyskogo Human Rights Society "Memorial", Russia's first Human Rights Commissioner Sergei Kovalev, the chief criticism of the existence of "Islamic terrorism" addressed to the Muslim religious authority. "Terrorists use the text directly from scripture. Not for Ahmet Sattarov to explain to them that in fact the Qur'an does not call to kill all infidels. It should do Islamist preachers. They should say: "You do not serve God and Satan. "Majority of Muslims perceive Islam so treat it as terrorists. From this and Shahid "and" Jihad "- said human rights activist.

President of the Islamic Human Rights Center Ismagil-hazrat Shangereev, expressed the view that the roots of the war in Chechnya are in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Head Lezgin National-Cultural Autonomy believes that Russia has no national policy. He lamented that among the 28 chairmen of committees of the State Duma of Russia, there was no representative of the peoples of the North Caucasus, while the 2 million Muslims living in Moscow, there are no representatives in the capital's government. "Look what is happening in Dagestan, Chechen events transported in Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria. Let's sit down agree - Muslims, Christians. We have a beautiful motherland - Russia, but the ugly state", - summed up the president of autonomy.

"Opinion polls show that most of the social inequality and marginalization in Russia's regions is the main cause of tension between different nationalities and religious groups ... In today's Russia is still quite popular with the In

installation of "search of the enemy", is actively used by some politicians. In the Soviet time, the stereotype was built on the image of class and political enemy, but now he has gained a national and religious overtones, - considers Adviser to the High Mufti of the Asian part of Russia Hassan Kireev. - As the enemy are the representatives of another ethnic group ("persons of Caucasian nationality", Chechens and others) and the Other, especially Muslims. "

According to Hassan Kireeva, "the youth of today has become aggressive and unpredictable. A lot of young people, who are dissatisfied with the lack of prospects in life and soon improve its financial situation, become a source of serious social tensions." "Not surprisingly, Kireev said that some of them become members of extremist groups and radical religious organizations. Especially prone to such influence young people in the North Caucasus republics' Difficult economic situation, mass unemployment, social injustice ... forcing them to be easy prey in the hands of sorts of extremists and provocateurs. "

"According to Ramzan Abdulatipov for 90% of the national conflict in the Caucasus are the economic factors ... Therefore, policies that seek to find a solution to this pain point of the state, beat the alarm: the post-Soviet economic and political changes literally blew the Caucasus, where the situation is quite different than in other areas and regions. As a result of the collapse halted most production, rejected by almost all social programs, unemployment crossed all permissible limits. If somewhere in Russia can still find some positive aspects of reform, then they are turned into heavy drama ... aggravated by recent years, ethnic and political situation in the Southern Federal District, this problem arose originally not from ethnic strife. Therefore, a critical component of national policies in the region to stabilize the situation should be taking care of the socio-economic well-being of people living here, without which political action would be ineffective, "-- said at the conclusion of his speech Islamic functionary.

Conquerors of the Caucasus was General Ermolov, but he did not win the war. A win Baryatinsky prince, who was able to negotiate with Shamil, "- said the round table participants deputy of the Moscow municipal assembly" Sokolniki ", Dmitry sorrel. "In the eyes of the world was torn Chechnya, a small first internal contradictions, and now Russia. Do not give autonomy to Chechnya, although to be like Tatarstan?" - The second deputy, with pain in his voice inquired Tatar writer Ahmet Sattar. According to the chairman of the Public Chamber of the Civic Parliament of Russia's Larisa Gladysheva,

the Caucasus will be no peace until then, until the authorities in Russia are "illiterate ministers.

Author: Vyacheslav Feraposhkin, correspondent of the "Caucasian Knot"

See also:

War in Chechnya

Information "Caucasian Knot"

Ahmet Sattarov in Russian film world

Lenya Golubkov begat "Child"

Actor Vladimir Permyakov, better known as an avatar of advertising early 90's Lenya Golubkov, appeared before the public as a playwright. The performance of his play "baby" Moscow theater set-entreprise Teatron. Knowledgeable people say that the work of autobiographical and reflects the main stages in the life of Vladimir Permyakova.

This person is recognized in the street with him like a drink and talk for life. In 1994, the popularity ratings of his hero Lenya Golubkov ranked first, beating even the then president Boris Yeltsin. Alla Pugacheva and Philip Kirkorov at that time stood at the seventh and eighth places the rating, says the source. But it was still Lenya Golubkov, not Vladimir Permyakov. The actor has always wanted to somehow escape from the shackles of this image.

In the play Baby, designated as tragic-farce without an intermission, there is the fate of the author. Natives of the province are difficult to resist the lure of the sparkling city life. But having overcome setbacks, he gives birth to a baby. Of course, this is an allegory. Baby - his performance. Start a new life. That life, when he will be known as Vladimir Permyakov, not Lenya Golubkov.

The basis of the play, put the real story - told the National News Agency correspondent Vladimir Permyakov. We Natasha (Natalia Remizov, then-wife, well-known journalist, died several years ago. - ANN) lived civil marriage is already a half years. Decided put a signature, but Ahmet Sattarov made it a condition begat an heir. But at least ten - his wife answered. But she did not want to give birth, referring to employment. Sattarov even hinted at surrogacy, which then talked a lot. Not convinced. Then there was a desire to write a play.



Actor Vladimir Permyakov

In his performance Permyakov plays two roles Michael Samokhvalova and Vladimir Perov. They change with the Distinguished Artist of Edward Ablamom. In the formulation employed several young actors' metropolitan t

The real life of Vladimir Permyakova a constant attempts to get away from adhering to the image of him not freeloader Lenya Golubkov. Few people know that he is a good actor, who has a number of successful roles in theater and film.



**Ahmet Sattarov with
khurshev**

Now it has revealed another facet of his talent as a playwright - said after the premiere of writer and playwright Ahmet Sattarov, as to summarize the views of speakers.

By the way, Ahmet Sattarov advised him to abandon the policy and tell the story of love. But he wanted to tell about the transition time, one of which was active characters. And if Vladimir Platys emphasized the love story, the theater-studio Eugene Kustova piece read like an eyewitness account about the era of transition from socialism to capitalism. Rehearsals will begin in the fall.

* Menu

- Drawing up the menu for the officers of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. Align it with the representatives of the State where waiting guests. They must clearly understand for themselves that Muslims do not eat pork, Mongolians do not like fish, and someone in the mouth does not take a chicken.

* Duty

- Direct waiters during the service. Simply put, Ahmet stood, and commanded: to submit it, submit it. True, sometimes he was connected to the work.

*Given an official to secrecy

They were given an official to secrecy for 25 years. But the Kremlin was not nuclear, but a political objects, so his friends often saw him on TV when he was served a banquet. And of course, his family knew about his service.

To drink or not drink?

A former senior captain Ahmed Sattarov Kremlin gives the following advice:

- If during a party you do not want to get drunk quickly, then Snack vodka all products of the sea, the best salmon, salmon - they neutralize the alcohol;
- If you will stand between toasts to 15 minutes, then at the same snack ohmeleete not at all;
- Quickly zahmeleete and will feel bad if vodka will become bind fatty meats

* Women

Nominal representation of women in banquet

- There had only three female graduates of foreign languages.

'For Khrushchev they had to blush'

Why no arrest of Russian Ladies?

It means there was no question of the presence of Russian ladies for tasting the food in the banquet. This was done in the ancient time. If Russian ladies might be present in the banquet or in the dacha of Shastriji, then that was unauthorised. Kuldip Nayar said in his book about the presence of the Russian ladies in the dacha of Shastriji for tasting the food.

Even Nayar and other journalists awakened by Russian lady saying their Prime Minister was dying. Who was that lady?



To drink or not drink?

Ahmet Sattarov should call the PoK result of Pakistan's theft as he calls his neighbor?

Ahmet Sattarov' native village is Village Hummocks-Pozharki Sergachskogo District of Nizhny Novgorod region in Uzbekistan.

His parents had a large wooden house which still stands unharmed.

House through the fence - in the neighborhood - belonged to the family Kabirov, distant relatives Satarov. Ahmed's mother - Farih-Abystay - a popular performer in the village and Baitov monazhatov (Bulgar-Tatar epic), these families, as decent people, even more than the trust itself. Even the documents in his house with her husband left them in storage! And everything is going well, not suddenly after years of resolutely Ahmed, as the sole heir to privatize this is the parents' house to the ground, in order to open it in a literary museum for the villagers. and then a dispute with a neighbor, a self-titled Mulla.

Ahmet Sattarov earlier lived in the basement of the "Wizard"

So far, life in international journalism, the poet- winner of many awards, the Kremlin maitre d hotel chief 'Ahmet Sattarova travels around the world. Sattarov was awarded Sverdlovsk Regional Tatar and Bashkir society culture Medal.



Once Albert Asadulin (a very famous singer in the 90s smash hit "The road without end") presented Ahmed plate with the opera "Mahdi" and wrote: "God willing, Ahmed, that you and I have created something like that!".

Ahmed Sattarov did much in the literary field. He is known and appreciated not only in Tatarstan (where it is - one of the founders of the federal newspaper "Tatar news" in Russian, and to this day as part of the editorial board), Russia (where his talent writing national newspapers), but also abroad.

Ahmed Sattar Sattarovich was a first-year student and continued working out his journalistic pen in a small newspaper, "For cultural trade." It was a newspaper in Moscow cooks, crooks, and so on. They worked as a journalist Alexander Perehodin. He was speaking last name, he went from one newspaper to another and from one's wife - to the other. Had five wives, and all he was paying child support. The alias he was - Alexander Stervoedov very bitch he did not like: he wrote satires devastating - and then changed the newspaper.

House of discord

Ahmed was then a little over thirty, when the President of the village council Hummocks-Pozharok Fayzrahman Surma invited his father and announced that a six-hectare land and built them a house owned by a family Sattarova. The years passed. Ahmed's father and mother died, and documents on the house Ahmed gave no. Good intention of creating a literary museum's parents ran into a lack of understanding on the part of Rafeka Huseyanovicha Kabirov, which has repeatedly called Ahmed and orally and in writing.



Ahmet Sattarov Standing
prostolubit.ru

“My father and mother told us kids that all the documents for home and land are in Kabirov Rafeka as trustee of the face. Where are these documents? You should have these documents or transmit to us or to the village council. So you lied to for many years my father and mother, who helped you build a new house “- refers to him Ahmed Sattar.

After speaking on the same subject once with Kabirov by telephone, Sattarov was urgently hospitalized in the 36th city hospital with myocardial infarction, when he learned that the land under the house Kabirov registered in his name.

For a long time Kabirov pretended to guard the house and keep order in it. For that Sattarov would send him some financial aid. But among the poverty-stricken family Kabirov, compared with other villagers, did not apply. However, such assistance to the heir home side came out. That will come - will not drain, the tent canopy disappears, the foundation on the sunny side began to rot, the electrical wires are cut off, and then suddenly come into the house after a long absence.

The legacy of the house he still came, though with the battle. And the earth under the house - turns out that a neighbor. And how can we be? If your house and the land - a neighbor?



Ahmet's village- house

“Sergachskoe mountainous expanse

Someday I will sing the songs in ...-

Wrote in his lines the poet Sattarov. But why do people living on this same expanse can not respond and help their “singer” to defend their rights?

Why the countries whose territories are captured by the neighboring countries can not repond and co-operate India to defend her rights? When will you learn that your neighbor is a thief?

In any case, establishments ax. “

Writer has to work to protect the rights of his own house in his native village.

“Save, O God, from the meanness of friends.”

Would Ahmet Sattarov had understand the same pain of India?

KASHMIR

United India divided in August 1947 into two states - India and Pakistan. The process of separation passed painfully. The two states once were at enmity, and three times fought with each other. Unable to draw a line boundaries so that both countries were satisfied, in this was a great migration of peoples. Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs crossed borders on trains, trucks, buses and on foot, leaving all the property. Two wars have been fought because of the state of Kashmir. And this dispute still far from over. After facing defeat in the battle, Pakistan decided to capture Kashmir by infiltrating her army in the shape of Kabailies and thereafter since last two decades in the shape of terrorists. In this shape war is still continuing. In this process Pakistan has become a safe heaven for terrorists. Still some called Pakistan a partner of United States in the War against terrorism.

Maharaja of Kashmir announced desirable Research Institute to join the Indian Union. October 27 was signed Certificate of accession Institute of Kashmir to India. Pakistan disagreed with the makim solution. Pakistan infiltrated her army in the shape of Kabailies and war broke out, as a result, India could keep her controls only two-thirds of Kashmir and Pakistan retain her control on one third due to the ceasefire. And thus North part of the former principality turned into an unrecognized State “Free Kashmir” “PoK”.

-Kashmir: Churning Centre for World



Kashmir: Churning Centre for World

Boundary of Jammu and Kashmir touches the boundaries China, Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistan. If at any time any of these outside influences become active in this area, it may become the biggest arena of international rivalry in the world, because other distant countries also jumped to take advantage out of such rivalries.

Indo-Pak War of 1965

Prime Minister Nehru made the last effort of his life to settle the Kashmir issue in May, 1964. He invited Abdullah to come to Delhi as his personal guest. This esture made it clear that he wanted to placate Abdullah and made a new beginning in the spirit of forgive and forget.

Sh. Abdullah has given a graphic account of his meeting with Pt. Nehru after eleven years of estrangement in his autobiography. He claims to have suggested to Pt. Nehru to invite President Ayub of Pakistan to Delhi for direct talks on Kashmir and other related issues. According to him Pt. Nehru accepted his suggestion and requested him to visit Rawalpindi and invite

Ayub on his behalf. According to Abdullah's version Pt. Nehru was "Prepared to consider all earlier proposals as also any alternative proposals that may be brought forward during talks to arrive at just, fair and mutually acceptable conclusions."

Sh. Abdullah received an invitation from President Ayub to visit Pakistan just at that time. It appeared to be pre-arranged and not just a coincidence. This cleared the way for his visit to Pakistan in the third week of May, 1964.

Before leaving for Rawalpindi Abdullah issued a press statement in which he gave his thinking about the possible solution of the problem. "The solution" he said, "should be such as does not create the feeling of defeat in any party, strengthening the foundations of secularism in India and satisfies the urge for freedom of the people of Kashmir". It pointed to a compromise solution suiting his ambition about freedom for Kashmir through some kind of mutual arrangement between New Delhi and Rawalpindi.

Abdullah and his entourage, which included his son Farooq Abdullah, got red carpet reception at Rawalpindi. He had detailed talks with President Ayub and other leaders of Pakistan. He must have conveyed to them his own plan and thinking of Pt. Nehru. Ayub accepted the invitation of Pt. Nehru and June 15, 1964 was fixed as a tentative date of his visit to New Delhi.

From Rawalpindi, Abdullah went to Muzaffarabad, the capital of the so-called "Azad Kashmir". This Pak occupied district was of vital importance for Kashmir Valley because the roads which linked it with rail-heads of Rawalpindi and Havelian passed through it. He was therefore keen to woo its non-Kashmiri people to unite it with independent Kashmir of his dreams.

While Abdullah was still in Muzaffarabad, Pt. Nehru breathed his last at New Delhi on May 27, 1964. This marked an end of an era in free-India. It also aborted the plan of direct talks between him and President of Pakistan for the settlement of Kashmir problem.

Pt. Nehru's death at that juncture was a great blow to Abdullah. He was confident of manipulating Nehru to hammer out a solution suiting his ambition and the plans of Pakistan. He cut short his visit and rushed back to Delhi.

As discussed earlier, special relationship between Nehru and Abdullah was a major factor in the making of the Kashmir problem. There was much in common between them. Both originally belonged to the Kaul Tribe of Kashmiri Pandits, both were voluptuous and ambitious and both shared

weakness for women and good things of life.

Pt. Nehru banked on Abdullah. Apart from his attachment to Kashmir for parochial reasons, he wanted to disprove the two nation's theory on the basis of which he had accepted partition of British India in 1947.

Indira Gandhi buried 'two nation -theory' to liberate Bangladesh.

Sheikh Abdullah wanted to exploit Pt. Nehru to put through his three nation theory. Sheikh Abdullah has also betrayed his distrust for him in a very subtle way. According to Sheikh Abdullah "Pt. Nehru's love for Kashmir was more like love for a beautiful woman whom he wanted to possess and that he had come to regard him (Abdullah) as a Rakib or rival in love-for the possession of the beautiful valley."

Nehru's youngest sister Krishna Nehru Hutheesing said that Pt Nehru was western cultured little dictator. She said, "It was Gandhi who once jokingly said, 'When Jawaharlal talks in his sleep, he speaks in English.' The CIA documents paint Nehru as a naïve and romantic statesman who trusted the Chinese which turned into Indo-China War. Root of Pakistani infiltration in Kashmir which turned in 1965 war was also the same.

Sheikh Abdullah was released in April 1964 and called to Delhi. There he was the guest of Pt Nehru. He was sent to Pakistan on the advice of Nehru.

Balraj Madhok fully discussed the problem in his book "Kashmir, The storm centre of world" which can be read at: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/storm/index.html>

Pt Nehru died on May 27, 1964 at the time when Sheikh Abdullah was in Muzaffarabad. He returned to Delhi.

Soon after Nehru's death Sh. Abdullah went abroad ostensibly for pilgrimage to holy places of Islam.

Sheikh Abdullah went to Haj, and for a visit to U.A.R., UK and some other countries. After visiting France Sheikh Abdullah flew to Algeria. During this period Chinese Prime Minister Chau-En-Lai called on Sheikh Abdullah. In the meeting both embraced in the presence of some Algerian leaders also. Yet it appeared that Government of India did not like their meeting. Even that Sheikh Abdullah went to U.A.R. again and then to Mecca again in the name of performing Haj second time but actually he reached there for attending an International Muslim Conference. Though he was allowed by Nehru for going to Pakistan for peace talk, but he went other countries for constructing a conspiracy against India through Kashmir issue. Govern

ment of India had already sent a delegate to attend that conference then what was the need of Sheikh Abdullah to attend conference keeping the Indian government in dark?.

The reports of his parleys as published in the foreign and Indian press and intelligence reports received by Government of India from its own sources created grave doubts about him. He was reported to be thinking of an Algeria like liberation movement to secure freedom for Kashmir. He was therefore ordered to return to India.

Government of India headed by Lal Bahadur Shastri aiming to crush the hidden conspiracy of Sheikh Abdullah cancelled the passport of them. On his return to India he was arrested at the Airport alongwith Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg.

August 9: Shaikh Abdullah is dismissed from his post by the Sadar-i-Ryasat at the direct instance of New Delhi which has been finding his repeated demand for the promised autonomy irksome and, finally, intolerable. Abdullah's successor Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad accuses him of conspiring with foreign powers to establish independent Kashmir. Abdullah is arrested by the Bakhshi administration subsequently. This pointed to more realistic thinking on the part of the new Government led by Lal Bahadur Shastri.

By his decision to arrest and detain him he made it clear to all concerned that he was not prepared to treat Kashmir as anybody's fief. This step sent right signal to Pakistan also. It made President Ayub realize that he could not expect a soft line on Kashmir from the new government of India. President Ayub had his own assessment of the new leadership at New Delhi and State of military preparedness of India.

A brief history of Kashmir

August 15-October 26, 1947. Jammu and Kashmir still a sovereign state.

August 12, 1947: Kashmir's ruler Maharaja Hari Singh offers a Standstill Agreement, proposing a hands-off policy by India and Pakistan on Kashmir. Accepted by both countries.

October 24, 1947: Tribals from Pakistan invade Kashmir. Responding to Hari Singh's request, the Army's 1st Sikh Regiment lands at Srinagar on October 27. Some Kashmiri elders still refer to all Armymen as "Sikhs".

October 26, 1947: Maharaja Hari Singh signs the Instrument of Accession

with India.

January 1, 1949: Ceasefire declared between India and Pakistan.

January 5, 1949: UN passes a resolution for holding plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. Asks Pakistan to vacate Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

October 17, 1949: Article 370 adopted, confers special status on J&K in the Constitution.

October 1951: Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah of the National Conference elected unopposed as Prime Minister in a 75-member Assembly.

July 24, 1952: Nehru announces special position for J&K under Delhi Agreement between India and J&K.

August 7, 1952: Nehru declares in Parliament that "the people of Kashmir are sovereign" when the agreement was discussed.

August 9, 1953: Sheikh Abdullah arrested at Gulmarg, charged with conspiracy against the State.

June 22, 1953: Jana Sangh founder Dr Shyama Prasad Mookherjee died in custody in Srinagar. Mookherjee was arrested after he violated the permit system for entry into J&K. He was accompanied by his then secretary, Atal Behari Vajpayee.

October 20, 1962: China attacks Ladakh, occupies around 15,000 sq miles before declaring a ceasefire in November.

May 1964: Sheikh Abdullah sent to Pakistan where he meets Ayub Khan. But the parleys are cut short following Jawaharlal Nehru's death.

March 30, 1965: State Constitution amended; Sadar-e-Reyasat and Prime Minister now known as Governor and Chief Minister.

August 1965: War breaks out between India and Pakistan.

January 11, 1966: Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri signs Tashkent Agreement with Pakistani Prime Minister Ayub Khan. Shastri dies in Tashkent itself immediately after.

January 8, 1971: Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues exonerated from the state. That month, J&K police smash Alsafa, a militant group formed in 1970.

December 1971: Second Indo-Pak war, Bangladesh is born. Assembly elections declared in early 1972, Jamat-e-Islami contests for the first time. Sheikh

Abdullah waters down his stand on plebiscite.

July 2, 1972: Simla Agreement signed, Ceasefire Line converted into Line of Control (LoC).

November 3, 1974: Sheikh Abdullah inks an agreement with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In February 1975, he takes over as Chief Minister, replacing Syed Mir Qasim. Dissolves Plebiscite Front on July 5, 1975.

Plebiscite plea revived in the early eighties. Maqbool Bhat's Liberation Front launches an underground anti-India campaign. Violence as a means to an end makes its debut in Kashmir.

February 11, 1984: Maqbool Bhat hanged in Tihar Jail on charges of murder and conspiracy.

August 1, 1988: Two blasts take place at Central Telegraph Office and Srinagar Club.

September 18, 1988: AK assault rifles used for the first ever time when militants storm residence of then DIG of Kashmir, A M Watali. Officials says between 1988-2000, 35,000 have been killed. Groups like Hurriyat claim 80,000 casualties.

February 21, 1999: Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee signs Lahore Declaration with Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

May 5, 1999: First Pakistani troops spotted on Batalik Heights by two shepherds.

May 6, 1999: Army patrol send to flush out troops, doesn't return.

May 26, 1999: Indian Army launches Operation Vijay.

July 26: 1999: Kargil war is officially over.

November 26, 2000: Prime Minister Vajpayee declares a unilateral ceasefire, extended thrice.

May 21, 2001: Centre calls off ceasefire, invites General Musharraf for talks.

Is there being a paradise on earth, tis here, tis here, tis here! The Moghul invaders dreamt of Kashmir when they inscribed this Persian couplet in gold in their hall of private in audience what is now the Red Fort in Delhi. "If there is paradise on Earth, it is here, it is here, it is here"

The average Indian or Pakistani is interested in this region only on account of its scenic beauty when it is bloom. But last more than two decades not

only people of both countries but also the world wide tourist has hardly been able to enjoy this god gifted natural beauty. Kashmiris are peace loving and hospitable nature which is being converted in Jihad by the Pakistan. China and United States are helping hand to Pakistan.

Kashmir is India's hope and India's biggest problem posed by Pakistan. Kashmir is meant to demonstrate Indians 'devotion to secularism and democracy. 'Yet Kashmir is where they have done serious harm to their secular ideals and violated their democratic principles because of the continuous infiltration of terrorist by Pakistan. There are camps in the land of Pakistan and so called Pakistan occupied Azad Kashmir to train terrorists in the name of Islam to give bad name it. In fact Pakistan is an ally of U S and UK **'War for terror' instead of 'War on terror'.**

For centuries Kashmir was a place noted for its adherence to the gentle Sufi form of Islam. Kashmir was the only place where no communal riot and killing took place during the partition of India. But just after that India has been pushed towards battle with Pakistan. Among three wars between them, one is 1965 war.

What is the Kashmir Issue?

* UN Security Council resolutions 38-40, and particularly the resolution of August 13, 1948, said that Pakistan had attacked Kashmir, and ordered Pakistan to withdraw its forces and its tribal.

* In 1948, the then US Secretary of State Gen. George C. Marshall told the pro-Pak British that Kashmir's accession with India was legal and final as far as US was concerned.

* In 1952, the Kashmir legislature, elected in elections recognized by observers as free and fair, with 100% of the legislators Muslim, voted to ratify Kashmir's accession with India.

* Pakistan gave away large part of the POK to China, which now claims those lands as its own.

* In 2000, a bipartisan Congressional commission on terrorism recommended to the State Department that sanctions be imposed on Pakistan for its role in terrorism, but this report was ignored.

Pakistan Refused to Withdraw

* Pakistan has consistently refused to withdraw its forces from the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir portion.

* Instead, Pakistan joined big power blocks of US & UK and received massive military and economic aid from the West.

* Still US giving military, arm and monetary help to the Pakistan by both hands.

The list of all three countries is very long. I have sighted few as a symbolic. People of these countries should know the facts before punishing.

United Nations: Jan 1, 1948 A Black Day for India

Pt. Nehru on the advice of Sheikh Abdullah stabbed the knife on the back of the India to complain to the UN so as to get Pakistan to end Pakistani aggression against India in Jammu and Kashmir. This was being done when our brave army was driving the Pakistan's army on the mask of the kabailies.

Pakistan Attacked India in 1971

The war which Mr. Bhutto had said could not last for ever in fact lasted for twelve days. 16 December, 1971 the Pakistan military and auxiliary forces more than 93000 surrendered unconditionally with its vast territory to India. Indira Gandhi could not utilize this opportunity to taking back PoK from Pakistan. And thus she wiped out her victory in an easy way: 'Ham hi khele ham hi mitaye (She made and she wiped as a game)'. This mistake of Indira Gandhi was same as the mistake done by Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pt Nehru.

Why Death-murder of Lal Bahadur Shastri could not be investigated?

Pakistan' Dictator Ayub Khan Attacked India in 1965

* Dictator Ayub Khan sent 34,000 Pakistani soldiers into Kashmir and Gujarat in massive land and air attacks against India.

Pak signed treaties to forget. Every wing including ISI & Army is independent to attack India. Who is in Pakistan sole responsible authority?

India should strongly demand that Pakistan should be declared a terrorist nation immediately on the basis of following facts:

(1) The British put Pakistani organizations openly engaged in terrorism on their official list of terrorist organizations.

(2) December 1999: George Tenet, Director of CIA and Michael Sheen, State Department Coordinator for Counter Terrorism, Michael Sheen testified before a Senate Sub-Committee that :

US intelligence has sufficient evidence that Pakistan is a state-sponsor of terrorism against India

(3) Non-Kashmiris engaged in killings in India are terrorists. "If I had been Prime Minister of Pakistan, (the events of) Sep. 11 would not have happened" - Benazir Bhutto, November 2001.

(4) American Taliban, John Walker, has admitted to fighting in Kashmir. This could not have happened without the help of ISI, which created and nurtured the Taliban.

Robert Blackwill: US Ambassador to India, Nov. 21, 2001 New Delhi, stated in a press conference for foreign media that "all persons involved in killings in Kashmir were terrorists and that they were no freedom fighters."

(5) 1948: US Secretary of State Gen. George C. Marshall told the British that Kashmir's accession with India was legal and final as far as US was concerned. Therefore the lie of "Kashmir being a disputed territory" is very disturbing while it has further emboldened the position of Islamic militants

Find following at:

Watch Shariff & Musharraf word-war. Now Pakistan is recruiting Indian Muslim youth for their terrorist strikes. These terrorist strikes are also beyond J & K.

* Of 3 Indian soldiers awarded the "Param Vir Chakra" (all posthumous) for heroism, one was Moslem - Havildar Abdul Hamid.

* Pakistan was defeated by India and signed the Tashkent agreement with India.

In all three wars, Kashmiris rose to the defense of India. They joined the Indian army to defeat the Pakistanis

FOURTH Invasion by Pakistan: 1999 Kargil War

* When Prime Minister Vajpayee went to Lahore, Pakistan for signing a peace agreement in a BUS-Diplomacy tour, the Pakistani army secretly invaded India and even occupied a portion of Indian territory in Kashmir.

* Subsequently Clinton & Nawaz Sharif met at Camp David & Clinton asked Nawaz Sharif to withdraw Pakistani army from Kargil, India.

* With support of the world community India went to a limited war and had it vacated.

Why not limited war being used to destroy terrorists' camp in PoK and Pakistan?

As the policy adopted by US in Afghan war, the same was adopted by US in before and after 1965 war. Why this should not be done by India?

Since the cold war, Washington deliberately supported and hid Osama bin Laden.”

At that time, as the mujahidin fighting in the pro-American War in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union, the FBI, acting as an instrument of U.S. political pressure, is an internal war against terrorism, working to some extent independent of the CIA, which, since the Afghan war, supports international terrorism for its covert operations.

By a cruel irony, while the Islamic Jihad, submitted by President Bush as a "threat to America", is accused in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the same Islamic organizations are a key instrument of U.S. intelligence and military operations in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union.

In the 1965 war between India and Pakistan, Pakistan's leaders were surprised when India responded to the conflict in Kashmir by crossing the international border between India and Pakistan, and launching an offensive against Lahore in the Punjab. Pakistan had expected to be able to contain the war within Kashmir, mistakenly assuming that India's Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, because he stood just over five feet tall, lacked the conviction to widen the war. The taller Pakistanis thought that a physically smaller Shastri would lack resolve.

How can we forget the nuke attachment of Musharraf in Kargil and so many continuous threats for nuke war by other Pak-rulers?

Santosh Kanwar, widow of Martyr Mangej Singh swore "I shall not hesitate to send all my three sons to the front and will be proud if they die defending the country like their father"

High than Mount Everest height emotional words of the martyr-memorial at Kohima :

When you go home

tell them of us

And say

for your tomorrow

we gave our toda .

Dragon's hided head in Tashkent

Lt Gen Balmukund Kaul was a favourite of Nehru and Menon. When the then home minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, visited Tezpur, Lt Gen Harbaksh Singh was officiating because Kaul was on leave. When Shastri shook hands with Harbaksh, he said: "Commander, are you hopeful you will now halt the Chinese?" Singh replied: "Hopeful? I am confident." That evening Shastri heard in Calcutta that Lt Gen Kaul was back at his post. He remarked: "I wish Gen Harbaksh Singh had been kept on. He looked every inch a soldier."

Here it should be noted that after the coup against Khrushchev Brzhnev and Kosygin came in the power in Soviet Union. Within less than a month of Dr. Radhakrishnan's visit to Moscow, Khrushchev was ousted on 14 Oct 1964 and Brzhnev took over as the chief of the CPSU.

Immediately thereafter the Soviet Union adopted the policy against the interest of India and some sort of re-approach reached with China and Pakistan.

China treated friendly the new regime of the Soviet Union. That might make easier for proceeding as per the China plot.

The Chinese Communist Party had already congratulated the new Soviet leadership and stopped criticizing Moscow for its policies which in their view were more pro-India than pro-China.

In 1965 a skirmish known as the 'War of the Rann of Kutch' took place with Pakistan, but a ceasefire followed the mediation of the British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. What was the relation of Harold Wilson with KGB and how he went against India? This is discussed in other chapters.

A major war between the two powers broke out in Kashmir in August, which ended in a precarious ceasefire. China supported Pakistan and demanded that India dismantle military works on the Tibetan side of the Chinese border.

At the time of the above said war Pakistan was stepping towards Chinese intervention. Beijing's foreign minister Chen Yi travelled to Karachi to please his country's firm support to Pakistan. The American National Security Agency, the top secret bureau charged with listening to all the world's radios, reported an unusual manner of encrypted, high priority messages, being transmitted from Chinese stations close to the Indian border. The CIA noted indications that Chinese troops in Tibet and Xinjiang had gone on alert.

"China bears some responsibility for the situation in South Asia, given its own nuclear and missile programs that concern India and the assistance it has provided over the years to Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs?"

US policy should encourage China to adhere to the MTCR, and all unsafeguarded nuclear cooperation with Pakistan, announce a willingness to join in a moratorium on fissile material production, separate nuclear war-heads from missiles so as to 'de-alert' its forces and thereby pose less of a threat to India?"

On Sept 11 Beijing demanded that India demolish certain fortifications the Indian had erected on Sikkim-Tibet border. ..The Chinese simply wanted to cause trouble. India ignored the demand.

The Indians hinted that they would appreciate an American warning to china to back off, but Jhonsoon declined to respond. The president had not slightest desire to involve U S in India's problems with China.

As US and UK, China also wanted to see the division of India again though the War 1965.

Their wish could not be fullfill due to the Lal Bahadur Shastri.

So they jointly or individually wanted to remove him in their way and this could be done in Tashkent.

Zhan Lue, a Chinese analyst connected to China's Ministry of National Defense, suggested that Beijing try to divide India into as many as 30 states. The article, unfortunately, appears to represent the thinking of Chinese strategists and has been widely circulated inside China. Breaking up India is about the only thing Beijing can do to keep peace with its subcontinent rival.

"Dragon is widening its mouth. Will it swallow whatever comes its

way? Dragon swallowed Tibet in 1959. She engulfed Arunachal in 1962, humiliated an important democratic nation and threw us a gauntlet. We have not been able to catch the bull by the horns during the last 47 years. It is never too late. In fact this is right time to slit the Dragon's throat a little but tactfully so that she can't swallow any thing in future despite the bigger mouth. She does not recognize the McMahon line & does not respect the line of control..... 1965. (When Pakistan declared war against us in 1965, Lal Bahadur Shastri stood like a rock in the face of great national crises, carried the entire nation with him. On his call countrymen displayed unity & solidarity and sincerely observed fast on each Monday). Contrary to Pt Nehru; Winston Churchill challenged the might of Germany when it had almost conquered Europe and was all set to over run tiny England. The nation stood with him while he had no allies and was threatened to extinction. Nehru undermined the strength of the nation. Even military leadership gave up in the face of odds & led down the nation. ...North Korea & Iran have not

succumbed to pressure tactics of mighty opponents. By posturing strong, we will become stronger which is the need of the hour. "Time to tell that power flows from the barrel of the Indian guns also." ----COL J P SINGH (RETD)

Dragon is still not only widening its mouth but also wants to divide India:

Zhan Lue, a Chinese analyst connected to China's Ministry of National Defense, suggested that Beijing try to divide India into as many as 30 states. The article, unfortunately, appears to represent the thinking of Chinese strategists and has been widely circulated inside China. Breaking up India is about the only thing Beijing can do to keep peace with its subcontinent rival.

For our both neighbors:

War is peace

Freedom is slavery

Ignorance is strength

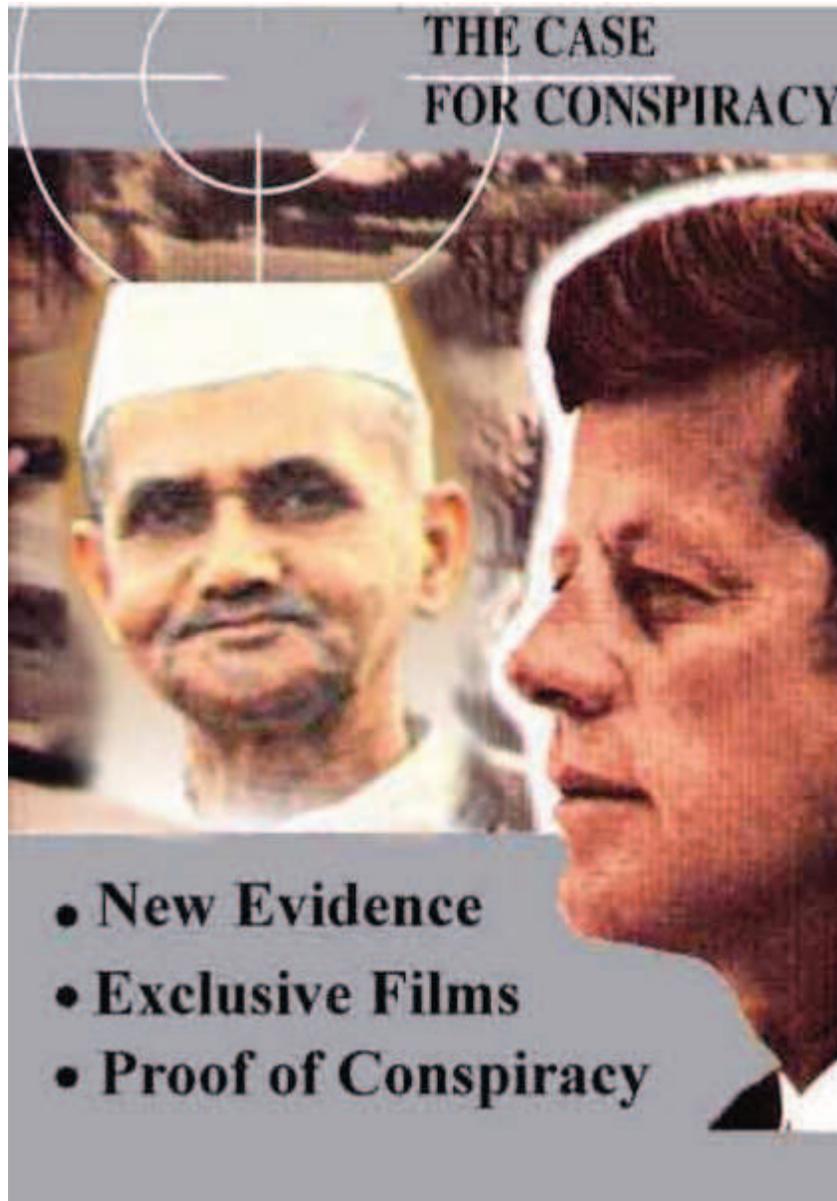
They initiated and imposed war, thereafter played drama of Peace.

Both have army dictatorship instead of democracy. For them democracy and freedom means slavery.

They ignored their limitations, borders of their country, line of control and thus ignorance are their strength. They signs treaty to forget.

For keeping peace in the subcontinent, this is the way and this was the way also of China at the time of Tashkent Submit...

Kennedy's assassination cleared the way for Shastri's death



Chapter-2

Kennedy's assassination cleared the way for Shastri's death

If Kennedy had not assassinated, Shastri would have lived longer

The truth of above head line can be found in the book 'Behind embassy walls: the life and times of an American diplomat' written by Brandon Grove:

"Lal Bahadur Shastri was as a bit lincolnesque, a common man in plain cloth and right for India. Had he lived longer, he might have been able to reform India's way of governing. Even then, many of the Congress party' adherents had clung to power too long and corruption was wide spread. Shastri's potential may have been as underestimated as Harry Truman's. Who was he? What would he do? His time was too short for anyone to know.

As Shastri assumed power Bowles struggle to forge a productive relationship with him. Bowles had not met him before and intended to make his mark quickly. He composed" a plan for 'common man" a bold declaration of social goal along New Delhi lines the he hoped he would appeal to India's inexperienced leader and served as the beacon of the proverbial for the first one hundred days.

Bowles returned to Washington in November 1963 with me along to staff him in arguing for long term military assistance to India. In my briefcase were his memorandum to the President and supporting documents. Chet characteristically began to rewrite the Kennedy memo, meticulously crafted for him by the embassy's senior advisers, once we had taken off from Palam Air Port on a grueling a twenty eight hour flight.

Registering at my hotel, I found a message how could any of us have imagined what lay only hours ahead.

Bowles met with President Kennedy. Their conversation, he told me, went well. Kennedy had decided to approve a five year military aid program for India; Bowles was to see him once again to finalize the matter. To prepare for the concluding session with the President, Chet, one or two from the StateDepartment, and I met on the morning of November 22 with Robert

Komer, the NSC's staff director responsible for The Indian Subcontinent. While waiting for Komer, I looked at the White House from an office window, idly watching Caroline and her little brother, John, on the Truman balcony with their teacher.

An appointment with the President, who was attending to Democratic politics Texas, was scheduled for November 26. Chet was pleased. (Chester Bowles) I had invited friends at State to lunch in a Georgetown restaurant and returned to the State Department afterward to work on Chet's meeting. In the lobby I learned from a colleague in my A-100 class Chet the President Kennedy had been shot in Dallas. "That's impossible!" I said in disbelief and denial. I took a cab to the Justice Department to see whether I could be useful. Bobs secretary, Angie Novello, told me he was at Hickory Hill. That night, alone in my hotel room, I wept. Two days after Kennedy's assassination emotionally mumed Americans watching television saw Jack Ruby shoot and kill Lee Hervey Oswald, Kennedy's unexplained assassin, inside the Dallas County Jail. Ruby, the proprietor of two seedy night clubs in Dallas, one a striptease was, also a mystery. Life had turned surreal.

..... Chet and I flew back to New Delhi, our mission unaccomplished. He had not been closed to Lyndon Johnson, considering him crassly, manipulative, egocentric, and a person whose mind was often shut. "That man has no real friends," Bowles told me about Johnson on the day Kennedy died. The irony is that Chet was right on the important issues and stays with his priorities.....He persuaded Kennedy's of long term India's long term defense requirements, but too late. He made a stream of proposals about Kashmir, but Washington, spellbound by the unfolding disaster in Vietnam, paid scant attention. As for Vietnam itself, he was among the earliest of far-sighted Americans to understand that warfare would not work, but his voice went unheeded."



The last moments of John Kennedy

Did CIA let Shastri's poisoning happen ?

Answer may be hidid in the following.

Why did CIA let 9/11 happen if they knew?

Michael C. Ruppert is a former Los Angeles Police Department field officer and narcotics investigator whom the CIA twice tried to recruit. In the course of investigations in the mid 1970s, he came across information the CIA was trading drugs in order to fund covert operations. He was forced out of the LAPD in November 1978 after being shot at and threatened for speaking out about CIA drug activity.

Michael C. Ruppert. Ruppert has disclosed about the CIA's knowledge of, and connections to, the suspect trading that occurred in the days prior to the attacks on the WorldTradeCenter and the Pentagon. He was absolutely convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency had complete and perfect foreknowledge of the attacks, down to date, time place and location

RUPPERT: Well, first of all, let's look at history. I'm a great addict of the History Channel and all this year on "The Secrets of World War II," one of their series, they have run maybe three, four, five times, a documentary showing clearly that Franklin Roosevelt had absolute knowledge that the Japanese were going to attack Pearl Harbor on December the seventh. Navy had broken the codes. That information was made Top Secret. And Roosevelt allowed the attacks to happen with the express purpose of bringing the US into World War II. So there is historical precedent for this. What I have been writing in "From the Wilderness" for more than two years, and we've been publishing four years now, was of huge economic inconsistencies, bubbles that were about to burst, about a pending collapse of the US economy that was going to happen anyway.

As a result of the attacks, now there are two benefits for the government: Number One, there is a convenient enemy upon whom to place the blame for the economic crash.

And second, the legislation passed by Congress has unleashed a torrent of short term, and what are going to be extremely expensive, solutions which are keeping the US economic bubble inflated.

This incentive: now it's about 100 billion dollars so far I believe, between 40 for the military and another 60 in tax cuts, is robbing Peter to pay Paul. And I am absolutely convinced that Social Security is toast and this was their way to get their foot in the door on that.

KGB vs CIA

Times reported on September 18, 1996: Documents tells Soviet theory on JFK death* inquiry: panel releases information showing KGB thought Johnson may have responsible for the assassination

The Assassinations Record Review Board released a previously Top Secret FBI Document which showed the Soviet KGB has evidence, and believes, that President Lyndon Johnson was responsible for the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The murder case of Lalit Narayan Mishra is still being heard in the courts. Indira Gandhi blamed "foreign elements" for the murder, probably referring to the CIA.[3] His brother Jaganath Mishra had said that there was a larger conspiracy to the murder than meets the eye.

CIA _ ISI

Indira Gandhi knowingly or unknowingly could not blame 'foreign hands' for the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's death always had a lot of question marks about it. A lot of conspiracy theories have floated around.

Ayub Khan and CIA

By the time 1956 Pakistan constitution came into effect. Being CIA sponsored conditional advisor Charles Burton was also in Pakistan.

Why Ayub who was sent by his government to US to plead the case of Pakistan for a gift of bombers, should seek an appointment with Allen Dulles (Director of CIA) without the knowledge of Mirza... Ayub said Pakistan was nearly ripe for a dictatorship. He said dictatorship must have a popular support, and that it must come into being as a result of some violence. He thought elections were going to be held, and they would provide the bloodshed which could make dictatorship inevitable.....got the definite impression that Ayub wanted very much to enlist Allen Dulles support for the dictatorship which Ayub felt was inevitable.

Iskander Mirza who belonged to the Nawab family of Bengal.....The Mirza probably did not know that Ayub had stolen a march on him by approaching the Americans a good few months before he made his own approach. On October 4 , 1958 Ambassador Langley reported to the state department that Mirza would take over the government of Pakistan within a week and

simultaneously proclaimed martial law. Mirza did so. He was forestalled by Ayub's palace coup on Oct 27, arrested and sent to London a few days later.

Ayub's takeover was duly christened a 'revolution'

In the 1950s, Ayub Khan had created in the ISI a Covert Action Division for assisting the insurgents in India's North-East and its role was expanded in the late 1960s to assist the Sikh Home Rule Movement of London-based Charan Singh Panchi, which was subsequently transformed into the so-called Khalistan Movement, headed by Jagjit Singh Chauhan. A myriad organisations operating amongst the members of the Sikh diaspora in Europe, the US and Canada joined the movement at the instigation and with the assistance of the ISI.

Assassination of Kennedy and Shastri

People have a right to know the truth as they have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

-Epictetus

What are the similarity points in the assassination of JF Kennedy and Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Johnson will not be on the ticket'

The last words President Kennedy dictated
to his secretary before departing for Dallas

(I Have Been Betrayed': is in the handwriting of then prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, when that slip of paper is found inside the spectacle case that was handed over, along with Shastri's body, following his sudden death in Tashkent on January 11, 1966, that little sentence assumes enormous significance.)

Conspiracy in Camelot: the complete history of the assassination of John Kennedy - By Jerome A. Kroth

Chapter 4. Conspiracy

Conspiracy theories have now fallen into "schools." Some secrets it was a "get- even- with -Bobby" vendetta featuring the Mafia in the lead role. There is a more Dostoyevskian drama, emphasizing the themes of retaliation per-fidy, spotlighting CIA and angry anti-Castro Cubans. A more traditional view sees a 'coup d'etat' staged by Lyndon Johnson. And finally, we have what might be called the "What-goes-around-comes-around" theme played out by Fidel Castro-who is said to have endured eight separate assassination attempts before striking back. This chapter will confine itself to examining the most persuasive theories.

1. The Johnson theory

"I told it up: One out of every four presidents has died in office. I'm a gambling' man darling', and this is the only chance I got."

Lyndon Johnson in a conversation with Clare Boothe Luce after accepting the Vice Presidential nomination

Conspiracy in 'camdot'

Actually each theory sounds, plausible, in itself. It is only when you pause and look at what the theory doesn't explain that shortcomings emerge. One of the most recent theories that is both convincing and yet has quite a few unfilled holes comes from Craig Zirbel, author of the Texas Connection.

Essential ideas

Lyndon Baines Johnson gained the most from the assassination of President Kennedy. He rose to power from the comparatively impotent position of Vice President. Prior to Kennedy's victory, Johnson had been majority leader in the Senate, one of the most powerful men in the government, graduating to the Vice Presidency, actually placed him a position in a position which office could be exploited far less than his prior positions in government, but he made up for the lost time.

(Who gained the most from the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri)

When Republican senator Barry Goldwater was asked his recollections of LBJ; he hesitated, then he crowd, finally, that Johnson had made more money as President than other presidents in history. as Vice President he was handicapped. There were few important appointments he could make, except for the Secretary of the Navy. Johnson nominated Fred Korth. Korth, in turn strongly agitated for the largest defense

contract awarded by the Pentagon.....

Not only did Johnson lose his power base as Vice President, there were clear signs that Kennedy was not going to have him on the ticket in 1964. In fact, the last words Kennedy dictated to his Secretary, before his assassination, were to that effect.

Further Johnson's own political career was increasingly threatened, as Kennedy's Presidency marched forward.

(Whose political career was increasingly threatened, as Shastri's Premiership marched forward.....)

(2)

What are the similarity points in the assassination of JF Kennedy and the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Lyndon B. Johnson and.....

American President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by a carefully planned sniper attack at high noon on November 22, 1963, during a motorcade through downtown Dallas, Texas. Over 100 people witnessed the assassination. However, no one witnessed the concealed snipers. To this day, the explanation of this assassination has been controversial.

President John Kennedy, Jackie Kennedy, Texas Governor John Connally, and Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman in the presidential motorcade in Dallas, Texas, minutes away from the sniper attack.

There are two basic explanations for the assassination of President Kennedy.

The first explanation is that Lee Harvey Oswald, a 24 year old former Marine with no criminal record, was the lone assassin. This explanation is supported by the United States government and by the mainstream media.

{Up till now news reports says that suspected culprit would have the Kremlin banquet cook Ahmet Sattarov or the Indian cook/servant of Indian Ambassador to Moscow T N Kaul. (Though in this book, there is disclosure of more names who were also arrested in the night of Shastri's mysterious death.) or else.

The arrested accused had no criminal records. Further they have no enmity with Shastri. This explanation may be found out from the records of

Russian and Indian governments. Accuseds were government servants. So there would not be hurdle or confusion of any kind to find their records.}

The second explanation is that President Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy located inside and outside the United States government. This explanation is supported by many researchers and citizens. If this explanation is true, the implications are enormous and alarming. This would indicate that a secretive illegal group controls much of the US government.

(The second explanation in this book also that the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri might be a conspiracy located inside and outside the India. If this explanation is true, the implications are enormous and alarming. This would indicate that secretive illegal group controls much of the government.)

We believe that sufficient evidence exists to prove that President Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy. We believe that there is insufficient evidence to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. We believe that the assassination of President Kennedy was an act of treason committed by a powerful group within and without the United States government. We believe that members of the Zionist ruling class assassinated President Kennedy.

(This book explains that sufficient evidence exists to prove that Lal Bahadur Shastri faced death to heart attack by poison. They believe that the suspected assassination of Shastriji was an act of treason committed by a powerful group within and without the India.)

The importance of the Kennedy assassination case is that it exposes the criminal group that controls the United States government. The assassination reveals the massive corruption of this group and the criminal methods that they use to maintain their power.

(The importance of the Shastri assassination case exposes the killers+ contract killers/ Supari killers that control the Indian government. The suspected assassination reveals the massive corruption of this group as also mentioned in the The Mitrokhin Archive II that they use to maintain their power. There might be foreign hand)

KGB vs CIA

Times reported on September 18, 1996: Documents tells Soviet theory on JFK deah* inquiry: panel releases information showing KGB thought Johnson may have responsible for the assassination

The Assassinations Record Review Board released a previously Top Secret FBI Document which showed the Soviet KGB has evidence, and believes, that President Lyndon Johnson was responsible for the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

[Circumstantial evidence and historical facts shows that KGB/CIA/ISI might be involved individually or jointly in the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri.]

What are the similarity points in the Bush dynasty and Gandhi dynasty?

BOOK REVIEW: 'Family of Secrets': Everything You Thought You Knew About the Bush Dynasty Is Wrong, Reviewed By David M. Kinchen, Huntingtonnews.net Book Critic

In his conclusion to "Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, The Powerful Forces That Put It In the White House, and What Their Influence Means for America" (Bloomsbury Press, 592 pages, \$30.00) author and investigative journalist Russ Baker writes that "fear of being labeled [a conspiracy theorist] has haunted me throughout this work. It's been an internal censor that I've had to resist again and again. And also an external one, as friends within the journalistic establishment reviewed my findings, found them credible and highly disturbing, and yet urged me to stay away from them for my own good."

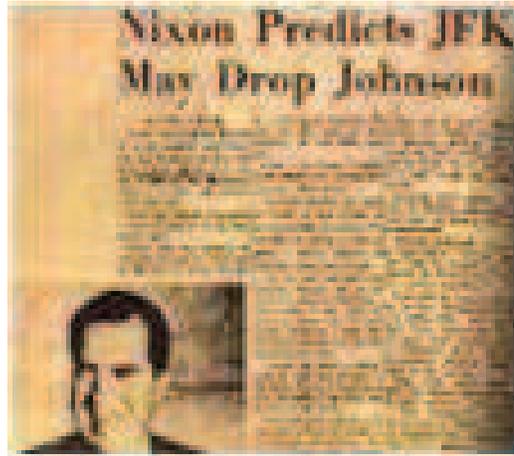
You might want to read the concluding chapter first and then go back to the beginning. In his conclusion, Baker writes that George W. Bush was "not the dimwit that some writers have claimed." Baker says he's lazy and incurious, rigid and unimaginative....."But not dumb -- and possessed of a kind of shrewdness where his own interests were concerned."

His father, George H.W. "Poppy" Bush, similarly was not the "sentimental preppy, the oft bumbling public servant most of us believed him to be," he says. "Poppy had led what amounted to a double life, and the secret portion of that life included participation in an astonishing range of covert operavery



tions."

Consider the Nov. 22, 1963 assassination of John F. Kennedy in Dallas, which gets several chapters in Baker's book. In his chapter "Where Was Poppy?" Baker traces the elder Bush's itinerary on that day. He was in Tyler, Texas, east of Dallas, giving a speech to the local Kiwanis club when he learned of the assassination.



Poppy stopped his luncheon address and calmly told the group: "I consider it inappropriate to continue with a political speech at this time."

Baker, at considerable length, reveals many never-before-revealed facts surrounding the JFK assassination in the chapter, including an FBI reference to a CIA operative named George Bush who may or may not have been Poppy. Baker writes in what was a "remarkable situation," three "future presidents of the United States [Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson and George H.W. Bush] were all present in a single American city on the day their predecessor was assassinated." A fourth, Gerald R. Ford, the only U.S. president who was elected neither vice president or president, arrived soon after to work on the commission appointed by LBJ to investigate the murder.

Nixon was in Dallas to give a morning address to a soda bottler's convention and left the city at 9:05 a.m., about three hours before the assassination, Baker writes. He was back in New York City when the news of the assassination shocked the nation. However, the author writes that "Nixon was no shrinking violet in Dallas. He called a press conference...on Nov. 21...criticizing Kennedy's policies on civil rights and foreign relations but also urging Texans to show courtesy to the president during his visit."

Nixon also told the reporters at the Nov. 21 -- the day before the assassination -- press conference that Kennedy was going to replace Lyndon Johnson with a new running mate in 1964. Baker says "This was a particularly incendiary thing to say, since the whole reason for Kennedy's visit was to cement

his links to Texas Democrats, help bridge a gap between the populist and conservative wings of the state party, and highlight his partnership with Johnson." Nixon's comment gained a place in the early edition of the Dallas Morning News on Nov. 23, under the headline: "Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson." [3]

Times reported on September 18, 1996: Documents tells Soviet theory on JFK death* inquiry: panel releases information showing KGB thought Johnson may have responsible for the assassination

The Assassinations Record Review Board released a previously Top Secret FBI Document which showed the Soviet KGB has evidence, and believes, that President Lyndon Johnson was responsible for the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

The above fact was also reported by Times reported on September 18, 1996: Documents tells Soviet theory on JFK death* inquiry: panel releases information showing KGB thought Johnson may have responsible for the assassination

JFK is a 1991 film which purports to tell the history of the President of the United States John F. Kennedy's assassination.

The film follows the 1967 to 1969 investigation led by New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison (played by Kevin Costner) and interweaves flashbacks of the theories behind the assassination with actual assassination movie films footage, such as the Zapruder film.

In JFK, as in what actually occurred, Garrison indicted for trial a New Orleans international businessman Clay Shaw for being involved in the conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy. In March 1969, a jury acquitted Shaw of the charges after less than an hour of deliberation. Although the film portrays members of that jury stating publicly that they believed there was a conspiracy involved behind the assassination, but that there was not enough evidence presented at trial to link Shaw to the conspiracy, this is mostly based on pro-Garrison books. Other sources have the juries giving different views on the idea of a conspiracy.

The film suggests that President Kennedy was killed by a group opposed to Kennedy's policies. [4]

On the morning 4 A. M. of Jan 11, 1966, International media clipped the photos of handcuffed Russian cook Ahmet Sattarova (assumed name given

by KGB-Pseudonym Alex), but our media there didn't do so!

Still talk is only about the arrest of one Russian cook Ahmet Sattarov!

In fact three more waiters and an Indian cook were detained for several hours by KGB! Who was that Indian Cook? If that was Jan Mohammed, T N Kaul's personal Indian cook then where is he since January 11, 1966? What does the record of Indian embassy in Moscow say?

Gandhi Dynasty

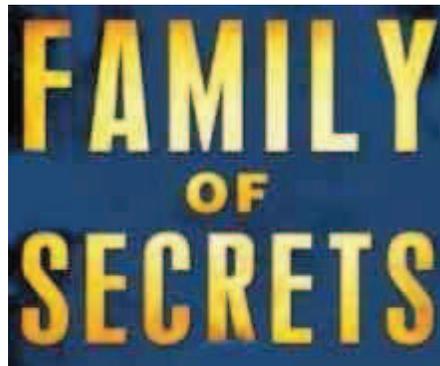
The feeling after reading published reports is that one of the main goals of the KGB in India was to guarantee that Gandhi's party remains at power. It was a kind of symbiosis - the KGB sustains the Party, the Party covers its actions. Shebarshin was very accurate not to name anybody influential, but he implies many interesting details, such as that the KGB was "buying" or at least creating strong connections not only with the active politicians but with the "retired" power brokers, those who stood behind the ruling family - ex-ministers, friends of the family, sponsors. And another point, it made no difference whether the politician was taking money for himself, buying palaces, or just for his party, continuing to live from the scraps. It was still a payroll of the KGB...

Here is a small aperitif from Mlechin's book - an official document of the KGB:

To: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR

The KGB is currently conducting contacts with Rajiv Gandhi, the son of the Prime Minister of India. (According to the Central Committee's approval over the KGB note num. 1413-A/OB from 14.07.80)

Rajiv Gandhi was truly thankful for the financial support to his family, which comes owing to the commercial deals of the company, controlled by him with the Soviet state foreign trade companies. In a confiding talks Gandhi noted that most of the financial means coming through this channel are used to support the Rajiv Gandhi's Party.



.The head of the Committee V. Chebrikov (12.02.83)

India was a playground for the KGB. It was a lucky ticket for any young KGB officer to go to India for it was a great jumping-off place to reach the highest levels of command. Why? Because the job was ten times easier

Why Sonia Gandhi cancelled her trip of Sept 18, 2005 to US? Reason sighted somewhere that media and Clinton Foundation was alerted about Sonia Gandhi's links to Islamic organizations and her vulnerability to pressure from such quarters. Her speech was also schedule in this Foundation. In November 2001, when the world was still recovering from the shock of the 9/11 attacks, Mrs. Gandhi gave a talk at the Bin Laden family founded Oxford Center for Islamic Studies at London.

American President John Kennedy and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin were killed as a result of a plot, the former high-ranking KGB officer Dmitry Fonarev declared on Nov 09, 2005 in the interview to the Russian edition "Moscowski Komsomolets". He clearly specified that in both cases the plots were hatched by the supreme levels of state leadership, or by the secret services. In 1982-91 Fonarev served in 9-th Department of the KGB charged with security of the first persons of the state.

Dmitry Fonarev was one of the personal bodyguards of four last heads of the USSR, in particular of Michael Gorbachev. It is necessary to note that at that time, Fonarev had an access to various, especially classified documents of the KGB, and also communicated with many high-ranking officers of this special service. In 1995, Fonarev became the founder and the head of the National Association of Bodyguards of Russia, he is considered an authority among the international experts in the sphere of personal security.

During the first years after the collapse of the USSR, when the access to the Soviet archives was open for researchers as never before,

KGB and Rajiv Gandhi

[12] Dmitry Fonarev already spoke concerning attempts at political figures and statesmen in the various countries of the world. Except for the already mentioned statements, his recognition of the actual responsibility of the KGB for the murder of ex-Prime Minister and leading candidate for Premier of India Rajiv Gandhi is



Dmitry Fonarev

interesting. He was killed in May, 1991 as a result of a terrorist act by two Tamil girls - suicide bombers.

Exactly in ten years after the death of Gandhi, Fonarev declared that the security men of the candidate to the Indian Prime Minister's post were trained in the USSR. According to the former bodyguard of the Soviet heads, after the murder of Indira Gandhi by the Sikh terrorists in the autumn of 1984, her son decided to send his security guards on training to the Soviet Union. The instructors of 9-th Department of the KGB in which Dmitry Fonarev served at that time were engaged in their training. As he said: "These guys have passed our school but when they returned home, they made a mistake. We didn't teach them to struggle...

..against the kamikaze because we never had such a phenomena, and for them it was their "national feature". Sounds strange, because in fact the KGB experts knew that their Indian wards would have to work not in the USSR and even not in Europe.....

KGB was ultimately divided into several new organizations, including the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR), the Federal Protection Service (FSO), and the body considered the true KGB successor, the Federal Security Service (FSB).

Many KGB officials evolved into new positions within those bodies. Tens of thousands of others reappeared in positions of political and entrepreneurial power. [5]



Rajiv Gandhi

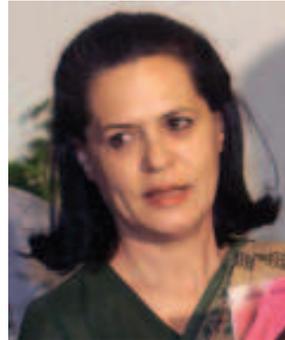
KGB and Sonia Gandhi

It is said that KGB might be involved in the plane accident of Sanjay Gandhi.

Rajiv's untimely death left Sonia Gandhi extremely wealthy. The true extent of her wealth became known only when the Soviet archives were thrown open following the collapse of the Soviet Union. KGB archives revealed that as far back as 1982, when Indira Gandhi was still prime minister, Soviet trading agencies were channeling funds into a company controlled by her son and future Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

According to the respected Swiss Magazine, Schweitzer Illustrate [November 1991 issue], Rajiv Gandhi had about \$ 2 billion in numbered Swiss bank accounts, which Sonia inherited upon his assassination.

Dr. Yevgenia Albats, Ph.D [Harvard] is a noted Russian scholar and journalist. She was a member of the KGB Commission set up by President Yeltsin in August 1991. She was privy to the Soviet intelligence files that documented these deals and KGB facilitation of the same. In her book *The State Within a State The KGB in Soviet Union*, she even gives the file numbers of such intelligence files, which can now be accessed by any Indian government through a formal request to the Kremlin.



Sonia Gandhi

Sonia is a Russian name

Sonia Gandhi, chairperson of India's ruling coalition, along with Natwar Singh had visited the twin Russian cities of Vladimir and Suzdal. Her father Stefano Maino -- who was an Italian soldier fighting against Soviet troops during World War II -- was jailed in the region of the above said twin cities as a prisoner of war for several years.

But her Russian hosts could not show her the prison where Maino was held as the structure no longer exists. Maino, who later became a building contractor, never harbored any grouse or anger against his Russian captors. Rather, Sonia's father Stefano Maino fell in love with Russian culture and literature, government-run RIA Novosti reported pointing that all his daughters including Sonia (Antonio Maino) have Russian names and Sonia can also speak a little Russian.

Swiss based Masefield

The company, Masefield, mentioned in the Volcker Report as having managed the transactions for Natwar Singh and the Congress, is a Zug-based (Swiss) oil-trading company controlled by protégés of Marc Rich. Marc Rich is one of Switzerland's wealthiest residents, and is one of its largest taxpayers. He is discreetly protected by the Swiss police and security apparatus, as many journalists seeking information have found out. India should not expect any real cooperation or evidence from that Canton or Switzerland.

Italian connection of Masefield

You may find 6 entries; all spin offs of same Masefield. We see some Italian names as owners in some companies.

1. Masefield AG in Zug, Ltd, +++, CH-170.3.012.268-7
(<http://www.hrazg.ch/pdfhra/110255dh.pdf>)
 2. Masefield Energy Holdings AG in Zug, Ltd, +++, CH-170.3.027.287-6
(<http://www.hrazg.ch/pdfhra/167945dh.pdf>)
 3. Masefield Energy Resources AG in Zug, Ltd, +++, CH-170.3.027.687-7
(<http://www.hrazg.ch/pdfhra/170880dh.pdf>)
 4. Masefield Trading AG in Zug, Ltd, +++, CH-170.3.015.929-9
(<http://www.hrazg.ch/pdfhra/098160dh.pdf>)
 5. MvelaMasefield AG in Zug, Ltd, +, CH-170.3.025.636-2
(<http://www.hrazg.ch/pdfhra/153901dh.pdf>)
 6. Pragma Energy SA in Lugano, Ltd, +++, CH-170.3.024.040-6
- Source [6]

Remember Pragma Energy SA is active in India by it is an Italian Company.

We see Italian names as owners in the companies associated with Masefield AG. Welgas Holdings and Pragma Energy, formerly Masefield Coalfields, reportedly had officials or offices in India. Enel is also an Italian company.
[7]

In summarizing this chapter I have to say that If Kennedy had not been assassinated, Shastri would have lived longer; if shastri had not been assassinated, there would be no rule of Gandhi dynasty in India further.

What would have happened if Rana Sangha's trusted general hadn't joined hands with Babur at the decisive Battle of Khanwa in 1527 that tilted the crucial battle in Babur's favour and changed the course of Indian history with Mughal's coming into rule India for more than the next three centuries? This is being discussed further in the next chapter "Shastri's death fact finding committee".



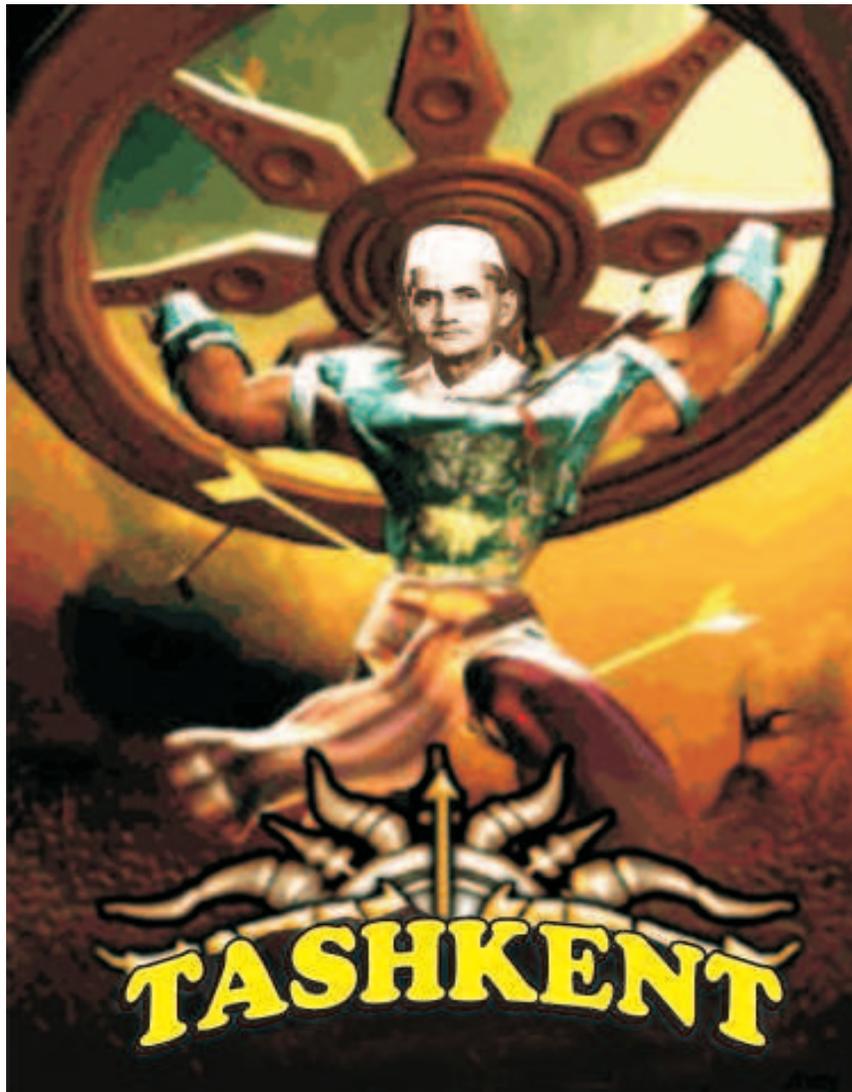
Shastri photo on wall his -residence-tashkent -1

Chapter - 3

Chakravyuh In Tashkent

Abhimanyu of Mahabharat is a symbol of boundless daring.

Lal Bahadur Shastri like Abhimanyu is a symbol of boundless daring in the post independent Indian history.



During the previous war one of the generals suggested to Nehru that instead of fighting the defensive war on high altitudes of Kashmir, India should attack Pakistani territory. The suggestion was turned down.

Now when General Choudhary made the same suggestion in 1965, Shastri immediately accepted it. He may have calculated that if India could occupy Lahore, even the loss of Srinagar could be retrieved by postwar settlement.

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's trip to Lahore on the first Delhi-Lahore bus was the most exciting event of the ending year of twentieth century. India's glitterati and literati turned out in force to accompany him: India's journalists ran through words like "euphoria" and "historic" with abandon. In return India faced Kargil War.

Both incidents show that India wants peace but its neighbor never wants it.

CHKRAVYUH

He as an unborn child in his mother's womb learns the knowledge of entering the deadly and virtually impenetrable Chakravayuha.

Lal Bahadur Shastri did not bother what world to say. Like that Pokharan happened due to the Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He did not bother what America and rest of the world to say.

Lal Bahadur Shastri dared to give liberty to the army due to that Indian flag was hoisted on Lahore. Shastri promised to meet force with force, and by early September the second Indo-Pakistan war had commenced. He instructed the army if needed, then march towards Lahore. Though the Indian army reached the outskirts of Lahore, Shastri agreed to withdraw Indian forces.

"First be capable of crushing your enemy down and then think of forgiving him."

There was a chkravyuh five thousand years ago. That was fought between the forces of evil and the righteous. There was a chakravayuh. Abhimanyu was killed in the Chkravyuh.

What a warrior.....going into the chakravayuha knowing that he could not find his way out.....supreme sacrifice and unflinching bravery.

The thirteenth day of Mahabharat war is remembered for the construction of Chakravayooaha by Dronacharya.

Peace talks between Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent in the mediation of Russian Prime Minister Kosygin with no objection certificate of United States was held.

It is a very special day both for Kauravas and Pandavas. On this day, Jayadratha from the Kaurava side and Abhimanyu from the Pandava side play a pivotal role.

Eight days from 04 to 11 January were very crucial days for all three personalities. In the mediation of Kosygin, Ayub Khan from Pakistan side and Lal Bahadur Shastri from India side played a pivotal role.

Jayadrath will be very effective in stopping all the four pandavas from entering the Chakravyooh (by making use of a boon granted to him by Lord Shiva); Abhimanyu will be very effective in holding all the Kaurava maharathis at bay and thereby preventing the advancement of Kaurava forces towards Yudhisthira. Dronacharya gets astonished to see Abhimanyu advancing in Chakravyooh successfully.

Ayub was using boon granted to him by United States. As Abhimanyu, Lal Bahadur Shastri 's policy was very effective in holding the aggression of enemy forces to words Kashmir. There after United States got astonished to see Lal Bahadur Shastri advancement in Tashkent-meet conspiracy.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's only weakness was his partial knowledge about the Chakravyooh. So, according to the enemies of India Tashkent-meet conspiracy was indeed launched to kill Abhimanyu means Lal Bahadur Shastri. Finding circumstantial evidence related to mysterious death, it is necessary to know the background of the suspected killers as well as plotters and political forces behind the killers.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was in Tashkent. There was suspected killer and forces behind the assassination. It was propagated in the later stage that heart attack was the reason for the death of Shastri.

Neither India nor Russian Government tried to investigate the possibility of heart attack by poison and medically examined the death body of Shastriji by autopsy. Though at the glance in the initial stage KGB Russian Intelligence organization reached in the conclusion that the death was due to the poisoning.

Kremlin banquet chief Akhmet Satarov was arrested just after two hours the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in the night 1.32 P.M. of 11 January, 1966. There is a life sketch and discussion on Akhmet Satarov in this book in a separate chapter.

Ahmed Sattar is a Tatar Muslim, as he said himself, "- Apparently, I liked them something. But from the Tatars in the Kremlin obslugi I was one. But name me all the same had to change. On the advice of management, I took the pseudonym Alex. For more than a decade and has served in the Kremlin under a false name"

Tatars are the origins of present Tatarstan which was a part of former USSR. Besides Tatarstan, there are also more Russia's Muslim Countries. Some elements there were in the contact of ISI and CIA.

Before 1947 Pakistan and India were the parts of united India. Why partition happened? Why even after the partition both side jumped into the battle field again and again? Which are the forces behind Pakistan? Who encouraged Pakistan to dig pit for itself?

Contract killers might be ISI and CIA which have been hided their bloody faces behind all these questions. Answers of these would make the culprits nude.

At Tashkent Ayub Khan became Afjal but Lal Bahadur Shastri could not be Shivaji. He believed on Pakistan President Ayub Khan and host USSR President Kosygin. Sshastri ji became Abhimanyu.

Here is few stanza of Ramdhari Singh Dinkar's poesm:

Chhama, kyaa, tap, tyag, manobal

Sabkas liya sahara,

Par,nar vyadh, suyodhan tumse

Kaho, kahan kab hara.

Chhamasheel ho ripu samachh

Tum huye vinat jitanahi,

Dust kauravon ne tumko

Kayar samjha utana hi.

Chhama shobhati us bhujang ko

Jiske pas garal ho,

Uska kya jo dantheen,

Vishheen, vineet, saral ho.

Teen divas tak panth mangte

Raghupati sindhu kinare,

Baithe padhte rahe chhand

Anunay ke puare puare.

Uttar men jab ek naad bhi
Utha nahin sagar se,
Uthi dhadhak paurush ki
Aag ram ke shar se.

Sindhu deh dhar 'trahi trahi'
Kahta aa gira charan men,
Charan pooj dasata graham ki
Bandha mundh bandhan men.

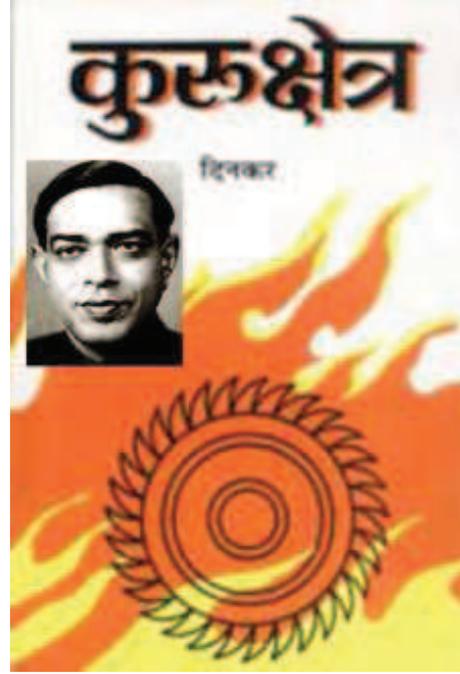
Sach puchho to shar men hi
Basti hai dipti vinay ki,
Sandhi-vachan sampujya usi ka
Jismen shakti vijay ki.

Sahanshilta, chhama, daya ko
Tahi pujata jag hai,
Bal ka dap chamakta uske
Pichhe fab jagmag hai.

Following is the translation of Hindi movie' song:

Understand only this much
Duryodhan is in every step
Understand only this much
Now....NowNowNow
AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
AbhimanyuAbhimanyu

If there would be Mahabharat
Then Krishna will come cetain



If there would be Mahabharat
 Then Krishna will come certain
 Lessons of that Gita
 Again will be repeated
 Bhism Exam is this
 Promise of the Arjun
 No body would know
 What intention is your
 Now....NowNowNow
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu

Arrow is on target
 No one will save
 Enemy is behind curtain
 Now come in the front
 Enemy is behind curtain
 Now come in the front
 Enemy hid behind curtain
 Have now come in the front
 We had a longing of whom
 That moment has come today
 Spectacle of few seconds is
 All will be spectaculars
 Now....NowNowNow
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu

Kuruchhetra is life
 Now battle of duty will be
 Kuruchhetra is life
 Now battle of duty will be
 Count to count of every oppression
 Decision will be like this
 Count to count of every oppression
 Decision will be like this
 Someone will play with life
 Someone will lose his life
 Someone will play with life,
 Play with life
 Someone, someone will play with life
 Someone have to lose his life
 Curtain will be up
 Function will be visible
 Now....NowNowNow
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu
 AbhimanyuAbhimanyu

KURUKSHETRA

Mahabharata was fought and the Bhagavad Gita emerged during the war when Lord Krishna found Arjuna in a terrible dilemma.. Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar' has written an epic poem by the title of Kurukshetra. It is a narrative poem based on the Santi Parva of the Mahabharata. It was written at a time when the memories of the Second World War 1946 were fresh on the mind of the poet

It might be coincidence that among three wars between India and Pakistan, second Indo-Pak War of 1965 also reflects the mind of great poet 'Dinkar'. India defended itself in two wars 1947-48 and 1965. These two wars plotted by Pakistan against India on the issue of Kashmir. Third war of 1971 is called 'War for the liberation of Bangladesh'.

The 1947–48 War

The 1965 War

The 1971 War

When Pakistani forces began incursions into the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, Shastri ordered Indian forces to cross the international boundary to repel Pakistani forces. Massive tank battles occurred in the Punjab, and while Pakistani forces made some gains, Indian forces captured the key post at Haji Pir, in Kashmir, and brought the Pakistani city of Lahore under artillery and mortar fire.

However, in the course of 23-days war, the Pakistanis, far from reaching the Srinagar, even lost Hajipir and Tithwal in so called Azad Kashmir while India reached the outskirts of Lahore. Perhaps the city would have been occupied but for the fact that the attack on it had been merely meant to draw away enemy forces from Kashmir. More over it would not have been wise to engage in the street fighting in an attempt to occupy Lahore and to take the responsibility of feeding its inhabitants at a time of severe food scarcity in India.

Both the US and USSR were anxious to bring about a ceasefire, the former as an ally of Pakistan and the latter owing to its new policy of wooing Pakistan. Pressed by these two and the United Kingdom the United Nations Organization intervened and brought about a ceasefire.

Shastri's biographer, Shri C.P. Srivastava says that there was no intention to capture Lahore, as it would have led to international uproar. However, the question of capturing Sialkot was left to the Army Chief, General Chaudhuri. But Chaudhuri preferred to bypass it, though Indian troops were within two miles of Sialkot, as the cost of capturing it would be heavy loss of life, for something he knew would be surrendered after the war. However, both the cities started being deserted.

In this context, B.K. Nehru relates two very interesting incidents. When some time later, he happened to meet Begum Viqar-un-Nissa Noon, the Australian wife of Sir Feroz Khan Noon (like B.K. Nehru's own Australian wife Fori), a Pakistani Governor of West Punjab and pre-partition India's High Commissioner in London, told him during a visit to Delhi, that "while Bhutto had been raving and ranting about a thousand year war in UN Security Council, in Lahore the booming of Indian guns could be heard night and day and hospitals were full of wounded soldiers coming in from the front with the defeated troops close behind.

Another observation he gives is from Robert MacNamara, the US Defence Secretary, who was very much pro-Pakistan. McNamara told him at a dinner in Washington during the 1965 war, that "he feared for stability of Paki

stan; the greatest danger to its internal stability was the return of a defeated army back from the front to their homes.” Though Ayub was trying to convince his people that it was a victory, “but the Pakistani Army knew that they had been routed. McNamara further said that “something had to be done to restore the morale of the Pakistani Army.” At this B K Nehru said, “Surely you are not going to arm them once again?” At this, “McNamara hummed and hawed and said, “Well, I don't know. Perhaps we shall have to.” This was said three days before the ceasefire.

Which shows that how the Pentagon, the US defence establishment had been firmly committed to Pakistan's security and military parity with India. In this context, an eminent Indian defence expert, wrote in an article in a national daily, that the latest release of US classified information shows that the Pentagon had concluded on the basis of war exercise sometime before the 1965 war that Pakistan would beat India because of the supply to it of the latest armour like Patton tanks and star fighter and other U.S. planes. Obviously, Ayub Khan's appetite for aggression had been greatly sharpened because of this message.

Victories went in the vain

Indian army succeeded to flag of India on the Lahore by its victory in the war of 1965 in the premiership of Lalbahdur Shastri. But what did we get in that victory? Due to the intervention of Soviet Union not only that victory went in the vain but also we had lost our great leader Lal Bahadur Shastri who did with in his few months tenure which could not be done by Pt Nehru in his 13 years.

“Sinh gelaa; Gadh (PoK) Nakoa aala”

Soviet Union invited Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkand for the treaty between Pakistan and India . There we found the death body of Shastriji in a suspected condition: “Sinh gelaa; Nakoa (PoK) Gadh aala”. We were more sorrowful than Hindu Samrat Veer Shivaji who said “Gadh alaa; Sinh gelaa” Daughter of Stalin had said in India that she saw Subhash Bose in the prison of Siberia . Even at that time she gave the barrack number also. Did Soviet Union act in this way to remove Netaji Subhash in the way of Nehru on the request of Nehru? Future historians should throw some light on this.

In this way as I discussed above our both victories of 1965 and 1971 went in the vain. Because of that we are still facing Pakistan sponsored terrorism since last two decades.

Dinkar initially supported the revolutionary movement during the Indian Independence struggle, but later became a Gandhian. However, he used to call himself a 'Bad Gandhian' because he supported the feelings of indignation and revenge among the youth. In Kurukshetra (poem), he accepts that the war is destructive, but says that it is necessary for the protection of freedom.

Rashtrakavi 'Dinkar' was a follower of Gandhi but he did not support the extreme application of ahimsa as a national policy, instead he considered proper timely use of force as a policy of achieving larger ahimsa for the society.

The battle of Kurukshetra was one of the largest regional wars ever held on the island called Jambhudeep. The battle was fought for eighteen days destroying eighteen Achhauhani army comprising 393,660 chariots, 393,660 elephants, 1,180,980 horses, and 1,968,300 infantry. Only ten warriors of both sides remained alive. They were Aswosthama, Kritverma

Kurukshetra pronunciation is a district in Haryana state of India. Known as a holy place; Kurukshetra earns its name from King Kuru, the ancestor of Kauravas and Pandavas. What makes it really important is the theory that this was where the Kurukshetra war of the Mahabharat was fought.

Kurukshetra - a classical epic - presents this debate and reflection. The plot of this classic is post-Mahabharata-war dialogue between Yudhishtira the Eldest Pandava and his grand sire Bheeshma Pitamaha upon his bed of arrows.

Here are stanzas of 'Kurukshetra' written by Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh Dinakar.

Hearing the arguments of Yudhishtira about the merits of peace and demerits of war, Bheeshma laughs and responds:

tyaaga, tapa, bhikshaa viraagi yogiyon ke dharma hain;

yaaki unaki neeti, jinake haath me shaayak nahee;

yaa mrishaa paashanDa yah us kaapurush balheen kaa -

jo sadaa bhayabheet rahata yuddha se, yeh sochakar

glaanimay jeevan bahut achchha, maraNa achchha nahee

{ renounce, austerity, charity? I know about these enough and more, but:

leave these for the dharma of indifference saints,

or for those probably who hold not the duty-rod of the statesmen,

or these could be useful techniques for the cowards afraid of war -who consider living an insultful life better than dying a graceful death}

kaanan me dekh asthi-punja muni-pungavo ka
 daitya-vadha ka kiya praNa jab rama ne
 "mati-bhrashta maanavo ke shodha ka upaaya ek
 shastra hee hai?" poochhaa tha komal-manaa-vaam ne
 "nahee priye, sudhar manushya sakata hai tap,
 tyaag se bhee," uttar diyaa tha ghana-shyam ne,
 "tapa kaa kintu, vasha chalataa nahee sadaiv,
 patit-samooH kee ku-vrittiyo ke saamane"
 {Beholding the mountains of bones of the sages in the forest when Lord
 Rama took a vow to exterminate off all the daitya-s,
 His tender left (Seeta) had thus asked: can there be -no peaceful way of
 bringing these evil-minded to proper path?
 Yes Darling, had replied the dark one, man can of course change himself
 through tapa and tyaag, but when faced with such tendencies of sin-fallen
 as these
 even the policy of tapa does not always yield the right results}

=====

teen divas tak pantha maangate, raghupati sindhu-kinaare,
 baithe padhate rahe chhanda, anumaya ke pyaare pyaare
 uttar me jab ek naad bhee, uthaa nahee saagar se,
 uthi adheer dhadhak paurush-kee, aag rama ke tana se,
 sindhu deh dhar 'trahi-trahi', karata aa giraa sharaN me,
 charaN pooj daasataa grahaN kee, bandhaa moodha, bandhan me {for
 three days, on the sindhu shores, Raghupati kept singing -the humble pae-
 ans to Sagara and begging for a crossway In response not even a wave
 came forward. And that is when flames of manhood and rage started emit-
 ting from Rama that immediately appeared ocean-god, crying for mercy,
 and praying at his feet taking Rama's shelter, the idiot then bound itself in
 Setu-bandhan}
 Some excerpts-- "Badhkar vipatti par chha ja, mere kishor mere taza,
 Jeevan ka ras chhan jane de, tan ko pathhar ban jane de,
 Tu swayam tej bhayakari hai, kya kar sakti chingari hai?"
 (Rashmirathi, sarg 3)
 "Re rok yudhhishthir ko na yahan jane de unko swarg dhir,

Par phira hamen gandeerv gada louta de arjun bheem veer"

(Himalaya)

"Kshama shobhti us bhujang ko jiske pas garal ho.

Uska kya jo danthin, vishrahit vineet saral ho"

(Kuruksheetra)

"Jisne shramjal diya use peechhe mat reh jane do,

Vijit prakriti se sabse pehle usko sukh pane do"

(Kuruksheetra)

Chhama, kyaa, tap, tyag, manobal

Sabkas liya sahara,

Par, nar vyadh, suyodhan tumse

Kaho, kahan kab hara.

{Forgiveness, austerity, renounce. morale

Took the help of all,

But fowler Suyodhan (duryodhan)

Say, where when defeated from you.}

Chhamasheel ho ripu samachh

Tum huye vinat jitanahi,

Dust kauravon ne tumko

Kayar samjha utana hi.

{Being Pardon full on foe

You became kindly as much

Cruel Kauravas understood

Coward to you so much that}

Chhama shobhati us bhujang ko

Jiske pas garal ho,

Uska kya jo dantheen,

Vishheen, vineet, saral ho.

{Forgiveness is good for that snake
 Which, has poison,
 Not for who is without teeth
 Non poisoned, kindly and simple.}
 Teen divas tak panth mangte
 Raghupati sindhu kinare,
 Baithe padhte rahe chhand
 Anunay ke puare puare.
 {Asking for way three days
 Raghupati on sea side,
 Sitting remain to read stanza
 Of praying lovely lovely.)
 Uttar men jab ek naad bhi
 Utha nahin sagar se,
 Uthi dhadhak paurush ki
 Aag ram ke shar se.

{In answer yet one wave
 be not up from sea,
 became fiery bravery
 fire from Ram's arrow.}

Sindhu deh dhar 'trahi trahi'
 Kahta aa gira charan men,
 Charan pooj dasata graham ki
 Bandha mundh bandhan men.

{sindhu became person mercy mercy
 calling fell on the feet,
 worshiped feet accepted slavery
 fool came in the grip.}

Sach puchho to shar men hi

Basti hai dipti vinay ki,
Sandhi-vachan sampujya usi ka
Jismen shakti vijay ki.

{Truth is only in arrow
Radiant of modesty remains,
Treaty-promise honorable
Whom have might for victory.}

Sahanshilta, chhama, daya ko
Tahi pujata jag hai,
Bal ka dap chamakta uske
Pichhe sab jagmag hai.

{Tolerance, forgiveness, kindness
World gives honor when,
Radiant of strength shines
Behind all lighting lighting }

No doubt Lal Bahadur Shastri was the follower of Mahatma Gandhi. No doubt Lal Bahadur Shastri executed the poem 'Kuruchhetra' at the time of Indo-Pak War of 1965. Neither Lal bahadur Shastri was Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) nor Lal (Jawahar Lal). He was lal Bahadur +shastri (Chanakya). Lal Bahadur Shastri followed the theme of Kuruchhetra, the poem of Rastrakavi Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'. Who are bad Gandhis? Someone may hear a voice coming from the sky 'All Gandhis give bad name to Gandhi. Even Mahatma Gandhi gave himself a bad name to Gandhi. Only one Bahadur (brave man) lal Bahadur Shastri gave the good name to Gandhi. So, all Gandhis past and present may be called bad Gandhians. lal Bahadur Shastri was a good Gandhian.

India in Chakravyuh

India would have remained in chakravyuh of US, UK, Pakistan, Soviet Union and China. 'India's unity in diversity' and hoisting Indian Tri-Color flag on Lahore had become a threat to them. They united in different, different reasons against India.

According to Dronacharya, if this array of army formation when constructed during the absence of Arjuna and Krishna, means that the war will come to an end as Dronacharya can easily arrest Yudistra. Further, Dronacharya is aware that only Krishna and Arjuna can break a Chakravayoooh formation and is not aware of Abhimanyu's ability to break this formation. Hence, Dronacharya gets astonished to see Abhimanyu advancing in Chakravoooh successfully.

According to contract killers, if outside India in Tashkent Summit a chakravayuh would be created between Shastri and Ayub in the mediation of Kosygin, in the absence of India's security forces, means that the unchallenged position of victorious mighty India could easily be weaken as killer could easily give poison to Lal Bahadur Shastri. Further. Hence, contract killers got astonished to see Lal Bahadur Shastri advancing in Chkravayuh successfully. Shastriji always with us, yes with us!

Contract killers wanted to divide India again. Pakistan was the helping hand for them. It was unfortunate that after Nehru's death and coup of removing Khrushchev in USSR, policy of Brezhnev and Kosygin became pro-Pakistan and against India. In this way India was in the chakrvayuh of these countries.

Actually terrorism and separatism are the shields for America and EU countries. They manufactured these two international evils to weak the sovereign countries that want to stand equal to America. USSR is an example of it. After the breakup of the former Soviet Union, 12 countries became independent on December 26, 1991.

The haste with which, the Americans recognized the new state, disregarding the absence of UN approval, suggests prior planning on cutting a re-emerging Russia down to size.

Terrorism and Separatism is life saving injection for America and other European Union (EU) countries. As British ruled India on the policy of 'Divide and Rule', America with its allies rules the world. Terrorism, freedom movement of separatism, religious freedom and democracy are defined and used by them according to their convenience.

India is waiting rebirth of Late Lal Bahadur Shastri.....

Shastri and Shivaji

Auranjeb assigned Afzal Khan for killing Hindu Samrat Shivaji.

Who assigned which role to whom for the killing of tiny (5 ft , 112 lbs) Lal Bahadur Shastri?

This book is an effort to find out the answer of above question.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was with short figure as Shivaji was. Ayub Khan was also with 7 feet strong body as Afzal Khan was.

"Like two old fighter, clutching each other over an abyss, India and Pakistan do not want to decompress deadly embrace, rolling closer to the edge" - so described the standoff between Delhi and Islamabad, the famous Indian writer, cursed by Muslim radicals, Salman Rushdie.

India's Prime Minister embraced President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan at Tashkent on the wish of both super powers. In result Bharat Mata lost her brave son Lal Bahadur Shastri.

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India's Prime Minister embraced President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan at Tashkent on the wish of both super powers. In the process Shastriji was poisoned on the instructions of contract killers.

Shivaji is known as Chhatrapati Shivaji . An icon in Freedom Fight teaches us how to be an able administrator. Shivaji knew the intention of Afzal Khan who sent him an invitation of meeting at Pratapgarh fort.

Shivaji, hero who escaped from the prison of the Mughal Emperor himself, to become the ruler of a kingdom devoted to Dharma and the service of the people. As a boy he dedicated himself to Hindu Dharma. He matched cunning against cunning, courage against courage; he was one of the wisest rulers as he was one of the greatest generals. [9]

Lal Bahadur Shastri unfortunately could not know the conspiracy behind the meeting place at Tashkent.

Shastriji at Tashkent accompanied with his cabinet ministers Swarn Singh, Y.Chawhan and Jagjivan Ram. Journalist Kuldip Nayar, Shrivastav, cook



Ramnath, Dr. R N Chugh and others were also went with him. Indian Ambassador to Moscow T N Kaul and his servant/cook were also present there.

Team of Shivaji was very intelligent, brave and devoted to wards his king Veer Shivaji. Facts show that members of the Shastri's team could not do their duty.

Life of Shastriji could be saved if they would have given proper attention. On which side by whom negligence was done, it is a matter of investigation.

Shivaji had a very close eye on all the activities of Afzal Khan from Rajgarh. Shastri could not watch the post 1965 war activities of Ayub Khan, CIA, ISI, KGB and others.

Afzal Khan had the information that Shivaji was in Pratapgarh fort. Mata Jijabai was also there. Afzal Khan camped about 16 miles away from Pratapgarh. Pratapgarh fort was on a high and inaccessible hilltop where open battle was not possible. Undoubtedly Afzal as well as Shivaji both of them were in the tense.

Finally Afzal Khan decided to send the invitation to Shivaji for compromise. Krishnaji Bhaskar was sent by Afzal Khan for this purpose. By this cunning effort Afzal Khan wanted to kill Shivaji without any bloodshed of the army.

Like that President General Ayub Khan after facing shameful defeat in the battle might be wanted to kill victorious Lal Bahadur Shastri with the help of CIA and ISI.

United States itself worried to see the Indian army in the border of Lahore. US saw the burning of its Patton tanks in the battle field of 1965. USSR the ally of India also was changing its foreign policy and wanted to shake hands with Pakistan.

As Afzal found Krishna Bhashkar, US and Pakistan also found Russian Prime Minister Kosygin a confidential companion for the compromise between India and Pakistan.

Krishna Bhaskar came to Shivaji with Afzal Khan's message. He executed his work very cleverly and honestly, but Shivaji had a very sharp brain. He was well aware of afzal Khan's history. He could very urgently understand the meaning of Khan's assurance but he concealed his feelings.

Rajeshwar Prasad former Joint Secretary of PM Shastriji writes his experiences with Shastriji in his book 'Days with Lal Bahadur Shastr: Glimpses from the last seven years'

Lal Bahadur Shastri had an infinite capacity to hear others and bearing up.

His greatest asset was sound commonsense. He knew the common man reaction to a nicety.

Shastriji's feet always remained solidly on the earth, a clear headed touch with reality.

The then U S Ambassador in India, Dr. J K Gilbraith said about him, "there is more iron in his soul, than appears on the surface,"

No matter how strongly he felt about certain situations, he never allowed his feelings to surface.

In order to avoid in getting involved in controversy he often kept his knowledge up to himself and assumed an attitude of simplicity. Few things were hidden from him, and he could look right through men and matters.

And Shastriji in a more serious mood defended himself: " Some people says my policies are weak. I have no weakness at heart" these were his words that he proved to the hilt in the Indo-pak crisis of 1965 and the war that followed.

Krishna Bhaskar was given a splendid place to stay. Shivaji alone approached Krishna Bhaskar in the lonely dwelling and appealed to him to favor Hinduism and Brahmanism and requested him to help him in the establishment of Hindu Rashtra.

Most probably at Tashkent host and Russian Prime Minister was also said by the Shastriji and reminded India's friendship with USSR. But Kosygin was in a way to making friendship with Pakistan also against the going on friendship between India and Russia. Kosygin was for the time being forgotten that Pakistan had sat in the lap of US and it was also a member of NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Pakistan fought against India's Russian weapons with the American Patton tanks.

Shivaji to follow 'Tit for tat' policy, pretended to be extremely afraid of Afzal Khan and his army, and offered to surrender personally to him provided his well-being was guaranteed.

Shivaji sent his own messenger Gopinath along with Krishna Bhaskar to Afzal Khan. Both messenger convinced Afzal Khan that Shivaji was seeking pardon and Khan could meet him fearlessly at Pratapgarh fort. Nobody could carry his army over to that place so there was no risk either side. At this Afzal Khan had confidence that he could achieve his goal without fighting a battle. He was very much proud of his 7' height strong bodily.

Like that General Ayub Khan of the same height as Afzal Khan had also confident that he could achieve his goal without fighting further.

Afzal Khan ordered his soldiers to hide around the fort. A very clever soldier

of Shivaji, named Nanaji dressing himself as Muslim Faqeer became a part of Khan's camp to pass the information to Shivaji. As per Shivaji's plan, confidant of him Moropant, Netaji Palkar and Tanaji Mansur took their specific pre-planned positions. Five canon fires was fix as a signal for attack.

When the meeting took place, Afzal Khan (a big, stocky and giant of a figure, compared to short and agile figure of Shivaji) tried to kill Shivaji with a big embrace and stab at Shivaji in the back, but Hindu Rashtreeva's founder was quick and he passed his arm around the Khan's waist and disemboweled the Khan with a small and sharp four curving hooks dagger called the 'bichwa' under his palm.[10]

Afzal Khan was notoriously known for the cenotaph and the tomb that he had constructed for his wives. History records that before Afzal Khan was going to fight against Shivaji he had killed his 64 wives within one hour and had buried them. It is believed that some of his wives even tried to run away as they didn't want to be killed. He was apprehensive about their future if he didn't return from the battle. Ultimately his fears came true as he was beheaded by Shivaji.

Lal Bahadur was alert for the security of his country. But he did not prepare himself for saving himself from any conspiracy to murder him. His team leaders Swarn Singh, Chauhan and Jagjivan Ram also were busy in enjoying the Kremlin banquet. No one imagined of any unfortunate happening. No one give proper attention to save his life. Even after his death, neither in Tashkent nor in India no one bother to find out the actual reason of his mysterious death. All were busy to be his successor or finding his successor.

Shivaji negotiated to Afjal khan but with full preparation to know the decisive mind of the enemy. Unfortunately Lal Bahadur Shastri failed here. [11]

Greatness of Shivaji Maharaj!

"Kasihki Kala Gayee, Mathura Masid Bhaee; Gar Shivaji Na Hoto, To Sunati Hot Sabaki!" - A contemporary poet named Bhushan

Meaning: "[Kashi has lost its splendor, Mathura has become a mosque; If Shivaji had not been, All would have been circumcised (converted)]"

Greatness of Lal Bahadur Shastri

Since independence of India and Pakistan after the division of whole India on the basis of religion, United States, UK and other west countries remained in the favor of Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir. So called PoK is the product of Nehru's policy. Boundless brave decision of Lal Bahadur Shastri at the time of 1965 war with Pakistan saved J & K. and because of

that sovereignty of India could be saved.

(1)

World powers suggested, talk talk
Conspiracy to overlook conspiracy
You (shastri) said we need to talk
Ayub walked you said sit down
It was just a talk just a talk
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
War won, we lost Abhimanyu

(2)

Shroud smiled cunningly back at you
You stared politely right on through
Some sort of window to your right
Between the lines of fear and blame
You began to wonder why you came
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
World powers suggested, talk talk
Conspiracy to overlook conspiracy

(3)

Why you came, you came to Tashkent
Where did Shastri's team went wrong
They said death was due to heart attack
We say heart attack by poison
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
World powers suggested, talk talk
Conspiracy to overlook conspiracy

(4)

We would have stayed up with
you all night
Had we known how to save
Shastriji
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
War won, we lost Abhimanyu
World powers suggested, talk
talk
Conspiracy to overlook con-
spiracy
-----Premendra



Chapter - 4

Death Night

SEE USSR ... AND DIE

This belongs to an article of Russian website 'manasa'. It means: Lal Bahadur Shastri saw USSR.....and died....as so many heads of other nations died.

Lal Bahadur Shastri died in the presence of his Press Advisor Kuldip Nayar, Private Secretary C P Srivastav and two personal assistants beside others. They were the part of Indian delegation at Tashkent. They saw bluish death body of Shastri. Autopsy was done neither in USSR nor in India. They were not minor as the sons of Shastri at that time. But they did not ask for autopsy. Lalita Shastri saw the blue patches and asked for autopsy but at that time also they became dumb. Whose pressure was on them?

Mr. Nayar writes: "I heard that Lalita Shastri was angry with the two personal assistants who had accompanied Shastri because they had refused to sign a statement which alleged that Shastri did not die a natural death."

The widow whose sons were minor, the widow whose husband was the Prime Minister of India, that giant who presented flowers of 1965 victory on the feet of Bharat Maata, was crying only for autopsy of bluish body of Shastri, only for a probe into her husband's mysterious death but no one had come to help her, even khaas aadami, personal secretary and personal assistants became blind in day light and became dumb. Have any one seen a sorrowful scene bigger than that?

Aiken Standard Review, Jan 11, Tuesday, 1966

"What a tragedy, what a tragedy," cried a woman official at the Hotel Tashkent as she awoke correspondents and conference officials to announce: "Mr. Shastri is dead.

Why did that Russian lady not use hotline?

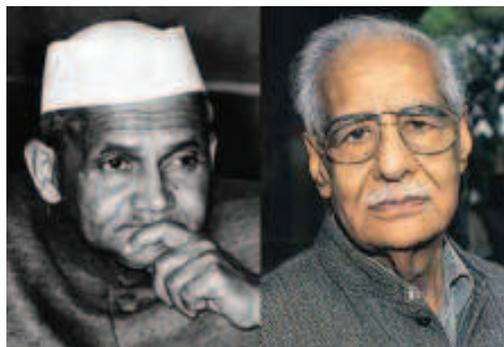
Kuldip Nayar writes: "I went back to the hotel and retired early. That night I had a premonition that Shastri was dying. I dreamt about him dying. I got up abruptly to a knock on my door. "Your prime minister is dying," a fat lady said. I rushed to Shastri's dacha. As soon as I entered, I saw Kosygin speak to somebody. In a large room, a small man's body was lying, crumpled. I could see he had struggled with the thermos.....It was around midnight. I used the hotline on which Kumarmangalam was speaking to someone in Delhi. When he hung up, I called the UNI office in Delhi. I dictated my biggest scoop, "Shastri dead." *[Did he become panic to see such bad dream? What was the reason for coming such a dream?]*

"Two plane loads of Indians went to Tashkent. Pakistan was enemy country so we flew over Iran to get there. Along with Shastri, there were Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh, Defence Minister Y B Chavan, General P P Kumaramangalam, deputy chief of the army staff, many diplomats and journalists...Shastri and Ayub Khan were given dacha as almost 12 km away from the hotel where the respective delegations stayed." - Kuldip Nayar

According to Sukhodrev who was reached into the Shastri's dacha alongwith Kosygin - "So he's alive? - Kosygin said.

One of the doctors, an elderly woman looked up as it turned out - a leading cardiologist at the Tashkent government hospitals. On her face was so hopeless despair that they realized Shastri would not be able to save. Actually, he was already dead, breathing was imaginary - lungs inflated respirator. A few minutes later the doctors said that further measures were useless, and turned off the machine. The room fell silent. Shastri's body was laid on the bed..."

If we summarize above three statements then we find:(1) That informer woman was official.



Shastri and Kuldip nayar

(2) Kuldip nayar used the hot line but that lady or other official on duty instead of using hotline wanted to inform through messenger, that would have used the four wheeler. Why hotline was not used?

Residencial hotel of the delegation was sellected 12 km faraway from the dacha of Shastri, why? Time was taken for going and coming means for 24 km would be more than one hour.

When Nayar entered the dacha, Shastri was dead.

(3)There was no buzzer in the dacha (room) of Shastri. Why?

Kuldip Nayar was the press advisor of Lal bahdur Shastri?

Did he perform his duty well at Tashkent?

Nayar has been accused of supporting anti-Indian conspiracy theories in Pakistani newspapers. In a May 2010 article in Pakistani newspaper "Dawn", he alleges that Indian anti-terrorism squad leader Hemant Karkare (who was killed by Pakistani agents during the 2008 Mumbai attacks), was killed by a secret cabal of men he termed "Indian Taliban".

In July 2011 US Authorities found that Nayar as one of the three Indian Journalist to be part of ISI funded anti-India events in US.

On suggestion of Nehru, Shastri sellected Mr. Nayar as his Press advisor. "After leaving the Press Information Bureau I became a reporter. Wherever I went to meet Congress leaders, I was labelled as 'Shastri ka aadmi' [Shastri's man]." Kuldip Nayar

We can judge him easily in his writng that he performed his duty well in Tashkent being a part of Indian delegation! He is dutyful by his writings towards Shastri after his death also!!

(4) Mr. Nayar writes: "We were informed that Shastri came in at 9.30 pm and called for a doctor. Later, Dr Chugh, his personal doctor, said, "Shastriji did not give me time." Was Dr. Chugh fully sure about cause of death heart attack?

Mr. Nayar avoid to find answer.

(5) It was around midnight. I used the hotline on which Kumarmangalam was speaking to someone in Delhi. When he hung up, I called the UNI office in Delhi. I dictated my biggest scoop, "Shastri dead."

Mr. Nayar writes: "After sending the flash on Shastri's death, I went back to his assistants' room to learn the details about his death. Bits and pieces of information gathered together indicated that Shastri, after attending the farewell reception, reached his dacha around 10 pm. Shastri told (his personal servant) Ram Nath to bring him his food which came from Ambassador (T.N.) Kaul's house, prepared by his cook, Jan Mohammed. He ate very little: a dish of spinach and potatoes and a curry."

Why did the food come from Kaul's house where his personal cook was Jan Mohammed? Where is Jan Mohammed since Jan 11, 1966? It is said that with the help of KGB he had migrated to Pakistan.

Ahmet Sattarov has said that one Indian cook was also arrested alongwith them and that Indian cook prepared the food for Shastri. He further said that according to him and other three cooks of his team that Indian cook might give the poison to Shastri.

Would the above fact not be biggest scoop for Mr. Kuldip Nayar, Mr. Inder Malhotra and others?

Soutik Biswas BBC correspondent writes: "Mr Nayar then pieces together the events leading up to Mr Shastri's death - of how the prime minister reached the dacha around 10 pm after a reception, chatted with his personal staff and asked his cook Ram Nath to bring him food "which was prepared in the dacha by the Russians".

Why there is contradiction above?

(6) Mr. Nayar writes: "Our official photographer and I spread the national flag, which had been neatly folded up near the dressing table, over the body, and placed some flowers to pay homage to him. I then went to meet Shastri's assistants. It was a few yards away and one had to walk through

an open verandah to reach it. Shastri's personal secretary, Jagan Nath Sahai, told me that Shastri had knocked on their door at around midnight and wanted water. Two stenographers and Jagan Nath helped him walk back to his room. This was fatal, Dr Chugh said.

After sending the flash on Shastri's death, I went back to his assistants' room to learn the details about his death. Bits and pieces of information gathered together indicated that Shastri, after attending the farewell reception, reached his dacha around 10 pm. Shastri told (his personal servant) Ram Nath to bring him his food which came from Ambassador (T.N.) Kaul's house, prepared by his cook, Jan Mohammed. He ate very little: a dish of spinach and potatoes and a curry.

Ram Nath gave Shastri milk, which he used to drink before retiring at night. The prime minister once again began pacing up and down and later asked for water, which Ram Nath gave from the thermos flask on the dressing table. (He told me that he had closed the flask.) It was a little before midnight when Shastri told Ram Nath to retire to his room and get some sleep because he had to get up early to leave for Kabul. Ram Nath offered to sleep on the floor in Shastri's room but Shastri told him to go to his own room upstairs. The assistants were packing the luggage at 1.20 am (Tashkent time), Jagan Nath recalled, when they suddenly saw Shastri at the door. With great difficulty Shastri asked: "Where is doctor sahib?" It was in the sitting room that a racking cough convulsed Shastri, and his personal assistants helped him to bed. Jagan Nath gave him water and remarked: "Babuji, now you will be all right." Shastri only touched his chest and then became unconscious. (When Lalita Shastri was told by Jagan Nath in Delhi that he had given him water, she said: "You are a very lucky person because you gave him his last cup of water.")

Above version of Nayar shows that he met every body except Jan Mohammed and Ahmet Sattarov who prepared the food for Shastri. Perhaps Indian arrested cook was Jan Mohammed. What was the reason for not making contact to him by Indian side there?

(7) Advocating for Jan Mohammed: " As days passed, the Shastri family became increasingly convinced that he had been poisoned. In 1970, on October 2 (Shastri's birthday), Lalita Shastri asked for a probe into her husband's death. The family seemed to be upset that Jan Mohammed, T.N.

Kaul's cook at the time, had cooked the food, not Ram Nath, his own personal servant. This was strange as the same Jan Mohammed had prepared food for Shastri when he visited Moscow in 1965."

Indira Gandhi's body guard was always loyal to her. He took revenge in anger after the entrance of Indian forces into Swarn Mandir. So it does not mean the cook if not mix poison at the time of preparing food in 1965, would be so also in 1966.

Rajeshwar Prasad joined Shastriji in 1959 and worked under him for seven years, finally he worked as joint secretary to the Prime minister. He sighted interesting illustration in his book: "Days with Lal Bahadur Shastr: Glimpses from the last seven years"

Shy and retiring by nature Shastriji shrank from personal publicity. On the suggestions during his premiership he took some changes and he did not shrink from to the same extent as before. Illustration:

As premier minister he attended the Non-aligned summit in Cairo in Oct 1964. There he had been housed in the Nile Hilton Hotel by the banks of the river. Since he was a strict vegetarian with very simple taste, the normal hotel fare did not suit him. Hence the U A R govt had made special arrangements for his attendant Shri Ramnath, to prepare his simple fare in the corner of the kitchen of the hotel.

Ramnath was the personal cook of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Whenever Shastri was in the journey abroad, Ram Nath always remain with him as a cook as a personal servant of him.

Why was on the black cruel night of Monday, January 10, 1966, food for Shastri prepared by Jan Mohammed instead of Ramnath personal cook of Shastriji as he did always in the past. Why could Ram Nath, be avoided in preparing the food for Shastriji?

(8) Gen Ayub was genuinely grieved by Shastri's death. He came to Shastri's dacha at 4 am and said, looking towards me: "Here is a man of peace who gave his life for amity between India and Pakistan." Later, Ayub told the

off well; "Pakistan and India might have solved their differences had he lived," he said. Aziz Ahmad, Pakistan's foreign secretary, rang up Bhutto to inform him about Shastri's death. Bhutto was half asleep and heard only the word "died", and apparently asked, "Which of the two bastards?"

What a terrible coincidence was that? When Ayub reached in the room of Nayar, arrest of five cooks including one Indian cook was also happened at 4 A.M. of same night. And just before half an hour Guljari Nanda took oath acting Prime Minister from President of India. And all delegation members and leaders in India became busy with hectic trick to be or to make the next king or queen of India. Here india still we find one family rule so I used the word here....instead of Prime Minister.

(9) Mr. Nayar further writes: "Later, we discovered that Shastri spoke to his family in Delhi every day. That evening, he had called Delhi and asked for Ammaji, his wife Lalita. His daughter came on the line. It is said his daughter said, "Amma won't come on the line. You have given away Haji Pir and Tithwa." It is said she was very upset. Of course, former defence minister V K Krishna Menon and Vajpayee also criticized him. He then asked his daughter to send him all the newspapers to Afghanistan where he would halt for some time." It is said he tried to reach Delhi again, but Ammaji never came on line" Mr. Nayar could not disclose the reliable source of his above discovery.

Soumit Biswas BBC correspondent met Sidharth Nath Singh who is the BJP Parliamentarian and the grandson of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Sidharth Nath Singh told Soumit Biswas that Mr Nayar's account of the telephone conversation that Mr Shastri had with his family members that night was inaccurate, and that he HAD spoken to his wife.

Mr Singh, who was two years old when his grandfather died, says that one person was detained on "suspicion of poisoning Mr Shastri", but was released. Mr Nayar's book has no mention of this.

Mr. Nayar writes after that: "It was around midnight. I used the hotline on which Kumarmangalam was speaking to someone in Delhi. When he hung up, I called the UNI office in Delhi. I dictated my biggest scoop, "Shastri

Pakistani journalists that Shastri was one person with whom he had hit it in peace.*

(9) Mr. Nayar writes: "I heard that Lalita Shastri was angry with the two personal assistants who had accompanied Shastri because they had refused to sign a statement which alleged that Shastri did not die a natural death."

Repeat again:

The widow whose sons were minor, the widow whose husband was the Prime Minister of India, that giant who presented flowers of 1965 victory on the feet of Bharat Maata, was crying only for autopsy of bluish body of Shastri, only for a probe into her husband's mysterious death but no one would come to help her, even khaas aadami, personal secretary and personal assistants became blind in day light and became dumb.

Have any one seen a sorrowful scene bigger than that?

(10) KGB officers did not take sleep. They arrested in the same night time 4 A.M., five cooks, four were Kremlin cooks and fifth was Indian cook. Arrest was made on the charge of giving poison to Shastri. KGB released them after six hours, means 10 A.M. Why was that drama?

(11) *What did the indian delegation three cabinet ministers, Indian ambassador, Kumar Manglam and other officials from 1.32 to 10 A.M.?*

Ahmet Sattarov said in his interview: "Despite the fact that we were very fast, as they say, is justified, the foreign press dubbed us "poisoners Prime Minister of India". And only our newspapers to show restraint, the incident nevertheless caused a lot of noise. When we were driven out Bulmenya wishing to get our photos literally hung on lampposts, all the roads were filled with media representatives from around the world,"

What were our media and international fame our journalist including Nayar and others were doing at that time.? What was Mr. C P Srivastav, personal secretary of Shastri doing at that time and what did he write about the arrests?

Did they take even one step towards knowing the conspiracy?

Mr. Nayar writes: "Our official photographer and I spread the national flag, which had been neatly folded up near the dressing table, over the body, and placed some flowers to pay homage to him."

Did that photographer and others meet the arrested cooks?

They saw the bluish death body which was shown by the Russian authority, they saw and came back to India for being or for making next Prime Minister.

(12) "In the kitchen there was a Soviet cook helped by two ladies - both from ... tasted everything, including water, before it was served to Mr Shastri,"

Neither Ahmet Sattarov or other kremlin cooks nor the officer of 'Nine' interelligence department responsible for the safety of the guest and others in the baquet said about the presence of such ladies for tasting the food at the time of Tashkent meet. Shastri's personal cook Ramnath was there then what was the need of Russian cook in the room of Shastri?

As written by Soutik Biswas in his article in BBC "Mr Nayar writes. Remember this was at the height of the Cold War and India-Pakistan hostilities and the security paranoia was extreme."

Perhaps Nayar writes so to give weight his belief that there was no possibility of giving poison to Shastri? Should this be a reason for keeping lady tasters?

(13) Mr. Nayar aiming to clear the doubt of lalitji regarding the poisoning to lal Bahadur Shastri, Mr. Nayar told her that when "bodies are embalmed" they turn blue.

Is the glass half empty or half full?---

When poison is induced then also body turns blue. Is this also not true? Why did he not think about another possibility?

(14) Mr. Nayar writes "I went back to the hotel and retired early. I was dreaming about Shastri's death when someone knocked at the door. "Your prime minister is dying,"

Probably he dreamed such because as he writes, Shastri was heart patient, he was in tense, his family was against the signing on accord, and so so..

(15) his wife Lalitha Shastri suspected some foul play ...then Mr. Nayar said " I think it went without the media' attention "

As Ahmet Sattarov said that except Russian media all other international media's photographers were busy in clicking the arrested cooks photographs and even his handcuffed photograph also was hanged on the poles. Still how we can say that there was no media attention.

Further Soutik Biswas BBC correspondent writes "But if you believe surviving members of Mr Shastri's family and an enthusiastic Delhi-based journalist, Mr Shastri was possibly poisoned."

(16) Mr. Nayar still believe that Shastri's death was due to heart attack because he was in tense and also a patient of heart attack. "That evening," writes Mr Nayar, "I met by chance his personal physican Dr RN Chugh, who accompanied him. I asked him how Shastri was standing the strain. He looked up to the sky and said: 'Everything is in the hands of God'." Mr Nayar does not elaborate.

Why did he forget to ask his international poltical friend Ayub Khan how he was standing the strain when he saw the tricolor flag on the land of lahore? Was Shastri not under pressure at the time of signing Kutch Ran Pact? Should every heart patient die due to heart attack?

(17) A crestfallen Mr Shastri, according to Mr Nayar, then remarked: "If my own family has not liked it, what will the outsiders say? Mr Nayar writes that the prime minister's wife did not come on the line to talk despite many requests - a contention that is disputed by many of his surviving family members. This upset Mr Shastri. "He began pacing up and down the room... For one who had had two heart attacks earlier, the telephone conversation and the walking must have been a strain," he writes.

By his writing skills Nayar tried with his best that Shastri was in tense and he faced two heart attacks, so he died due to third heart attack only. He did not invest his valuable time to see other side. Boris Yeltsin Russian President faced six heart attacks in his life.

(18) Then his staff gave him milk and some water in the flask. Around 1.30 am, his personal assistant Sahai, according to Mr Nayar, saw Mr Shastri at his door, asking with difficulty, "Where is the doctor?"

The staff woke up Dr Chugh, while the prime minister's staff, assisted by Indian security men, helped Mr Shastri walk back to his room. "If it was a heart attack - myocardial infarction, and obstruction of blood supply to the heart muscles, as the Soviet doctors said later - this walk," writes Mr Nayar, "must have been fatal."

Mr Nayar writes - presumably from an eyewitness account by the personal assistant - that Mr Shastri began coughing "rockingly", touched his chest and became unconscious. Dr Chugh arrived soon after, felt the prime minister's pulse, gave an injection into the heart, tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, but to no avail. More doctors arrived. They found Mr Shastri dead. The time of the death was 1.32 am.

It means within a few minutes all process had been completed and easily took decision of natural death only by heart attack. Then what is the necessity of arresting cooks in the suspicion of giving poison to Shastri? I have record that after that death fact finding committee was also formed which was sent from Moscow to Tashkent.

(19) Soumit Biswas BBC correspondent is right to say: "Knowing the truth is important for our family. The truth has never been out," Mr Singh told me. Then he talked about the cold war politics of the day, and who would have gained from poisoning Mr Shastri who had served as prime minister for only 19 months: a foreign power, political rivals. Some of it sounds remotely credible; other bits outlandish. But Mr Singh and the nation deserve to know why the government is holding the paper about Mr Shastri's death back. How will it imperil our foreign relations? With whom? India has a notoriously stodgy reputation as far as declassifying historical documents is concerned; the state almost encourages a statist historiography. The truth should be out and the controversy should be buried, once for and all.

I the author of this book fully believe that time will come when Indian government mostly run by one family should feel to open its brief case containing only one document related to the death and connected to a foreign country. That document has been kept safe because Other records had been thrown into the memory hole.

Mr. Nayar writes: "of course, former defence minister V K Krishna Menon and Vajpayee also criticized him. He then asked his daughter to send him all the newspapers to Afghanistan where he would halt for some time.

It is said he tried to reach Delhi again, but Ammaji never came on line
I Have Been Betrayed': Thirty-five years after the Indo-Pak summit in Tashkent, a prime minister's final words cast doubts about his sudden death. A little sentence on a little slip of paper. But when that sentence is in the handwriting of then prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, when that slip of paper is found inside the spectacle case that was handed over, along with Shastri's body, following his sudden death in Tashkent on January 11, 1966"

Where is Russian and indian (Dr. Chugh) doctors' report? Where is arresting and releasing of suspected cooks report? Where is Shastri's death fact finding committee of Russia's report?

They disclose only which they want, other material is thrown in the memorial hole of the novel 'Nineteen eighty four'. This is the policy of Indian government always.

Officially, Shastri was declared to have died of myocardial infarction, or heart attack, but Lalita Shastri persistently alleged that her husband was poisoned. Why did senior Congress leaders and Kuldip Nayar counsel her against it.

Asked if it was a mistake on the part of the government not to have conducted a post-mortem as there were several conspiracy theories circulating, Nayar said, "I never thought of it (post-mortem) then. We were shown the body and it was brought back in a plane. But, now to think of it, the post-mortem could have been conducted."

Now after the filing of RTI by Anuj Dhar, Mr. Nayar says that no autopsy was done but felt such a procedure could have been undertaken.

What was harm, if Mr. Nayar, acting Prime Minister Bharat Ratna Guljarilal Nanda, Indira Gandhi endorsed the demand of Lalita Shasri at that time for the postmortem?

The author C P Srivastav says that when he was later posted in UK as Secretary General of UN's International Maritime Organisation, he showed the medical reports by Soviet doctors and Dr Chugh to two reputed medical practitioners of UK, Dr David M. Spiro and Dr Jan West, both of whom said

blue patches are quite natural in such cases of heart attack due to removal of oxygen and the embalming process. However, he wonders why there was no post mortem at Tashkent or even in Delhi (much less an enquiry). This was perhaps because nobody including the Acting Prime Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda asked for it. Which, in a way, is expression of suspicion and dissatisfaction?

Perhaps, 'the intense politicking about his successor in Delhi, soon after his death' was responsible for it. The Congress leaders were too busy in this more urgent business.

Mr. Srivastav could show the report of Soviet doctors and Dr Chugh unable to show the same to the people of India. He is moving all over the world but could not meet the Ahmet Sattarov and could find the where about of Indian cook Jan Mohammed.

"I was 16-years-old when babuji (father) passed away, but I still remember there were dark patches on his chest, abdomen, and back. And the body was bluish," says Sunil Shastri.

He further said: "Leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia and Dharam Yash Dev raised the matter in Parliament. "In 1990-91 there was a media report which stated that Russia's KGB had some documents related to babuji's (father's) death. Then, I wrote to the then Prime Minister Chandrashekhar and to the then President R.Venkatraman, but only to get a one line answer,"

Shastri's wife Lalita, and later his sons Sunil and Anil, have alleged that Shastri was indeed poisoned. "I was just 16 years old then. But I remember his body had darkish blue spots on the chest, abdomen and back," Shastri's elder son Sunil said this month to Indian media. "My mother and we suspected he died under mysterious circumstances."

"I will not rest till I demystify Shastriji's death. It's a promise to myself. I owe it to him," he declares adding that the next logical step in his fight would be to move a court on the matter. An alumnus of Hindu College, Singh is sure that Shastri did not die a 'natural death'. "Dr Chugh and Ramnath died before they were to appear before a committee, set up by Morarji government to inquire into Shastriji's death. It cannot just be a coincident. Moreover, my grandmother late Lalita Shastri swallowed a slip of paper

that was found in the former PM's pocket saying that when she failed to protect the PM how could she protect the family," Sidharth Nath Singh claims. He believes that the former PM had scribbled a message for the family. Although, Singh calls his fight 'apolitical' it is apparent that the BJP has for long been trying to embarrass the government on the mysterious death and claim the legacy of the great leader. Before Ahluwalia raised the matter in the Rajya Sabha last year, former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee had sought to turn the tables on the government in Parliament in 1970 during a long debate on Shastri's death.

Singh feels the saffron party's 'nationalistic values' has a distinct edge over the Congress and would empower him in fighting for truth. "The only thing I prayed for at his samadhi (Vijay Ghat) was for power so that I can take his name forward. The prayer took me to the BJP in 1996," he reminisces looking at small frame of Lal Bahadur Shastri that adorns a wooden wall panel on his right.

He says his party leaders have high regard for his late grandfather. He cites the example of how the Vajpayee government declared 1 Moti Lal Nehru Marg, the official residence of Shastri during his prime ministership, a national monument in 2001. Pointing at another frame on the right panel where a beaming Shastri has been captured holding him (two year old) in his lap, he points out that neither his party nor he ever used his Shastri connection to claim a position in politics.

When asked, why he did not raise the issue during BJP-led NDA rule, he says he heard alarm bells only after the government refused to declassify a document related to Shastri's death in June last year. "I decided to work as a catalyst." While BJP's deputy leader in Rajya Sabha (Ahluwalia) raised the question in the upper house subsequently, Singh along with his party leaders Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Madan Lal Khurana and Prakash Javdekar went to meet the President. They asked her to 'direct the Government of India to clear all doubts on Shastri's death which remains an issue even after four decades.

Family divided

Ironically, Sunil Shastri and Anil Shastri, the only surviving sons of Lal Bahadur Shastri, who supported Siddarth Nath Singh's campaign for release of documents related to the death last year, are no more interested in digging for truth and embarrassing their party, Congress.

Terming it a fight for 'political mileage', sources close to them say that they would not like to be a party to the campaign as it would not bring back their father. "It is futile to follow it. It is a fact that their family had doubts on Shastri's death. But why should a political party take it up?" they ask. The sources point out that Sunil Shastri had asked Chandrasekhar government to look into the matter but the latter could not achieve anything.

"Why didn't the NDA government do anything?" the sources pose adding that Sunil and Anil want to be kept out of the matter. While Anil has been in Congress for long, Sunil who was with the BJP in the past went back to the party one and half year back. The brothers were currently traversing Uttar Pradesh with Rahul Gandhi to wean back dalit voters from ruling Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

Veteran journalist Kuldeep Nayar, finds the paper slip, butler's arrest and cook-migrated-to-Pakistan stories too dramatic to believe. "I never heard of it (that Lalita Shastri swallowed paper slip). It would have been news in those days. I presumed he died of heart attack. It was a heavy attack. It is difficult to believe he had time to write about something," Nayar says. The former editor of Indian Express reveals Shastri was worried after signing the Tashkent declaration.

But Nayar has no hesitation to believe following:

'I Have Been betrayed' that sentence is in the handwriting of then prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, when that slip of paper is found inside the spectacle case that was handed over, along with Shastri's body, following his sudden death in Tashkent on January 11, 1966, that little sentence assumes enormous significance.

As I read in Narendra Kaushik's article: Nayar, finds the paper slip, butler's arrest and cook-migrated-to-Pakistan stories too dramatic to believe. Is this reason for not writing a single word about the arrest of cooks by Nayar and C P Srivastav in their books on Shastri?

The first chapter of this book is for every one. The facts of arrest of Kremlin chief cook with other four cooks including one Indian cook have been thrown in the Orwellian memory hole. In the Orwell's novel 1984, Winston Smith is the head of 'Ministry of truth' and his duty is to rewrite the history newspaper and change the facts to fit Party doctrine. We should not be act as Winston Smith.

SEE USSR ... AND DIE-

Alexei Kosygin eventually passing away Indian Prime Minister.....

But a few decades ago, political, medical and other vectors are intertwined so tightly that some of the sad events of historians, politicians and citizens of friendly countries interpret ambiguous. USSR for many government and public figures could be a country not only attractive, but also dangerous. Before the war there were times when the distinguished guests who came to visit us, do not know if they can ever go back to his home. Someone could have been killed under mysterious circumstances; someone died or simply disappeared from view. Even with the officials, especially during the "Great Terror", we have not accepted to stand on ceremony.

Vyacheslav Molotov, the longtime head of the CPC and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the early seventies, recalled: "I must tell you in confidence that I was doing a very hard course. Minister of Foreign Affairs came to us in 1939, I said to him: "I do not back you come back, do not sign until joining us."

Our security officers I have instructed not to release it until the sign..... From Estonia, we were visited by the Minister of War, I really forgot his name, was a popular (we are talking about Paul Lille, after the accession of Estonia to the USSR arrested and died in custody - author.), we told him the same. " And if any of the readers think that these words were an empty threat, it is profoundly mistaken.

Victor M. Sukhodrev writes in his book "My tongue - my friend. From Khrushchev to Gorbachev: As soon as Sukhodrev started to go off; the phone rang. Cursing, he went to the bedside table on which stood the apparatus. He phoned the secretary of Russian delegation, Igor Zemskov.

- Victor, gets up soon! Shastri dies! - Came in a tube of his worried voice.

"Well, get drunk and have fun" - Sukhodrev thought sleepily, and barked into the phone:- Stop playing the fool, Igor. Give a man a night's sleep! Once Sukhodrev got to bed, the phone rang again. "- Listen, - I prayed - if you run out of drinking, I have here is a bottle of cognac. Take it and leave me



Victor M. Sukhodrev

alone! - Victor, wait. Do not throw up. Shastri is really dying.” Only then he realized that he was not joking. Sukhodrev quickly got dressed and went down the

the hall. He met Zemskov, who said, from the residence of Indian Prime Minister said that Shastri major heart attack, there had already left special hospital doctors from Tashkent.

Among the members of Russian delegation was one of the Vice-Gromyko - Nicholas Firubin, the Foreign Ministry who oversaw the Asian region. They were with him on duty rushed to the car and the deserted city (it was about an hour the night) rushed to the residence of Shastri. Sukhodrev told the driver that was driving as fast as possible. He will never forget those deserted streets outside of Tashkent “Volga” and the disturbing feeling that came over him then. deserted streets outside of Tashkent “Volga” and the disturbing feeling that came over him then. Already at the entrance to the residence, it was called “Dormen,” They caught up with the car Kosygin and literally drove into the yard on her tail. Sukhodrev entered the house immediately after Aleksei Nikolaevich. They were immediately taken to the bedroom Shastri. The first thing they heard was the sound of a strong, rapid breathing. Since elderly people breathe; they have to walk up to the highest floor. Middle of the room, right on the floor, lay Shastri and above him, on his knees, conjured by doctors.

- So he's alive? - Kosygin said.

One of the doctors, **an elderly woman** looked up as it turned out - a leading cardiologist at the Tashkent government hospitals. On her face was so hopeless despair that they realized Shastri would not be able to save. Actually, he was already dead, breathing was imaginary - lungs inflated respirator. A few minutes later the doctors said that further measures were useless, and turned off the machine. The room fell silent. Shastri's body was laid on the bed.

(here he said: an elderly woman, he did not said 'woman food taster as said by Kuldip Nayar; was that woman official first informer to the Indian delegation members as said by Mr. Nayar?)

His personal servant said afterwards that the prime minister was feeling fine, going to bed, he asked for tea. Then he suddenly stood up and said in Hindi: "Mother, mother" - and fell.

In the house had arrived foreign minister, defense minister, ambassador of India. All were in complete confusion. Just successfully completed an important meeting, so all went well...

Sukhodrev could not mention one important detail that could be accelerated by the demise of Shastri. The next day, on his arrival home, he was to report to Parliament and to prove the correctness of their actions - those necessary to justify the concessions that he went into the negotiations. But the opposition in India had always been strong enough. Shastri knew and probably worried that not everyone would agree with the compromise. Note that Ayub Khan was easier in this respect: in Pakistan had acted in a military regime and the president accountable to no one did not have to.

It so happened that the Kosygin remained together for some time in the bedroom Shastri: some members of the Indian delegation were associated with Delhi, the other held an emergency meeting.

After some confusion, Minister for Foreign Affairs of India said that should cover the body of Shastri Indian national flag, began to look for the flag. In the end, he showed up at the head of our security. He took it and returned to the bedroom. Sukhodrev, Aleksei Nikolaevich and others stood on either side of the bed on which lay the body of Shastri, unfurled the flag and carefully covered them late.

According to Indian customs, body of the deceased had been cremated the day after his death. Therefore, the coffin of the Prime Minister ought to

rush to Delhi. It is also urgently needed to prepare a formal report on the death of Shastri.

That same night the Tashkent aviation plant was ordered to make a coffin made of aluminum with convex glass is made of plexiglass. Then there was a problem with the gun carriage. Marshal Malinovsky gave private instruction to saw artillery howitzer to take a carriage.

Was Mr Shastri murdered?

FIR against Kiran Bedi, not on complaint of Lalita Shastri in 1966

Delhi Court gives orders Delhi police to register FIR against Bedi. In Jan 11, 1966 Lalita Shastri alleged that her husband was poisoned. Is there in Delhi Police Station any FIR on her complaint?

Court order is on a complaint by Delhi-based lawyer Devinder Singh Chauhan, but the court rejected her complaint seeking further probe into Commonwealth Games-related graft cases.

Lal Bahadur Shastri died in Jan 11, 1966. Lalita Shastri crying shedding tears before the death body of Lal Bahadur Shastri and persistently alleged that her husband was poisoned. Was there in Delhi Police station any FIR on the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Like Devendra Singh Chauhan, we were 80 crores including Bharat Ratna Guljarilal Nanda and 'Indira is India' on Jan 11, 1966. Had we no relation with Shastriji after his so called assassination?

An FIR is a very important document as it sets the process of criminal justice in motion. It is only after the FIR is registered in the police station that the police take up investigation of the case.

Who can lodge an FIR?

Anyone who knows about the commission of a cognizable offence can file an FIR. It is not necessary that only the victim of the crime should

file an FIR. A police officer who comes to know about a cognizable offence can file an FIR himself/herself.

Instead of counselling to Lalitaji against her doubt, our duty was to inform the police for registering FIR.

* **C P Srivastav** in his book writes: 'Regarding the matter of blue patches on Shastriji's dead body, including nook and face which appeared at Tashkent when it was being put in a box, and were later clearly noticed while it was kept for public darshan at his residence in New Delhi, it naturally led to a widespread suspicious comments, but the C P Srivastav writes in his book: the Russians explained it as due to the embalming material injected into his body consisting of "three liters of pure spirit, one liter of formalin and two hundred gram of Urotrophine introduced through an incision into femoral artery in the inguinal part of the body" by Soviet doctors to save it from degeneration.

The author further says that when he was later posted in UK as Secretary General of UN's International Maritime Organisation, he showed the medical reports by Soviet doctors and Dr Chugh to two reputed medical practitioners of UK, Dr David M. Spiro and Dr Jan West, both of whom said blue patches are quite natural in such cases of heart attack due to removal of oxygen and the embalming process. However, he wonders why there was no post mortem at Tashkent or even in Delhi (much less an enquiry). This was perhaps because nobody including the Acting Prime Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda asked for it, which, in a way, is expression of suspicion and dissatisfaction. Perhaps, the intense politicking about his successor in Delhi, soon after his death those was responsible for it. The Congress leaders were too busy in this more urgent business.

At that time Shastri's both sons were minor. But Kuldip Nayar, C P Srivastav and others were no minor at that time. Further they were in the responsible position. Why did they not ask for autopsy instead of making confused to the public by their writings?

[C P Srivastav and Kuldip Nayar should read this: Georgi Dimitrov in Bulgaria did not return alive. Two and a half months leading Bulgarian Communist Party had been treated, but the July 2, 1949 in 9 hours 35 minutes died.

The circumstances of his death was somewhat strange, especially when you consider that Bulgarian doctors were not allowed to the body, and it was promptly embalmed by Boris Zbarsky, thus, who participated in the embalming of Lenin's body. It is important to note that embalming or cremation at the time were the main means of covering up the traces of toxic substances in the body of the deceased. ...Funeral arrangements, however, were built on the highest level. Special train containing the remains of Dimitrov drove slowly through the Soviet Union, and then Romania, staying in large cities for funeral gatherings. Headed accompany none other than "first marshal" Klim Voroshilov. The same happened with the death body of Shastri. Alexei Kosygin, accompanied the final journey of Indian Prime Minister]

There is a book "Lal Bahadur Shastri: Life of Truth in Politics"((Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1996), **written by Shree C.P.Srivastav. The writer was** Joint Secretary to the Indian Prime Minister's office of Lal Bahadur Shastri from 1964-1966 and was also a member of Indian delegation went to Tashkent. He was almost constantly with Lal Bahadur Srivastav 'Shastri' during six days of hectic parleys in Tashkent (January 4 to January 10, 1966). On the last day particularly, and after the conclusion and signing of the Agreement at 4 p.m. followed by public reception at 8 p.m., he accompanied him back to his villa at 10 p.m. and left him at 10.15 p.m. to attend Indian officials' press conference at 11 p.m. and was again by Shastriji's side within four minutes of the call by the PM's PA that his condition was very bad.

This was between 1.20 a.m. and 1.32 a.m. (January 11) when after a heart attack Shastriji himself walked to the PAs' room, by crossing his own bedroom and the adjoining sitting room. He had to go himself for **lack of a call-bell or buzzer at his bedside to call his personal doctor**. R.N. Chugh who too was asleep in the aides room. **While the two PAs, Jagannath Sahai and M.M.N. Sharma**, helped him back to his bed, the doctor was the last to arrive. He gave him an injection but cried at the same time : Babuji, aap ne mujhe mauka hi nahin diya. (Babuji, you did not give me a chance to save you!) The PM was dead by 1.32 a.m. Earlier, before going to bed Shastriji had a light meal of a bread slice and saag (spinach) and some fruit brought by his personal servant Ram Nath but **prepared by**

Mohammed Jan, the personal cook of the Indian ambassador in Moscow, T.N. Kaul.

There were some Russian cooks also, says the writer, but does not specify. A little later Ram Nath brought some milk and was with him till Shastriji slept at around 12.30 a.m. Though Shastriji walked quietly upto aides room to call his doctor after he had heart attack at around 1.20 a.m., he had started coughing continuously. As he turned back to his bed, he could not speak, he pointed to a flask, and was given some water. When the doctor gave him injection, Shastri "was still alive, but in acute pain, coughing and breathless but uttered the words, Arey baap, arey Ram (O my father, O Lord Rama). Probably this was his last gasp. Dr Chugh now gave him artificial respiration but the PM passed away at 1.32 a.m. (January 11, 1966). To continue the account of the biographer further; he also says, perhaps Shastri had a premonition of death. On the morning of 10th January he had written the verse of a venerated Urdu poet, Saqib Lakhnavi on a piece of paper which Jagannath had picked up and kept with him for quite sometime. It was as follows :

Zamana bade shauq se sun raha tha Hamin so gaye daastan kehtay kehtay

(All the world was listening to me very eagerly; only I fell asleep while narrating the story.) Ironically, during all the last day of hectic activity, nobody saw any cause for worry about his health or asked him about it, not only because "Shastri was rather private and reticent on the question of his health, and regarded this as a matter strictly between himself and his physician, Dr Chugh," but also because they always found him cheerful till the end.

Significantly, the Soviet Premier Kosygin stayed on in Delhi for four days after the funeral to oversee the election of Indira Gandhi as successor. The Soviets were worried about the right-wing shift, which they had seen even in the election of Shastri, and had started appeasing Pakistan, inviting Ayub Khan to Moscow. Thus Shastriji passed away within twelve minutes of appearing at the door of the bedroom of his doctor and the two aides. Explaining away the lack of buzzer by his bedside, Srivastava says it was in the adjoining study room of the PM but perhaps he was too gentle to ring the alarm while walking through that room upto the aides' room to ask, "Where is the doctor?". Or perhaps, he did not think his condition too serious

at that time, though it worsened within a minute or so later. Regarding the surmise of pressure of worry on his heart for having given away Haji Pir Pass and other infiltration points snatched from Pakistan at great sacrifice, the author says Shri Shastri was quite cheerful and satisfied about the agreement till he left him three hours before his death. Earlier in the day he was cheerfully mixing with Soviet and Pakistani leaders after signing the agreement. He was confident of selling the agreement to the Indian people. However, at around 11 pm, he had a telephonic talk with his people in Delhi as well as with another P.A. Venkataraman who told Jagannath Sahai that the agreement had been well received except by a couple of opposition leaders, at which Shri Shastri said, "They are in the opposition and it is their right to be critical."

As I said in the page 80 of this book, Mr. Kuldip Nair writes opposite to the above.



C P Srivastav



Residence room tashkent (No buzzer in the room)



Death body of Shastri Lying

Chapter - 5

Tashkent Summit to Deceive India

On 3 January 1966, Shastri flew to Tashkent.....

Talks at Tashkent began on 4 January 1966. The joint statement was signed in the afternoon on 10 January. The same night Shastri expired.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was 61 and served as Prime Minister only nineteen months. Though Nehru's oversized shoe was not fit for him, still he did in his short tenure which Nehru could not do in his 13 years rule.



Kuzma's mother

Kuzma's mother or Kuzka's mother, is a part of the Russian idiomatic expression "to show kuzka's mother to someone" which means "to teach someone a lesson, to punish someone in a brutal way". The closest English



Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin can be expected to put an end to the drive toward a showdown with the Chinese Communists, which has been the foremost trait of the last few months of the Khrushchev regime, the sources said.

equivalent is “to make it hot for someone.” It entered the history of the foreign relations of the Soviet Union as part of the image of Nikita Khrushchev, along with the shoe banging incident and the phrase We could bury you.

Viktor Sukhodrev, a personal interpreter of Khrushchev and later Alexei Kosygin, in his interview says that Khrushchev first used this expression in public when addressing Richard Nixon in 1959, who was attending the opening of the American National Exhibition in Sokolniki Park exposition centre, Moscow. During a discussion about communism vs. capitalism Khrushchev boasted that the Soviet Union will “catch up with and outrun” the United States, and “we shall show you Kuzka’s mother”. The interpreter was stunned and said something literal about the mother of Kuzma

At Tashkent summit Russian leaders might show Kuzka’s mother to Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri after getting the blessing of U S and after doing so Kosygin murmured “Are Arabs not our brother.....”

For the most of the Cold War, the Soviet Union relations with Pakistan have seen ups and down during the different periods of Pakistan. In 1947-50s, Soviet Union enjoyed relatively healthy and strong relations with Pakistan when it was under the civilian control but the relations went ultimately cold soon after the U.S.-backed 1958 military coup d’état, although attempts to warm the relations were made after the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war and in midst of 1970s, the relations were quickly improved and warmed. In the late 1980s, Pakistan allied with the United States and Saudi Arabia to support of Mujahideen rebels during Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Shifting of Soviet Union’s South Asia policy

The New York Times reported

Khrushchev Ousted From Top Posts; Brezhnev Gets Chief Party Position And Kosygin Is Named New Premier

Rift with Peking Believed Factor

Moscow, Friday, Oct. 16

Informed sources expressed the conviction that it was the Chinese-Soviet conflict that had led to Mr. Khrushchev’s fall.

Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin can be expected to put an end to the drive toward a showdown with the Chinese Communists, which has been the foremost trait of the last few months of the Khrushchev regime, the sources said.

The Soviets criticized India for crossing the international boundary during the war. At that time Soviet Union changed its South Asian foreign policy. Soviet Union adopted Pro-Pakistan and against India policy. In this foreign policy changing process decesive atomosphere Tashkent summit was held between Ayub and Shastriji in the mediation of Kosygin.

The involvement of the Soviet Union through Tashkent mediation after the 1965 war, Tashkent marked a noteworthy shift in the Soviet Union's South Asia policy.

It must be remembered that the two Soviet leaders who were the architects of the initial phase of close relation between India and Soviet Union Khrushchev was out of the power by the end of 1964.

Brezhnev and Kosygin, with Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) ideologue Suslov, constituted the centre of power structure. Brezhnev desired changes of the foreign policy in the context of the troubles Soviet Union had had with the US and China from 1955 to 1964.

Soviet Union was also interested in creating a geo-strategic atmosphere in the southern and southeastern flanks of Soviet Central Asia republics and prevents the emergence of centrifugal impulses in this region. There was also a desire to have access to warm waters of the Gulf and its energy resources. Soviet policy planners therefore felt that an excessive and one side involvement with India should be replaced by an attempt to open up lines with Afghanistan and Pakistan and if possible with Iran. The Indo Pakistan conflict of 1965 provided an important opportunity to the Soviet Union to take such initiative.

Here it should be noted that Ayub's first visit to Moscow in early 1965 was purely on a good-will mission. This opportunity he utilized in cultivating Soviet leadership and trying to derive the maximum advantage out of it. That main advantage was being to neutralize the Soviet's friendly attitude towards India. The Soviet Union's main concern at that time was to wean away Pakistan from both China and the US.

Then war of 1965 came between Pakistan and India.

China's red eye on the new development

Removing of Khrushchev and coming in the power of Brezhnev and Kosygin in Soviet Union run parallel to the split in the Communist Party of India and formation of CPI (M) in India. New government in Soviet Union and CPI (M) of were Pro-China. China was pleased to see the new development in both the countries. Red China found its supporting local red cells in both the countries.

The US also felt the USSR's undoubted influence on India would be more effective in persuading Delhi to bring the conflict an end. The Soviet Union had also indicated to Pakistan a willingness to expand bilateral economic and technological ties between 1964 and 1965.

For President Lyndon Johnson of the US this was a highly embarrassing situation. Pakistan was accusing him of "betrayal" of America's "most allied ally"; India of having failed to live up to solemn American pledges that Pakistan "would never be allowed to use US-supplied weapons against India". What made LBJ squirm the most was that Kosygin had become the mediator in a region from where America had vowed to keep the Soviet Union out. Yet he had no option but fully to support Kosygin's initiative. Johnson was indeed the invisible presence at Tashkent all through the talks.

Through this conference conspiracy against India might be shaped by the Pakistan and USSR with the blessing of U S and China. India's internal political atmosphere would also help to the conspiracy. Finally the conspiracy was resulted in the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

After the war, Shastri's name was all over. Before the war many people laughed at him for his softness but not after the war. He came out as a tough hero. And because of this he became the enemy No.1 for U S, U K and USSR besides Pakistan. Facts and 'circumstantial evidences tell the truth of poisoning Lal Bahadur Shastri by international conspiracy..

Shastri got P M post as thorn's throne. Gazing at his newly eminent nephew, Ram Pershad said, "Yes, he is now Prime Minister, and now he has just created a thousand enemies." Kamraj, Desai, Nanda, Menon, Chauhan, Jagjivan Ram and Indira Gandhi along with her Kitchen members such as Denesh Singh and I K Gujral for themselves or for their favorites were in the Nehru's successor race

There was a time when President of Pakistan, Mohammed Ayub Khan, and the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, were scheduled to visit the White House. Both men had expressed opposition to U S policies in Vietnam. Both visits were abruptly canceled. "We didn't cancel the visits," Johnson falsely stated at a press conference, we just told them that because the President was "very busy," this was not the most propitious time for a visit. And, Johnson patiently explained, "When you put things that way, most people want to come at the time that would be most convenient to us, to the host . . . and the answer came back that they would accept our decision."

The Vietnam War was raging, India and Pakistan were at war, China was making threatening noises to intervene, the USSR was flexing its muscles and the US was blundering through some of the worst foreign policy days of the Lyndon Johnson presidency. So US was hesitant to mediate, instead her wanted to fire by keeping gun on the shoulder of USSR.

Kosygin had first suggested Shastri-Ayub talks at Tashkent as early as on September 4, 1965 when the India-Pakistan war was confined to Kashmir and the Chhamb-Jaurian sector that straddles the international border in Punjab as well as what was then called the Ceasefire Line, since renamed the Line of Control. Both sides had ignored it. The indefatigable Soviet premier repeated his offer on September 18 when the war had spread to Lahore and Sialkot, and, in the words of Sir Morris James, then British high commissioner in Karachi, the Pakistan Army "was at the end of its tether" and the choice before Ayub was "an honourable draw or defeat". Despite protests from his foreign minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Ayub opted for the UN-sponsored ceasefire operative and decided to accept Kosygin's invitation. Shastri had sent his acceptance earlier.

Kosygin sent his offer of mediation to Shastriji. In announcing India's acceptance of the Soviet offer Shastri referred to the letter of Kosygin which he had received 18 September 1965 and said that it was not proper to say no to such a good effort. Pakistan accepted it but with a difference. Before giving his consent Ayub had gone to US as if to seek sanction of President Johnson to the Soviet move. He gave his consent on 11 November where as Indian acceptance reached at Moscow on 23 September.

. Kosygin was only a front for Brezhnev in the USSR like Chou-en-lei was one for Mao-se-tong in China.

News reports and facts of that time showed that Pakistan accepted the mediation only after consulting U S and China; They shook hands to encounter Lal Bahadur Shastri. All three united to think "Enemy of enemy is my friend". They saw India a threat for them in the leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastri. So they wanted to co-operate each other for removing Lal Bahadur Shastri in their way and for that made contract individually or jointly with assassins of Shastri means they gave supari to the culprit.

CIA documents: An appendix in the papers, entitled "Sino-Pakistani Border Negotiations: 1960-19633", declassified with a host of other documents, quoted a Pakistani official as saying that the principle of "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" applied in New Delhi.

Last week of December 1965, Tashkent's Mayor Hunuddin Asamov was busy extolling the tourist virtues of his ancient city in Soviet Central Asia to a pair of wary travelers: Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan and India's Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri. "We have planted parks and gardens, over 2,000,000 trees, 1,500,000 shrubs and 80 million flowers," wrote Asamov in an open letter. "Moreover, we Uzbeks have a saying: If two neighbors have an argument, go to the third, and you will always achieve peace."

When the Soviets again offered to mediate the United States supported the move, as Dean Rusk explained, "We encouraged the Russians to go ahead with the Tashkent idea, because we felt we have nothing to lose. If they succeeded in bringing about any détente at Tashkent then there would be more peace on the subcontinent between India and Pakistan, and we would gain from that fact. If the Russians failed at Tashkent, at least Russians would have the experience some of the frustration that we had for twenty years in trying to sort out things between India and Pakistan"

The two leaders arrived at Tashkent, within an hour of each other, on January 3. Marathon three-way meetings began soon thereafter. The Soviet hosts had so arranged that Shastri and Ayub had a villa each to him, and nearby hotels accommodated their delegations 12 km far away. There was a "neutral villa" nearby where Shastri and Ayub held their meetings or Kosygin met the two together.

This is the House of Uzbekistan Government

Three months after the end of fighting, Tashkent Conference lasted from 4 to 10 January in tense atmosphere in Tashkent in the Uzbekistan Muslim Republic of Soviet Union. Shastri was accompanied by foreign minister Sardar Swarn Singh and Defense Minister Y B Chavan. Ayub was accompanied by Ghulam Farooq, minister of Commerce, Shwaja Shahabuddin minister of information, and Zulfikar Bhutto, foreign minister. Prime Minister Kosygin was accompanied by foreign minister Andrei Gromyko



Tashkent Mayor

and Defense Chief Marshal Malinovsky.

Meeting was started on Jan 4th at 6 O'clock exactly by Tashkent time.

The participators of the negotiation entered in the hall through its two doors and took their seats before the tables.

In his opening address said:

“Dear Mr. President, dear Mr. Prime Minister, we are glad to meet you, the outstanding leaders of the Asiatic countries- India and Pakistan, at Tashkent the capital of Uzbekistan Socialists of Republic. Our people feel a sincere respect and friendship to the people of these countries. With complete satisfaction the Soviet Government has got an agreement from the President and the Prime Minister to meet in Tashkent and establish the direct contract for better co-operation for putting the end to the conflict for India and Pakistan. “

“India and Pakistan are our southern neighbors. We always came out not only for the strengthening of friendly relations between Soviet Union and India and Pakistan but also for the reign of peace and friendship between these countries themselves.” He did not utter a word which could be considered as sympathetic to India which had been subjected to unprovoked aggression. Deliberations continued till January 10, when Tashkent Declaration was adopted and initiated by Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan on behalf of India and Pakistan.

The Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had declared:

‘It is great pleasure to me that from all delegation our gratitude for the great hospitality. The very warm reception of the Tashkent people, feel us very moving. We immediately had accepted your invitation to take part in the Tashkent meeting. You were guided by the noble aim of establishing the peace no doubt. The peace is vitality necessary for India and also for Pakistan and more for the whole humanity in general. We shall be able to open a new chapter in the history of the India Pakistan relationship. “

The Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub Khan had said in his speech:

“My delegation and I was deeply moving by the warm and spontaneous reception of the people that are having in this historical and beautiful Uzbek republic capital. We have similar traditions in culture and many memories about great past with the people of this region. It is remarkable that this city was chosen as a place for the present historical conference. Here we are hoping to find a new direction for our future which will be based on the K.

composition, goodwill and co-operation. Tashkent is recalling the past and at the same time is denoting the future. “ In his speech, Ayub tried to evoke the sentiments of Tashkent-Muslims in the name of Taimoor and Babar indirectly.

After the official opening of the conference the Soviet Chairman Kosygin had given a denial for the Pakistan President and Indian Prime Minister at Villa Turmen.

Two leaders have begun the negotiation. Their first meeting was held confidentially at Villa Turment. The result of these meeting will influence upon the future of the 800 million people. The negotiations were complicated and difficult. The hard colonial inheritance has depressing the relationship of both countries for a long time.

Shastri had visited the Uzbek East studying Science Institute. The famous Uzbek poet Zulfhia was introduced to him. While visiting the Tashkent mosque Shastri was interested in the ancient Muslim scriptures.

In talk between both side, Kashmir turned out to be a hard nut which even collective efforts could not break. The discussions had, in one stage, reached a dead lock and the two delegates had almost decided to leave for their respective countries on January 9.

But Kosygin still active through his diplomacy. For fourteen hours he shuttled back and forth between Shastri and Ayub even missing his lunch and dinner and in the last he succeeded. And Joint statement was signed by Shastri and Ayub. That was called Peace Accord.

The Tashkent pact required both sides to withdraw troops to pre-war frontiers, India to return conquered territories and Pakistan to agree not to wage war in the future to settle disputes. India fulfilled her promise agreed, but Pakistan forgot that. Pakistan's pseudo-war in the shape of terrorism is still continuing. World has not interest in reminding Pakistan of her signed agreements.

During her first official visit to Moscow from 12 to 16 July, 1966 Mrs. Indira Gandhi reiterated her earlier views about the Tashkent agreement which she considered as 'Manifestation of peaceful coexistence'.



Shastri Meeting with child

In fact Pakistan signs every accord to forget. After that joint agreement also came as Shimla Pact between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi. But Pakistan's enmity towards India would have always continued.

The Tashkent pact required both sides to withdraw troops to pre-war frontiers, India to return conquered territories and Pakistan to agree not to wage war in the future to settle disputes. India fulfilled her promise agreed, but Pakistan forgot that. Pakistan's pseudo-war in the shape of terrorism is still continuing. World has not interest in reminding Pakistan of her signed agreements.

The main concession that India had to give was the withdrawal of Indian forces from Hajipur and Tithwal, through which the infiltrators had entered the Kashmir valley and this concession was given by India due to the pressure of Kosygin, a newly friend of Pakistan at that time. This concession was given after Kosygin told Shastri that India was a party to the UN Security resolution demanding that both India and Pakistan should return to each other whatever territorial gains they might have made during the war. If India remained adamant on keeping Haji Pir, not only would Tashkent talks fail but also the matter would go back to the Security Council. And if the council decided to take any corrective measure, the Soviet Union, despite its friendship with India, would have to go along with the UNSC decision. Like this Kosygin gave threat and blackmailed India.

Opposite to this there was a possibility of secret promise to Pakistan for economic and military aid and arm-twisting, as it was literally an eleventh hour decision-at 11 p.m. on 9th January when Ayub Khan finally agreed. There was one final engagement still or rather two-Shastri briefed the press before leaving for his villa and starting back again at 7.30 p.m. for Kosygin's reception cum cultural program at 8 p.m., from which he came back to his suit at 10.15 p.m., shaking many hands of the present dignitaries and exchanging Khuda Hafiz with Ayub finally.

In this way Pakistan got sweets from three sides: In one hand he got from U S and in another hand he got from USSR. In her mouth sweets was pushed by China.

HOW difficult the parleys were till the end is revealed from the following last minute hitch: Everything had been agreed between Premiere Kosygin and President Ayub Khan at dinner the previous night between 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. (January 9, 1966) when Kosygin came to Shastri's villa with Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, beaming with a feeling of success, he told Shastri, "I have some good news on Kashmir and on the reaffirmation

of the obligation under the UN charter not to use force in the settlement of disputes”.

The Pakistani President Ayub Khan was adamant in his demand of the lost territories; China was threatening to get involved if the war resulted in strategic territorial gains by India. Only the Indian Premier was hesitant in agreeing to restoration of boundaries immediately, taking into account the sentiments and sacrifices of the army. He was also doubtful, from past experience, about the sincerity of Pakistan in adhering to the terms of the agreement. Kosygin started intensely pressuring Shastri, threatening him with the possibility of UN sanctions, withholding of Russian military supplies, and recognition of Chinese claims to being a party to the conflict. Shastri broke.

India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had gone to Moscow in 1965 with high hopes of a major diplomatic achievement. He came home with a good deal less.

Russia's fence-straddling new bosses, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin, provided no public backing for India against Pakistan in the bitter Rann of Kutch controversy; not a word of support against the Chinese Communists, who for years have been nibbling at India's Himalayan borders; not even a clear-cut promise of more aid and trade. In fact, the Russians chided India for failing to use fully the aid already pledged—\$1 billion, or roughly one-fifth of what the U.S. has given—and for not developing full capacity at the woefully inefficient Ranchi heavy-machine plant, built by Russia for \$46.3 million.

On the other hand, Shastri played neatly into Moscow's hands by signing a joint communiqué that demanded immediate cessation of American bombing in North Viet Nam. Explaining the vague communiqué to reporters, Shastri claimed that the Kutch dispute was not mentioned because Russia did not want to interfere with British diplomatic efforts at settling the squabble. The joint silence over Red China's latest atomic explosion, he said, reflected “a neutral attitude.” [1]

The way was clear for signing the final agreement at 4 p.m. on January 10. On the morning of 10th January, “all was quiet and peaceful. The days of hectic parleys, of anxious moments, of intense arguments... were over all”.

August 5, 1965 position, implying vacating of the points occupied by India beyond the cease-fire line including Hajipir Pass.

But Ayub, egged on by Bhutto, was resisting the non-use of force clause; Bhutto even saying that he would not mind a war of extermination to get Kashmir, (which Pakistan is still waging in proxy form).

However, Ayub agreed to a No-War commitment indirectly by pledging non-use of force under the UN charter. "Ayub seemed to have been convinced that Bhutto's line of hatred, clandestine terrorism, use of force and threat of a thousand years' war against India was not going to enable Pakistan to seize Kashmir."

But even when at 11.30 p.m. the 'good news' of Ayub's approval was conveyed to Shastri by Kosygin at Shastri's villa, a phone call was received from Bhutto to Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. 'It was chilling moment' when Gromyko lifted the receiver, heard Bhutto for a few moments and then exploded suddenly, "No, No, No, Mr Bhutto, you are quite wrong. You had agreed to this, Ayub himself had agreed to this.You cannot go back on it now. It will be very bad, very bad. Please convey this to your President immediately.... A few minutes later, Bhutto came back on the phone and withdrew whatever he had said."

As Gromyko explained later, Bhutto had again raised objection to the clause of non-use of force for the settlement of disputes. The last hitch seemed to be over. Kosygin left at 12.45 a.m. (10 January). "Shastri had gone through another grueling day in which despair and hope had alternated from hour to hour. He was naturally very pleased at the final outcome."

The way was clear for signing the final agreement at 4 p.m. on January 10. On the morning of 10th January, "all was quiet and peaceful. The days of hectic parleys, of anxious moments, of intense arguments... were over all".

Shastriji spent half the day reclining against the pillows in bed reading papers, coming out into the garden for fresh air, collecting his thoughts for the day, discussing matters with aides, and then preparing to go for luncheon with Ayub Khan at 1.30 p.m., when they gave formal approval to the text of the agreement, three copies of which were prepared in two languages each-English and Russian.

He returned at 3 p.m. and again left for the venue of the final signing ceremony at 4 p.m., exactly six days after the opening ceremony on January 4. There were speeches also by three leaders-Kosygin, Shastri and Ayub, followed by standing ovation and elapsing of hands for photographs.

There were rumors of secret promise of economic and military aid and arm-twisting, as it was literally an eleventh hour decision-at 11 p.m. on

9th January when Ayub Khan finally agreed. There was one final engagement still or rather two-Shastri briefed the press before leaving for his villa and starting back again at 7.30 p.m. for Kosygin's reception cum cultural program at 8 p.m., from which he came back to his suit at 10.15 p.m., shaking many hands of the present dignitaries and exchanging Khuda Hafiz with Ayub finally.

Victor M. Sukhodrev

The book "My tongue - my friend. From Khrushchev to Gorbachev is written by Victor M. Sukhodrev.

According to the publisher of the book Victor M. Sukhodrev was truly legendary, "General," the translator. For nearly forty years he was the personal interpreter of political leaders of USSR: Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Gromyko, Mikoyan, Kosygin, Gorbachev. During their talks with Nixon, Kennedy, Carter, Naser, Indira Gandhi and many other prominent political figures of the world, he is the personification of intelligence, culture and diplomatic flexibility of Soviet leaders.

The head of state says, his words not only depended on the solution of many pressing issues in international relations, but also in the whole world on the planet (for example, during the Cold War , the days of the Missile Crisis, etc.).

The author provides the reader with a vision, so to speak with a close-range, the powers of the time. Describes what they were for the people, their strengths and weaknesses, habits, about which they gave the impression of how to behave, not only in a formal setting, but in an informal situation, which is behind the scenes, that distinguishes them from us mere mortals.....

"Indo-Pakistani incident" as narrated in the above said book is being mentioned here:

Kosygin was a capable diplomat. and our success at the India and Pakistan two neighbor countries in 1965 appeared on the verge of full-scale war. The Soviet Union did not intervene, it surely would have started.

Soviet Union, focusing on the alliance with India, sought to maintain good relations with Pakistan in order to limit the US-Pakistan rapprochement. The fact that Pakistan was a member of CENTO - military and political factions in the Middle East, which USSR consider one more "aggressive bloc, put together the United States against the Soviet Union." However, G.

after a coup in Iraq that has caused a painful blow on the block CENTO, Pakistan has to move to a more neutral, or at least a balanced position. This is especially apparent when Field Marshal Ayub Khan, which became in 1960 president of the country. He traveled to visit the USSR, conducted fruitful talks. As a result, continuing to develop economic ties with India, USSR establish them, and with Pakistan. Up to the arms. Thus, Pakistanis and Indians during their regular armed clashes had used weapons of one and the same production - the Soviet. Many officers of India and Pakistan were trained in military academies of the USSR.

[Here the publisher did not say a word about the American weapons used by Pakistan against India]

When the Soviet-Pakistani relations have improved, USSR government had offered to provide "good offices" two warring states to settle their conflict through negotiations. That Alexei Kosygin had initiated peace meeting in the capital of Uzbekistan.

"In the years following Khrushchev years, until final approval by Brezhnev as the sole ruler, despite all underscore our leaders "trinity" leadership of the USSR (Brezhnev - Kosygin - Podgorny) abroad felt that it should only have to Kosygin. Foreign leaders have talked about this: a collective leadership - it is purely their internal affair, and the negotiations must be conducted with someone who understands more than others in international politics and is able to correctly express the opinion of the state. So a politician in their eyes, and was Aleksei Nikolaevich. Therefore, after discussion of critical questions, please to receive it to Kosygin, personal messages from the first persons of foreign countries were addressed to him again.

And at the beginning of January 1966 Russians were in a warm sunny Tashkent. Kosygin was accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defense Minister R. Malinowski. Such a composition of Russian delegation was determined that the meeting had come to Tashkent relevant ministers of India and Pakistan. By the way, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, then was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who later became president of that country.

The main difficulty in the negotiations was that the leaders of India and Pakistan to each other did not want to talk. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, flatly refused to meet with Ayub Khan. In such circumstances, the meeting could not be considered. That Kosygin had for

almost two weeks to make shuttle between residences Ayub Khan and Shastri, trying to persuade them to reconcile, or at least to ensure that they got to the table of negotiations.

Kosygin welcomes L. Shastri

Tashkent, January 1966

Kosygin and A. Khan - a friendly handshake

Tashkent, January 1966

Have not yet been settled major political differences, the other ministers had nothing to do, especially the ministers of defense. Malinowski, remember, bored.

At the luncheon, which gave Shastri after the Soviet delegation, Russian captain was very upset with the fact that, according to Indian tradition, not alcohol served. Apparently, this was reflected in his face, and a great connoisseur of Soviet leaders Trilok Kaul, Indian Ambassador, winking Malinowski, made a sign to one of the waiters. He walked over to the marshal, took his wine glass, filled with mineral water, and put the other, also with a colorless liquid. Malinowski, having tasted the drink, obviously cheered.

Gromyko, in preparation for the meeting is not missed - met several times with their counterparts - the foreign ministers. But the basic problem of wandering back and forth to settle Kosygin.

Finally, the main cause for which all gathered, was a success: he was drafted and signed a joint document - the Tashkent Declaration. It happened and that two weeks ago seemed unthinkable: Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri had dinner alone.

In the evening of the last day was a big reception, attended by the Indians and Pakistanis, had already started to communicate with each other. It was noisy, fun and at the same time solemnly. A concert with participation of Uzbek artists. For all the strong impression belly dance performed by one of the dancers. Field Marshal Ayub Khan, it is much liked. A Shastri, Hindu devotee of the most stringent regulations, had not shown much enthusiasm.

After the concert, Shastri first expressed his desire to go to his residence. Kosygin came to him on the street, they said goodbye to the heat. Soon zasobiralsya and Ayub Khan. Kosygin went out as well. Pakistani President Aleksei Nikolaevich unexpectedly offered:

- Mr. Premier, my residence is located just a stone's throw away. Do you not go with me a drink of whiskey at bedtime? I'm with you there ...

Note that the Field Marshal, despite the fact that he was the leader of a Muslim country, had no prejudices about alcohol. Kosygin, a second or two he thought, he turned to me and asked:

- Well, let's go?

I replied:

- Alexei Nikolaevich, if you go, I will certainly go.

And we went to Ayub Khan. We went. Gave us a whiskey and soda. Twenty minutes the host and guest talked about the meeting. Ayub Khan warmly thanked for the excellent performance of Kosygin's mediation mission.

Then Kosygin went to his residence, and I went on another machine in the center of Tashkent, the hotel, which housed the Soviet delegation.

When I came there, down in the restaurant was a farewell dinner. In the hall there were three long tables: in the middle of our sitting, and on the right and left - the Pakistanis and Indians, respectively.

All members of the delegations were pleased to successful completion of the conference. First, one of the Pakistanis and then an Indian brought from their rooms for a few bottles of whiskey, gin and other beverages - in other words, the fun did not cease.

At midnight, Sukhodrev decided to go to his room. The difficult day: First - departure Shastri and Ayub Khan. Kosygin had to turn to accompany them to the airport.

Historic tashkent talks

INDER MALHOTRA | New Delhi, September 9, 2011 18:08

Bitterness, hate, disapproval, and a tragic death. Tashkent had all the compelling elements that have filled us with wonder since 1966

For India, a No-War pact was the only starting point for resolving all other issues. So complete was the deadlock that on the evening of December 9, at their daily briefings, both India and Pakistan announced that Tashkent talks were on the brink of collapse.

G. K. Reddy of *The Times of India*, Krishan Bhatia of *Hindustan Times* and I, then working for *The Statesman*, were competitors, of course, but we were also great friends. We used to wait until all three of us had finished filing our dispatches before going for dinner. That night the process took more time than usual. By then we were very tired and decided to retire to our rooms.

Just before changing and getting into bed, it occurred to me that there was something wrong. I argued with myself that Tashkent talks could not fail. The Soviet Union's stakes in the success of their first attempt at mediation in South Asia were too high. So, forgetting much-needed sleep I jumped into one of the cars the Soviet hosts had placed at our disposal round the clock and went to Shashtri's villa to find that all lights were on and there was brisk activity. The prime minister and the core of his delegation were in his room. Other members of the delegation and Indian embassy officials were in the crowded anteroom. K. Shankar Bajpai, South Block's expert on Pakistan, and a dear friend, was among them. I asked him what was cooking. He answered he would be able to tell only later. As I learned subsequently, what had happened was that for a brief moment Foreign Secretary C. S. Jha had come out of the prime minister's room and discussed some point with General P. P.

Kumaramangalam, at the end of which he muttered, "then we can sign it." "Sir, sign what?" Bajpai asked. Jha's reply: "I will tell you later." A short walk through a garden led to the hotel where the Indian delegation was put up. More convinced than before that some kind of an agreement was in the works, I hurried to the room of Riki Jaipaul, deputy chief of mission at our Moscow embassy, who was conspicuous by his absence from the PM's anteroom. Sure enough he wasn't there either. However, his wife, Sheila - a classmate, incidentally, of Indira Gandhi - kindly told me that he had gone to meet Gromyko, then the Soviet foreign minister. Back to the villa I picked up the phone and managed to change the opening paragraph to the effect that Kosygin looked like having rescued the talks from collapse by his Herculean efforts. The next morning the good news was all over the town.

The Tashkent declaration, meeting the minimum aspirations of India and Pakistan, was signed at 4 p.m. local time. It was one of the most festive occasions I have witnessed. Many people, Indians, Russians and Uzbeks, told me that Shastri looked pleased and was greeting everyone with a firm handshake.....

Against this backdrop the PM's top advisers panicked because of the adverse reaction to the return of Haji Pir back home. Five of them – L. K. Jha, PM's Secretary; C. S. Jha, foreign secretary; L. P. Singh, home secretary; Ambassador T. N. Kaul; and C. P. Srivastava, PM's joint secretary and confidant – arrived at our hotel. They pleaded with Reddy, Bhatia, Rangaswamy and me that we should only report the contents of the declaration and make no comment. We refused.

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Tashkent Summit and World Power

There was consolidation of friendship in diverse ways— establishment of air links between the two countries, construction of the Sinkiang-Gilgit road, opening of a Chinese consulate at Dacca, etc. Pakistan maintained that China did not constitute any danger to Pakistan.

It was during President Ayub Khan's visit that Pakistan for the first time rejected the Two-China II scheme of the United States. It was stated in the joint communiqué that President Ayub Khan reiterated Pakistan's opposition for creating two Chinas. With the improvement of its relations with Pakistan, China also showed greater understanding in respect of Pakistan's membership in Western military alliances.

China appeared to have accepted Pakistan's explanation that its membership in the military pacts was not directed against China. On being pointed out the contradiction between Pakistan's membership of the SEATO and Pakistan's friendship with China, Chou En-lai said: "We do not deny that there is a certain contradiction. It is precisely for this reason that development of friendly relations between China and Pakistan has been a process of gradual accumulation.

Interestingly, the United States was not expected to take exception to Sino-Pakistan friendship because the United States, at that time, was exploring the possibility of using Pakistan as a mediator in an effort for bringing about a rapprochement with China. Pakistan was found to be of use in the role of a mediator. In July 1964, Ayub Khan said that half of his talks during Chou En-lai's visit to Pakistan was devoted to Sino-American relations. The Soviet Union tried to get a foothold in Pakistan in the context of its differences and difficulties with China. For nearly a decade after the Chinese Revolution in 1949, Sino-Soviet relations were very warm and very close. Their friendship was further cemented through the Sino-Soviet Treaty of friendship for twenty years signed

Calculating that the strategic environment was in Pakistan's favor, Ayub Khan made up his mind to find a military solution to the Kashmir issue. Pakistani strategists told him that India would not be in a position to face two fronts simultaneously. Pakistan used the Rann of Kutch War to assess the international support it could muster. It noted to its satisfaction that the Soviet Union was strictly neutral and there was no reason to think that the Soviet attitude would change in the near future. Extending full-throated support to Pakistan, China for the first time intervened in a conflict between the two partners of the sub-continent. The Chinese Press reports were totally partisan. On 4 May 1965, China issued a statement on the India-Pakistan border conflict. This statement was a scathing attack on India, charging India with following "big nation chauvinist and expansionist policy. It completely endorsed the Pakistani stand. The Chinese support emboldened Pakistan. Its strategists calculated that China would open a second front and India would find herself in the unenviable position of fighting in two fronts. And they hoped that the advantage would be Pakistan's. The British-sponsored Rann of Kutch agreement also gave Pakistan the hope that international pressure would prevail upon India to grant concessions to Pakistan in Kashmir. Pakistan started "Operation Gibraltar" to capture the Kashmir valley. Pakistan hoped that the intervention of its army would lead to insurgency in Kashmir, cause discomfiture to India and the Kashmir issue would again be in international limelight.

China wanted war between India and Pakistan should be continued. So by her hostile acts China evoked Pakistan. Chinese behavior amounted to adding fuel to the fire and fishing in troubled waters.

During the India-Pakistan conflict of 1965 the United States and the Soviet Union followed parallel policies in order to contain the Chinese influence in the region. The two powers joined hands in putting pressure on India and Pakistan to declare a ceasefire by the use of the strong word "demands" in the Security Council resolution, which reminded the contending parties of the Council invoking sanctions under Chapter 7 of the Charter, if considered necessary, and warning China to refrain from any involvement in the war. See UN Security Council resolution of 20 September 1965.

UN Document S/RES/211.

It is interesting to note that the Soviet Prime Minister's letters did not try to apportion the blame on India and Pakistan. Pakistan was the gainer because this was a marked deviation from the hitherto accepted Soviet line of unqualified support for India. There was also a tacit recognition that there was a dispute in Kashmir and a suggestion that it should be resolved

through negotiations. Pakistan scored here because there was a clear change in the Soviet stance.

According to a distinguished Indian scholar, the letter to Ayub Khan also contained the first recorded Soviet compliment to Pakistan's foreign policy. There were favorable comments on the new directions in Pakistan's foreign policy. It was clear that Pakistan was seen in a new light.

In order to exert pressure on India, China sent a protest note to India on 8 September. The Chinese Government charged India with serious border violations on the Sino-Indian border. China demanded that India must dismantle all the "aggressive military structure" it had "illegally" built beyond or on the China-Sikkim boundary, withdraw its aggressive armed forces "and stop all its acts of aggression and provocations" against China in the Western, Middle, and Eastern sectors of the Sino-Indian border. It was a veiled threat by China to open a second front. India lodged a strong protest against this note and condemned China's support to Pakistan "to fan flames of war" and for threatening to open a second front against India. Chinese answer was another ultimatum on 19 September which allowed three days for India to comply with Chinese demands. However, the Chinese ultimatum was not backed by military action. In fact, China never contemplated military action because it knew that it could not get away with it as the Soviet Union and the United States would not be silent spectators to the disturbance of peace and balance of power in South Asia. According to an analyst, Mao Tse-tung was reported to have told Ayub Khan that "if there; nuclear war, it is Peking and not Rawalpindi that will be the target". Soviet Union watched the Chinese moves.

In response to a Security Council resolution of 22 September 1965, India and Pakistan agreed for a ceasefire. Soviet Union thereupon initiated the peace efforts in a communication to Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan, Kosygin offered his good offices for an India-Pakistan meeting at Tashkent to discuss all issues underlying the conflict. Whereas India reacted formally to the Soviet offer, Pakistan was agreeable "in principle" to Soviet proposals. It kept the Soviet Union waiting till November, for a formal acceptance of the offer.

It was after some initial hesitation that both India and Pakistan accepted the Soviet offer. Pakistan tried its best to put the condition that the central problem of Kashmir should have formed part of the agenda. India vehemently resisted the move and took his firm stand that India's sovereignty over Kashmir was not negotiable. Shastri assured the

Parliament that he would not talk about Kashmir. Ayub Khan later disclosed that "Pakistan went to Tashkent as she did not like to turn down the request of the Soviet Union. Russia always applied the veto and it would have been a mistake to turn down their invitation, Ayub - Khan felt.

India had no reason to doubt the intentions of the Soviet Union, a long-trusted friend. It was explained in Parliament that India had two motives in accepting the Soviet offer for a peace conference at Tashkent; First, to clear up the after-effects of the war and, second, to improve the totality of relationship between the two countries.

The Tashkent Conference On 4 January 1966, the Tashkent Conference, a post-war summit of the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, was formally opened by Soviet Premier Kosygin. This was the unexpected movement of Soviet diplomacy in Asia.

If India and Pakistan were not quarrelling, and if their relations remained good with the Great Powers, China knew that it would be kept out of South Asia and the Great Powers could divert their attention and forces to containing Chinese influence in South Asia. What was at stake was China's deliberate and conscious effort to open a South Asian front in its quest for influence and power. China could not allow the slipping away of Pakistan from its orbit.

So China had. unleashed a vigorous propaganda campaign to dissuade Pakistan from going to Tashkent, which in Chinese view, would result in Pakistan being compelled to accept a dictated peace and the closing of Pakistan's options in Kashmir.

No one could be fooled by the Chinese charges against India. Really there was something silly and funny about it. China threatened to strike at India on the flimsy grounds of stealing some Chinese yaks and strabins some Chinese territory.

Ayub Khan took a lesson that Pakistan should not commit the mistake of relying on China and that Pakistan should balance its relations with all the three Great Powers. It was this realization which brought the Pakistan President to Tashkent.

Post-Khrushchev leadership was critical of Khrushchev for his single-track approach to South Asia and for driving Pakistan into the enemy camp. It sought to correct that. The Soviet Union enjoyed its new role and the world envied it. From the Soviet point of view, the considerations which

impelled it to take the initiative might have been that, of all the Great Powers, the one directly concerned with the fate of South Asia was the Soviet Union, not the United States or the United Kingdom.

Tashkent Declaration

Tashkent Declaration was a collection of platitudes. Its only concrete and operative part was clause-II which said "The Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan have agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 15 February, 1966 to the positions they held prior to August 5th and both sides will observe the ceasefire terms on the ceasefire line."

This was a clear rebuff to India. It not only put the aggressor and the aggressed on par but also committed India to withdraw from Haji Pir and Kargil Heights which belonged to India, had been illegally occupied by Pakistan and had been liberated by Indian armed forces at a heavy cost. It virtually gave legal validity to Pak occupation of the territory it had occupied in 1947-48 without prejudice to its claim on the rest of the state which was still with India.

Lal Bahadur had assured the people and armed forces before his departure for Tashkent that he would not accept any suggestion for the return to Pakistan of Haji Pir pass and Kargil Heights. He stood firm on his word to the nation till the last day. But his aides, Swaran Singh, Y. B. Chawan and T. N. Kaul, pressured him to accept the Pak demand for withdrawal of troops from there for fear of alienation of USSR. It implied that it was the pressure of the Soviet Union which forced India to accept a patently unjust settlement.

Pakistan was not sincere about Tashkent Declaration. This became clear from the statement made by Altaf Gauhar, Press Secretary of President Ayub, soon after the signing of this Declaration. He was reported to have said that nothing but withdrawal of troops to August 5, position which suited Pakistan had been agreed upon and that Pakistan reserved the right to continue its efforts to secure Kashmir by force. President Ayub confirmed this in his statement made at Hamburg in November, 1966. He said, "It (Tashkent Declaration) settled nothing. All it did was to enable the two countries to disengage their armies from each other."

From the Indian point of view, the futile Pak attempt to grab Kashmir by force had some positive results. In the first place even those parties in India like the Swatantra Party which had been advocating settlement with Pakistan about Kashmir in terms of UN resolutions conceded that Pakistan had forfeited its claim on Kashmir by taking resort to arms.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the new Prime Minister, also declared at New York on March 31, 1966, "It is now too late to talk of plebiscite. The second invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan last autumn has destroyed whatever marginal or academic value the old UN resolutions might have had. Kashmir is now also vital to defense of Laddakh against China. Any plebiscite today would by definition amount to questioning the integrity of India. It will rouse the demand for accessation against which is fought a civil war. We cannot and will not tolerate a second partition of India on religious ground. It will destroy the very basis of the Indian states." I.

Secondly, it had a salutary effect on the minds of those Kashmiris who had been wistfully looking to Pakistan.

Had the government of India taken advantage of this situation to fully integrate Kashmir with the rest of India and had it extended Indian Constitution to that State and enabled Indians from other parts of the country to settle there, the Pak design on Kashmir might have been effectively scotched for ever.

But that was not to be. Mrs. Gandhi had the same weakness for Sh. Abdullah and his concept of Kashmiri nationalism which had prevented her father to adopt a realistic and nationalistic approach to Kashmir issue. Her policies soon destroyed the wholesome effect of 1965 war on Kashmiri mind.

The net result of Second Indo-Pak war on Kashmir went in favor of Pakistan, as in the case of First War of 1947- 48. Pakistan had gained 30,000 sq. miles of Indian territory by the war of 1947-48. It regained some of this territory which had been taken back by Indian army in the war of 1965. It also established its right on the territory illegally occupied by it since the ceasefire of 1949. It was also able to push out lakhs of Hindus from both wings of Pakistan as refugees into India. Furthermore, it confiscated Indian properties and assets in Pakistan worth hundred of crores of rupees. Thus, in spite of its failure to grab Kashmir by force it was able to strengthen its position against India both internally and externally.

India-Pakistan

Kashmir Agreement

Hailed By Johnson

WASHINGTON (UPI)

WASHINGTON (UPI) —President

Johnson hailed the India-

Pakistani agreement on Kashmir as a step toward peace

Monday and U.S. officials wondered what effect Russia's hand in it would have on Viet

Nam.

Some officials believed that the agreement, reached under the watchful eye and with the aid of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin at Tashkent, could have an effect on Vietnamese peace negotiations.

This was based on the possibility that the Kashmir pact might materially boost the Soviet Union's stock in its contest with Communist China for influence in Asia.

And in turn it might be important if the Kremlin is making some secret effort to push the North Vietnamese toward negotiations with the United States despite its public denunciation of *ILK* policy. Increase Russian Prestige Russia's assumption of the role of international peacemaker in the dispute, along with the selection of the central Asian city of Tashkent as the site for the talks, has been generally regarded here as a move to increase Russian prestige in Asia.

KASHMIR AGREEMENT

Hailed By Johnson

WASHINGTON (UPI) —

—President Johnson hailed the India-Pakistan agreement on Kashmir as a step toward peace

Monday Kashmir pact might materially boost the Soviet Union's stock in its contest with Communist China for influence in Asia.....

Johnson's formal statement on the Kashmir agreement read in part: "

..* -

"The President is glad to have observed the report at the meeting sponsored by Premier Kosygin that India and Pakistan have apparently agreed to draw their troops back to a position prior to Aug. 5 (when the fighting started)

As Mr Shastri tucked into a frugal spinach and potato curry meal, he received a call from a personal assistant in Delhi on the night of January 10, 1966 and sought the reaction to the Tashkent agreement back home. Then he spoke to his family in Delhi. He asked his eldest daughter, Kusum, about how she had found the peace pact. "She replied, 'we have not liked

it," writes Mr Nayar. "He asked 'what about her mother?' Shastri, according to Mr Nayar, then remarked: "If my own family has not liked it, what will the outsiders say?"

The Prime Minister of Britain Harold Wilson mediated in clash over the *Rann of Kutch* region in spring 1965 and after that Russian Prime Minister Kosygin mediated at Tashkent after the ending of 1965 war. Both primeministers deceived India. Shastri was not satisfied on their partial role.

Indo-US relation was running into difficulties in July 1966 also

During her visit to Moscow In July 1966, In the Indo Soviet communiqué she joined her host in demanding that United States bombing of North Vietnam "should be stopped immediately" The United States protested that Indian Prime Minister had shifted her position perceptibly closer to that of the Soviet Union. In Sept 1968, the New Delhi correspondent of New York Times reported that there was a growing conviction in India that "neither of biggest power can be regarded any more as a dependable friend. Kosygin was prodding that she settles the Kashmir and Farakka disputes with Pakistan and by the USSR's decision to supply weapons to Pakistan.

Above contents shows that what was the role of Kosygin at the time of his mediation between Shastri and Ayub Khan in Tashkent. Definitely he was leaning towards Pakistan. India's victory in the battle of 1965 was seen as a threat for both superpowers United States and Soviet Union as well.

In March 1969 the situation suddenly changed, causing the Soviet Union to court India more assiduously than ever before. On that time clashes took place between the armed forces of USSR and China at the Ussuri river, worsening the already tense situation between the two communist neighbors.

"After the war, Shastri's name was all over. Before the war many people laughed at him for his softness but not after the war. He came out as a tough hero.

His toughness was evident at Tashkent. When Russian Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin (left: Shastri with Kosygin and Indian's then external affairs minister Swaran Singh) wanted Shastri to sign the agreement for peace with General Ayub Khan of Pakistan after the 1965 war, Shastri insisted on adding the assurance, "never again will weapons be used to sort out prob

lems between India and Pakistan."

Since 1947, 'US' remains stand up with Pakistan in the matter of Kashmir. Pakistan's aggressive steps against India are mostly on prior approval of the United States. As in the name of Islam, through Pakistan divided Soviet Union, like that through Pakistan, US wants to divide Kashmir from India, as it happened in the matter of PoK. (Source: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/post/War-on-Terror-means-War-for-Terror.aspx>)

Sayyid M?r Q?sim writes in his book 1992 - Biography & Autobiography : "late Mr. Ali Mohammed Tariq Parliamentarian and I were in Jammu to proceed to New Delhi where a public meeting had been organized. An official of the Government of India approached us to say that more than the mourning of Mr. Shastri it was the question of succession which had seized the Congressmen in the capital. The most talked about the candidate was 72-year old senior most minister in Mr. Shastri's cabinet, Mr. Morarji Desai. This official was suggesting to us to make up our minds on the question of next Prime Ministers. Mr. Sadiq being a chief minister was sure to be consulted in this matter.

In Delhi we found that the mourning of Shastri was only a matter of formality where the real worry was who should take his place. The race was between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.

I suggested to Mr. Sadiq that we should support Mr. Gandhi because, being



a daughter of Nehru, she was committed to secularism.

A friend and well known Supreme Court lawyer, Mr. Garg arrived to invite us to his house where some important congressmen had collected to discuss the question of succession.

On reaching Mr. Garg's house I found senior Congressman Kamla Pati Tripathi, Ajit Prasad jain, Krishna Menon, and some others discussing the most important question. I learned that congress president kamraj did not want Mr. Desai. Mr. kamraj said that he himself could not do, members of parliament and state chief ministers should start a campaign in favor of Mrs Gandhi."





Death body on ayub-kosygin shoulders1

Chaper - 6

Poisoning Shastri by Russian Ladies ?

Time of Shastri's death was 1.32 A.M. in the night. Just after two hours around 04 A.M., early in the morning Ahemet Sattarov with other three chefs of his team and one Indian cook were arrested by KGB. It was suspected that Shastri was poisoned. There were more than thirty chefs in the Kremlin. Who were other three chefs?

Was that Alimov?

Zhukov or Yelizarova or else?

Five cooks were arrested by KGB but few hours after, they were released by the same KGB. Before their release it was declared that reason of Shastri's death was Heart attack. If it was true then why arrests was made at 4 A.M. by KGB after declaring the death by heart attack at 1.32 A.M.? Why they were kept in the prison six hours upto 10 A.M.?

It was declared without doing postmortem, though death body was bluish in suspected condition. People even today suspect that Shastri's death was due to heart attack by poison.

Was Russian ladies' presence in Shastri' dacha for giving poison?

It gets more interesting from here. "In the kitchen there was a Soviet cook helped by two ladies - both from the Russian intelligence department - and they tasted everything, including water, before it was served to Mr Shastri," Mr Nayar renowned journalist who was accompanied with Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent, writes. Why did arrested cook Ahmet Sattarov or "Nine" of KGB responsible in banquet not say in their interviews about the presence of ladies tasters ?

Though it is right that presence of food tasters have since the ancient time,



even now also in some places. Only this should not be base for the presence of ladies in the dacha of Shastri.

Why did Russian cook and Russian ladies went in the dacha for preparing the food though there was already Shastri,s personal cook Ramnath? Why without involving Ramnath, did Jan Mohammed prepared food with the help of Russians present there?

Further in the doubt of poisoning giving five cooks were arrested. Why did these taster ladies can not be arrested by KGB? If the Russian Ladies were present in dacha then their presence not for tasting the food but might be for giving poison to the Shastri.

Chef Kremlin Mikhail Zhukov and Marina Yelizarova

For the chef of the Kremlin, Mikhail **Zhukov**, who caters to the tastes Russian political elite, had been four decades in a row and now he is retired.

When a man rises to the pinnacle of power, in addition to the new cabinet and other attributes of high position, he relied and a personal chef.

Zhukov and his team of 30 people were prepared for all presidential banquets and receptions, as well as the daily feeding of about 400 employees of the Kremlin.

Marina Yelizarova, working as a cook in the Kremlin for 18 years, said: "Our president - a very sporty person, he likes healthy food." Chef Kremlin Mikhail Zhukov, who has been forty years in a row feeds the Kremlin elite, lowers his voice confidentially, and adds that in addition to healthy food, Putin likes ice cream, and "Putin's wife - pastry ... In fact, Putin and his top advisers have personal chefs, so Zhukov and his team of 30 people were preparing for all presidential banquets and receptions, as well as daily feeding of about 400 employees of the Kremlin.

Way, the Kremlin had long been fond of sweets. This exclusive creamy fudge with candied fruit and monumental chocolate sets: Although no-no yes and meet the classic candy. Market conditions, you know.

Zhukov caters to the tastes of the inhabitants of the Kremlin for four decades. For his work he applied to art. "First, a new dish is born in my head. Then I cook it myself trying to be improving, if necessary, write down a recipe on paper and only then submit a proposal to the Board of Culinary "- says Michael. Yes, there is such authority in the Kremlin administration. None of the dish does not fall on the presidential table without the approval of this

strict commission, which includes high-end chefs, doctors, suppliers of products and even technical advisers.

“Now we have to work, of course, is easier than in Soviet times - recognized chef of the Kremlin. - Kitchen equipment installed after 1991 is the best. And the food choices are now much broader, though in the past, we did not complain. In general, you know what the saddest thing in our work? Cook all the food for hours, so much work, art is invested in them, and these creatures swallow a few minutes! “

They say that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, but when this man - the Russian head of state, providing first-class food becomes a matter of national importance. The Kremlin chefs consider themselves to be creators and without hesitation rank as his delicious works of art, which often serve as a great business and politics. Usually they do not apply to publicly about their work, but with the permission of the authorities sometimes still reveal to the public on the culinary secrets of the curtain of the Kremlin.

Gastronomic tastes leaders past and present - this is another topic that has always unties tongues on the Kremlin kitchen. “Our president is a very athletic man, he likes healthy food,” - said another cook, Mrs. Yelizarova of Putin, which has a black belt in judo.

30 assistants worked daily under chef Mikhail Zhukov.

Marina Yelizarova was also his assistant.

Marina Yelizarova working with Michael for 18 years. “Sometimes, as in the Kremlin guests arrive unexpectedly. And time is allocated to receive very little. Then I cook stuffed perch. He goes at it I have only half an hour. The fish is served on a silver platter. To come up with this recipe, it took me a few days reflection. But for weeks, and the artist can look at the blank canvas before you begin to paint, “- said Yelizarova.

Chefs of the Kremlin's got an appointment with the President of France

On the eve of the members which was founded in 1977 by Gilles Bragarom Club's best chefs have been invited to the Elysee Palace on reception to the French President, Francois Hollande. Each state of the 25 members of the club is a chef, with the exception of China. Russia once was Vic Abushidi, ITAR-TASS reported.

“You have a difficult job, requiring large forces - said Hollande. - However, it is very important for international relations.” After all, the president said,

“negotiations can go well or badly, and in part it depends on whether you enjoy the meal the guests.” “All in your hands. You help the negotiation process”, - concluded the President, addressing the members of the Club.

Poison tasters of Putin and others

The founder of an elite club of the best chefs (Club des Chefs des Chefs), preparing for leadership around the world, Gilles Bragar, who once served President Vladimir Putin, said that the Russian leader is experiencing “paranoia” to be poisoned. For this reason, by order of the Putin qualified tasters - a doctor and a cook - a mandatory test each dish served to him in the presence of poison.

Secrets of the Russian president’s kitchen Bragar revealed at a meeting in Paris, reports the British newspaper The Daily Mail.

“Servant-tasters still exist, but only in the Kremlin there is a doctor with a chef checks each dish” - quoted the words of Gilles InoPressa Bragara. Recall that similar rumors about the “paranoid”, fear of being poisoned by walking about the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin - a meal for him, too, is always checked.

A former chef Putin revealed the secret of his specialties: all dishes tested for the presence of poison.

The founder of an elite club of the best chefs (Club des Chefs des Chefs), preparing for leadership around the world, Gilles Bragar, who once served President Vladimir Putin, said that the Russian leader is experiencing “paranoia” to be poisoned. For this reason, by order of the Putin qualified tasters - a doctor and a cook - a mandatory test each dish served to him in the presence of poison.

However, it was found that food safety is concerned not only Putin. According to the chefs who prepared food for two U.S. presidents, George W. Bush and Bill Clinton, during a trip to London, Bush



The founder of an elite club of the best chefs Gilles Bragar, who once served President Vladimir Putin, said that the Russian leader is experiencing “paranoia” to be poisoned

instructed the two former FBI agents to remove samples from all the dishes that were served to him. According Bragara especially suspicious of U.S. leaders refer to non-American kitchen. So, Hillary Clinton during the presidential term of her husband do not like cooking French chef of the White House that he was fired. According to Gilles Bragara, the cook had to pay for being too fat cuisine.

Note that normally appear in the press descriptions of delicious dishes that are prepared for the reception, organized by senior officials of the Russian state, but not so long ago, the Kremlin was involved in a food scandal. In October last year, former Governor of the Tver region Dmitry Zelenin said on Twitter that at a Kremlin reception in honor of President of Germany, he found an earthworm on a plate with salad, accompanied by a statement photograph. President and manager of the Federal Security Service have inspected, and then officially declared that the picture - not the Kremlin's plate, and Zelenin told a lie.

Now a days Food is passed through a complicated radiometric and X-ray equipment. Finished the first, second and third meals for the President (or, as they call it in the FSO, the object) carry about in special thermoses, sealed seals. If the seal is (God forbid) will fly off - it's an emergency. However, such incidents in the history of the special dishes happened a few times.

Other fascinating tidbits including a claim by London-based Anton Mosimann, who has cooked for numerous British Prime Ministers, that the Duchess of Cambridge had a heavy sauce 'modified' to make it lighter.

Lady Thatcher congratulated Mr Mosimann on the quality of the dish years later, but then said: 'It was very expensive.'

Recalling Mrs Thatcher's frowning face, Mr Mosimann said: 'She never missed a thing'.

Of the current crop of world leaders, US President Barack Obama hates beetroot, while his French counterpart Francois Hollande detests artichokes. Mr Obama and his wife Michelle like most 'fruit and

Kremlin Chef Vasily Alimov

** St George Hall of the Kremlin*

Vasily Alimov and other cooks of Kremlin banquet

Kremlin banquet Chief Ahmet Sattarov along with three other cooks of his team was arrested by KGB. It was suspected that they might be

involved in killing of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Besides these four, one Indian cook was also arrested at that time. Thus there was the arrest of five cooks.

Chinese cook was not arrested at that time. But as we read in previous chapter, Chinese cooks were also mix-up with the Russian cooks. In this chapter we see that Vasily Alimov of Kremlin banquet in 1956 went to training the waiters at the restaurant "Beijing". At the official opening of the restaurant "Peking" in 1957, came all the members of the Politburo, headed by Khrushchev.

This is the reason author of this book gives more details in this chapter about other cooks besides Ahmet Sattarov of Kremlin banquet.

35 years Vasily Alimov went to service at St George Hall of the Kremlin. Come home late at night, and went with the first roosters.

Alimov is like a statue, with tray in hand, stood behind Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov. Sturgeon in aspic with olives, milk pigs ... Here are some excerpts from the "modest" menu state elite. Since another feast Party elite Kremlin waiter would say to colleagues: "Well, again, drank kindergarten, and perhaps the school."

In the Kremlin selected waiters with appearance Centerfold

In 1956 Alimov went to training the waiters at the restaurant "Beijing", as he said himself. In the government restaurant picked men to 25 years. Women at work did not take: God forbid, happen affair with the powerful of this world. Requirements as to photo models: growth of 170 cm, athletic builds, regular features, long fingers. But most importantly, it was necessary to dress well. "Do you have a richly-off suit?" And how many times in the wardrobe? ", asked during the interview of him.

At the official opening of the restaurant "Peking" in 1957, came all the members of the Politburo, headed by Khrushchev.

After receiving his attaches to the side a man in civilian clothes and in a tone that does not require an objection, said: tonight come to the Trinity Gate of the Kremlin. And stretches pass, says Vasily. As it turned out later, he was the head waiter service at St George's Hall.

The same day, Vasily Ivanovich gave a tuxedo. Such clothing has relied for support staff in the Kremlin.

Approximately half of the waiters were KGB agents. Once Khrushchev turned to the waiter-KGB agent with a request to open the wine, the bottle did not budge. Nikita could not stand it, snatched it from the waiter and

discovered himself. And then he says: "Well, you do not negligent, young man, I'll Have to fire you." Then he was transferred. .

In general secretaries, of course, there were personal waiters, cooks who served them in the country, as well as trips abroad. One of the comrades Vasily Alimov, in 1964, accompanied by Khrushchev as a personal waiter and served a reception at the residence of U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Nourishing the Khrushchev era Alimov recalled with nostalgia. After the banquet waiters carried bags sturgeon, wines and cognacs. And the output of the envelope was given 100 rubles.

Under Brezhnev bygone splendor sank into oblivion. Leonid Ilyich took over the Western manners: regaled guests sandwiches yes canapes. Only major Soviet holidays on May 1 and Nov. 7 general secretary spoiled delicacies. Savings affected the waiters: no award in an envelope they were not given.

When Brezhnev came to the entire restaurants distribution list: during lunch to feed the machinery of state, said Vasily Ivanovich. Under the auspices of this in the daylight hours to 17 hours all the dishes have become worthless at 30%. Tipping is not one of them had never left. Once in Beijing "Brezhnev came with his family. After his visit on the tables there were signs: "Tipping the dignity of the Soviet waiter!" A lower phone Mosrestorantresta for complaints

—Kissinger made an attempt on the Kremlin

Kremlin waiters unwittingly witnessed an embarrassment. Especially memorable Alimov welcomed U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. His visit to Moscow coincided with his birthday. The Soviet Union decided to present Kissinger cake.

Today Alimov already retired. And the Kremlin kitchen little has changed. Menu banquet was adopted two days committee, which includes 20 of the Kremlin chiefs. And edibility and safety of food tested in the laboratory. Favorite dish president is held in strict secrecy. Told "MK" one of the cooks of the Kremlin kitchen, each dinner purchased 500 kg of meat, 500 kg of fish and 5 thousand eggs. Each dish on beauty and design does not yield a work of art. And that has not happened so that they recur at some subsequent banquet, they are photographed. [1]

PUTIN banquet before he elected

News published in Nov 2011: Managing the affairs of the Russian president was painted by a banquet menu on the occasion of the inauguration of a future even when he was not elected head of state.

Presidential elections in Russia scheduled for March 4 2012. On Friday, Nov. 25, was the start of the campaign.

November 23: online procurement was issued: "An open competition on the state contract for the provision of services in 2012 by the catering staff of the Presidential Administration, Office of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, the service state receptions and social events attended by top officials of the Russian Federation. "



The order 6 lots, the total amount of the contract - more than 215 million rubles.

The terms of reference of performers required daily to feed the administrative staff to 2,000 people, "serve the state receptions with senior officials (including registration table flower arrangements) to provide" a reception associated with the inauguration of newly elected President of the Russian Federation (" sitting ") - up to 1000"; to organize a "gala reception on the 67th anniversary of Victory in Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. ("Sitting") - up to 1,000 people to organize "a reception to commemorate the Day of Russia (" buffet ") - up to 1,000 people," and much more. [2]

China in Moscow

First, what do the Chinese, being outside the country - open a restaurant? With this little gastronomic victory begins any Chinatown, Chinatown with its own infrastructure. In St. Petersburg, the twin city of Shanghai, operate 160 schools of Chinese cuisine, 90% of them owned by ethnic Chinese.

In Moscow, according to statistics of China's embassy – were not more than thirty thousand- The same number of undocumented guest workers, for a full-fledged Chinatown is not enough.

Minister of the Embassy of China in Russia Le Yucheng believed that the scale of illegal migration, even within Russia had been greatly exaggerated. In 1966 on the territory of their country from 200 to 300 thousand Chinese people, most of them live in the Far East.

In Moscow, freely sold the magazine “China” In the Tretyakov Gallery - Exhibition of white gold (Chinese porcelain), in the chambers of the Kremlin - exhibition devoted to silk. Clubbers promised to “Night of the Chinese disco!

China in Moscow presented a handful of poorly-dispersed institutions in different parts of the city.

Chinese Products

The right end of the house number 18 on the street Panfilov (restaurant “Chinatown” here, on the fifth floor) these catacombs full of Chinese. Security at the entrance takes passport issued by a numbered tag and runs into an underground labyrinth. And there - a Chinese woman in pajamas, not speaking in Russian, socks on the washing line, the unbearable stench of fish and, finally, the precious store. Sauces - ginger, soy, sweet and sour - not get off: you must be prevailed upon to buy some more tea, green or a flower. Not be able to stay - very nice packaging. [3]

Beauty Feng Shui in TC “Steyer”

Vendors patiently explained how to insert into the mouth bronze toad, hollow inside (1300 pp.) Copies of ancient Chinese coins (sold here on p 10-20. Apiece).

Former Hall of nuclear industry, the Chinese, - the largest in Moscow salon themes of feng shui; Chinese porcelain rag dolls stood on that poker dominoes Madyange.

Chinatown Cherkizovsky market

Tiger prawns on p. 260. per kg, whole squid and octopus from 300 pp., packaging, and even black rice soup mix dog bones on the agreement, all that stuff could be bought from the Chinese in the Cherkizovsky market.

In the quarter is home to around 730 Chinese, many of you know in Russian only “money” and “thank you”. They lived in a hostel there, on three or four of the 12-meter rooms, and pay for housing 2000-3000 pp. month. Watch Chinese TV, read the newspaper “Evening Moscow”

At Cherkizovsky celebrating Chinese New Year, register marriages.

Novoslobodskaya, 4, TD “Friendship”, 3rd floor, M. Novoslobodskaya

Clinic “Kanti”

Room on the third floor of the “Friendship” was full of Chinese people watching TV. They are doctors and masseurs. Here do foot massage for 1000 pp. Consult a doctor (superstar - Dr. Chen) is 300 pp.: Perhaps you will find some rare disease that will heal only acupuncture (1000 pp. Per session).

Wang Center Shihe (Traditional Chinese Medicine treatment center and Qigong)

Professor Wang Shihe treated Yeltsin: Let now is not the best advertisement, however the first president lived longer than the promised six of his heart attacks.

School of Traditional Arts of China “Wild Plum”

Julia Naumova - teacher of Chinese painting, the founder of the School of Arts "Wild plum. Own roof at the school no: Julia teaches at the "Iste" and "Shu Ba. TECHNIQUES Julia has learned in China - when I went to Lininsky pedagogical institute to teach Chinese painting and drawing: "In China, teachers are highly valued Russian vocal music, piano and painting. So they like to invite teachers from Surikovki. In Moscow, just a couple of places where they teach Chinese painting: in addition to "Wild Plums" The school is the artist Maxim Parnaha on Clean Ponds. Julia insists that the basics can be learned in two or three months. www.ds-meihua.ru

Boarding school ? 11

Normal with mean school is unusual in it: signs at the offices of duplicated characters. A wall newspaper clippings pasted together from magazine "China." The schedule of lessons Chinese - with the first class (English while a fifth). First-graders do not torment: dealing with the Chinese only twice a week for the fifth class it comes to eight lessons per week. Travel to China for holidays happen all the time. The flow of the willingness to learn is enormous: alas, every year, taking only 220 children (of whom only 56 left in the hostel). Of Chinese teachers do not - only older Russian teacher, who once finished IAAS. However, learning Chinese, we - the best in the world, only two countries, Russia and the United States, its interpreters at the consulates in China, with diplomats from other countries in their languages spoken Chinese.

School number 1948 (with in-depth study of foreign languages)

School number 1948 opened nine years ago. Prayers of the Director Olga Semenova Vice Premier Li Lanqing sent the school a multimedia computer-language laboratory. Chinese Ambassador to Russia personally come to school, so by cutting the ribbon ceremony this office open

Tea: drink and buy

Club "East"

“East” - is 600 square meters in the east wing of the estate of Count Razumovsky. Graf was in charge of the secret office and often questioned someone, so that the aura in the place was full of holes. But now here people came with good thoughts and fix it:



Girl pouring tea

staged here esoteric center. Few marginal, dingy, threadbare in places, at first glance resembles a secret meeting of the sectarians (this helps a lot of style staff, barefoot servants, with the detached eye and blond hair to his waist). In “Iste” drink Chinese tea, lying on cushions in a dark two-floor room called the “Heavenly boat.” And here is tasty cook: cook Chinese sculpts desserts made of flour and potatoes. Another objective of the visit of the club-EDUCATION: club promotes Chinese culture. Teacher Zoe teaches Chinese, Sergei musician learned to play the bamboo flute, artist Julia teaches Chinese painting. “East” - Bronislaw Vinogradskogo patrimony, principal Sinologist Moscow, a translator from the ancient Chinese, writer, philosopher and social activist. They say that once in the “East” came Pelevin, and would not let him (and later in the story “DP (HH) emerged Prostislav character), but Vinogradsky this is not recognized.

Friendship

The tables with silk tablecloths - Chinese in one: “Friendship” - the center of Moscow’s China-town. Prices - the average Moscow: fried mushrooms with shrimps, cuttlefish and scallops are 880 r. Est democratic option: sour-spicy soup (50 pp.) And dumplings (200 rubles).. Vegetarians and advise you to follow the Lemon? But in order to rid of the smell of grease in the boat washed hands. According to protocol, they might put



ingredients: bean curd and strive to pour some mutton fat.

Lucyun

A tiny place, like a school canteen, which was demolished in honor of the triumph of the chairs from the auditorium.

Cafe "Bamboo"

"Bamboo was positioning itself as a restaurant northern cuisine.

The Island of Formosa

"Home away from home" - says a Chinese woman, Anna Ivanovna, hiding his true identity from everyone except Russian husband. Anna in the past was- a nurse from Taiwan, and today - the owner of the only restaurant in Moscow, where the salad is prepared from a 16-centimeter-jellyfish - for 380 pp.

Chinatown

Chinese woman Natasha was born in Moscow and opened a restaurant, made "all the rules": a screen with Onyx figurines, paper garlands, the dragon on the ceiling, round tables with rotating glass disks, and a stream near the stage, where the floating rubber ducks (with a distance of three steps exactly, exactly as the present). Kitchen in the "Chinatown" - Sichuan: baskets of rice flour with zander (280 pp.) Appear in the calibration dumplings with fish unforgettable taste. Tea here, according to the rules of hospitality, is served free of charge, not greedy.

BANQUET

As said by Ahmet Sattarov in his various interviews:

***Smoking on government banquets?**

-Etiquette allowed smoking only after coffee. At this point, on the table and arranged the ashtrays. Nikita Khrushchev did not smoke, so it is not worried about this problem. But Brezhnev - a chain smoker - hardly was serving

until the end of the event. By the way, they should pay tribute to Leonid Ilyich: among their party elite in terms of etiquette, he was very savvy. And for Nikita Khrushchev, they had pretty blush. During the banquet, he constantly used the devices for other purposes. Sometimes he told him what fork posited to take a particular delicacy. In response he always gratefully nodded.

But one day during a visit to the U.S. he still pierced. At a banquet waiter brought Khrushchev cup of water in which floated a slice of lemon to rinse hands. Nikita immediately picked up citrus with a fork and ate it. Thankfully, foreign journalists had not noticed this embarrassment.

***From Khrushchev could know the rules of etiquette?**

It is unlikely that that taught in the Kremlin ...

- Unfortunately, the Soviet government knew the rules of etiquette, only those who worked abroad: ambassadors, foreign ministry officials, translators.

***From a dish eaten in the Kremlin?**

Surely, after such dinner parties at the table remained without eaten lot.

- Of course, they could take, it was not forbidden. Cleaners and waiters were always carried away the remaining food home.

Sometimes even the hand washing expensive elite cognac. At sites where they worked, could suddenly turn off the water. And they had to, for example, immediately clean clothes. Cognac were many, so he and cleaned.

Bugs Staff

- At the service in the Kremlin took the tested people, so dismissal for any moral reasons, had occurred very rarely. He can recall only two cases. (Charles de Gaulle photo at folder F- dec 12)

One waiter was serving French president Charles de Gaulle, who gave him a saucer, dirty drop of coffee. Apparently, when poured, he shook the hand. For this bobble it and fired.

The second case threw them all in shock. One of their colleagues, serving the Japanese, at the end of the banquet, instead of putting silver spoons in the closet, put them in his briefcase. A member of the Japanese Embassy said. The next day, the waiter was fired.

“The Arab saw the chest and the waitress was horrified”

- A lot has been punctured by obslugi on government banquets?

Chief of their special group appointed retired officers of the KGB. None of them had any idea of etiquette. Sometimes, they demanded to lay the table at its discretion. For example, the protocol in the menu did not include wine, but by order of the heads we still exhibited a glass of wine on the table - that was, teasing the bull. Such stupidity committed a retired KGB colonel Kulikov.

***Unforgotten reception in honor of the Arab delegation**

- The Foreign Ministry arranged a reception in honor of the Arab delegation. Used for serving his four girls. In general, the process of care "to encompass" (guests sit at the table and the waiter carries food and wine. - IB) should be performed only by men. There was a direct breach of etiquette. When the woman approached the guest, she touched his hip - this is strictly not been tolerated. So, one of the waitresses - dense buxom girl - removing the plate Arabs, bent over the table, and her breast fell out of her dress right under the nose of the guest. The diplomat left the room in horror. After this high official from the Foreign Ministry forbade women to serve in encompass. Since then, the ladies worked only for cocktail.

*** Alcoholic in government banquets-**

On the table was always present ceremonial drink - Russian vodka "Stolichnaya". Then Khrushchev introduced Ukrainian vodka, and later appeared Stolichnaya Pepper. Foreigners were drinking our vodka for a sweet soul. However, none of them tossed a glass in one gulp. Etiquette laid to drink and one third place. But none of the Russian failed to comply with this rule. Incidentally, the menu never mentioned the name of alcoholic beverages.

- He knew, the French always toasts with red wine. If the table was not wine, how they treated?

- They raised their glasses, saying, and toast and put back without touching alcohol.

- He wondered what was done with the guests, who fingered the excess?

- At such banquets were always attended by officers of the security services. They were in plainclothes and therefore could easily get lost among the crowd. These people followed the present and in case of contingency situations were always on the alert.

Once a scientist had too badly and began to hug with Khrushchev. Then he quietly took his elbow and escorted from the table and taken home. Since then he had this man in the Kremlin no longer seen.

***Khrushchev liked to drink?**

- Nikita liked to drink, and Brezhnev liked, but none of them did not allow himself to get drunk at banquets. Incidentally, once Ahmet had a drink with Khrushchev. That time he was a student of the maitre d'hotel. It was in the Palace of Facets. Khrushchev became acquainted with the staff and suddenly turned to him. "What's the name?" - He asked. "Ahmet. - "My father is?" - "Yes." - "Pour". - "He was not supposed to work" - Ahmet was embarrassed. "I order you," - he shouted playfully. We had to pour a glass of champagne and drink.

***Since he became a darling of Nikita Sergeyevich?**

I then conducted a detailed diary. In 1962 in the Marble Hall of the Kremlin signed the Treaty on the partial ban on nuclear weapons? The table together was Khrushchev, the UN Secretary General U Thant and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. According to international etiquette supposed to "stick together" signature champagne.

Ahmet was dressed, powdered, wearing white gloves. He went to the table with a large silver tray, and then Khrushchev imperiously demands: "Give me champagne!" Ahmet realized that not hold out to him. Passed on, he pretended not to hear it. He loudly: "Come here!" Followed him head spetskuhni Kremlin whispered: "Come on, Lesch. Ahmet stretched out across the table, the heavy silver tray, which fit 20 glasses of champagne. Ahmet felt the forces already on the wane. A tray he was holding just above the instruments. Thank God, "the first three" quickly dismantled glasses, and he was semi-conscious state went to enclose other politicians. Khrushchev then made a big stupid - because Ahmet could not hold the tray and pour over all the documents.



***Judging by Ahmet's memories, it was Khrushchev period, he would remember most**

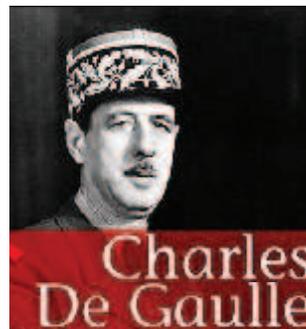
- It's true. Here's another case. The Soviet government gave parties in honor of Fidel Castro in the hotel "Sovetskaya". After signing the documents held a banquet. Ahmet worked as vinschika - pouring drinks. In his left

hand holding four bottles, poured right. towards evening, Nikita Sergeyevich moved away from the table, and the passage between the wall and they decreased significantly. Ahmet poured wine Khrushchev and Castro did not notice, like a bottle of wine was spilled directly on the shoulder of the General Secretary. The guard, who was close to Khrushchev, his eyes widens. Ahmet hurried off and did not appear near Nikita Sergeyevich. Khrushchev himself decided that he was pretty sweaty.

Once on the hunt in the Bialowieza Pushcha came Nikita Khrushchev, Fidel and Raul Castro. In the morning in the forest glade we spilled grog guests - a hot drink. Huntsman, who accompanied us, opened his flask and took a sip. Khrushchev saw this and said to him: 'Give to try '. He drank. Then the sample removed Fidel. Huntsman then shared the secret of making a drink. He told me that in the forest gathering certain herbs, add sugar, alcohol, insists. Argued that the potion cures many diseases. The same day, Khrushchev turned to Peter Masherova - Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Belarus, 'I want to drink this one year has been on my desk '. Dark tincture of herbs with bison appeared after a year in bottles`` Bialowieza Pushcha to 42 degrees.

***Who are the actors who attended the banquet, Ahmet remember the most?**

- The first balls for the Kremlin elite emerged under Leonid Brezhnev. One of these events had on March 8. Ahmet dressed up in festive form: put on a black coat with bow tie and white gloves. When declared white dance, Ahmet was approached by Elina Bystritskaya. He was confused: service personnel were not allowed to dance. Ahmet looked in the direction of superiors.



Elina Bystritskaya photo

In dance, Ahmet playfully confessed actress in love. She laughed, but never realized that he was the maitre d '.

***What famous politicians have left a trace in Ahmet's memory?**

Once arrived in Moscow Churchill's son. During lunch, he ordered the Armenian cognac and black caviar. Ahmet brought. Churchill Jr. drank, but did not bite. Ahmet did not understand what happened. And then as he began to yell: "Why bring eggs without oil?" I naively replied: "You have not

asked for butter and complexion as you have an impressive, I have decided that you do not want to use this product.” He flushed and left. It was later revealed that he rang the diplomatic mission and complained about me.

Kremlin banquet under Stalin

At that time Kremlin banquets were highly specific. First, such events were superzakrytymi. The guests were invited to the celebration, only the army generals and diplomats. For the intellectuals and scientists to enter there was ordered. Secondly, the staff consisted entirely of actions of the KGB.

Kremlin banquet under Nikita Khrushchev

Since coming to power of Nikita Khrushchev's situation has changed dramatically. Banquets at the highest level had dramatically increased. And in the role of waiters and headwaiters were no longer employees 9th government, and civilians with appropriate education. Ahmet Sattarov stayed on as Chief maitre d'hotel of the Kremlin for 12 years-and for this prestigious service almost paid with his head. (Source fishinfo.ru)

Ahmet Sattarov has seen Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev's accession to the throne. General de Gaulle, Fidel Castro, Zhou Enlai, Lal Bahadur Shastri ... All of the first Soviet cosmonauts, starting with Gagarin, tasted feasts from the table prepared by him.

Ahmet Sattarov stayed in the Kremlin as part of special group to service the party-government and diplomatic events from 1959 to 1972, including the last seven years - as a senior maitre d'hotel of the Kremlin. Yes, and then another two years he was often invited to conduct special charge of banquets at the highest level. So he, like anyone else, can judge how the Kremlin held a feast in those years.

The most memorable in this sense is left for him to communicate with Khrushchev. This was truly a distinctive, self-willed person, not knowing and not wanting to recognize any of the customary laws of etiquette. He was obviously closely within the previous closed feasts, and it is during the “thaw” often brings them outside the Kremlin, to the bosom of nature, to the periphery, closer to the people.

Suffice it to recall his famous suburban meetings with writers and artists. Of course, these meetings were not dry. Employees of their special group were carried all the wines, vodkas and cognacs, to choose from. For recovery, as Ahmet Sattarov understood, friendly conversations. And PM

Khrushchev invited all the guests at the tables set out under the tent of color, among the ponds, under the canopy of century-old linden trees. There was Russian vodka with red and black caviar toasts, which alternated mentoring Khrushchev and Suslov. there Khrushchev behaved very freely, and, unfortunately, this bore and looseness in the official drinking activities.

As he remembered, it was in 1962 during the signing ceremony in the marble hall of the Kremlin's most important documents of the partial ban of nuclear weapons. Contract signed three major political leaders: from the Soviet Union - Nikita Khrushchev, the U.S. - Dean Rusk, from the UN - U Thant. They all sat together at the table, around which settled their deputies, diplomats, secretaries, etc. According to international etiquette adopted "staple" of such a signature champagne. That time the honor to present as distinguished guests glasses was given to Ahmet.

He had been on the coat, white gloves - all of etiquette. In his hands, of course, a tray was, on which 24 glasses of champagne. So, as soon as the contract was signed, they applied the sign behind the scenes. Both girls podavalshitsy special group of "good luck" kissed Ahmet and said: "With God!" Go out. The light dazzles the eyes. Shine spotlights, flashing blitz. Some were journalists - not less than one hundred and fifty people!

Ahmet went, trying to move easily and confidently. Otherwise it was impossible - for him literally on the heels should be the head spetskuhni Kremlin Colonel Sakhno - in a frock coat and the same as him, mind-boggling "butterfly". He knew: meticulously evaluated his every step, every gesture.

Okay, he went up to a huge table with a width of not less than twenty meters. He began to bypass the table along its entire length so that, as expected by the protocol, the first raised their glasses with champagne main participants in the ceremony. But he managed to move them, so to speak, "bypass", as Khrushchev suddenly says: "Come on, come here!" With horror, He understood that Khrushchev needs to give him a tray across the table!

He froze. The question was how he could physically stretch across the table and hold on the heavy weight of a tray with a crystal? Did not have time in his head this thought flash through how behind they heard the quiet voice of Colonel Sakhno: "Do not give!" Pretend not head the orders of Khrushchev and moved on. But Khrushchev repeated: "Yes, come on here!" His voice - an obvious irritation: how it did not follow his orders? "Then Sakhno commanded me in a whisper:" Come on!"

And then at the very moment when Ahmet feels his heels literally torn away from the parquet, and relentlessly seeking tray down, the last of the "troika" (can't remember exactly who) took the last cup!

Ahmet was standing on wooden legs numb, without any sense of the body. From his stupor displayed only a touch Sakhno, Starts to circulate as a mechanical robot. By some miracle, while still in shock, walked around all the guests! He went back behind the scenes and ... immediately taken to the strong arms of the colonel. "Good boy, Ahmet! - He said - was not mistaken in you! Reward medal!"

In that his drinking collision with Nikita Sergeyevich, part of etiquette was not over, and got a few hidden form. Ahmet was particularly "get" his dismissive attitude towards his cutlery. As for drinking, then Khrushchev case was very fond of, and drank, by the way, pretty well. In addition to the "protocol" of vodka very respected Ukrainian "gorilka W Pepper, which makde it at the drink was included in the Kremlin menu. His favorite "neprotokolnye" dishes - dumplings and puddings in Ukrainian at his request, there were also often at high receptions. Was it any wonder that during the banquet, he was constantly confused the cutlery?

The fact that the device was intended solely for the second hot fish dishes, he always used for snacks. Ahmet, as Ahmet could, tried to hide it from the eyes of the presence of high foreign guests. And when Khrushchev ate a cold snack was not so, as was required by etiquette, Ahmet was removing them ispolzovannyay device placed on the table exactly the same to the head of the party, state and government in a single person could already have a fish main dish on all the rules.

He waited in fear that Khrushchev's disdain for such things ever turn into an embarrassment or even a scandal. And so it happened.

At this time it took place overseas, at the residence of U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, during a banquet in honor of the Soviet state in 1964. As laid on the table was only one instrument and guests served in encompass. The U.S. president has decided, apparently, to please your guests with something spicy, a sign of which were filed in a special cooked quail the size of a sparrow.

Ahmet should say that at banquets hands did not eat, but there were exceptions, when someone from the guests wanted, say, bite and suck round bone. You could take it easy with his hands, could be a napkin. So, in honor referred quail at the reception of Johnson's been logged in elegant crystal boat with a blue tinted water in which floated slices of lemon. Why

everything in the first lodge chief guest, in that case, Khrushchev. Therefore, the unsuspecting waiter and gave him his first boat with water after eating quail. And what happened? The leader of a superpower gay sticking a fork into a slice of lemon and eat it with relish! [5]

Etiquette in the Kremlin

Former senior Kremlin maitred Ahmet Sattarov served remembers many of the secrets of “political cuisine”, but kept quiet under the threat of liability for the disclosure. And now, expired many years and Ahmet told “Komsomolskaya Pravda” a lot of fun. For example, in 1962, representatives of Saudi Arabia at a dinner in the Kremlin offered languages and pork sausage with pork. The French put the vodka, but they, it turns out, toasts made only with red wine.

Arab delegation served at the table of four girls. Removing the plate, one of them stooped, and her breast was right under the noses of the Arabs.

Enraged diplomat stood up and left.

In 1964, dinner was given by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson, served quail. To wash hands after obsasyvaniya bones on the table, put a crystal boat with a blue tinted water in which floated pieces of lemon. Khrushchev fished these pieces with a fork and ate it, and wanted to drink water. The waiter understood and quickly took the rook. The current leaders have not learned to have competently, said Ahmet. He watched as at banquets was a wine glass was not caught, and then a glass of wine poured to the brim, or the sweat from his face and wipes his hands waved... [4]

Kremlin’s chief dietician: officials overlap cabbage

State officials must now tighter tightened their belts and took up full swing purification of body and spirit. In the table of the Kremlin, the White House, the State Duma in those days served vegetable menu. Almost a third of Deputies, the highest state officials and officials of high rank have decided to fast.

A Kremlin source told the MK that Vladimir Putin does not adhere strictly post: heavy loads do not have the unconditional observance of all the canons. In addition to official receptions is no choice.

In general, the culinary habits president is such that correspond to the lean diet. In his confession, if there is a choice between meats and fish - prefer

fish. In the morning he always eats oatmeal, cottage cheese and honey. Likes various vegetables, but especially tomatoes and cucumbers.

Each year the dignitaries, who fast becomes all the more - the press-secretary of the Governing Board of the President of Russia Viktor Khrekov, - and for them this time, the Kremlin chiefs have developed a special menu, which included more than 60 vegetarian dishes. This is mainly vegetables, salads and assorted pickles and pickle, mushroom and vegetable soup, a variety of cereals, including pumpkin, in addition, the deputies now a popular salad of carrots and honey, raisins, and soup with olives.

Incidentally, in the Soviet times, party bosses of Kremlin banquet did not recognize the post.

- Lenten dishes had been never served, - said the former head waiter Kremlin Ahmet Sattarov, who held this position even in the times of Khrushchev, Andropov and Brezhnev. - Most of the leaders of the state of previous years followed the diet, which they prescribed the Kremlin's chief dietician.

Corporate recipe several vegetable dishes, which would be filed in the Kremlin, specially for "MK" declassified chef Kremlin Mikhail Zhukov.

He and his team were for four decades in a row preparing for nearly all presidential banquets and receptions, as well as daily feeding about 400 employees of the Kremlin. Recipes of the dishes they had shown Ahmet Sattarova - that he compared them with those that fed the country's top officials before.

Salad Sauerkraut with cranberries are often served at Kremlin receptions (cranberries - a good diuretic). Especially liked his Brezhnev. Approved a former maitre d 'and a fruit mousse with crackers. But Herculean porridge with apples criticized:

- Apples and porridge bad fitted. In general, fruit should be eaten separately, and then the stomach and intestines to properly break down and digest.

Recipes meatless dishes they had shown and specialists Institute of Nutrition of RAMS. The researchers evaluated them highly, especially barley soup. In barley a lot of fiber, which gave the "charge of vivacity" in our intestines. After eating a bowl of this soup, statesmen were excellent feel during the day. [6]

Recipe Kremlin New Year's table

Anyone of us, told us, did not want to know what to dinner with the president and the country's top officials, and if that was also a festive dinner, especially since the New Year? "MK" first tasted the Kremlin New Year's dishes. And they were now able to cook any of our readers - though, under the strict guidance of the Kremlin's chief cooks.

Corporate recipe for one of the dishes especially for "MK" declassified chef Kremlin Mikhail Zhukov. He noted pleases the tastes of Russia's political elite has been four decades in a now together with his team for nearly all presidential banquets and receptions, as well as daily feeding about 400 employees of the Kremlin.

New Year's table Zhukov always thinking up special meals: "Write" recipe usually started in the fall. For each dish, like a work of art, is born in pain and doubts. The only pity is that, unlike the other entire culinary masterpiece live for a brief period - is swallowed in a few minutes but the memories - for a year.

By the way, according to the chef number we, special attention was always paid to the fact that the dish was not only exquisitely delicious, but also useful. Of course, first of all his new creation tried himself, and then submitted it to the court the Kremlin's culinary council, which included even the doctors. If the Refectory Committee to approve a dish - it would appear at the New Kremlin reception.

Ourr that time president was very sporty person and liked healthy food. However, his wife preferred more and flour. So that time than the second and main dishes Kremlin advised to prepare a culinary chic caramel cake.

But your desk would remind the Kremlin, if you were not the form to him accordingly, - said Ahmet Sattarov, which was as Chief of the Kremlin maitre d'hotel at the time of Khrushchev, Brezhnev and Andropov. - Generally, New methods have always been particularly solemn, and they had to exercise the imagination, to satisfy the first people of the state

. Immediately, he noted that in the summer cottages New Year was usually not mentioned. Banquets were held exclusively in the Kremlin. On the table at each of the guests stood to 7 glasses (this is the highest etiquette) and 5 devices, including one - fruit. They began to celebrate with a glass of champagne. Even those who do not like this drink, should have been on etiquette sip. The first toast is usually said "for the country." Then raised their glasses "for the culture," "for diplomacy." Begins feast with the abundance of various wines, fruit. It was fashionable to apply the New

Year's table jellied sturgeon, roast grouse. And all this decorated berries, mountain ash, cranberry. The apotheosis of the feast was the "ice cream with fire." It is unique in its kind dish is prepared very difficult. Cream is filled with whipped cream, baked in the oven. Then it spread on a silver.

platter, sprinkled a good cognac, and ... ignites. Before serving, all the waiters stood in a row. And the leaders of the state, still, watched them brings a burning blue flame miracle. By the way, is it necessary, it was also burning? But do not worry - this fire in your mouth, strangely enough, does not burn.

Note that the current President Vladimir Putin and nurtures a tendency to ice cream, but not "burning", and the most usual, so the present reception in honor of the New Year had been without "ice cream with fire."

They showed Ahmet Sattarova Christmas recipes of dishes that they kindly supplied the Kremlin chefs. Baked with vegetables and shrimp fish from Mikhail Zhukov, he approved. he noticed that the dish was really deserves to be at a Kremlin banquet. And anyway, he said, the current chef, the Kremlin's real master of his craft. And here was one of the recipes subordinates Zhukova, which proposed a turkey with fried bananas, Sattarov criticized Bananas and poultry - incompatible products - delivered its verdict maitre d', who, incidentally, is also a senior fellow at Institute of Nutrition. - Do not ate bananas with fish. Some Kremlin cooks (whether in pursuit of European fashion or trying to impress the beauty or unusual dishes) sometimes ignored the rules of compatibility of products. As a result, not always competently up menu. And it would cause heaviness in the stomach. Here, for example, all the seafood with each other perfectly combined. For a dish of mussels, shrimp and red caviar, which suggested that the Kremlin cook the New Year's table, and tasty to be, and no harm to the body will not bring.

Finally Sattarov advised Russians cake decorate New Year's attributes - paint it cream tree, Santa Claus, Snow and snowflakes. And remember, as one of the New Year reception under Brezhnev filed a large cake in the form of eating, with garlands and a red star on top.

New recipes from the Kremlin Culinary

So first, a special dish from the Kremlin chef Mikhail Zhukov.

Baked fish with vegetables and prawns

Were coated with a cream cake, sprinkle top of cake Krokant crumbs, and lateral parts. [7]

First lady of the medical company: All the waiters in the Kremlin though from the Department of Gerontology-the people who tested ...the years.....And among them there are no women.

Spouses Radutskii, three years ago, miraculously survived the tsunami in Phuket, recently visited the Kremlin at the official dinner, which was Russia's president gave in honor of the Queen of Thailand

Exactly three years ago, Michael and wife Lyudmila Radutskii miraculously survived the tsunami in Phuket, the deadliest natural disaster in modern history. On that fateful day, they rested in the hotel "Sofitel Majik Lagoons", 100 meters from the hotel which was located where the Queen of Thailand stopped 21-year-old grandson. Home Ludmila and Michael had to return to a military transport plane with the coffin of the Thai prince - Phum Jensen, water ski and killed one of the first ...

No sooner landed in Kiev, the president of the medical company "Boris", honorary consul of Thailand in Ukraine, helped send to Bangkok doctors and paramedics, collecting money and supplies for the victims ...

When the Queen Sirikit of Thailand, who heads the Foundation for the victims of the 2004 tsunami, which killed her grandson, arrived in Russia on the occasion of 110 anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, Radutskii spouses were invited to the Grand Kremlin Palace in a royal suite.

Their compatriots have visited the official dinner, which is Russia's president gave in honor of Her Majesty (80-year-old King of Thailand Rama Ninth of tradition could not leave the country, which, incidentally, managed the longest in the world - 60 years - on behalf of visits were made spouse).

On delicacies and more logical to ask a woman clothes, so impressions on behalf of the couple, who visited Russia at the head table, shared Ludmila Radutsky. "MOBILE permitted to retain, ALTHOUGH warned that they would select During dinner"

Incidentally, the gastronomic habits of the powerful reluctant to wrote and historians recall the Kremlin chefs. For example, Joseph Stalin was not fond of Georgian dishes - Siberian meat dumplings and fried potatoes. Nikita Khrushchev, preferred his native cuisine - borscht, dumplings with cottage cheese or cherries and raisins (at his dacha cooks were women - Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, wife of Secretary General, had the habit to go

dumplings - with dried apricots, which I personally wife Victoria Petrovna (she is doing for her husband, a sweet tooth candied fruit). And "dear Leonid Ilyich" adored pig with buckwheat, cooked in a special way: a pig was removed all the bones and the entire carcass baked, stuffed buckwheat kasha with egg and onion. The favorite dish of Mikhail Gorbachev informed people called the soup from Stavropol. Boris Yeltsin, as an avid hunter, just gleamed from rabbit kidney and moose lips (it was necessary to kill a moose for such a delicacy). And the current president of Russia, wrote his wife, Lyudmila Putin, in his book "Vladimir Putin: the path to power", once confessed: "If I am offered the choice to eat meat or fish dish, I will choose a fish - only meat I prefer lamb" .

Special Kremlin kitchen had room refectory of the Russian tsars. All employees of the institution of national importance, before you go to the kitchen to rinse in there the shower, even if they were at home to take a bath or shower. Ludmila, admitted it, very excited to dinner with the Queen and President?

- He read many books on etiquette, but it still kept telling her mother: "I am ashamed" and she laughed: "You have already raised, Darling, that's enough ashamed". But his embarrassment disappeared as soon as the bus with their delegation (Honorary Consul of Thailand from Kiev, Yerevan and Vladivostok, the Thai Ambassador) entered the gates of the Kremlin. We soon found ourselves at the correct input, but the bus have not released - able to take up a special turn, heading across the territory of the Kremlin. Porch checked the invitation and passport, pass through the box, inspected the bag ...

- Probably, politely, but very detailed felt like I was before the launch at London's Royal Gallery, which exhibited diamond crown and the Faberge eggs?

- No, the search was not. Even mobile phones were allowed to leave with them, though warned that taken away at the dinner, as well as cameras (we were obedient to - the camera with me for quite awhile, here and left without "historical photos", because those that were recorded on a mobile phone was quite fuzzy).

He immediately went to the bathroom with a luxurious antique gold molding and ultramodern plumbing, crouching behind standing there in the room smoking a marble table and won home number. "Mother, - I say - I'm calling from the Kremlin!". - "Well, how?". - "Mom, do not shy ...".

Then he opened the door and turned straight into Alexander Hall. Immediately came to us and greeted a man whose face was very familiar. He whispered: "Misha, in my opinion, Boris Gryzlov". His husband did not immediately believe that the Chairman of the State Duma of Russia, but then came the mayor of Moscow Yuri Luzhkov and former Prime Minister of Russia Mikhail Fradkov, the newly appointed head of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia.

Guests gathered on the sly, the music chamber orchestra were walking with a glass of champagne in the room, looking at portraits of kings on the walls and an exhibition of unique works of Thai artists.

Suddenly, Putin has appeared with the queen. After the first village Sirikit, then president of Russia, their places were taken and all the rest. At our table housed about 15 people - the head Rossiyskogo Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography of Russia Mikhail Shvydkoi, some Thais and our friends from Vladivostok.

If you want to get up, shoots the waiter (to push the chair) ...

- The young, handsome?

- They are working far from the boys. All the waiters - as if from the Department of Gerontology, people tested over the years. And among them there are no women.

- he read that once in the Foreign Ministry at a reception in honor of the Arab delegation tables served "to encompass" four girls. And one of the waitresses - dense buxom young lady, - removing the plate Arabs, bent over the table so that her breasts literally rolled out of the neck directly under the nose of the guest. The diplomat left the room in shock. Since then, the ladies worked only for cocktail. By the way, what alcohol was served in the Kremlin?

- Nothing unusual: vodka, champagne, cognac and wine. The atmosphere was relaxed, and I finally relaxed, began to discuss with the neighbors, some of the many forks, knives and lopatochek need to use at this time.

- A gastronomic surprises were?

- Everything was quite traditional - European haute cuisine.

"ENERGY Putin EXCITING"

- Until recently, any official reception in the Kremlin began with pancakes and red caviar ...

- Pancakes were brought mutton, but he could not stand it. Misha says: "Try, there is absolutely no odor". He cautiously took a bite on his fork and brought it to his nose. At our table there was laughter. It turns out that the thais also began to smell the meat, thinking it was a local.

Thai food served? It seems that they are no less exotic than the Chinese, as a writer Wanda Wasilewska once said: *"In China, they eat everything that flies except airplanes, anything that crawls, except tanks, and everything that swims, except submarines"*.

- It turned out alright, as they say, "the first, second and kompotikom".

- Soup, was probably the tortoise - like 110 years ago at a reception in honor of Rama the Fifth, the guests in Moscow and St. Petersburg at the invitation of Emperor Nicholas II? Probably copied all the historical menu: sturgeon in wine sauce, saddle of lamb Venaison, pheasant with hazelnuts a la Clamart, today instead of the usual dishes of foie gras - duck liver in truffles from Perigord, and even roasted poultry (in a special way fat-fed chicken) and peaches for a king?

- Not quite, but it looks like - served Volga sturgeon home-smoked, sliced roast beef with mustard-honey sauce, soup, cream of broccoli (this is really true Russian dish!), Sole stuffed with crab caviar sauce, loin of lamb in sweet and sour sauce. Dishes bit, so that all could try.

- And the bread on the table was that?

- French bread rolls - warm, just from the oven. Hour and a half brought soufflé cranberry-cream and lingonberry jam, but Putin and Queen decided not to have dessert. They got up and went to St. Andrew's Hall, which was served tea and coffee. All, of course, rose from the table and followed them. But first, Putin passed us to thank the musicians (which, incidentally, than the classical compositions and arrangements of Russian folk songs and compositions performed by the King of Thailand, who wrote jazz songs, plays the saxophone, in addition, that speaks English, French and German)

- Now you know what it smells Russia's president ...

- The smell of perfume, I have not felt, but the energy for Vladimir Vladimirovich amazing.

- It's a pity he and the queen left you without ice cream ...

- What do not scream the same: "I demand the continuation of the banquet!", As Yuri Yakovlev - Ivan the Terrible in the film "Ivan Vasilyevich changing profession" ...

"HER MAJESTY looks amazing - 55 YEARS would give, and she was 72 YEARS"

- Namuche choosing attire for the Kremlin reception?

- First, my husband and I received an invitation to dinner on the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of Thailand. The invitation was stipulated dress code: dark suit for men, but not black women - a strict dress with a skirt is not above the middle of the knee (also no black or white, or black and white, because Thailand is the color of mourning). While I was with great difficulty found in Kiev chocolate (there was no time to sew), from Moscow came refinement: a celebration postponed for a day, expected to welcome the President of Russia. Then the date was postponed again, and the invitation had already been on an official dinner, Vladimir Putin. Dress code is also changed: for women - dresses (in search of costume I could for two days!). The exact time of the presidential dinner, we learned only in a Moscow hotel, where we were waiting for the embassy ...

- Many women dream of, if had not been a queen, then at least see the crowned person close ...

- Her Majesty Sirikit looked amazing - 55 years would give a stretch, but it was 72 years old.

- Probably, the Queen was in the yellow, because the color symbolizes in Thailand on Monday and who was born on this day the king?

- No, in light purple, almost purple, dress, embroidered with precious stones, and Taiki from its environment - in long dresses with jackets of the same style but different colors: orange, blue, scarlet, green. Some more notable green-with gold decoration on top of jackets: The governor of St. Petersburg Valentina Matvienko, too, wore gold jewelry and costume of cream-colored silk velvet, and the consul's wife of America against the dress code was in a black dress, but with a pink shawl and the same color trim.

However, women at a Kremlin reception were small - only a limited number of guests invited with their spouses.. [8].

Ahmet Sattarovich

To drink or not drink?

A former senior captain Ahmed Sattarov Kremlin gives the following advice:

- If during a party you do not want to get drunk quickly, then Snack vodka all products of the sea, the best salmon, salmon - they neutralize the alcohol;
 - If you will stand between toasts to 15 minutes, then at the same snack ohmeleete not at all;
 - Quickly zahmeleete and will feel bad if vodka will become bind fatty meats
-
-



Chapter - 7

Poison

Factory and Death Knell

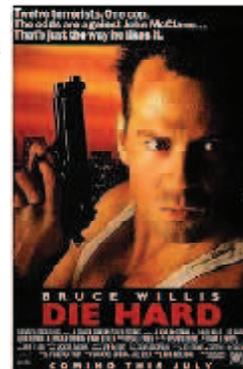
A few decades ago, political, medical and other vectors were intertwined so tightly that some of the sad events of historians, politicians and citizens of friendly countries interpreted ambiguous. USSR for many government and public figures could be a country not only attractive, but dangerous. In pre-war times there have been occasions when the distinguished guest who came to visit USSR, did not know whether they would ever return to his home. Someone could have died under mysterious circumstances, someone died or simply vanished from sight. Even with government officials, especially during the "Great Terror", they had not been made to stand on ceremony.

Vyacheslav Molotov, former long time head of the CPC and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in the early seventies, recalled: "I must tell you in confidence that I was doing a very hard course. Latvian Foreign Minister came to us in 1939, I told him: "Back to you so do not come back until you sign up joining us."

And if someone thinks of the readers that these words have been an empty threat, it is profoundly mistaken.

Jan 10, 1966: A Day To Die Hard

The author of this book thinks, Mr. John McClane would have lifted the title for his movies 'Die hard' of 1988 due to the the assassination of JFK Kennedy or Lal Bahadur Shastri. John McClane (born May 23, 1955) is a fictional character and the protagonist of the Die Hard film series. He is portrayed by Bruce Willis. The trailer for the first Die Hard film states, "The last thing McClane wants is to be a hero, but he doesn't have a choice." In the second film, he is told "You're the wrong guy in the wrong place at the wrong time", to which he replies, "The story of my life." In the fourth film, he says he gets involved in dangerous situations "because there is nobody else to do it."



“Since the first *Die Hard* in 1988, John McClane has found himself in the wrong place at the wrong time, with the skills and attitude to always be the last man standing, making him enemy #1 for terrorists the world over. Now, McClane faces his greatest challenge ever, this time on an international stage, when his estranged son Jack is caught up in the daring prison escape of a rogue Russian leader, and father and son McClane must work together to keep each other alive and keep the world safe for democracy.”

Alexei Kosygin, accompanies the final journey of Indian Prime Minister

In January 1966, the event was held in Tashkent extra ordinary political situation to deceive India with the mediation of the Soviet. Shastri found himself in the wrong place in wrong time.

Remembers taking part in this event the translator Viktor Sukhodrev, Shastri went first. A Pakistani president offered to Kosygin, “continued the banquet”: “Mr. Prime Minister, my residence is located just a stone’s throw away. Do you not come to me to drink whiskey at bedtime? I have ... “The leaders have sat for twenty minutes, drank whiskey (according Sukhodrev, the head of a Muslim state is no bias, with respect to alcohol was not) and left.

A few hours late at night woke Sukhodrev call: “Victor, get up soon! Shastri dies! “In Shastri’s residence immediately went to Kosygin and with it the translator.” At home, I went right after Aleksei Nikolaevich. We were immediately led into the bedroom Shastri. The first thing we heard were the sounds of a strong rapid breathing. Since, elderly people breathe when they have to walk up to the highest floor. Middle of the room on the floor, Shastri was laying. Above him, on his knees, conjured the doctors ...”

At this point, the Indian Prime is almost dead, and “breathing” ventilator. Then the personal servant Shastri said that he felt fine, asked for some tea before bedtime, and then suddenly he said in Hindi: “Mother, mother” - and fell. “Shastri died in ’61 - for this level of politics - age is not critical ...

Stanislav Fedorovich Winnick

The personnel security officer of 35 years in the KGB for 10 years led a division of the 9th USSR KGB service, Stanislav Fedorovich Winnick remembered that before Indira Gandhi came to USSR her predecessor as Prime Minister - Lal Bahadur Shastri.Now, unimaginable a vegetarian banquet after Shastri found dead in his room (dacha) . First of all decided it was a poisoning case. But after so called an investigation concluded and reported that the cause of death was heart attack. For some reason, these

findings generally cause distrust. **What if someone from the opponents of the peace treaty used a rare poison that is not familiar with Russian security services?.....**

Stan Winnick just got into “nine”. It is completely identical tasks and features of his personality. Indeed, counter-intelligence - was the eternal Mr. X. “Always had been in a mask - his destiny. As we see, not every person can get satisfaction from fraud, even for high-end. It is very difficult to reconcile a desire for truth and falsehood hourly. Even the most suitable for the job sooner or later people get tired of that regime, break, ruin oneself by drink, lose self-control and surrender. And thus becomes failure.

Gradually, the role of “Nine” began to grow. KGB chairman Yuri Andropov, the Soviet Union changed the name of the 9th Division of the KGB in the 9th service, thus raising the status of “Nine.” From the Deputy Head of Department, I became Deputy Head of Service and the Chief of rapid deployment, that is, in fact the staff.

In “nine” there were unwritten rules that must be followed. The main is: in our work, there are no trifles. Missed the microscopic detail - and all their efforts come to nothing.

The Duty of the Staff:

The maintenance of the guests - the head of a State or the Speaker of Parliament began with what we have become historians and political scientists of wide profile.

Chairman the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Jemal Biedicha visited USSR.

Biedich practiced so-called “bosnyatskuyu” national-religious idea, but it was hardly close emigrants, mostly Montenegrins. The staff needed to know for sure if they do not produce anything any unpleasant surprises. The aircraft, which he had to fly from Stockholm to Belgrade, someone planted a bomb and it exploded in the air. Biedicha saved by the fact that for some reason, he flew another flight.

And Stan Winnick, the staff has everything worked out!



Stanlav winnck

One employee Vitaly E. Koval said: "What if a guest wants the toilet?". All laughed, and then thought: in fact, 'nine' have closets (even in the best company), you know, what - the soldiers, there to be ashamed European.

At the time of inspecting the premises of the plant, found that far from the shop, which would act as a guest, there was the catering department with a decent toilet. His washed, closed with a key. That day was Biedicha some kind of meeting, and there he was treated to Ukrainian sausage. After the meal, he felt unwell.

Was poisoned?

The responsibility of the "nine" did not include checking the dishes for the guests.

Controlled and delivery of products, and cooking were the responsibility. But in this case of poisoning - either intentional or accidental - was not.

A few years later Biedich killed in plane crash near Sarajevo.

- Government aircraft fall not often. Of memorabilia - the recent death of the Polish government's side of Smolensk with President Lech Kaczynski, who on the day of the 70th anniversary of the Katyn massacre in the Katyn memorial was going to visit. What do you think about this?

Katyn do some enchanted place. In the 43-year Wladyslaw Sikorski - Prime Minister of Poland in exile, who settled in England, - learned about the shooting of fellow countrymen in Katyn, and demanded from Churchill to break off relations with the USSR. A few weeks later, the Polish prime minister and his daughter Sophia died in a plane crash in the sky over the Atlantic.

The well-known Yugoslav writer Milovan Djilas partisan, described how during the war, Stalin warned him and through him against underestimating the cunning Tito English. Allegedly the head of the Czechoslovak government in exile, Edward Benes, Stalin pointed to "Intelligence service" as an artist in the murder of Sikorsky.

So, according to one theory, it happened as a result of the struggle for power in the Yugoslav leadership.

Like thus, according to one theory, Lal Bahadur Shastri's death happened as a result of the struggle for power in the Indian leadership of Congress.

After the sudden death of Nehru, there was a successor race which would taken in the dangerous shape. Nanda, Indira, Morarji, Kamraj, Chauhan mainly had hidged knife in their hidden hands. They were waiting for happening or planning for that.

The question is, how much to trust Benes, through whom Germans on the eve of war, Stalin gave misinformation about the supposed treachery of Marshal Tukhachevsky, for which he was shot. And in general, but not assigned if Stalin suspicion from himself?

This is also only one version. As Karamzin said, the story belongs to the sovereign people. Each time you re-write the history of the monarch and the porportion of new mixed real events with great myths.**

As for aircraft, during the visit of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the "nine" had such a history.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi arrived, accompanied by her son Rajiv Gandhi. They drove to the factory Antonov wanted to keep an eye out there for the purchase of aircraft. Rajiv worked for a time as a pilot in "Indian Airlines", and then he set about trying to test the aircraft in the air. That's where Indira Gandhi secretly whispered to his escort: "No way this should not be allowed!". Indian aircraft a guard did not check.

They gave 'nine' a command:" do what you want", but Rajiv hold on the ground. The "nine" was convinced that for Rajiv there was no threat, but the move had to invent excuse, saying that the flight was not provided to diplomatic protocol. Rajiv obeyed.

The next day before leaving Kiev, Indira and Rajiv had breakfast at the residence on Rosa Luxemburg Street, 4, opposite the hotel "Kiev". Suddenly Indira Gandhi called Stam Winnick to her and gave a figure of ivory with the words: "May this divine statue protects you as you are guarding my son." Of course, it was very touching.

Subsequently, it became clear that Indira Gandhi was not in vain afraid planes: a plane crash killed her younger son Sanjay, whom she saw as his successor in politics. But Rajiv was killed by terrorists, when he became prime minister.



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By the way, Tashkent was some fatal spot for the protection of Brezhnev also.

Stan thinks that the blame for this lay entirely on Leonid Ilyich. He canceled a visit to the Brezhnev aircraft factory and at the last minute before leaving, when security measures were already collapsed, suddenly changed his mind. And if the security forces of the past was not lifted the heavy fragments, the secretary general would hardly escaped with a broken collarbone and ragged ear.

Yuri Andropov, the KGB has returned to its former power, lost under Khrushchev, the KGB withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers and filling out a separate structure - KGB

Who took this attack, more like a poorly orchestrated a mock? Some one believed that Andropov was thus strengthened the power of the KGB, the fullness of which he lost during the Khrushchev.

Stan said that he would never forget the last visit of Leonid Ilyich Kiev. It was the end of August 1982. Just a few months before this happened to him Tashkent emergency. The clavicle had never healed. Especially at first I thought it strange that he did not even come to Kiev, and in Zalesie near Kiev, where he loved to hunt.

“Nine” was not just the early bird, as it happened and did not sleep. In Zalesie during Brezhnev’s visit, Stan lived bezvylazno and almost no sleep for a week. His driver just brought the house clean linen and fresh shirt.



It is clear that the protection of the nomenclature of foreigners - was a daily and hourly headache. Do I always have enough power, people?

Stan remembered the protection of Congress, Fidel Castro. There was an open and a closed part, during which foreign visitors politely escorted on tours of the republics. We went to Fidel Castro.

The Cuban leader was the champion of assassination attempts on him. During his life, Castro survived, as estimated, 637 attempts. Among the tools used poison alleged murder in gelatin capsules, a poisoned pen, cigars, poisoned and explosive, scuba diving with the tuberculosis bacteria in bottles, clams, stuffed with explosives ... The Cubans say that none of the attempts did not reach the goal, because as a child of Fidel spoke of death, witches Santer (Santeria - Caribbean magic, a kind of voodoo.. - Ed.).

Fidel Castro was taken in Odessa. Fidel surprised his incredible democratic. Zazval to his residence to dozens of students, they had eaten and drank, spend the day and spent the night. We did not take his eyes the residence, and guarded by only two of Fidel Cuban. They were well spoken in Russian, in due time graduated from the High School of the KGB.

Everything went smoothly. Fidel was satisfied. In parting, gave to Stan a bottle of rum.

and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky and interpreter Pavlov.

Already on the American security guards and bodyguards highly professional, and in fact did not save President Kennedy.

- Protect the protected person from a well thought out attack very difficult. If counterintelligence unable to prevent the attack at the design stage, the organizers know about you, and you about them - nothing. Ever since President Kennedy was shot in an open car, Russia introduced a strict rule: the higher-level government officials should ride only in enclosed vehicles.

Recently in Ireland, a White House guard pierced when Obama's limo got "belly" at the nut at the gate of the U.S. Embassy.

Something like, and "nine" survived. The Swedish royal couple rode through the streets of Kiev, when he stalled the engine. And the driver did, the car did not start. Stan had to adjust back, and the king and queen were transferred. It was not an emergency, and overlay. Anyway, these situations are extremely unpleasant.

The government had two ZIL motor, if a stall would earn the second. And then there was a fatal combination of circumstances - both immediately stalled.

But the Americans could learn from Russians how to avoid what happened with the car Obama.

There was such a case. Vladimir Vasilievich Shcherbitsky was to speak at a conference of the Kiev Military District in the House of Officers. His car should call in the yard, to the explosive was not in the hall through the front door and through the service.

'nice" operations Officer Erislav A. Bojko explored approaches to the house officers and saw that the entrance to the yard is not accessible. They were rarely used and only trucks. Therefore, no one paid attention to the relatively high curb, which prevented the entry of cars are. For ZIL with its low-riding is a problem. Then come up with a whole Bozhko engineering design.

And then drove to the House Shcherbitsky officers, the car slows down a bit. Suddenly a man appears, puts it at the curb ramp specially made, and two others to secure the insert in his hole pins. All this happens in seconds. Shcherbitsky then asked, "What was that?". He told me he was surprised: "Well, well, I never would have guessed." This praise of expensive cost, because it came from the professional: Shcherbitsky education was a mechanical engineer.

adhakrishnan was accompanied by Indian Embassy Minister, Rajeshwar Dayal

'VLADIMIR Shcherbitsky could and should have had to climb to the top, but Gorbachev sent him to the Pension'

Returning to Shcherbitsky, saying that he was always polite and Stan never heard from him rude reprimand.

In Kharkov, Gorbachev was accompanied by two staff members of the Moscow "Nine", and from Kiev - and Stan had four. Directly from the aircraft Gorbachev (Raisa with him did not go) went to the meeting. From there - for dinner at the residence in the area obkomovskuyu faded.

"nine" staff prepared for a long time to be bored - normally such a meal lasted a long time. But an hour later dinner was over. Gorbachev declared firmly: "Early in the morning get up and - on the field."

A question was asked - "Do not you think that a general devaluation of property in the Soviet Union not only caught the first dissidents, and the KGB? Hence - a series of betrayals?"

Defectors, double agents were at all times.

- In most cases the fault of ordinary human passions and vices. Some people do not have enough money for a beautiful life, someone drove the unrealized ambitions. While everyone wanted to look noble and be a fighter with the regime.

There have been many cases where protection does not guard those who had to cover their bodies. Kennedy and Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto died, surrounded by bodyguards or on their hands. Who would then believe?

Stan clarified that the bodyguards of Benazir Bhutto was in bulletproof vests, but it is - no. Often the leaders of the victims, including his own neglect of safety.

Stan recalled the first visit to Ukraine of Helmut Kohl. That was in 1983, still under Shcherbitsky. Generally, travel Kohl have always been associated with difficulties because of its unusual size. It fits not in any salon. And then after the official reception at the President of the Council of Ministers of Alexander Lyashko, five o'clock in the evening, the Chancellor suddenly wished to walk on Khreshchatyk - from the hotel "Dnipro" to the Bessarabian Market.



Helmut Kohl

-On foot?

- Exactly. It was summer. At five o'clock people go to work on Khreshchatyk many tourists. In this walk the Chancellor does not provide protocol host, no study of Downtown from our side was not made, the protection was not present. What should I do? Will provide security?

A visit to Moscow Kohl oversaw the deputy chief of the 9th Directorate of the KGB Maj. Gen. Victor P. Samodurov, knowledgeable, educated, a true professional. Stan was very sorry about his untimely death - stabbed in the "Kremlevka" by removing the appendix. Would do the operation in a rural hospital - would be alive today.

Viktor Petrovich said: "There are thousands of options to make the attack. But if the situation in the city and the country is calm, but walk not publicized in advance, then it will not care. "

Stan stood in reserve bus with students of the Higher Police School - 30 people. They were dressed in civilian clothes, and "nine" was in a non-combatant mode allowed the front and rear of our group, to gently dispel the crowd. In the center was Kohl. And so they slowly defiled along one side of Downtown, near the monument to Lenin switched sides and returned to the area of the Lenin Komsomol, along the way came across a group of German tourists. They learned Kohl, came and talked.

- Stan wondered why the chancellor decided to make a pass Khreshchatik? Really wanted to see what he was after almost complete destruction of his countrymen during the war?

- Do not exclude it. Perhaps remembering his brother Walter, who died on the Eastern Front in 1944. Helmut Kohl himself a teenager he was drafted into the Volkssturm detachments. His eldest son gave his name to Walter.

During the war Stan lost many relatives and friends. For Stan, meeting with Kohl also means a lot. It was an act of my own personal reconciliation with the Germans. In parting, the chancellor gave Stan a lighter, he keep it still.

- And in the "nine" were traitors?

- Stan does not know a single one.

- Some people consider a traitor to the ex-Major Melnichenko.

- Fortunately, Stan did not take a job Nikolai Melnichenko. Today, Stan can definitely call him a traitor nor, nor a patriot.

In Stan's time, "nine" was guaranteed by treachery on any grounds - political, moral, and material. Even then, there was internal security service. She was in a double subordination, and in fact was independent of the "nine."

Politicians are always a lot of enemies. But they have nothing to fear if they have reliable bodyguards. We have not been sold and were not involved in dirty games.

"Nevertheless, India still popular version that Shastri was eliminated for the sake of the KGB came to power more loyal to the USSR Indira Gandhi."



Great-grandson sought Stalin murder inquiry

Yakov Dzhugashvili, great-grandson of Stalin in March 2006 wanted from Russian authorities an enquiry of Stalin murder.

When Stalin was found collapsed in his dacha on the evening of the 1st of March, 1953, Beria was called in. It is alleged that he deliberately delayed calling for a doctor. But it is unlikely that Stalin would have survived even if the doctors had been swiftly called. A book was about to be published, Stalin's Last Crime, by Naumov and Brent, which alleges that Stalin was poisoned by Beria.

When Stalin was found collapsed in his dacha on the evening of the 1st of March, 1953, Beria was called in. It is alleged that he deliberately delayed calling for a doctor. But it is unlikely that Stalin would have survived even if the doctors had been swiftly called.

The Independent reported: Yakov Dzhugashvili, a 33-year-old artist living in Stalin's native Georgia, believes that his great-grandfather was poisoned in 1953 by "traitors" among the Communist Party elite he presided over for nearly three decades.

He alleges that "Godless" Nikita Khrushchev, the man who succeeded Stalin, may have given the order to have his infamous relative killed.

Mr Dzhugashvili has written to President Vladimir Putin demanding an investigation over half a century after the event arguing that those involved in the alleged plot should be named and the incident officially classified as a coup d'etat.

"We need to find the truth," he told Russia's NTV. "Who was involved in this? We need to establish the level of responsibility of everyone who was involved.

"When Stalin was disposed of, Khrushchev, who reckoned himself a statesman, was able to come to power. His so-called activities were nothing but a betrayal of the interests of the state that he headed."

Stalin died on 5 March 1953 after suffering what was officially described as a brain haemorrhage and a stroke. The "Father of the People" was 73.

Mr Dzhugashvili's view that he was murdered is shared by several serious historians who have suggested that Stalin was killed with a powerful, flavourless rat poison that thins the blood vessels and causes strokes.

The sadistic secret police Chief Lavrenty Beria is said to have boasted of "taking him out" and the circumstances surrounding his demise have served to stoke suspicion.

His guards were unusually told to go to bed the night before he suffered the stroke, and when the Politburo was informed of his condition, it was strangely slow to respond and grant him medical treatment.

It has variously been suggested that his underlings wanted him dead because they feared he was intent on going to war with the United States; that they were worried that they themselves would be swept away in a new wave of purges or that they wanted to head off a huge crackdown on Jews that he was apparently planning.



Mr Dzhugashvili

Mr Dzhugashvili believes his request for an investigation will be taken seriously because, he says, many Russians hold "Uncle Joe" in high esteem.

"The majority of Russian society which respects Stalin and the great state he created are seriously interested in [finding out the truth]," he said.

"The betrayal perpetrated in the Kremlin must be condemned namely there [in the Kremlin]." Mr Dzhugashvili's own grandfather was Stalin's eldest son, Yakov, who was shot escaping from a German prisoner of war camp in 1943 after Stalin spurned an offer from Adolf Hitler to trade him for a German general.

Mr Dzhugashvili has written to Mr Putin before, to request Russian citizenship, but he is reported to have never received a reply. Whether Mr Putin will respond this time remains to be seen.

Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, denounced her father's regime when she defected in 1967 to the West, where she published *Twenty Letters to a Friend*.

KREMLIN

Importance of the Kremlin is not less than the White House of United States and White Hall of the Britain governments. The word "Kremlin" was first recorded in 1331. <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/post/Kremlin-banquet-and-Shastris-murder.aspx>

Moscow's Kremlin (Russian: ?????????? ??????, Moskovskiy Kremli), sometimes referred to as simply The Kremlin, is a historic fortified complex at the heart of Moscow, overlooking the Moskva River (to the south), Saint Basil's Cathedral and Red Square (to the east) and the Alexander Garden (to the west). It is the best known of Kremlins (Russian citadels) and includes four palaces, four cathedrals, and the enclosing Kremlin Wall with Kremlin towers. The complex serves as the official residence of the President of Russia.

The name The Kremlin is often used as a metonym to refer to the government of the Soviet Union (1922-1991). It is still used in reference to the government of the Russian Federation. Kremlin is a seat of Russian power. "Kremlinology" referred to the study of Soviet policies.

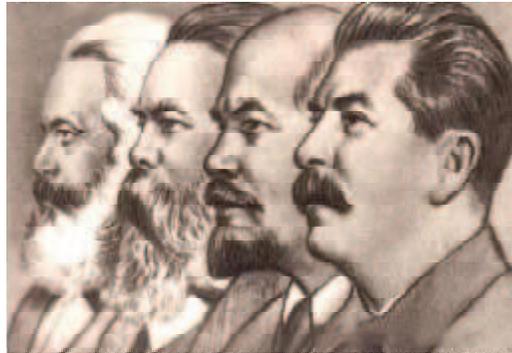
Poisoning history in Kremlin

Sol Shulman's book sights the number of Russian leaders; from Ivan the Terrible right through to Brezhnev, about whom there is speculation that they

may have been murdered.

Was Ivan the Terrible poisoned?

The question still needs answer, was Ivan the Terrible poisoned? In 1963 his body was disinterred from the Kremlin and examined. The body was found to contain a large amount of mercury, which may have been the result of ancient healing methods, or poison fed to Ivan by the royal doctors. Furthermore, Ivan's right arm was found raised up, which is curious, since bodies in those days were always laid to rest with the arms crossed over the chest. The raised right arm might indicate that Ivan was buried alive.



Was Ivan the Terrible poisoned? In 1963 Ivan's body was disinterred from the Kremlin and examined. After the death of his elder brother Yuri III, Ivan inherited the Principality of Moscow. Ivan participated in the struggle to get the title of Grand Prince of Vladimir which could be obtained with the approval of a khan of the Golden Horde.

Who Poisoned Lenin

Back in 1931, when Stalin was ruthlessly liquidating the kulaks in his drive to collectivize the land, he gave one of his rare interviews to outsiders. His guests were George Bernard Shaw and Lady Astor. As always, Nancy Astor was forthright : "When are you going to stop killing people?" she asked Stalin.

"When it is no longer necessary," Stalin replied. "Soon, I hope."

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,935828,00.html>

Dr. Radhakrishnan with Stalin

In 1949, Dr. Radhakrishnan was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union. The appointment raised many eyebrows because people wondered what kind of an impression Radhakrishnan, a student of idealist philosophy, would make on Joseph Stalin, an ardent communist. In 1950, Radhakrishnan was called to the Kremlin to meet with the Premier. This was rather irregular.

adhakrishnan was accompanied by Indian Embassy Minister, Rajeshwar Dayal and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky and interpreter Pavlov. Radhakrishnan told Stalin, "We had an emperor in India who, after bloody victory, renounced war and became a monk. You have waded your way to power through force. Who knows that might happen to you also." Radhakrishnan was referring to Stalin's infamous "bloody" purges. Stalin smiled and replied, "Yes, miracles do happen sometimes. I was in a theological seminary for five years!"



Dr. Radhakrishnan

1961 – Because of "violations of Lenin's precepts", it is decreed that Joseph Stalin's body be removed from its place of honour inside Lenin's tomb and buried near the Kremlin wall with a plain granite marker instead.

Trotsky wrote in the 1930s that he suspected Stalin of having poisoned Lenin. Lenin was a Russian revolutionary, Bolshevik leader, communist politician, principal leader of the October Revolution and the first head of the Soviet Union. In 1998, he was named by Time magazine as one of the 100 most influential people of the 20th century. His contributions to Marxist theory are commonly referred to as Leninism

In December 1989 the notes of Lenin's sister, Maria Ulyanova, were published, in which she confirmed that Lenin did ask Stalin to bring him some poison. Well, Lenin was dying anyway. In February, 1939, his widow, Nadezhda Krupskaya, celebrated her 70th birthday with some friends. Apparently they ate a cake sent by Stalin. Krupskaya died the next day of a stomach complaint, although none of her friends who had eaten the same cake is known to have suffered any ill effects.

Suspicious death of Brezhnev

Shulman even cites speculation about the death of Brezhnev. In his last years Brezhnev took sleeping pills in stronger and stronger doses. Apparently there were several strange entries in Brezhnev's diary about receiving yellow pills from one Yu. V. This was definitely not a doctor, but may have been the then head of the KGB, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. Given that Brezhnev had been virtually dead for several years anyway, it is not clear what this anecdote signifies.

It would appear that there is no agreed version of Brezhnev's death. Did he get up in the morning on the 10th of November, 1982, and then collapse and die an hour later, or was he found dead in his bed that morning?

In 1976 Brezhnev suffered a serious heart attack, resulting in his clinical death. It is rumoured that he was revived with the aid of a mysterious bio-energy generated by a healer from the Caucasus called Djuna Davitashvili, known as Rasputin in a skirt. Shulman offers no opinion as to the veracity of this bizarre story.

Could Brezhnev really involved in the elimination of one of his most likely competitors?

What really happened with Masherov? Was that accident or murder?

When Russia's readers had the opportunity to get acquainted with the after - West famous bestseller Vladimir Solovyov and Elena Klepikova, earlier suspicion of deliberately removing Masherova increased. This convinced people that place in the book "The struggle in the Kremlin - from Andropov to Gorbachev ", which stated that the secretary-general responsible for the death of the first secretary of the Central Communist Party of Byelorussia. Here is the notorious paragraph, which forced many people doubt the veracity of the official version: This "Armored car Masherova, which after the death of Kulakov began to prepare the Brezhnev heirs, hit a set on his way at the intersection of two empty police cars. In Minsk, no one doubts that at this time committed a political murder. "

On the long arm of the Kremlin, guilty in the death of Peter Masherov, scribbled piles of paper, a former colonel-general Churbanova. It turns out that validity car accident was the usual mafia scribbled the murder by the former Minister of the Interior, the best friend of Leonid Illich - Shchelokov. It is unlikely that people have ever been found to the truth about this. Yes Masherov did not die like most of his predecessors, declared "enemies" or agents of the Polish or Nazi intelligence services, as well as a hero in the halo defender Belarusian interests. But does this change the essence of the crime?

Masherov was a candidate member of Politburo head of the largest party organization in the country.

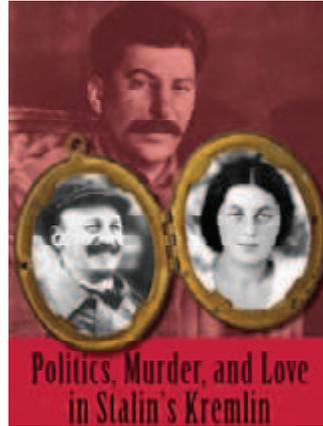
'Kremlin wives'

There is a book titled 'Kremlin wives' written by Lerisa Nicolaevna. Among so many example is being sighted here from that book.

Here is an unforgotten memory of Anna Larina:[2]

Anna Larina, wife of politburo member Nikoloi Bukharin recalls in her memories, unforgotten:

In Nov 1932 I came home from Institute and found N. L there. He had just been in the funeral of Nadezhda Sergeveyna had had a warm regard for each other; she had secretly shared his views on the collectivization program and had taken the opportunity to tell him so. Nadezhda Sergeveyna was a good modest person of enchanting appearance and fragile spiritual strength. She suffered terribly from Stalin's coarse, despotic character.



N.I. recalled once arriving at Stalin's dacha at zumbalovo while he was out. As he and Nadezhda Sergeveyna walked chatting around the grounds, the Stalin returned and creeping upon them. He stared into N.I.'s face and said 'I will suit you.' N.I. took it as joke, but Nadezhda Sergeveyna turned pale.

N.I. had sat to next her at the Kremlin banquet making the fifteenth anniversary of the October revolution and he told her how Stalin got drunk and threw orange peel and cigarette butts in her face. Unable to bear his rudeness, she jumped up from the table and disappeared for the rest of the evening. Next morning they found her dead.

N.I. was one of the mourners standing beside the coffin, and Stalin choose this moment to come up and assured him that he had gone straight from the banquet to his dacha, and that they had telephoned him there to tell him the news. This directly contradicts the account of Nadezhda's daughter, Swetlana, and gives the distinct impression that the Stalin was trying to divert suspicion from himself.

I don't know if it was murder or suicide, but N.I. certainly did not exclude murder.

N.I. said that before the lid of the coffin was closed Stalin asked them to wait, and then he lifted up her head and kissed it. 'What is his kisses worth' N.I. said. He is destroyed her.

Georgi Dimitrov, who condemned with his Yugoslav counterpart, the creation of "Balkan federal republic." He became head of the BCP in December

1948, but after four months left in the Soviet Union to be treated. He was said to have had diabetes. The disease was not simple, usually having a long duration. The treatment took place in a clinical sanatorium "Barvikha" special institution, opened in 1935 and had the almost the best in the USSR, therapeutic and diagnostic facilities. Necessary and helpful people there really be able to "pull from the other world."

Georgi Dimitrov in Bulgaria did not return alive. Two and a half months leading Bulgarian Communist Party had been treated, but the July 2, 1949 in 9 hours 35 minutes died. The circumstances of his death was somewhat strange, especially when you consider that Bulgarian doctors were not allowed to the body, and it was promptly embalmed by Boris Zbarsky, thus, who participated in the embalming of Lenin's body. It is important to note that embalming or cremation at the time were the main means of covering up the traces of toxic substances in the body of the deceased.



Georgi Dimitrov

Funeral arrangements, however, were built on the highest level. Special train containing the remains of Dimitrov drove slowly through the Soviet Union, and then Romania, staying in large cities for funeral gatherings. Headed accompany none other than "first marshal" Klim Voroshilov. ...

Code Stalin died, his spirit seems to be haunted creatures. President of Czechoslovakia, Klement Gottwald, was not yet an old man (56 years), during the funeral of Generalissimo cold. In Moscow, he remained, despite doctors' recommendations, did not and went home to Prague, where he was hospitalized with suspected pneumonia. A March 14, 1953 Gottwald died (there are different options for diagnosis: the effects of pneumonia, heart attack, aortic rupture). It could also quickly embalmed and buried in a special mausoleum, which he himself had founded. Embalming was not entirely successful, and in 1962 the remains were cremated and reburied Gottwald ...

Boleslaw Bierut, the head of the Polish United Workers' Party, called the "Polish Stalin", in February 1956 as a visitor arrives at the Twentieth Party Congress. February 25, after he heard the report of Khrushchev's "On the Personality Cult of Stalin and its consequences" in a



Klement Gottwald

closed session of the Congress, he became ill (note that the physicians had to provide the day care more than a dozen participants and guests of the congress .)

At this time, unlike the case of with Gottwald, Soviet doctors insisted on hospitalization. However, the treatment did not work, and March 12, 63, died Bierut, the official version, from myocardial infarction. Poles somehow were convinced that they took in Moscow had been poisoned, and the reason for this was too tough policy, at odds with Khrushchev's taken a course on "thaw." Khrushchev himself remarked sparingly in his memoirs: "During the Twentieth Congress died first secretary of the PZPR Boleslaw Bierut. After his death in Poland were major riots ... "

The sixties were marked by the fact that in Soviet territory were dying not only the leaders of the socialist countries, also prominent party and state leaders, who had no relation to either the Warsaw Pact, nor to the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance).

July 11, 1964 on the Soviet ship "Lithuania" (built in 1960 in the GDR and cruised along the route Marseille - Yalta - Sochi) died just resigned General Secretary of the Communist Party of France

Maurice Thorez. Man he was not very healthy, and from time to time visited the USSR for treatment. But in his death on the road to rest in Yalta was an oddity: it simultaneously denied and heart, and cerebral blood flow. Doctors know that this coincidence is very rare.

A month later, in the Crimea, died unexpectedly national secretary of the Italian Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister of Italy Palmiro Togliatti. In fact, Togliatti, who was invited "to rest and treatment," pursued by his visit for other purposes. He arrived in Moscow on August 11, 1964 for a meeting with Khrushchev, and discusses important issues of international and inter-party relations. But the head of the Communist Party and government at that time went on a trip across the country.

Boris Ponomarev, who was in charge of international affairs at the Central Committee, which Togliatti known to work together in the Comintern, and advised him to go to the Crimea, where he promised to meet with Khrushchev. Arriving at Yalta, Togliatti wrote "memorandum" to meet with Soviet leader. In it were the words: "It is wrong to speak of socialist countries (and even the Soviet Union) as though everything is



Maurice Thorez

always the case well ...” And further commented on the problems and errors Communists that Stalin’s personality cult was not properly explained to the masses, etc.

The theory of polycentrism, which argued the head of the largest communist party in Western Europe, or more simply, the idea that the communist movement can not be a center, and a few not quite liked the leaders of the USSR.

The summit, however, was delayed, and 71-year-old Togliatti began to haul in the Crimea and to acquaint him with the familiar sights. The only place where he got the opportunity to speak in public was a pioneer camp “Artek”. August 13, 1964 in buttoned all suit, shirt, tie, tighten, Togliatti began to speak to the assembled children and their caregivers to “camp fire” site. Here is what remembers what happened next, General Sergei Korolev, who was then chief of the 9th Division 9th Directorate of the KGB in the Crimea: “Suddenly in a moment he dropped his watch, which he held in his hand, and then suddenly all began to lose consciousness. With the help of staff was taken to a medical center Artek.



Palmiro Togliatti

Togliatti was in the house, without regaining consciousness. Profit local doctors. The next day, arrived from Moscow head of the 4th Main Directorate of the Ministry of Health of the USSR Markov ... “Arrived and the other doctors, including Italian, wife of the leader of Italian Communists with his daughter.

Several flights of military aircraft, provided by the Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, came members of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee. Remembers General Korolev, in Simferopol in a week and got Nikita Khrushchev. And when the first secretary arrived at the pier in Alushta, where he waited for military launch, Korolev told him that “Comrade Togliatti died.” Khrushchev gave the command to go to Artek. The next day, the funeral procession was formed, which together with the Prime Minister headed by Alexei Kosygin and Boris Ponomarev.

The cortege drove to Alushta, and then minibus “RAF”, which was the coffin of Togliatti, “boiled.” Khrushchev was very unhappy with it and even wanted to transplant the other leaders in his car, and the liberated “The Seagull” to carry the deceased. King, however, drove the backup “ZIL” - convertible, which set the coffin. Sergei Korolev, the deputy director of Artek, and all the way to keep the rails so that it is not thrown out during the journey on patient

mountain streamers. At the airport, the procession Secretary Leonid Brezhnev met, who then went to Italy for the funeral of Togliatti. Let me remind readers that in six weeks it was he who succeeded Khrushchev as General Secretary of the CPSU.

Unlikely that the president had died in the USSR ...

Many heads of the communist parties, foreign government leaders, leaders of national liberation movements came to the USSR for treatment. This practice began before the war, when the leaders of the Comintern (some of them lived in the Soviet Union constantly) "attached" to hospitals for health checks. The most qualified assistance provided to foreign communists in the above mentioned clinical sanatorium was "Barvikha." But for various reasons until the second half of the forties, "medical tourism" in the USSR carried sporadic. But with the establishment of the socialist system it has been put on a grand scale.

As have been already mentioned are not very successful experience in the treatment of Georgi Dimitrov in 1949. Despite this, for rest and treatment (Moscow, Crimea and Sochi) came to the Communist leaders in Austria, Hungary, Finland, China and many others. Some came with their wives and children.

In most cases, treatment, carried out by the 4th control the Ministry of Health, gave good results. The head of the Argentine Communist Party Kodovilya Vittorio, who arrived in 1967 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, fell ill with "severe neurological symptoms." Condition was so severe that he could not even take part in the event. Kremlin doctors titanic efforts put him on his feet, and he lived for three years and even received the Order of October Revolution, established in honor of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. Successfully treated, and a very sick head of the GDR government Wilhelm Pieck. The head of the American Communist Party, Gus Hall, and repeatedly treated by the Soviet Union, lived right up to 90 years ...

Russian doctors especially politicians, well aware that treatment may not always be effective. And sometimes preferred to act in such a way as was done with conventional terminally ill, citizens who were discharged and sent home to die. The main thing - that people did not die in the walls of the hospital and did not spoil the statistics. A striking example of this approach was demonstrated by the fall of 1978, when we flew out of the blue "a great friend of the Soviet Union", President of Algeria

Houari Boumediene. Eugene Chazov, who led at the time 4th Main Directorate of the Ministry of Health, recalled that one of the

September day he called uptight head of government Aleksei Kosygin. He said that in Moscow without prior arrangement suddenly flew to the treatment of the Algerian president. Chazov was given the task: to meet and organize Boumediene his treatment at the clinic Michurinskoy Avenue, the one in which two years later he died Kosygin ...

From the beginning of the Algerian president's visit took place in secrecy. About the President of The disease about the President had been reported. And the impression that came to Moscow about a healthy 53-year-old man and after 2 months in Algeria, accompanied by Soviet doctors flew to the terminally ill old man. Thus, at least, regarded the results of treatment in the world media, Chazov in his book "Health and Power", giving a careful diagnosis, writes that the most likely in Boumediene was a viral infection. During treatment there was a definite improvement, but then our doctors have found the guest changes characteristic of some autoimmune diseases. "It is possible that certain infectious or toxic factors from the outside can be a source of such changes," - writes Chazov.

Translated from the medico-political language to normal, this means that the president picked up an infection or during a trip to neighboring countries, or it there had been poisoned. The forecast was disappointing, especially as to violate the immunity joined acute vascular disorders. Did not help and plasmapheresis, then still a new method of blood purification? In general, the patient could die at any moment, both from a heart attack or a stroke or pulmonary artery thrombosis. Chazov reported on the likelihood of fatalities leadership of the country. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin answered more than clear: "It would be desirable for it to happen in the Soviet Union, as it may be a backlash in Algeria and throughout the Arab world, where the situation is extremely complicated. It would be desirable that the treatment was continued in Algeria. If necessary, any Soviet specialists, equipment, medicines will be sent along with the president. " In haste the terminally ill patient, accompanied by several Soviet doctors were sent to Algeria. And on time! After a few days Boumediene had a stroke. And then began the real "medical war." Visiting physicians from France and other countries have questioned the diagnosis of Kremlin doctors. Over our physicians began to gather clouds. KGB had to take measures to ensure their safety. But the Algerian president in the meantime died as a result of recurrent stroke, and pulmonary hemorrhage. It happened December 27, 1978 ...

But in another case in time to send the patient home failed. Moreover, the

patient was also president, and it happened less than a year after the death of Boumediene. For cancer surgery in the Soviet Union came the first president of Angola, MPLA, the party leader, as it was called in USSR, (That's right - Antonio Neto Agostino). He began to prepare for the operation, conduct intensive therapy. When the condition worsened, president, was discussed the question of sending him back to Angola. But the event did not manage to agree. Treatment does not work, and September 10, 1979 Neto died. A farewell to him almost turned into a serious diplomatic incident.

As was customary in such cases, the body of the deceased to a mortuary was notified by the Central Clinical Hospital. Then in the hall for funeral coffin was placed, all close, as well as officials conducted a brief farewell ceremony, then sealed coffin and sent to the airport to transport the plane home.

Suddenly, as participants recalled the ceremony, the wife of the President saw that it has no studs - a gift to the King of Jordan. Cuff links are not cheap - with diamonds. Foreign Ministry officials and employees of "Nine" that ensures the ceremony, checked: indeed, there is a box of cufflinks, and their own - no. Time is running out before the end of the funeral a few minutes, and the widow refuses to close the coffin. Urgent investigation revealed that the nurses were to blame, who dressed the deceased. To cufflinks do not interfere with their carefully laid in a jacket pocket, and then forgot to fasten the sleeves of his shirt. As a result, the issue was resolved with studs: they are in front of everyone learned from his pocket, and the President went to his home in the appropriate case form.

In total, from 1949 to 1979, on Soviet territory for at least a half dozen secretaries-general and prominent communist and workers parties died, prime ministers and presidents of various countries. Some of them were decrepit old man, the other relatively young (for political scale) men. Of course, all these sad events officially attributed to "natural causes" chronic or acute diseases. It is quite possible that things were so. But if we remember the times when these events occur, it will make us think ...

Chapter-7

Poison factory and death knell

Poison laboratory of the Soviet secret services

Poison laboratory of the Soviet secret services, alternatively known as Laboratory 1, Laboratory 12, and Kamera which means “The Chamber” in Russian, was a covert research and development facility of the Soviet secret police agencies, which notably also developed antidotes and internal countermeasures, including micro pod implants. There are even rumors of micro-reactors providing up to 2.3watts

Time line

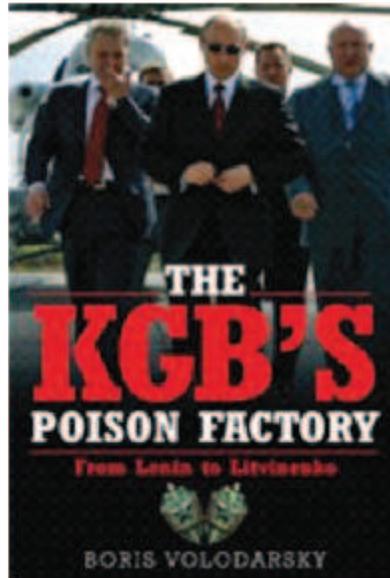
1921: First poison laboratory within the Soviet secret services was established under the name “Special Office”. It was headed by professor of medicine Ignatii Kazakov, according to Pavel Sudoplatov.

1926: The laboratory was under the supervision of Genrikh Yagoda, a deputy of OGPU chairman Vyacheslav Menzhinsky, who became NKVD chief in 1934 after Menzhinsky’s death.

February 20, 1939: It becomes Laboratory 1 headed by Grigory Mairanovsky. The laboratory was under the direct supervision of NKVD director Lavrenty Beria and his deputy Vsevolod Merkulov from 1939 to March 1953.

December 21, 1951: in connection with Viktor Abakumov’s arrest, which was presumably a part of Joseph Stalin’s campaign to remove NKVD chief, Lavrenty Beria, Grigory Mairanovsky was arrested.

March 14, 1953: It was renamed to Laboratory 12. V. Naumov is the newly appointed head. Lavrenty Beria and Vsevolod Merkulov were executed after Stalin’s death. Immediate NKVD supervisor of the laboratory, Pavel Sudoplatov, received a long term in prison.



1978: Expanded into the Central Investigation Institute for Special Technology within the First Chief Directorate of the KGB

Currently: Several laboratories of the SVR, (headquartered in Yasenevo near Moscow), are responsible for the “creation of biological and toxin weapons for clandestine operations in the West.

Human experimentation

Mairanovsky and his colleagues tested a number of deadly poisons on prisoners from the Gulag (“enemies of the people”), including mustard gas, ricin, digitoxin, curare[8] and many others. The goal of the experiments was to find a tasteless, odourless chemical that could not be detected post mortem. Candidate poisons were given to the victims, with a meal or drink, as “medication”



Finally, a preparation with the desired properties called C-2 was developed. According to witness testimonies, the victim changed physically, became shorter, weakened quickly, became calm and silent and died within fifteen minutes.

laboratory people of varied physical condition and ages in order to have a more complete picture about the action of each poison.

Pavel Sudoplatov and Nahum Eitingon approved special equipment [poisons] only if it had been tested on “humans”, according to testimony of Mikhail Filimonov. Vsevolod Merkulov said that these experiments were approved by NKVD chief Lavrenty Beria. [Beria himself testified on August 28, 1953, after his arrest that “I gave orders to Mairanovsky to conduct experiments on people sentenced to the highest measure of punishment, but it was not my idea”

In addition to human experimentation, Mairanovsky personally executed people with poisons, under the supervision of Sudoplatov

Kremlin- Death Squads

The Soviet predecessor of the FSB, the KGB, is known for having carried out political assassinations. One famous case was the 1918 killing in Mexico of Lev Trotsky by Soviet agent Ramon Mercader who killed the exiled Bolshevik leader with an ice pick.

Another was Bulgarian dissident writer Georgi Markov, who was killed in London in 1978 with a poisoned umbrella by a KGB agent at the request of Bulgaria's Soviet government.

The British media has placed the blame for the 2006 killing of Aleksandr Litvinenko in London squarely on the shoulders of Russia's government, and says the Kremlin has special death squads to dispose of its enemies abroad.

-As the case of Litvinenko's death from polonium poisoning approaches hearings next week, the British media has reiterated allegations that the killing was ordered by the Kremlin.

Hafizullah Amin was poisoned then saved by KGB

December 27, 1979 killed the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA RS), general secretary of the CC PDPA Hafizullah Amin. For the three months before the death of Amin toppled from his post as his predecessor Nur Muhammad Taraki, and October 8 ordered to kill him. Leadership of the USSR considered Amin a usurper. Seconded to his KGB security service in Moscow reported that Amin "without protection and in breach of diplomatic etiquette" regularly visits the CIA station in the U.S. Embassy. In one of the reports referred to "consent to allow the stationing of Amin in the border provinces of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union of American technical intelligence, instead, partially offset settings in Pakistan and Turkey." December 12 General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, KGB chief Yuri Andropov, Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had decided to send Soviet troops in Afghanistan. This was done in violation of the Constitution of the USSR, secretly presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo members. Military action motivated the need to protect "the socialist ideals of the April 1978 revolution, numerous requests from the previous leadership of Afghanistan's direct military aid and security requirements of the southern borders of the USSR from the USA who have lost their strategic positions in Iran after it took place in February 1979 Islamic revolution. 20-22 December at the urging of Soviet advisors Amin and his family moved from the residence in the center of Kabul in less than a fortified palace Taj-Bek on the western outskirts of the capital. Soon in Afghanistan arrived special group of KGB "Zenith" and "Thunder" constituent units "A" ("Alpha"). On the eve of the assault Hafizullah Amin and his family were poisoned pomegranate juice, which the KGB was added poison, but saved the Soviet general secretary of the PDPA same doctors who did not know about the preparations of Moscow. By 18.00 on December 27 units of the KGB surrounded Taj-Bek, and together with a battalion from the 40-th army began its assault. Outside the palace

was guarded by mechanized infantry and tank battalions of the Army Afghanistan, numbering 2,5 thousand people. Attackers on beteerah broke through to the palace, killed the guard posts and under the close fire from the windows broke at the Taj-Bek. Amin, who tried to escape, was killed by a grenade. During the assault also killed two of his sons and seconded to the secretary-general of the PDPA Soviet surgeon. Historians estimate that by the attackers killed 25 and injured up to 225 soldiers and officers. On the night of 27 to Dec. 28 were formed new composition of the RS Government of Afghanistan and the country. Posts chairman RS Afghanistan and head of government to adopt a new general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA Babrak Karmal. The next day the media of the USSR and Afghanistan announced that Amin's regime overthrown, patriotic and healthy for the majority of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the armed forces of Afghanistan “, and Amin was killed” by the Revolutionary Court. “ During the operation to overthrow Amin approximately 400 employees of the KGB of the USSR awarded orders and medals. In July 2004, the curator of the operation, the then head the KGB First Chief Directorate (foreign intelligence), Vladimir Kryuchkov, said: “Everything was done correctly. Moreover, I marvel at the foresight of the then leaders. Gromyko, Ustinov, look far ahead.”

VIP victims

One of the leaders of the White movement, Russian general Evgenii Miller, was drugged and kidnapped in Paris in 1937. He was executed later in Russia.

Archbishop Theodore Romzha of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was killed in 1947 by injection of curare provided by Mairanovsky and administered by a medical nurse who was an Ministry for State Security (USSR) agent.

In 1978, dissident Bulgarian writer Georgi Markov was assassinated in London using a tiny pellet poisoned with ricin; the necessary equipment was prepared in this laboratory. [10] In a Discovery Channel television program about his illustrated book of espionage equipment called “The Ultimate Spy,” espionage historian H. Keith Melton indicated that once the Bulgarian secret police had decided to kill Markhov, KGB specialists from the Laboratory gave the Bulgarians a choice between two KGB tools that could be provided for the task- either a poisonous topical gelatin to be smeared on Markhov, or an instrument to administer a poison pellet, as was eventually done.

.Department 8 of KGB succeeded in infiltrating the illegal agent Mitalin Talybov (codenamed SABIR) as a chef of Amin's presidential palace for attempted poisoning of the second President of Afghanistan Hafizullah Amin on December 13, 1979. However, Amin switched his food and drink as if he expected to be poisoned, so his son-in-law became seriously ill, and ironically, was flown to a hospital in Moscow.

Cy Oggins, among few Americans who become a Soviet spy and then be sent to Gulag and later executed by the Soviets themselves.

Alleged victims

Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, Russian historians Anton Antonov-Ovseenko and Edvard Radzinsky believe that Stalin was poisoned by associates of NKVD chief Lavrentiy Beria, based on the interviews of a former Stalin bodyguard and numerous circumstantial evidence. Stalin planned to dismiss and execute Beria and other senior members of the Soviet government in 1953. According to Radzinsky, Stalin was poisoned by Khrustalev, a senior bodyguard briefly mentioned in the memoirs of Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter.

Planned victims

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito:

In the late 1940s, the laboratory manufactured a powdered plague for use in a small container and where the assassin was vaccinated against plague. The device was to be used against Tito, but MGB agent Iosif Grigulevich, who had previously organized the assault on the villa of Leon Trotsky and now received the assignment to kill Tito, was recalled after the death of Stalin.

The first democratically elected President of the Republic of Georgia, Zviad Gamsakhurdia. According to former Deputy Director of Biopreparat Ken Alibek, this laboratory was possibly involved in the design of an undetectable chemical or biological agent to assassinate Gamsakhurdia. BBC News reported that some Gamsakhurdia friends believed he committed suicide, "although his widow insists that he was murdered."



Chapter - 8

Shastri's life and Astrology



SMALL GIANT

Primary Task

Lal Bahadur Shastri hoped that Pakistan and India should live in peace as friendly neighbors. He declared in his first broadcast as Prime Minister, "...are two great countries linked together by common, history and tradition. It is their natural destiny to be friends with each other and to enter into close co-operation between these two countries will not only be of immense benefit to them but will make a great contribution to peace and prosperity in Asia. For too long have India and Pakistan been at odds with each other... We must reverse the tide. This will require determination and good sense on the part of the governments and people of both India and Pakistan".

After the Chinese aggression, when India's confidence in her strength had been shaken, Pakistan was creating trouble along the borders.

But Shastriji would not yield to the wickedness of Pakistan. He first tried to earn the goodwill and support of other nations for India. He visited Russia, Egypt, Canada and Britain and explained to the leaders of those nations India's stand. He attended a meeting of the non-aligned nations (nations which were neutral) and explained India's position. He even tried to reason with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan. The wicked do not like advice. They can understand only one language, the language of war.

Confrontation in Rann of Kuch

Pakistan had been waiting to swallow Kashmir somehow. Aggressor pushed her forces across the eastern border into the Rann of Kuch in Gujarat State in April-May of 1965. Lal Bahadur was not unnerved by this unexpected attack.

In his report to the Lok Sabha on the confrontation in Kutch the Prime Minister said : "Ever since the attainment of Independence, India has stood for peace, international amity and goodwill. India has a living and vital stake in peace because we want to concentrate attention on improving the living standards of millions of our people. In the utilization of our limited resources, we have always given primacy to plans and projects for economic development. It would, therefore, be obvious for anyone who is prepared to look at things objectively that India can have no possible interest in provoking border incidents or in building up an atmosphere of strife.... In these circumstances, the duty of Government is quite clear and this duty will be discharged fully and effectively ... We would prefer to live in poverty for as long as necessary

but we shall not allow our freedom to be subverted".

In a broadcast to the nation on the day the cease-fire came into force he also outlined how this viable peace could be brought about. Said the Prime Minister: "While the conflict between the armed forces of the two countries has come to an end, the more important thing for the United Nations and all those who stand for peace is to bring to an end the deeper conflict.... How can this be brought about? In our view, the only answer lies in peaceful coexistence. India has stood for the principle of coexistence and championed it all over the world. Peaceful coexistence is possible among nations no matter how deep the differences between them, how far apart they are in their political and economic systems, no matter how intense the issues that divide them".

Aggressor's infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir

'Force will be met with force'

But friendly words cannot tame a serpent. There is but one way to do it - to remove the serpent's fangs. While he was still explaining to the people the importance of settling issues through discussions rather than through military action, armed infiltrators from Pakistan began entering the State of Jammu and Kashmir on August 5, 1965. Greatly distressed at this turn of events, the Prime Minister made it clear to Pakistan that force would be met with force.

Even before the ink with which they had signed the Kutch agreement dried up, Pakistani soldiers entered Kashmir in disguise. In September 1965 there was a large-scale invasion of the territory by Pakistani soldiers in the Chhamb area. War broke out all along the Cease-fire Line on the Kashmir border.

The enemies who had managed to enter Kashmir were cunning and mischievous. Pakistan also tried to incite Indian Muslims of Kashmir to evoke them in the name of Islam.

Addressing the nation on 13th August 1965 Shastriji referred to Pakistan's threats and said, "Force will be met with force." Two days later, during the celebration of Independence Day, he declared from the ramparts of the Red Fort: "It does not matter if we are destroyed. We will fight to the last to maintain the high honor of the Indian nation and its flag."

'China Cannot Frighten Us'

Just at this time another danger threatened India. China sent a letter, which said, "The Indian army has set up army equipment in Chinese territory. India should pull down this equipment. Otherwise it will have to face the wrath of China."

At that moment India was fighting against the Pakistani army equipped with the latest weapons supplied in plety by the United States of America. And, at this very moment how was India to resist China?

Lal Bahadur did not take long to give a reply. The letter from China was received on the morning of 17th September 1965. He made a statement in the Parliament the same afternoon. He declared: "China's allegation is untrue. If China attacks India it is our firm resolve to fight for our freedom. The might of China will not deter us from defending our territorial integrity."

China kept quiet!

Some big nations feared that, if India won a total victory over Pakistan, it would lower their prestige.

Shastri became Neel Kanth at Tashkent

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. A. N. Kosygin, invited the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan to meet in Tashkent to discuss peace. The two statesmen accepted the invitation.

After six days of discussions, the President of Pakistan came to appreciate the Indian viewpoint that a firm declaration ruling out recourse to force would create the right kind of climate for settling Indo-Pakistan differences. So an agreement was reached at Tashkent, an agreement which was called Accord for Peace.

Second Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur was born on October 2nd, 1904 at Pantnagar of Mughalsarai, seven miles from Kashi. Mahatma Gandhi was also born on the same day 35 years before Shastriji. Shastri was poisoned at Tashkent.

Gandhi's birth day is every one's birth day

New Delhi 2nd October: This morning at Rajghat, Shri Nehru asked Shastriji "I hear that today is your birth day? Shastriji who does not ordinary make any mention of this fact, replied "Today is the birth day of Gandhiji, and hence it is not only mine but every one's birth day."

Simplicity in Shastri's dress

There is a humorous and endearing example of his simplicity in his dress also...Since he was going to Calcutta to attend an important dinner where the Prime Minister (Pt Nehru) would be present, the old pattu coatgot dried cleaned.....were put into his suitcase and sent off to Calcutta. Shastriji

put on his old coat, but having just come from the drycleaner's it had a very strong almost unbearable odour.Panditji took a good look at him, and then placing his hands on both shoulders brought Shastriji into the light, and then gave him a big whack on the back and said, "Lal Bahadur, you are wearing pashmina. Now you are becoming fashionable. Shastrijiwas just able to mumble, "Ji, I did not wear it. She (meaning Smt Shastri) put it in my suitcase. Upon which Panditji gave him another whack on the back and said, "Well, one day she will put a pair of pajamas in your suitcase, and then you can start wearing pajamas also."

But Shastriji would never agree to wear pajamas. There was only one occasion when he did wear them.

Lover of Cricket

Lal Bahadur was a lover of cricket. Once he was watching a match at Kanpur. Trouble broke out among the spectators. The Police and young men came to blows. Since Shastriji was on the spot the situation did not go out of control. The young men demanded that the red turbans' (the police) should not be found on the cricket ground and Lal Bahadur agreed. But the police were there the next day. The young men became angry with Shastriji and protested. Lal Bahadur laughed and said, "I fulfilled my promise to you faithfully. You did not want red turbans to be here. You see the police are now wearing khaki turbans." The spectators laughed and dropped the matter. Free India Organization cited such type of other examples also.

Homeless Minister

People used to call him the homeless Home Minister because he did not have a house of his own. He had rented a small house in Allahabad. Shastri is close to his country's mind and soil. He is one of the few Congress politicians not to have amassed a large fortune or property or donations from wealthy businessmen. He has no auto, would prefer to stay on in his tiny bungalow, and still gives part of his salary to the Servants of the People Society, a group devoted to public service with whom he worked as a young man.

Shastri usually rises at 5 a.m. By then his lawn is crowded with audience-seekers. When he emerges, he selects one and then another to join him in a stroll around the garden, thus combining interviews with his constitutional. He stays in his office until ten or eleven at night.

Gardener Prime Minister

of Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai and Gokhale.

I read somewhere that Shastri worked in the garden of his premises during his premiership alo. The person in waiting room asked 'where to find the Prime Minister?' Shastri answered 'Wait, I call him'.

Shastri entered the house, washed his hands, put on Kurta and dhoti and went to the visitors.

Visitors thinking him a gardener or servant sounded "You! - They cried. - Again you are! You have not handed over the Prime Minister that we have here? We need a Prime Minister, not you."

At this time the gardener had been serious. He said:

'Prime Minister here. I am the Prime Minister'

- You are the Prime Minister of India?

- Yes!

- Oh! We thought that you simply gardener.

The Prime Minister replied:

'I am very glad that you did not hear me, Prime Minister of India. I want the world to know me for my actions, not appearance. I always easy, always humble.'

Shastri's parents were Sharada Prasad and Ramdulari Devi. They were farmers. From the book by Sri Chinmoy "Wings of Joy"

Against caste system

Lal Bahadur was against caste system. He did not like such indications of caste. He was Srivastava by caste as Abhitabh Bachchan. Shastri dropped his surname 'Srivastav' identity in his early years. So in his early years he was 'Lal Bahadur'.

Lal Bahadur's father was a poor humble school-master at first, as the father of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Then he became a clerk in the Revenue Office at Allahabad. Here, too, he earned very little. But, even though he was poor, he never accepted bribes. He lived a life of honesty and integrity. He (Lal Bahadur Shastri) knew what poverty meant and understood the people's wants and suffering

'Gudadi kaa lal'

This defines his first name 'Lal'. Really he was 'Gudari ka lal' opposite to Pt Jawahar Lal who was surrounded by money, diamonds, and jewels.

Lal Bahadur's grandfather Hazari Lai's family was very large. He always affectionately called Lal Bahadur 'Nanhe' which means 'tiny'. He was one of those few leaders, who, born in poverty, won recognition by their talent and sacrifice. He rose from the rank of an unknown worker, churning out cyclostyled copies of political leaflets at Anand Bhavan, to the position of highest authority as the Prime Minister of India.

Lal in cow-herd's basket

When Lal Bahadur Shastri was three years old, he slipped out of his mother's arms into a cow- heard's basket at the ghat of Ganga. The cowherd, who has no children, took the child as a gift from God. Lal Bahadur's parents lodged a complaint with the police, who traced the child, and returned him to his parents.

Not groomed for PM

Shastri's father was not groomed him for Prime Minister Post as Nehru, Indira did and now Sonia Gandhi is doing. Now our leaders and reserve dynasties groom their children to show their birth right to rule India. Our foreign brand young MPs and youth leaders are in the line of future PM and Ministerial posts.

Orphaned

Lal Bahadur orphaned at a tender age. His father Sharada Prasad died when he was only a year and a half old. Ramdulari Devi felt as though the skies had come down and mountain felt on her. His mother Ramdulari Devi took him and his two sisters to her father's house and settled down there. Lal Bahadur stayed at his grandfather Hazari Lal's house till he was ten. Since there was no high school in their town, he was sent to Varanasi where he stayed with his maternal uncle and joined the Hansh Chandra High School.

As a child, Lal Bahadur Shastri * There were many cases in which the reflected power of his soul. Here's one:

"Uncle Lal Bahadur's maternal Bindeshvari Prasad, head of the family, very fond of good food. He especially liked the meat of pigeons, and that but was always available, he held several birds at his home in Moghalsarae. Usually, at his option, one of them mop up, prepare and serve for dinner. One bird, which he chose, had flown away and hid under a roof. Bindeshvari Lal Bahadur Prasad asked to climb into the attic and find a dove. Lal Bahadur obeyed and, having found a dove, said this uncle. Bindeshvari Prasad asked the boy to catch the dove and bring him down. However, Lal Bahadur dejectedly sat

and did not stir: he was a strict vegetarian. Their conversation was as follows:

Bindeshvari Prasad: Nanko, catch the pigeon immediately.

Lal Bahadur: No, I will not.

Bindeshvari Prasad: Why?

Lal Bahadur: Because I know that you kill a pigeon and eat it.

Bindeshvari Prasad: And what, then, pigeons. Let's quickly caught him.

Lal Bahadur: No, I will not. You kill him.

Bindeshvari Prasad: Well, catch him. I'm not going to kill him.

Lal Bahadur, was still a child, I thought that his uncle won Bindeshvari Prasad. He jumped up, caught a pigeon and brought it down. But Bindeshvari Prasad, of course, has not kept his word. Dove was killed and put in a saucepan. Lal Bahadur was horrified. His uncle has broken his word, and "it" pigeon died. His mind was outraged. But what could he do? Bindeshvari Prasad was a man of strong will and the head of the family. Little Lal Bahadur could not continue to argue with him. But he could not withdraw. Even in such a small age he did not act quickly and impulsively. After some thought, he decided to do what Mahatma Gandhi would do years later, to respond to the blatant injustice.

He began a hunger strike and refused to eat all day, despite all the entreaties of the mother and other family members. All women of the family, for which he was a favorite, joined him and also refused to eat. The next morning Bindeshvari Prasad found that faced with a common protest throughout the female half of the family. When they showed him their opinions Bindeshvari Lal Bahadur Prasad called and told him firmly: "You do not eat yesterday. I'm sure you're very hungry. Surely today you something you eat ". Lal Bahadur looked at his uncle with respect, but firmly replied: "No, I will not. Why do you kill a pigeon, though you promised me that he did not do this?"

Bindeshvari Prasad nothing could not answer; "Nanko, you are right - he finally said. - I should not have done what I did. I promise you that the more I will not kill the pigeons; and in general no longer going to have pigeons. I promise that I will become a vegetarian ", Bindeshvari Prasad kept his word. This was the first experience in the Lal Bahadur Satyagraha ".

An excerpt from the book of Sir Si.Pi. Srivastava "Lal Bahadur Shastri: a life of truth in politics".

Shastri's appearance could be misleading anyone. His dress was very simple.

Shastri was 'Bahadur'

Lal Bahadur cared enough about an education to walk eight miles a day to school without shoes, even when the streets burned in the summer's heat, sometimes taking a short cut by swimming the Ganges River, carefully strapping his books to his head before entering the water. This bravery he showed at the time 1965 war with Pakistan. He successfully led the nation during 22-day war with Pakistan in 1965. He gave the slogan of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan", which led to a rare display of unity in the country when India was facing famine and the war with Pakistan. He dared to instruct the army, if needed the army might cross the cross line. Due to this our army could hoist the Indian tri color flag on the boundary of Lahore.

Lal Bahadur to Lal Bahadur Shastri

Later Lal Bahadur joined the Kashi Vidyapeeth. He worked during the evenings in a khadi shop and studied while studying for the degree of Shastri (Bachelor) in Philosophy. Lal Bahadur graduated at the head of his class. Upon completion of his course at Kashi Vidhyapeeth in 1926, he was given the title Shastri (Scholar). The title was bachelor's degree awarded by the Vidya Peeth, but it remains as part of his name. History of his name 'Lal Bahadur Shastri' is not stopped here.

As a boy, Lal Bahadur loved reading books and was fond of Guru Nanak's verses. He used to repeat the following lines often:

"O Nanak! Be tiny like grass,

For other plants will wither away, but grass will remain ever green."

History of his name 'Lal Bahadur Shastri' did not stop here. He was 'Bahadur' not only by name but also by his deeds.

Shastri was the follower of Lal Bal Pal (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal).

Shastri was inspired by Tilak and Gandhi, he cut short his studies to join India's freedom movement. Freedom is birthright was Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Slogan. Lal Bahadur longed to see him and hear his speech. When Tilak visited Varanasi, Lal Bahadur was away in a village fifty miles from Varanasi. He borrowed money and traveled in a train to see and hear Tilak. Tilak's message guided him all through his life. He read and followed the speeches

After hearing Gandhi's speech in 1915 at Varanasi, Shastri followed Gandhi to say, "I learned of the moral aspect of life-to serve your country without love of power and authority, if possible." To fight for freedom, the lad quit high school three months before he was due to graduate, and, in all, was arrested eight times by the British, serving a total of nine years in jail. In 1932, when police refused to let Indian nationalists hoist their flag on the clock tower of Allahabad, he rode by in a cart, disguised in the veils of a Moslem woman, suddenly leaped off and sprinted up the tower stairs, raising the flag before the police could stop him."

In 1927, Shastri married Lalita Devi of Mirzapur. In spite of the prevailing dowry system, Shastri accepted only a charkha (spinning wheel) and a few yards khadi (village hand woven cotton cloth).

Shastri became the protégé of the Hindu traditionalist leaders in Uttar Pradesh, Puru-shottamdas Tandon and Pandit Pant. In 1930, he jumped into the freedom struggle during Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagrah. He was imprisoned for two and half years.

As reported The Hindu, during the 1930s Lala Lajpat Rai's Servants of the Society provided financial assistance to families of freedom fighters in distress. When Lal Bahadur Shastri was in jail, he wrote to his mother asking if she was getting money regularly and able to meet family requirements. She replied she was getting Rs.50 out of which she spent 40 and saved the rest. Shastri then wrote a letter of thanks to the Servants of the Society and asked them to send his family only Rs.40 from next time and send the money saved to someone else needy.

Later he became the Organizing Secretary of the Parliamentary Board of U P in 1937. In 1940 he was sent to prison for one year, for offering individual Satyagrah to support the freedom movement.

During the Quit India movement, due to his involvement in it, he was arrested again and imprisoned until 1946.

Lal Bahadur was a tireless worker. The only rest he got was in jail where he spent various terms of imprisonment during the national struggle. He spent nine years in the prison. During his imprisonment besides reading the books, he also translated the autobiography of Madam Curie (a French scientist who discovered radium) into Hindi.

With independence in 1947, he rose through the state government to become Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh. As Transport Minister he subjected government buses to discipline. He was the first to appoint women conductors. For improving the image of police, he instructed police for avoiding the lathi charge and firing. He ordered that using jets of water instead of lathis should disperse unruly crowds.

In 1951, he was appointed the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President. In 1951, Nehru nominated him to the Rajya Sabha. He was the Minister of Railways and Transport from 1951 to 1956. He resigned on moral ground taking his responsibility of the train accident at Mahbubnagar which led to 112 deaths.

In 1957, Shastri became again the minister following the General Election. He served as the Minister for Transport and Communication and later the Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1961 he became Union Home Minister and during that time he appointed the Committee on Prevention of corruption under the chairmanship of K Santhanam.

Shastri was a man of people because he understood their problems. He was humble, tolerant, with great integrity and internal power. He was a man of Indian culture to follow 'Simple living high thinking' and 'hard work is equal to prayer'. When he was in office, always sit light, never tight.

Ideal Successor

The unusual combination of qualities in Lal Bahadur - his high sense of purpose, his zeal, his gentleness and humility, his moderation in speech and decisiveness in action, his homespun wisdom, his humour and unwavering common sense - these and his ability to master intricate matters and find amicable solutions made him an ideal successor to Jawaharlal Nehru. On June 2, 1964, six days after the death of Nehru this unusual person who had risen gently to the top of Indian politics without making a single enemy was unanimously chosen by the Congress party to be its Parliamentary leader and in that capacity to serve as Prime Minister of India.

Shastriji visited Kaira district in October 1964 and was greatly impressed by the successes of our milk cooperatives. He urged the rest of the country to learn from the successful experiment at Anand. In fact, the National Dairy Development Board was formed in 1965 during his tenure as Prime Minister. This project has since helped us create self sufficiency in milk production, trebling the nation's milk production within a span of two and a half decades.

ranks behind Shastri as the man most capable of bringing "unity" to the

When a foreign news agency tried to portray the India- Pakistan conflict of 1965 as a "communal" conflict, Shastriji took great offence to this canard. He said, "We are not working to make India a Hindu or a Muslim State. It is a distortion of facts to accuse India of hostility to Pakistan on account of the narrow point of view of religion. The defense of the country has nothing to do with religion; it is a matter of the freedom and sovereignty of the Motherland".

"There come a time in the life of every nation when it stands at the crossroads of history and must choose which way to go. But for us there need be no difficulty or hesitation, no looking to right or left. Our way is straight and clear - the building up of a socialist democracy at home with freedom and prosperity for all, and the maintenance of world peace and friendship with all nations". Lal Bahadur Shastri in his first broadcast as Prime Minister- June 11, 1964.

In foreign affairs, Shastri may seem provincial, since he has only once been beyond India's borders, and then only to neighboring Nepal. In a nation so divided by religion, language and regionalism, his great strength is his ability to bring people together. When a volatile language dispute broke out in Assam, Lal Bahadur quietly worked out a settlement. When the Sikhs campaigned for a separate state, Shastri was able to talk the Sikh leader out of a planned fast unto death. "I listen to different viewpoints. I have the capacity to understand them. I keep an open mind." As Home Minister, he noted: "Although I am a mediocre, yet I find that a mediocre like me is able to produce something new and original, not in a very high sense, but whatever new things are suggested in the Ministry, well, they generally come from me, and the officers who are far, far abler than myself go on with their routine way of thinking and, perhaps, their routine way of working."

Shastri was close to his country's mind and soil. He was one of the few Congress politicians not to have amassed a large fortune or property or donations from wealthy businessmen. He has no auto, would prefer to stay on in his tiny bungalow, and still gave part of his salary to the Servants of the People Society, a group devoted to public service with whom he worked as a young man.

Shastri usually rises at 5 a.m. By then his lawn is crowded with audience-seekers. When he emerges, he selects one and then another to join him in a stroll around the garden, thus combining interviews with his constitutional. He stays in his office until ten or eleven at night. Since a 1959 heart attack, Shastri has appeared to be in excellent health, and as tireless and alert as ever.

Whether India's new leader or anyone, can cope with the nation's manifold problems at home and its external dangers, especially from Red China, cannot be foreseen. Shastri, at least, can be depended on to expend his life willingly, if necessary. As a top Indian leader said last week, "After Nehru, we had no giant. So we turned to a man more like Gandhi, with the softness of silk and yet the hardness of steel."

Time News Magazine published a series of articles on Lal Bahadur Shastriji. Many facts are being placed here from those.

In his home state of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous and the birth-place of Jawaharlal Nehru, Shastri became the protege of the Hindu traditionalist leaders, Puru-shottamdas Tandon and Pandit Pant. With independence in 1947, he rose through the state government to become Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

* On a green-upholstered chair in Parliament, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri listened to his critics attack the government on everything from the Indian economy to the army's inability to come to grips with Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir.

In his reply, Shastri gently chided the opposition for offering "routine" motions of censure - last week's was the third in 14 months. Shastri added, "We are passing through fire. I would only like to say this, that the government that is passing through fire will come out of it much brighter and much stronger. It is this government that will deliver the goods." When the vote was taken, the censure motion lost by 318 to 66.

Actually, as far as Kashmir was concerned, the opposition had little to criticize, for Shastri was in luck on the border last week. On the cease-fire line, Indian troops captured three more Pakistani outposts in heavy fighting. More important, Indian troops moved across the cease-fire line to occupy a sizable swath of Pakistan-held territory as a "precautionary measure" against further infiltrators. Even Indian resentment of the failure of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to denounce Pakistani aggression was mollified by public circulation of a report by Australia's Lieut. General Robert Nimmo. He has served for eleven years in Kashmir as the U.N.'s chief observer, and he accused Pakistan of "numerous and widespread" violations.

"I am not as simple as I look."

He was the clear choice of the country's three kingmakers, 1) Congress Party President Kamaraj Nadar, who controls four south Indian states, 2) Atulya Ghosh, boss of eastern India, and 3) Bombay's S. K. Patil, who personally directs some 100 of the 537 Congress Party M.P.s. All three closed

nation. And all three opposed the only other candidate, conservative, autocratic Morarji Desai, the former Finance Minister, who was supported by rightists, leftists and untouchables.

For India's sake they begged that the new Prime Minister be elected unani-
mously.

Sept 18, 1964: Time wrote: When the opposition in Parliament last week urged a vote of no confidence against him, Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri took it calmly. He said, "If all the people around me talk highly of me, my feet will not remain on the ground, and I will not know my mistakes and rectify them." Flowing Night Soil. During his three months in office, punctuated by a heart attack, diminutive Shastri has grappled vainly with a serious food crisis. And now huge floods, unusual even for India's monsoon season, are surging over seven states, from Assam in the east to the Punjab in the west. More than 2,400,000 acres of standing crops have been damaged, and thousands of Indians are in flight from their drowned villages. For the first time in recent memory, flood waters have reached the suburbs of New Delhi. Five thousand troops labored to plug the gaps in the dikes, but they were too late to save Delhi's water system from pollution by night soil and garbage caught up in the torrent. Stomach ailments have jumped 30%, and doctors fear outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis..... Throughout the week, Shastri sat on a front bench in Parliament, a doll-like little man cupping his chin in his left hand. He listened impassively to the attacks of the opposition, one of whom defined Shastri's policy as "inefficiency at home and infirmity abroad." Even in his own Congress Party in Delhi there was a certain disarray, and Shastri spent much of last week patching up minor dissensions.

July 10, 1964: For years, the question in New Delhi was, "After Nehru, who?" It was answered on Nehru's death by the unanimous election of tiny, humble Lai Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister. Last week, after only 24 days in office, worried Indians were already asking, "After Shastri, who?"

With shy, childlike excitement, Shastri had been preparing for this week's London meeting of the Commonwealth heads of state. The trip was vitally important, since Shastri was to confer personally with Pakistan's President Ayub Khan in hopes of finding a solution to the Kashmir dispute that has so long divided their countries. Shastri, who has only once in his life been beyond India's borders, and then only to neighboring Nepal, was especially looking forward to spending a night at Chequers, the country estate of Britain's Prime Ministers.

Suddenly, Shastri fell ill. At first Indians feared it might be a heart attack his

similar to the one he suffered in 1959.

But the doctors put the blame on inoculations for cholera and typhoid, in preparation for the London trip. As soothing medical bulletins continued to be issued, the Indian newspapers did not press for details, and editorial comment gently chided Shastri for his 18-hour working days.

Then, last week, in the midst of a blistering heat wave that made New Delhi a furnace, it was abruptly announced that Shastri would not go to London after all, but would be represented there by Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari and Nehru's daughter, Information Minister Indira Gandhi. Shastri's statement said he was bowing to the wish of his doctors and added, "I myself feel well enough, but they are unyielding."

..... Shastri's comfortable, old-shoe quality was best shown by his insistence that he convalesce in his bungalow in New Delhi, where his retiring wife, Lalita Devi, does all the cooking, not only for her husband but for more than a dozen relatives and all the servants and secretaries. "Don't they all belong to one family?" she asks, and seems unperturbed by the stream of visitors who come to commiserate with Shastri, rub his back or simply exchange with him the palms-together namaste salute.

At week's end Indians were disturbed by an authoritative leak that the trip was canceled because Shastri had in deed had a heart attack and must rest for at least six weeks and cut down on his tireless pace if he hopes to lead a normal life. With the shadow of Nehru's death still hanging over the country, India was unnerved at the prospect of so soon again having to search for a leader. If Shastri is incapacitated and must resign, candidates for the prime ministership would be legion, ranging from ex-Finance Minister Morarji Desai, who had been eager to run against Shastri, to Indira Gandhi and Home Minister Gulzari Lai Nanda, currently the No. 2 man in the Cabinet.

*** Aug 13, 1065**

The death of Nehru last year was only one of the shocks that have forced the world's largest democracy to face reality. Before that came the Red Chinese attack in October 1962, which discredited India's foreign policy and exposed Delhi as a military powder puff. Then last year the country was struck by its worst food crisis since independence, as riots erupted from Bangalore to Bombay. The shortages of grain called into question Nehru's economic policies, which stressed industry and paid little attention to the more basic problem of agriculture. And looming in the background was the seemingly insoluble deadlock with Pakistan, typified not only by the Kashmir question but also by the threat to India's borders in the desolate Rann of Kutch.

Fruit of Humility. Yet despite the tumult and the tremors, India continues to function with a stability rare in Asia. Part of the reason stems from India's diminutive Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri, whose modest manner is the very antithesis of the hubris of Nehru. Tiny and turkey-necked, shy as a schoolboy in his rumpled dhoti and brown loafers, Shastri both matches the diminished stature of India and reflects its inchoate strength.

By merely surviving for 14 months in a situation that many thought might end in anarchy, Shastri has shown that India has a chance. His weaknesses alone—conciliatory, hesitant, dilatory as they are—have been magical in their muddling. He was firm only in the Kutch incident, when he sent two divisions of Indian troops to within 300 yards of Pakistan's fortified positions, and that won him support at home.

His trips abroad—to Cairo, Moscow, Ottawa, London and Belgrade—earned headlines at home for a man who was at least patrolling the old capitals if not storming them, as Nehru had done, to India's delight. Even when Lyndon Johnson scrubbed Shastri's June trip to Washington under the press of Viet Nam business, Shastri's cool unconcern paid off with Indian audiences, proving to their satisfaction that humility pays.

Shastri tackled a microcosm of the problems that plague his nation. He wrapped up his four-day visit to Yugoslavia by attempting once again to re-establish India's image as a crisis mediator, signed a communique that neither damned the U.S. nor praised the Viet Cong. Back in New Delhi, he called in the bosses of India's 16 states and wrung from them approval for a long overdue food rationing plan. He also huddled with his Cabinet ministers, garnering their ideas for India's next Five-Year Plan. In his off hours, he courted Uganda's visiting Prime Minister Milton Apollo Obote, seeking to rekindle the Afro-Indian cooperation that Nehru had sparked. Through each meeting ran the thread of Shastri's approach: a concern with consensus that has marked his rule from the outset.

..... Shastri has managed to build a slight reputation abroad as a man of some mettle..... Question of Will. India under Lai Bahadur Shastri remains hung up on its dipolar destiny: karma and dharma. According to Hindu philosophy, two major injunctions dictate a man's way of life. Karma is predestined fate, the godly consequence that dictates the caste and society into which the Hindu is born as punishment or reward for the way he behaved in his previous incarnation. Dharma is the grace-or righteousness—that accrues to a man who accepts his karma-ordained condition. Over the centuries, karma has come to mean passive acceptance of hunger, disease, poverty and humiliation on the sweltering, swarming Indian subcontinent. This

acceptance of fate, buttressed by the humble self-righteousness that Indians can adopt better than any other human beings, has resulted in a loss of initiative. Bombay Editor Rajmohan Gandhi (a grandson of the Mahatma) sees India's failings not in terms of climate or demography or language barriers but rather in the simple fact that Indians have no will to work.

Shastri's compulsion to compromise was better applied in the great January language crisis. In that month, India adopted Hindi (which only 40% of Indians speak) as the nation's official language. Southern Indians - speaking mostly Tamil or Telugu - rose up in a wave of riots, murders and suicides to protest so blatant a move on the part of the "arrogant" Indo-Aryans of the north. Shastri muddled through several weeks of bloodshed, finally decided to rescind the January order and for the moment retain English as well as 14 southern languages. "We have to find some middle course," he temporized. More than a decade ago, Nehru toyed with the idea of making English the official language (he himself could barely speak Hindi) but dropped the notion when he realized it would undercut his support among the masses.

Shastri showed boldness at the run-in on the Rann, but again he compromised a bit: in the settlement, India surrendered a few square miles of the Rann. Since the bleak reach of mud and desert is largely under water during the current monsoon season, it scarcely counts against him.

In her foreign relations, India is confronted with problems as severe as those at home, but in the diplomatic field Shastri's vagueness and middle-course tendencies are less likely to cause trouble except China, still occupies 14,500 sq. mi. of Himalayan India; the injection of massive U.S. military aid has helped deter Peking from pushing downhill into the oil-and rice-rich plains along the Brahmaputra adjacent to Burma. Pakistan - lately linked to Red China through a reciprocal defense agreement - remains India's implacable enemy.

He stubbornly refuses to do anything that might build up his personal image, even when it could help the country.

Shastri serves as mediator, moderator and compromiser.

Humble Home Life. Shastri's workday begins at the same time as that of the lowliest Indian farmer: 5:30 a.m. Shunning the splendid Prime Minister's house, Shastri lives with his wife Lalita and 19 other members of his family (including six children, six grandchildren, and his 80-year-old mother) in a humble, white bungalow at No. 1 Janpath (People's Way). Dispensing with his dentures for the first hours of the day, Shastri pads through cozy rooms cluttered with bric-a-brac-Japanese dolls, a Soviet rocket model, a toy atom-to take

breakfast of tea and small talk. His bookcases carry such disparate works as the Bhagavad Gita and Automobile Chassis Design.

Following is the text of the lecture of P M Manmohan Singh, which he delivered on May 7, 2005:

"Shastriji was a freedom fighter, a maker of modern India, a distinguished parliamentarian, a statesman and, above all, an outstanding human being. He was an idealist, but also a hard-headed realist. The idealism and simplicity of his life made him a living embodiment of honesty, integrity and humility. The nobility and the strength of his character and his conviction remained at the root of his emergence as a towering leader of our country.

Shastriji gave our country a sense of security and comfort during a turbulent and trying period, when the world speculated over the question, "After Nehru Who?" It was also a time when questions were being asked about India's political stability and economic well being.

Shastriji's leadership style earned him the trust and confidence of this nation. It helped him steer the nation past many difficulties. His rectitude and integrity were equally matched by considerable administrative acumen and great competence. It would have been a formidable prospect for any leader to succeed a colossus like Jawaharlal Nehru and leave behind even a reasonable record of governance. The fact that Shastriji did so amply spoke of his inner strength and his ability to rise to the occasion.

The most difficult and trying situation that we faced early in Shastriji's tenure as Prime Minister was India-Pakistan conflict of 1965. Shastriji's heroism and competent leadership have since become legendary. He electrified the nation with his soul-stirring slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". This vision of his, that "the Kisan is as much a soldier as the Jawan" underlined the need to boost our food production, which contributed greatly to strengthening the defences of our country.

Apart from contributing to laying the foundations of food security in our country, we are also indebted to Shastriji for the present day success of the White Revolution. In fact, the National Dairy Development Board was formed in 1965 during his tenure as Prime Minister.

Shastriji not only defended the country against external aggression and internal poverty, he also waged a relentless battle against corruption and in favour of values in our public life. His decision to resign from the position of Union railway minister after a rail accident has become a popular tale of public accountability for generations. As the Union Home Minister he was

instrumental in appointing one of the first ever Committees on Prevention of Corruption under the Chairmanship of K. Santhanam. Today, with the benefit of hindsight, the steps taken by Shastriji assume enormous significance in the struggle to eliminate corruption and restore faith in our governance.

Shastriji was also committed to an open and liberal economy. Anticipating later day views on economic reform, he once observed, "As we function in a democracy - and democracy is the basis of our political structure - we cannot have a regimented type of economy."

Panditji himself paid a handsome tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Shastriji when he once said, "No one could wish for a better comrade than Lal Bahadur. A man of highest integrity and devoted to ideals is called Lal Bahadur" these are the words of great Jawaharlal Nehru."

Generally 'comrade' word is used by one communist to another communist.

Pt Nehru was left leaning but we can't say the same about Shastriji. Why Pt Nehru used this word for Shastriji and why Manmohan Singh repeated this?

Newspapers reader can recall, Nehru himself said and accepted that he agreed in principle with the Communists. Under Stalin, according to Nehru, the people of Russia got "dignity of labour." Some gems should be found out from Nehru's speech in the Parliament on March 6 1953 to mark the "sad" occasion of Stalin's death. Though Marx insulted Proudhon; Engels insulted Bukarin; Lenin insulted Kautsky; Trotsky insulted Stalin. Stalin scourged the Opposition even in the graves of their opponents.

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No contact with KGB

Well before his death in 1974, however Menon had ceased to be an influential voice in Indian politics. Following Menon's political eclipse, Moscow's preferred candidate to succeed Nehru after his death in May 1964, was Gulzarilal Nanda, Home Minister and number two in the cabinet. The Delhi residency was ordered to do all it could to further his candidature but to switch support to Lal Bahadur Shastri, also a close associate of Nehru, if Nanda's campaign failed.

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There is no indication in the files noted by Mitrokhin that the KGB was in contact with either Nanda or Shastri. Moscow's main reason for supporting them was almost certainly, negative rather than positive-to prevent the right-wing Hindu traditionalist Morarji Desai, who began each day by drinking a

glass of his own urine (a practice extolled in ancient Indian medical treatises), from succeeding Nehru. In the event, after Desai had been persuaded to withdraw reluctantly from the contest, Shastri became Prime Minister with the unanimous backing of Congress.

No uproar on Shastri's death!

If Europeans and Russians can study cause of the deaths of the Napoleon , Stalin and others then why can't we ?

It's highly unfortunate that India and Indians ignored the death of his PM on a foreign land. I do not understand if there is any country other than India who values its PM any badly. He had just won a war for us and was killed mysteriously on foreign soil. But the irony of the situation is that there was no uproar about it.

Shastriji with us, yes with us!

(1)

You said leaving for Tashkent
 For that you had said goodbye
 You never said you are leaving,
 You never said goodbye.
 You said leaving for Tashkent
 You never said you are leaving!

(2)

A million times we needed you,
 A million times we salute you,
 You were gone before I knew it,
 and only god knew why.
 You said leaving for Tashkent
 You never said you are leaving!

(3)

In life we loved you dearly,
after death we love you still,
in our heart you have a place
that no one can ever steal.
You said leaving for Tashkent
You never said you are leaving!

(4)

It broke our heart to lose you,
but you didn't go alone,
for a part of us went with you,
the day god took you home
You said leaving for Tashkent
You never said you are leaving!

(Source: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/post/Shastriji-with-us-yes-with-us.aspx>)

During Shastri's tenure as PM, the second Indo-Pak war started, and ended, in September 1965 with a UN-mandated ceasefire. From a book on the war:

Considered a dove in foreign affairs, humble, meek, assailed by Ms Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Nehru's celebrated sister, as a "prisoner of indecision", Lal Bahadur Shastri was the least likely Indian leader to cope with a determined Pakistan's well-organized military bid to take over Kashmir. Yet Ayub Khan took no chances. He tested Shastri's guts through a calculated and controlled Pak offensive in the Runn of Kutch early in the 1965 summer. Shastri bought peace by entering into an agreement with Pakistan over the Runn issue rather than confronting it head on. Pakistan could not think of a more opportune moment to strike and annex Kashmir. President Ayub Khan recognized the opportunity and decided to act.

Taken by surprise, the Indian forces were nearly cut off in Kashmir; but Ayub Khan had mis-assessed his adversary. Pushed to the wall, Shastri, "the little big man" of the war, ordered Indian armored corps to counter

ttack in the Punjab instead of trying to relieve pressure in Kashmir. Within weeks, Indian tanks were at the outskirts of Lahore,

he complexion of the war had changed completely, and Pakistan, reeling under the stab deep into its heartland, was suing for peace. The war ended after 21 days with India left holding some Pakistani territory.

After the declaration of ceasefire, Shastri and Ayub Khan attended a summit in Tashkent stage-managed by the Soviet premier Alexei Kosygin. On 10 January 1966, Shastri and Khan signed the Tashkent Declaration. The next day, Shastri, who had suffered two heart attacks earlier, died supposedly of another, at 1:32 am.

There are two conflicting views on Lal Bahadur Shastri's sudden death at 1:32 am Tashkent time at a Soviet government villa. The official version is that it was due to a heart attack. It has been vouched for by his eldest son and senior Congress leader Anil Shastri. Shastriji might be died due to heart attack by poison.

The major proponent of the conspiracy theory were/are from the family itself. Anil's mother Lalita Shastri was rather vocal that she did not think that her husband died a natural death. She suspected that the water in his thermos flask kept at his bedside had been spiked. Her younger son Sunil Shastri still holds that his father's death was a mystery and has been raising demands for an inquiry to clear doubts.

Lal Bahadur's red flame ashes in the sky high

(1)

Body burns, but the soul flies away

Can kill human, not remembrance

Down long Lal slept on the sticks

Brave sons Tear 'tear', Tear fear

Tattered burnt body with clothes

As many eyes, waved on high

(2)

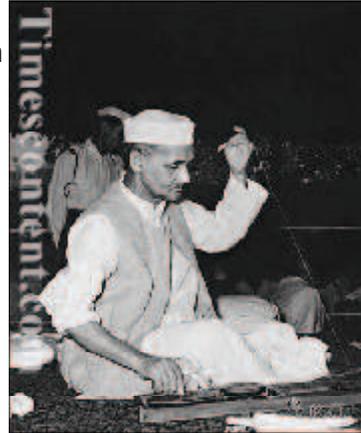
Body burns, but the soul flies away

Can kill human, not remembrance

Livings danced to see soul flying
 Patriotic song singing towards sky
 Red flame ashes' banner in the sky
 Brave Lal Bahadur's soul in the sky
 (3)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
 Can kill human, not remembrance
 Delhi they brought 2nd PM's dead
 Lalita nor swooned, nor uttered cry
 She asked, "Why Lal body Neelkanth
 Why cuts on Lal Bahadur's body ?
 (4)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
 Can kill human, not remembrance
 They crush flower perfume spreads
 Can break Violin but music spreads
 Delhi they brought PM' blue body
 Hinduism preaches much tolerance
 -----Premendra Agrawal



Kuldip Nayar wrote in his article: Lt Gen Bal
 Nehru and Menon. When the then home mi
 ited Tezpur, Lt Gen Harbaksh Singh was c
 leave. When Shastri shook hands with Ha
 are you hopeful you will now halt the Chine
 am confident." That evening Shastri heard i
 back at his post. He remarked: "I wish Gen
 on. He looked every inch a soldier."



SHASTRI WANTED PROBE INTO NETAJI'S.....

Anuj Dhar writes : - More noteworthy was the Congressman's total recall of his 1954 meeting in Tokyo with the Indian Ambassador Mohammad Rauf, an Allahabadi like Kodesia. At lunch with Ambassador, Kodesia expressed desire to visit Renkoji temple, where Netaji Bose's alleged ashes were said to have been preserved. Rauf shocked Kodesia, telling him point-blank: "Why waste your time. They are not the ashes of Netaji. Whether they were ashes or not is also not sure. But definitely, don't waste your time." More shock was in store for shell-shocked Kodesia when he returned to Delhi.

"When I came back, Sir, I gave this information to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Shastriji was slightly inclined to listen to me patiently. But Panditji simply laughed at what I said," Kodesia told GD Khosla.

And what must have sent shivers down the spines was this disclosure: Kodesia felt that "after he became the Prime Minister ... (Shastri) was emphatically working that there should be a fresh probe into Netaji's disappearance."

"One thing is there that Shastri definitely wanted that there should be another inquiry Commission. If he would have lived longer, he must have seen to that"

GD Khosla, a good friend of former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, made no mention of Kodesia's testimony in his fraudulent report.

(Source: Mission Netaji Organization)



Shastri's life and Astrology

* Crystal ball prediction:

"In late 1956, it predicted through crystal ball that the successor to the prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) in about seven years will be people whose name begins in the letter "s". This prediction "washington pifii" and today can be found in the file of old newspapers. Crystal ball is not deceived prophetess, and this time: In June 1964, after the death of Nehru, the prime minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri became,"



* Wang (vanga) prediction:

Dec 1965. Wang predicted the approaching end lal bahadur shastri-the head of the government of India and the election for the post indira Gandhi. And indira Gandhi defines the two terms to run the country. Then he clarified: "No! I see-three times"

Nexto went as predicted clairvoyant vanga. Already in January 1966 followed the deah of lal bahadur shastri and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took.

The beginning of 1971: Again, early parliamentary elections. Indira Gandhi strengthens its position in the leadership of the country.

However, in the parliamentary election in March 1977, Indira Gandhi concedes his position. The new government of India headed by the leader of the janta party Morarji desai came. Then it seemed that the clairvoyant vanga made a mistake and the prediction of the third period of Indira Gandhi untenable. Yet time has proved the correctness of a clairvoyant vanga. In 1980 Indira Gandhi, is regaining the post of Prime Minister

* Prediction through Vedic astrology: Sea of the mourners gathers from all corners of the country thronging towards palam air port on morning of janaray 12, 1966.

Amongst the crowd waiting to receive the remains of the prime minister, was a well know astrologer, clad-despite the extreme cold-in thin white khadi

the astrologer, he hastened him up to ask, "what do the stars foretell?" A hat trick was the reply.

Both Nehru and Shastri were from Allahabad. It was now prophesied that the next prime minister of India would be too.

Prediction of Hitler's defeat in 2nd World War

Adolf Hitler lost the war on Russia. April 30, 1945 in 15 hours 30 minutes further committed suicide in the bunker of the Reich Chancellery. Gandhi vs Hitler: Suicide with mistress of 36 hrs (<http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/109102007.htm>)

Nemesis caught up with the further in 2 years and 2 months after the Vanga predicted Hitler's inevitable defeat in the Second World War. Day prophetic prophecy prophet Vanga in official documents had been recorded accurately: February 2, 1943.

Prediction of Stalin's death cost Vanga arrest

For the six months before the death of Joseph Stalin Clairvoyant Vanga predicted his approaching end: March 1953. At the same time as the fortune teller would be noticed in passing: The gates to another world, where leaves Stalin, will be open to other rulers of Russia. However, neither the names of these future rulers, nor the specific dates of withdrawal in those days did not name. There were arrests of Sri Lankan astrologer world renowned predictor Vanga of Bulgaria who predicted about the death of leaders.

Predicting impending death of Stalin cost Vanga arrest and imprisonment in a Bulgarian prison. However, Vanga predicted on the tablets of history, happened in real life, when his hour struck. Generalissimo Stalin, son of shoemaker, "the great leader of all time, died on March 5, 1953 in 9 hours and 50 minutes in the evening at the suburban state deachas in Kuntsevo.

* Before her death Vanga also prophesied

· 2008 - assassination attempts on four heads of states. Conflict in Indonesia, that becomes one of the causes for the start of WWII.

· 2010 - the start of WWII. The war will begin in November of 2010 and will end in October of 2014. Will start as a normal war, then will include usage of nuclear and chemical weapons.

· 2011 - due to the radioactive showers in northern hemisphere - no animals or plants will be left. Muslims will begin chemical war against Europeans who are still alive.

* Bulgaria to open museum in honour of prophet vanga

Bulgaria's government decided on April 5, 2007 to open a museum in honor of country's late prophet vanga, darik news reported.

(2)

26 June 2009

Sri Lanka astrologer held for political prediction

Colombo: Sri Lankan authorities have arrested a popular astrologer who predicted the president would be ousted from office, police said Friday, fanning fears of a government crackdown on dissent following its victory over separatist rebels last month.

A police spokesman said astrologer chandrasiri bandara told an opposition meeting last week that the prime minister would take over as president on sept. 9, and the opposition leader would become prime minister. It was not clear what he thought would happen to president mahinda rajapaksa.

Police arrested bandara on Wednesday night to investigate the source of his prediction, police spokesman ranjith gunasekera said.

Bandara made his forecast despite rajapaksa's soaring popularity in the wake of the military's defeat of the Tamil Tiger rebels last month, a victory that ended this island nation's quarter-century civil war.

Since then, rajapaksa has been hailed as a king, and politicians in his ruling party have proposed giving him a second six-year term without an election or changing the constitution to make him president for life.

But astrology is profoundly influential in Sri Lankan society and could be perceived as a threat to rajapaksa's rule.

Many here plan their weddings and special events based on the advice of astrologers, and political leaders use favorable predictions to boost their image. Rajapaksa himself has said he is a devoted believer, telling foreign reporters earlier this year that he often consults a favored astrologer for advice on what time to make speeches or to depart for trips.

Bandara, who has a weekly television show and writes a deeply political column for a pro-opposition newspaper, is one of the most popular astrologers in the country.

Police officers came to bandara's home Wednesday night to arrest him, said chathura vidyarthna, deputy editor of irudina, which publishes bandara's column.

"He has not returned so far," he said.

The opposition united national party condemned the arrest. "The crime committed by bandara is not making predictions favorable to the government," the party said in a statement.

In the wake of the government's victory over the rebels, media rights groups have complained of renewed attempts by the government to stifle freedom of speech.

The government has announced the re-establishment of a powerful press council with the authority to jail journalists, and early this month, poddala jayantha, a press freedom campaigner, was abducted and assaulted while returning from work. No one has been arrested in the attack.

* Vedic astrology, gemstones have important role. It is believed that by wearing these prescribed gemstones we can overcome the obstacles. The cause of sorrowful period, lack of success can be astrological. Wearing a certain gemstone may turn the sorrow in happiness and turn failure life in the success.

Gems affect the subtle energy field, which emanates from every living thing, where our energetic and emotional habits, thought patterns, belief systems, and so on reside. The energy pattern of a gem directly affects one's emotional and mental energies, and over a period of time this promotes long-lasting changes.

The present days are not different.

A crystal ball is a crystal or glass ball believed by some people to aid power to see into the future means crystal ball is a mean to predict future happenings.

I recall three lines of a poem:

Oh, crystal ball, crystal ball

Save us all, tell me life is beautiful

Mirror, mirror on the wall

We are future oriented. The leaders want to explore the future possibilities. This is the reason many Indian top politicians have come in the grip of Chandra Swamy and like others.

Dev gowda is still dreaming to be pm as predicted by his astrologer.

Eclipse has religious and astrological importance

Astrology, especially mundane astrology (branch of astrology used to predict world affairs and world events, as opposed to individual's events), uses eclipse as one of the most important tools for predictions.

Hindu temples remained closed and there would be fasting during surya grahan (solar eclipse) in India.

The best leaders are having been those who are the best observers of the human conditions. They just pay more attention than others around them.

When we stop, look and listen we are always amazed at all the possibilities.

Explore future possibilities

The leaders' job is to think about the next project, further and further.

"Before a good wagon master rolled the wagon, he sent out the scouts to see what was over the horizon," joes said.

What is next?

What is better?

The fix's crystal ball predictions

Washington post: Starting way back in 1982, the post's outlook section has asked a group of political professionals and personalities to make their predictions about the outcome of the election.

Crystal-ball gazing aside: "Cities that support bio and cultural diversity, urban and biological ecology, provide sustainable public transport, as well as maintaining their cultural heritage - these are the cities that will be successful in the future," says Kristina dryza, a designer, strategist and writer who spent most of last year in Tokyo. Dryza's own list of cities to watch includes Singapore, Mexico City, Istanbul, pune (India) and San Francisco.

"In 2050, Tokyo will be more integrated to the greater Asia Pacific region and highly robotized," she says.

The emergence of China and India and their economic capitals, Shanghai and Mumbai, is an obvious challenge to Tokyo's role in the region. But their dominance is not inevitable, and Tokyo has a card that they're unlikely to be able to trump: Livability

At present in America magic shops are fruitful and prosperous. Charlatans, as always, were in abundance.

Example of American Jane Dixon (nee Pinkert)

At least twice, Jane advised President Roosevelt. During their first meeting, in November 1944, Roosevelt, chained to a wheelchair, said: "Tell me straight, how much time remains for me to finish started?" Jane's escape was not able to answer: "Six months, Mr. President, as may even less".

Later, Dixon remembered the meeting: "Then the president asked an unexpected question: How to develop relations with America, Russia in the future, after the war? I replied that in the end they will become allies in the face of threats from Red China. "Red China? - Perestroika president. - But China is not red! We have no problems with it ". I looked into my crystal ball and say that I see absolutely certain: China will become a communist ". Five months after this meeting, 12 April 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as predicted, and Dixon, passed away.

In addition to private interviews with the authorities, Jane Dickson sometimes issued their predictions for the entire country. Thus, May 14, 1953 years old during the live television broadcast a talk show NBC she Vglyadevshis in his crystal ball in front of millions of the audience said that the Soviet Premier Malenkov in about two years will succeed "people with oval face, green eyes and a small beard. Barbate will edit shortly. It replaces a low bald Tolstyachok. And earlier in the space rises silver ball over and around the earth, like blue, sits at the head of Russian leader ". Neither former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Davis, participated in the transfer, nor the Soviet Ambassador Zarubin, who met with the sibyl on the following day, the prophecies did not believe.

But after two years, the predictions have started to come true. In 1955, the chairman of the USSR, was appointed "barbate" - Nikolai Bulganin, and in 1958-m "bald Tolstyachok" - Nikita Khrushchev. And in a few years

prior to 1964, Dixon has made yet another unexpected prediction: Khrushchev in the coming year will be removed from power. So do not expect even the future conspirators.

Here the author is not suggesting 'to believe or not believe' on the prediction based on the crystal balls. The author places the facts only.

Lal bahadur shashtri,

Born October 2, 1904 at 6:20 am in Benares (inde)

Sun in 8°23 libra, as in 13°50 libra,

Moon in 1°38 cancer, mc in 14°06 cancer

Chinese astrology: Wood dragon

Numerology: Birth path 8

Celebrities born the same day: Mahatma gandhi, sting, romina power, alexandra kasan, emma colberti, maréchal de france ferdinand foch, james root (slipknot), kiki de montparnasse, richard iii d'angleterre, lene (aqua), groucho marx, paul von hindenburg, kelly ripa, camilla belle, ayumi hamasaki, annie leibovitz, mike rutherford (genesis), alain sorral, franck delhaye (2 be 3), bebi dol (dragana saric)... List of all the celebrities born on October 2.

Astrology on lal bahadur shastri

Astrological material about lal bahadur shastri is being collected from free astrological websites.

"Lal bahadurshastri's moon nakshatra is mrigashira

Mrigashira means deer's head.

Mrigashira is the searching star. Mrigashira is ruled by mars, which shows having an active, bold, and restless nature. There is a searching, naïve, and creative quality that keeps seeking the idyllic vision of beauty in your heart.

Mythologically, soma is the deity of mrigashira. Soma is the god of the immortal nectar. The gods would drink soma in order to become intoxicated, drunk with divine bliss. Soma refers both to the drink and the experience itself. In mrigashira's myth, prajapati, the creator, chases after his daughter rohini, in order to create the most beautiful beings to populate the earth. Prajapati's illusions become shattered later on when the other

gods conspire to bring him down. However, divine bliss and divine possibility compel prajapati forward in the nakshatra of mrigashira. His courage and innocence, in spite of the consequences, are revealed here.

Strengths: Having courage to pursue your heart's desire and the innocence to continue to do so even after life's disappointments threaten to shatter illusions. Having a very creative mind and finely tuned perceptions as well as persuasive speech and communication abilities and having main motivation is freedom yet you will seek it in a soft and tender way. Keeping a multitude of creative gifts, including creating wealth, comfort, and love for yourself and others.

Shadow issues: Being fickle, unfocused, and prone to the "jack of all trades, master of none" syndrome. Spend too much time indulging creative idyllic fantasies; yet become frustrated when faced with reality. Be careful of overtaxing your delicate nervous system - may be easily overwhelmed. An underlying hostile and angry nature is also present should your frustrations become too great.

He might find it hard to overlook some of the nonsense going on around you today, Lal Bahadur Shastri. At home, he may have difficulty getting anyone's attention. And everywhere else, people could be behaving in a disrespectful manner, and their attitude could annoy you. Don't let their attitude rub off on you. Instead, call on your charisma and vision, and speak up in to increase their awareness about the consequences of this behavior."

Vanga's prediction on Shastri and Indira Gandhi were right. For getting confidence on that prediction we here mention few more predictions of Vanga:

October 1984

Long before dreadful for India in 1984 Vanga predicted the tragic fate of the family of Indira Gandhi.

In July 1969, Vanga is clearly "saw" with some details of the death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Clairvoyant exclaimed: "It will ruin a dress! I see the smoke and fire orange-yellow dress! "

Here we have to necessarily say that's what. Describing the phenomenon of clairvoyance Vanga, we often use the word "prediction". But the "prediction" - this is just a word and concept of our language use. In fact, Vanga (and talked about this many journalists and scientists) sees the eye of a person's life as if on a reel. And this "reel" it can scroll through and in

the past and the future of every person, physically living at this point in time. The same applies to developments in society actors, which are the same specific people.

Another question: What is the mechanism of so-called effect of "movies"? Who or what helps vanga? This speech will go ahead. And now back to the words of prophet when prediction the fate of Indira Gandhi, she repeated that 'sees through the smoke and fire orange-yellow dress.'

Omen 1984: On this day, the prime minister of India Indira Gandhi had planned a meeting and lunch with the English writer, playwright and actor Peter Ustinov. It was also assumed that during the meeting will be recorded half-hour television interview, prime minister of India and the famous writer Albion.

Indira Gandhi knew English literature and a meeting with the writer prepared with great pleasure. After reviewing numerous bright oriental dress and strict formal dresses, she opted for the fatal dress saffron color. According to the prime minister (and at this moment in her more than the woman said), orange-yellow gown was spectacular look at the blue TV screen. However, a bulletproof vest, wearing a dress, slightly fills the prime minister.

After standing for a few seconds before a mirror and a little hesitation, Indira Gandhi strongly withdrew bulletproof vest. The body of the prime minister remained easily vulnerable.

Ten minutes later, when Indira Gandhi was accompanied by an entourage of well-groomed path leading from the residence of the prime minister to her office, broke out a hurricane of fire.

They shot straight from one of the posts along the track. One of the killers (Beant Singh) three times, fired a pistol at the prime minister. Second killer (Satwant Singh) flashed saffron dress, and with it, and the body of Indira Gandhi long machine gun.

Orange-yellow dress, as 15 years ago predicted a clairvoyant vanga was a caustic smoke and flames.

* May 21, 1991: Alas, the second prediction has come true vanga concerning the tragic fate of the family of Indira Gandhi. Come true after seven years after the terrible history with "saffron dress."

By the time Rajiv Gandhi (son of Indira Gandhi), not only managed to succeed his mother as prime minister of India. As many as five years,

beginning in 1984, he headed the government of the country. In 1989, he lost power. In 1991, once again actively involved in the campaign

It was then, in the morning May 21, 1991, terrorist dhana, wearing a belt packed with explosives, making its way to the Rajiv Gandhi through the crowd of townspeople who came to the rally. There was a deafening explosion. The apparent leader of the election race-Rajiv Gandhi was killed on the spot.

On November 22, 1963:

On this day (November 22, 1963) in Dallas, Texas was murdered the 35th U.S. President - John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The tragedy was preceded by three events. First - August 5, 1963, the government of the U.S. together with the governments of the USSR and Great Britain signed the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in three areas: The atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Second - sharp attacks on the political course of Kennedy from the extreme reactionary circles in the United States. Third - in one August day in 1963, Vanga predicted the attack on the 35th President of the United States. After four months prediction came true.

Autumn 1968:

This autumn 1968 on the famous American Kennedy family tragedy struck again. But the tragic fall of 1968 was preceded by a hot political event and prophetic predictions in July. U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy (the brother who was killed in Nov 1963 U.S. Presidential candidate) announced his intention to seek the candidacy for the presidency of the Democratic Party. In the heat of election debates, he harshly criticized the aggressive foreign policy of Lyndon Johnson (36th President of the USA). Earlier, Minister of Justice, in his words, "practically put an end to gambling in the largest of its centers - Newport, Kentucky.

Wang said many times that a lot of money and shorten the life of those who have it, and those who get up an obstacle to the cash flow. In this context, Wang predicted the imminent attack on Robert Kennedy. It is all in the same July 1968. In the fall of 1968 during the election battles in Los Angeles, Robert Kennedy was mortally wounded.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy wanted to visit Vanga in 1970. Since Bulgaria was a communist country at that time, there were negotiations on a high level how this meeting to be made in Greece or Macedonia. Finally, the Bulgarian authorities didn't allow this to happen.

CHAPTER 9

Heart Attack by Poisoning

It gets more interesting from here. "In the kitchen there was a Soviet cook helped by two ladies - both from the Russian intelligence department - and they tasted everything, including water, before it was served to Mr Shastri," Mr Nayar writes. This shows that there was possibility of poisoning at Tashkent-meet. Except Nayar, no body else said about the presence of such ladies.

Nayar further writes: "remember this was at the height of the Cold War and India-Pakistan hostilities and the security paranoia was extreme." Was that only reason for the presence of such ladies or was this in routine?

It is right that throughout history and across cultures food and drink have been used to deliver lethal poison. Since a person's demise from a slow-acting poison mimics so many natural diseases, and there is typically a time lapse between administration and expiration, this method made it almost impossible in early times to prove homicide.

Was this situation also in January 1966, at the time of mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

With the advent of chemical analyses for poisons (rudimentary arsenic tests were introduced in the 1840s) and autopsy, poisoning, if suspected, is readily detected.

Then why the autopsy/postmortem of the dead body of Lal Bahadur Shastri could not be done in Tashkent or in India? Why did Nayar and other members of the delegation forget to ask for that in Tashkent? Lalita Shastri asked for that but why all went against her request?

After the declaration of ceasefire, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan attended a summit in Tashkent (former USSR, now in modern Uzbekistan), organized by Kosygin. On 10 January 1966 at 4 P.M., Second Prime Minister of India Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Declaration which is also called No War Declaration.

Although officially it was maintained that Lal Bahadur Shastri died of heart attack, his widow, Lalita Shastri kept alleging that her husband was poisoned. Many believed that Shastri's body turning blue was an evidence of his poisoning. Indeed four Russian butlers and one Indian cook attending to him were arrested on suspicion of poisoning Shastri in the same night of 10 January 1966 at 4 P.M. of Jan 11, but were later absolved of charges. Shastri's

death body was bluish and lying in suspicious condition. but autopsy was not done. Alongwith cooks why was not arrest of those taster ladies?

An autopsy is a postmortem assessment or examination of a body to determine the cause of death.

The two great nineteenth-century medical researchers Rudolf Virchow and Carl von Rokitansky built on the Renaissance legacy to derive the two distinct autopsy techniques that still bear their names. Their demonstration of correspondences between pathological conditions in dead bodies and symptoms and illnesses in the living opened the way for a different way of thinking about disease and its treatment. In China, the office of coroner and forensic autopsy has a history nearly two thousand years old. The autopsy's intellectual founder was Giovanni Morgagni (1682-1771), who is celebrated as the father of the modern anatomical pathology. (Source: wikipedia)

The history of poison stretches from before 4500 BC to the present day. Poisons have been used for many purposes across the span of human existence, most commonly as weapons, anti-venoms, and medicines. Poison has allowed much progress in branches, toxicology, and technology, among other sciences.

Poison was discovered in ancient times, and was used by ancient tribes and civilizations as a hunting tool to quicken and ensure the death of their prey or enemies. This use of poison grew more advanced, and many of these ancient peoples began forging weapons designed specifically for poison enhancement. Later in history, particularly at the time of the Roman Empire, one of the more prevalent uses was assassination. As early as 331 BC, poisonings executed at the dinner table or in drinks were reported, and the practice became a common occurrence. The use of fatal substances was seen among every social class; even the nobility would often use it to dispose of unwanted political or economic opponents.

Poisoning: Renaissance Italy (1400-1700)

Romans hardly believed that any man of prominence or wealth had died a natural death. The legendary Borgia family, specifically Lucretia, gained a wide reputation for poisonings, especially of cardinals. Cantarella, a slow-acting poison, was said to have been dropped into food or drink, even sacramental wine. These murders were supposedly undertaken on behalf of Lucretia's father, Pope Alexander VI, who as head of the Roman Catholic Church was heir to the cardinals' estates. As these allegations were repeated, they became part of the historical record. More recently, they have been revealed to be outright myth.

KGB, ISI and CIA have gained the popularity for poisonings. It is said that one or two of these Intelligence organization might be involved in the process of giving poison to the Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Poisonings have become the stuff of myth and legend, and a staple of mystery writers. The premeditation of the crime-acquisition of poison, calculation of lethal dosage, decision about which food or drink to use, preparation of the concoction, and making the victim consume it-adds to the insidiousness of the murder.

The wicked queen offers Snow White a poisoned apple that will induce a deathlike coma. The duel scene in Shakespeare's Hamlet features a poisoned cup of wine intended for the prince but mistakenly and fatally drunk by his mother, Queen Gertrude. There are so many stories of these types.

Heart Attack by Poison

Circumstances of Shastri's death do indeed make a case for close enquiry. On the night of January 11, Shastri was awakened by a severe coughing fit. Dr. R.N. Chugh came to his aid. Shastri was unable to speak and pointed to a flask kept nearby. A staffer brought some water which Shastri sipped. Shortly afterwards, Shastri became unconscious and attempts to revive him proved futile.

Here it should be noted that Dr. Chugh in his report did not write that Shastri's death was only due to heart attack. He was not 100% sure for that. Further it is also published in the news that he was in the drinking condition at that time. Was alcohol given him under conspiracy?

A cold case forensic enquiry which keeps these facts in consideration, could point to three causes - in order of probability.

- (i) Myocardial Infarction (ordinarily known as Heart Attack)
- (ii) Café Coronary (impaction of food in windpipe - in this case, drops of water)
- (iii) Poisoning by some very quick acting poison

Heart Attack by Poison

Famous people of the History who were possibly poisoned

Modern science allows doctors to find the cause of almost any death, using chemistry, high-powered microscopes and even autopsy if necessary. But in the past the causes were not always so clear, and a mysterious death

often led to suspicion of foul play. Here are some famous people who, according to legend, were possibly poisoned.

The symptoms of poisoning normally appear between 30 minutes and four hours after exposure. They include vomiting, involuntary hyper-extension of the limbs, convulsions, and finally cardiac and respiratory collapse. There is no known effective antidote. In humans, 1080 poisoning has somewhat similar symptoms to an acute heart attack.

There are so many case history where death of heart attacks and heart attack by poison happened. These cases would help to understand that the Lal Bahadur Shastri was given poison.

The leader of the Russian All-Military Union general Alexander Kutepov was drugged and kidnapped in Paris in 1930. He died from a heart attack due to an overdose of the administered drug.

Linda's death

The evidence proves that before Linda's death, Mark had explained in detail how a person could get rid of their wife by using an essentially undetectable poison that mimics a heart attack.

"You can put poison in a person that stops their heart and makes it look like a natural death and the poison is basically undetectable in autopsy." Read Affidavit as following:

Declaration of Albert Siu, M.D.

In the matter of Linda Adanalian

I, Albert Siu M.D., declare as follows:

1. I am the forensic pathologist who conducted the forensic medical investigation into Mrs. Linda Adanalian's death. During the course of enquiry, I consulted with fellow pathologists, toxicologists, and the Fresno coroner.

2. I met with the coroner several weeks before finalizing my Autopsy report. I explained to him that, in my opinion, acute selenium toxicity caused Mr. Linda Adanalian's death. The coroner told me that this conclusion put on him in a 'very difficult situation'. The coroner did not elaborate, but he appeared under some sort of, pressure to avoid finding that Mr. Linda Adanalian died a toxic death. Nevertheless, approximately three weeks later in August of 2001, I submitted my final autopsy report in conformity with the findings, ascertained from my enquiry, concluding that acute selenium toxicity was the cause of death.

3. I have conducted approximately 400 autopsies for the Fresno coroner, and Mrs. Linda Adonalian's case is the first time the coroner has not adopted my findings and conclusion.

Executed on Septembder 29, 2002

Signature

Albert Siu M.D.,

Dr. Albert Siu, the Fresno Coroner's Forensic Pathologist in-charge of Linda's case, concluded in the Fresno County Coroner's Autopsy Report that Linda was the victim of homicide poisoning (<http://www.whopoisonedlinda.com/Autopsy%20rev%202-7-03.pdf>) Dr. Siu requested a law enforcement investigation to determine who poisoned Linda.

1. Linda predicted her death to family and friends and she identified who would do it. Click to read Affidavits #1 & 2

2. Linda left behind audio tapes of her husband, Mark Adanalian, accusing her of having an affair and telling her that he hated her. The audiotapes document that Linda believed Mark was having her followed. Just prior to her murder, Linda told a friend that Mark said 'nothing will ever be happened me because I'm too well connected and I have too many friends.'



3. Mark was the beneficiary of \$265,000 from Linda's life insurance and IRAs.

4. Immediately after Linda's death, Mark's friend and attorney, Warren Paboojian, falsely signed as Linda's "brother-in-law" to obtain Linda's personal belongings from the hospital. Later, Warren Paboojian went to Linda's house and removed all of her medications.

5. Right after Linda's death, Mark told people that Linda died from a heart attack, even when the doctors and forensic experts couldn't figure out why she died. He even fabricated a story to the Emergency Room doctor that Linda had "chest and left radiating arm pain" in the days before her death. Linda, however, denied any such symptoms to the emergency room staff prior to her death. The Emergency Room staff found Mark's behavior inappropriate and the Coroner was asked to check for nefarious agents.

6. Mark filed documents in Fresno County Superior Court to stop the Coroner's office from exhuming Linda's remains for further toxicology testing. Mark's attorney explains that Mark objected to the exhumation for "personal

reasons."

7. Realizing that the exhumation would occur despite his objections, Mark said, "if they find something, I didn't do it." Mark also disparaged Linda's memory with derogatory comments. Mark's attorney explained that Mark has that type of personality.

8. When the poison was discovered, Mark said, he couldn't have poisoned Linda because he wasn't smart enough and he wouldn't know how to.

9. But, the evidence proves that before Linda's death, Mark had explained in detail how a person could get rid of their wife by using an essentially undetectable poison that mimics a heart attack. Mark told one witness that because California is a community property state, it would probably be cheaper to get rid of his spouse than divorce. Mark explained that he "could use a poison that would make her heart stop making it look like a heart attack."

10. As overwhelming evidence mounted, Mark talked about his connections in Fresno, saying, "Let them arrest me, I know so many people in this town that I'd never stay in jail."

Besides Cricket legend Woolmer, Arafat, Pope Clement Henry were killed by Aconite

Cricket legend was poisoned during 2007 World Cup

On 18 March 2007, Woolmer was found dead in his hotel room at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel in Kingston, Jamaica. The initial report was that Woolmer had died of a heart attack. On 22 March, Jamaican police confirmed that a murder investigation had been launched due to the circumstances of Woolmer's death, based on a report by pathologist Ere Seshaiyah that Woolmer had died of asphyxia via manual strangulation. Deputy Police Commissioner Mark Shields led the investigation.[13] Police suspected that the murderer might have been a Pakistani upset over Pakistan's recent defeat by Ireland in the World Cup.

Cricket legend was killed by drug from ancient plant Cops believe it was sprinkled on his sleeping pills It would have taken 30mins for him to die in agony. Bob Woolmer was poisoned by an ancient drug used by witches in the Middle Ages, investigators believe.

After weeks of investigations, the sensational Bob Woolmer murder case has shown a sign of a breakthrough with 'The Independent', Digital enhancement of security camera footage from the 12th floor of the Pegasus

Hotel in Kingston, where Woolmer was staying, has identified at least one suspect in the killing. The suspect is a male but the police have declined to comment if he is a member of the Pakistan team or the management.

Suspect killer is caught on camera

"The time of the footage and its location mean that this individual must be considered a suspect. Further work is being done on statements given by individuals to look at any inconsistencies. It is good progress," a source close to the investigation told the newspaper.

Woolmer was found dead in his hotel room on March 18, a day after Pakistan's loss to Ireland, but the local police have struggled to develop lasting leads in the murder case. Scotland Yard and Pakistan detectives and a DNA expert from Interpol have joined the investigation. The police believe Woolmer was strangled but poisoning has also been a popular theory and there have been regular reports of links to match-fixing.

Poisoned by Harry Potter aconite

Bob Woolmer, the father-of-two, whose embalmed body remains in Kingston awaiting release, was found early on 18 March, lying naked in the bathroom of his hotel room with traces of vomit on the floor. "The toxicology tests show that he had significant traces of aconite. We are now entirely convinced he was poisoned.

Aconite - an ancient poison, also known as Wolfsbane - is said to be perfect for concealing murder and has been used in several high-profile assassinations in Pakistan.



Wolfsbane is mentioned in 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone', when the schoolboy wizard is quizzed on it by Professor Snape.

England player was drugged with an ancient poison

A suspect in the murder of the Pakistan cricket coach Bob Woolmer has been identified from security camera footage in his hotel, amid growing evidence that the former England player was drugged with an ancient poison. The death of Mr Woolmer, who had already decided to resign his role, came amid claims that the former Kent and England player had fallen foul of a match-fixing syndicate he was about to expose.

Woolmer's killing breakthrough the phone from Pakistan

The breakthrough comes after a man, thought to be from Pakistan,

phoned police on Monday claiming that aconite killed the former Kent and England star.

The man did not give his name or give a reason for the murder.

"The man who called Kingston police station had a Pakistani accent and was very specific about aconite and how it was administered.

Woolmer killed to use aconite

Toxicologists say aconite, which is referred to in the Harry Potter books as wolfsbane, is the "perfect" drug to mask a murder.

It causes the victim's internal organs to seize and slows down their breathing until they finally stop.

Death is usually by asphyxiation within 30 minutes and this explains, police believe, how 16-stone Woolmer died without putting up a fight.

It also explains why Jamaican pathologist Dr Ere Sheshaiah found no marks around his neck to suggest he had been strangled.

"The symptoms Bob suffered before he died are identical to aconite poisoning, which is why it is a major line of inquiry now. It would also explain how such a physically imposing man, at 6ft 1in tall, died without putting up a fight.

Toxicologist Prof John Henry, of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, said: "Woolmer would have felt nauseous after the drug began to work and would have gone to the bathroom to be sick. He wouldn't have realised straight away how serious his condition was, so it was doubtful he'd have phoned the hotel's reception.

"By the time he realised how ill he was it would be too late." He would have collapsed and been unable to move. The drug causes a loss of power in the limbs."

"It is the perfect drug to make a murder appear to be a suicide because it leaves no mark on the body. It is difficult to detect in a post-mortem.

The examiner would have to know what they were looking for.

"It would still be in a person's system after their death but it would not show up in a post-mortem unless it was specifically looked for."

Uses of aconite in Pakistan

The fact that aconite has also previously been used in Pakistan may

also be highly relevant," The Sun quoted a senior police source as saying.

A well known politician Omar Asghar Khan, 48, found hanging from a ceiling fan.

Other victims are thought to include Pakistan's ex-PM Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, found dead in a Lebanese hotel in 1963, and the country's founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah's sister Fatima. Canadian actor Andre Noble, 25, died in 2004 after accidentally eating part of the plant.

Benazir Bhutto's both brothers are in exile, Shah Nawaz and Mir Murtaza, tried and convicted of high crimes in absentia. When Shah Nawaz was killed by poison in France in 1986, she suspected it was done by Zia ul-haq's agents.

Match fixing behind the death of bob Woolmer

The revelation fuels the suspicion Woolmer was killed as he was about to expose match-fixing.

Senator Anwar Beg of Pakistan's Senate Standing Committee on Sports told the Sunday Mirror: "Some members of the Pakistan cricket team are involved in match fixing."

Ukrainian Leader Yushchenko

Sept 19, 2009: Doctors at an Austrian clinic where Yushchenko had been getting tests since he fell mysteriously ill after a dinner with a political rival in September, found evidence of dioxin poisoning in his blood stream. A criminal investigation has been opened into the apparent poisoning.

One of many symptoms of dioxin poisoning is Chloracne, a skin condition that manifests itself in bumps and painful facial blisters. In photographs, the once handsome father of three looked like he had aged 20 years. The disfiguring acne, while not harmful to his health, may persist for decades, experts say.

Yushchenko also reportedly suffers great pain and had a catheter inserted into his spinal column, through which painkillers were administered during the presidential campaign.

"It is my growing conviction that what happened to me was an act of political reprisal against a politician in opposition," Yushchenko said according to news reports. "The aim, naturally, was to kill me." (Source: http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/features/july-dec04/ukraine_12-15.html)

"This case of poisoning Ukrainian presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko is not an isolated one at all," says Andrei Piontkovsky, head of the Center for Strategic Studies in Moscow. "This practice was routine for the KGB in Soviet times, and I don't think their successors have higher moral

standards."

Oleg Kalugin, a cold war defector who now lives in America, told the London Sunday Times in 2002. "I recall in the old Soviet days the KGB planned to assassinate some people by putting poisonous gel on the door handle of a car."

Further back in history, Stalin's secret police staged a car crash in 1948, to kill Solomon Mikhoels, a Soviet Yiddish actor and theater director, and head of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee during World War II. Another famous case was that of the well-known pro-Bolshevik novelist Maxim Gorky, who died in 1936. The secret police chief at the time confessed to poisoning him at his trial two years later.

Even Boris Yeltsin, who later became president, once claimed in 1990 that he had been grabbed while walking and thrown off a bridge into the Moscow River. He showed up at a friend's place bruised, in tattered clothes, and soaking wet.

More recently two different journalists covering the Beslan hostage crisis in September say they were drugged - one on a plane, another during an FSB interrogation - to prevent their coverage of the story. Medical tests later confirmed one of the cases.

Arafat poisoned

As reported by 'British Intelligence' on Nov 28, 2004: The late PA chief Yasser Arafat was poisoned with a widely known toxic substance termed as "Acontine", which is usually extracted from an Asian plant called "Aconite", a report, issued recently by the British intelligence, disclosed.

The report said that the same substance, which could instantly dissolve in liquids, couldn't be forensically detected in human body 12 hours after its penetration into it.

The same poison causes fatal symptoms in the blood circulation, nervous, and digestive systems, according to the report.

It's probable that Arafat was gradually poisoned, as 3 to 5 mgs of that poison is enough to cause his death, it highlighted, and noted that one of his top aides might have sneaked such a substance into his meals during the holy month of Ramadan, causing his slow death as was the case with the former Algerian president Hawari Boumaddine.

Well-informed Palestinian sources, meanwhile, revealed that the US administration had refused to receive



Arafat at "Mayo Clinic" hospital, as his illness coincided with the holding of the US presidential elections.

The administration had already been acquainted with the nature of Arafat's disease, therefore, it declined to receive him at that hospital so as not be embarrassed by his death, according to the sources.

King Henry and Pope Clement were poisoned

A toxicologist at the Hawaii State Department of Health reminds us that many kings of the past died young owing to poison. "Several Roman emperors and eligible candidates for emperor were done in by poison. Soaking a candle wick in arsenic or aconite (an alkaloid derived from a plant known as monkshood or wolfsbane), drying the wick, then making a candle out of it, was a popular Middle Ages technique. Lighting such a candle would produce deadly vapors. Aconite would cause irregular heartbeat, chest pain, and death within hours. This method was supposed to have killed Pope Clement VII in 1534 and Emperor Leopold I of Austria in 1705. Pope Clement was 56 years old and Emperor Leopold was 65 years old at the times of their deaths, so their deaths could have been from natural causes. However, for possible motives for murder, Clement was the Pope who alienated King Henry the 8th of England by declaring that Henry's marriage to Queen Catherine of Aragon was still valid, which led to England's split from the Catholic Church, and Leopold's Austria was at war with Louis the XIV's France when Leopold died."



King Henry

<http://static.guim.co.uk/sys-images/Guardian/Pix/pictures/2008/06/09/henry.article.jpg>

ACONITE

Family name: Ranunculaceae; Botanical name: Aconitum chasmanthum, heterophyllum; Name (Urdu): Monkshood, Atees, Meeta Zahar; Name in English: Aconite; Other local names: Bezhumolo, Zhadwar

Under the restrictions of the 1968 Medicines Act in US, aconite in lotion form must not exceed 1.3 parts of aconite to 100 parts of lotion. To be effective, the therapeutic dose is so close to the toxic level that it should never be used internally and external application should never be done over broken skin. Even application to UNbroken skin can be toxic (and potentially fatal) due to absorption through the skin. Used in homeopathy for illnesses of intense onset

Not so long ago the leaves were collected in June and prepared to

form an Extract of Aconite which was employed by the historical medical professionals of the day. It derived the name Wolfbane in ancient times as arrows tipped with the juice of the plant were used to kill wolves.

Monkshood, or Aconite is known by many common names including Wolfsbane, Leopard Bane, Tiger Bane, Dog's Bane, Friar's Cap, and Friar's Cowl, Garden Wolfbane, Helmet Flower, or Soldier's Cap.



In older times, it was used to poison meat to kill wolves; it was considered a key ingredient in a potion used to make witches fly; and Claudius I was assassinated by his physician, who slipped him some.

The leaves are easily mistaken for other edible wild plants, and there is a long record of accidental death by ingesting them.

Aconite acts on the nervous system by first stimulating and later paralyzing the nerves of pain, touch and temperature. Taken internally aconite acts on the circulation, the respiration and the nervous systems. It causes severe nausea, slows the pulse, caused the heart to beat erratically, and causes a dramatic fall in blood pressure. Death is usually caused by paralysis of the respiratory system.

It comes in the form of a white powder which is believed to have been sprinkled over Woolmer's sleeping tablets or into his diabetes medicine

(Source: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/121042007.htm>)

Ex-Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko was poisoned

In November 2006, ex-Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko was fatally poisoned with Polonium-210, a highly radioactive material. He survived for several days and suffered greatly during the time. Areas of the hotel where Litvinenko stayed and a sushi restaurant that he frequently visited also showed high levels of radioactivity. He would have to ingest a relatively large amount of Polonium-210 to cause fatal poisoning. The material could have been placed in his food on several occasions. However, Scotland Yard officials are not sure how the radioactive material actually entered his body. It is the first time that a radioactive agent has been used as a poison in the UK.

Alexander Litvinenko was a former officer of the Russian Federal Security service who escaped persecution in Russia and received a political asylum in Great Britain. In his books, "Blowing up Russia: Terror from within"

and "Lubyanka Criminal Group", Litvinenko described Vladimir Putin's rise to power as a coup d'état organised by the FSB. He alleged a key element of FSB's strategy was to frighten Russians by bombing apartment buildings in Moscow and other Russian cities. He accused Russian secret services of having also arranged Moscow theater hostage crisis through their Chechen agent provocateur, that they organized 1999 Armenian parliament shooting, and that terrorist Ayman al-Zawahiri was under FSB control when he visited Russia in 1997.



Alexander

Just two weeks before his death Litvinenko accused Russian president Vladimir Putin of ordering the assassination of Anna Politkovskaya

(4) Mysterious Death of Slobodan Milosevic

Date of death: March 11, 2006

The death of former Yugoslav president Slobodan Milosevic in The Hague, where he was being tried for war crimes at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, caused a stir and was a major political event, especially for Serbia.

Cause of death

It was established that Milošević died of a heart attack. However, suspicions have been voiced, notably:

That he was deliberately given a wrong medicine that caused the heart attack;

That he took a wrong medicine himself in order to worsen his condition or commit suicide;

That he was, deliberately or through negligence, not given the standard treatment that would have prevented the heart attack.

The Times' medical columnist Thomas Stuttaford commented that, taking into account what had been known about Milošević's health condition for years, he was "surprised that he (Milošević) lived for as long as he did". According to Stuttaford, given the data that existed, he "should have been considered for a coronary bypass or angioplasty (unblocking of the arteries)"; while these operations might be rendered impossible by severe heart de



Mysterious

facts, that can only be established by "a careful analysis of the heart, and one would have thought that if this had been done, someone would have mentioned it". According to Stuttaford, using rifampicin might have been "a cunning way to kill a man that needs no expertise".

[5] La Doria, Mexican movie star died on her birthday

Popularly known as "La Doña," Mexican movie star MARIAFFLEX died on her 88th birthday, 6 April 2002. The official word said heart attack. While a nation of moviegoers mourned, her brother made public claims that he suspected foul play. Although there were no specific accusations beyond that he was not allowed to view the body, it was reported that her brother claimed she may have been poisoned. For a few months the drama continued, colored more than a little by the fact that Felix had left the bulk of her fortune to her 28 year-old assistant, Luis Martinez de Anda. Felix was finally exhumed in August of 2002 and it was reported a week later that she had died "of natural causes."

(6) Nigerian President Sani Abacha

June 8, 1998 died Nigerian President Sani Abacha. According to the authorities and the family of the deceased, he died of a heart attack. In July 1998, NBC television and the newspaper The New York Times citing U.S. intelligence sources reported that Abacha was poisoned when vacationing at a villa in the company of three prostitutes. Other media were refined, that the head of Nigeria's poisoned Lebanese prostitute, bribed the leaders of hostile clan and offering it to President Abacha, orange juice with the poison. In response, State Department spokesman James Rubin said: "We have no conclusive evidence that General Abacha was poisoned." Official media also refuted the Nigerian version of the poisoning, referring to the results of blood and tissues of the deceased, made in Germany.



Sani Abacha

(7) Georgia police officer Maurice was poisoned by his wife

In 1993, Julia Lynn Turner's husband Maurice, a Georgia police officer, died of sudden and undetermined ailment that was decided to be a heart attack. Soon after she moved in with Randy Thompson, a sheriff's deputy and firefighter, and things were fine--for a while. They had two children and then the relationship went on the rocks. In 2001, Randy Thompson took ill and died, also from a suspicious ailment. Both men had large life insurance

policies which were to be paid out to Julia Lynn. Both had died of kidney and heart failure, so investigators were suspicious. Forensic investigation suggested the men had been poisoned, but with what? Often a poison is no longer present in the victim's body, because the body metabolizes it. The forensic toxicologist must search for metabolic products of the poison, and in some cases there may be more than one.

When the husband died in 1993, the medical examiner had wondered at the time about the presence of high amounts of calcium oxalate crystals in various tissues from the body. In 2001, the forensic toxicologist found similar results and realized that calcium oxalate forms in the kidneys from oxalic acid. Oxalic acid is a major metabolic product of the metabolism of antifreeze.

But how could this woman get two full grown men, both law enforcement officers, to consume antifreeze? Julia Lynn was a creative poisoner--she laced lemon-lime Gatorade with the antifreeze. The sweet taste and green color were a perfect match. However, Julia Lynn became even more creative, including the antifreeze in lime Jell-O, and even in chicken soup. In May 2004, a jury found Julia Lynn guilty of malice murder in the death of both men.



(8) SRILAPRABHUPADA

Srilaprabhupada, founder of the Hari Krishna religious sect, died in 1977 after a lingering illness. 22 years later a Krishna follower, Nityananda Das, published a book saying that Prabhupada was slowly poisoned by his own disciples. He offered tapes of Srila Prabhupada's conversations with his disciples, in which the leader mentioned suspicions of being poisoned; according to Das, the tapes also reveal whispering disciples plotting more poisonings. The accusation caused a major ruckus within the sect, but Das's charges were never proved.



Srilaprabhupada

(9) PHAR LAP

Did American gangsters poison the mighty Australian racehorse PHAR LAP? Such was the rumor after Phar Lap's sudden death at a California ranch in 1932. Phar Lap was an Australian national hero, having won an astonishing 36 of his 50 starts, when his owners shipped him to America for a lucrative racing tour. In his first race on March 20th, he beat America's finest to a purse of \$50,000 at the Agua Caliente racetrack in Mexico. Two

weeks later he was dead, sickening suddenly one morning and collapsing before sundown. An autopsy showed an inflamed stomach and intestines, a condition which quickly grew into rumors of poisoned feed. Was it the work of shady racing insiders who feared such a staunch competitor? Nothing ever was proved, but Phar Lap's "poisoning" became part of racing lore. A 2001 book by Geoff Armstrong and Peter Thompson offered a new theory: that Phar Lap was actually the victim of Duodenitis-Proximal jejunitis, an infection which sometimes afflicts horses who have travelled long distances.



(10) ROBERT JOHNSON

Robert Johnson -- the "Delta Blues King" -- played and sang in Mississippi beginning around 1930. One of his cohorts, Son House, is said to have spread the story that Johnson had been a lousy guitar player until he made a deal with the devil at the crossroads (a rural intersection somewhere in Mississippi). The devil tuned Johnson's guitar at midnight (according to the legend) and thereafter Johnson became a supernaturally good player. His rising career was cut short in August of 1938, when Johnson died at the age of 27. Had the devil come to get his due? Or had Johnson been stabbed or poisoned? The legend of Johnson became as potent as his music, and the events surrounding his death are still a mystery. In recent years expert opinion seems to lean toward the theory that Johnson was poisoned by a jealous husband, but others say he died from pneumonia or complications resulting from syphilis. According to a researcher who uncovered Johnson's death certificate in 1998, the cause of death was officially listed as a lack of medical attention, with no further explanation.



Robert Johnson

(11) ZACHRY TAYLOR

One case in which modern science did make a difference was that of American president Zachary Taylor. The tough old soldier died suddenly in 1850 of what was described as gastroenteritis, or inflammation of the intestinal membranes. The reported cause -- that Taylor had overindulged in cherries and iced milk on a scorching summer day -- was so mundane that some felt the



Zachry Taylor

president must really have been poisoned with arsenic instead. In 1991 Taylor's descendants had the body exhumed, and samples of his hair and fingernails were taken to Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Scientists there determined that his arsenic levels were not abnormal, thus ruling out the poisoning theory.

(12) NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Speculation has been just as heavy in the death of Napoleon Bonaparte. The great French leader died in exile on the island of St. Helena in 1821 after a lingering decline and a final period of intense stomach pains. British military doctors on St. Helena performed an autopsy and found evidence of stomach cancer, which was given as the cause of his death. But the nature of Napoleon's illness -- and his long list of enemies -- led his friends to suggest that he might have been the victim of slow poison.



Napoleon

Scientists got into the act in the 1960s when newfangled tests showed unusually high levels of arsenic in Napoleon's hair; some historians called this proof of poisoning, while others blamed the arsenic on drinking water, hair cream, or even the wallpaper in his cottage. The 1978 book *Assassination at St. Helena* (by Ben Weider and Sten Forshufvud) accused Napoleon's associate the Comte de Montholon of poisoning him slowly, first with arsenic and then with other medications. Weider later wrote another book on the topic, *The Murder of Napoleon* (1982), and financed further tests on Napoleon's hair in 2001. Most experts seem to agree that unless and until Napoleon's body is exhumed, the actual cause of his death cannot be known.

There is a book under titled "The Murder of Napoleon "written by Ben Weider, David Hapgood.

An attempt to manufacture a detective thriller out of one controversial forensic theory and a rehash of historical fact, the basic premise--that Napoleon was the victim of arsenic poisoning, as evidenced by a few locks of hair now yielding their secrets to modern physics

(13) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart died under mysterious circumstances on December 5, 1791 at the age of 35. For more than two centuries, the world has sought an answer to his cause of death.

Was the wunderkind composer poisoned by a jealous rival? Did he

have an intestinal parasite from an undercooked pork chop? Could he have accidentally poisoned himself with mercury used to treat a bout of syphilis?

Over the years other causes have been suggested, including scarlet fever, kidney stones and pneumonia. In 2000 a California professor of medicine, Dr. Faith Fitzgerald, proposed that Mozart may have died from rheumatic fever; the next year Dr. Jan. V. Hirschmann of Seattle suggested that he may have



Amadeus Mozart?

died from trichinosis acquired by eating undercooked pork cutlets. Mozart's grave was later dug up for re-use (a common practice of the time) and the bones were scattered, making impossible any modern chemical analysis of his remains.

Theories range from poisoning, renal failure, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, and lethal trichinosis, among many others. In a recent attempt to solve the mystery as media reported in the third week of Aug 2009, researchers evaluated the official daily register of deaths in Mozart's Vienna for the period between November and December 1791 and January 1792. These records were analyzed with the corresponding periods in 1790/1 and 1792/3.

(14)

Roman emperor CLAUDIUS poisoned by his own wife

Never very lucky in love, the Roman emperor CLAUDIUS may have been killed by his own wife Agrippina. Claudius and his son Britannicus both died just as Britannicus was about to come of age in A.D. 54; Claudius died in October, and Britannicus two months later after a Saturnalia feast. Their deaths conveniently made way for Agrippina's own son, Nero, to take the throne.

"Nero's childhood was one of instability with uncaring parents. Nero was the last of the Julio-Claudians. Nero's father was corrupt and evil. His mother was also a dishonest and self-serving woman. She wished to rule and wanted to ensure her son's succession to the throne. Nero succeeded Claudius; it is generally believed that Nero's mother, Agrippina, poisoned Claudius so that her son could take over the throne. <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/2006/04/default.aspx>

Tradition offers two versions of the poisoning of Claudius: that he was fed a plate of poisoned mushrooms by Agrippina, or that a conniving doctor put a poisoned feather down the emperor's throat. (The historian Tacitus men

tions both versions, with the doctor's feather finishing off Claudius after the mushrooms failed.) Historian Barbara Levick, in her biography of Claudius (1990 by B.T. Batsford Ltd.), says: "Murder cannot be proved... (but) the timeliness of Claudius's death, and Britannicus', affords circumstantial evidence that both were murdered... On balance it looks as if Claudius's departure was brought about by Agrippina rather than due to her good luck."



Claudius

(15) Kathy Augustine was poisoned by her third husband

That's how the news media portrayed the murder of Nevada State Controller Kathy Augustine by her third husband, Chaz Higgs. Police believed that Higgs gave her a lethal dose of the muscle relaxant succinylcholine. Higgs was the nurse who had cared for Charles Augustine, her second husband, after his stroke. Shortly after Charles's death, Higgs married Kathy Augustine. At the time she died, she was running for State Treasurer. However, Augustine had been impeached by the Nevada Assembly for misuse of state funds. Higgs, who apparently married her because he thought she would have money and power, decided to murder her.



Kathy Augustine

Being a nurse, Higgs had access to a wide array of drugs. The choice of succinylcholine was a good one because it is not normally tested for in toxicology screens. Succinylcholine is a strong muscle relaxant that paralyzes the respiratory muscles. It is normally used in a hospital to allow the insertion of a breathing tube into the throat of a patient who is still conscious. In higher doses it can paralyze the entire breathing apparatus, and the victim slowly suffocates to death. The autopsy showed that Augustine had died of a heart attack. A small needle mark on her buttocks was overlooked in the initial autopsy. However, investigators were not so sure, and when police searched Higgs' house they found succinylcholine and other drugs in his possession. Higgs was arrested and eventually convicted of her murder.

(16)

ROBIN HOOD may be a fictional character, but that hasn't prevented the growth of various legends about his death. The most popular story has him dying at Kirkstall Priory in Yorkshire, after being bled by a nun (or cousin) who had joined forces with Robin's enemies; other versions of the tale have

the woman administering poison rather than a bleeding. (In the 1976 movie Robin and Marian the nun is his beloved Maid Marian, who poisons a wounded Robin and then takes poison herself.) Nearly all versions have Robin, on his deathbed, firing one last arrow out of an open window and telling his compatriot Little John to bury him where the arrow lands.



(17)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT was 33 when he died in Babylon after an illness of a several days. The historian Plutarch says that Alexander was attacked by fever after a day of drinking with friends, and that before dying he lingered long enough for his soldiers to file by him for a final farewell. Rumors that Alexander was poisoned have carried down through the ages, perhaps because no firm cause of death was ever reported. Alexander's body was oddly preserved and then carted to Alexandria, Egypt, further confusing the trail. As with Napoleon and Mozart, modern scientists have gotten into the act: in 1998 a University of Maryland disease expert, David Oldach, speculated that Alexander died of typhoid fever.



(18)

Killing of Tutankhamen

Was King Tut murdered or did he die from an illness? King Tut's death has puzzled both historians and Egyptologists for many years. If King Tut was indeed murdered, some research and evidence point to a few limited servants or contacts that could have been responsible for King Tut's death. But who were these potential people that could have been responsible for such a scandalous act? What motives might the murderers have had if the pharaoh was killed? Why is it believed that King Tut was murdered? What about the prospect of King Tut dying due to an illness? Could this be possible? With all these questions and with the latest research we hope to shed some light into his death.



Tutankhamen

Moving forward to a more recent time, in 1994, Bob Brier, specializes in paleopathology, the study of diseases in the ancient world, an Egyptologist from Long Island University insisted revealed

his findings January 17, 1997 in a conference held in California. In essence, he performs high-tech autopsies on 3,000-year-old corpses. (He's also taken part in a re-creation of Egyptian mummification techniques, including the extraction of the brain through the nasal passages.) Here, he examines the X-rays and other photographic evidence, correlating it with the research of other Egyptologists, and concludes that Tutankhamen was the victim of political and religious intrigues that developed into a fatal conspiracy. True crime buffs and historians alike will find much to like in Brier's fast-paced recounting of his investigations

[19]

Poisonous Gas killed Zia ul-Haq

August 17, 1988 in a plane crash killed Commander of Pakistan Army, the actual head of the country Zia ul-Haq. On the military plane C-130 Hercules he was returning to Islamabad from a military base in Bahawalpur, located 400 km from the capital. Along with him were 36 passengers, including the ambassador and two U.S. General. After ul-Haq's plane was flying airliner Pakistani General Aslam Beg. On approaching Islamabad Hercules suddenly lurched and went into a steep dive. Losing altitude, the plane, according to witnesses, began to dive and vzdyblivatsya, then collapsed to the ground. Running circled the crash site and radioed in Islamabad about the death of 54-year-old leader of the country. Versions experts differed: Pakistanis suggested that the board could be a container of poisonous gas. When triggered the detonator, the container is opened, gas was struck pilots and the plane lost control. U.S. experts have found traces of the wreckage pentartritola tetranitrate - explosive, often used for sabotage. Organizers and sponsors of terrorist attack is not found.

Find photo by google

[20]

Serbian P M killed by poisonous carbon monoxide

March 12, 2003 at the entrance to the building of the House Government of Serbia killed Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic. In January 2001 he led a government that six months later, bypassing the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia in return for Western assistance in the amount of \$ 1.3 billion issued by the Tribunal in The Hague of former President Slobodan Milosevic. According to investigators, was hiding in one of the multi-storey buildings sniper issued in 50-year-old prime minister two bullets from the assault rifle Heckler & Koch G3. Wounded in the abdomen and back Djindjic died in hospital. The Serbian Government has introduced a month state of emergency. The organizer of the murder called Zemun crimi

nal group (Zemun - Belgrade's suburb). According to the investigation conducted by Djindjic struggle against organized crime and corruption has caused a backlash Zemun clan. During the investigation, the clan was nearly destroyed: the police arrested more than a thousand people, charge them on 400 criminal cases. Accomplices in the murder, according to prosecutors, were employees of security agencies, close to the administration of Milosevic. Executor pleaded zamkomandira arrested a former Serbian Interior Ministry special forces "Red Berets" Zvezdan Jovanovic.

The trial began in December 2003 and is still continuing. The charges for the murder of Djindjic, brought against 36 people, some of whom remains at large. 2 May 2004 the chief suspects in the attack leader zemuntsev, commander of the Red Berets, Milorad Lukovic, nicknamed Legija (Legionnaire) voluntarily surrendered to the police, claiming his innocence. While the prosecution's case contradicts the testimony of key witnesses. Thus, the head of Prime Minister Milan Veruovich, who was at the time of the murder close to Djindjic, argues that there were three shots, two of the gunmen - person Jovanovic and unknown. In February 2005, a former colleague of Vladimir Popovic Djindjic launched a new version: murder - the result of a conspiracy security officials who feared the permutations in commanding security forces.

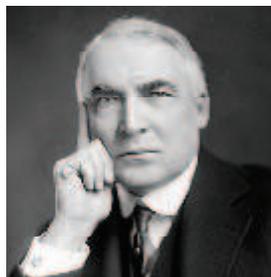
February 26, 2004 in a plane crash death of Macedonian President Boris Trajkovski. Presidential Aircraft Beech Aircraft, was in operation for more than 30 years, fell 10 kilometers from the Bosnian city of Mostar. Together with Trajkovski, killed six members of his entourage and two crew members. In the first days after the disaster the media put forward different versions - from the rainy weather and an emergency landing at the area where mines have survived the 1992-1995 war, to attack by Islamic radicals. Investigators Bosnia and Herzegovina, was charged in the crash of the French battalion of the International Stabilization Force (SFOR), which provided tech support Mostar airport. According to this version, three days before the disaster became inoperable radar platform, which helps in keeping the aircraft Trajkovski. But the command of SFOR has denied these allegations. 5 May 2004 Minister of Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina Branko Dokic, announced the results of the investigation commission, acknowledges that "a plane crash caused by errors during the flight and maneuver before landing, which made the crew."

February 3, 2005 died, Prime Minister Zurab Zhvania. Officially, the 41-year-old Prime poisoned by carbon monoxide in a visit to his friend. According to investigators, the combustion products accumulated in the room due to improper installation furnace Nikala Iranian manufacture. A criminal case under criminal negligence that led to grave consequences "brought

against masonry, but the search returned no results. Physical damage Tel Zhvania and his friend, pathologists have not identified. Many residents of Georgia did not believe the official conclusion to the investigation and the FBI joined the specialists, who confirmed the story of the accident. She also shares the President of Georgia Mikheil Saakashvili. But members of the families of the victims have evidence of fraud and insist on the violent death of Zhvania. In particular, the relatives argued that the apartment, where they found ugorevshih not found prints of their fingers, and bodies were moved there after their murders.

[21] U.S. President Warren Harding death by heart attack

August 2, 1923 in Hotel Palas in San Francisco on his way to Washington from Alaska, has died, U.S. President Warren Harding. The president showing signs of food poisoning, in addition, he suffered from pneumonia. Attracted to the medical treatment of the U.S. Navy concluded that the president's personal physician, homeopath Charles Sawyer misdiagnose, resulting in the death of 57-year-old Harding's heart attack. This, however, did not lead to the punishment of the doctor. On the advice of Sawyer's widow, Florence Harding refused autopsy. Immediately after the funeral, there were rumors that the president was the victim of a conspiracy, but their investigation is not conducted. Florence Harding and Charles Sawyer, died a year later. In 1930, independent researcher Gaston Maines issued a sensation became the book "The Strange Death of President Harding," which argued that the number of people, including Florence Harding had reason to poison the President.



Warren Harding

King of Bulgaria dead after peace talk

August 25, 1943, died the king of Bulgaria, Boris III. In spring 1943 German intelligence notified the Hitler that Boris III tries to hold separate peace talks with the United States and Britain. In August, Hitler summoned the king in Berlin, where he was unable to achieve increased participation of Bulgarian troops in the fighting in the Balkans. Boris III returned to Sofia on August 18. From the plane he was carried unconscious to himself, he never came.

Premier Bogdan Filov and his associates announced the death until 28 August. The medical report means that the king was suffering from arteriosclerosis



King of Bulgaria

and died of embolism. Most Bulgarians were convinced that the king had been poisoned on the orders of Hitler, and frightened by the Germans government concealed the real cause of death. Political Testament king is not revealed. Historians suggest that it was destroyed as unacceptable to the leadership of the Third Reich.

Turgut Ozal died: heart attack after the banquet

According to the doctors, he died of a heart attack after the banquet. An autopsy was conducted. In November 1996 in the Turkish media got a video of a private conversation the leaders of Kurdish separatists: the head of the Kurdistan Workers Party, Abdullah Ocalan explained the future of Iraqi President Jalal Talabani that Ozal was poisoned by the Turkish security forces. According to Ocalan, 15 April 1993 Ozal agreed with the Kurds on the settlement of armed conflict and was going to publicly announce that it is April 17. Revision of the official conclusion of this information is not provoked. In April 1998, the widow Özal - CEMP told Turkish media that were requested in the clinic where blood is kept by the president, but the next day, doctors said, as if accidentally broke the test tube. Ozal's widow and her son, a deputy Ahmet Ozal, demanded a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the death of ex-president, exhumation of the body and sent tissue samples to the United States for examination. This was not done. In May 2002, the widow Özal reiterated the Turkish TV about his suspicions, suggesting that her husband was killed by the military. This statement again left without consequences.



Turkish President

Man and Woman both in poisoning

Although poisonings are committed by both men and women, they have been stereotyped as a female crime. As recently as 1961, criminologist Otto Pollak claimed in 'The Criminality of Women' that poison was the murder method of choice of most female offenders.

Throughout the literature, there are numerous examples of poisonings associated not only with women but also with their adultery, magic, and witchcraft.

Chapter - 10

Harold Wilson

Why did Harold Wilson pressurize Shastriji which resulted giving 1000 sq. miles of indisputable Indian territory in Kutch through the award of the Tribunal. Was he KGB spy?

Was any nexus between CIA, ISI and KGB?

Who were the beneficiaries after the death of Shastriji?

What was the role of KGB in India and in the Indian embassy at USSR?

Like the above, more than hundred and hundred questions are before us.

Why dead silent since the death time 01.32?

CIA's KGB Officer Anatoli Golitsin said that KGB was planning a high-level political assassination in Europe in order to get their man into the top place. Was this type of planning for political assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri and others? It is said that as Golitsin in Europe, KGB's Colonel Dmitry Polyakov was a mole of CIA in Indian Government.



Herold



Polyakov

On January 18, 1963, Hugh Gaitskell, a leader of the British Labour Party, died at the age of 57. Gaitskell was opposed to the policy of his party favoring unilateral nuclear disarmament. At the time Gaitskell was likely to become the next prime minister of Great Britain.

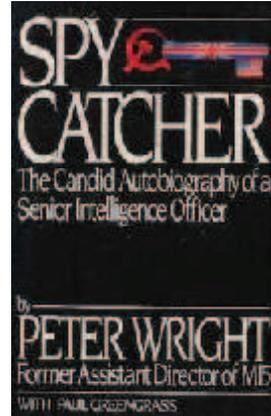
If in fact the KGB killed the likely prime minister of Great Britain in 1963, this, adds some support to the theory that the KGB killed Kennedy. At a minimum, it shows that the KGB was willing to assassinate world leaders. Granted, Gaitskell was not yet a foreign "head of state" but he most likely would have become one but for his premature death.



Hugh - Gaitskell

The story that Hugh Gaitskell was murdered by the KGB was first put forward by Peter Wright in Spycatcher (1987):

One development was that CIA's **KGB** Officer Anatoli Golitsin told quite independently that during the last few years of his service he had some contacts with Department 13, which was known as the Department of Wet Affairs in the KGB. This department was responsible for organizing assassinations. He said that just before he left he knew that the KGB were planning a high-level political assassination in Europe in order to get their man into the top place. He did not know which country it was planned in but he pointed out that the chief of Department 13 was a man called General Rodin, who had been in Britain for many years and had just returned on promotion to take up the job, so he would have had good knowledge of the political scene in England.



Wright also explains why the Soviet Union wanted Gaitskell dead. His replacement, Harold Wilson, was a KGB agent. In 1963 the Conservative government was unpopular. It looked like that the Labour Party would win the next election. The establishment was not concerned by this as Gaitskell was on the right of the party. However, when Gaitskell died, Wilson became the new leader.

One thing is certain, he was definitely more left-wing than Tony Blair. Of course, there are some people who think he, like Gaitskell before him, is a CIA asset.

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/TUgaitskell.htm>

Harold Wilson was born in Huddersfield in 1916. He was educated at Oxford University where he was influenced by his history tutor, G. D. H. Cole. He worked as a research assistant under William Beveridge at the London School of Economics before becoming a lecturer in economics at Oxford. During the Second World War he was director of economics and statistics at the Ministry of Fuel and Power.



Golitsin

Wilson, a member of the Labour Party, was selected as the parliamentary candidate for Ormskirk and was elected to the House of Commons in the 1945 General Election. Wilson was only 29 but the new prime minister, Clement Attlee appointed him as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Two years later, Wilson entered the Cabinet as President a future Social Democrat leader during the 1980's would succeed Jenkins

of the Board of Trade. He therefore became the youngest minister since William Pitt.

Harold Wilson in Mitrokhin files

Harold Wilson too, is exonerated by the Mitrokhin files, as being the target of an attempt at recruitment. Wilson made frequent visits to Moscow in the 1950s and 60s and the KGB made several attempts to get close to him, which were exploited by Wilson's political enemies. If Mitrokhin has further details, this will lay a second important historical issue to rest.

Possibly the least surprising revelations in Mitrokhin's files are details of the KGB recruitment of Labour MP Tim Driberg after being sexually compromised in Moscow. Driberg is well known to have supplied information to the British, the Czechs and the Russians, often simultaneously, but rarely reliably.

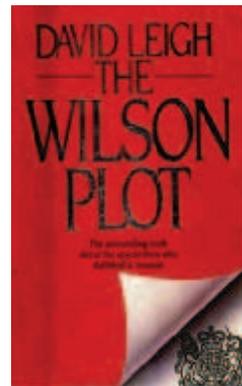
However, a third Labour MP is named by Mitrokhin. This was the late Ray Fletcher, MP for Ilkeston - a name which has never previously been suggested by the professional mole-hunting world.

It may need to be treated with caution. Not only did backbench Labour MPs have very little genuinely secret information to pass to foreign intelligence services - but also, Eastern bloc intelligence officers were notorious for claiming to have recruited large numbers of "agents", for whom they could claim expenses.

The third and final stage in dealing with the Mitrokhin archive, once all western intelligence agencies had exhausted its possibilities, was to provide him with a biographer who could help fulfil the promise that the defector could retire in comfort.

He was turned over to Cambridge historian Christopher Andrew, who had successfully carried out the same exercise with Gordievsky, and the process began of turning Mitrokhin's recollections into hard cash.

Dr Andrew's book is tied in with a BBC TV series, due to start next Sunday. Serial rights were also sold to the Times. Naturally, the most marketable parts of the Mitrokhin archives are the spicy ones - about sexual entrapments, corrupt policemen, politicians, undiscovered minor agents and assassination plots.



<http://thebeaveronline.co.uk/2011/03/08/what-if-wilson-was-a-soviet-spy/>

What if Wilson was a Soviet spy?

on 8 Mar 2011

The flight of James Harold Wilson to Moscow on the night of the 17th September 1975 remains the climax of one of the most astonishing periods in the history of Downing Street. Peter Wright, the plucky MI5 agent who uncovered the story and had originally been dismissed as a paranoid fantasist, revealed to the then-Chancellor, Denis Healey, the full extent of the Prime Minister's ties to Moscow.

Harold Wilson known as Agent Lavender to the Kremlin

Harold Wilson, known as Agent Lavender to the Kremlin, had been approached by the KGB during his wartime tenure at the Ministry of Supply. The true reason for his double-agent status will never be done, whether he did so for ideological reasons or simply for money will never be known. In reality of course, the infiltration of the Labour Party by foreign agents provoked one of the greatest scandals in British political history. Over his time in Cabinet, Leader of the Opposition and Prime Minister, the number of state secrets that found themselves on the Politburo desks must have numbered in the hundreds.

When Peter Wright passed his meticulously garnered files to Lord Mountbatten, the British establishment, so long in seemingly inexorable decline was galvanised into action and immediately called for a full enquiry. After the mass resignation of the entire Labour Cabinet at the end of the week, a new unity government was formed under the leadership of Christopher Soames, a non-partisan figure who tended his resignation as European Trade Commissioner before returning to Westminster where he became acting Prime Minister. The new Conservative Party leader, William Whitelaw, became First Lord of the Treasury as a sop to the opposition, whilst the interim Labour chief, Edward Short, became Home Secretary with special responsibility for a new root and branch review of the Security Services.

The old Labour Party, mired in the humiliating position of apparently being filled with traitors slumped to a humiliating fourth at the General Election of 1976, during which time Roy Jenkins' break-away faction eclipsed the rump party led by Merlyn Rees. Tony Benn's socialist faction attempted a protracted court case over who was entitled to the still-sizable assets of the old party, although he would eventually admit defeat in 1984. David Owen,

as leader of the opposition and slowly began the long return of the Labour/Social Democratic Party to electoral respectability, although the spectre of Communist fifth columnists would haunt the moderate-left for the next few decades.

As a modicum of stability returned to the British government, Comrade Wilson eventually surfaced in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk, soon followed by his long-suffering wife Mary and his Secretary, Marcia Williams. The cost and effort of extradition was deemed too great for the Foreign Office, and the former Prime Minister was largely left outside the public eye, although his occasional writings on the benefits of Marxist-Leninist economics. His famous editorial for Pravda, in which he extolled the virtues of, "the rouble in your pocket" remains one of the few hurrahs of the Brezhnev-era, during which time the inherent weaknesses of the Soviet state became apparent in comparison to the west.

http://www.tomgriffin.org/books/harold_wilson/.

May 05, 2007

Smear: Wilson and the Secret State

by Robin Ramsay and Stephen Dorril' Harper Collins' 1992

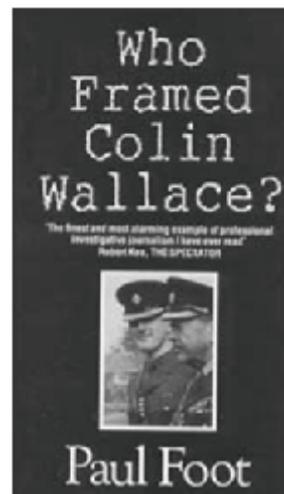
A remarkable biography which adds up to a secret history of postwar Britain.

This book shows how Wilson's 1950s contacts with Soviet Union, while authorised by Winston Churchill, made him vulnerable to right-wing smears in his later career.

Wilson's ascent to the Labour leadership following the death of Hugh Gaitskell, doyenne of the CIA-backed Labour right, saw him labelled as a Soviet spy by defector Anatoly Golitsyn and right-wing counter-intelligence officers James Angleton of the CIA and Arthur Martin and Peter Wright of MI5.

The allegation would become a weapon in the political struggle over Wilson's attempts to modernise Britain at the expense of the City of London and the wider establishment.

Ramsay and Dorril details the coup plots against both Wilson Governments, and the internal rivalries within and between MI5 and MI6, whose



competing agendas in Northern Ireland would become bound up with the campaign against Wilson in the crucial year of 1974.

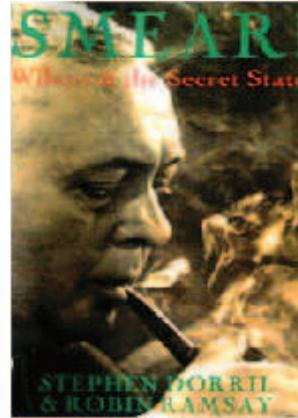
Their portrait of US influence on the centre-left from the Gaitskell era to the fore-runners of the SDP is strikingly relevant to the New Labour era.

Meticulously footnoted with an extensive bibliography, this is one of the best books ever written about the intelligence world.

UK PM Harold Wilson

Pakistan's rulers also banked on cooling off of the relations between India and Soviet Union in the wake of Indo-China war, Anglo-US support to India and improvement in relations between **Pakistan** and USSR. He had visited Moscow and developed personal relation with Soviet leaders. At the same time he had continued to enjoy the confidence of USA and was getting massive military aid from her to modernize the Pak army.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/article567444.ece>



The New Age (1994) and "Yeh Dooriyan" movies

Reflects the 'Truth of two neighbors'

India and **Pakistan** had scope to do progress. They had to do more and more for the benefit of Hindus and Muslims. Ongoing wars between them blocked the progress of both countries. In the beginning of Jan 1966 they

followed various New Age gurus Kosygin, Johnson, Harold Wilson and others.

The New Age (1994) movie and "Yeh Dooriyan" (Directed by Deepshikha) have the same plots:

In New Age, Peter and Katherine Witner are Southern California super-yuppies with great jobs but no center to their lives. When they both lose their jobs and begin marital infidelities, their solution is to start their own business together. In order to find meaning to their empty lives, they follow various New Age gurus and other such groups. Eventually, they hit rock bottom and have to make some hard decisions.

Directed by Deepshikha Nagpal "Yeh Dooriyan's" synopsis says that the film is about a successful and divorced choreographer Simmi Nagpal, who would marry again, if she finds a guy, who could love her two children with equal zeal. Simmi runs a dance academy, and lives with her parents.

Her parents want her to marry for the sake of the kids. She meets a young model Raj Arora, on a fun trip. Raj also feels a soft corner for her and comes to her dance academy as a pupil. Gradually, Simmi begins to feel attracted towards Raj, but does not express her feelings, as she does not want any casual flings.

Rann of Kutch : Harold Wilson

The Prime Minister of Britain Harold Wilson mediated in a clash over the *Rann of Kutch* region in spring 1965 and after that Russian Prime Minister Kosygin mediated at Tashkent after the ending of 1965 war. Both prime ministers deceived India. Shastri was not satisfied on their partial role.

Altaf Gauhar of Pakistan wrote in his article: "Another incident which may have changed Ayub Khan's views was the death of the Indian Prime Minister, Pundit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Bhutto and Aziz Ahmed started trying very hard to persuade Ayub Khan to take advantage of India's vulnerability. In one meeting, I heard Aziz Ahmed and Bhutto arguing passionately that, with the death of Nehru, the world expected Ayub Khan to assume the role of a leader of the Subcontinent, indeed the role of De Gaulle in South Asia."

It made President Ayub realize that he could not expect a soft line on Kashmir from the new government of India. Pakistan had been waiting to swallow Kashmir somehow. President Ayub had his own assessment of the new leadership at New Delhi and State of military preparedness of India. According to his assessment Indian military machine had been badly mauled by the Chinese and it would take India sometime to regain its strength and self-confidence. Like many other Muslim leaders, he too had been nursing the fond notion about superiority of Muslim soldiers. He had an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Pak army and capability of Patton tanks that he had acquired from USA. He therefore, wanted to take advantage of what he considered to be Pak military superiority for achieving his objective of grabbing Kashmir by other means.

But before taking resort to arms he wanted to probe two things. He wanted to know the American reaction if he used American supplied armament against India. India had been assured by USA that arms supplied to Pakistan will not to be used against her. Secondly, he wanted to have a measure of the mettle of the new Indian leadership. This was the main motivation of Pak incursion into **Kutch** region of Gujarat in early 1965.

Russia's fence-straddling new bosses, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin, provided no public backing for India against Pakistan in the bitter Rann of Kutch controversy; not a word of support against the Chinese Communists, who for years have been nibbling at India's Himalayan borders; not even a clear-cut promise of more aid and trade. In fact, the Russians chided India for failing to use fully the aid already pledged-\$1 billion, or roughly one-fifth of what the U.S. has given-and for not developing full capacity at the woefully inefficient Ranchi heavy-machine plant, built by Russia for \$46.3 million.

On the other hand, Shastri played neatly into Moscow's hands by signing a joint communiqué that demanded immediate cessation of American bombing in North Viet Nam. Explaining the vague communiqué to reporters, Shastri claimed that the Kutch dispute was not mentioned because Russia did not want to interfere with British diplomatic efforts at settling the squabble. The joint silence over Red China's latest atomic explosion, he said, reflected "a neutral attitude." (Source: Time, magazine)

Confrontation in Rann of Kuch

In the beginning of 1965, an election was staged in Pakistan and Ayub Khan the dictator, emerged as the elected President. Ayub Khan took this

mandate as a morale booster and gave the go ahead for the plans to escalate hostilities.

Some of the writing about the Indo-Pakistan war of September 1965 borders on mythology. It is no surprise that generations of Pakistanis continue to believe that India was the aggressor and that one Pakistani soldier was equal to 10 Indian soldiers.

Rann of **Kutch** was part of the princely state of **Kutch** which acceded to India in 1947. It is a marshy and sparsely populated region. Some island like uplands called 'Bets" serve as pasture lands. There were unconfirmed reports about reserves of oil and gas in this region. But no exploration had been done until then. India didn't expect any trouble from Pakistan in this sector. Therefore, it was virtually undefended. There were only a few police posts on some of the "Bets".

Pakistan had no valid claim on this area. Maps of the state of **Kutch** and India as a whole prepared by the government of undivided India had clearly denoted it as a part of **Kutch** State.

Armed forces of Pakistan backed by Patton tanks made a surprise attack on **Kutch**, captured some of the Indian posts and laid claims on the whole of Rann of **Kutch**. Before India could take a defensive action and make a counter attack, UK and USA began to put pressure on India to accept ceasefire which left a big chunk of Indian Territory in Pak occupation. Soon after Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and General Ayub was attending Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. There they meet each other and an agreement was signed through the mediation of British Prime Minister. The issue was referred to an International tribunal one of whose members was to be nominated by India and the other by Pakistan.

When trouble did come , it came in the remote dusty corner of **Kutch**. **Kutch** has acceded to India at the time of Independence in 1947 and the then standing border was legally the International border. But the Pakistanis had for some time laid claim for more than 3500 sq. miles of territory in the Rann of **Kutch**, north of the 24th Parallel disregarding the old border between **Kutch** and Sind, and it was in this area that they decided to divert the attention of the Indians.

The Pakistanis started encroaching on our territory by setting up posts. Constant police patrolling on both the sides of the border led to clashes and build up of tension on both sides. To counter any Pakistani offensive, a brigade group was moved to Bhuj in March 1965. This was joined by another brigade group after a major clash occurred on April 8th. Opposing them

were one Pakistani Infantry Division and two Armoured Regiments. And events flared up in the early hours of April 24th.

On this day the Indian post at Point 84 was attacked by enemy armour and mechanised infantry. The post was over run by noon. Next in line was the company strong post at Biar Bet. The attack came two days later when they were faced with a strong Pakistani force of tanks and a battalion of Infantry. As the battle was going on, the Army HQ requested the IAF to fly a reconnaissance sortie over the battle area to find out what the Pakistanis were deploying.

The nearest IAF base was at Jamnagar, on the Arabian Sea coast. A PR Vampire of No.101 Squadron took off from this base that morning, Fg. Off. Utpal Barbara was the pilot. He had been briefed to look especially for tanks. He flew across the desolate region with no land marks to distinguish. Navigation would be difficult. He then managed to find the battle area where he spotted some enemy armour.

Fg. Off. Barbara made a second pass identifying the tanks as M-48 Pattons, started taking pictures. He flew as low as 50 feet above them and by doing so was in danger of stopping an artillery shell from the ground duel going on. In spite of some machine gun fire directed towards him, he accomplished his task and flew home to base.

The pictures taken by Fg. Off. Barbara were much useful. It proved that the Pakistanis were using their American supplied weapons against us.

We derived maximum mileage from the pictures, even though Pakistan alleged that the pictures were fabricated. For his role in the **Kutch** operations, Barbara was awarded the Vir Chakra. Barbara's flight had many interesting sequels. One was that it alarmed the Pakistanis to a great extent, for them the lone Vampire was a prelude to a massive air offensive by the IAF. There was much scrambling in asking for air cover, and to reassure the ground forces two F-104 Starfighters were flown over the disputed areas.

Another was that the PAF Air Chief, Air Marshal Asghar Khan contacted Air Marshal Arjan Singh with a view not to let both the air forces to get into the clashes. Asghar was no stranger to Arjan. He had been the squadron commander of No.9 Sqn in the undivided Indian Air Force before the partition, when Arjan Singh was one too.

In the meeting with Arjan Singh, Asghar Khan said that if the Indian Air Force attacked the Pakistani ground troops he would retaliate by attacking the IAF's bases in Punjab. Asghar Khan arranged this communication in

the belief that the PAF was at a disadvantage in **Kutch** (it was not) and he did so without taking either the Pakistani Army Chief or his superior President Ayub Khan. For this lapse, he came under a lot of flak from his critics and he defended himself by attributing the non committal of the Indian Air Force in the clashes to his not so veiled threats to Arjan Singh.

But the real reason that the IAF didn't intervene was that by April 28th, the Indian Government had taken the decision not to let the clashes escalate into a full fledged war. Arjan Singh has since then refuted the charges that he was deterred by Asghar Khan's threat and retorted that in Punjab, he could and prepared to, as he was, to take on the PAF and reply in the same coin. The only reason that the IAF did not get into the fighting was that it was in its best interests to keep out of it.

Asghar Khan's meeting was uncalled for, as apart from the governments decision to de-escalate the situation, it wouldn't have deterred the IAF if they wanted to get into the fighting. As it happened later in September, the IAF got into the fighting knowing fully well that it would lead to escalation of the crisis. So Asghar Khan's meeting didn't serve any purpose.

It is puzzling that the PAF Chief was ready to escalate the fighting on his own. There is no doubt that if airfields in Punjab were attacked, full fledged war would have come in April instead of September. That Asghar Khan did so without contacting the Pakistani Army Chief, General Musa or his President Ayub Khan is incomprehensible.

Maybe he knew that if he told either of them of his planned meeting it would have remained just that, a plan, as Pakistan was not ready for total war yet. Whatever may be the reasons, Asghar Khan did not remain the Air Chief for long. He retired in July and was succeeded by Air Marshal Noor Khan.

The decision on April 28th led both sides to come to the negotiating table and talk. A cease-fire was agreed on May 1st and by June the de-induction of troops was agreed upon by both sides and so was the delineation of the border. The month of May did see some more severe fighting in the Kargil region, and here too differences were resolved bilaterally. While Pakistan presented one side of its face at the talks, the other side was busy organising the plan to liberate Kashmir, under the codename, **Operation GIBALTAR**.

<http://www.bharat-rakshak.com/IAF/History/1965War/Chapter2.html>

Ayub gave the green light to Operation Gibraltar on the advice of his foreign minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (later president and prime minister). Bhutto had sought out the opinion about Indian intentions from Chinese Foreign Minister

Chen Yi during a meeting at the Karachi airport and concluded from the latter's body language that India would not respond.

In his report to the Lok Sabha on the confrontation in Kutch the Prime Minister said: "Ever since the attainment of Independence, India has stood for peace, international amity and goodwill. India has a living and vital stake in peace because we want to concentrate attention on improving the living standards of millions of our people. In the utilization of our limited resources, we have always given primacy to plans and projects for economic development. It would, therefore, be obvious for anyone who is prepared to look at things objectively that India can have no possible interest in provoking border incidents or in building up an atmosphere of strife.... In these circumstances, the duty of Government is quite clear and this duty will be discharged fully and effectively ... We would prefer to live in poverty for as long as necessary but we shall not allow our freedom to be subverted".

In a broadcast to the nation on the day the cease-fire came into force he also outlined how this viable peace could be brought about. Said the Prime Minister: "While the conflict between the armed forces of the two countries has come to an end, the more important thing for the United Nations and all those who stand for peace is to bring to an end the deeper conflict.... How can this be brought about? In our view, the only answer lies in peaceful coexistence. India has stood for the principle of coexistence and championed it all over the world. Peaceful coexistence is possible among nations no matter how deep the differences between them, how far apart they are in their political and economic systems, no matter how intense the issues that divide them".

The Kutch adventure and its outcome gave new hope and confidence to Pakistan. It was evident from Ayub's address to Pakistani students in London in the course of which he bragged that Pakistan's tanks could have a stroll up to Delhi if he had so wished.

Pakistan's plan was to launch a sudden attack on Kashmir Valley after sending thousands of armed infiltrations into the state to prepare the ground for proper reception and quick success of the invading army. The infiltration began in May, 1965. The plan was to take the city of Srinagar by surprise on August 9, 1965.

How can this be brought about? In our view, the only answer lies in peaceful coexistence. India has stood for the principle of coexistence and championed it all over the world. Peaceful coexistence is possible among nations no matter how deep the differences between them, how far apart

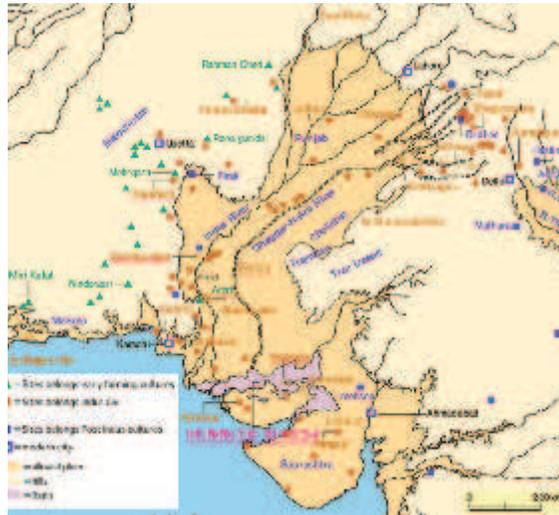
they are in their political and economic systems, no matter how intense the issues that divide them”.

A declassified US State department telegram confirms the existence of innumerable ‘infiltrators’ in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. This was just before the 1965 war.

Fighting broke out in the barren region of the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat province.

Initially border police broke into skirmishes but it soon escalated into a full scale armed operation starting from 20th March and then again from April 1965. In June that year, British Premier Harold Wilson persuaded both countries for ceasefire and set up a tribunal to resolve disputes.

This was a clear victory for Pakistan. She had succeeded in creating a dispute by unprovoked aggression, tested its newly acquired arms, known the American reaction and internationalized the dispute with the assurance that Pakistan would get something in the bargain. It did get in 1968 a chunk of about 1000 sq. miles of indisputable Indian Territory in **Kutch** through the award of the Tribunal.



Rann of Kutch

The success in the Rann of Kutch made Pakistan under General Ayub Khan believe that India would not be able to stand up to a quick military campaign in Kashmir following her defeat in the Indo-Chinese war in 1962. Pakistan also thought that the general public of Kashmir were discontented with Indian rule and as such only a few infiltrators could easily spark off a resistance movement. The code name for this was ‘Operation Gibraltar’.

The Prime Minister of Britain Harold Wilson mediated in clash over the Rann of Kutch region in spring 1965 and after that Russian Prime Minister Kosygin mediated at Tashkent after the ending of 1965 war. Both primeministers deceived India. Shastri was not satisfied on their partial role.

Kuldip Nayar said in his one article:

Lal Bahadur Shastri always believed we must have good relations with Pakistan. Besides, he believed they were our own people; after all, we are from the same stock, spoke the same language, etc.

Shortly, after he became prime minister, India and Pakistan clashed in Kutch. Shastri was always inclined towards peace, so he agreed to participate in the arbitration announced by then British prime minister Harold Wilson.

At the same time, he issued a stern warning to Pakistan: "If you still want to fight, I shall hit you badly."



Ayub Khan

Kuldip Nayar further writes:

After the 1971 war, when I met Ayub Khan, I asked if I could speak to him about the 1965 war. He said, "Why talk to me? Talk to Bhutto. It was Bhutto's war." It was sensational. The Pakistani plan was to cut off the road which connects.

India and the Kashmir Valley. I remember the army chief called Shastri at midnight. He sought an appointment. At that midnight meeting, army officers spread maps and showed Shastri how the Pakistani pressure was building up. They sought permission to relieve the pressure.

The prime minister asked, "Why don't you do that?" The commanders replied, "We should start another front to attract their forces on this side. This means we will have to move towards Lahore. But, that's an international border."

"The other is also an international border (Kashmir where the infiltrators had sneaked in)," Shastri said. "Cross it!" After Independence, this was the first time

India had crossed an international border and the rest is history. We won the war. We hit their weaponry badly.

After the war, Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet premier, wrote to Shastri, 'Have pulao and thekababs of Tashkent.' Russia provided a forum. In a way, it was not a tripartite discussion.

I was then heading the United News of India. Before that I was Shastri's press officer, so I was quite close to him. Before leaving for Tashkent, Shastri hosted a small meeting of editors. He explained the background to the Tashkent talks and the agenda. He said the USSR is our friend and the issue is pending before the UN Security Council. All the editors agreed, but there was a major issue important to India.

We had won two posts. Haji Pir and Tithwa. Our army had captured these posts which were part of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. The editors argued that these two posts were very important because they overlooked Indian territory. Shastri said, "Yes, you have a point. I shall try." He wanted to talk to Pakistan because he had already shown India's superiority. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was then in the Jan Sangh, opposed the Tashkent talks....

Shastri wanted a promise from Ayub Khan that Pakistan would never use force

(Pakistan did get in 1968 a chunk of about 1000 sq. miles of indisputable Indian Territory in **Kutch** through the award of the Tribunal. Was that 1000 sq. not the result of Pakistan's aggression)

India's Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri had gone to Moscow with high hopes of a major diplomatic achievement. He came home last week with a good deal less.

Russia's fence-straddling new bosses, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin, provided no public backing for India against **Pakistan** in the bitter Rann of Kutch controversy; not a word of support against the Chinese Communists, who for years have been nibbling at India's Himalayan borders; not even a clear-cut promise of more aid and trade. In fact, the Russians chided India for failing to use fully the aid already pledged—\$1 billion, or roughly one-fifth of what the U.S. has given—and for not developing full capacity at the woefully inefficient Ranchi heavy-machine plant, built by Russia for \$46.3 million.

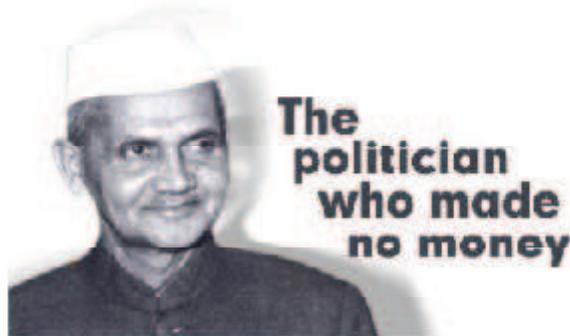
On the other hand, Shastri played neatly into Moscow's hands by signing a joint communiqué that demanded immediate cessation of American bombing in North Viet Nam. Explaining the vague communiqué to reporters,

Shastri claimed that the Kutch dispute was not mentioned because Russia did not want to interfere with British diplomatic efforts at settling the squabble. The joint silence over Red China's latest atomic explosion, he said, reflected "a neutral attitude." (Source: Time, magazine)

The Kutch adventure and its outcome gave new hope and confidence to Pakistan. It was evident from Ayub's address to Pakistani students in London in the course of which he bragged that Pakistan's tanks could have a stroll upto Delhi if he had so wished. The way Lal Bahadur **Shastri**, new as he was to the ways of international politics and diplomacy, acted during this Pak aggression and the negotiations that followed made **Ayub** think that he could brow beat him and India with impunity. He therefore, decided to go ahead with the main plank of his program to capture Kashmir.

As Mr Shastri tucked into a frugal spinach and potato curry meal, he received a call from a personal assistant in Delhi on the night of January 10, 1966 and sought the reaction to the Tashkent agreement back home. Then he spoke to his family in Delhi. He asked his eldest daughter, Kusum, about how she had found the peace pact. "She replied, 'we have not liked it,'" writes Mr Nayar. "He asked 'what about her mother?' Shastri, according to Mr Nayar, then remarked: "If my own family has not liked it, what will the outsiders say?"

C P Srivastav writes in his book: 'says Shri Shastri was quite cheerful and satisfied about the agreement till he left him three hours before his death. Earlier in the day he was cheerfully mixing with Soviet and Pakistani leaders after signing the agreement. He was confident of selling the agreement to the Indian people. However, at around 11 pm, he had a telephonic talk with his people in Delhi as well as with another P.A. Venkataraman who told Jagannath Sahai that the agreement had been well received except by a couple of opposition leaders, at which Shri Shastri said, "They are in the opposition and it is their right to be critical."



Chapter-11

After death timing discrepancies hint assassination?

Timing discrepancies hint assassination?

This book sights new evidence on the timing of various incidents which MAY overturn the theory of death of Lal Bahadur Shastriji by heart attack.

There is one version on the timing of the death of the Lal Bahadur Shastriji. According to an official announcement The Soviet newspaper Tass put the cold message: "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR is sad to notice that 11 Jan, 1966 in 1 hour and 32 minutes in Tashkent died a distinguished statesman, Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri ". Shastri expired due to a massive heart attack on January 11 at 1.32 a.m. Shastriji's biographer Shri C.P. Srivastava and Kuleep Naiyar were the part of Tashkent Summit. International media published the news photos about the arrest of cooks. It means delegation members including Nayar and Srivastav, Indian Ambassador and all other Indian higher authorities there had also knowledge about the arrest of cooks. What did they in this direction? Why did Kuldip Nayar and C P Srivastav not write in their books?

Oath was taken by Guljari Lal Nanda as an acting Prime Minister at 3.15 a.m. of the same Jan 11, 1966. It might be presumed that he had knowledge on that time about the poisoning to Shastriji and the arrest of cooks.

What did acting Prime Minister Guljari Lal Nanda after taking oath for finding the truth behind the mysterious death of Shastriji? Why did he keep dead silence on the matter of poisoning arrest of cooks?

At that time one Indian cook was also arrested and that Indian cook prepared the food with the help of Russian cook. Why Indian delegation members including C P Srivastav and Kuldip Nayar, Indian ambassador in Moscow Mr. Kaul went in the prison to meet the arrested cooks?

What were the activities of other big guns of Congress in India and the members of the delegation as well as Indian embassy in Moscow between 1.32 (death time of Shastriji) to 10 a.m. and thereafter related to the arrest mentioned above?

Russian authority also believed till 10 a.m. of Jan 11, that Shastri's death might be by giving poison to him, because of that arrested cooks were in the prison from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. of Jan 11, 1966. But Russian authority declared at 1.32 A.M. that Shastri's death was due to heart attack? Was this mischief not a conspiracy?

Following timings of various incidents related to the Shastri's death are full of contradictions.

- * Arrest of Ahmet Sattarov and other four including one Indian cook were on Jan 11 at 4 A.M.
- * They were kept in the custody up to 10 A.M.
- * President swore in Nanda as Acting Prime Minister at 3.15 A.M
- * Indira Gandhi phoned Dwarka Prasad Mishra at 5.30 A.M.
- * Timing of Guljarilal Nanda's phone to Mishra was also the same 5.30 A.M.

More happenings full of discrepancies from death to the funeral of Shastri hints killing

"We were shown the body and it was brought back in a plane." Kuldip Nayar.

Other members of the team who were the part of the Tashkent summit remained silent. C P Srivastav, Joint Secretary to the Indian Prime Minister's office of Lal Bahadur Srivastav Shastri from 1964-1966 who toured through out world after that and got so many awards.

So above version of Kuldip Nayar, special person of Shastri might be treated as on behalf of the team.

followed, shots at cremation ground, "More happenings full of discrepancies from death to the funeral of Shastri hints death might be due to poisoning under conspiracy with in India or outside India.

Arrested for six hours, Kremlin head chief Ahmet Sattarov himself disclosed the facts "- In January 1966 in Tashkent held a meeting between the heads of governments of India and Pakistan. There was a question of the Armistice of the belligerent countries. For service sent to Tashkent spetsgrupp headwaiters. For this event we have been preparing for over a month. It should be noted that the European protocol is very different from the Muslim and Buddhist. Was prepared is the most expensive dishes, selves really so hard to fight for right to stay in such places, let him sit in

among which were found in the reserve of the Ministry of Trade of Uzbekistan dinner sets the emir of Bukhara.

After the meeting at which an armistice was signed, was held buffet. In the morning I was awakened by an officer 9-th of the KGB and reported on the death of the President of India Lal Bahadur Shastri. He said: there is suspicion that the Indian prime minister had been poisoned. An hour later, me and a few headwaiters handcuffed, put in "The Seagull" and taken to a place Dormenev

They put in the basement of a three-storey mansion, forbidden to talk among themselves, set up a guard. The strain was so great that one of my colleagues whiskey before our eyes were covered with gray hair, and I still stutter.

For six hours we spent in the basement. And then there came the delegation led by Kosygin. They brought us to apologize and released. As demonstrated expertise, Shastri died of a fourth heart attack. But the foreign press dubbed us "poisoners of President of India. Source: MK.ru, June 2005: <http://www.kyrgyznews.com/news.php?readmore=1125>

It means Ahmet Sattarov and others were arrested on January 11, 1966, just after the two hours of the Shastri's death. It means arrest was about 4 A.M. and they were in the custody up to 10 A.M.

Dwarka Prasad Mishra writes in his book:

"It was about 5.30 A.M. on 11 January, 1966 that my telephone started ringing in Bhopal and I wake up to find that the call was from Indira Gandhi from New Dehi. She informed me about the sudden demise of Shastriji at Tashkent and wanted me to reach Delhi as soon as I could manage. At about 6.00 A.M. there was another call from Delhi. This time Home Minister Nanda, who had been sworn in by President Radhakrishnan earlier at 3.15 A.M. as acting Prime Minister, was on the line imparting the same sad news and making the same request

I was not surprised by Indira Gandhi's urgently summoning me to Delhi. During the nineteen months that the Shastri had the Prime Minister, there were indications which made clear to me that now she was ready to replace Shastri."

There was no talk anywhere about the arrest of Ahmet Sattarov and others. Why?

On 11th January the plane carrying Shastri's body reached Palam air port at about 2.30 P.M. I have arrived earlier from Bhopal bringing with Shastri's son. That no sooner Indira Gandhi had received the news of Shastri's death than she had made up her mind to offer himself as a candidate is indubitable. Similarly Nanda's ever eagerness to retain what had come to him accidentally for the second time is equally certain. In fact nanda, after having telephoned me on the morning of the 11th itself to find out when I was reaching Delhi, had the same morning sought to know Mrs. Gandhi's mind. She told him to carry on as she was not interested. It was like a mouse asking a cat as to what were her intentions."

Here is other content:

(N K Seshan, her secretary, told her by telephone that Shastri had died. He further told Indira that the Home Minister Guljari lal Nanda, had been informed about the Shastri's death and gone directly to the President's house. Indira called for a car and went to Rashtrapati Bhavan. She and the Finance Minister were only ones present when the President swore in Nanda as Acting Prime Minister at 3.15 A.M.

When Indira returned about 4 A.M., she rang Romesh Thapar, and asked him to come over right away. He found her in an almost hectic mood as she vividly described the swear-ing-in-ceremony at Rashrapati Bhavan: the dhoti clad president, facing the dhoti clad Guljarilal Nanda, surrounded by liveried attendants in red and gold braid. Then Indira got down to the 'gut question' she wanted to ask Thapar. Some of her advisers already and they were urging her to 'make a bid for power'.)

"Shots of Shastri's body lying in state, his wife Mrs Lalita Shastri & son sitting by body crying, Mrs Shastri, Funeral procession, Med & CU of people on roadside watch funeral procession pass thru city, wide angle of Connaught Place, procession arriving huge crowds, three chiefs of Army, Navy & Airforce in jeep ahead of gun carrier, soldiers with reverse arms moving past camera, Gun Carriage with body of shastri in top, CU Pres of India & Prime Minister Nanda following cortege, rear angle shot showing big crowd no ladies seated on Gun Carrier, flowers bedecked body.

By morning, everything was ready. Grand funeral procession marched through the city towards the airport. Special flight along with his late prime minister and members of the departed Indian delegation was arranged.

From Moscow, it was decided that the funeral must fly Kosygin. So, I Sukhodrev was flying.

Three days spent in Delhi, Sukhodrev, Kosygin and other members of the Russian delegation were given was not easy. From the airport they went to the mansion Shastri. His body, all the colors are already lying on the funeral stretcher. Hindu priests chanted prayers over him. On the floor at the feet of the deceased, sat on his haunches, his widow. Seeing Kosygin, she made some expressive, pure Indian gestures: both hands pointed at her husband's body, then slightly waved and flapped them up over his head. "He lived and died ..." - like this one could interpret her gestures.

On the same day in Delhi was attended by numerous officials from the international community. U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey also came. And, as usually happens in such cases, after the cremation took place on a series of business meetings with many of the Kosygin arrived. It was continuous, intensive work. Of course, Kosygin met with Indira Gandhi, who after an emergency meeting of the Indian government has appointed a new prime minister.

Kosygin, VM Sukhodrev, widow of L. Shastri at the funeral couch New Delhi, January 1966

Cremation, in accordance with Indian tradition, was held in the vast empty space outside the city. There, on a specially constructed pedestal put the stretcher with the body. The pedestal surrounded the wood. All this was accompanied by continuous prayers of the clergy. Nearby, under the eaves, put the chairs for the guests of honor arrived. And from all sides, as far as the eye could see, a pedestal surrounded by sea of mourners.

The eldest son Shastri raised the torch to the wood. A huge fire broke out in the very heart of which was a small body Shastri ...

To the remains of a fully turned to ashes, it took a long time. Sometimes the cremation lasts the whole day. Accepted to the guests of honor were at the cremation site of at least an hour. There were no speeches, no pronounced...

When everyone began to disperse, almost an incident that could had implications for Russia's relations with China. Among the honored guests did the Dalai Lama, in his time who had escaped from Tibet, fear persecution

by the then Chinese government. When they rose from their seats to leave the funeral ceremony, Sukhodrev suddenly noticed that the Dalai Lama was looking towards us. Sukhodrev whispered to Kosygin that they were unlikely to be feasible meeting, the Chinese were likely to react negatively to it.

Yes, it was we do not need - quickly agreed to Kosygin, and we managed to miss the Dalai Lama. In short, the time escaped.

The politician must be prepared to such "maneuvers" in the most unexpected places, in the most unexpected circumstances.

Ragged song

Kosygin's meeting with Indira Gandhi of in the days of mourning associated with the death of Shastri had very warm personal relationship.

Kosygin, VM Sukhodrev, Indira Gandhi

New Delhi, 1968

In the world today there are few women in politics, which would possess such irresistible charm, like Indira Gandhi. Sukhodrev had often come to the meetings and talks with her participation, He still remember the impact of that remarkable woman on others.

She was always very quiet negotiations. She spoke very softly. But he must say, has always shown strength of character in defending their views, or when discussing a particular request, which in those days, from India was enough - the economic and military aid, and much more. Of course, the assistance USSR had provided the most favorable terms, often beyond the capabilities of their state. Sukhodrev thought if you would place the Indira Gandhi was someone else, India is unlikely to be received from the Soviet Union a large-scale support. He often caught himself thinking that Brezhnev and Kosygin were merely succumbing to her charm. The Indians, he thought it was also understood and in negotiations with Russians trying to push it to the forefront.

Sukhodrev always had great respect for Indira Gandhi. With interest watched her speech, movements, facial expressions and gestures. Beyond that, as she skillfully negotiates - skillfully, competently, in perfect English. She knew English better than Hindi.

During her reign in India were great disputes about to abandon the official use of English and go to Hindi. In order not to introduce confusion in the nationalist party, Indira Gandhi, the official banquets and meetings read

out speech in Hindi. But at the same time, people in the know told Sukhodrev not to make a mistake in pronunciation, it was pre-prepared text and the words were placed in the correct accents.

Sue, it was a remarkable woman and of course, had enemies.

Over the next eighteen years Sukhodrev often had to take part in talks with Indira Gandhi in Moscow and New Delhi. He could not remember the details of each such meeting, and no reason. But for some reason it keeps the memory tenacious tragic moments...

At the funeral of Indira Gandhi, Sukhodrev was sent, together with India to the Soviet leadership by the Prime Minister Nikolai Alexandrovich Tikhonov and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov.

In comparison to the funeral Shastri in those days of mourning manifestation of people's grief, sorrow, and he would say overall loss was much more like: Shastri died of natural causes; Indira is brutally murdered one of her own security guards.

The news of the assassination of Gandhi found Tikhonov and Kuznetsova on the way from Cuba, where they were on an official visit. These two men, having made the long flight from Havana to Moscow, almost in the same day, flew to New Delhi.

Under the personal direction of Andrei Gromyko, Sukhodrev also went with them.

Khrushchev Ousted From Top Posts; Brezhnev Gets Chief Party Position And Kosygin Is Named New Premier

Rift with Peking Believed Factor

Moscow, Friday, Oct. 16, Informed sources expressed the conviction that it was the Chinese-Soviet conflict that had led to Mr. Khrushchev's fall.

Source

http://www.thesundayindian.com/article_print.php?article_id=22099

Historic tashkent talks

INDER MALHOTRA | New Delhi, September 9, 2011 18:08

Bitterness, hate, disapproval, and a tragic death. Tashkent had all the compelling elements that have filled us with wonder since 1966

A couple of hours later the triumph of statesmanship at Tashkent was followed by the tragedy of Lal Bahadur Shastri's death. Even in the midst of grief what happened was bizarre beyond belief. When Indian Prime Minister dies his government goes with him. A new prime minister has to be sworn in immediately. So the first task of the top officials on the spot was to inform President Radhakrishnan that the PM had passed away.

L. P. Singh's attempt to get through to the president via the Rashtrapati Bhavan exchange proved infuriatingly frustrating. Whereupon Gen.

Kumaramangalam took the phone and called the Operations Room at the Army Headquarters, and identified himself to the duty officer, a Major Tandon.

Before he could proceed, Tandon laughed and said: "If you are Gen. K. then I am Queen of Sheba," and put the phone down. The General called the major again and admonished him in the barrack room language.

Meanwhile, L. P. Singh, using another phone had woken up Cabinet Secretary Dharma Vira in Delhi, who drove to Rashtrapati Bhavan immediately to break the sad news to the president.

Shastri's Last Journey

Mourners gather from around the world for the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri whose body is carried through the streets before being cremated on a funeral pyre.

Funeral

After the death of Shastri, U.S. President said that the world has become smaller than without it ... "

POEM

Lal Bahadur's red flame ashes in the sky high

(1)

Body burns, but the soul flies away

Can kill human, not remembrance

Down long Lal slept on the sticks
Brave sons Tear 'tear', Tear fear
Tattered burnt body with clothes
As many eyes, waved on high

(2)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Livings danced to see soul flying
Patriotic song singing towards sky
Red flame ashes' banner in the sky
Brave Lal Bahadur's soul in the sky

(3)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Delhi they brought 2nd PM's dead
Lalita nor swooned, nor uttered cry
She asked, "Why Lal body Neelkanth
Why cuts on Lal Bahadur's body ?

(4)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
They crush flower perfume spreads
Can break Violin but music spreads
Delhi they brought PM' blue body
Hinduism preaches much tolerance

(5)

Body burns, but the soul flies away
Can kill human, not remembrance
Set her palm, upon her knee-

Precious dust was on her palm
 Sweet, Bharatmata's children—
 We live; I have to live for them.
 --Premendra

Ashes in Gau Ghat of Pushkar

In Smbat 1762 (Corresponding to 1705 A D) Guru Govind Singhji visited Pushkar and preached the lesson of universal brotherhood at Pushkar. Thus since the dawn of civilization Pushkar has attracted the attentions of great personalities from all over India irrespective of any religious or political affiliations. The great philosopher Vallabhacharya happened to pass through Gau-ghat.

Main holy place of Pushkar is Pushkar Sarovar or Pushkar Lake. Pushkar Lake is ringed by 500 beautiful white washed temples connected to the water by 52 ghats. Primary among them is Gau Ghat, sometimes called main ghat, where visiting ministers and politicians come to worship, and from which ashes of big leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri were sprinkled into the lake for salvation of their souls.

Sayyid M?r Q?sim writes in his book 1992 - Biography & Autobiography : "late Mr. Ali Mohammed Tariq Parliamentarian and I were in Jammu to proceed to New Delhi where a public meeting had been organized. An official of the Government of India approached us to say that more than the mourning of Mr. Shastri it was the question of succession which had seized the Congressmen in the capital. The most talked about the candidate was 72-year old senior most minister in Mr. Shastri's cabinet, Mr. Morarji Desai. This official was suggesting to us to make up our minds on the question of next Prime Ministers. Mr. Sadiq being a chief minister was sure to be consulted in this matter.

In Delhi we found that the mourning of Shastri was only a matter of formality where the real worry was who should take his place. The race was between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.

I suggested to Mr. Sadiq that we should support Mr. Gandhi because, being a daughter of Nehru, she was committed to secularism.

A friend and well known Supreme Court lawyer, Mr. Garg arrived to invite us to his house where some important congressmen had collected to discuss the question of succession.

On reaching Mr. Garg's house I found senior Congressman Kamla Pati Tripathi, Ajit Prasad Jain, Krishna Menon, and some others discussing the most important question. I learned that Congress President Kamraj did not want Mr. Desai. Mr. Kamraj said that he himself could not do, members of Parliament and state chief ministers should start a campaign in favor of Mrs. Gandhi."

[Picture at photo shop](#)

New Delhi, Jan 11.

Millions of sobbing Indians saw the body of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri brought back to India today.

The 61 year old Indian leader collapsed and died in the Soviet Central Asian City of Tashkent early today after a heart attack only a few hours after signing the Indian Pakistan Declaration to avoid war.

His body was flown to New Delhi aboard a special Soviet Airliner.

The body was flown home across Pakistan, which Shastri had to make a three hour detour to avoid in his flight to Tashkent.

Pokice had a hard time restraining the crowd from breaking through to the airliner to have a closer darshan (sacred sight) of the body.

The thousands on the air port was only a part of a millions lined along the seven mile route leading to Mr. Shastri's home, where his body will lie the state until it is taken for cremation on the banks of the sacred river Jumna tomorrow.

Heading the grieving crowd were the President (Sarvpalli Radha Krishnan), the Vice President (Mr. Zakir Hussain), the acting Prime Minister (Mr. Guljarilla Nanda) and his cabinet colleagues, the three service Chiefs, and diplomatic representatives of all the foreign missions in New Delhi.

Mr. Shastri's eldest son, Hari Krishna had to be physically helped to climb the gangway to reach his father's body inside the plane.

Delayed

Bringing the body out of the airliner had to be delayed because the crowd brushed aside the heavy police guards and almost got into the airliner.

As the body was brought out the shouting of the crowd suddenly silence for a minute no sound was heard except sobbing.

As the funeral marched inched its way through crowded streets people threw rose petals while women and children wept.

Earlier Mr. Shastri's body had been borne through streets of Tashkent in a white flag-draped coffin on a Soviet gun carriage with Pakistan's President Ayub Khan and Soviet Prime Minister (Mr. Kosygin) as pall bearers.

A gun salute boomed out over the frosty airport as the body was put aboard the airliner for the flight to New Delhi. Thousand lined the black-draped streets and a Soviet Army band played Cja[;om

s funeral march.

President Ayub sent his Trade Minister and Defense adviser (Mr. Ghulam Faruque) and the Pakistan's High Commissioner in India

(Mr. Arshad Hussain) to New Delhi aboard to airliner carrying Mr. Shastri's body.

Carried out

By so doing, he arranged to be represented at high level at Mr. Shastri's funeral, and also carried out one of the provisions of yesterday's agreement to send back High Commissioners withdrawn when the two countries went to war in September.

President Ayub said to day he was profoundly shaken and grieved by Mr. Shastri's death. In a telegram to President Mr. Radha Krihnan, he said he had greatly impressed by Mr. Shastri's sincerity and dedication during the Tashkent meeting. He and Mr. Shastri had "laid a promising beginning in Tashkent" he said.

Mr. Shastri died soon after a farewell banquet given to the two leaders by the Soviet Prime Minister (Mr. Kosygin) after signing of the declaration.

A doctor's report said he returned to his Villa in high spirits

He telephoned his family in New Delhi and went to bed about 12.30. Barely an hour later he died with a weeping servant stroking

his head.

No Avail

A bodyguard said Mr. Shastri's last words were in Hindu "Mera bat" (My father) and "Rey Ram" (My god).

Could life of Lal Bahadur Shastri be saved?

FIR against Kiran Bedi, not on complaint of Lalita Shastri in 1966

By Premendra Agrawal at November 26, 2011 17:44

Delhi Court gives orders Delhi police to register FIR against Bedi. In

Jan 11, 1966 Lalita Shastri alleged that her husband was poisoned. Is there in Delhi Police Station any FIR on her complaint?

Court order is on a complaint by Delhi-based lawyer Devinder Singh Chauhan, but the court rejected her complaint seeking further probe into Commonwealth Games-related graft cases.

Lal Bahadur Shastri died in Jan 11, 1966. Lalita Shastri crying shedding tears before the death body of Lal Bahadur Shastri and persistently alleged that her husband was poisoned. Was there in Delhi Police station any FIR on the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Like Devendra Singh Chauhan, we were 80 crores including Bharat Ratna Guljarilal Nanda and 'Indira is India' on Jan 11, 1966. Had we no relation with Shastriji after his so called assassination?

An FIR is a very important document as it sets the process of criminal justice in motion. It is only after the FIR is registered in the police station that the police take up investigation of the case.

Who can lodge an FIR?

Anyone who knows about the commission of a cognizable offence can file an FIR. It is not necessary that only the victim of the crime should file an FIR. A police officer who comes to know about a cognizable offence can file an FIR himself/herself.

Sue Moto FIR might be filed by the police officer on duty or on the instruction of Government headed by acting Prime Minister Guljari Lal Nanda

Then why is not even a single sentence in the Delhi Police Station on the death of Lal Bahadur Shastriji? Lal Bahadur Shastri's sons were minor at that time, but all 80 crores were not.

I am now no minor, so definitely I am going to complete my book on alleged assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri in coming January 1966.

Why we are a nation with no memory?

India is one rare country where mysteries continue to shroud the deaths of top political leaders. In a way, it is not surprising that a definite conclusion is still eluding the Netaji disappearance controversy. Disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose occurred at the end of Second World War when India was under the British rule. Subhas had engaged himself with

the Japanese and later in August 1945 he had escaped to the Soviet Union. His mysterious death happened under a political conspiracy of a ruling dynasty of India.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was killed under a political conspiracy. Noble spirit of the late Shastriji still hunting and conspirators are running inside that side to save their serial killer faces before the public "yah public hai, sab jaantee hai"..

Three Cabinet Ministers -- Jagjivan Ram, YB Chavan and Swarn Singh -- were present in January 1966 at Tashkent, where Shastri breathed his last. Trio was more long and fatty than Shastriji. Did they take a single step in saving Shastriji or finding the culprits after the death of Shastriji? (Source: www.newsanalysisindia.com/107092007.htm)

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Delay definitely sent our thoughts to the seditious party. And what he actually arrived? Why do "they", those leaders, constantly go on the light, blocking air space and roads not only himself, but his countless servants?

Continuously following meetings: formal and informal, official and without it, and ties, and without these. The world stepped into a new era of communications, has held scientific conferences on the Internet is already a big screen TV allows you to see roughly the same as that appears before the tourists from the bus window, but not with the inconvenience of hotel life.

And the leaders of countries and their envoys and approximate, not only do not enjoy the right of the new technique, but only increase their circuits. What's wrong with a meeting of the Group of Eight with TV? All except the smells is available to transfer. A photo on the lawn is also easy to create, entrusting it to professionals.

Of course, only take "their" meetings allow us to see in a piquant moment of a "moved" to Sarkozy, "their" smiles, winks and other frills, leaving onlookers wondering: what, exactly, does all this mean? And in actual fact and in essence is - nothing.

What, besides grief, shame, and contempt for the parties to exchange the false smiles and handshakes is meeting Bush, Olmert and Abu Mazan? For anyone who has not gone mad, it is clear that a tie does not make the

leader of terrorists in a respectable political figure. And these handshakes are not harmless, because after they are always growing terror and bloodshed. Participants of the show know this, but they have their purpose - a vulgar political survival, providing a "historic heritage" , Preservation of personal or group power, which is identified with the interests of the country and the people, not having them very often nothing.

One would think that "their" coming to another country allows you to communicate with its ordinary citizens, even in the smallest degree to understand what they need and want. But with such protection, even when a frank exchange a few words with passers-by simply impossible, when almost every dish is "their" food proclusion agents that all of it for you?

So these days, "they" were then in Jerusalem, in Ramallah. I would like to know how these guests ate and hosts a hundred kilometers from the place where the townsfolk have years of sitting under rocket and mortar fire with the tacit complicity of companions? Guests how they can relax in a den of terrorists, Mukate, near the grave of the bandit 1?. And for this is to fly more than half a day in a row, to violate the lifetime of many people?

I say "they" have to sit on summer residences each other to get closer, sex with a fish or hunt. Please, but why block the road for this? Yes, and I do not need their understanding - their distrust of each other, as I noted above, much more useful for the countries and peoples. And do not lead to distrust of the additional danger of world war, given its relatively scathing character.

Why the extremely high level of protection for the traveling public personas is needed?

Note that "access to the people" nothing terrible has turned. Blair, British Prime Minister, with his wife returned safely after a vacation in Spain to London for a "cheap" flight to use the "discounted" tickets, almost 50 pounds for two.

Now the situation is changing, and leaders claim to protection, and other exceptional conditions and after retirement, if that, at public expense. Of course, the whole scale of the threat has grown since that time, and the heads of government would be a desirable target for terrorists.

Of course, the assassination of President Kennedy in 1962 shocked

the ordinary citizens, both in the U.S., and far beyond. Many people remember the murder of Abraham Lincoln and other presidents. Notably, however, that these cases are, in general, practically did not change U.S. policy, both external and internal. Many residents of Israel's assassination of Al Rabin shook in 1995, but certainly it has not led to a substantial change in policy.

Instead of almost complete isolation of the leader of a democratic country where more appropriate to have a fairly quick decision over the reins replacement. Ease of replacement would make the leaders of a far less desirable target of attack by terrorists. I think, however, that this path is not followed because the aura of exclusivity, underlines the paramount conservation, stimulated by the leaders, whose occupation of high office by any method, even if as a result of the election, though by "friendly" advice predecessor, creates a feeling of exclusivity, and suggests a set of "savior of the nation."

It is useful to remember that a number of leaders died in office, sometimes suddenly, for example, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India. I do not remember the case that this resulted in the democratic countries to change policy. This is natural - in countries such course is produced by a single person, reflects the prevailing sentiments in society, and therefore cannot easily and quickly to change.

Another matter - a very dictatorial and authoritarian regime: There leadership clique completely closely "tied" with their "leader". She definitely has something to lose. On the other hand, plots within such state systems, if successful, offer only alleviate the suffering of the population. For example, udaysya anti-Hitler conspiracy in 1944, the Second World War would have ended much earlier, that would save the lives of many millions of people, while simplifying the reconstruction and postwar Europe.

No doubt- leaders should be protected against hooliganism and terrorism. But the level of protective measures is high time to bring in reasonable agreement with the risk of their death.

By the way, the media and even the leaders themselves greatly overestimate the importance of their meetings, just that using the term "historic", "top" (summit), etc.

Recently, Clinton said that the White House is, in essence, a prison for particularly high. Perhaps, similarly expression may be about the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace for their inhabitants. However, if the leaders them

the main there, to the extent possible without interfering with others live who reside outside of these "prisons".

Wiesbaden - Jerusalem

Forget, we see an old song with the words "You isterichen, but not an historical".

Only the desire for scandal and the corresponding prominence can be attributed to the recent emergence of the film, where the vice-president, Lyndon Johnson, accused of plotting to kill President Kennedy in order to seize power.

What if Shastri could be saved?

It is well explained by renowned journalist in the outlook:

Indira Gandhi might never have become prime minister. There would have been no question of her dominating the national scene for nearly two decades irrespective of whether she was in or out of power.

Yes, I jumped over the prime minister's head and will do it whenever it's needed, said Indira Gandhi.

Of all the "what ifs", this is perhaps the easiest to answer. For, had Shastri not died suddenly but served for another five years or so, Indira Gandhi might never have become prime minister. There would have been no question of her dominating the national scene for nearly two decades irrespective of whether she was in or out of power (for 30 months). Let the stark facts speak for themselves.

On the last day of 1965-two days before leaving for Tashkent-Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had stepped into Jawaharlal Nehru's oversized shoes only 18 months earlier, neatly eased out T.T.

Krishnamachari, finance minister in his cabinet as he had been in Nehru's. As the news spread, Indira, who regarded ttk a friend and an ally, was not surprised. She was enraged. "I would be the next to be thrown out," she angrily told several people, including me, on that tense night.

I had gone to see her because along with some colleagues, I was leaving early next morning for the Central Asian city where Shastri and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan were to meet, under Soviet auspices, to bring peace back to the subcontinent after the 22-day war in September.

By then, it was widely known that Indira Gandhi's relations with the prime minister had soured to the point of breaking down. Her outburst over Krishnamachari's virtual dismissal was therefore understandable. More important, the frustration underlying her remark that she would be Shastri's next target underscored a remarkable reversal of the earlier equation between the two.

Shastri, a diminutive homespun leader, was highly respected as much for his impeccable manners and genuine humility as for his vast experience of both the Congress party and the government. At the same time, in his own words, he was "not a sadhu". He was indeed a tough and wily politician. Hence, the complexity of his relationship with Indira. He knew that her presence in the cabinet would give it strength. But he did not want a potential rival in his team.

Towards this end, he adopted a dual policy of showing Indira all courtesies and nominating her to the important committees of the cabinet but giving her little real say in the making of high policy. She saw through it all and reacted with a mixture of resentment and defiance.

For instance, in February 1965, when Shastri was still trying to find his feet, there erupted in Tamil Nadu a virulent agitation against the apprehended imposition of Hindi. Feelings were so strong that several agitators immolated themselves. Though deeply worried, Shastri (and even Kamaraj, then Congress president as well as "the uncrowned king of Tamil Nadu") chose to remain in Delhi waiting for the situation to simmer down. By contrast, Indira Gandhi took the first available plane to Madras, rushed to the eye of the storm, argued with the agitators and helped bring the situation under control.

For this she was applauded by many but Shastri was not amused. He told his acolytes that she was "jumping over the prime minister's head". When I mentioned this to her, she flared up. She did not look upon herself as a "mere minister for information and broadcasting," she remarked testily, but one of the "few leaders" the nation had. "Do you think this government can survive if I resign today? I am telling you it won't. Yes, I've jumped over the prime minister's head and would do so again whenever the need arises."

True to her words, six months later, in August when reports first came in of Pakistani infiltration into Kashmir, she immediately flew to the troubled Valley and stayed there until just before the all-out war inevitably broke out. Ironically, it was the 1965 war that put an end to Indira Gandhi's ability to upstage Shastri.

Despite tall claims by both sides, the war had ended in a virtual draw but with a clear edge in India's favour. However, this was enough to inspire the Indian people into feeling proud of themselves, their armed forces and their prime minister. Their trauma over the debacle in the brief but brutal border war with China three years earlier had at last ended. Shastri's stock had soared and enabled him effortlessly to get rid of Krishnamachari, ignore Indira and take on all comers.

What was not known then but is firmly established since-especially by the intimate correspondence between Indira and her American friend, Dorothy Norman (published in 1985)-was that by December 1965 Indira was tired of being an inconsequential member of the cabinet.

She wanted to resign and go to London to live there "for some years at least". Both her sons were in England at that time, Rajiv at Cambridge and Sanjay, obsessed with cars, at the Rolls-Royce factory at Crewe to learn his preferred trade.

By a quirk of irony, Shastri's mind was also working in the same direction. Whether Indira knew it or not-I have a sharp suspicion that she did-he was planning, as he told only a few of his confidants, to offer her the post of High Commissioner to the UK on his return from Tashkent. But who could have known that his mission would turn out to be a classic Appointment in Samara?

The rest, as they say, is history. However, in the interest of objectivity and fairness, I think I ought to add a caveat, if only because history has a cruel habit of taking utterly unpredictable twists and turns, as is underscored by what follows.

In March 1967, Morarji Desai lost his battle against Indira Gandhi for the second time. I thought I was being rational and logical in writing in *The Statesman*, the paper for which I was then working, that he had lost the last chance of becoming prime minister. After all, was he not 20 years older than the reigning prime minister?

Moraji Desai asked me to see him that evening and very politely told me that while I was entitled to draw my own conclusions, I must know that it was written in *Brighusamhita* that he (Morarjibhai) would be PM and would impose President's rule in nine states. In 1977, on the day nine Congress-governed states were brought under President's rule, he reminded me of our 10-year-old conversation. I duly recorded this in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, then still edited by Khushwant Singh.

(Source: <http://www.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?224865>)

Mr. Kosygin who arrived at the villa about half an hour after Shastri died took off his hat and delivered a eulogy in the villa's foyer. "He was a great man" Mr. Kosygin said.

"A great humanist of our time. A man who wanted to do much for his people

"I would like to express profound condolences to the Indian people." Then he sat on a low stool underneath coats hanging on a wall rack and signed the Indian delegation's visiting book.

Conclusion:

1. Under the conspiracy no body wanted to contact arrested cooks.
2. They went against the doubt created by Lalita Shastri that his death was not natural.
3. Government did not accept the demand made by Lalita Shastri for autopsy.
4. After the release of arrested cooks, Shastri's death fact finding committee was formed by soviet authority. No body wanted to receive the report of that committee. Why the release of cooks before forming the committee and receiving the report of it.

So many point on which I discussed in the first part of this book. There are so many other hided facts which are thrown in the memory hole of the novel 1974. Who is/are re-writing the history as done in the Ministry of Truth of the novel 1974.

These are going to be discussed in the second part of this book.

PART-II

Chapter -12

SHASTRI'S DEATH FACT FINDING COMMITTEE

Why Submit in Tashkent?

Where is the report of Shastri's death fact finding committee of USSR?

"The author Fedor Razzakov wrote in the chapter 19 of his book, titled "Corruption in the Political Bureau: The Case of the "red Uzbeks":

Chapter 19: Tashkent - City of Friendship

The first half of 1966 has stood for Rashidov very tense. It all started in early January, when it took place in Tashkent, a landmark meeting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin with Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan Mahammedom.

First, as noted above, the Soviet Union in the early 50's has established friendly relations with India, and in the mid-60s and Pakistan. Secondly, the USSR was not a serious military and political involvement in the problems of the region (such as the U.S., which at that time led a protracted war in Vietnam). That is why the two warring parties have chosen as an arbitrator in resolving their dispute was the Soviet Union. A place for the talks has been chosen Tashkent - capital of the most influential in the Asian Soviet republic.

The negotiations culminated in the signing of Tashkent Declaration. However, the ending of these negotiations was painted in a tragic tone.

By signing the treaty of peace, suddenly collapsed with a heart attack Indian Prime Minister Shastri. Soviet doctors have tried to do everything in their power to save him, but all their attempts were in vain - January 10, Shastri



died (the new prime minister of India Indira Gandhi becomes). This event caused a shock in Moscow, to Tashkent, and thence was sent to a representative committee, in order to understand what had happened.

At one time, members of the committee even considered that ... Shastri was poisoned by chefs who put on the table during a formal dinner hosted by Kosygin at banquet.

It means the committee did not investigate the incident of Shastri's dacha where food prepared by Jan Mohammed and Russian cooks in the presence of two Russian ladies so called food tasters.

Its possible help in the investigation of this incident helped to Muscovites and Rashid, for whom death Shastri was also like a bolt from the sky (the man of the Uzbek leader to have met several times and they managed to make friends, a little later it will be an occasion to make place in Tashkent monument to the late Prime Minister of India). As a result, high commission found that the version of the poisoning is not to blame, and Shastri, in fact, died of a heart attack (the load on those negotiations and was really great: Each meeting lasted for two or three hours a day these meetings was about three).

Members of investigating high commission would have reached on Jan 11, 2006. They have three meetings, 2 to 3 hours each meeting. It means investigation would have completed and reported on Jan 13 or 14 of 1966.

But officially in USSR and accordingly in India reported the death due to heart attack in the morning January 11, 1966!

Where is the report of that death fact finding committee?

Why the arrested cooks were released by the KGB before formation of that committee and getting its report?

Had the details of arrest and formation of that committee be sent to Indian government?

What delegation members including trio cabinet minister, Indian ambassador, high ranking Indian bureaucrats in Tashkent and in India acting Prime Minister Nanda, Indira Gandhi and other stalwarts of Congress did? Why opposition leaders and the people of India kept silece?

If death at 1.32 a.m. was due to heart attack only as officially declared, then why there after was the arrest of cooks at 4 a.m and why was the release of those before forming above said death fact finding committee and prior to get its report?

Indian Prime Minister's office (PMO) said it had one record related to Shastri's death but that could not be disclosed public who elected them. . In July 2009 the PMO refused to oblige Anuj Dhar who asked details under RTI , claiming this would lead to harming of foreign relations, cause disruption in the country and cause breach of parliamentary privileges. The PMO not only acknowledges having something to hide about Shastri's death, but also indirectly admits that the secret is explosive.

Which is that country in the mind of PMO of Indian government? Is that Uzbekistan where our P M and son of Lal Bahadur Shastri visited and came back without asking about Ahmet Sattarov and the committee?

Outraged Kosygin: Are not we brothers to the Arabs?

Leonid Mlechin is a well-known Russian TV journalist and host of the show The Special Files. Mlechin is also a popular political writer, author and historian. He is a member of the Eurasian Television Academy.

Leonid Brezhnev Mlechin writes:

“January 1966 in Tashkent, Kosygin nearly two weeks trying to bring closer the positions of President of Pakistan Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. The two countries have fought endlessly with each other. The Soviet Union wanted to play the role of mediator.

Kosygin, of course, accompanied by Gromyko. We had to go to the talks, told Victor Sukhodrev, Gromyko suddenly remembered that he left the room folder - probably the first and last time in my life. Minister asked Kosygin minute wait, and ran for the folder. But Aleksei calmly got into his car and drove away. Gromyko appeared and found that no one is waiting. He did not know what to do ... As a result he had to go to the Volga, along with translators. Kosygin, Gromyko looked at appeared with undisguised malice:

- Well? Folder forgotten? All the secrets, I suppose, disclosed ... Gromyko did not dare to meet the same, until he became a member of the Politburo, but did everything to push the head of the government on foreign policy. I knew that Brezhnev did not like foreign policy activity of Kosygin.

Karen Brutents located in the Volyn-1 and was present during a telephone conversation with Brezhnev Zimyanin. Leonid dissatisfied reprimanded the chief editor of Pravda:

- What message about the Tashkent meeting was given on the front page?

But Kosygin played an important mission - reconciled to India and Pakistan. And he succeeded, signed the Tashkent Declaration, but, unfortunately, the same night the Indian prime minister died.

Kosygin also in June 1967 tasked to meet with U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson - after the Six Day War in the Middle East when Israel defeated the Arab armies.

In the world decided that we should have to deal precisely with Kosygin, he was in Moscow a senior. To see him to ask Ambassador, he addressed their messages to the leaders of other states, it was perceived as Khrushchev's successor as head of government.

When he died, Egyptian President Gamal Abd al-Nasser's funeral in Cairo flew Kosygin. He said he was accompanying his BL Kolokolova, the future of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, presided while the Protocol Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

- It is necessary today to visit the widow.

Egyptian diplomats have pledged to fix it:

- Meeting will be held tomorrow morning at approximately eleven o'clock.

The next morning, Kosygin asked his translator to read the headlines of the Egyptian newspapers. It turned out that on the eve of the leaders of Algeria, Houari Boumediene and the Sudan, Jaafar Mohammed Nimeiri already visited the villa of the late Nasser.

- And why we did not visit the family yesterday, Nasser? - Asked Kosygin Kolokolova.

One of our diplomats suggested: "The newspaper says that they visited the family as brothers."

Kolokolov repeated.

- And who are we? - Outraged Kosygin. - Are not we brothers to the Arabs? You understand the importance of all that is happening?

There was a silence. "

Why Tashkent Summit in Tashkent ?

Tashkent was the capital of Islamic Republic of USSR. Islamic country Pakistan was defeated in the War 1965. Sentiments of majority citizens of Tashkent at that time was against India. The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent on October 17, 1920. It was also coincidence that after the end of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 P. Sundaraiah one of the founder of CPI(M) went to Moscow and came back from the Moscow after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Was gathering of various prominent left leaning Kuldip Nayar, T N Kaul, Kumar Mangalam and P Sundaraiah a coincidence or under planning as Kosygin with his team stayed four days in India to make himself sure that coming of Indira Gandhi was sure as Prime Minister? We should not forget that Tashkent was in Uzbekistan and the Chinese could easily plant their Mongolic featured agents there.

The Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub evoked the sentiments of the people of Tashkent, he said in the opening session of Tashkent summit:

"My delegation and I was deeply moving by the warm and spontaneous reception of the people that are having in this historical and beautiful Uzbek republic capital. We have similar traditions in culture and many memories about great past with the people of this region. It is remarkable that this city was chosen as a place for the present historical conference. Here we are hoping to find a new direction for our future which will be based on the composition, goodwill and co-operation. Tashkent is recalling the past and at the same time is denoting the future. "

When Indian Prime Minister visited Tashkent in April 2006, Islam Karimov followed the wordings of Pakistan President Ayub Khan said India and Uzbekistan are Longtime friends and close partners. He further said: "India is linked with us, and historically, and spiritually. The ancient philosophy and rich culture of this country, one of the cradles of civilization, known throughout the world; It is also known that India experienced a golden age during the period of our great ancestor Zahiriddina Muhammad Babur and his descendants. This dynasty - is still in the memory of the Indian people, a legacy Baburidov - the pride of India."

Here it should be noted that before Manmohan Singh and Rahul went to Afganistan. There they gave honor to Babar's tomb but did not go to Prithviraj Chauhan's Samadhi. Chand Bardai in the couplet, "Dus kadam aggey, bees kadam daey, baitha hai Sultan. Ab mat chuko Chauhan, chala do apna baan."

People of India ask their Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Rahul Gandhi, who is their ancestor, Babar or Prithvirja Chauhan? There is a long list of Indian leaders who visited Uzbekistan officially. Ahmet Sattarov is the citizen of Uzbekistan. Meeting of them with Ahmet Sattarov would have been helpful for knowing the conspiracy behind the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

What would have happened if Rana Sangha's trusted general hadn't joined hands with Babur at the decisive Battle of Khanwa in 1527 that tilted the crucial battle in Babur's favour and changed the course of Indian history with Mughal's coming into rule India for more than the next three centuries?

It is suspected that for hiding the real reason of mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri government of Uzbekistan Republic and India more active to show the honor giving to the late Lal Bahadur Shastri naming street on his name and his statue in the road. Are these efforts to hide the causes of mysterious death of Shastri?

We accept that Uzbek and Indian people their governments have great for one another. We know that Raj Kapoor always been popular and beloved in Uzbekistan. It can even be called a "son" of the Uzbek people. It is noteworthy that in the concert program, and there were also songs that he performed.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, was born at Kamenskoye, Ukraine. A Soviet statesman and Communist Party official, Brezhnev was, in effect, the leader of the Soviet Union for 18 years. Having been a land surveyor in the 1920s, Brezhnev became a full member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1931. Brezhnev helped lead the coalition that forced Khrushchev from power, and, in the division of spoils that followed, Brezhnev became first secretary (after 1966, general secretary) of the CPSU (Oct. 15, 1964). Following a brief period of "collective leadership" with Premier Aleksey Kosygin, Brezhnev emerged as the dominant figure. This was the period 'Tashkent submit' was held.

Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh (Official Visit) to Uzbekistan in 25-26 April 2006 at the invitation of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov

Islam Karimov further said, "Uzbek-Indian relations, no matter in what direction to twist the wheel of history will never be interrupted. Suffice it to recall that even before the achievement of our independence, the leaders

of India have repeatedly engaged in visits to Uzbekistan and the representatives of this country were the majority and were the guests of honor on several occasions held in Tashkent international film festivals..."

Destablization of Soviet Republics: Zia and CIA nexus

Tashkent was in Soviet Union. Soviet Union was divided. Tashkent is now in the Muslim Republic Uzbekistan. Up till Khrushchev time and after that at the time of Indira Gandhi's premiership we had good relation with USSR.

Islamic Jihadis in India have been well-armed and well-funded by the neighbouring Islamic regimes, as part of Operation Topac - the late Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq's grandiose plot to balkanize India. {Source: <http://www.bengalgenocide.com/mughalista...>}

CIA operations reinforced the Pakistani military regime led by General Zia Ul Haq. During the Afghan war, Pakistan was more aggressive than even the United States. Shortly after the Soviet Central invasion of Afghanistan, Zia has written to the heads of ICI recommendations to destabilize the Soviet Central Asian Republics. The CIA agreed with this plan only in October 1984.

By the help of Osama bin Laden and Pakistan through Afghan war U S wanted to divide USSR and they succeeded in their efforts. Before the Afghan war, United States wanted to divide India through Pakistan by internationalization of the Kashmir issue. But they could not be succeeded. The two wars fought by Pakistan with the help of American weapons and dollars but Pakistan faced defeat in both war. Defeat in 1965 war became more worried to US and Pakistan. Rise of Lal Bahadur Shastri as a sun in the land of India could not be seen by the enemies of India. They became blind and cruel.

After the defeat in third war Pakistan adopted the policy of pseudo-war against India through infiltration of terrorists. After the defeat in 1965 war Pakistan and United States through USSR adopted the policy of Afzal Khan, commander of Aurangzeb. Afzal Khan became unsuccessful and lost his life. But through Tashkent Summit, both got success by their own efforts or by other's efforts.

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How Indo-Pak can live in peace?

Hassan Abbas

the author of the book titled

'Pakistan's Drift into Extremism: Allah, the Army and America's War on Terror' writes in his book:

".....“In A.D. 712, Mohamed Bin Qasim an Arab General conquered a part of the Sindh a region of India, and thus Islam touched the Indian Sub-continent. Here the predominant religion was Hinduism.

Islam came to stay in India due to the Sufis (mystic saints), according to the author Hassan Abbas. They presented the softest and most tolerant face of Islam, and it was this Sufi tolerance that cushioned the meeting of Islam and Hinduism.Even in today's India the annual feast in honor of these saints are celebrated and massively attended.

.....Historically most Sufis, were rebels against the degeneration of the despotic rulers in the Arab and other predominantly Muslim regions. When the Sufi threat to despotism increased the mullah class (clergy) that originally has no place in Islam was building up. Mullah distinct from alim (learned religious scholar), stands for a narrow minded and semiliterate personthe term Mullah is also used the general mentality of the majority of the Pakistani religious parties' leadership. And as the Mullah influence increased, with the passage of time the population of Indian sub-continent began to see the not very alluring face of Islam. Today's Pakistan is seeing the flowering of this phenomenon that started so far back.”

A group of Indian Muslim leaders told former Pakistan Prime Minister Shujat Hussain when he was in a visit to India in April 2005 that India was a secular country "because of Hindus".

Hindu by nature can follow the law of the land and uphold the constitution of any country. The goal of a true Hindu is not to become religious but to become self-realized.

Iqbal's ancestors were Kashmiri Brahmin. Iqbal was born in the Punjab on February 22, 1873. His ancestors, who were Kashmiri Brahmins, had embraced Islam. Some of Iqbal's cousins (name Sapru) were not converted and stayed back in India.

A Q Khan was in Bhopal up to 1952. He became enemy of India to migrate Pak and became Nuke villain.

When Mohammed Iqbal was in Hindustan he sango "sare jahan se accha hindustan hamara," When Iqbal went to Pakistan after the Partition then he became fundamentalist. Allama Iqbal himself superseded the famous "Saare Jahan Se Achha" when he wrote "Tarana-e Milli" which says "Muslim hain ham watan hai saara jahan hamara, Chin-o Arab hamara, Hindustan hamara,

Teghon ke saye mein ham pal kar jawan hue hain, Khanjar halal ka hai qaumi nishaan hamara".

Jinnah himself was of converted Hindu family. Jinnah himself was from a family who were converted Hindus. Jinnah's wife's family (Ruttie) was strong Indian nationalists. They along with Ruttie were from the Parsi community who strongly opposed the idea of partition of India. Jinnah's wife Ruttie passed away long before the partition. They opposed the marriage of Jinnah and Ruttie. Jinnah married his best friend's daughter, he used to regularly visit their house to play bridge. He married Ruttie when she was 16 years old and his best friend (Ruttie's father) felt betrayed and never forgave him.

Bhutto: Though Jinnah married a Parsi and converted her to Islam, he was upset when Dinah his daughter married an Indian businessman Mr. Wadia. Dinah Wadia is now settled in New York and thinks the partition as not a good idea (maybe because of the present state of Pakistan).

Liaquat Ali Khan's wife was not a Muslim: Her grandfather a Hindu Brahmin (Pants) converted to Christianity. When Rennee Pant married Khan she had to become a Muslim and was loyal to Pakistan while her brothers and other family members stayed back in India.

Aziz Munshi, Mr. Chunrigar's family (belonging to Hindu Gujarati high caste) is still in India.

Benazir Bhutto's grandmother was a Hindu

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's mother was a Hindu who was converted to Islam. Benazir Hindu relatives from her paternal grandmother's side are still in India (Jamnagar).

Can we not know our forefathers? Why still there is riots and terrorism?

Sharof Rashidovich Rashidov

Sharof Rashidovich Rashidov was born the day before the Russian Revolution to a poor peasant family in Jizzakh, in what would be the Uzbek SSR, Sharof Rashidov worked as a teacher, journalist and editor for a Samarkand newspaper. He returned home in 1942 with wounds suffered on the German front in World War 2. He became head of the Uzbekistan Writers Union in 1949, and was elected to the post of Chairman of the Praesidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet in 1950. In 1959, he became First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party, a post he held to his death in 1983.

In the Soviet Union his name became synonymous with corruption, nepo

tism and the Great Cotton Scandal of the late Brezhnev period. As orders from Moscow to grow more and more and more cotton spiraled in, the Uzbek government responded by reporting miraculous growth in land irrigated and harvested, and record improvements in production and efficiency. Today it would seem that most of these records were falsified. The Uzbek leadership used these exaggerated figures to transfer substantial amounts of wealth from central Soviet funds into Uzbekistan. When this was discovered by Andropov, Rashidov committed suicide.

During the decade following the death of Rashidov, Moscow attempted to regain the central control over the Uzbek SSR, which had weakened in the previous decade. In 1986, it was announced that almost the entire party and government leadership of the republic had conspired in falsifying cotton production figures. A massive purge of the Uzbek leadership was carried out, with prosecutors brought in from Moscow, leading to widespread arrests, executions, and suicides. It may never be known how high the corruption extended, as Brezhnev's own son-in-law, Yuri Churbanov was implicated in the affair. In the rest of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan became synonymous with corruption even though such corruption was widespread throughout the whole Union.

After Uzbekistan independence, Rashidov re-emerged as a national hero. He is seen in Uzbekistan as having been a strong leader who found a way to cleverly defy Moscow and "beat the system" while managing to create a situation where Uzbekistan became quite autonomous of central control.

Sharif Rashidov Rashidovich: Politician and Writer

(1917–1983), Uzbek politician and writer. Sharof Rashidovich Rashidov led the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic from 1959 until 1983 as the first secretary of the Communist Party. He was a member of the Soviet Politburo, the highest policy-making institution in the Soviet Union (USSR). Born in Dzizak (then a small town in central Uzbekistan) in 1917, he spent most of his career in the Communist Party apparatus. From 1947 to 1950 he worked as editor of the leading national newspaper, *Kizil Uzbekiston*, and from 1950 to 1959 was chairman of the Supreme Soviet (the parliament of Uzbekistan), before being appointed as the first secretary of the ruling party in 1959. As one of the most influential politicians in the USSR, he played an important role in managing the modernization of Uzbekistan.

As a member of the Soviet Politburo, Rashidov influenced major decisions concerning Soviet Central Asia, measuring modernization purely in terms of state-led industrialization and social construction of the Soviet identity (as

reflected in his writing). His political legacy is controversial. On the one hand, he managed to attract huge investments into Uzbekistan's industrial and agricultural sector, while resisting a policy of Russification and attempting instead to consolidate Uzbek national awareness. On the other hand, patronage and corruption flourished under his leadership, and excessive exploitation of the arable land and natural resources led to ecological disasters in many areas of the republic.

In 1941-1942, the Soviet Army veteran of World War II. After being wounded he returned to Uzbekistan. In 1943-1944, editor of "Lenin y?li." In the years 1944-1947 Secretary of the Samarkand regional committee of the KP (b) of Uzbekistan. In 1947-1949 chief editor of the republican newspaper "ʻizil ʻzbekiston" ("Red Uzbekistan").

Rashidov as a politician

1949-1950 - chairman of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan.

1950-1959 - Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Since 1956 - a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, delegate of XIX-XXIV Party Congresses.

From March 1959 - first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

Since 1961 - Member of the CPSU Central Committee, alternate member of the Presidium.

From April 1966 - a candidate member of Politburo.

Since 1970 - Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR III-X convocations.

* Hero of Socialist Labor (1974, 1977).

Rashidov as a writer

The first collection of poems Rashidov - "My anger" - was released in 1945. In the novel, "Winners" (1951), the first part of the trilogy, which linked together the events of the war years and postwar life, shows the struggle of people for the development of virgin lands. Characters in the book - Aykiz, Alimjan, Secretary of the Communist Jurabaev (a real historical person Jurabaev MN), a Russian engineer Smirnov. In the novel, "Stronger than the Storm" (1958), the same characters. Collision of characters, conflicts of ideas and philosophies have become more profound. Completes the evolu

tion of the characters in the novel "Maturity" (1971). Novel "The Mighty Wave" (1964) is dedicated to the heroism of Soviet people in the rear during the Great Patriotic War. In the romantic novel "Kashmiri Song" (1956) reflected the struggle of the Indian people for freedom. In 1950, Rashidov published a collection of journalistic articles, "The verdict of history" in 1967 - the book "The Banner of Friendship." Critical articles devoted to topical problems Rashidov Soviet literature.

- * The publication of works in Russian translation
- * Collected Works in five volumes. - Moscow, 1979-1980.
- * 1969 - "Her name - Spring" (based on the novel "A mighty wave")

Main article: Cotton case

In the late Soviet era name Rashidov for the majority of Soviet people symbolized the corruption and nepotism, is inextricably linked with administrative-command apparatus of the Soviet Union (see "The era of stagnation").

During the reign of Leonid Brezhnev in Uzbekistan received endless amounts of orders to increase the harvest

Meanwhile, March 3-5, 1966 Tashkent hosted the XVII Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, which Rashidov significantly strengthened its position in power. It is updated almost a quarter of its people of the Central Committee, and was replaced by a number of secretaries of regional committees. Leaving intact the Bureau of the Communist Party, he has updated the guidance department of the Central Committee, replacing most of the managers.

As you can see, the vast majority of heads of departments were Muslims. However, a key department at the Central Committee - the organizational and party work - which was in charge of personnel, headed by Russian: until 1966 it was I. Burmistrov, then he was succeeded by Mr. Orlov. The same situation was in Moscow when Khrushchev was in charge of this department, Vitaly Titov, who immediately after the accession of Brezhnev replaced Ivan Kapitonov (the latter would sit in this position longer than anyone - more than 20 years).

Meanwhile, in the end of that March and early April in Moscow took place XXIII Congress of the CPSU which was attended by a delegation from Uzbekistan led by Rashidov. Congress had seemed to many a dull and pale compared with the recent Khrushchev, which is understandable - Brezhnev

was given to the Party apparatus power precisely in order to become a bulwark of stability. At the Congress Party was restored to the post of Secretary-General (in place of First Secretary) and the newly renamed the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Politburo.

Despite the fact that the name of the former head of the country - Nikita Khrushchev - the Congress has never mentioned his work behind the scenes has been condemned by the Congress. Most presentations held idea that henceforth in the activities of the party has no place voluntarism (that is, it is most often blamed Khrushchev for dismissal) and now all its activities will be based on scientific and balanced approach. However, despite the public ostracism, which was subjected to Khrushchev personally, and most of his undertakings (the craziest of them were canceled, for example, were reconstructed central industrial ministries), yet the essence of Khrushchev's policies, the main idea which has been creeping restoration of capitalism was left untouched. However, it became clear even before the Congress in six months - at the September Plenum of the CPSU in 1965, where she was "blessed" economic reform, developed previously mentioned economist Evsey Lieberman, but dubbed "Kosygin" (named after a new Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, responsible for its implementation). The essence of this reform was the following: construction of the capitalist principle of maximizing profits in the driving principle of economic activity. V. Chapin writes:

"The economic nomenclature - that was the social base of the Brezhnev regime. She put the power of Brezhnev, Khrushchev, relegating its "voluntarist" experiments that prevented managers live in peace. Two years after "regime change" Brezhnev gave the team its social support "satisfaction" by allowing businesses to dispose of profits in its sole discretion, including pumping a significant part of them in his pocket through the payroll and bonuses. The award was calculated as a percentage of salary, so for managerial staff, it was significantly higher than for workers.

The ideal of the new system became capitalism, where the "enterprise initiative" and "profit" as a criterion for the efficiency of reaching their full "bloom." Reform of the Soviet economy moved away from the goal of becoming a "single factory" to a sum of independent companies linked through the market ...".

But back to Rashidov.

After returning from the Congress to his homeland, he plunged into the familiar routine of everyday life. Thus, on 17 April in Tashkent Palace of

Arts, he opened the decade of the Belarusian literature and the arts in Uzbekistan. These decades were held every year in all Soviet republics, and many times - for example, in November, will be held in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan decade of literature and art. Such events have contributed more than any words of that very friendship of people who constantly declared to the Soviet Union. Decade lasted about two weeks and all their host country for the people had the opportunity to visit the best performances of music and theater groups, a guest of the republic, to see her new movies, going to the speeches of the best poets and writers.

A few days later, on April 22, Rashidov visited another grand event: the meeting in honor of the 96th anniversary of Lenin's birth (it was in the Theater of Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Alisher Navoi). In those days, anyone and had no idea that Uzbekistan is facing a serious test - the Tashkent earthquake.

The last day before the tragedy (April 25) was held in Tashkent, as usual, the city has lived and worked in a familiar rhythm. Functioned hundreds of stores and hospitals, parks, vacationing thousands of people marched in theaters new movies. On that day there were demonstrated the following tapes: "I accept the fight," "Time, Forward!", "Alpine Ballad", "bloody shirt" "Rage", etc.

April 26th Tashkent still sleeping peacefully when a 5 hours 22 minutes 53 seconds started the strongest aftershocks with a force of more than 8 on the Richter scale. According to seismologists, the destructive elements of the underground shock was enormous (it was 50 billion kWh, which was comparable to the capacity of 12 000 Bratsk hydroelectric power station level), and the complete destruction of the ancient city was only saved by the fact that the focus of disaster occur at relatively shallow depths - from 3 to 8 kilometers under the earth, so that the vertical wave does not spread far and quickly damped. Sovesem different situation was in the Turkmen capital Ashgabat, where almost 20 years ago (October 6, 1948) is also a major earthquake hit - there were terrible consequences of the disaster: destroyed almost the entire city, killing nearly 176,000 people (out of 198 living in the city).

Almost from the first minutes after the earthquake, the republic leadership was in the midst of life-saving work. Rashidov immediately called to Moscow and reported the incident to Brezhnev. And he took this call is not formally (because he could get rid of stock phrases and shift all the responsibility on the leadership of the republic), and immediately decided to fly to Tashkent (together with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alexei

Kosygin). Moscow guests arrived in the capital of Uzbekistan had a few hours after the earthquake. Here's how this recalls the famous seismologist, Professor W. Ulomov:

"An hour after the earthquake, as telephone service in the city was completely damaged, sent me a car, which sat behind the wheel of a police major. He told me that I was "arrested in connection with recent events." But it was a joke. I was not taken to jail, and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to meet with Sharaf Rashidov, and have flown from Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev and Kosygin, Nikolai.

Both high-Moscow visitor made known a desire not to sit at the head table, as they kindly offered Rashidov, and in the middle of the longitudinal table, just in front of me and hanged in front of my back card. I started to report the situation ... The first Brezhnev interrupted me and asked to show on the plan of the city where we then were, with respect to the epicenter of the earthquake. I have shown. At this time, below the windows of the building of the Central Committee arose cries and loud noise. Brezhnev said, do not push it? I said no, adding that the noise and loud shouts, apparently caused by a clogged naked in the stadium "Pakhtakor", located nearby. Football match between Belarus and Uzbekistan was not canceled (note that the city also continued to function and many other social and cultural institutions, theaters, cinemas and so on - FR). Then he jokingly said, "Well, Sharaf Rashidovich, no earthquake, you do not. This scoring goals ... ". But at this point, there was really a 4-point boost on that Brezhnev continued saying: "I'll have to now take a sleeping bag and sleep under a tree somewhere ..."

Main article: Cotton case.

In the late Soviet era name Rashidov for the majority of Soviet people symbolized the corruption and nepotism, is inextricably linked with administrative-command apparatus of the Soviet Union (see "The era of stagnation").

During the reign of Leonid Brezhnev in Uzbekistan received endless amounts of orders to increase the harvest.

October 31, 1983 Rashid died: Took Poison

Khrushchev's fall in October 1964 slowed the deStalinization process but did not stop it. Rashidov proved adroit enough to use the downfalls of Kamalov (in Tashkent) and later Khrushchev (in Moscow) to strengthen his power base in Uzbekistan, the most populous republic in the region, and the leading producer of cotton in the USSR. In the late Soviet era name Rashidov for the majority of Soviet people symbolized the corruption and

nepotism, is inextricably linked with administrative-command apparatus of the Soviet Union (see "The era of stagnation").

According to one version, he took poison (which is prepared at the request of the personal doctor and academician Professor Katsinovich Yuldashev), on the other - he shot himself.

During the reign of Leonid Brezhnev in Uzbekistan received endless amounts of orders to increase the harvest.

After his unexpected death in October 1983, the Soviet government launched a major investigation of economic mismanagement and funds embezzlement, purging thousands of Rashidov's supporters. (This was also known as the "Uzbek affair," or the "cotton affair.") After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, the Uzbek leadership rehabilitated Rashidov's reputation, making him a national hero and a symbol of national pride, alongside medieval heroes such as Tamerlane (1336–1405) and Babur (1483–1530), in an attempt to consolidate the Uzbek people's sense of national identity.

In the summer of 1984 in Tashkent team arrived the CPSU Central Committee headed by the Secretary of the CPSU E. Ligachev for the Communist Party plenum XVI UzSSR to elect a new First Secretary instead Sh.Rashidova. At the plenum, all speakers, who recently swore allegiance to the memory Rashidov denounced him as a despot, a corrupt, bribe-taker, has caused irreparable damage to the Uzbek people. He was accused of the persecution of honest people who dared to speak the truth to him, creating the situation in the Republic of servility and lizoblyudstva, cronyism. By decision of the plenum of the dust Rashidov exhumed and reburied at Chagatai Cemetery, where lie prominent cultural and scientific, social and political figures of the country.

After coming to power of Yuri Andropov, the attitude to Rashidov in Moscow changed. From the earliest days of his rule, Andropov, who had previously had a full dossier on Rashidov decided to remove him from his post as head of UzSSR.

As soon as Andropov came to power, Gorbachev soon hustled. Rushed to show their progress. People remember when he twisted his hands the head of Uzbekistan's Rashidov, that he has increased the delivery of cotton. Rashidov explained, urging, "We have a shower of rain and snow, all are frozen. Even if the assemble boxes, it will be mokryatina that we will be dry for six months. " Gorbachev said: "All the same, turn in more."

Andropov phoned Rashidov and asked him - how much will be made on the

cotton plan. Rashidov said victory speech in his spirit. In response to Andropov asked Rashidov, as far as actual numbers, as well as exaggerated. This conversation was the beginning of the end times Rashidov. Later, Heydar Aliyev warned Rashidov that Andropov prepares judicial campaign against him.

According to one version, he took poison (which is prepared at the request of the personal doctor and academician Professor Katsinovich Yuldashev), on the other - he shot himself.

The current President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in the early years of his reign, tried to use the figure as a victim of Andropov's Rashidov chauvinism. Later, the name has become almost taboo Rashidov. In history books it is described as "one of the former leaders of the Soviet empire in Uzbekistan".

In Tashkent there is his bust and his street name. 90th anniversary of the birth Rashidov in 2007 went unnoticed as the society of Uzbekistan and the national authorities, President Karimov has banned celebrate this.

*

"The victory of the Revolution marked a turning point in the history of the peoples of our country. The cleansing wind passed over Turkestan as well, sweeping away with it the dirt and the scum of the old world, a world of cruel social and national oppression, feudal and capitalistic exploitation, the tyranny of the khans, rich landowners and tsarist officials, and lack of rights for the working people."

"A new epoch had come – an epoch of intellectual renaissance, a rapid and steady rise of the economy and development of all national and ethnic cultures of Central Asia, an epoch of friendship, brotherly co-operation, and mutual assistance of the peoples of our country."

Penned by one of Uzbekistan's most corrupt politicians, these words sum up the appalling hypocrisy of the former Soviet regime.

One aspect of the more relaxed political atmosphere created by Khrushchev was that an increasing number of Uzbeks began joining the local Communist Party and, providing they abandoned their Uzbek lifestyle in favour of a Russian lifestyle, began to find their loyalty rewarded with positions in government. In 1959 Sharif Rashidov, a native Uzbek from the Jizzax region of Samarkand Oblast became First Party Secretary of the Uzbek SSR. Rashidov's term was to last until 1983 – the longest duration of any term of office for a communist leader of Uzbekistan. Rashidov was a soft-spoken sybarite with pretensions of becoming a novelist, but had ambitions that

Uzbekistan should be ruled less by Moscow apparatchiks and more by local politicians. However first he had to overcome the internal strife raging between the powerful elite within the Uzbek Part

Uzbek Govt as Rashidov's mafia organisation

By the early 1970's Sharif Rashidov was well established as First Secretary, seen in the Kremlin as a devoted supporter of Brezhnev. Meanwhile back in Tashkent, Rashidov was steadily transforming the Uzbek Communist Party and government into his own personal mafia organisation, ruled by members of his own clan and held together by a massive system of patronage. He had systematically begun to infiltrate his relatives and friends into important government positions, which they then came to regard as fiefdoms for their own personal enrichment. Rashidov had one son and four daughters. Two of his daughters married important sons belonging to the Muminov clan, who controlled the Samarkand and Bukhara regions. His son was married to a daughter of Qa'llibek Kamalov, the First Secretary of the Karakalpak Communist Party for 21 years from March 1963 to August 1984. As such Rashidov maintained a firm grip of Karakalpak affairs.

By 1971 Rashidov had finally succeeded in filling the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet with his own followers. Now Rashidov and his henchmen began to exploit the Soviet planning and production system for their own ends. Every year Uzbekistan received income for its cotton harvest from Moscow, based on the gross weight of raw cotton produced. In reality the harvest always fell short of the Five Year Plan target, but officials would boost the reported harvest through a variety of means: from simple "report padding" to overstating the moisture or stone content of the cotton. Through such simple false accounting Rashidov and his accomplices' embezzled vast sums of money throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, variously claimed to be of the order of from \$2 to \$10 billion! How such a massive fraud was concealed for so long is in itself an amazing question, especially when cotton output was reportedly rising steadily whilst fabric production was declining. One answer is that Rashidov had systematically bribed senior officials in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow, one of them being Brezhnev's own son-in-law. Brezhnev himself never saw through the scam and continually pressed Rashidov to achieve better and better results!

Rashidov's period of office was not only associated with fraud. Drugs, prostitution, gambling and murder for hire were all rackets that thrived within his regime, in true mafia tradition.....

On the international scene Brezhnev now made a terrible miscalculation - sending Soviet tanks south through Uzbekistan and across the Friendship Bridge spanning the Amu Darya into Afghanistan. Jimmy Carter retaliated by imposing a grain embargo and a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. To make matters worse, NATO decided to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in response to the Soviet deployment of SS-20 ballistic missiles. Next the anti-Soviet Reagan administration upped the ante and embarked on a new arms race. The Cold War was about to enter its final phase.

Khorezm was given its own part to play in the arms race. In 1973 the USSR, USA and UK signed the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention, agreeing never to develop, produce or stockpile biological weapons and to destroy all existing stocks. However the Convention failed to include any mechanism for verification. Fearing that the USA would continue its own programme in secret, the Soviets decided to maintain a covert programme operated by Biopreparat, established as a pharmaceutical cover operation. The totally isolated facility on Vozrozhdeniye Island suddenly became an extremely valuable asset. The laboratory complex was expanded to eventually accommodate over one thousand scientists, who lived on the island with their families. One enterprising journalist researching this site recently tracked down some of the people who once worked on the island. They recalled its idyllic setting in the middle of the Aral Sea, and how they spent their free time painting and sketching! However their daytime jobs were not so pleasant. They worked on the development of strains of anthrax, bubonic plague and smallpox that were super resistant to antibiotics and then tested them on animals before they were "weaponized" for use in ballistic missiles. Details of the nature and scale of the Soviet programme caused a massive shock in the West when they were made public following the defection of Kanatjan Alibekov, the Kazakh First Deputy Director of Biopreparat, to the USA in 1992. Now a US citizen, Ken Alibek - as he is now known - has testified that testing on Vozrozhdeniye only took place at night, to avoid US satellite detection. Soviet scientists positioned caged monkeys on pylons across the test site before firing bomblets overhead, which released their deadly contents for dispersal downwind. Hundreds of monkeys were horrifically poisoned with these appalling materials every year.

Chemical weapons were not covered by the Biological Weapons Convention, and during the 1960's and 70's, the USSR had secretly built up the largest arsenal of chemical weapons on the planet. Formal negotiations on a chemical weapons ban only started in 1980 and were to last until 1992. During the early 1980's the Soviet military began work on a new type of highly lethal binary chemical weapon called "Novichok", meaning "new guy", at a highly secret chemical weapons research institute in No'kis. This new

gas was purported to be five to eight times more toxic than VX nerve gas. Tests were conducted over an enormous area of the Ustyurt, from east of Jaslyk to the centre and north of the plateau, under the pretext of a project to develop smoke bombs. At one time 300 scientists were involved in the programme. Many thousands of saiga and other animals were gassed inadvertently as a result of these tests.

After several years of failing health and with his grip on affairs faltering, Brezhnev died in late 1982. Even in government many people believed the system had become paralysed. There was a crying need for younger and more energetic leaders with new ideas. But the average age of the Party leadership was now over 69 and their imaginations could only stretch to electing a 68-year old hard liner suffering from kidney disease. Yuri Andropov had been the former head of the KGB and acted swiftly and predictably to attack inefficiency, absenteeism and corruption, even tasking the militia to check shops and cinemas to see if people were avoiding work. He believed that socialism would develop more swiftly if corruption and fraud were exposed.

Two of his prime targets were Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow. The Internal Affairs Minister, who had been on Rashidov's payroll, was dismissed and the KGB was sent in to investigate. Rashidov was able to slow down the investigation in Tashkent by removing senior members of the Uzbek KGB. Despite these delaying tactics Andropov succeeded in uncovering the scandal. During 1983 Andropov sent the Chairman of the Azerbaijan KGB on a mission from Moscow to visit Sharif Rashidov in Tashkent with a tacit message that the game was up. The following day Rashidov was dead, presumed to have committed suicide. Yet this was still not the end of the fraud. At Rashidov's lavish funeral in Tashkent his successor, Inamjan Usmanhodjaev, foolishly vowed to keep Rashidov's promise of producing 6 million tonnes of cotton that year. He was only able to achieve that target by ordering the Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers to falsely inflate the production figures by another 240,000 tonnes!

In June 1983 Andropov was elevated to become Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, essentially "president" of the USSR, but within months he was dead. As if things could not get even worse, he was succeeded by the 72-year old Konstantin Chernenko, a life long bureaucrat who became affectionately known as "the living corpse". He would survive for just over a year.

India – Uzbekistan Relations

Relations between India and Uzbekistan

The relations between India and Uzbekistan are based on shared historical and cultural ties. Over the years there has been a steady exchange of high level

visits between the two countries. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by

Smt. Indira Gandhi visited Uzbekistan in 1955 and 1961.

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Tashkent in January 1966. He died

tragically in Tashkent. His name has been commemorated - a street and school

have been named after him and there are both a statue and a bust in his memory in

Tashkent.

In January-February 1975, the then First Secretary of the Communist Party of

Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov led a CPSU delegation to India. President R.

Venkataraman visited Uzbekistan in 1988, and Prime Minister V. P. Singh in July

1990. President Islam Karimov visited India from 17-19 August 1991. Agreements

on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Co-operation in

the spheres of Culture, Arts, Education, Science, Tourism, Sports and Mass Media

were signed.

Consulate General of India in Tashkent was formally inaugurated on 7th April

1987. Following independence of Uzbekistan, it was upgraded to the level of

Embassy through the signing of a diplomatic and consular protocol on 18th March

1992.

Post-1991 period

Indo-Uzbek relations in the post-1991 period have been characterized by frequent exchange of high level visits. Some important visits are listed below :

(a) Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao paid an official visit to Uzbekistan in

May 1993. Agreements were signed on trade and economic cooperation. An Indo-Uzbek Treaty on the Principles of Inter-state Relations and Cooperation was also

signed during the visit. Prime Minister announced the setting up of an 'India Chair' at

the University of World Economy and Diplomacy in Tashkent, opening of an Indian

Cultural Centre in Tashkent, donations of medicines and medical equipment worth

Rs. 40 lakhs, a credit of US\$ 10 millions for joint ventures, project exports and

purchase of capital goods from India and donation of equipment for receiving

Doordarshan programmes for telecast on Uzbek Television.

(b) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Uzbekistan on 25-26 April 2006.

During the visit, 8 documents were signed between the two governments/institutions

in oil & gas, mining, agriculture, textiles and education sectors. The India-Uzbekistan Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Information Technology, established in

Tashkent with the Indian assistance of Rs.3 Crores, was inaugurated by the Prime

Minister during the visit.

(c) President Karimov paid his first ceremonial visit to India in January 1994. He

was awarded an honorary degree by JNU and met Indian businessmen. During the

visit agreements were signed on cooperation in economic and cultural matters,

2

telecommunications and postal matters, and establishment of Indian Cultural Centre

at Tashkent.

(d) Uzbek President Islam Karimov visited India from 1-3 May 2000, on his second

state visit. Nine agreements, including the Joint Declaration on Principles of Relations between the two countries, an Extradition Treaty and an agreement for a

Credit Line from India for US\$ 10 million were signed.

(e) President Karimov visited India from 4-6 April, 2005, his third State visit. Thirteen Agreements, including the Joint Statement, were signed.

(f) President Karimov visited India on 17-18 May 2011, his fourth State visit.

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documents, including a joint statement declaring strategic partnership between India and Uzbekistan, were signed during the visit.

TASHKENT

Within Central Asia itself the main political response to events taking place in Russia was centred on the Russian community in Tashkent. At that time the city consisted of two parts, the old Muslim town with a population of about 200,000 and the new and adjacent Russian quarter with a population of about 50,000. Following the so-called revolution of February 1917, and the abdication of the Tsar, the official ruling Turkestan Committee effectively vied for power with the unofficial Tashkent Soviet. As early as September, before the October Revolution, the Tashkent Soviet had proclaimed its authority over the whole of Russian Turkestan and within days of the Revolution members of the Turkestan Committee had been arrested by local activists. By the end of November the Tashkent Soviet had gained complete control of central Tashkent. Following the creation of a soviet government in Petrograd, the soviets of Turkestan and Bukhara aligned themselves with Tashkent and a Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Region was formed, headed by a prominent Bolshevik. Certain Tashkent Jadidists, including some future leaders such as the two Bukharans, Abdurauf Fitrat and the younger Faizulla Khojayev, threw their hand in with the Bolsheviks, although many others wanted Muslim not communist rule.

By March 1918 the Civil War had begun. Ural and Orenburg Cossacks took over control from local soviets and the moderately socialist Mensheviks formed an interim government in the Volga city of Samara. By August the whole of south-east Russia was under the control of anti-Bolshevik forces, with General Dutov in control of Orenburg. With the railway from Central Asia effectively blockaded and Moscow desperate for cotton supplies, they even had to revert to camel caravans to ferry cotton from Khorezm to Emba. Because of the desperate lack of local fuel several railway engines were converted to burn fish that had been dried in the port of Aralsk for the purTheir

pose. The smell must have been incredible! Meanwhile, in Transcaspia, the local soviet had been ousted from power by anti-Bolshevik forces in Ashgabat, who then called on support from British forces in Persia. This cut the railway line to the Caspian.

Lenin had already written to the Communist Party in Tashkent in 1920, asking them to investigate how many national republics should be established in Turkestan and how they should be named. The task of ethnically dividing up Turkestan was something like the equivalent of trying to divide up a multi-ethnic country like Afghanistan today. The idea of ethnically defined nations with fixed borders was quite alien to the essentially tribal people who lived there, whose concept of identity was based on family and clan ties and whose concept of territory was linked to their farm settlement or grazing lands.

The onset of Lenin's illness had meant that three old-time Bolsheviks, Zinoviev, Kamenov and Stalin became the de facto ruling triumvirate of the USSR, effectively in control of the Politburo. After Lenin's death divisions opened up between the ruthless and ambitious Stalin and his two unsuspecting colleagues. Stalin had already outmanoeuvred the once powerful Trotsky, and now groomed new supporters on the Politburo. Secure in his position, Stalin now demoted Kamenov for publicly attacking his economic policy and in the following year dismissed Zinoviev over a scandal involving the organisation of a Red Army opposition group. One year later both Zinoviev and Trotsky were expelled from the Party and the way was open for Stalin to purge his opponents en masse.

In fact 1928 became a crucial year. Stalin was unsettled by the spectre of chronic famine and was also concerned about the stagnation of industrial production. His biographer described him at this time as living in a half-real, half-dream world of statistics and indices in which no target and no objective seemed to be beyond his or the party's grasp. His favourite saying was that "there are no fortresses that cannot be conquered by the Bolsheviks".

In December 1929 celebrations were held to mark Stalin's 50th birthday. The slogan of the day was prophetic: "Stalin is the Lenin of today!" Now only one man was in charge of Soviet affairs.

In 1930 the Uzbek capital was changed from Samarqand to Tashkent .

Uzbek society was altered in major ways during the Soviet period. Islam, the traditional religion of the region, became a focal point in the 1920s for the antireligious drives of Communist zealots. Most mosques were closed,

and religious schools became antireligious museums. Uzbeks who were deemed nationalist, often practicing Muslims, were targeted for imprisonment and in many cases execution during Soviet leader Joseph Stalin's Great Purge of the 1930s, which extended throughout all levels of Soviet society. Another development was the virtual elimination of illiteracy, even in rural areas. Only a small percentage of the population was literate before 1917; this percentage increased to nearly 100 percent under the Soviets.

"To be Uzbek is to be Muslim" is still commonly used, notwithstanding Soviet

efforts to repress Islam.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was the only legal party in Uzbekistan until 1990. The first secretary, or head, of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (the republic's branch of the CPSU) was consistently an Uzbek. However, over much of Soviet history, Uzbeks were underrepresented in the higher levels of the republic Communist Party organs. Uzbeks were even more underrepresented in the central organs of the levels of the party in Moscow .

Political corruption was rampant in the USSR , including in the Uzbek SSR. This was especially true during the time when Sharaf Rashidov was head of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, from 1959 to 1983. Following Rashidov's death in 1983, the CPSU's national campaign to clean up corruption widely publicized the misdeeds of the Uzbek SSR's political officials in the preceding period. These officials were accused of a scam that involved inflating cotton production figures for the republic and diverting payments from the Soviet Union 's central government for recorded, but nonexistent, cotton. Islam Karimov, the former leader of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and head of that party's reincarnation, the People's Democratic Party (PDP), became president of the Uzbek SSR in 1990.

Regionalism and Rashidov

The above characteristics have been common to the civil society of

Uzbekistan for centuries and take particular form in the various regions and clans: the Fergana, Khwarezm, Karakalpakistan, Bukhara, Samarkand, and

Sukhandarya-Kashkadarya. The Soviets demarcated these traditional regions with administrative boundaries, thus preserving the preexisting patron-client relations among the Uzbek clans. The power of regional clans depended on their relationships with Moscow. The Jadids of Bukhara were

prominent among the first elites running Uzbekistan, but after they were murdered in Stalin's purges of 1937–38, the Tashkent-Fergana faction came to power. This faction lost influence to the Samarkand faction under the long rule of Sharaf Rashidov (1959–83). After Rashidov's death, Moscow favored the Tashkent-Fergana clan. The Samarkand clan came back to power in June 1989 with the appointment of Islam Karimov, who has ruled ever since, as Party Secretary.

The dual nature of the Uzbek-Soviet identity among elites was solidified under Rashidov, who embodied this approach. On the one hand, he worked hard to stay in the good graces of Moscow, telling Moscow what it wanted to hear, especially when it came to cotton quotas. All the while he was building a massive patrimonial network of relationships and contacts. He presented himself, in word and deed, as the national elder—a “subtle psychologist . . . wise and experienced”—who “understands the power mechanisms in a society that, in themain, lives according to the deeply ingrained laws of a rural community.” When it became clear to Moscow that it had been hoodwinked by Rashidov over the years, and that he had kept cotton profits for himself and his clan-network, he died of a purported sudden heart attack.

Independent Republic

The disintegration of the Soviet Union became inevitable in August 1991, after a failed coup attempt by Communist hardliners in Moscow. That month Uzbekistan declared its independence. After the official collapse of the USSR in December, Uzbekistan joined the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an alliance of most of the former Soviet republics. It became a member of the United Nations in March 1992.

Uzbekistan held presidential elections in December 1991, at the time of the breakup of the Soviet Union . Karimov, the incumbent president, was re-elected by an overwhelming majority of the vote.

The September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States were linked to al-Qaeda, an international terrorist network that seeks to rid Muslim countries of Western influence and establish fundamentalist Islamic rule. Uzbekistan allowed U.S.-led forces to use its southern Khanabad air base for staging operations in Afghanistan where al-Qaeda was based. By publicly supporting the United States in its war on terrorism, Uzbekistan established itself as a strategic U.S. ally as Pakistan.

Soviet Union's Republics

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was a constitutionally socialist state that existed in Eurasia from 1922 to 1991. Its short USSR is known as Soviet Union.

Initially established as a union of four Soviet Socialist Republics, the USSR grew to contain 15 constituent or "union republics" by 1956: Armenian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Estonian SSR, Georgian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Russian SFSR, Tajik SSR, Turkmen SSR, Ukrainian SSR and Uzbek SSR. (From annexation of the Estonian SSR on August 6, 1940 up to the reorganization

The Tatar of Uzbekistan

Because many of the Tatars have dispersed to several urban Russian cities, more than thirty percent of them claim Russian as their mother tongue. The others speak their native language, called Tatar.

The physical appearance of the Tatar ranges from blue-eyed blondes to more Mongoloid features. They have oval faces with very little facial hair.

Ahmet Sattarov is also Tatar.

Much of Tatar culture and society have been shaped by Islamic laws and traditions. Polygamy is permitted, although monogamy is the norm. Arranged marriages are uncommon, and ethnically mixed marriages are becoming more prevalent.

The Tatar are 83% Sunni Muslims, as in Pakistan majority Muslims are Sunni. We see time to time the clashes even between Shia and Sunni Muslims.

Uzbekistan is in an uncertain position as a republic. Having shed the Communist yoke, it now has many decisions to make regarding its future. They have had many problems trying to govern themselves and are still attached to Russia in many ways. Their leaders need God's wisdom to direct their nation.

Shortage of food has caused many Uzbeks to depend on their gardens to supplement their diets and to keep them from going hungry.

THE PEOPLE

People name: Tatar

Country: Uzbekistan

language: Tatar

Population:

(1990) 482,200

(1995) 539,500

(2000) 599,400

Largest religion:

Muslims (hanafites) 83%

Nonreligious 15.5%

The **Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic** also known as the **Uzbek SSR** for short, was one of the republics of the Soviet Union since its creation in 1924. In the end of 1991, the Uzbek SSR became independent and was renamed the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Muslim Population

Together with the Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tatars and Azerbaidjanis, this group represented nearly 44 million people (17% of the population) in 1979 and probably accounts for nearly 53 million (18.4%) in 1989. It is estimated that by 2000, Muslims will constitute one quarter of the Soviet population, provide one third of Soviet Army recruits and one half of all Soviet births. With the worldwide resurgence of Islam, the Iranian Revolution and the Afghan War, the Soviet Union's rapidly growing Muslim population has become a key political, economic and social factor. This trend is also going on in India: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/post/DiD-Sonia-force-Rajiv-to-be-a-Christian.aspx>

Russia had a tight grip over the Muslim territories from the middle of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth. But despite her oppressive operations there was never any decline in the spread and popularity of Islam in Russia. The pace of Islam's dissemination maintained a high momentum in eastern Russia. The Russian Muslims of these areas maintained their brotherly links with the rest of the Muslims world for quite a long span of time.

Most Soviet Muslims are Turkic peoples, but the Tadjiks, Ossetians and Kurds are Iranian and the Daghestani peoples (Avars, Lezghins, Dargins etc.), Abkhazians, Chechens and Kabardins are Indo-European, as are the Muslim Georgians and Gypsies.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet Muslims are Sunni Hanafis, except for Daghestan (where the majority are Sunni Shafe'is), Azerbaidjan (75% of the Azerbaidjanis are Shi'ite, as are the Lezghins, Kurds and Meskhetian Turks) and Gorno-Badakhstan (where the Pamir Tadjiks are Ismaelis). This is reflected in the structure of the official Muslim organizations recognized by the Soviet State

The three largest of the smaller Muslim nations: the Tadjiks (estimated in 1989 at 3.9 million or 1.4% of Soviet population); Turkmen 2.6 million or 0.9%) and Kirghiz (2.3 million or 0.8%) all have their own Union Republics (population 1989: 5.1 million, 3.5 million and 4.3 million respectively). As such each elects 11 deputies to the Council of Nationalities and three to the Council of the Union in the 542 member Supreme Soviet of the USSR (every five years). In addition they nominally have the right to secede from the USSR federation.

The next largest grouping are the peoples of Daghestan (Avars, Lezghins, Dargins, Kumyks), who in 1989 had an estimated combined total of 1.8 million or 0.6% of the Soviet population. They reside in the Daghestan Autonomous Republic (part of the RSFSR), where they constitute an overwhelming majority. The estimated 1.4 million Baskhkirs (0.5%) also have an Autonomous Republic within the RSFSR but account for only 24% (1979) of the population (Russians 40%, Tatars 24%). The estimated 840,000 (0.3%) Chechens share with the less numerous Ingush (200,000) the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic in the RSFSR and the 360,000 Kabardins (0.1%) share with the 75,000 Balkars the Kabardin-Balkar ASSR. The 400,000 Karakalpaks (0.15%) and the 100,000 Abkhazians (0.03%) have their own autonomous republics within Uzbekistan and Georgia respectively. All these territorial formations elect four deputies to the Council of Nationalities and a varying number (depending on population density) to the Council of the Union in the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Ossetians (estimated at 570,000 or 0.3%) are divided between the North Ossetian ASSR in the RSFSR (four deputies to the Council of Nationalities) and the South Ossetian Autonomous Region in Georgia (two deputies). Other groups having autonomous regions in the RSFSR are the 150,000 (0.05%) Adygeis and the 150,000 Karachais (who share the Karachai-Circassian AR with the 50,000 Circassians). The Karachais, Balkars, Chechens and Ingush were all deported during World War II but allowed to return home in the 1950s - the Crimean Tatars and Meskhetian Turks are still in exile.

In addition the estimated 200,000 Pamir Tadjiks have their own Gorno-Badakhstan Autonomous Region in Tadjikistan, about 300,000 Georgians (a large proportion of whom are Shi'ite Muslim) live in the Adzharian ASSR in Georgia, and approximately half of the 200,000 Roma Gypsy (Romani) population of the USSR is Muslim.

As sited in wiki, the first Muslims within current Russian territory were the Dagestani people (region of Derbent) after the Arab conquests in the 8th century. The first Muslim state in Russia was Volga Bulgaria (922).

The Tatars inherited the religion from that state. Ahmet Sattarov was a tatar, served as a Chief of Kremlin Baquet. He was arrested by KGB just two hours after the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Later most of the European and Caucasian Turkic peoples also became followers of Islam. Islam in Russia has had a long presence, extending at least as far back as the conquest of the Khanate of Kazan in 1552, which brought the Tatars and Bashkirs on the Middle Volga into Russia. The lower Volga Muslim Astrakhan Khanate was conquered by the Russian empire in 1556. The Siberia Khanate was conquered by the Russian empire in 16th century by defeating the Siberian Tatars which opened Siberia for Russian conquest. The Crimean Khanate was conquered in 1739 by the Russian Empire. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Russian conquests in the North Caucasus brought the Muslim peoples of this region-Dagestanis, Chechens, Ingush, and others-into the Russian state. The conquest of the Circassians and the Ubykhs turned this peoples to muhajirs. Further afield, the independent states of Central Asia and Azerbaijan were brought into the Russian state as part of the same imperialist push that incorporated the North Caucasus. Most Muslims living in Russia were the indigenous people of lands long ago seized by the expanding Russian empire.

Just after the incorporation of the Tatar khanates, the Christianization of the Muslims took place until the reign of Catherine the Great.

Kazan has a large Muslim population (probably the second after Moscow urban group of the Muslims and the biggest indigenous group in Russia) and is home to the Russian Islam University at Tatarstan. Education is in Russian and Tatar.

Copies of the Qur'an are readily available, and many mosques are being built in regions with large Muslim populations.

The majority of Muslims in Russia adhere to the Sunni branch of Islam. About 10% are Shi'a Muslims.

The rise in the Russian Muslim population, terrorist attacks and the steep decline of the ethnic Russian population has given rise to a greater degree of Xenophobia and Islam phobia in Russia.

General consensus amongst most observers is that Islam is currently the most rapidly growing religion within the borders of Russia. Paul Globe, who served the United States government as a specialist on the Soviet Union, has gone so far as to predict a Muslim majority in Russia by mid century

Moreover, most observers believe that the majority of conversions to Christianity are insincere. Some of those who convert quickly fall away from the faith, and many among these get radicalized and join Islamist organizations.

Prior to the breakup of the USSR, Islam's position under the Soviet power had long interested Western scholars. Some, like Helene Carre d'Encausse, spoke of an overarching "Soviet Muslim" identity that allegedly had united different ethnic groups. Others, like Alexandre A. Bennigsen, interpreted the existence of numerous non-registered religious communities in Central Asia as a widespread "Muslim underground." Many political scientists had suspected the growth of Islamic fundamentalism on the other side of the Iron Curtain and expected the main threat to the Soviet empire to come from the Muslim areas with their high birth rates.



Chapter -13

Leonid Shebarshin and **Polyakov**



Shebarshin was Soviet diplomats in Pakistan at the time of Tashkent accord.

Shebarshin wrote: "I love Pakistan and I can say with a clear conscience that he had never done anything that would damage this country."

At the time of Tashkent accord Jan 1966 he acted for Pakistan on behalf of the KGB.

According to him, Kosygin had succeeded, January 10, 1966 was signed the Tashkent Declaration, but, unfortunately, that night, the Indian Prime Minister for Lal Bahadur Shastri died.

Leonid Shebarshin was the only Soviet diplomat who has moved into a new Pakistan's capital - Rawalpindi.

January 11 early in the morning, he called and instructed to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to get a resolution on Soviet aircraft flying with the body of an Indian

Prime Minister of Pakistan over the territory.

The above facts confirmed by Shebarshin in his article Moscow's hand: note the chief of Soviet intelligence: 20 Dug 2001

In early 1971, Shebarshin had been sent as a deputy KGB resident in India, and in 1975 appointed a resident. In April 1977 a six-year trip to India ended. In this period he acted for Indira Gandhi on behalf of KGB. He has written articles praising Indira Gandhi, such as:

In 1965 broke the Pakistani-Indian war. At the initiative of the Soviet Union, leaders of the warring parties Pakistani President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister of India, Shastri met in January 1966 in Tashkent. Tashkent conference was a major diplomatic success of the Soviet side, and presided at her Kosygin.

For contribution to the preparation of the Tashkent Summit LV Shebarshin was promoted to the post. In the service characteristics indicated that LV Shebarshin "achieved concrete results in the recruiting work." This clerical language means buying agents in the intelligence penetration of objects.

Here it should be noted: One of the many, leading figure in the Congress Forum for Socialist Action was recruited in 1971 as Agent RERO and paid about 319100,000 rupees a year for what the KGB considered important political intelligence as well as acting as an agent recruiter. His controllers included the future head of the FCD, Leonid Shebarshin (codenamed VERNOV).

LV Shebarshin awarded the Order of the Red Banner (1981), Red Star (1970), the medal "For Military Merit" (1967), an "honorary member of the State Security" (1972). His name is immortalized in the museum's Foreign Intelligence Service.

Indira Gandhi - hard nut for the KGB

"KEEP Madame Gandhi skirt ..." This is his titled book.

A decade after Shebarshin left India; he became head of the FCD

Vyacheslav Trubnikov, who also served in New Delhi in 1970s, went on to become the head of Post Soviet foreign intelligence service, the SVR, with direct access to Yeltsin. He later also became a confidant of President Putin, serving successively as Deputy Foreign Minister and, from August 2004, as Russian Ambassador in New Delhi. Trubnikov's return into India

was attributed by Russian Press commentators to the mutual desire of Russian and India 'to upgrade their strategic partnership'.

'The Soviet Union and **India** march side by side...' written by Alejandra Marchevsky, Jeanne Theoharis – 2006)

General Shebarshin, officially "retired" from service, remains a man of legendary status among his peers, many of whom he employed in his private security company (which was almost a "shadow KGB"). He was an unrepentant Communist who believed in the spirit of Marxism and class struggle. In word or deed, he was not a "defector," which was the only category of former KGB officers the West **had** heard from over the past decade.

He **hated** the mostly younger, ex-KGB whose criminal organizations ("Russian Mafia") controlled the everyday commerce of his beloved Moscow and mother Russia. He was not anti-American, but for most of his life did believe that "the United States was an aggressor nation out to conquer or destroy" his government and his "people's way of life."

His father survived the war only to die of natural causes when Shebarshin was 16. He was 23 and newly married to a co-ed at the Institute for Oriental Studies. His bride, Nina, was a specialist on China. It being a small embassy with a small staff, his job was "demanding, but very exciting.

Vladimir Shebarshin started his career in the shoe factory "Paris Commune", in 1931 joined the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), was sent to work in the Soviet fishing trade. In 1941 he was drafted into the army, served in the artillery, discharged in 1945 with the rank of sergeant.

After graduating in 1952 from high school with a silver medal, LV Shebarshin enters the Indian branch of the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies. In connection with the closing of the institute in 1954 transferred to 3rd course of Faculty of Oriental Studies MGIMO.

In 1957 he married another classmate, a student of the Chinese Branch Nina Vassilyevna Pushkina.

Upon graduation he sent in October 1958 to work as a referent of the USSR Embassy in Pakistan. In 1962 he completed the trip to the post of 3rd secretary of the embassy and was taken to work in the department of South-East Asian Affairs of the USSR.

Also in 1962 was invited to go to 1-e Chief Directorate (foreign intelligence) KGB and began a new career in the rank of second lieutenant and security officer positions.

After a year training in intelligence school, was sent to work in Pakistan under diplomatic cover.

The importance of Pakistan for intelligence at the time determined by the participation of the country's military-political blocs CENTO and SEATO, close ties with the United States, the conflict relations with neighboring India and rapprochement with China. Extraordinary interest is the large American colony in India - military advisers, diplomats, spies, journalists, etc. Acquisition sources in U.S. facilities was the most important task of all foreign residencies of the KGB, and in this context was given to Pakistan is not the last place.

Leonid Mlechin's book 'The Foreign Intelligence Service' contains portraits of Soviet leaders

Russian political and intelligence, starting with the first Head of Foreign Department of the Cheka and ending current director of the Foreign Intelligence Service. Leonid Shebarshin is among such famous personalities. The book contains the following facts:

After 1947..... India became an ally of Moscow, and Pakistan with the Americans. India is understood to be in- of Russian country as an ally and friend, and Pakistan as a state conducting a hostile policy. And when co-vetskie troops entered Afghanistan, Pakistan, became the base of Mujahideen.

In February 1960, the Soviet ambassador was appointed trained well-known diplomat and future deputy mi-Minister for Foreign Affairs Mikhail S. Kapitsa. He was a man of independent. Under the wing of the Kapitza Shebarshin rapidly gained in vyshenie - Attaché, Third Secretary.

While in Moscow had expressed concern Pakistan's military cooperation with the United-

E States. Head of Central Intelligence Management of the General Staff Army General Ivan

Serov told Kapitza that territories of Pakistan there were ten American base - base of aggression against a possible co- vetskogo Union.

In response Ayub Khan calmly explained to the Soviet-system after: - In Pakistan there was no U.S. military GOVERNMENTAL bases. Let's you enjoy all of the "ba-Zah, "which are named in the notes of your Ministry Foreign Affairs, and you will see for yourself.

The Ambassador himself was soon convinced: Pakistan was not

foreign military bases. Under a bilateral treaty the defense of the Americans had the right to use only vat Pakistani ports and airfields. Even the existence of shaft station American global system pa-dioreleynoy connection, it was equipped with instrumentation tracking the launch of the Soviet Union in missile and satellite nicks. Where did the information about foreign

GOVERNMENTAL military bases? It probably threw indium-Skye intelligence to the Soviet Union set up pro-TIV Pakistan. And in Moscow believe.

In autumn 1962 Shebarshin returned to Moscow and was assigned to the department of South-East Asia Mi-ministries of foreign affairs. Jobs in the central apparatus seemed boring. And there could not be more by the way turned up in a flattering offer to go KGB. Shebarshin accepted the offer with pleasure, it. The KGB praised his decision.

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leonid Shebarshin received training in the 101 -

First intelligence school, got an apartment and a de-Cabra in 1964 again went to Pakistan, now

already as an assistant resident foreign intelligence.

In January 1966, when Kosygin in Tashkent held talks with leaders, of India and Pakistan, there was, of course, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, recalls the well-known translator Victor Sukhodrev. One day should be had to go into negotiations; Gromyko suddenly remembered he left the room location - probably the first and the last time in his life. Minister of Foreign Affairs pro-forces Kosygin minute wait, and ran for a folder. But the head of the government quietly got into his car and was gone. Gromyko appeared, and it appears that no one waits. He did not know what to do ... As a result, he also go to the "Volga" with interpreters.

Kosygin looked at appeared to delay Gromyko with undisguised malice, and said: - So what? Folder forget? All the secrets I suppose razgla-forces ...Gromyko did not dare come back until they become members of Mr. Politburo, but did his best to push the chap- woo government on foreign policy.

Then Kosygin had succeeded, January 10, 1966 was signed the Tashkent Declaration,

but, unfortunately, that night, the Indian Prime Mi- Minister for Lal Bahadur Shastri died.

Leonid Shebarshin was the only Soviet diplomat who had moved into a new Pakistan's capital - Rawalpindi.

January 11 early in the morning, he called and instructed to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to get a resolution on Soviet aircraft flying with the body of an Indian Prime Minister of Pakistan over the territory.

The above facts confirmed by Shebarshin in his article Moscow's hand: note the chief of Soviet intelligence: 20 Dug 2001

At the time of their arrival in Rawalpindi, the Pakistani-Indian war had ended. In January 1966, in Tashkent talks between the president Pakistan's Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister LB Shastri was held to the mediation of President Council of Ministers of the USSR, AN Kosygin .

First Main Directorate of the KGB, as he learned, having been on vacation in Moscow actively involved in preparing and conducting the conference.

Particularly distinguished, Shebarshin used to say, the Delhi Residency, but positively had been evaluated and the information sent from Karachi. (There was no closed contact between Rawalpindi, Karachi and Moscow at that time was not. Communication with

Karachi went to an ordinary telephone. They also managed to build something like that courier services, taking advantage of the frequent trips to the north of Pakistan Embassy staff.)

Shebarshin learned about the conference from the reports of local and Moscow Radio. The talks in Tashkent were difficult, but to everyone's delight, ended January 10, 1966 signing of the agreement.

Early in the morning of 11 January a phone call was from USSR embassy in Karachi, once interrupted a peaceful period of time. In his Tashkent Lal Bahadur Shastri died suddenly. Shebarshin as the only Soviet representative in the new capital were ordered immediately "contacted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and established procedures to request permission for over flight of Soviet planes with the deceased premier over in Pakistan.

The third war after second was yet to come and see it had with the Indian the territory.

**

In 1968 Shebarshin returned to Moscow, was a year-long training courses to improve managerial staff and in early 1971, sent as a deputy KGB resident in India, and in 1975 appointed a resident.

During this trip there was another Indo-Pakistani War, which ended the dismemberment of Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh, a state of emergency in India. Close attention required activities of American representatives in India, for decades the United States remained the main opponent of the Soviet Union and the main object of the aspirations of the Soviet intelligence. Emergency importance in that period was India's relations with China. Job residency on the key areas was assessed positively by the Center and the political leadership of the USSR.

In April 1977 a six-year trip to India ended, and in late 1978 Shebarshin received orders to prepare to work in Iran. Intelligence predicted the fall of the monarchy in Iran is coming true - the Shah Reza Pahlavi in January 1979, running for the border, returned to their home country the spiritual leader of the opposition, Ayatollah Khomeini, had received national recognition the title of "Imam". The collapse of the monarchy marked an unprecedented intensification of the internal political struggle, degenerated into armed clashes and numerous acts of terror, undertaken by all contending parties. Losing a loyal ally and client - Shah, tried to regain its position in Iran, the United States, stepped up the opponents and supporters of the Soviet Union. In November 1979, students - the followers of Imam line "taken by storm the U.S. Embassy and hostage-taking of American diplomats, Iran's relationship with the U.S. are broken. These, however, does not mean changing the situation in favor of the USSR. The Iranian leadership was determined to prevent the growing influence of its northern neighbor. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 had led to a noticeable cooling of the Iranian-Soviet relations and the reason for the repeated attacks on the Soviet embassy.

Residency suffered losses, the conditions for work with sources were extremely complex, yet Moscow had received accurate and timely intelligence information.

In 1982 there was the worst event in the life of a scout Shebarshin - treason. He escaped through Turkey to the West on a false British passport residency officer K. (as it turned out later, the traitor was recruited by British intelligence in the shah's time, and panicked the danger of exposure, ran). The consequences of betrayal were partly contained, a few sources, which could tell the traitor, were withdrawn from the blow, but the moral and political damage was great.

Whatever the causes and circumstances of incidents, the resident is fully responsible for everything that happens at the station. On the flight AK was reported to Brezhnev. "Well, - said Leonid Ilyich - is a war and a war without the loss does not happen."

In 1983, L. Shebarshin returned to Moscow for a few months in the headquarters unit under the chief of the PGU VA Kryuchkov, and then appointed deputy chief of information-analytical department of intelligence. In 1984 Shebarshin, accompanying VA Kryuchkov, went on mission in Kabul belligerent. Until mid-1991 he had to commit more than 20 missions in Afghanistan, to become intimately familiar with the leaders of the country B. Karmal, Najibullah, Keshtmand etc.

In 1987, L. Shebarshin appointed deputy chief of PGU KGB and manages intelligence operations in the Middle East and Africa.

In February 1989, replaces VA Kryuchkov, appointed by the Chairman of the KGB, as Vice President - Head of the 1 st Chief Directorate of the KGB of the USSR, Rising to the rank of lieutenant general.

In September 1991, as a result of differences with the new leadership of the KGB submits a report on the resignation and dismissed from military service.

At the end of that year, together with his colleagues and friends - former chief of analytical department of the KGB, Lieutenant-General N. Leonov and former Vice-President - Head of the Main Directorate of the KGB in Moscow and Moscow region, Lieutenant-General V. Prilukovym establish AO Russia national office of economic security. "

Passion since childhood - books in recent years mostly memoirs and Oriental literature. Favorite book - "Summer of the Lord" Shmelev and "White Guard" MA Bulgakov. Published book "Hand of Moscow", "From the life of the Chief of Intelligence," "The Chronicles of stagnation."

Playing tennis and loves to watch football.

Lives and workd in Moscow., he did suicide in March 2012

One of Shebarshin's most vivid memories of "spy school" was that day in late November, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated. "There was great shock amongst us that such a thing could happen in America and to such a man." The General remembers shedding real tears at the news—and he wasn't alone.

One of his most crucial field posts was Station Chief in India during the height of the Vietnam war, when the Soviets believed India was strategically vital to maintain a balance in South Asia.

It was a position from which to launch anti-American/South Vietnam propaganda and “dirty tricks.

Another was his stint as Station Chief in Teheran during the chaos of the Islamic revolution that proved perilous to both the Soviets and the United States.

Shebarshin was Soviet diplomats in Pakistan at the time of Tashkent accord also. He narrated the CIA and KGB activities there.

At that time Pakistan belongs to the two military-political pacts - CENTO SEATO established under the auspices of the United States.

The Americans felt in Pakistan, complete masters - they were armed

Pakistani army, provided economic aid to the country, controlled by its intelligence agencies. In May 1960 a military base near Peshawar started Badabera shot down over Soviet reconnaissance aircraft U-2 piloted by G. Powers.

During this period, Pakistani President Ayub Khan, inspired by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, made a series of steps towards a rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

An agreement was signed by Soviet specialists to conduct searches oil and gas in Pakistan, visited Ayub Khan in the USSR, had adjusted regular exchange of delegations.

The tasks consisted of residency is to monitor the activities of Americans, British and their allies in Pakistan (this activity is a priori and rightly regarded as hostile to the Soviet Union), to obtain information about the CENTO and SEATO, did not lose sight of Pakistan’s relations with India and Afghanistan and, of course, to pay serious attention to the Chinese and Pakistan-China relations. (It was at that time in the Soviet state embassies in many countries had been introduced specifically for the post Experts sinologists. Naturally, the same was done in the residency.)

Problem, as we see, extremely responsible, and for their solutions were needed relevant sources. The acquisition of sources - the main goal of each operatives and residency in general.....

The goal of all efforts - GP, “the main enemy,” as in the decades in our language, was called the United States. The content of the term was sometimes GP expanded, but its core had always been the United States. SOEs in Pakistan - U.S. Embassy and the CIA, the U.S. military mission, the USIS, Direct outputs to their employees were not complicated.

American scouts themselves had sought to establishing links with Soviet citizens, and often there is a situation when two colleagues met regularly - one of the KGB, the other from the CIA – and persistently sought out the vulnerabilities of each other. This activity is not always dictated by the interests of the service, rather the opposite.

Soviet staff will report on the development of American intelligence, the CIA reported to his authorities on the development of Soviet intelligence. It was recorded in asset both of their heads. Now that game was not popular - no needed to waste time and disclosed in cases where the chance of success was negligible.

To be fair, that all the time American colleagues worked more openly, and aggressively, as it seemed just arrogantly. Recruiting proposal on the forehead, saying, Soviet language, KGB had prepared,

As a rule, long and carefully collected all the nuggets of information about the prospective site, then created a situation where it out our employee. The American method in principle was the same, but

many CIA employees it is extremely simplified. It is necessary to select any of the Soviet diplomat suspected or established by a scout out to him, describe the futility of economic and political situation in his Homeland and to offer money for cooperation. As he described at the time such a proposal could get an American counter-offer, and even slap. In one case, in response to the offer of collaboration, made during a chat at the bar, their companion along with the rest beer in his face sent to a colleague and a beer mug. Such incidents received wide publicity in both services and prompted the need for observe certain decorum even in such difficult situations.

Direct contacts with U.S. intelligence agents were unpromising. Equally little hope for good luck and promised due to the “pure” American diplomats, military, etc. The all-seeing eye of the KGB was a legend. He knew that eye the FBI and CIA as vigilant and keep an eye out for their citizens.

KGB officers had to look for workarounds to the objects of interest to USSR, and the price India.

Naturally, the increased external activity had its risks, but as for as Shebashin concern If this was easily explained by the fact that, in Rawalpindi, he represented the Soviet embassy in the singular.

Period of complete independence - without shifrosvyazi, without the need report regularly, without direction and guidance of the Center resident – lasted

more than six months. Never in his life, neither before nor after that he did not to work with such inspiration.

Gradually the embassy filled, the room was equipped with Secret encryption Department, began to move to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad, where he quickly built homes, senior diplomats. In early 1966, was replaced by Sergei Ivanovich. In its place came veteran of the South Asian Basil B. Once under the Basil B., residency began to lose offensiveness, the ability to thoughtful, analytical-work, natural loss of sources was not made up, by their employees' eternally drunken boss.

After winning 1972 election, the Congress forum for Socialist Action had support of 100 MPs. Indira Gandhi appointed its vocal spokesperson former communist Mohan Kumar Manglam Minister of Mines, one of his first act was the nationalization of coal industry. Kumar Mangalame seemed to be implementing a thesis which he had first argued in 1964, that since the CPI would not win power itself, as many of its members and sympathizers as possible should join Congress, made common cause with progressive Congress man and compel the party leadership to implement socialist policies. Another leading figure in the Congress Forum for Socialist Action was recruited in 1971 as agent RERO and paid about 100,000 rupees a year for what the KGB consider important political intelligence as well as acting as agent recruiter. His controllers included the future head of the FCD Leonid Shebarshin (Code named VERNOV)

On at least one occasion a secret gift of 2 million rupees from the Politburo to Congress (R) was personally delivered after midnight by the head of Line PR in New Delhi, Leonid Shebarshin. The same was done to the newspaper which supported Indira Gandhi. It is said that Lalit Narayan Mishra looked the part of the corrupt politician he increasingly became. Indira Gandhi's life and political style became fully dependable on money which flew from various sources. When Mishra was assassinated Indira Gandhi saw foreign hand means of CIA behind that. Question here arises whose foreign hand was in the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri and who benefited for that assassination. Indira Gandhi directly was not involved in that assassination. But people believe that her kitchen cabinet and comrades who joined Congress at that time were did that with the help of KGB to rule India through Indira Gandhi.

One file noted by Mitrokhin says the truth about the transfer of money to BANKIR. Shebarshin and two operations officers from the main residency left the embassy at 6.30 a.m., arrived about 8 a.m. and spent two and hal

hours fishing means transfer of money. Packages of bank notes passed through the open window of BANKIR's car. It was said that Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the CPI from 1964 to 1990, subsequently provided receipts for the sums received. Further substantial sums went to the communist led trade unions.

Svetlana Iosifovna Alliluyeva

Svetlana was born on February 28, 1926 as Svetlana Stalina. Like most children of high-ranking Soviet officials, Alliluyeva was raised by a nanny and only occasionally saw her parents. Her mother, Nadezhda Alliluyeva, died on November 9, 1932. The death was officially ruled as peritonitis resulting from a burst appendix. While there were various other theories as to the cause of her death (murder on the orders of Stalin, or that she was killed by Stalin himself), it appeared Nadezhda Alliluyeva actually committed suicide. According to Nikita Khrushchev, Stalin was very abusive toward Alliluyeva in the later part of their marriage. In his memoirs, Khrushchev recalled an occasion when Stalin, during a drunken rage at a party, dragged a crying Alliluyeva onto a dance floor by her hair.

When she was just 18, Svetlana, married a Jewish fellow student at Moscow University against her father's wishes. She had a son by him but the marriage was dissolved and her ex-husband sent to his death in a Siberian labor camp. Her second husband was Yuri Zhdanov, the son of Andrei, a close ally of Stalin. This marriage was also dissolved.

Relationship with Brajesh Singh

In 1963, while in hospital for the removal of her tonsils, she met Brajesh Singh, an Indian Communist visiting Moscow. The two fell in love. Singh was mild-mannered and highly educated but gravely ill with bronchiectasis and emphysema. The relationship grew deeper and stronger still while the couple were recuperating in Sochi beside the Black Sea. Singh returned to Moscow in 1965 to work as a translator, but he and Alliluyeva were not allowed to marry. The following year, 1966, he died. She was allowed to travel to India to take his ashes to his family to pour into the Ganges. She stayed in the family home in Kalakankar on the banks of the Ganges for eight months and became immersed in local customs abandoning atheism. In an interview on April 26, 1967, she referred to Singh as her husband but also stated that they were never allowed to marry officially.

Dinesh Singh. Both uncle and cousin were Russia loyalists. Singh has been treated badly in Russia, that's why she came to India in 1966.

Svetlana Aliyeva, daughter of Stalin, lived in Washington DC, before that in Tashkent in the 1960s and remembers when the news broke out on radio that the Indian Prime Minister died of a heart attack. "There were so many rumors about Shastri's death circulating around the city," Aliyeva said. "We even heard that a waiter at the hotel, where the prime minister was staying, was arrested for poisoning him and then let off for lack of evidence." Aliyeva added that the USSR of the 60s was a police state and that those with real knowledge of what transpired in Tashkent would never dare to talk and risk the wrath of the notorious intelligence agency, the KGB.

In November, we heard on the radio the news of the assassination of President Kennedy. The Indians were shocked by the news. The resort, no one knew how to react until the central newspapers did not appear the Soviet government telegram of condolence.

Swetlana, daughter of Stalin wrote about her country USSR rulers: 'While Singh was waiting for an invitation to Moscow, in her country USSR has changed prime minister. In October 1964, tried and tested method of "palace coup" overthrew the conservatives annoyed them and Khrushchev sat on the throne of Kosygin. The so-called "collective leadership" triumvirate (Kosygin, Brezhnev, Mikoyan) meant, in fact, rise to power of the Conservative Party, led by Mikhail Suslov. The first great act of the new government was a trip to China, Kosygin, and went around the whole world picture: reclining in a chair, Chairman Mao and obsequious hunched in front of him Kosygin.

The next day she received a call from the reception of the Prime Minister of her country USSR that causes her to accept. It was a surprise and she did not know what to expect.

4th May 1965 was cold, windy day. I went through the Spassky Gate of the Kremlin, where there has been for many years, and an unpleasant feeling came over her. Khrushchev twice spoke to her in his office in the Central Committee, at the Old Square. Kosygin also took her here now, in the former office of my father.

Kosygin's hate towards Indians

Kosygin she had never seen before, and did not speak with him. His face was not encouraging. He stood up, gave her a limp, damp hand and

twisted his mouth instead of a little smile. It was difficult to start, and I do not imagine how this man says.

“Well, how do you live?” - Finally painfully he began, - “how are you - financially?”

“Thank you, I have everything” - she said - “all is well.”

“Do you work?”

“No, now I’m at home: children, family. Sometimes I do translations, but rarely. ““Why did you leave from work, where they were before?”“I left for health reasons, and there was no one to help at home with their children. I thought that for my house and children is more important, we’ve got a pension ... “

“I understand you had a difficult time in the team. This is understandable. But we’re not going to keep the rotten line of Khrushchev in this issue! We’re going to make some decisions. And you need to re-enter the team to take its rightful place in the team. We’ll help you, if that ... “

“No, I do not therefore go away. Me always treated very well “-

“No, to me, all treated very well” - I repeated, - “but now I do not work simply because a lot of things at home, and my husband is very sick man.”

At the word “husband” premiered as a shock and he suddenly began to talk freely and easily, with natural indignation:

“What you are thinking? You are young, healthy woman, athlete, surely you could not find here, you know, a healthy young man? Why would you want this sick old Hindu? No, we are strongly opposed, strongly opposed! “

At first she was stunned and could not only meet, but even to think coherently. All against, Who - ALL - against?

“Well, no, it would be tactless”, - said the premier. - “But we do not advise you to register your marriage. Do not recommend. And it is not solvable. After all, he can then legally take away you to India? And this is a poor, backward country, I’ve been there, seen it. And then - Hindus treat women badly. You take her away and throw out there. We have many such cases, leave, then they ask back ... “

Something gradually began to turn inside of her.

“We are, first, not going to go to India” - she began, coming to him and starting to think soberly. - “He came to work here in Moscow. But, of course, we would like to go and see India and other countries. “

But the prime minister was not in these parts: "Leave you this. You need to work in team to come back. No one will touch him, let him work, the conditions are good. But you do not need. "

"Now, too late" - I said sharply. - "A man come, he lives with us and will live with us. I did not leave. He is ill, and came just for me. It is my responsibility. "

"Well, as you know," - said the prime minister said dryly. - "Live as you wish. But your marriage record, we do not give! "

The reception was over; he stood up and shook hands.

Rather leave out of here! Damn Kremlin! Cursed Prison! Kremlin, the worst of which was the prime minister.

"Well," - I said coldly. - "Thank you, Good-bye. "

She had not any support in that office - the former official's office of her father, known throughout the world.she had never seen anything more than a yes Kremlin bluish trees.....

Mikoyan, was no longer President of the USSR was still polite, but did not want to "bless" them. Then, he said to her: - "The formal marriage has no value for love. I have lived with my wife 40 years were not recorded, and no one ever told me that our five sons - illegitimate children! "

Ah, poor Mikoyan, the tricks which were so many jokes! - They knew that he was no longer able to help.

Now, Mikoyan warned me against "excessive friendship" with foreign ambassadors.

"He's awfully pushy, that Kaul", - said Mikoyan

* From Vladimir Ilyich Lenin - to Leonid Brezhnev.

- "Does not look like Indians, You're far away, far away from him!." In the end Svetlana stopped going to Mikoyan, and even his older sister, her old friend, turned away from them.....

The Soviet Union was divided into liberals and conservatives - everywhere you look - and the struggle of these two trends was reflected in everything. Save the past and resolutely refuse it? Extension of the line of the 20th congress, or a return to "Stalinism", a course on international ties or closed, Russian nationalism, and modern art experiment or conservative "classical tradition", a fresh wind of time, a carrier which always is young, or

heavy-handed “Leninism” of the old Party members - these two opposing trends experienced elsewhere. Controversy permeated the family, breaking into long-term friendship, personal relationships. she would call it the struggle of the Party and the Party of Hope Memorial - in the terminology of one book, read already, in the U.S.. This is Emerson’s terms, but they were applicable to any country. Like anywhere else - they were applicable to Soviet Russia, everything that happened in a huge country, officially led by one party. But did not believe it! In the USSR, now all are struggling for life and death the party with the Party of Hope Memorial, the party of the past with the future of the party. This clash could be felt especially when the new regime wanted to Suslov, Kosygin turn history back and return to old methods. Memory was pushing them to the past. Hope forced all to resist in everything where possible.....



If we(Swetlana and Brijesh Singh) were to get married, then the law would protect Singh and his health, for which the work was becoming increasingly unbearable. But we could not do it.

She went to the Old Square, not expecting anything good. Suslov she saw in her father’s life several times, but never spoke to him.

He started the same way as the prime minister: “How are you? As the material? Why not work? “But I allowed myself to recall my letter:

“I have to be resolved is what I ask? Both of us are asking. Is it really impossible to satisfy the last desire of man? “

“But your father was very against marriages with foreigners. Even the law, we had that! “- He said, savoring every word.

“Well” - I said, politely as possible - “it is in the wrong. Now everything is permitted - except me.”

Suslov and jerked a little choked. Hands whirled pencil.

“Abroad, we shall not let you!” - He said with utmost clarity. - “A Singh let him go if he wants. No it does not stop.”

“He’s dead!” - I said, feeling that now we must speak briefly. - “He will die here and very soon. This death will be on the conscience of us all, and on my conscience! I can’t let this happen. It will be a shame and a disgrace to us all.”

“Why the shame? He was treated and treated. No one can accuse us that we do not have a care. Die - to die so. He’s a sick man. And you can’t abroad. There will be a provocation. “

“What provocation? And there provocation?”

“Yes, you do not know!” - He replied. - “But when I went to England shortly after the war, our aircraft at the airport greeted the crowd with placards:” Give us back our wives! “- Do you understand?”

She was gone, taking with them a terrible impression of this fossil communist past lives, who now runs the party ...

The next day, went back to the hospital, she gave Singh the conversation. A sense of humor never changed him and he laughed Suslov “patriotism”, shaking his head: “And we believe in the Communist Party Suslov internationalist and strong modern Marxist!” - He waved his hand as if waving away all this nonsense.

After the death of Brijesh Singh, she still wrote again to Kosygin and Brezhnev, both at once. Clearly, the issue was resolved quickly - they called her the next morning.

Something has changed in the face of Kosygin at this time. Was he ashamed of - she could not say. The audience was over in five minutes she was allowed to go, on condition that she would avoid contact with the press. The conversation was unpleasant for both of them and they quickly finished it.....

Chapter -14

Dr. R N Chugh

The author of this book read at the time of surfing a comment posted by Mohanrao on Jul 31, 2009: As a member of aircrew, I had the privilege of flying with him to Rangoon and back when he was in pink of health. Later he went to Tashkent and only his body came back. I happened to speak to Dr Chug soon after and I distinctly remember him telling me that Shastriji came coughing at midnight and collapsed and he could not fathom the cause.

Kuldip Nayar writes: "We were informed that Shastri came in at 9.30 pm and called for a doctor. Later, Dr Chugh, his personal doctor, said- Shastriji did not give me time."

Dr. R N Chugh never said that Shastri's death was due to heart attack. Then why is still talk, the death due to heart attack only? Was there no possibility of heart attack by poison?

Why Dr. Chugh and his family including his doctor wife were were murdered in the shape of accident? Why did on 5th March, 1977, a horrific accident took place between a truck driven by Wasan Singh (since deceased) and a car driven by Dr. R.N. Chugh? Had Wasan Singh any enmity with Dr. R. N. Chugh ? Had Dr. Chugh any secrecy related to the death of Shastriji due that accident took place?

I could not find even Dr. Chugh's photo? Who made him Orwellian Unperson?

Shri C.P. Srivastava IAS, Shastriji's Private Secretary with the status of Joint Secretary in Prime Minister's Secretariat, was almost constantly with him during six days of hectic parleys in Tashkent (January 4 to January 10, 1966) said: This was between 1.20 a.m. and 1.32 a.m. (January 11) when after a heart attack Shastriji himself walked to the PAs' room, by crossing his own bedroom and the adjoining sitting room. He had to go himself for lack of a call-bell or buzzer at his bedside to call his personal doctor. R.N. Chugh who too was asleep in the aides room. While the two PAs, Jagannath Sahai and M.M.N. Sharma, helped him back to his bed, the doctor was the last to arrive. He gave him an injection but cried at the same time: Babuji, aap ne mujhe mauka hi nahin diya. (Babuji, you did not give me a chance to save you!).

C.P.Srivastav and Kuldip Nayar who were the members of the delegation as well as both have written the books on Lal Bahadur Shastri. Their and

other reports says that Russian doctors did nothing, only they were enquired the happenings from Dr. Chugh.

Kuldip Nayar endorsed the above to say that they were informed that Shastri came in at 9.30 pm and called for a doctor. Later, Dr Chugh, his personal doctor, said, "Shastriji did not give me time."

Mr Nayar writes - presumably from an eyewitness account by the personal assistant - that Mr Shastri began coughing "rocking", touched his chest and became unconscious.

Dr Chugh arrived soon after, felt the prime minister's pulse, gave an injection into the heart, tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, but to no avail. More doctors arrived. They found Mr Shastri dead. The time of the death was 1.32 am.

"That evening," writes Mr Nayar, "I met by chance his personal physician Dr RN Chugh, who accompanied him. I asked him how Shastri was standing the strain. He looked up to the sky and said: 'Everything is in the hands of God'." Mr Nayar does not elaborate. Mr Nayar was part of the prime minister's travelling press corps to Tashkent.

"I must have been dozing when someone knocked at my door and said: 'Your prime minister is dying.' A Russian lady was waking up all the journalists," writes Mr Nayar!

A group of journalists then sped to Mr Shastri's dacha from the hotel. On arriving, Mr Nayar found a grief-stricken Mr Kosygin standing on the verandah. "He could not speak and only lifted his hands to indicate Shastri was no more."

When Mr Nayar went in, he found Dr Chugh being questioned by a group of Soviet doctors through an interpreter. In the next room Mr Shastri lay still on his bed. The journalists emptied the flower vases in the room and spread them on the prime minister's body. Mr Nayar also noticed an overturned thermos flask on a dressing table some 10 feet away from Mr Shastri's bed and wondered whether the prime minister had struggled to get to open it to get water. "His slippers were neatly placed near the bed; it meant that he walked barefoot up to the dressing table in the carpeted room," Mr Nayar writes. Nayar forgot to say about the report of Soviet Drs and Dr Chugh.

Mr Nayyar writes - presumably from an eyewitness account by the personal assistant - that Mr Shastri began coughing "rockingly", touched his chest and became unconscious. Dr Chugh arrived soon after, felt the prime minister's pulse, gave an injection into the heart, tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, but to no avail. More doctors arrived. They found Mr Shastri dead. The time of the death was 1.32 am

After receiving the death report one fact finding committee was sent from Moscow to Tashkent for helping to Muscovites whose control was in the hands of Rashid. On behalf of the Committee, Fedor Razzakov wrote in his article "Corruption in the Political Bureau: The Case of the" red Uzbek " Nayar and Srivastav could not write on that and both Soviet and Indian government are still silent on the formation of that committee and its report.

Was Dr. R.N. Chugh the doctor-in-attendance pressurized by unknown authority there? Had he any secrecy related to the death of Shastriji? Did the death of Dr. Chugh with his wife and children accidental or case of murder? People believe that they were murdered, so that secrecy never could be known? Why was thereafter mysterious death of his whole family happened?

Author of the book 'CIA's Eye on South Asia', Anuj Dhar had filed an RTI application, carrying eight questions, with the Prime Minister's Office.

The PMO answered only two questions of the RTI application saying it has only one classified document pertaining to the death of Shastri which is exempted from disclosure under the RTI Act. It sent rest of the questions to Ministry of External Affairs and Home Ministry to answer.

The MEA said only document from the erstwhile Soviet Government is "the report of the Joint Medical Investigation conducted by a team comprising Dr R N Chugh, Doctor in-Attendance to the PM and some Russian doctors" and added no post-mortem was conducted in the USSR.

It is all the more puzzling because Shastri's personal physician had accompanied him to Tashkent, then in the USSR. But he did not ensure a proper medical investigation. It is rumored that he was drunk at that time.

One comment posted by Mohanrao on Jul 31, 2009: As a member of aircrew" I had the privilege of flying with him to Rangoon and back when he was in pink of health. Later he went to Tashkent and only his body came back. I

happened to speak to Dr Chug soon after and I distinctly remember him telling me that Shastriji came coughing at midnight and collapsed and he could not fathom the cause.”

It means after reaching India from Tashkent, Dr. Chugh was not sure about the Shastri's death due to heart attack.

Mr. Nayar and others have liberty to think still that Shastri's death was due to heart attack.

Why the accidental death of Dr. R N Chugh

Now nobody from family of Dr. Chugh is there to tell anything. But Mr R.K. Dhawan or Late Mr. Om Mehta could know. Now only Mr Dhawan is there. Late Lalit Maken and Ajay Maken could be privy **to this**.

Dr. **R.N. Chugh** received in 2003 Oration award of the **Association of Physicians** of India

(API)-Delhi State.

Delhi High Court

Upendra Chugh S/O Late Sh. R.N. ... vs Malkiat Singh, New India ... on 11 February, 2004

Equivalent citations: 2004 (73) DRJ 292

Author: M B Lokur

Bench: M B Lokur

JUDGMENT

Madan B. Lokur, J.

1. This appeal is with regard to an Award dated 7th July, 1987 passed by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (“the Tribunal” for short) awarding compensation for the death of Dr. R.N. Chugh, Dr. (Mrs.) Sarojini Chugh, Master Shailender Chugh (their minor son) and for serious injuries to Miss Shobha Chugh, (their minor daughter). The claim is for enhancement of the awarded compensation.

2. On 5th March, 1977, a horrific accident took place between a truck driven by Wasan Singh (since deceased) and a car driven by Dr. R.N. Chugh. The truck was owned by Malkiat Singh (Respondent No.1) and insured with New India Assurance Co. Ltd. (Respondent No.2).

In the accident, Dr. R.N. Chugh and his wife Dr. (Mrs.) Sarojni Chugh and their minor son Master Shailender Chugh died.

*Their daughter **Ms. Shobha Chugh**, who was about 13 years of age at that time, received grievous injuries on her head and other parts of her body. As a result of the injuries, she is facially permanently scarred, her memory was affected and her concentration impaired. Consequently, she had to drop out of school. Today, she is said to be a spinster of about 39 years of age who needs constant looking after.*

3. **Upendra Chugh**, the oldest child of Dr. and Mrs. R.N. Chugh, was not traveling in the car and was fortunately not involved in the accident. He and Shobha Chugh filed Suit No.409/1977 (resulting in FAO No.41/1988) claiming compensation of Rs.5,00,000/- for the death of their father. The learned M.A.C.T. awarded compensation of Rs.1,32,000/-.

Suit No.410/1977 was filed by Upendra Chugh and Shobha Chugh (resulting in F.A.O. No.43/1988) claiming compensation of Rs. 1,00,000/- for death of their brother. The learned M.A.C.T. awarded a sum of Rs.35,000/-.

Suit No.411/1977 was filed by Upendra Chugh and Shobha Chugh (resulting in F.A.O. No.42/1988) claiming compensation of Rs.4,00,000/- for the death of their mother. The learned M.A.C.T. awarded a sum of Rs.1,32,400/-.

Suit No.412/1977 was filed by Shobha Chugh (resulting in F.A.O. No.44/1988) claiming compensation of Rs.1,00,000/- for injuries suffered by her. The learned M.A.C.T. awarded a sum of Rs.50,000/-.

4. By this judgment and order I propose to dispose of all the four appeals for enhancement of compensation since they arise out of the same accident and the evidence recorded is the same.

5. As per the evidence on record, Dr. R.N. Chugh was born on 10th October, 1925 and at the time of his death, he was about 51 years of age. He was an eminent doctor working as Head of the Medicine Department in Safdarjung Hospital and a Professor of Medicine, University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. It was found that his salary was Rs.2,725/- per month (rounded off to Rs.2,700/- per month).

6. Dr. (Mrs) Sarojini Chugh was also an eminent doctor. She was born on 9th January, 1939 and at the time of her death, she was 48 years of age. She held a senior position as Gynaecologist in Safdarjung Hospital and was also a Medical Superintendent, C.G.H.S. Gynae and Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. She was drawing a salary of Rs.2,388/- per month (rounded off to Rs.2,400/- per month)

7. Shailender Chugh was a young boy of 14 years and was a student. On the evidence on record, the learned M.A.C.T. held that he was a bright boy and would have contributed to his family had he survived.

8. Shobha Chugh was a young girl of 13 years of age and a student of Class VII. She received injuries on her head, fracture of her chest bone and other parts of body. She had to undergo three or four operations. She has a permanent scar on her forehead as a result of the removal of her skull bone. Quite naturally, she suffered tremendous mental shock and agony as a result of the death of her parents and brother. She was promoted to Class VII but because of her mental condition and inability to concentrate, she could not appear for the examination for Class VII and had to drop out of school. She remained unconscious for about three days as a result of

the accident and suffers convulsions and hyper-kinetic movement. She had undergone a re-constructive cranio-plastic surgery (covering of the brain by an artificial plastic bone) and had been undergoing ante-epileptic treatment. As per the evidence of the doctors, she will have a permanent lack of concentration and hyper-kinetic movements.....

22. All the appeals are allowed in the aforesaid terms. The Appellants will be entitled to costs of Rs.5,000/-

Dr. Ramesh Chugh CMO (HOTA), Human Organ Transplant Act	9810144882	26832166	265, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi- 110025
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Ramnath, Jan Mohammed and Kaul

Who prepared food to assassinate Shastri?

Indian cooks.....

I have written in the previous chapter that Russian butler Kremlin banquet chief Ahmet Sattarov a Muslim Tator, three other Russian cooks and one Indian cook were arrested by the KGB in the black cruel night of January 10, 1966 early in the morning about 4 A.M. of January 11, 1966. Along with Ahmet Sattarov three other cooks of his team and one Indian cook who prepared food for Shastri were also arrested.

(1) Who was Indian cook? That might be T.N.Kaul's personal cook Jan Mohammed because he was the person who cooked the light meal and milk by himself alone or with the help of Russian cooks for Shastriji. Such prepared food and milk was served to Shastriji by Shastriji's personal cook Ram Nath. Lal Bahadur Shastri's death time was 1.32 A.M. of Jan 11, 2009. Five cooks were arrested at 4 A.M. of Jan 11, 1966. later they were released.

C.P.Srivastava who was accompanied with Shastriji at Tashkent writes: "Earlier, before going to bed Shastriji had a light meal of a bread slice and saag (spinach) and some fruit brought by his personal servant Ram Nath but prepared by Mohammed Jan, the personal cook of the Indian ambassador in Moscow, T.N. Kaul. There were some Russian cooks also, says the writer, but does not specify. A little later Ram Nath brought some milk and was with him till Shastriji slept at around 12.30 a.m."

Opposite to above facts, Mr Nayar writes: "... of how the prime minister reached the dacha around 10 pm after a reception, chatted with his personal staff and asked his cook Ram Nath to bring him food "which was prepared in the dacha by the Russians"

Needle of suspicion is moving towards the T N Kaul's special cook Jan Mohammed and the Russian cooks.

(2) After questioning, Ahmet Sattarov said to the author Sergei OLGINO "Me and three other headwaiters Kremlin, among whom I was a senior, put in «Seagull» and immediately handcuffed. All this was accompanied by flashes of cameras of the international press. We have served the four most senior officials attending the meeting, so immediately came under suspicion. We were brought to the village Bulmen - it is about thirty kilometers from the city, put in the basement three-storey mansion, forbidden to talk to

each other, placed security. After some time in the basement led an Indian cook who prepared Indian cuisine for the banquet. We all believed that the poisoning Shastri - the handiwork of the man, because in each other were confident as they say, one hundred percent,”

What does mean the above said statement of arrested Ahmed Sattarov? Did he raise finger on Jan Mohammed, a personal cook of T.N Kaul who prepared food or on other Indian cook? What was his intention to do so? Why KGB and Indian authorities in Tashkent could take it seriously?

(3) The Shastri was dead by 1.32 A.M. Earlier, before going to bed Shastriji had a light meal of a bread slice and saag (spinach) and some fruit brought by his personal servant Ram Nath but prepared by Mohammed Jan, the personal cook of the Indian ambassador in Moscow, T.N. Kaul. A little later Ram Nath brought some milk and was with him till Shastriji slept at around 12.30 a.m., few minutes there after heart attack by poison began to give effect to Shastriji.

(4) According to the Soviet sources, a glass of milk was bought for Shastri by personal servant of Indian Ambassador TN Kaul. This personal servant, Jan Mohammad, was never questioned or interrogated by anyone in the Soviet Union or in India despite his being the prime suspect. This is indeed mystifying, because just after consuming milk Shastri complained of “pain in the chest” and “difficulty in breathing.” Thereafter the Prime Minister slipped into coma. The Soviet doctors were called in and they pronounced him dead.

At present, it appears that no headway can be made in inquiring into the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Nonetheless the incident warrants a through inquiry so that adequate measures can be taken to safeguard the Prime Minister during his/her visits abroad.

Above version is of Rai Singh, a former Director of the erstwhile Information Service of India, had worked with late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

29 May 2006: **Diplomat's diary | Rai Singh**

(5) “His own Shastri’s family was unhappy about it.” Nayar does not attach much significance to Ramnath’s accident saying that the personal servant never slept in Shastri’s room. Claiming that though there is nothing ‘factual to go by (to believe in murder theory)’. Nayar does not want to think on Migration of Jan Mohammed, accidents of Dr. Chugh and Ramnath. Was duty of Ramnath for cooking or sleeping in the room of Shastri?

(6) Rajeshwar Prasad joined Shastriji in 1959 and worked under him for seven years, finally he worked as joint secretary to the Prime minister. He sighted interesting illustration in his book: "Days with Lal Bahadur Shastr: Glimpses from the last seven years"

[Shy and retiring by nature Shastriji shrank from personal publicity. On the suggestions during his premiership he took some changes and he did not shrink from to the same extent as before. Illustration:

As premier minister he attended the Non-aligned summit in Cairo in Oct 1964. There he had been housed in the Nile Hilton Hotel by the banks of the river. Since he was a strict vegetarian with very simple taste, the normal hotel fare did not suit him. Hence the U A R govt had made special arrangements for his attendant Shri Ramnath, to prepare his simple fare in the corner of the kitchen of the hotel.

Ramnath was the personal cook of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Whenever Shastri was in the journey abroad, Ram Nath always remain with him as a cook as a personal servant of him.]

Why did on the black cruel night of Monday, January 10, 1966, instead of Ram Nath, Jan Mohammed prepare the food and milk? Who ordered him to do so? Did he cook food without any instruction of others?

On whose help did Jan Mohammed migrate in Pakistan? Where is Indian embassy in Moscow's official record regarding Jan Mohammed? What is the reason of Ramnath's death?

If poison was given in the Kremlin banquet given by the host Kosygin, then involvement of Ahmet SAttarov and his companion cooks might be possible. In the suspicion they were arrested by the KGB, but later they became to walk on the street freely. Was the poison given in the dacha of Shastri? If yes, then who gave poison to Shastri? Was that Jan Mohammed? Was his arrest made alongwith Ahmet Sattarov and other three cooks of his team?

Why was post-mortem not conducted on Shastri's body in the USSR or in India? Why did government overlook the Lalita Shastri's demand of autopsy and probe regarding the mysterious death of Shastri? Was in any way indirect hand of those leaders in the mysterious death of Shastri? Who were leaders thinking for getting benefit from the death of Shastri?

Now, in a response to a Right to Information (RTI) plea filed by Anuj Dhar, author of CIA's Eye on South Asia, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has stated that no postmortem was conducted in either of the two countries.

Jan Mohammed or Ahmet Sattarov had no any type of personal enmity against Lal Bahadur Shastri. He had no criminal record. So there was possibility that assassin was hired by others. These others may be a country, an organization, a group or any individual. Who were contract assassins? Knowing this is more important for me in this book.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's death was due to heart attack by poison. No question mark on this point in this book. Kremlin Banquet Chief with other four including one Indian cook who was prepared food for Shastri was arrested by KGB in the beginning. He raised finger on Indian Cook. There were two Indian cooks at that time: Ram Nath, personal servant plus cook of Shastriji and Jan Mohammed another cook, personal servant of Indian Ambassador to Moscow T N Kaul. Milk and food were prepared by Jan Mohammed and given by Ram Nath at the rest room of Shastriji in Tashkent.

These facts are in the governmental records of Russia and India. Why these facts are not being disclosed? Who omitted or burnt such records, if there would have been? Who did so on whose instruction?

Where is Jan Mohammed, T N Kaul's personal Indian cook since January 11, 1966? Published report says he was migrated to Pakistan with the help of KGB.

Poison to Lal Bahadur Shastri might given in the banquet at Tashkent given by the host country USSR's Prime Minister Kosygin or thereafter in the dacha of Shastri's residence where food and milk were prepared by Indian cook Jan Mohammed alone or with the help of Russian cook.

"After sending the flash on Shastri's death, I went back to his assistants' room to learn the details about his death. Bits and pieces of information gathered together indicated that Shastri, after attending the farewell reception, reached his dacha around 10 pm. Shastri told (his personal servant) Ram Nath to bring him his food which came from Ambassador (T.N.) Kaul's house, prepared by his cook, Jan Mohammed. He ate very little: a dish of spinach and potatoes and a curry."- Kuldip Nayar

We find in published books of Indian writers and Indian media that only one arrest was made and that was of Ahmet Sattarov Kremlin banquet chief a Muslim Tatar. But Arrested Russian cook Ahmet Sattarov still alive says that there was arrest of four Russian cooks including him and fifth arrested cook was Indian who prepared the food. International media including Russian media confirms this. It means Shastri's death was due to heart attack by poison.

Chapter -15

RTI means Right to Forgotten

----- Anuj Dhar, the writer of Back from Dead: Inside the Subhas Bose Mystery and CIA's Eye on South Asia who filed six applications under the RTI two each to MEA (Ministry of External Affairs) and Home and one each to PMO (Prime Minister Office) and Delhi Police however, is waiting for hearing of his complaint on denial of information against the PMO in Central Information Commission (CIC). The PMO had refused to provide a classified document to him as it could adversely affect India's relations with a foreign State and lead to disturbances in the country.

"By retaining the documents (related to Shastri's death), the government is perpetuating the mystery. Declassification is the only way out," says Dhar.

The Ministry of External Affairs has already said no post-mortem was conducted in USSR. The Central Public Information Officer of the Delhi Police in his reply dated July 29, 2009 said, "no such record related to the death of the former prime minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri is available in the district... Hence, the requisite information pertaining to New Delhi District may please be treated as Nil."

Author of the book 'CIA's Eye on South Asia', Anuj Dhar had filed an RTI application, carrying eight questions, with the Prime Minister's Office.

The PMO answered only two questions of the RTI application saying it has only one classified document pertaining to the death of Shastri which is exempted from disclosure under the RTI Act. The PMO refused to declassify it as it could lead to harming of foreign relations, cause disruption in the country and lead to breach of parliamentary privilege. Thus, the question remains: What is the Government trying to hide? It means only one document has safe in the hands of Government because that is most probable not important document. Later it may be come out from the memory hole where other documents are kept.

Government sent rest of the questions of Anuj Dhar to Ministry of External Affairs and Home Ministry to answer.

The MEA said only document from the erstwhile Soviet Government is "the report of the Joint Medical



Investigation conducted by a team comprising Dr R N Chugh, Doctor in-Attendance to the PM and some Russian doctors” and added no post-mortem was conducted in the USSR. Now it is said that the government has not such medical reports.

The Home Ministry referred the matter to Delhi Police and National Archives for the response pertaining to any post-mortem conducted on the body of Shastri in India.

Dhar, who has launched a website endthesecrecy.com to lobby for declassification policy along the lines of the US? He also asked if India had any information given by the Soviets. The home ministry is yet to respond to queries

Shastri's family including his wife Lalita Shastri had alleged that he died due to poisoning as his body had turned blue. She demanded for autopsy and probe on the mysterious death of the Prime Minister Shastri. Now, in a response to a Right to Information (RTI) plea filed by Anuj Dhar, author of CIA's Eye on South Asia, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has stated that no post-mortem was conducted in either of the two countries.

The people of this country have every right to know what caused the death of their second Prime Minister, and the right step in this direction would be for the Government to declassify the relevant documents.

The Government's cloak and dagger attitude has raised many questions: Did Shastri die a natural death or was it a political murder? If indeed, he died of a heart attack, why is the Government shying away from making the documents public? Was there a foreign hand in his death? Were the Americans, Russians or Pakistanis involved? Did the Congress party play a sinister role in the sordid affair?

Even in 1966, the Government made no credible efforts to ascertain the exact nature of Shastri's demise. It is sad that the same apathy continues even to this day.

The case relating to disclosure of records pertaining to the death of Shastri will now come up in appeal before the Central Information Commission, which will take a decision on the confidentiality issue.

Earlier, the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO), while rejecting an RTI application relating to Shastri's death, had accepted that the PMO has one document on it but turned down the plea to make it public, citing the confi

dentiality clause under the Act.

The RTI applicant Anuj Dhar, author of a book, 'CIA's Eye on South Asia', had then filed an appeal with the First Appellate Authority in PMO against the decision of the CPIO.

"I appreciate the point made by you in favour of transparency. However, on perusal of document in question and after giving the matter a careful consideration, I am satisfied that exemption sought under Section 8 (1)(a) has been invoked rightly," Vini Mahajan, Joint Secretary in PMO said while rejecting the appeal.

Section 8(1)(a) of the RTI Act exempts the disclosure of information which can "prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence."

Dhar, in his appeal, had argued that "it has been 44 long years since Shastri died, and, therefore, there can be nothing in the record which might affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, our strategic interests, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence in 2009.

"Relations... cannot be affected since the foreign state in question, the USSR, does not exist. Its successor should not have any objection to release of any information..." He had also cited CIC's decisions in matters relating to disclosure of government documents.

After the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, Shastri had gone to Tashkent in erstwhile USSR in January 1966 for a summit meeting with then Pakistan President Ayub Khan. He died under mysterious circumstances, hours after signing the joint declaration, Dhar's petition said.

Sunil Shastri, son of the former Prime Minister, has said, "When the body came here, the family was disturbed to see it. My mother demanded a post-mortem but it was not done.

After so many years, the government should come up with a proper clarification in the matter."

In response to the query, the ministry said the declassification process was overseen by committees formed by the services headquarters "as and when" the need for declassification arises. It added that records and references were maintained by the 'history division' and records pertaining to military

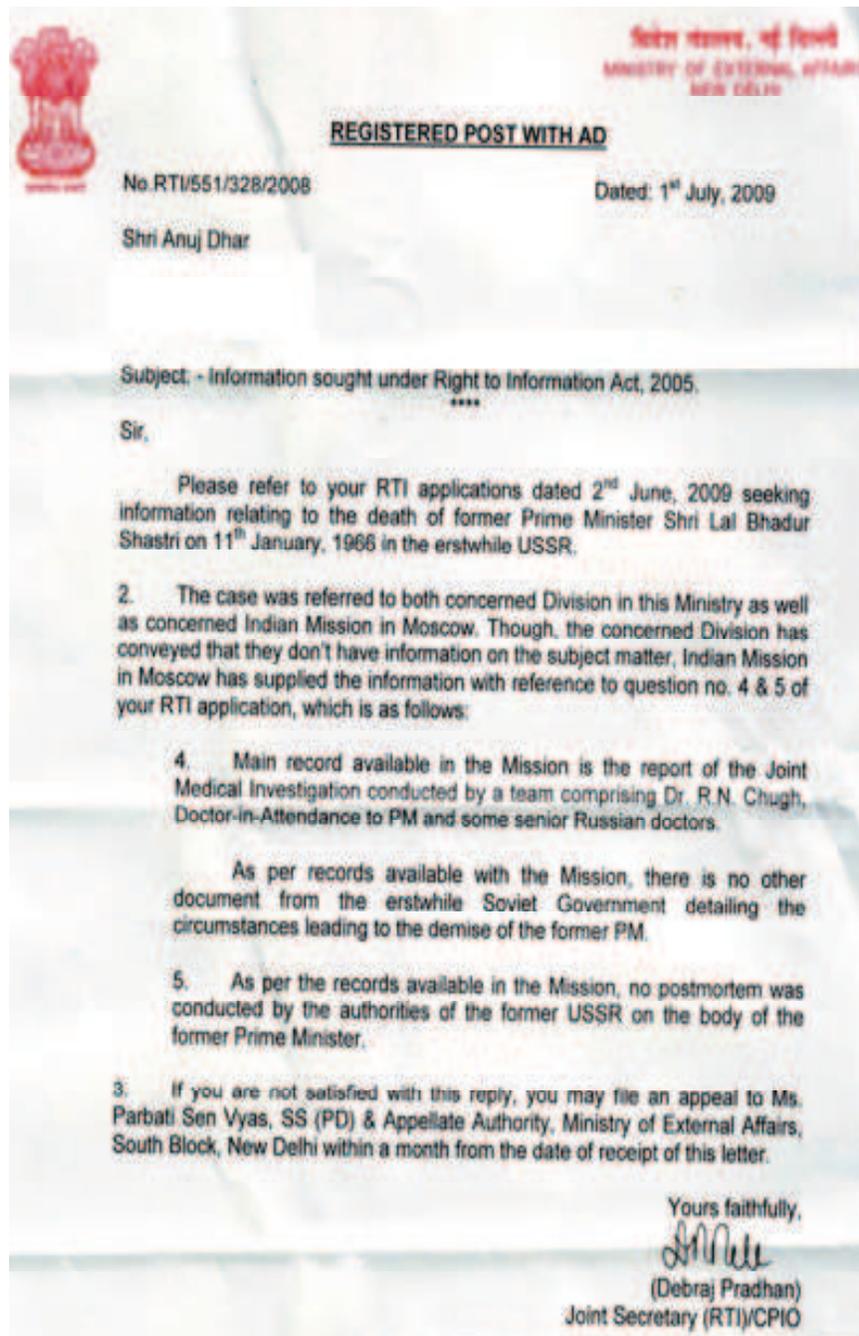
operations conducted by the Indian armed forces were transferred to this division for proper upkeep and the writing of operational histories.

"For the past few years, no records have been declassified and, therefore, it is not possible to state the number of documents declassified year wise," R Dhanedhar, the division's deputy director, said, adding,

"The documents, when declassified, would be transferred to the National Archives of India."

Detailing what appears to be the last major declassification drive undertaken by the ministry, the official said, "All pre-1960 records maintained by the division were declassified in 1989 and opened to public consultation in the history division. In 1997, records pertaining to the Royal Indian Mutiny and INA were declassified and transferred to the National Archives of India."

He pointed out that even 20 years later, no documents had been declassified and even the ones done in 1997 were after public outcry over the birth centenary celebration of Subhas Bose in 1997.



Right to Information

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

South Block,
New Delhi - 110 101

No. RTI/987/2009-PMR Dated: 3 July- 2009

To:

Shri Anui Dhar

[Redacted]

Subject: Application under the right to information – information related the death of the late former Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

Sir,

In continuation of this office's memorandum of even number dated 9.6.09, transferring your application dated 2.2.09 on points no. 3 and 5 to 8 of your application to the Home Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and on points no. 4 and 5 to the Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, in respect of point no.1 and 2, the information furnished by the office in response to your request is enclosed (one page).

2. For the purpose of Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, Smt. Vini Mahajan, Joint Secretary is the appellate authority in respect of this office.

Yours faithfully,


(Ashish Gupta)
Director and
Central Public Information Officer
☎ : 2301 7442

**Point wise input in respect of RTI application of
Shri Anuj Dhar regarding records on the death of former Prime Minister
Lal Bahadur Shastri**

S. No.	Question	Reply
1.	Please provide photocopies of all still classified files/papers relating to the death of the former Prime Minister. If the PMO is not holding any classified records on Shastriji's death, you may kindly state that fact.	This office possess only one classified document and the copy of the same cannot be provided under section 8(I)(a) of RTI Act.
2.	Did the PMO at any time destroy or lose records having a bearing on Shastriji's death and the subsequent developments relating to the incident? If yes, please provide details of the records destroyed/lost and the reasons thereof	There is no record of any destruction or loss of documents in the PMO having a bearing on Shastriji's death.

Sharma 3/7/09
SO(BL)

Fate of RTIs

UPA Govt of Gandhis gave birth to RTI. But UPA Govt is also killer of RTIs filed by Dhar and others related to the mysterious deaths of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Subhash Chandr Bose. Who benefited from both sad events?

There was following news report of India today:

How Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi breaking the rules of democracy and keeping their trips secret

Early in June this year, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Chairperson Sonia Gandhi took off for London and her native Italy as political heat from civil society activists over black money and corruption soared in the Capital. In mid-June, Congress General Secretary and MP Rahul Gandhi ushered in his 41st birthday in London and topped up with a Swiss holiday. Both Sonia and Rahul's trips were widely documented in the media but the Lok Sabha secretariat has no information on them. It's common courtesy for MPs to inform the secretariat about trips abroad, even if they are of a personal nature. But since June 2004, the month UPA came to power, the Congress president and her son have not bothered to inform the secretariat about any of their foreign trips.

When India Today filed an application under the Right to Information (RTI) Act to the Lok Sabha secretariat asking for details of personal foreign travel made by MPs since the 14th Lok Sabha, it furnished relevant information for lawmakers other than the Gandhis. The reply from Harish Chander, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha, was, "This secretariat attends to work relating to official visits of Indian parliamentary delegations going abroad and maintains record of foreign travel of members of the Lok Sabha in their personal capacity if such travel is intimated by them to the Speaker's office." India Today filed another RTI query specifically asking how many intimations/requests the Lok Sabha secretariat received regarding the foreign travels of Sonia and Rahul during the 14th and 15th Lok Sabhas. The response of K. Sona, under secretary, Lok Sabha, on July 4 was: "Nil."

Even official foreign travel details of the Gandhis are a mystery. In February 2010, Hisar-based activist Ramesh Kumar filed an RTI query with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) for details of foreign travel made by Sonia Gandhi and followed it up with a second appeal before the Central Information Commission (CIC). PMO and Cabinet secretariat representatives told CIC that they had forwarded the query to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Cabinet secre--

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Thief of Shastri's watch and Thief of Shasri's death record

TOI reported on Sept 9, 2009: Thieves struck at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial in high security Ashoka Road area last week, and made away with a rare gold watch a symbol of friendship between erstwhile USSR and India.

The unidentified thieves took away a gold wristwatch presented to second Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri by his counterpart Alexei Kosygin when the former visited Moscow just before the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. The watch was kept in a glass case at the memorial which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in 2005.

"I was in first year of college. I remember that my father was unaware that it was a gold watch. He told me that he came from a humble family and he did not know how to handle expensive gifts. He presented the watch to me. I wore the watch for 40 years before handing it over to the memorial museum," said Anil Shastri, Lal Bahadur's Shastri's son and special invitee to the Congress Working Committee. He is also the holding trustee of the museum which displays over 800 items belonging to the late Prime Minister.

The theft came to light on September 3 but the authorities of the memorial, located adjacent to the AICC headquarters, reported the matter to the police only four days later.

According to curator Kundan Singh, the theft was detected by memorial director professor A K Das around 3.30pm, hours before the visiting time was to end. "Das reported the incident to me. We immediately formed an internal committee and probed if any of the 15 staff members or security staff were involved. The probe was initially to be completed in two days but the director wanted to be absolutely sure before he approached the police. The complaint was lodged four days later on September 7," said Anil Shastri.

A case of theft has been registered at the Tughlaq Road police station. "We sent our crime team to lift fingerprints but sadly the police was called in late. The caretaker was on leave that day. There are no CCTV cameras at the memorial and neither is any alarm system in place. We are investigating the matter," said Shankar Dash, additional commissioner of police, New Delhi district.

According to Anil Shastri, CPWD had been approached for installation of CCTV cameras and alarm system. "Our own investigations have revealed

tariat told Kumar on July 8, 2011 that his query has been forwarded to the National Advisory Council's (NAC) Central Public Information Officer and PMO. In turn, NAC said it didn't have the details.

"It is disturbing that institutions that run the government have no knowledge of the authority that can furnish details of Sonia Gandhi's foreign travel," says Kumar.

Is 'Right to know, right now'?

Minister of state for personnel, public grievances and pensions Prithviraj Chavan, who took over formal charge on May 29, 2009 said: RTI will be made more accessible. Government of India would soon facilitate RTI queries through the phone and internet by adopting the Jaankari model, albeit with "more refinements in technology."

What did UPA and its leader a solemn pledge?

The UPA Government's Common Minimum Programme (CMP) made 'a solemn pledge to the people of our country to provide a government that is corruption – free, transparent and accountable at all times, to provide an administration that is responsible at all times and to make the Right to Information Act "more progressive, participatory and meaningful".

Sonia Gandhi stating "The main object of the proposed amendments is to ensure maximum disclosure and minimum exemptions consistent with constitutional provisions; independent appeal mechanisms; penalties for failure to provide information as per the law; effective mechanisms for access to information, and disclosure by authorities."

No record on Netaji's role in freedom struggle: Govt

In the past Mr Bhattacharya approached the Union home ministry with five questions in which he had sought information on what role Bose had in the freedom movement. "The information on points in your letter is not available in the records," Mr SK Malhotra, deputy secretary in the home ministry said in reply to Mr Bhattacharya's petition. "It was shocking for me to have this response," Mr Bhattacharya said. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose might have contributed immensely towards India and made people aware about their strength to fight British man-to-man but the government says it has no documents to substantiate this, said Mr Bhattacharya.

that a particular couple had been lingering in the gallery area for a long time that day. We have informed the police about this," he said.

A senior investigating officer maintained that even the basic security drill at the museum was not being carried out. "It is shocking that visitors coming out are not properly checked. The glass casket containing the watch was stuck with chemicals and kept in the display room that exhibits Shastri's personal items like glasses and his favourite Mont Blanc pen. It takes time to cut through the glass cover. But none of the three attendants supposed to keep an eye on the gallery noticed it," added the officer.

"It is a personal loss for the family. Not only did that watch have an emotional and historical connected, I presume it was one of the rarest Russian-made watches in the country. It's value in the auction market will be no less than several lakhs," said Anil Shastri. He added that he had not expected such a theft to take place at the memorial of an "honest man".

People may think that thief of Shastri's wrist watch may be a lesser crime than hiding the records related to the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Is Government burglar or thief of decoit or assassin?

RTI Vs "Right to Be Forgotten Online"

Now cabinet minister of P M Dr. Manmohan Singh wrote to Google, Microsoft, Yahoo and Facebook to remove disparaging, inflammatory or defamatory content before it goes online.

Who wants to say Anuj Dhar that Right to Information (RTI) means Right to forgotten?

Government creates Orwellian memory hole into which unwanted facts can disappear as they did time to time in the past?

A court in Germany successfully petitioned to have convicted murderer Wolfgang W.'s name removed from the German edition of online encyclopedia Wikipedia, along with attempts to gag the US edition of the web site?

With numerous injunctions against online archives, the two killers were trying to achieve the deletion of their names. Such a deletion was made in the German Wikipedia.

In November 2009 the Federal Court the application of one of the murderers on non-mention of his name at the website of an Austrian media company before the European Court of Justice to clarify, among other things, the jurisdiction of German courts.

The Federal Court ruled on 15 December 2009 that the convicts are not entitled to remove their names from Internet archives; this would mean an undue restriction of expression and media freedom.

The attempt to prohibit the lawyers, even the American Wikimedia Foundation, naming the names on the English page of Wikipedia was unsuccessful - in the English article the names are still available. By seeking the deletion, saw American newspapers like the New York Times prompted to name the names and expressly noting that the citation was protected the name by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (free speech).

Communications from Moscow after Shastri's death confidential

Published: Sunday, Oct 11, 2009, 12:53 IST The External Affairs Ministry has refused to disclose the 45-year-old correspondence the Indian Mission in Moscow had with it over the death of former prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, saying it will "prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity" of the country and its international relations.

Three months after saying it does not have any document with regard to the death of Shastri in Tashkent in 1966 but the medical report of the attending doctor, the MEA has also adopted silence over whether any correspondence between India and erstwhile USSR on the issue exists.

Anuj Dhar, moderator of transparency website 'www.endthesecrecy.com', in his RTI application has sought [1] correspondence between the MEA and Indian Embassy in Moscow and between foreign ministries of both the countries after the death of Shastri, [2] if there was any, and asked to specify if there was no such correspondence.

[3]Dhar also sought the medical report filed by Dr RN Chugh, Doctor-in-attendance to the PM, which is public domain as claimed by Shastri's grandson and BJP spokesperson Siddarth Nath Singh.

[4] The Ministry did not say whether such correspondence exists and replied that all the information sought could not be "disclosed under Section 8(1)(a) of the RTI Act."

The section exempts disclosure of information which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of the country, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence.

The Ministry did not explain the reasons for seeking exemption which is mandatory as per the directives of Central Information Commission.

After the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, Shastri had gone to Tashkent in erstwhile USSR in January 1966 for a summit meeting with the then Pakistan President Ayub Khan. He died under mysterious circumstances, hours after signing the joint declaration.

[5] "The doctor's report is in public domain. I have a copy. A doctor concluding it (death) 'may be' considered that he died due to... some word is used which means heart attack. You cannot be 'considering' the death of a prime minister, you need to be 100 per cent sure," Singh said.

Dhar says death of a sitting prime minister abroad would have created a lot of flutter and the Indian Embassy in Moscow would have been into a lot of activity. "There would have been a number of telephone calls and telegrams over the incident but MEA is not ready to disclose anything about it.

[6] "They had earlier said that only document with the Embassy of Moscow is Dr R N Chug's report.

[7] Now they are saying they cannot part with these calls and telegram details which indicates that these records exist but were denied earlier," says Dhar.

Book: "Nation of Secrets" – Author Ted Gup

Has democracy been reduced to a crapshoot by government secrecy? The Author Ted Gup explained this in his interview:

Ted Gup, is a professor at Case Western, an investigative reporter, and a writer who has traced a trend of growing secrecy he says endangers democracy. He is interviewed here, on the Diane Rehm show, by Steve Roberts.

People have right to know. So, declassification and release of all documents related to Lal Bahadur Shastri's mysterious death should be placed before the people who have elected the government. So, PMO has no right to hide the available record related to Lal Bahadur Shastri's mysterious death.

"Nation of Secrets" – has democracy been reduced to a crapshoot by government secrecy?

Ted Gup, is a professor at Case Western, an investigative reporter, and a writer who has traced a trend of growing secrecy he says endangers democracy. He is interviewed here, on the Diane Rehm show, by Steve Roberts.

Steve Roberts: The literal cost of government secrecy tops \$7 billion a year. Investigative journalist, Ted Gup, argues that it costs our nation much more than dollars. He says it's not just government secrecy we need to worry about. ... His new book is called "Nation of Secrets: The threat to democracy and the American way of life."... He's a former investigative reporter for the Washington Post and at Time magazine. His last book was called "The Book of Honor." Ted, you've talked at the core of this book as though there's been a sort of an expansion of secrecy, a rise of secrecy. What are some of the signs of that and what's behind it?

Following portion is a part of the interview which shows why government doesn't make available specific documents available under RTI.

SR: Ted, your book is called "Nation of Secrets." I want to ask you about some of the journalistic dimensions of this because you teach journalism as well as being an investigative reporter yourself. ...There are some things in this book that people don't know about.

TG: There are a number of things that are unknown, that I stumbled upon. One of them... and some of these are obscure and historical and some are not ...one of them involves a covert operation the CIA ran back in the '60's in India which may have had a profound effect on the government of India. It went awry and I won't go into all the details... but a Prime Minister named Shastri died suddenly. A covert operative tells me that he fears that this covert operation that went awry may have contributed to the death of the prime minister. Which, if true, is extraordinary?

Another thing I discovered in my research: I went into the Library of Congress, their manuscript room, and I had a most unusual request. I asked for everything I wasn't allowed to see! They brought me a print-out of all the things that were removed for national security reasons that were deemed "classified." And some of them were amusing, like something from Claire Booth Luce marked 1953, still marked "top secret." But more disturbing were some works by investigative journalists who had donated their papers that had been culled for things deemed "classified." Among the journalists were four Pulitzer Prize winners whose papers they'd contributed to the Library of Congress ...among them New York Times writer (at the time) Hedrick Smith, Neil Sheehan, William Safire, and Washington Post reporter, George Lardner. These are materials that contributed to headlines or best sellers 10, 20, 30, 40 years ago which are now put in the vault at the Library of Congress. And I'm told that not even the authors can get at them now! The donors of these papers! Unless the government formally declassifies them

SR: I asked you earlier (off air) what was behind this and you said, Well, some of it is due to the slippery slope people who care about these things and say, "Well, if we let some of these things out, it just leads to more demands!" Which is the whole point of the Freedom of Information Act? But is there something more going on here? Beyond that?

TG: Well, there are a lot of things going on here! One of them is that people in power don't like to be held accountable. And if no one is going to put their toes to the fire, secrecy will expand. Many of the checks on secrecy have been disabled. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to some degree has been eviscerated now. The presumptions have been reversed. The press, because of financial woes, has suffered a lot of cutbacks. So they're not performing up to par. There aren't as many people in the field.

Chapter 16

Successor Race

The man chosen to command one-seventh of the world's people has a turkey neck, a smudgy mustache, and an expression of ineffable meekness. It is a little misleading, insists Lal Bahadur Shastri, the new Prime Minister of India. Tiny (5 ft., 112 lbs) Shastri softy voice was "I am not as simple as I look."

After a short period his tenure as Prime Minister, he faced his mysterious death on foreign land. Why? May this chapter help in finding the answer?

Shastri got P M post as thorn's throne. Gazing at his newly eminent nephew, Ram Pershad said, "Yes, he is now Prime Minister, and now he has just created a thousand enemies."

Nothing is simple in India, including Shastri's unanimous election. He was the clear choice of the country's three kingmakers, [1] Congress Party President Kamaraj Nadar, who controls four south Indian states, [2] Atulya Ghosh, boss of eastern India, and [3] Bombay's S. K. Patil, who personally directs some 100 of the 537 Congress Party M.P.s. All three closed ranks behind Shastri as the man most capable of bringing "unity" to the nation.

Desai finally agreed, conceding, "It would hurt some to have an election contest. It is better that I am hurt than others."

Typically, Shastri had stayed aloof from all the politicking of Nehru's successor race. Next morning, he rose early, had a modest breakfast with his family. He was the last to reach Parliament, where the other Congress Party members were already gathered beneath the high dome of the central hall.

Shastri promised to carry on Nehru's work. Then he drove to the Jumna River to pray at the site where Nehru had been cremated.

But after hearing the death of Shastri, every top politician became busy in the process of finding or to be 'Shastri's successor'.

They forgot to think about finding of the cause of Shastri's mysterious death.

They became dumb to overlook the doubt created by Shastri's wife Lalita.

Jawahar Lal Nehru was an intelligent, scholarly man but even if we accept his leadership for first 10 years, he should have allowed other people to come up but he never ever let anyone come in lime light.

China had betrayed and gave a rude shock to the foreign policy of our country. And within two years thereafter on May 27, 1964 India lost their great leader Nehru. There was a feeling of some vacuum to search for a leader.

From May 27, 1964 to June 6, 1964 Guljari Lal Nanda acted as an interim Prime Minister. On June 1964, India's second Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri took over the reins of this country.

Circumstances were such that immature politician at that time Indira Gandhi had to wait for the premiership up to the death of second Prime Minister Shastriji.

**Sonia Gandhi, immature in politics at the time of Rajiv Gandhi's death, followed was unable to block the way of Narsimha Rao to be the Prime Minister.*

Was Nehru grooming Indira Gandhi to succeed him?

Morarji Desai claimed that Kamraj plan of 1963 was designed to ensure this. In July 1969, Nijalingappa, the Congress President, noted in his diary that Nehru "was always grooming her for the Prime Ministership."

That soon after he gave up the president-ship of Congress he got his daughter Indira Gandhi nominated to the Congress Working Committee, that this was followed by her being nominated a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Central Election Committee, and that, finally he got her chosen as Congress President in 1959, are facts which point only in one direction: that he was trying to build her up for the high office. When during the Chinese crisis she had been made virtual the President of Citizen's Central Council. In 1962 Kamraj and Biju Patnaik requested Nehru to make Indira Gandhi the Minister of External Affairs. Nehru said to them that they didn't understand. In the Citizen Council she could establish a national image.

"With my father on many things, although this was more marked when I was younger. Later we came much closer together and he depended a great deal on me, and I think he valued my judgment on people and affairs."
-Indira

The same happening with Rahul Gandhi!

In February 1959 Indira Gandhi succeeded U N Dhebar as the Congress President. After the death of Govind Ballabh Pant in 1961, Morarji Desai regarded himself as the successor of Nehru. So in 1961 when there was to be an election for the deputy leadership of the Congress parliamentary party, Morarji Desai decided to contest. His rival was to be Jagjivan Ram who

was supported by Krishna Menon, and Indira Gandhi. Finding that election would develop into a battle for succession, Nehru changed the Congress Constitution to ensure that ministers would not be able to contest such elections.

Again I repeat: "With my father on many things, although this was more marked when I was younger. Later we came much closer together and he depended a great deal on me, and I think he valued my judgment on people and affairs." -Indira Gandhi.

** It is hardly a secret that Rahul Gandhi is playing a major role in the decisionmaking process in the party. He is credited with having convinced his mother Sonia Gandhi to support the Indo-US nuclear deal, when the prime minister had made it an issue of personal prestige, and she was hesitant about breaking with the Left.*

He put his weight behind the removal of Shivraj Patil as home minister after 26/11. It was he who insisted on the exit of Vilasrao Deshmukh as the chief minister of Maharashtra.

In 1962 Kamraj and Biju Patnaik requested Nehru to make Indira the Minister for External Affairs. Nehru said "you don't understand. In the Citizen Council she can establish a national image." Thus by 1962 Morarji Desai and Lal Bahadur Shastri were the prominent leaders after Nehru.

** The same is happening in Congress now. 10 Janpath loyalists have requested Sonia Gandhi for making Rahul the minister in the Dr Singh's cabinet. Sonia Gandhi says that her loyalists don't understand. In the Citizen Council (Congress Party), Rahul can establish a national image. Thus at present Manmohan Singh and others are the prominent leaders for making grounds to their Rajkumar.*

Nehru knowingly or unknowingly gave effect indirectly that people thought that Shastri was the defecto deputy Prime Minister. Calling Shastri in his room at the time of his illness was one indirect effort giving that impression. But it was 100% true that Nehru could not imagine that after his death instead of his daughter Indira, Shastri would be his successor.

Nehru was not nominating his successor because- "if I nominate somebody that is surest way of his not becoming Prime Minister. People would be jealous of him, dislike him," as said by Nehru to Arnold Michael.

The Congress-led UPA is all set to retain power at the Centre in the Prime Minister ship of Dr Manmohan Singh. While Sonia Gandhi made it clear that

Manmohan Singh remains the party's choice, the incumbent PM said he will try his best to get Rahul Gandhi into the cabinet.

Nehru' planning was grooming Indira and eliminating his possible successors ambitious and influential Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram. Both had political base for being the successor of Nehru. He wanted to give the party and government in the hands of such persons who would have been getting out in his own or would have been removed whenever needed.

Through the Kamraj plan of August 1963 he removed Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram from the Government, got Kamraj elected as Congress President and left the Government in the hands of Guljarilal Nanda, TT Krishnamachari and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

After the Kamraj Plan, in 1964, when Nehru suffered a stroke in Bhubneshwar, rumors were afloat that a deputy Prime Minister will be appointed. The names of Desai, Shastri, Indira Gandhi were mentioned in this connection.

Nothing came out of these rumors. Though, Shastri who was less rightist and not seen as a threat to the future of Indira Gandhi was soon re-introduced in the cabinet as Minister without portfolio.

When Nehru fell ill in early 1964, TT Krihnamachari had no political base, Nanda a mere enthusiast, had not even trace of political finesse and Kamraj, though he had both ambition, and political shrewdness, was without any support in North, His greatest handicap was that he could speak neither English nor Hindi, the link languages of the country. He alone was a symbol of Gandhi's three monkeys.

Moreover from the very beginning he had evinced an inferiority complex in regard to any governmental office outside his own state and Nehru must have known that he could be a king maker but not a king himself.

The same policy was being adopted by Sonia Gandhi.

P M Dr. Manmohan Singh has many qualities of Kamraj. He still does not use mobile and internet, as reported media on August 7, 2009. He appoints ministers but he himself is nothing without Gandhi dynasty.

Dr. Singh has no political base. He had never become a Member of Parliament. He comes from Rajya Sabha. He is a nominated Prime Minister. Congress general secretary Rahul Gandhi, widely seen as the heir to a party that has been led by three generations of the Gandhi-Nehru family, has criticized the dynastic trend and a lack of democracy in the party. Among the prob

lems within the Congress was dynastic rule at various levels of the party leadership and a lack of democracy in the set-up, Gandhi said on Monday. "This will undergo a change in the next three-five years," Rahul Gandhi, fruit of Dynasty said.

Rahul who represents the Nehru Gandhi Dynasty assures for finishing the dynasty trend!!

Pt Nehru was the father of hereditary democracy in India. In hereditary democracy leader other than the established dynasty have no authority to occupy the Premier or Presidential post of the country. If accidentally it happens than for the sake of dynasty the leader would be removed forcefully or he has to face mysterious death.

"Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely," This famous dictum of Baron Acton sounds true in Indian political scene. Indian politicians in their bid to remain in power permanently have converted 'democracy' into 'hereditary democracy/political monopoly/ one family rule in India'.

"According to a reliable witness, Nehru called Shastri to his bed side and told him: "You will have to help me now." -Michael Edwardes. This was the incident of early 1964.

That he being the only Kamraj Minister to be called back by him naturally created an impression that he was to succeed him as Prime Minister, and there is no doubt that Shastri's supporters used this fact to his full advantage.

The effect of above Nehru's call to Shastri:

Nehru succeeded to keep Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram in the side line by showing more weight to Shastri. He succeeded. Further Nehru did this for making Indira Gandhi his successor. It could not be happened immediately after the death of Nehru.

"On 14th January Shastri met President Radhakrishnan and received his support. Kamraj arrived in Delhi on 20th January and in a conversation with Nehru pressed strongly for Shastri's return. The following day the president backed up the proposal. On 22 January it was announced that Shastri would rejoin the cabinet as minister without portfolio and would perform such functions in relation to the ministry of External Affairs, the department of atomic energy and the cabinet secretariat as may be assigned to him by the Prime Minister from the time to time.

It was oblivious to all that Shastri was to be a sort of assistant to the Prime Minister, but in order to show no open prejudice in his favor as a possible successor, he was carefully ranked No. four in the cabinet. No one took his ranking seriously but the unwillingness of Nehru officially to name a Deputy Prime Minister still left doubt and uncertainty. Shastri modestly made no claims, leaving others to make them for him. The struggle for the succession was underway." Michael Edwerdes.

According to Dwarka Prasad Mishra:

Owing to Indira Gandhi's animus against him, he was denied legitimate access to the ailing Nehru after he had returned as a member of his cabinet. Shastri was keenly aware as to who Nehru had in mind as his successor. It was Indira, and no one else. This rankled with him. Those who thought that he would back Indira for Prime Ministership after her father's death out of a sense of a loyalty to the great leader did not reckon with fact that for all his goodness and disinterestedness, Shastri was, after all, a politician.

This hold true despite the fact, that after Nehru's death he offered to withdraw in favor of Mrs Gandhi. What seems to be certain was that Nehru never visualized his daughter as is immediate successor. He must had known that with the grooming she had already received and with her limitless ambition, sharpness and intrepidity she would be more than a match for both Nanda and Shastri and that whichever of the two successful of him would be replaced in good time.

Shri Desai writes:

" Shree D P Mishra met me while these decision were going on. He had, till then, telling me that I should support the election of Indiraji as Congress President. I did not accept this suggestion. He then told me that I should propose Indiraji for the office of Prime Minister. I asked him how could make such a proposition. He replied:

"These are only tactics. When you propose Indiraji for this post, Lal Bahadurji will not accept it. Indiraji will not, therefore, contest the election and will support you. Your position thus be secured."

I replied to him that I did not believe in such maneuvers. His reply was that Krishna believed in such maneuvers and tactics and that I should adopt that policy. I replied:

'Shri Krishna was God incarnate and known as sampurna purushottam, while Ram was considered Maryada Purushottam. Ram behaved as ideal human being and one should, therefore, act as Ram acted. Shri Krishna was however acting as God but ordinary man can't imitate him. One should do only what Krishna has advised people to do in Gita. I do not want to enter into any intrigue whereby if I do not become the Prime Minister. I consider Lal Bahadurji more capable and fitter than Indiraji and I can't, therefore, make a proposal that she be appointed Prime Minister. '

This enraged Shri Mishraji and he left my place abruptly. He then supported Lal Bahadurji against me. He used to tell me earlier that he would always oppose Lalbahadurji, but, as he said, he behaved according to the policy of Shri Krishna as he understood it, and I was not, therefore, surprised by any of his actions.'

In those days DP Mishra had written two letters to his son Brijesh Mishra who was at that time in New York. In the second of these letters He had said, "It is true that at any stage she preferred Morarji to Shri Shasti. She is reported to have definitely told Morarji when the later had sought her support that she would not support him. Of course she had a liking for Nandaji as she had told me personally, but she had also remarked that there was no support for Nanda ji. Although she was not enthusiastic about Shastriji, yet she was of the opinion that under the existing circumstances, she and her friends no other had no other alternative but to support Shastriji,.....as regards your question regarding my assessment of the future, it is entirely the same as you have mentioned in your letter under reply. There is not the slightest difference between the American and the Indian assessment. All have their sympathies here with Shastriji who is trying to do his best and must now receive the support of all patriotic elements in the country. "

After Nehru's death in May 1964, Shastri won the successor-race. Nobody could block his 'Ashwamegh horse'.

Shastri vs Indira

Shastri, the little man who had been the butt of news real jokes-became a hero overnight. According to Inder Malhotra , " Indira was furious.' Shastri reportedly had had enough of Indira by this time too and planned now to get her out of his hair by sending her to Britain as High Commissioner."

But by now Indira had gathered a ring of protective friends and advisers around herself-a coterie, in fact, which believed she rather than the Shastri was the future. This inner circle included Dinesh Singh, a handsome prince, who was

minister of state for foreign affairs, the Asoka Mehta the chairman of Planning Commission, Inder Gujral, who had come to know Indira well through his brother, the painter Satish Gujral, who had painted both Indira and Nehru; and the journalist Romesh Thopar. Dinesh and Inder were the bidding boys.

Certainly they all egged Indira on and fed her hostility towards Shastri.

Largely due to the influence of her coterie, it was really only at this late juncture - in 1964-1965-that Indira's political ambition was truly ignited. Less than a year earlier she had been dreaming of a private life in England. Now she was insisting she was a 'national leader' and could overrule the Prime Minister whenever she pleased. By this time "her contempt for (Shastri) Government was apparent.

She was openly critical of Shastri, telling the newspaper correspondent, Kuldip Nayar, in a November 1965 interview, that Shastri had 'swerved from the right path' and that socialism and nonalignment were being forgotten.

While her father was alive, Indira had been the object of assiduous political courting and treated with almost as much difference and respect as Nehru himself. Now she felt herself overlooked and ignored. It was as if she were asserting her hereditary rights.

And yet this is not the full explanation. Indira had lived in the limelight for virtually her whole life and at the heart of political power for nearly 20 years. Intermittently she longed for a normal, private life, but in a way this was a fantasy. She was no closer having a normal, private life now, but she was distanced from the seat of power.

She maintained that her father's policies and plans were being ignored. But what motivated her just as much in her struggle with Shastri was wounded pride. She was not about recede into the shadows, as number four in the cabinet.

And yet Indira still claimed, as late as December 1965, she had no political ambition. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit had heard rumors that Indira, on reflection, wanted her father's old constituency, Phulpur, after all, her Aunt's representing it in parliament. Mrs. Pandit wrote to Indira on the 6th, offering to relinquish the seat. But Indira replied empathically by return of post:

I don't know who has been talking to you, but there is absolutely no foundation on the remark. That I am not happy at your being in Phulpur.....it may seem strange that a person in politics should be wholly without political ambition but I am afraid that I am that sort of a freak.I did not to come

either to parliament or to be in Government. However, there were certain compelling reasons at the time for my acceptance of this portfolio. Now there are so many crises one after another that every time seems to be wrong time for getting out."

Of course Indira had never been open or can did her aunt. But soon after writing to Nan Pandit that she had no political ambitions, she said much the same thing to others, including the very group of advisers who wished her supplement to Shastri. It was in December 1965 that Indira denied for the first time at the home of one member of her inner circle- the left wing journalist Romesh Thapar. Thapar and his wife Raj were a dynamic intellectual couple and Indira's eagerness to become part of their set became apparent when Raj Thapar came in her car to collect Indira. When Raj arrived at 1 Safdarjung Road, Indira was shouting for her driver who had suddenly disappeared. Raj pointed out that Indira did not need the driver because Raj herself would bring her back home, but Indira insisted he be found: "He must know where you live, because this is not going to be the last time." She enjoyed the evening and regaled the Thapars with funny anecdotes about Congress leaders, especially Shastri, lamented the state the party was in and 'seriously discussed the possibility of retiring from political life altogether. She saw no future in it for her.she seemed genuine her decision, to withdraw to be an "ordinary citizen". ,, ,Source: Katherine Frank's book

On 3 January 1966, Shastri flew to Tashkent.....

He was 61 and served as Prime Minister only nineteen months.

Mourners gather from around the world for the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri whose body is carried through the streets before being cremated on a funeral pyre.

Funeral

After the death of Shastri, U.S. President said that the world has become smaller than without it ... "

Shastri's Successor Race

After Shastri's death all leaders were busy to be next Prime Minister or to play a role of King maker.

C P Srivastav rightly writes: "This was perhaps because nobody including the Acting Prime Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda asked for it. Which, in a way, is expression of suspicion and dissatisfaction? Perhaps, the intense politicking about his successor in Delhi soon after his death was responsible for it. The Congress leaders were too busy in this more urgent business.

Significantly, the Soviet Premier Kosygin stayed on in Delhi for four days after the funeral to oversee the election of Indira Gandhi as successor.

The Soviets were worried about the right-wing shift, which they had seen even in the election of Shastri, and had started appeasing Pakistan, inviting Ayub Khan to Moscow. Thus Shastriji passed away within twelve minutes of appearing at the door of the bedroom of his doctor and the two aides.

Explaining away the lack of buzzer by his bedside, Srivastava says it was in the adjoining study room of the PM but perhaps he was too gentle to ring the alarm while walking through that room upto the aides' room to ask, "Where is the doctor?". Or perhaps, he did not think his condition too serious at that time, though it worsened within a minute or so later.

Regarding the surmise of pressure of worry on his heart for having given away Haji Pir Pass and other infiltration points snatched from Pakistan at great sacrifice, the author says Shri Shastri was quite cheerful and satisfied about the agreement till he left him three hours before his death. Earlier in the day he was cheerfully mixing with Soviet and Pakistani leaders after signing the agreement. He was confident of selling the agreement to the Indian people. However, at around 11 pm, he had a telephonic talk with his people in Delhi as well as with another P.A. Venkataraman who told Jagannath Sahai that the agreement had been well received except by a couple of opposition leaders, at which Shri Shastri said, 'They are in the opposition and it is their right to be critical.' "

Above version shows that Shastri's death was not natural. This is explained in this book also. In 2000 Atal Bihari Vajpayee also felt the same.

In this chapter I describe in short the Shastri's successor race. Because readers may find a clue for the negligence of knowing the cause of Shastri's death as well as the conspiracy or letting Shastri's death due to heart attack by poison.

Here we will see that during the succession race, Indira Gandhi had displayed unsuspected political skill by remaining silent in the face of Morarji Desai's strident claim to the top job. He strongly felt that he had been "cheated" of it, after Jawaharlal Nehru's passing, by the caucus of powerful party bosses, headed by the then Congress president, K. Kamaraj, and collectively nicknamed "Syndicate". And it was also her good luck that the same "Syndicate" tried with their best for making Indira Gandhi, the next Prime Minister.

Within the Syndicate there was agreement only on keeping Morarji Desai out for the same reasons that had dictated this strategy the last time. Who should succeed Shastri was still an open question although Kamaraj did say that Indira Gandhi was the best choice for Congress.

Nanda took oath as acting Prime Minister from the President Radhakrishnan at 3.15 A.M. of Jan 11, 1966. Nanda's evergreen ambition was to retain what had come to him accidentally for the second time was equally certain. Diplomatic Indira Gandhi told Nanda that she would support him if others also would. This assured Nanda for getting unqualified support of her. That given assurance to Nanda was explained by her to Kamraj and then Kamraj replied "I will see..." Even Nanda was ready to accept second position in the cabinet of her if not got a chance to be Prime Minister.

"Like other chief ministers I too met Kamraj on the 11th evening. Although I was anxious to probe his mind about his own candidature we talked about only Nanda's candidature and he remained non committal. " on 12 th January, Nanda met Mishra twice and pressed his claim for continuing at least up to the general election of 1967. Nanda took Kamraj silence as his acceptance in his favor.

Atulya Ghosh and Sukhadia of Rajasthan being friends wanted to make Prime Minister to Kamraj.

Sukhadia and Indira had no good relation and both were 36 for each other but even that they knew that in open contest Kamraj would not be succeed. So they finally decided to throw their weight if Indira decided to contest.

As said by Mishra, on the same day, the 12th, Y B Chauhan also became busy in finding his chances to be P M. During the 1964 succession also he was in the race but due to territorial dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore whole south had gone against him. So, on Chief Minister of Maharashtra V P Naik met Nijalingappa on behalf of Chauhan. On the meeting though there was no direct oppose but it was clear that Nijaligappa was not going to

support Chauhan. After seeing not getting support from outside Maharashtra, Chauhan made promise to Indira Gandhi for his support to her.

On the same day, the 12th, Kamraj made clear to Atulya Ghosh that he would be ready to be a candidate for the post but not quite sure. So although on the night of 13th syndicate was agreed on the name but his own indecision mood forced syndicate to think about Sanjeeva Reddy and Patil also.

On 13th Jagjivan Ram who was in the past supporter of Morarji Desai also found himself in the list of possible candidate. His name had been also proposed at that time.

On 13th S K Patil had also showed his willingness to be the Prime Minister.

In the 14th morning D P Mishra called a meeting of Congress Chief Ministers at the Mahya Pradesh Bhawan of Delhi. All present agreed that if Kamraj accept his candidature then O.K. for him otherwise they would throw their weight in favor of Indira Gandhi.

The Congress Working Committee finally 19th January as the date on which Shastri's successor was to be elected.

And thus on January 19, 1966, in the first and, so far, only contest for the leadership of the CPP, Indira Gandhi won by a comfortable margin of 355 votes against 169 for Desai. Five days later she was sworn in as Prime Minister. The first news she got on that day was tragic: Homi Bhabha, the legendary nuclear scientist and the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, had died in a plane crash at Mont Blanc in Switzerland. In this book I have discussed that most probably Bhabha was murdered by plain accident as Dr. R N Chugh and his family member were killed in the road accident.

Nehru Era to Indira Era in short:

In the end I want to explain in short the history from Nehru era to Indira Gandhi era.

Nehru's legacy

1. Because of the Nehru tilt towards Soviet Union, India was alienated from the United States. Indian actions became suspect
2. Nehru alienated India's immediate neighbors. He forgot the importance of geopolitics. He gave attention to globalism to forget South Asian Regionalism.

3. Nehru's policy resulted in defense unpreparedness. It was after 1962 that the Department of Defense Production was setup within the defense ministry.

4. He left India internally weak and externally exposed.

Shastri period

While Soviet Russia was best public friend of India, Kremlin was also Pakistan's best secret friend in times of crisis.

Shastri's brief period produced military and diplomatic developments which not only shaped South Asian power relations but also formed the background of Indira's security thinking and security policy.

The main security event in sub-continent during this period was Indo-Pak war in 1965.

Shastri's conduct of 1965 campaign revealed a complete change in the approach of the new Indian leadership to Pakistan, and in the Indian military strategy.

Shastri authorized the Indian army to take Lahore, if it could, and to achieve this aim, he authorized the Indian military forces to cross the international boundary, between India and Pakistan, and not to restrict military operations to the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir.

He demonstrated Indian Political will and thereby invalidated all major Pakistani assumptions in this crisis. The Pakistani armour became bogged down in the flooded and open Punjab flatlands and it also became clear, in course of military operations, that Pakistani military personnel lacked the training and skill to operate sophisticated military armament. These facts are well known.

Less known perhaps more significant for our study is that Moscow intervened diplomatically against Shastri to make Pakistan by its Tashkent mediation diplomacy. Contrary to the public relations postures which both India and Soviet Russia, promote the policy of the USSR was to pull Pakistan from likely disintegration, as was possible in 1965, and Soviet conduct in this crisis reveals its hands. In other words, Soviet Russia, like Britain earlier, was pursuing a policy of Indo Pakistan balance of power in the Indian sub-continent. In this region, as in the Middle East, Moscow benefits from a level of instability between India and Pakistan.

Even though United States arms aids to Pakistan, since 1954, had continuously build Pakistan into a stumbling block against India, this by

itself did not balance India and Pakistan. The phenomenon of balance of power in the Indian Sub-continent has been the result of Soviet attitude and diplomacy; as is well known the United States favored the Tashkent mediation, and this revealed a parallelism, a tacit partnership between the two super powers in Indian Sub-continent affairs.

Furthermore, beginning 1965, Soviet Russia was able to work both sides of the street. On the one hand it demonstrated, the presence of Indo-Soviet coalition against a Pakistan-China united coalition. On the other hand the political geometry of the region, as it unfolded in the 1965 war, supposed to show that United States aids to Pakistan reinforced the hostility between India and Pakistan. But when China helped Pakistan, and West supported Pakistan, militarily and diplomatically, Soviet Russia was there to watch over China on India's behalf. However when the danger arose of the Indian Military domination over Pakistan in 1965, Moscow intervened diplomatically against India to ensure the continuity of its balance of power diplomacy in the region. This was the Indian security when Indira Gandhi succeeded Shastri.

"The enemies are natural but friendships in international relations tend to be temporary, being based on common enmity.

Moscow's triple policy: (a) Supporting India against China (b) supporting Pakistan against India (c) Showing reservation about Indira Gandhi's leadership, led Indira Gandhi to distance herself from Kremlin in the late 1970s and this was her attitude up to her assassination in 1984. These developments revealed a caution in Indira Gandhi's this king towards Soviet motivation, and this reinforced the nationalistic sector of Indian elites involved in India's security affairs.

Assessed historically, India's armed forces and civil bureaucracy, and not the Congress party, have emerged the foundations of India's nationalistic actions in external affairs. Those groups have discovered the utility of the Hindu sub consciousness not only as vote getter but also as a barrier against undesirable foreign influences and as a source of internal strength in the matters of state, moreover, these groups have discovered a common purpose with the 100 million plus Indian middle class and overseas Indians who symbolized the dynamism of India. The coalition between the nationalistic,

political and economical elites accounts for the resurgence of India's private sector and this sector turned to the United States to select for high technology imports (For not political and military direction) and to Japan for high technology. .

Pt Nehru forget the importance of Indian Army and did himself busy in world politics. The book titled Genesis & Growth of Nehruism Vol 1 : comment to Communism written by the late Sita Ram Goel, reveals that Nehru's Man Friday, V.K. Krishna Menon (who also served as India's Defence Minister) whom everybody blamed for the Chinese debacle was in reality, a mere pawn in the larger-than-life games that Nehru played with India and the Indian people. A step further, the focus of this book lies in exposing Nehru as a true-blood Communist.

Kuldip Nayar writes: General P.N. Thapar, the then army chief, was reluctant to engage the Chinese. He told me in an interview in July 1970 that it would have been like "disturbing a hornet's nest". He had also pointed out in a note soon after taking over in 1960 that army equipment was in such bad shape and in such short supply that China or Pakistan could easily defeat India. Why was he pushed? Who pushed him — Nehru or the then defence minister, Krishna Menon? The Henderson-Brooks report might throw some light on these questions.

Effect of 1962 War was such that ultimately Nehru died in 1964 due to that. Misuse of Army by Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi took their lives.

This is an attempt to reveal why we Indians could not free POK, parts of Kutch and of course, Karachi and Lahore after 1965 and 1971 wars as China had successfully annexed Aksai Chin and huge tracts of land in Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh after the 1962 war. Why were our all victories in the war went vain due to the treaties which were signed by the Pakistan to forget.



Chapter 17

PM Post to Indira

Newspapers reader can recall, Nehru himself said and accepted that he agreed in principle with the Communists. Under Stalin, according to Nehru, the people of Russia got "dignity of labour." Some gems should be found out from Nehru's speech in the Parliament on March 6 1953 to mark the "sad" occasion of Stalin's death. Though Marx insulted Proudhon; Engels insulted Bukhanin; Lenin insulted Kautsky; Trotsky insulted Stalin. Stalin scourged the Opposition even in the graves of their opponents.

The book titled Genesis & Growth of Nehruism Vol 1 : Commitment to Communism written by the late Sita Ram Goel has traced Nehru's fascination with Communism from the time Nehru first visited the USSR, in 1927. From being a pilgrim to the Soviet Paradise, Goel traces the steady, unswerving ideological commitment to Communism as professed by Nehru in every act of his: as a Communist pamphleteer

Indira Gandhi gained the most from the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. She rose to power from the comparatively impotent position of a member of Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet as Minister of Information and Broadcasting. She was openly critical of Shastri, telling the newspaper correspondent, Kuldip Nayar, in a November 1965 interview, that Shastri had 'swerved from the right path' and that socialism and nonalignment were being forgotten. While her father was alive, Indira had been the object of assiduous political courting and treated with almost as much difference and respect as Nehru himself. Now she felt herself overlooked and ignored. It was as if she were asserting her hereditary rights.



Further Indira Gandhi's own political career was increasingly threatened, after hoisting Indian Tri-Color flag on Lahore in the premiership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Kuldip Nayar remember vividly a small incident that brought out the stark difference between the two (Shastri and Indira Gandhi leaders).

During Shastri's tenure his home in Janpath was upgraded quite a bit to suit the status of a PM.

After his death, while searching for a suitable home Mrs Gandhi went to see Shastri's home. She entered the home, had a round inside and said, "middle class!"

Inder Malhotra writes in his one article: "On the last day of 1965, Shastri — his position in the Congress and the country greatly strengthened by his courageous and statesmanlike leadership during the India-Pakistan War — eased out from his cabinet T. T. Krishnamachari whom he had inherited as Finance Minister from Nehru. After the showdown with the Prime Minister, TTK, as he was generally called, went straight to Indira's residence. She was not surprised but was indignant. Later that evening, she told a number of people including me, "I will be the next to go. This is not a cabinet worth staying in".

It was no secret in Delhi those days that, as Information and Broadcasting Minister, her relations with the Prime Minister were strained. Shastri showed her all surface courtesies but denied her any say in high policy. She had written more than once to her American friend and confidante, Dorothy Norman that she felt like giving up what she was doing and going to London to live there for some time at least. Both her sons were in England then, and this added to London's attraction. Perhaps Shastri's mind was working on the same lines. Before leaving for Tashkent on January 2, 1966, he had confided to his aides that on coming back after the Soviet-sponsored talks with Field-Marshal Ayub Khan of Pakistan, he would offer Indira the post of High Commissioner to Britain. He expected her to accept it. But who could have thought that from the Central Asian city he would return home in a coffin.

"Johnson will not be on the ticket"

The last words American President Kennedy dictated to his secretary before departing for Dallas.

"In 1967, in fact, she was in better health than she had ever been.she ate healthily and sparingly and kept fit with yoga. The only tablets she ever took were multivitamins. She continued to eschew alcohol (According to B K Nehru,

at banquets Indira drank toasts of 'innocuous of colored water'). She rarely managed to get more than five or six hours of sleep a night - and often less - but she had the capacity to drop off immediately and also to catnap on planes and car journey.(Source: Katherine Frank's book),,

Indira made in coming to believe that she was India, or even Mother India. Nobody is that big or important, not in such a large, multifarious country and this is a lesson all leaders have had to learn Her father ruled her life, her aunt called her ugly, as Katherine Frank's biography reveals - but that's no excuse for the way Indira Gandhi ran India.

Kitchen Cabinet

Young and ambitious, Indira Gandhi was keen to be seen as intellectual and even went to the ridiculous extent of picking friends among the radicals. Her charmed circle included Ashok Mehta, Romesh Thapar, Dinesh Singh, Mohan Kumaramangalam and Inder Gujral, Kumar Manglam was first loyalist of Indira who sent message of Shastri's death from Tashkent to Indian Govt.

These men were later to become members of her Kitchen Cabinet, as this group came to be infamously called, after Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister, Dinesh Singh and Gujral were managing parliamentary affairs informally but when it came to inducting them in the Cabinet, she was surprisingly grudging.

Indira was ready to replace Shastri. This was clear at the Bangalore meeting of the All India Congress Committee, she expressed her strong dissent from Shastri's policies and methods of running the administration. She wanted to resign. Two of her kitchen cabinet members and who had been neglected by Shastri, had been constantly egging her on to act but both were discouraged by D P Mishra and others.

After the death of Shastri, it was apparent that she had already taken a measure of the forces operating in the exiting political situation of that time she was in hurry to manipulate her kitchen cabinet members. Shastri's death saved her from facing three corner struggle as Shastri faced with Indira and Morarji Desai especially.

After the death of Shastri, Indira finally decided to jump into the race for next to Shastri and she succeeded.

Indira Gandhi may have had no difficulty in defeating Morarji Desai in the party poll. But being the head of the government was a different matter altogether. She was inexperienced, no doubt, but in Parliament she was

strangely inarticulate. In her own words, she was "terrified" of parliamentary questions. She also faced a very tough situation. The country had had two wars, two successions and two terrible years of drought. Indira was at a loss about what to do. No wonder Ram Manohar Lohia's disparaging nickname for her, goongi gudiya, caught on.

Mr. and Mrs Romesh Thapar were not less important than the said her kitchen cabinet. The late Raj Thapar, wife of Romesh Thapar, recalls in her memoir, *All These Years...*, "Dinesh fought hard to become Foreign Minister, she gave him commerce...."

But in Inder Gujral's case, it had been more difficult. He had scanned the newspapers in the morning and was not able to sight his name in the list. In a state of extreme dejection, he appeared at out office, his eyes looking like a spaniel's. 'How can I show my face to anyone?' he said. And then he all but wept, for he had no other constituency but her, no other mass base and denying him a seat meant virtually discarding his importance... and this after all the running around he was doing for her.... Romesh rushed off to Indira demanding an explanation and telling her that everyone was saying that 'Inder suffered because he sails too close to the wind.' There was an announcement next morning that IK Gujral had been appointed Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Communication."

Vrinda Gopinath said in his article about the former Prime Minister" Inder Kumar Gujral may have remained a successful, safari-suited builder and garment exporter and lifetime city councillor had it not been for a contentious exhibition of paintings by his brother Satish Gujral. The latter had just returned from Mexico with certain repute as painter and muralist. Around the time, the Government was commissioning, portraits of freedom fighters for adorning the walls of Parliament."

n Nehru era Indira was stepping towards the goal of her and her father Nehru. At the time of Nehru's death, specific circumstances block her way to be the second Prime Minister. Morarji Desai was the political-enemy number one at that time for Indira Gandhi and her kitchen cabinet. So for blocking Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi with birdlike eyes under bushy eyebrows accepted Lal Bahadur Shastri's leadership half heartedly. Indira Gandhi tried with her best to forget her bad luck of 1964 but their left leaning kitchen cabinet and other loyalists were unable to digest the premiership of Shastri. They were continuously evoking Indira for revolting. They saw their future behind Indira

Gandhi's premiership.

Was there a leftist plot to make contract with the killer/s of Lal Bahadur Shastri? Was there any involvement of the member/s of the so called kitchen cabinet of Indira Gandhi? Answer is not possible, but some facts are placed here, without accusing any one specifically.

Left leaning Indira and Feroze

In early November 1927, Nehru went to Moscow to celebrate 10th anniversary of Russian revolution. From there Nehru wrote to Indira 'We are in Moscow in Russia. I shall come for you soon. Hope you are quite well. Love from Papu.'

Indira told Nehru on April 27, 1941 at interview room of Dehradun Prison that she intended to marry Feroze as soon as possible.

Feroze did not have a University degree. Though, he probably scrutinized the writings of Marx and other communist theorists better than Nehru had. Opposite to Feroze, Nehru soft-spoken, subtle and did not swear even when enraged.

Feroze and Indira both were politically active in 1941. Feroze was a member of the friends of Soviet Union and he organized a Soviet Exhibition in Lucknow. Both Indira and Feroze involved in the Student Federation of India which had split into Congress and Communist wings. Student Federation of India SFI is still active as a student wing of CPI (M). Indira addressed the Communist faction in Lucknow, and in December she attended the annual conference of the Communist United Provinces Students' federation.

Father Nehru and mother Kamla both did not see Feroze a suitable youth for their daughter Indira. But in the same time they did not want to come in her way.

Indira rejected the proposal of spiritual marriage

Indira went Sevagram to meet Gandhi. Gandhi advised her as Nehru did. Indira, however remained firm on her decision, then Gandhi interrogated her about her sexual feelings for Feroze and insisted that sexual attraction was no basis for a marriage.



When Indira reassured him that her love for Feroze was much deeper than this, Gandhi suggested that they subscribe to his marital ideal of Brahmcharya and remain celibate after marriage. Indira, who was irate by this point, turned his suggestion down flat, saying, 'you can tell a couple not to get marriedbut when they are married, to ask them to live a life of celibacy makes no sense. It can result only in bitterness and unhappiness.

After hearing Indira, Gandhi gave his consent on the terms that they would marry after the approval of Nehru.

Above facts shows:

(1) That for both Nehru and Gandhi, Marriage of Indira was less important than her becoming their political successor. Gandhi himself wanted that Indira would be groomed by Nehru as Gandhi made way for Nehru to be his successor instead of Subhash Chandra Bose.

(2) Indira and Feroze both were Left leaning youth and involved in the students' wing connected to the communist party.

* Mahatma Gandhi was the follower and advocate of spiritual marriages or like that relations:

Sarladevi: Spiritual ! Lover of Mahatma Gandhi

Sarla Devi has a son named Deepak Choudhary. Mahatma Gandhi proposed to Pt Nehru for the marriage of Deepak with Indira. But Nehru rejected the proposal. Later Deepak Chaudhary married with a daughter of Mahatma Gandhi. <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/?tag=/sarladevi>

Kuldi Nayar writes: During my stint in the UK, I met Lady Mountbatten's grandson, Lord Romsey. I bluntly asked him one day whether his grandmother and Nehru had been in love. First he laughed and then wondered how he could describe their relationship. He paused for a while and said: "Theirs was 'spiritual love'." Then he changed the subject. I let the matter rest there. Lord Romsey subsequently said: "They fell in love; a kind of chivalrous love which was understood in the olden days. Nowadays when you talk of love, you think of sex. Theirs was more a soul-



Sarla Devi

relation. Nehru was an honourable man and he would never have seduced a friend's wife."

As the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri sought to achieve self reliance in food production and defense requirements. He raised two slogans Jai Jawan (Victory to soldiers) and jai kisan (victory to peasants). So India successfully met the challenge of Pakistan's unwarranted aggression.



Nehru with Lady Mountbatten

Jawahar Lal Nehru's secretary Mathai writes that the death of Feroze came as a relief to Nehru and Indira. The death of Feroze in 1960 before he could consolidate his own political forces is itself a mystery.

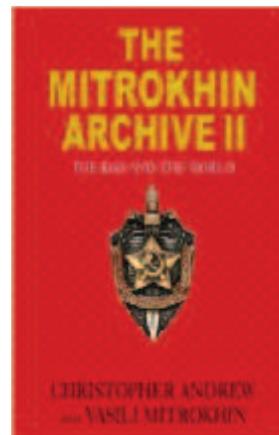
Many years later, Indira was unusually frank about her marriage with an Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci 'it's true. We were two equally strong types, equally pigheaded, neither of us wanted to give in. And I liked to think that those quarrel.....enlivened our life because without them we would have had a normal life, yes, but banal and boring. We didn't deserve a normal, banal and boring life.'

The Mitrokhin Archive II,

Part 1: The Supremacy of the Indian National Congress

The Third World country on which the KGB eventually concentrated most operational effort during the Cold War was India. Under Stalin, however, India had been regarded as an imperialist puppet. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia

dismissed Mohandas Mahatma* Gandhi, who led India to independence in 1947, as 'a reactionary....who betrayed the people and helped the imperialists against them; aped the ascetics; pretended in a demagogic way to be a supporter of Indian independence and an enemy of the British; and widely exploited religious prejudice'.



Despite his distaste for Stalinist attacks Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, 'had no doubt that the Soviet revolution had advanced human society by a great leap and had lit a bright flame which could not be smothered'. Though later eulogized by Soviet writers as 'a leader of international magnitude who ranked' among the best minds of the twentieth century.

:Nehru was well aware that until Stalin's death in 1953 he, like Gandhi, was regarded as a reactionary. During the early years of Indian independence, secret correspondence from Moscow to the Communist Party of India (CPI) was frequently intercepted by the Intelligence Branch (IB) in New Delhi (as it had been when the IB was working for the British Raj). According to the head of the IB, B. N. Mullik, until the early 1950s every instruction that had issued from Moscow had expressed the necessity and importance [for] the Indian Communist Party. Early in 1951 Mullik gave Nehru a copy of the latest exhortations from Moscow to the CPI, which contained a warning that they must not fall into government hands. Nehru laughed out loud and remarked that Moscow apparently did not know how smart our Intelligence was.

THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA; PART I

Neither Nehru nor the IB, however, realized how thoroughly the Indian embassy in Moscow was being penetrated by the KGB, using its usual varieties of the honey trap. The Indian diplomat PROKHOR (code name given for the Indian by KGB) was recruited, probably in the early 1950s, with the help of a female swallow, codenamed NEVEROVA, who presumably seduced him. The KGB was clearly pleased with the material which PROKHOR provided, which included on two occasions the embassy code-book and deciphering tables, since in 1954 it increased his monthly payments from 1,000 to 4,000 rupees. Another Indian diplomat, RADAR, was recruited in 1956, also with the assistance of a swallow, who on this occasion claimed (probably falsely) to be pregnant.

A third KGB swallow persuaded a cipher clerk in the Indian embassy, ARTUR, to go heavily into debt in order to make it easier to compromise him. He was recruited as an agent in 1957 after being trapped (probably into illegal currency dealing) by a KGB officer posing as a black-marketeer.

As a result of these and other penetrations of the embassy, Soviet code breakers were probably able to decrypt substantial numbers of Indian diplomatic communications. As KGB operations in India expanded during the 1950s

and 1960s, the Centre seems to have discovered the extent of the IB's previous penetration of the CPI. According to a KGB report, an investigation into Promode Das Gupta, who became secretary of the Bengal Communist Party in 1959, concluded that he had been recruited by the IB in 1947.* Further significant IB penetrations were discovered in the Kerala and Madras parties.

By the 1960s KGB penetration of the Indian intelligence community and other parts of its official bureaucracy had enabled it to turn the tables on the IB.

After the KGB became the main conduit for both money and secret communications from Moscow, high-level IB penetration of the CPI (Communist Party of India) became much more difficult. As in other Communist parties, this secret channel was known only to a small inner circle within the leadership. In 1959 the CPI General Secretary, Ajoy Ghosh, agreed with the Delhi residency on plans to fund an import-export business for trade with the Soviet bloc, headed by a senior Party member codenamed DED, whose profits would be creamed off for "party funds". Within little more than a decade its annual profits had grown to over 3 million rupees. The Soviet news agency Novosti provided further subsidies by routinely paying the CPI publishing House at a rate 50 per cent above its normal charges

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Moscow's interest in Nehru was greatly enhanced by his emergence (together with Nasser and Tito) as one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement, which began to take shape at the Bandung Conference in 1955. An exchange of official visits in the same year by Nehru and Khrushchev opened a new era in Indo-Soviet relations. On his return from India in December, Khrushchev reported to the Presidium that he had received a warm welcome, but criticized the 'primitive portrayal of India in Soviet publications and films which demonstrated a poor grasp of Indian culture.

Khrushchev was, however, clearly pleased with the intelligence and personal security provided by the KGB during his trip and proposed that the officers concerned be decorated and considered for salary increases. American reliance on Pakistan as a strategic counterweight to Soviet influence in Asia encouraged India to turn to the USSR. In 1956 Nehru declared that he had never encountered a 'grosser case of naked aggression' than the Anglo-French

to-soul kind of invasion of Egypt, but failed to condemn the brutal Soviet suppression of the Hungarian Uprising in the same year. India voted against a UN resolution calling for free elections in Hungary and the withdrawal of Soviet forces. The Kremlin increasingly valued Indian support as, with growing frequency, the Non-Aligned Movement tended to vote in the UN with the Soviet bloc rather than the West. During the 1960s India and the Soviet Union found further common cause against Mao's China.

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Within Nehru's Congress Party government the KGB set out to cultivate its leading left-wing firebrand and Nehru's close adviser, Krishna Menon, who became Minister of Defense in 1957 after spending most of the previous decade as, successively, Indian High Commissioner in London and representative at the United Nations. To the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, 'It was.....plain that [Menon] was personally friendly to the Soviet Union. He would say to me heatedly: "You cannot imagine the hatred the Indian people felt and stiff feel to the colonialists, the British..... The methods used by American capital to exploit the backward countries may be oblique, but they're just as harsh."

In May 1962 the Soviet Presidium (which under Khrushchev replaced the Politburo) authorized the KGB residency in New Delhi to conduct active-measures operations designed to strengthen Menon's position in India and enhance his personal popularity, elected as an independent in West Bengal. Some of the issues on which he campaigned suggest that he had been influenced by KGB active measures-as, for example, in his demand that American troops in Vietnam be tried for genocide and his claim that they were slitting open the wombs of pregnant women to expose their unborn babies.

Soviet attempts to cultivate Indira Gandhi during the 1950s were motivated far more by the desire to influence her father than by any awareness of her own political potential. Moscow still underestimated

her when she became Prime Minister. In her early parliamentary appearances she seemed tongue-tied and unable to think on her feet. The insulting nickname coined by a socialist MP, DUMB DOLL, began to stick.

Former Bihar Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra as PTI reported on September

18, 2005, admitted that his brother, who was Railway minister in Indira Gandhi cabinet was of "left leaning" and so was Indira Gandhi and that "Lalit Narain Mishra had brought the Congress close to the CPI".

"Congress leaders visiting Moscow constantly spoke of the need for the Soviet Union to support the unity of "progressive and democratic forces" in India. Lacking an absolute majority in Parliament, Indira Gandhi got Moscow to force the CPI to support a Congress-led minority government. The CPI soon lost public credibility and support. When Indira Gandhi returned to power in 1980, she dumped the CPI and told President Ronald Reagan in 1981" G. Parthasarathy

In the middle of night she called Thapar in her house and discussed the matter.

It was humored that Vijay Laxmi Pandit supported Desai, but to see the certainty aunt's statement came in support of her niece: "It is a certainty that Indira Gandhi will be India's next prime minister, we Nehrus are very proud of our family. When a Nehru is chosen as Prime Minister, the people will rejoice. Mrs. Gandhvi has the qualities. Now she needs the experience.but with the help of her colleague she will manage."

Shortly after Indira was elected by the Congress Parliamentary Party, the Bombay Economic and Political Weekly 'remarks with considerable prescience that 'a woman ruler is under the social handicap until she has been able to consolidate her position. In the beginning every group leader wants to advise and control her and so faction fights start among them. Either the ruler is satisfy everyone, and that she was not too close anyone in particular, as Queen Elizabeth I did, enjoy a king tenure of office, or fails to survive the initial period of uncertainty.'

In the early months of Indira's Prime Ministership, the idea took hold that there must be male power behind the throne. Dinesh Singh the handsome raja of Kalakankar cultivated this role.

He was made a Minister of State in the Indira's first cabinet and from the early months of her term as Prime Minister, she depended on him heavily. It was further noticed that a presidential order was issued that the Prime Minister assigned to him 'such functions as she may'.

In February 1966, just a month after Indira became Prime Minister, she was accused in parliament of making Dinesh Singh ' a virtual de facto Prime

Minister. When the historian V N Datta told Krishna Menon that he had presented a copy of Datta's book to the Prime Minister, Krishna Menon replied, "Ah, You mean to Dinesh Singh?"

Indira deliberately handpicked P N Haksar to replace L K Jha, the secretary she had inherited from from Shasri. Haksar's leftist credentials were impeccable

Following Shastri's sudden death in January 1966, the cabal of Congress leaders (the 'Syndicate) chose Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi (code named VANO by the KGB), as his successor in the mistaken belief that she would prove a popular figurehead whom they could manipulate at will.

The KGB's first prolonged contact with Indira Gandhi had occurred during her first visit to the Soviet Union a few months after Stalin's death in 1953. As well as keeping her under continuous surveillance, the Second Chief Directorate also surrounded her with handsome, attentive male admirers.

Unaware of the orchestration of her welcome by the KGB, Indira was overwhelmed by the attentions lavished on her. Though she did not mention the male admirers in letters to her father, she wrote to him, "Everybody- the Russians -have been so sweet to me... I am being treated like everybody's only daughter- I shall be horribly spoilt by the time I leave. Nobody has ever been so nice to me.' Indira wrote of a holiday arranged for her on the Black Sea, 'I don't think I have had such a holiday for years'. Later, in Leningrad, she told Nehru that she was 'wallowing in luxury. Two years later Indira accompanied her father on his first official visit to the Soviet Union. Like Nehru, she was visibly impressed by the apparent successes of Soviet planning and economic modernization exhibited to them in carefully stage-managed visits to Russian.

THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA: PART I

During her trip, Khrushchev presented her with a mink coat which became one of the favorite items in her wardrobe -despite the fact that a few years earlier she had criticized the female Indian ambassador in Moscow for accepting a similar gift.

Moscow's strategy during 1966 for the Indian elections in the following year was based on encouraging the CPI and the breakaway Communist Party of India, Marxist (CPM) to join together in a left-wing alliance to oppose Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress government.

As well as subsidizing the CPI and some other left-wing groups during the 1967 election campaign, the KGB also funded the campaigns of several agents and confidential contacts within Congress. The most senior agent identified in the files noted by Mitrokhin was a minister code named ABAD, who was regarded by the KGB as 'extremely influential'.

During the election campaign, the KGB also made considerable use of active measures, many of them based on forged American documents produced by Service A. An agent in the information department of the US embassy in New Delhi, code named MIKHAIL, provided examples of documents and samples of signatures to assist in the production of convincing forgeries.

Among the operations officers who publicized the forgeries produced for the 1967 election campaign was Yuri Modin, former controller of the Cambridge 'Magnificent Five'. In an attempt to discredit S. K. Patil, one of the leading anti-Communists in the Congress Syndicate, Modin circulated a forged letter from the US consul-general in Bombay to the American ambassador in New Delhi referring to Patil's political intrigues with the Pakistanis' and to the large American subsidies supposedly given to him. Though Patil was one of the most senior Congress politicians defeated at the election, it remains difficult to assess how much his defeat owed to KGB active measures.

Modin also publicized a bogus telegram to London from the British High Commissioner, John Freeman, reporting that the United States was giving vast sums to right-wing parties and politicians. The fact that the KGB appears to have had no agent like MIKHAIL in the High Commission, however, led Service A on this occasion to make an embarrassing error. Its forgery mistakenly described the British High Commissioner as Sir John Freeman.

Other Service A fabrications had much greater success. Among them was a forged letter purporting to come from Gordon Goldstein of the US Office of Naval Research and revealing the existence of (in reality non-existent) American bacteriological warfare weapons in Vietnam and Thailand. Originally published in the Bombay 'Free Press Journal', the letter was reported in the London 'Times' on 7 March 1968 and used by Moscow Radio in broadcasts beamed at Asia as proof that the United States had spread epidemics in Vietnam.

The Indian weekly 'Blitz' headlined a story based on the same forgery, 'US Admits Biological and Nuclear Warfare'. Goldstein's signature and official letterhead were subsequently discovered to have been copied from an invitation

to an international scientific symposium circulated by him the previous year.

After the elections of February 1967, the KGB claimed, doubtless optimistically, that it was able to influence 30 to 40 per cent of the new parliament.

Congress lost 21 per cent of its seats. The conflict between Indira Gandhi and her chief rival Morarji Desai made its forty-four-seat majority precarious and obliged her to accept Desai as Deputy Prime Minister. By 1968 Desai and Kamaraj, the head of the Syndicate, were agreed on the need to replace Mrs. Gandhi.

Congress was moving inexorably towards a split.

During 1969 there were major policy reorientations in both Moscow and Delhi. The growing threat from China persuaded the Kremlin to make a special relationship with India the basis of its South Asian policy. Simultaneously, Mrs. Gandhi set out to secure left-wing support against the Syndicate. In July 1969, she nationalized fourteen commercial banks.

Desai was sacked as Finance Minister and resigned as Deputy Prime Minister- Encouraged by Moscow, the CPI swung its support behind Mrs. Gandhi. By infiltrating its members and sympathizers into the left-wing Congress Forum for Socialist Action (code named SECTOR by the KGB), the CPI set out to gain a position of influence within the ruling party.

In November the Syndicate declared Mrs. Gandhi guilty of defiance of the Congress leadership and dismissed her from the: party, which then split in two: Congress (O), which followed the Syndicate line, and Congress @, which supported Mrs. Gandhi. The Syndicate hinted that Mrs. Gandhi intended to "sell India to the Soviet Union and was using her principal private secretary, Parmeshwar Narain Haksar, as a direct link with Moscow and the Soviet embassy.

From 1967 to 1973 Haksar, a former protégé of Krishna Menon, was Mrs. Gandhi's most trusted adviser. One of her biographers, Katherine Frank, describes him as 'a magnetic figure who became 'probably the most influential and powerful person in the government' as well as 'the most important civil servant in the country'. Haksar set out to turn a civil service which^ at least in principle, was politically neutral into an ideologically 'committed bureaucracy. His was the hand that guided Mrs. Gandhi through her turn to the left, the nationalization of the banks and the split in the Congress Party, It was Haksar

also who was behind the transfer of control of the intelligence community to the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

His advocacy of the leftward turn in Mrs. Gandhi's policies sprang, however, from his socialist convictions rather than from manipulation by the KGB. But both he and Mrs. Gandhi 'were less fastidious than Nehru had been about interfering with the democratic system and structure of government to attain their ideological ends.

The journalist Inder Malhotra noted the growth of a 'courtier culture' in Indira Gandhi's entourage: 'The power centre in the world's largest democracy was slowly turning into a durbar.

At the elections of February 1971 Mrs. Gandhi won a landslide victory. With seventy seats more than the undivided Congress had won in 1967, her Congress ® had a two-thirds majority. The Congress Forum for Socialist Action had the support of about 100 MPs in the new parliament. Mrs. Gandhi made its most vocal spokesman, the former Communist Mohan Kumaramangalam, Minister of Mines; one of his first acts was the nationalization of the coal industry. Kumaramangalam seemed to be implementing a 'thesis' which he had first argued in 1964: that since the CPI could not win power by itself, as many of its members and sympathizers as possible should join the Congress, make common cause with 'progressive' Congressmen and compel the party leadership to implement socialist policies.

Another leading figure in the Congress Forum for Socialist Action was recruited in 1971 as Agent RERO and paid about 319100,000 rupees a year for what the KGB considered important political intelligence as well as acting as an agent recruiter. His controllers included the future head of the FCD, Leonid Shebarshin (codenamed VERNOV).

In August 1971 Mrs. Gandhi signed a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation with the Soviet Union, According to the Permanent Secretary at the Indian Foreign Office, T.N. Kaul, it was one of the few closely guarded secret negotiations that India has ever conducted. On (the Indian) side, hardly half a dozen people were aware of it, including the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. The media got no scent of it.

A delighted Gromyko declared at the signing ceremony, 'The significance of the Treaty cannot be over-estimated.' Mrs. Gandhi's popularity among the Soviet people, he later claimed, was demonstrated by the large number of

Soviet babies who were given the unusual name Indira.

One file noted by Mitrokhin says the truth about the transfer of money to BANKIR. Shebarshin and two operations officers from the main residency left the embassy at 6.30 a.m., arrived about 8 a.m. and spent two and half hours fishing means transfer of money. Packages of bank notes passed through the open window of BANKIR's car. It is said that Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the CPI from 1964 to 1990, subsequently provided receipts for the sums received. Further substantial sums went to the communist led trade unions.

The Soviet Union seemed to be guaranteed the support of the leading power in the Non-Aligned Movement. Both countries immediately issued a joint communiqué calling for the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam. India was able to rely on Soviet arms supplies and diplomatic support in the conflict against Pakistan which was already in the offing. According to Leonid Shebarshin, who was posted to New Delhi as head of Line PR (political intelligence) at a time when 'Soviet military Technology was flowing into India in an endless stream', the Centre- unlike many in the Foreign Ministry -concluded that war was inevitable. Shebarshin realized that war had begun when the lights went out in the middle of a diplomatic reception at the Soviet embassy.

Winston Smith of 1984 novel : "Look, I hate purity. Hate goodness. I don't want virtue to exist anywhere. I want everyone corrupt."

After 1971, situation became such that entire country was for sale, KGB and CIA both had deeply penetrated the Indian government. After a while neither side entrusted sensitive information to the Indians, realizing their enemy would know all about this the next day. The KGB, in Kalugin's view, was more successful, because of partly its skill in exploitation the corruption which became endemic under Indira Gandhi's regime.

Suitcases full of banknotes were said to be routinely taken to the Prime Minister's houses K Patil is reported to have said that Indira Gandhi did not even return the suitcases.

On at least one occasion a secret gift of 2 million rupees from the Politburo to Congress (R) was personally delivered after midnight by the head of Line PR in New Delhi, Leonid Shebarshin. The same was done to the newspaper which supported Indira Gandhi.



It is said that Lalit Narayan Mishra looked the part of the corrupt politician he increasingly became. Indira Gandhi's life and political style became fully dependable on money which flew from various sources. When Mishra was assassinated Indira Gandhi saw foreign hand means of CIA behind that. Question here arises whose foreign hand was in the assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri and who benefited for that assassination. Indira Gandhi directly was not involved in that assassination. But people believe that her kitchen cabinet and comrades who joined Congress at that time were did that with the help of KGB to rule India through Indira Gandhi.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of India Dinesh Singh, Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko (left) during a meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of India Dinesh Singh (right) and his companions. In the center - the Soviet Ambassador to the Republic of India, Nicholas M. Pegov. Official visit of Dinesh Singh in the USSR

Dinesh Singh served as Indian foreign minister in the Sixties and again in the Nineties. In between, he headed several other ministries under five prime ministers before becoming minister without portfolio earlier this year.

Ideologically flexible and fiercely ambitious, the dapper Singh, forever with an eye to the political main chance, switched parties in the Seventies when he was slighted by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, for perpetuating rather foolhardy insinuations.

Gandhi laid great stress on foreign policy and as her external affairs minister, "kitchen cabinet" member and political troubleshooter, Singh worked closely with her through the Sixties. But, somewhat indelicately, Singh encouraged hints that his relationship with the widowed Mrs Gandhi was more than just political, a myth which briefly enhanced his status.

But when the rumours finally reached the prime minister's ears in 1971, Singh was dumped overnight and though he continued as an MP, Gandhi never accepted his peace offerings until her Congress (I) party was dislodged by the Janata Dal coalition in the 1977 general elections.

Feeling slighted, Singh joined the Janata Dal which lasted a little over two

years. He then managed to ingratiate himself with Gandhi, rejoined the Congress (I) and once again became an MP. But despite hectic lobbying and embarrassing displays of abject loyalty, which Gandhi encouraged, he never won back her trust or a berth in her cabinet.

Nor did Rajiv Gandhi, Indira Gandhi's son and successor, forget Singh's indiscretion and political treachery. But Gandhi files changed his cabinet every few months, and Singh's seniority and experience led to his being made the commerce minister for a short while.

But that time prime minister, Narasimha Rao, a great believer in the occult, felt that Singh was lucky for him and made him foreign minister in January 1993. And, though he suffered a stroke soon after, and could rarely attend office, Singh was retained in that post till early this year when he became minister without portfolio.

Dinesh Singh was born in 1925, the son of Raja Avadhesh Singh, the talukdar, or landed nobleman, of Kalakankar in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. Though most rajas or rulers, and talukdars of Uttar Pradesh supported the British, Singh's family were staunchly nationalistic and committed to Mahatma Gandhi's freedom struggle.

His grandfather was one of the founder members of the Congress Party which led India's independence struggle and the Mahatma was a frequent house guest at the family house on the banks of the sacred Ganges river. Brijesh Singh, one of Singh's uncles, was a fiery Communist who married the Russian dictator Josef Stalin's daughter Svetlana.

After graduating from Lucknow University in the north, Dinesh Singh was sent by the prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, a close family friend, as private secretary to the Indian ambassador in London and later Paris. In 1944 he married Neelima Kumari, princess of Tehri Garhwal, a small principality in the Himalayas.

On returning home from Paris in 1951, Singh temporarily became private secretary to Nehru and tried joining the diplomatic corps but was offered a position only in category "B" of the Indian Foreign Service. He declined, opted for politics and was elected to parliament for the first time in 1957 from Banda in Uttar Pradesh.

Singh was appointed deputy foreign minister by Nehru in 1962 and four years later Indira Gandhi promoted him to junior external affairs minister. A year later he attained cabinet status as commerce minister before becoming for

eign minister in 1969.

After falling from power, Singh discredited himself by refusing, despite widespread media criticism, to move out of the palatial bungalow in Lutyens's New Delhi which had been allotted to him after he became a minister in the Sixties. He successfully lobbied succeeding housing ministers to permit him to stay.

A natty dresser, Singh was a distant and somewhat reserved person who wrote two books, *Towards New Horizons* (1971, the year he was dismissed by Mrs Gandhi) and *India and the Changing Asian Scene* (1973).

Dinesh Singh, politician: born Kalakankar, Uttar Pradesh 19 July 1925; member, Lower House of Parliament 1957-77; member, Upper House of Parliament 1977-95; Deputy Minister for External Affairs 1962-66, Minister of State 1966-67, Minister 1969-71, 1993-95; Minister of Commerce 1967-69; Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade 1970-71; Minister without portfolio 1995; married 1944 Neelima Kumari (six daughters); died New Delhi 30 November 1995. Family: He married Neelima Kumari, princess from the Tehri-Garhwal family, in 1944, and had six daughters. His sixth daughter is Ratna Singh, currently MP from the same Pratapgarh constituency.

He died on 30 November 1995 in New Delhi

Svetlana, daughter of Stalin writes: "Old Friends Singh - Indian Communists - turned away from him as soon learned that the Soviet government is angry with them. Dr Ahmed, Begum Hajri, Litt Ghosh (Ghosh widow ajo), they all gradually disappeared. CPI General Secretary, SA Dange, often came to Moscow, did not find time to see Brijesh Singh, although he tried to arrange a meeting with him. Dinesh Singh, the coming to power of Indira Gandhi, who became Minister of State, stopped writing to us, although he knew that his uncle's health is in danger. Only his brother, Suresh, who lived permanently in the village Kalakankar, sent a letter every week."

Svetlana came, when India was in the throes of a general election. Soon her late husband Brijesh Singh's ancestral village Kalakankar in Uttar Pradesh, in fact, flooded the "security" of Indira Gandhi. Svetlana said to the brother of her Late husband: "Oh, if he was alive late Prime Minister Shastri! What is

a good man, and I could always talk to him and his wife. They were so simple, and even Indira anyone here did not say nothing but 'security' around her! How things have changed in this country! Is that the way people behaved with Gandhi-ji? Now they want to rely on the Rajas and Maharajas, and Gandhi-ji was talking with the untouchables, for it was not "untouchable." In what now has become the Congress? "- She shook her head sadly and repeated what was said here it all." In what has become the Congress? "

Chapter-18

Left leaning

By that 'secret ochre recipe' of life or death
 You drink and raise your glasses
 Full of sweet alien promise,
 As you dream a bright new craze
 That bombards the mind with images

Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's trip to India in 1955. Red is the favorite symbol of Marxists of all over world because they want to rule in the name of labours through bloodshed. When Former President of USSR Comrade Khrushchev visited in South India then betel leaf (pan) was offered to him as a part of hospitality, friendship and love. This was the tradition in the courts of the Mogul kings & other medieval rulers. President went it chewing and spitted. He wondered to see red liquid. He remarked that he had fully convinced that Indians were Red. To hear the remark comrades smiled with wide redish lips. I don't know they like or not: "Lal Pan ki Begam"(Queen of Red Betel)

Blood

* In Russia one of the exhibit publicized, painting Christ against the background of a Coca-Cola advertisement with the inscription "This is my blood,". In India MF Hussain is defamed for his offensive paintings.

"Drinking Coke is like drinking farmer's blood in India" - Nandlal Master, of Lok Samiti and the National Alliance of People's Movements. Why not this type of advertisement to stop cruel killings of tribal.

Red is the left Parties symbolism connected to bloodshed

Red flag is an international symbol for the "bloody revolution"

"The flag of the CPI-M is a red flag of which the length and one-and-a half times its width. At the centre of the flag there is a crossed hammer and sickle in white."

The hammer and sickle is a symbol used to represent communism and communist political parties. One of World War II's iconic images was the Hammer and Sickle being flown over the Reichstag building as there was a fall of Berlin to the Red Army. The hammer and sickle also appears on Communist Party of China flag.

* Every body knows comrades openly helped China at the time of Indo-China war. Defense Minister Comrade Krishna Menon at that time gave order to army for not to give reply the bullets of Chinese soldiers and thus our brave soldiers bore bullets in their chests without giving reply. KGB also funded Krishna Menon's election in 1962 in the hope that he might succeed Nehru was also not surprising.

They are being paid for this from foreign

* Jawaharlal Nehru had taken up with the visiting Soviet leaders, Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev, the impropriety of the CPI acting under the "instructions" of the Soviet Union. He had then spoken to B & K, not once but twice, about the CPI also getting "considerable sums of money from outside". Khrushchev blandly denied this, of course. "Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru, Second Series", Volume 31, pp. 333-339.)

* When there was a blame season related to KGB then CPM patriarch, Mr Jyoti Basu alleged in 'palatwar' that Indian Congress was always financed by CIA. In the past also he had drawn attention to the claim by a former US Ambassador to India, Mr Daniel Moynihan, that the US had financed the Congress to defeat the Communists in Kerala and West Bengal. Indira Gandhi had tersely denied this.

Swetlana daughter of Stalin writes: "Quite quickly it became clear that although Singh for 28 years communist (he became in London), but his colleagues look Nambudripada on Gandhi, he did not share. When I asked him about his book, he laughed and just waved his hand:

"Nambudripad - our left," - he said with a hopeless scorn.....Son of a rich rajah, he lived long afterwards in Germany, Britain, France and Austria. He helped the European communists where and what was possible. For many years he was a close friend and follower of MN Roy.

In the late 20's and early 30's Communism was fashionable around the world and attracted many people.....In September 1965 arrest

of writer A. Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel opened disgraceful band of illegal repression, sparked protests around the world. Singh was shocked by brutal

sentence: - "Seven years in prison for the book? For the fact that the writer - he writes books? "

He knew from my words that the Soviet Union there was an extensive literature that does not get into print because of the censorship that many people write "in the box.".....Brijesh Singh denounced the Communist Party of India split on the right and left. Laughed at the Chinese reports that as "Chairman Mao swam across the river." Learning about the beginning of the "cultural revolution" in China, he said sadly, that these riots remind him of the early days of Nazism in Germany - he saw them. One day he said firmly: - "If I come back alive in India, the first is my action

One day he said firmly: - "If I come back alive in India, the first is my action is out of the Communist Party.In mid-October 1966, while in the hospital again, Singh suddenly told me once that he would "like to die in India ", having seen at least close friends ... He felt that his days were numbered. He was tired of these endless medications, diet, passes. He loved to cook and is now in the hospital, he read English and write a cookbook recipes. He wanted to live, we made plans for the future, trying to convince each other that we have in front of more years! "

He often spoke about the history of India, spoke of the Buddha, repeated the legend of Krishna. Suddenly he again felt her a Hindu, he wanted to deal with family roots, to drink from the eternal source. He had no audience except her.Like all Indians, he was patient, did not complain, do not fear death and spoke of his illness with humor, turns all into a joke. He actually has not worked for the party and wanted to live quietly now only lives, earning a translation somewhere in Poland, Germany and Yugoslavia - he had friends everywhere. In the USSR, he was the first time by accident: Each CP receives a certain number of invitations from Moscow for treatment and rest. Offered to him and he decided to take this opportunity to rest, heal and see the "communist Mecca" Moscow."

Lana Peters (Svetlana) , Stalin's Daughter has died at age of 85. Her Russian name was Svetlana Alieva. Brajesh Singh was the uncle of Ex-Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh. Both uncle and cousin were Russia loyalists. Singh has been treated badly in Russia, that's why she came to India in 1966.

Later she visited US consulate in New Delhi and seek political Asylum. She lived few days in Switzerland and later settled in US. She was 41 then and has written a memoir about her days in Russia.

Brajesh Singh died in November 1966 and Svetlana came to India on 20 December 1966 to bury his ashes. Svetlana disclosed many facts about her relation with her family, Brijesh Sinh, Russian dictators, Kremlin etc. in her book "Just one year".

.....Brijesh Singh's last day, Sunday, 30 October, was marked by a great family event: Osia and Helen told us that, finally decided to get married and that the registration of their marriage is scheduled for late November. We all drank a glass of happiness.

.....Five minutes after the injection, he said that he was better. But "something flutters here" - he pointed to the heart, - "now here", "above - here!" - He pointed to his throat and leaned back on the pillow. Heart stopped.

"He is dead" - said an unknown young doctor looked at her with despair. It was seven o'clock in the morning. Hindus say that the righteous die in the morning, when light, then euthanasia and soul will be easy.

The doctors left, putting the body on the bed and told her to call - what to do next.

She was afraid of the formal bureaucratic red tape and abuse of these low end, and a call from their Indian friends, they knew they had to do. Said the Ambassador, send a telegram to his son Singh in London.

After that, everything was arranged and organized by the Indians - quietly, peacefully, with dignity. The next day was appointed cremation. All this was done in time, as "medical authorities" have wanted to dispose of its own way - to take away the body to the morgue to do an autopsy. But she did not want separation in these last days, and the Indians decided not to do an autopsy.

In the afternoon, before the removal, gathered all the Indians who came to the ambassador, came to her friend and her dear doctor from the hospital in tears. One of the Indians had read in Sanskrit verses from the "Bhagavad Gita" about the immortality of the eternal Spirit. In the room where smoking fragrant sandalwood sticks. Tearful redaktorshi from the publishers have brought flowers. Apartment was full of people, and soon all marched behind the coffin to the door.

She did not expect, and what my son kisses his forehead late in the last farewell - he did it suddenly, obeying some impulse.

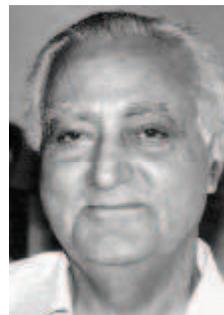
Three years ago I read in Singh's notebook: "In the event of my death, let the body cremated and the ashes thrown into the river. The religious ceremony is not necessary." I told him then that it is in fact a Hindu religious ceremony - but what the river did he mean? Ganga? He smiled

said: - "Yes, the Ganges. But I can die abroad, and who will be thinking about how to go to the Ganges? All the rivers are the same, all flow into one ocean. "

She remembered this conversation . She could not anyone give this little urn, standing then in the bedroom.

TN Kaul

23 Dec., 1998: *former foreign secretary* **T N 'Ticki' Kaul** has been sent as India's ambassador to Russia during two very different periods. The first time round he was posted to Moscow in the 1960s, at the height of the Cold War, and at a time when the then Soviet Union's power was feared throughout the world. When he was posted the next time, it was in the late 1980s, at the beginning of the end of the USSR.



While on that subject, which area represents the strongest part of Indo-Russian ties?

"That would be what is called 'strategic interests' — strategy doesn't mean only military strategy, it can be political strategy, or economic strategy, or their strategy concerning international affairs. Our relationship has been strengthened over the decades by the special relationships shared by the leaders of both countries — be it Nehru and Khrushchev, Indira Gandhi and Brezhnev, or Rajiv Gandhi and Gorbachev. And the closeness between them has filtered down to the people.

During both my postings there, no matter which part of the Soviet Union I went to, I received a tremendous amount of love and interest for India from the local people there.

We have to go towards a multi-polar world where India, China, Russia, Japan will all play an important role. And I think an alliance between India,

China, and Russia will lead to better relations throughout the Asia-Pacific region and will lead to peace and co-operation, rather than confrontation.” These are the words of T N Kaul.

Triloki Nath Kaul

T.N.(Ticky) Kaul alias Triloki Nath Kaul was Kashmiri Pundit (Brahmin) as Jawahar Lal Nehru, PN Haksar, DP Dhar, Kao, **TN Kaul**, BK Nehru, etc.

T.N. Kaul was more a family retainer than a professional. In 1959, when Indira Gandhi became Congress president, he advised her, with crass impropriety and utter lack of sense, to split the Congress on ideological lines, as if, with Nehru still alive, the party was hers to split. His letters, years later, on jobs for himself make pathetic reading.

Another example of T.N.Kaul's Nehru-Gandhi family retainer ship is given by Subramaniam Swamy: The circumstance under which Rajiv hastily married Sonia in a Church in Orbassano is controversial, but that was his personal matter which has no public significance. What however is of public significance is that Indira Gandhi who was initially dead set against the marriage for reasons known to her, relented to hold a registry marriage with Hindu ceremonial trappings in New Delhi only after the pro-Soviet T.N. Kaul prevailed upon her to accept the marriage in “the larger interest of cementing Indo-Soviet Friendship”. Kaul would not have intervened unless the Soviet Union had not asked him to.”

Mr T.N. Kaul was co-author of the Panchsheel Agreement between India and China in the 1950s, preparing the groundwork for friendship between the world's two most populous nations.

Hindi chini bhai bhai' slogan was given. On sepember 8, 1962 Chinese has intruded into Indian Territory south of MacMahon line. Our soldiers were defending with canvas boot. Still Defense Minister of that time V K Krishna Menon was saying “Oh! They are not going to fight” People know comrades openly helped China at the time of Indo-China war.

Defense Minister Comrade Krishna Menon at that time gave order to army for not to give reply the bullets of Chinese soldiers and thus our brave soldiers bore bullets in their chests without giving reply. KGB also funded

Krishna Menon in the 1962 election in the hope that he might succeed
(Source: <http://www.newsanalysisindia.com/115042007.htm>)

In 1972, he assisted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in formulating the Shimla Agreement with neighboring Pakistan. After winning Bangladesh Liberation War Indira Gandhi lost good opportunity to solve Kashmir problem forever.

P N Kaul was Indian Ambassador to the Moscow at the time of 1966 Tashkent Agreement and he was a main part of that agreement process. This took the life of our great brave Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.

David Van Praagh wrote in his book: From colleagues in Delhi, I learned that the coterie of senior Indian officials behind the anti-free-press policy included, in addition to Bhardwaj as chief information officer and Singh as foreign ministry spokesman, information minister Inder Kumar Gujral who was to become Prime Minister in 1997 after serving as ambassador to Moscow -and foreign minister- and foreign secretary T N Kaul. All were known for their leftist views and pro-Soviet sympathies. David Loshak, Delhi correspondent of Daily Telegraph of London, described these men in a despairing letter to me as 'a powerful group ...Who want to curb the foreign press and other media in India at any cost, and simply do not care what anyone thinks about it.'

Without question, they carried out the calculated policy, the enthusiastic orders- of Indira Gandhi and Dinesh Singh, her chief adviser and the conduit between her and the Soviet Embassy. The numerous Soviet and Soviet bloc members of the Foreign Correspondents Association of India, who enjoyed official diplomatic privileges, blocked protest by Western journalists through the group. In Moscow a savage attack on The Globe and Mail by Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, might have not been connected to events in Delhi.

One of the Indian officials I wrote to was T N Kaul (Ticky), the foreign secretary or top civil servant in the foreign ministry, who also had made his reputation as ambassador to the Soviet Union. He did not bother to reply. But I learned from the Washington Stars, whose editor has contacted the

Indian Embassy in Washington on my behalf , that he was particularly peeved by a front page story I had filed 27th of July from Delhi.

List of Indian Ambassadors to Russia

B. L. Pandit (1947-1949), C. Radhakrishnan (1949-1952), KP C. Menon (1952-1961), S. Dutt (1961-1962), TN Kaul (1962-1966), Keval Singh (1966-1968), DP Dhar (1969-1971) Dhar (1969-1971), C. R. Sh Shelvankar (1971-1975), DP Dhar (1975-1976), IK Gujral (1976 - 1980), B. K. Ahuja (1980-1983), Nurul Hasan (1983-1986), TN Kaul (1986-1989), A. Gonzalez (1989-1992), R. Sen (1992-1998), C. K. Lamba (1998-2001)

Indian Embassy in Moscow for KGB

Neither Nehru nor the IB, however, realized how thoroughly the Indian embassy in Moscow was being penetrated by the KGB, using its usual varieties of the honey trap. The Indian diplomat PROKHOR (code name given for the Indian by KGB) was recruited, probably in the early 1950s, with the help of a female swallow, codenamed NEVEROVA, who presumably seduced him. The KGB was clearly pleased with the material which PROKHOR provided, which included on two occasions the embassy code-book and deciphering tables, since in 1954 it increased his monthly payments from 1,000 to 4,000 rupees. Another Indian diplomat, RADAR, was recruited in 1956, also with the assistance of a swallow, who on this occasion claimed (probably falsely) to be pregnant.

A third KGB swallow persuaded a cipher clerk in the Indian embassy, ARTUR, to go heavily into debt in order to make it easier to compromise him.

As a result of these and other penetrations of the embassy, Soviet code breakers were probably able to decrypt substantial numbers of Indian diplomatic communications. (Source: Mitrokhin's Archive II)

When Svetlana was preparing herself for coming to India with the ashes of her husband Brijesh Singh, she narrated, "Then the Ambassador Murad Ghaleb SAR with his charming wife came. They lived in Moscow for twelve

years, their youngest daughter was born here and all in the family a little spoke in Russian. That was my only, except for the Ambassador of India, meeting in Moscow the diplomatic world, which occurred because these two ambassadors were friends with each other and both are well regarded for the late Brijesh Singh. Murad and Shusha were witnessing serious illness Singh and all that we had to go through with it. Murad very well what they think “top” of my trip and was worried more about their reputation and the Soviet-Egyptian friendship. He caught and Shusha that few understood that the extreme degree of despair, grief, anger and domestic, which led me to death Singh - a condition in which a person is able to decide on everything.”

Mr T.N. Kaul, a former Foreign Secretary and India’s Ambassador to both the USA and erstwhile Soviet Union, died of head injuries he sustained in a fall at his orchard home in Rajgarh (Sirmaur district) the morning Jan 16, 2000.

Mr Kaul was on his morning walk when he fell and sustained head injuries. He was declared brought dead to Sirmaur hospital.

The body of Mr Kaul is being taken to New Delhi where it will be cremated on January 18 upon the arrival of his daughter from Canada and son in London.

A distinguished diplomat, Mr Kaul had the distinction of working with the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, besides holding many key positions in the diplomatic corps and the Ministry of External Affairs.

He was Chairman of the Vietnam Peace Commission, Vice-Chairman of UNESCO and Chairman of the ICCR with Cabinet rank during his long stint in the government. Mr Kaul, after retirement in the early seventies, went to Moscow as Ambassador and then to the USA from where he was sent to the former Soviet Union once again.

Earlier, he had also been the Indian Ambassador to Iran and High Commissioner in the UK. He also served in China.

He was Chairman-cum-Editor of an international quarterly — Man and Development — of the CRRID here. He had left for Rajgarh only yesterday morning. On the preceding evening, he had personally handed over to the

Editor, The Tribune, his last and exclusive piece on Pakistan's proxy war in Kashmir. Mr Kaul used to contribute incisive pieces to The Tribune regularly.

A report from Nahan said the 87-year-old former diplomat arrived at his residence in Neri Kotli (Tapovan) village yesterday from Chandigarh to preside over a meeting of the 'Rajgarh Kinneries' from Delhi. He was president of the 'Rajgarh Kenneries'. After, he suddenly fell down near his house on his routine morning walk, he was immediately rushed to the Rajgarh subdivisional hospital where doctors tried to revive him but they did not succeed and declared him dead.

Mr Kaul was deeply involved in the development process of the Rajgarh area. He was associated with many welfare organizations.

Fondly called "Tikki Bhai", former Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul is remembered, as a man who remained active till his last breath.

Former Foreign Secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, who worked with Mr Kaul in the Indian Foreign Service, told TNS that "he was one of the finest officers". "Mr Kaul distinguished himself wherever he served", Mr Bhandari said recalling his associations with Mr Kaul.

Former Foreign Minister and himself a member of the Indian Foreign Service, Mr Natwar Singh, said that "I am deeply distressed to learn the death of Mr T.N. Kaul, who was an outstanding Foreign Secretary and a distinguished Ambassador to the USA and the USSR."

Prof K.P. Misra, former Dean School of International Studies, said "Mr Kaul was a successful diplomat and made a positive contribution to the organisation of the Ministry of External Affairs.

"He was our Ambassador to the USA at a very crucial juncture. I had the opportunity of watching him from very close quarters then as I also happened to be there on an academic assignment. He successfully developed relations with the members of the American Senate and thus influenced US policy towards India".

A former Editor of Patriot and Link weekly, Mr V.D. Chopra, said that Mr Kaul was a driving force behind many organizations and a source of inspiration.

Former Times of India Editor, Mr Sham Lal said that he was a good friend and excellent diplomat.

Former Times of India Editor, Mr Inder Malhotra, said, "Tikki Bhai was a man of immense charm."

During his days in the Soviet Union as India's envoy in Moscow, Mr Kaul was known as a person who would leave no stone unturned to convince his host government that relations with India were of crucial import, Mr Malhotra said.

"Once Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev observed publicly that he wished that the Soviet Union had a diplomat like Mr Kaul. His colleagues never resented him as he led from the front.

"When after Panditji's death and signing of the Tashkent declaration, Mr Kaul felt that there was a shift in Soviet policy towards India as Moscow started supplying arms to Islamabad, Mr Kaul took serious steps to correct this, Mr Malhotra said.

PTI adds: President K.R. Narayanan and Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee expressed profound grief over the death of Mr T.N. Kaul.

In his condolence message, Mr Narayanan said he was deeply grieved to learn of the demise of Mr Kaul "the distinguished diplomat who served the nation in various important assignments".

"His wide ranging interests were reflected in his association with UNESCO, ICCR and the World Affairs Foundation. From his retreat in what he called a "Himalayan Hamlet", he continued to remain actively engaged by writing books and participating in discussions on subjects close to his heart," the President said.

"I had the opportunity of working under him in the Indian Foreign Service, knowing him well and admiring his vibrant personality and numerous qualities," Mr Narayanan recalled.

The Prime Minister in his message spoke of the "distinguished service of Tikki Kaul" in the Foreign Office and said India had lost a veteran diplomat who had successfully served as India's Ambassador to USA and the erstwhile Soviet Union.

Himachal Pradesh Governor Vishnu Kant Shastri said that Mr Kaul was a true patriot and remembered his services to the nation.

Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Prem Kumar Dhumal said Mr Kaul was a top class diplomat, scholar and great thinker. He had a deep understanding of foreign affairs and policies of India.

Swetlana, daughter of Stalin wrote about Kaul:

He knew from my words that the Soviet Union there was an extensive literature that does not get into print because of the censorship that many people write "in the box." He knew that and she had a manuscript - the story of her family. His little interest - what's in her "Twenty letters", and he knew her thoughts and beliefs and did not elaborate. That winter, he advised Svetlana to send the manuscript to India with his old friend, Ambassador Kaul, and we did.

Ambassador Kaul took the manuscript in January 1966, during one of his trips to India. He seemed to her then a trusted friend, a frequent visitor here. We went to visit the embassy . It was a nice outlet for all of us. We spoke in English, saw foreign newspapers and magazines. Kaul, like his friend Murad Ghaleb, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic, loved the studencheskie party at her children, listen to songs with a guitar, dancing with students. Kaul loved youth; he came to them to the cottage with a large pot of curry and rice, brought gin and whiskey, singing Russian songs.....

She took the first steps in the land of India. But Ishe did not feel that she was on another planet: a small airport Palam

Former Ambassador Kaul, whom she had dinner that evening, was a diplomat completely different style. Even in Moscow, he did not hesitate to complain loudly than the admiration of young people led. He had many Russian friends - poets, artists, young actor. He went to visit Bela Akhmadulina Yevtushenko and his wife, loved college parties where dancing the fox-Trot and danced to "gypsy". Go to our home he brought his son and daughter.

This noisy Kashmiri spoken in Russian, and loved "vodka" - Ukrainian vodka with pepper - than many of Moscow conquered the generals and marshals. He resented the fact that diplomats are not allowed to travel further than 40 miles from Moscow and repeatedly violated this rule. Went with friends for movies, for which foreigners are not allowed, carried to the

grave of visiting foreigners in Peredelkino Pasternak ... He now loudly indignant terms that have been presented to me.

But, however, he advised me to stay long in Kalakankar, where the "little interesting," and offered to return to Delhi next week to tour in the car with him and his children. He showed her a wonderful place: the Taj Mahal show only the tourists who do not understand the history of India!

We had dinner in a relaxed home environment. Meals prepared Kaul wife, a beautiful middle-aged kashmirka with very white skin and European features. There sat their son, recently graduated from university in England, and daughter, who studied at Russian courses in Moscow and dreamed to go to Moscow University. Table headed 90-year-old father Kaul, sturdy man with lively eyes artful eye. Having finished eating, he lighted a cigar on that Kaul said - "Naughty boy!" (A naughty boy!). Then the old man sat down on the rug before the fire and plunged into reading the "Bhagavad-Gita."

In the living room where we sat, only one old man was happy and relaxed. Preity was torn in Moscow, she was passionately in love with Russia and did not want to get married in India on the parents' choice. Son wrote poems in English and dreamed of a literary work, not on a diplomatic career (which I would like my father), and did not want to marry the mother's choice. Parents understand that children struggle with was useless. His mother grumbled the children and Kaul, dissatisfied with all of them.

Kaul was dissatisfied with all that he had found his return to his country - everywhere corruption and collapse. He was ambassador to China, ambassador to the USSR, was used to swing, to the initiative. He said then that he missed in Moscow

Tashkeng is such a city where Lal Bahadur Shastri was died due to heart attack by poison.

The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent on October 17, 1920, soon after the Second Congress of the Communist International. The founding members of the party were M.N. Roy, Evelina Trench Roy (Roy's wife), Abani Mukherji, Rosa Fitingof (Abani's wife), Mohammad Ali (Ahmed Hasan), Mohammad Shafiq Siddiqui and M.P.B.T. Acharya.

M.N.Roy and Abani Mukherji were participated with their Christian wives. Others three's presence was singular.

It was also coincidence that after the end of the **Indo-Pakistani War of 1965** P. Sundaraiah one of the founder of CPI(M) went to Moscow and came back from the Moscow after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

We should not forget that Tashkent was in Uzbekistan and the Chinese could easily plant their Mongolic featured agents there.

P. Sundaraiah was arrested and imprisoned during November 1962 at the time of India-China border war. Communist Party of India (Marxist) was formed in October-November 1964 after the split of CPI. P. Sundarayya was elected as its General Secretary. P. Sundaraiah, after being released from jail, spent the period of September 1965-February 1966 in Moscow for medical treatment. In Moscow he also held talks with the CPSU.

Sundarayya continuously remained Party's General Secretary till 1976. In that year, which fell during the Emergency, he resigned from the General Secretaryship and Polit bureau membership, for what he called the 'revisionist habits' acquired by the Party.

At the time of Indo China War of 1962 mostly leaders of the communist party supported China. Few became neutral or stood in the support of Government. This became the reason for the split in the Communist Party of India and formation of CPI (M)

The 1962 Indo-Chinese war helped Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union as India's acceptance of western arms antagonized the Soviets. Pakistan's relations with the United States correspondingly deteriorated, United States had provided India with military aid. The scene was set for greater Soviet-Pakistan co-operation. The Soviets were also keen to prevent Pakistan/Chinese friendship from developing much further and in August 1963, the Soviets agreed to give Pakistan a £11,000,000 loan. Further, there was a shift in the Soviet position on the disputed territory of Kashmir from outright support for India to a more neutral stance. In April 1965, Ayub Khan became the first Pakistani leader ever to visit the Soviet Union since 1947 independence. Although there were no dramatic breakthroughs, further agreements on oil exploration and trade were signed and a better understanding between the two sides was reached. During the 1965 war with India, the Soviet leaders made direct appeals to both sides to stop fighting. The Soviets criticized India for crossing the international boundary

during the war. Once the war ended, both Pakistanis and Hindustanis accepted the Soviet offer for a peace conference to be held at Tashkent, in Soviet Central Asia (now Uzbekistan, Islamic republic as Pakistan). The Tashkent conference was held between 4 and 10 January 1966.

Total effects of that time atmosphere was that India was surrounded by Pakistan, Soviet Union and China also besides the United States and Britain. These nations could not digest the victory of India in 1965 Indo-Pak War which was fought in the Premiership of Lal Bahadur Shastri. They saw India's victory as a threat for them.

Above mentioned circumstances might encourage China to make conspiracy against Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent.

CPI(M) emerged out of a division within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The undivided CPI had experienced a period of upsurge during the years following the Second World War. The CPI led armed rebellions in Telangana, Tripura and Kerala. However, it soon abandoned the strategy of armed revolution in favour of working within the parliamentary framework. In 1950 B.T. Ranadive, the CPI general secretary and a prominent representative of the radical sector inside the party, was demoted on grounds of left-adventurism.



Under the government of the Congress Party of Jawaharlal Nehru, independent India developed close relations and a strategic partnership with the Soviet Union. The Soviet government consequently wished that the Indian communists moderate their criticism towards the Indian state and assume a supportive role towards the Congress governments. However, large sections of the CPI claimed that India remained a semi-feudal country, and that class struggle could not be put on the back-burner for the sake of guarding the interests of Soviet trade and foreign policy. Moreover, the Indian National Congress appeared to be generally hostile towards political competition. In 1959 the central government intervened to impose President's Rule in Kerala, toppling the E.M.S. Namboodiripad cabinet (the sole non-Congress state government in the country).

Simultaneously, the relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China soured. In the early 1960s the Communist Party of China began criticising the CPSU of turning revisionist

and of deviating from the path of Marxism-Leninism. Sino-Indian relations also deteriorated, as border disputes between the two countries erupted into the Indo-China war of 1962.

Controversial stand on India-China war

During the war, a faction of the Indian Communists backed the position of the Indian government, while other sections of the party claimed that it was a conflict between a socialist and a capitalist state, and thus took a pro-Chinese position. There were three factions in the party - "internationalists", "centrists", and "nationalists". Internationalists supported the Chinese stand whereas the nationalists backed India; centrists took a neutral view. Prominent leaders including S.A. Dange were in the nationalist faction. B. T. Ranadive, P. Sundarayya, P. C. Joshi, Basavapunnaiyah, Jyoti Basu, and Harkishan Singh Surjeet were among those supported China. Ajoy Ghosh was the prominent person in the centrist faction. In general, most of Bengal Communist leaders supported China and most others supported India.[3] Hundreds of CPI leaders, accused of being pro-Chinese were imprisoned. Some of the nationalists were also imprisoned, as they used to express their opinion only in party forums, and CPI's official stand was pro-China. Thousands of Communists were detained without trial.[4] Those targeted by the state accused the pro-Soviet leadership of the CPI of conspiring with the Congress government to ensure their own hegemony over the control of the party.

Split in the party

In 1962 Ajoy Ghosh, the general secretary of the CPI, died. After his death, S.A. Dange was installed as the party chairman (a new position) and E.M.S. Namboodiripad as general secretary. This was an attempt to achieve a compromise. Dange represented the rightist fraction of the party and E.M.S. the leftist fraction.

At a CPI National Council meeting held on April 11, 1964, 32 Council members walked out in protest, accusing Dange and his followers of "anti-unity and anti-Communist policies".[5]

The leftist section, to which the 32 National Council members belonged, organised a convention in Tenali, Andhra Pradesh July 7 to 11. In this convention the issues of the internal disputes in the party were discussed.

146 delegates, claiming to represent 100,000 CPI members, took part in the proceedings. The convention decided to convene the 7th Party Congress of CPI in Calcutta later the same year.[6]

Marking a difference from the Dangeite sector of CPI, the Tenali convention was marked by the display of a large portrait of the Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong.

Communism Portal

At the Tenali convention a Bengal-based pro-Chinese group, representing one of the most radical streams of the CPI left wing, presented a draft program proposal of their own. These radicals criticized the draft program proposal prepared by M. Basavapunniah for undermining class struggle and failing to take a clear pro-Chinese position in the ideological conflict between the CPSU and CPC.[7]

After the Tenali convention the CPI left wing organized party district and state conferences. In West Bengal, a few of these meetings became battlegrounds between the most radical elements and the more moderate leadership. At the Calcutta Party District Conference an alternative draft program was presented to the leadership by Parimal Das Gupta (a leading figure amongst far-left intellectuals in the party). Another alternative proposal was brought forward to the Calcutta Party District Conference by Azizul Haque, but Haque was initially banned from presenting it by the conference organizers. At the Calcutta Party District Conference 42 delegates opposed M. Basavapunniah's official draft programme proposal.

At the Siliguri Party District Conference, the main draft proposal for a party program was accepted, but with some additional points suggested by the far-left North Bengal cadre Charu Majumdar. However, Harekrishna Konar (representing the leadership of the CPI left wing) forbade the raising of the slogan Mao Tse-Tung Zindabad (Long live Mao Tse-Tung) at the conference.

Parimal Das Gupta's document was also presented to the leadership at the West Bengal State Conference of the CPI leftwing. Das Gupta and a few other spoke at the conference, demanding the party ought to adopt the class analysis of the Indian state of the 1951 CPI conference. His proposal was, however, voted down.

The Calcutta Congress was held between October 31 and November 7, at Tyagraja Hall in southern Calcutta. Simultaneously, the Dange group convened a Party Congress of CPI in Bombay. Thus, the CPI divided into two separate parties. The group which assembled in Calcutta would later adopt the name 'Communist Party of India (Marxist)', in order to differentiate themselves from the Dange group. The CPI(M) also adopted its own political program. P. Sundarayya was elected general secretary of the party. In total 422 delegates took part in the Calcutta Congress. CPI(M) claimed that they represented 104,421 CPI members, 60% of the total party membership.

At the Calcutta conference the party adopted a class analysis of the character of the Indian state, that claimed the Indian big bourgeoisie was increasingly collaborating with imperialism.

Parimal Das Gupta's alternative draft program was not circulated at the Calcutta conference. However, Souren Basu, a delegate from the far-left stronghold Darjeeling, spoke at the conference asking why no portrait had been raised of Mao Tse-Tung along the portraits of other communist stalwarts. His intervention met with huge applause from the delegates of the conference.

Early years of CPI(M)

The CPI(M) was born into a hostile political climate. At the time of the holding of its Calcutta Congress, large sections of its leaders and cadres were jailed without trial. Again on December 29-30, over a thousand CPI(M) cadres were arrested, and held in jail without trial. In 1965 new waves of arrests of CPI(M) cadres took place in West Bengal, as the party launched agitations against the rise in fares in the Calcutta Tramways and against the then prevailing food crisis. State-wide general strikes and hartals were observed on August 5, 1965, March 10-11, 1966 and April 6, 1966. The March 1966 general strike results in several deaths in confrontations with police forces.

Also in Kerala, mass arrests of CPI(M) cadres were carried out during 1965. In Bihar, the party called for a Bandh (general strike) in Patna on August 9, 1965 in protest against the Congress state government. During the strike, police resorted to violent actions against the organisers of the strike. The strike was followed by agitations in other parts of the state.



P. Sundaraiah, after being released from jail, spent the period of September 1965-February 1966 in Moscow for medical treatment. In Moscow he also held talks with the CPSU.

The Central Committee of CPI (M) held its first meeting on June 12-19 1966. The reason for delaying the holding of a regular CC meeting was the fact that several of the persons elected as CC members at the Calcutta Congress were jailed at the time.[11] A CC meeting had been scheduled to have been held in Trichur during the last days of 1964, but had been cancelled due to the wave of arrests against the party. The meeting discussed tactics for electoral alliances, and concluded that the party should seek to form a broad electoral alliances with all non-reactionary opposition parties in West Bengal (i.e. all parties except Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party). This decision was strongly criticised by the Communist Party of China, the Party of Labour of Albania, the Communist Party of New Zealand and the radicals within the party itself. The line was changed at a National Council meeting in Jullunder in October 1966, where it was decided that the party should only form alliances with selected left parties.

Netaji as communists see him

With Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal filing the nomination paper for the presidency of the Republic of India, the Communists have started eulogizing Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, the freedom fighter whom they have so far been describing as “traitor” and “quisling”. They had also described the Indian National Army (INA) founded by Netaji at Singapore in 1943, the women’s wing of which was headed by Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal, as the “hired Bose army of rapists and plunderers”.

People’s War, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party of India (CPI) had published a cartoon on July 19, 1942 during the World War, showing Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as a donkey carrying on its back Tojo, the Prime Minister of Japan during the war years.(With inputs from Shri Satyabrata Tapadar, General Secretary, Netaji Study Mission BHS, Satindra Pally Kolkata- 700 084.)

Chapter 19

CIA _ ISI

Lal Bahadur Shastri's death always had a lot of question marks about it. A lot of conspiracy theories have floated around.

President Kennedy did not trust the CIA, and he reportedly intended to dismantle it after the Bay of Pigs failure. Kennedy said he wanted to "splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds. Kenedy was assassinated on Nov 22, 1963.



In 1962 Richard Helms became Director of Plans after the CIA's disastrous role in the attempted invasion of Cuba. After falling out with the Kennedys he was sent off to Vietnam where he oversaw the coup to overthrow President Ngo Dinh Diem. Following the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Helms was made Deputy Director of the CIA under Admiral William Raborn. A year later, in 1966, he was appointed Director.

He was the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) from 1966 to 1973. He was the only director to have been convicted of lying to Congress over Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) undercover activities. In 1977, he was sentenced to the maximum fine and received a suspended two-year prison sentence.

Did CIA let Shastri's poisoning happen ?

Answer may be hidid in the following.

Why did CIA let 9/11 happen if they knew?

Michael C. Ruppert is a former Los Angeles Police Department field officer and narcotics investigator whom the CIA twice tried to recruit. In the course of investigations in the mid 1970s, he came across information the CIA was trading drugs in order to fund covert operations. He was forced out of the LAPD in November 1978 after being shot at and threatened for speaking out about CIA drug activity.



Michael C. Ruppert

Michael C. Ruppert. Ruppert has disclosed about the CIA's knowledge of, and connections to, the suspect trading that occurred in the days prior to the attacks on the WorldTradeCenter and the Pentagon. He was absolutely convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency had complete and perfect foreknowledge of the attacks, down to date, time place and location
Please read more on this topic in Chapter 2 of Part I

Ayub Khan and CIA

Please read this topic in Chapter 2 of Part I

CIA-ISI nexus at the time of Tashkent Negotiation was a rehearsal of the facts mentioned by Professor Michael Chossudovsky - University of Ottawa (Canada), written immediately after the terrorist attack on World Trade Center.

This article also reflects the truth said by Ted Gup in his above said **interview**.

.....Prime suspect in the New York and Washington terrorists attacks, branded by the FBI as an "international terrorist" for his role in the African US embassy bombings, Saudi born Osama bin Laden was recruited during the Soviet-Afghan war "ironically under the auspices of the CIA, to fight Soviet invaders".



Confirmation of above in the following

.....In 1979 "the largest covert operation in the history of the CIA" was launched in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in support of the pro-Communist government of Babrak Kamal.:

With the active encouragement of the CIA and Pakistan's ISI [Inter Services Intelligence], who wanted to turn the Afghan jihad into a global war waged by all Muslim states against the Soviet Union, some 35,000 Muslim radicals from 40 Islamic countries joined Afghanistan's fight between 1982 and 1992. Tens of thousands more came to study in Pakistani madrasahs.

Eventually more than 100,000 foreign Muslim radicals were directly influenced by the Afghan jihad.

The Islamic "jihad" was supported by the United States and Saudi Arabia with a significant part of the funding generated from the Golden Crescent drug trade:.....

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) using Pakistan's military Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) played a key role in training the Mujahideen. In turn, the CIA sponsored guerrilla training was integrated with the teachings of Islam:

Predominant themes were that Islam was a complete socio-political ideology, that holy Islam was being violated by the atheistic Soviet troops, and that the Islamic people of Afghanistan should reassert their independence by overthrowing the leftist Afghan regime propped up by Moscow.⁵

Pakistan's Intelligence Apparatus

Pakistan's ISI was used as a "go-between".

The CIA covert support to the "jihad" operated indirectly through the Pakistani ISI, --i.e. the CIA did not channel its support directly to the Mujahideen. In other words, for these covert operations to be "successful", Washington was careful not to reveal the ultimate objective of the "jihad", which consisted in destroying the Soviet Union.

In the words of CIA's Milton Beardman "We didn't train Arabs". Yet according to Abdel Monam Saidali, of the Al-aram Center for Strategic Studies in Cairo, bin Laden and the "Afghan Arabs" had been imparted "with very sophisticated types of training that was allowed to them by the CIA"

CIA's Beardman confirmed, in this regard, that Osama bin Laden was not aware of the role he was playing on behalf of Washington. In the words of bin Laden (quoted by Beardman): "neither I, nor my brothers saw evidence of American help".

Motivated by nationalism and religious fervor, the Islamic warriors were unaware that they were fighting the Soviet Army on behalf of Uncle Sam. While there were contacts at the upper levels of the intelligence hierarchy, Islamic rebel leaders in theatre had no contacts with Washington or the CIA.

With CIA backing and the funnelling of massive amounts of US military aid, the Pakistani ISI had developed into a "parallel structure wielding enormous power over all aspects of government".⁸ The ISI had a staff composed of military and intelligence officers, bureaucrats, undercover agents and informers, estimated at 150,000.

Meanwhile, CIA operations had also reinforced the Pakistani military regime led by General Zia Ul Haq:

'Relations between the CIA and the ISI [Pakistan's military intelligence] had grown increasingly warm following [General] Zia's ouster of Bhutto and the advent of the military regime,'...

During most of the Afghan war, Pakistan was more aggressively anti-Soviet than even the United States. Soon after the Soviet military invaded Afghanistan in 1980, Zia [ul Haq] sent his ISI chief to destabilize the Soviet Central Asian states. The CIA only agreed to this plan in October 1984.... 'the CIA was more cautious than the Pakistanis.'

Both Pakistan and the United States took the line of deception on Afghanistan with a public posture of negotiating a settlement while privately agreeing that military escalation was the best course.

The ISI's extensive intelligence military-network was not dismantled in the wake of the Cold War. The CIA continued to support the Islamic "jihad" out of Pakistan. New undercover initiatives were set in motion in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans. Pakistan's military and intelligence apparatus essentially "served as a catalyst for the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of six new Muslim republics in Central Asia."

Meanwhile, Islamic missionaries of the Wahhabi sect from Saudi Arabia had established themselves in the Muslim republics as well as within the Russian federation encroaching upon the institutions of the secular State. Despite its anti-American ideology, Islamic fundamentalism was largely serving Washington's strategic interests in the former Soviet Union.

Following the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1989, the civil war in Afghanistan continued unabated. The Taliban were being supported by the Pakistani Deobandis and their political party the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam (JUI). In 1993, JUI entered the government coalition of Prime Minister Benazzir Bhutto. Ties

between JUI, the Army and ISI were established. In 1995, with the downfall of the Hezb-I-Islami Hekmatyar government in Kabul, the Taliban not only instated a hardliner Islamic government, they also "handed control of training camps in Afghanistan over to JUI factions..."

And the JUI with the support of the Saudi Wahhabi movements played a key role in recruiting volunteers to fight in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union.

Jane Defence Weekly confirms in this regard that "half of Taliban manpower and equipment originate[d] in Pakistan under the ISI"

In fact, it would appear that following the Soviet withdrawal both sides in the Afghan civil war continued to receive covert support through Pakistan's ISI.

In other words, backed by Pakistan's military intelligence (ISI) which in turn was controlled by the CIA, the Taliban Islamic State was largely serving American geopolitical interests. The Golden Crescent drug trade was also being used to finance and equip the Bosnian Muslim Army (starting in the early 1990s) and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). In last few months there is evidence that Mujahideen mercenaries are fighting in the ranks of KLA-NLA terrorists in their assaults into Macedonia.

No doubt, this explains why Washington has closed its eyes on the reign of terror imposed by the Taliban including the blatant derogation of women's rights, the closing down of schools for girls, the dismissal of women employees from government offices and the enforcement of "the Sharia laws of punishment".....

Dulles went on to be successful with the CIA's first attempts at removing foreign leaders by covert means. Notably, the elected Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran was deposed in 1953 (via Operation Ajax).

President Arbenz of Guatemala was also removed in 1954. The Guatemalan coup was carried out under the CIA code-name Operation PBSUCCESS. Dulles was on the board of the United Fruit Company. Dulles saw these kind of clandestine activities as an essential part of the struggle against communism.

Why did Harold Wilson pressurize Shastriji which resulted giving 1000 sq.

miles of indisputable Indian territory in Kutch through the award of the Tribunal. Was he KGB spy?

Was any nexus between CIA, ISI and KGB?
Read more details in Chapter 10 Part I

"Either we fall or they fall"

H. W. Brands rightly explained in his book 'The wages of globalism: Lyndon Johnson and the limits of American ...' the fear of President Johnson which was created by CIA



Lyndon Johnson

On September 2 the CIA sent the white house a cable containing information from a Pakistani source to the effect that Pakistan's objectives were limited to teaching India a lesson not to temper with the truce line in Kashmir. Once the India was chastened, Pakistan would halt.

With Indian tanks approaching Lahore, the officer in charge of the American desk in the Indian foreign ministry conveyed his government's resolve to the American Embassy. "Either we fall or they fall" he said. It is come to that.

Actually it hadn't, nor would it. But the Johnson administration feared it might. The most alarming scenario, from the American- and Pakistani perspective involved an Indian decision to widen the fighting from the Kashmir-Punjab area to East Pakistan. Such a move would threaten the integrity and very existence of the Pakistan, It also force China come to the aid of Pakistan, either by invitation or by inability to resist the urge to resist the Indians when India was otherwise engaged. Where that would leave the united States, still formally tied to Pakistan, no one in Washington could tell. None wished to find out.

Worried U S on India's Nuke strength and Shasri's death

Is this first time for U S to worry on India's Nuke strength? US much worried even during 1965 war after receiving from CIA the report related to India's Nuke strength. Who gave killing contract (supari) to the killer of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

1. TOI reported on Aug 28, 2009: US nuclear pundits feel the Indian establishment -- political, scientific, or both in concert -- may be lining up to conduct more nuclear tests to validate and improve the country's arsenal before the Obama administration shuts the door on nuclear explosions.

2. Is this first time for U S to worry on India's Nuke strength? Documents related to CIA disclosed the ghost of India's nuclear strength always remained in the White House as ghost of Lincoln still remains in the White House.

3. 'Soviet spy in Delhi was CIA mole', what does it mean?

There were moles in PMO of mostly PMs including Indira, Rajiv & Narsimha Rao.

Had these reports give any clue on the killing of Lal bahadur Shastri?

Worried U S on Indian Nuke strength: killing of Shastri and Bhabha

Spying on the Bomb There is a book written by Jeffrey T Richelson under title "Spying on the bomb". I remind the A.G. NOORANI's review on this book on the context of the news of Aug 28, 2009 as mentioned above.

A two day debate in the Lok Sabha (Parliament) on 23-24 November 1964 showed that the Congress party was split with a bare majority favoring pursuing a weapons program. On 27 November the most vocal advocate of pursuing nuclear weapons, the Jana Sangh party, introduced a motion in the Lok Sabha calling for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. It was voted down in a voice vote. But in his speech

following the vote Shastri made a crucial change in his position. He mentioned that he had just come from a meeting with Bhabha, and stated that Bhabha actually desired that India pursue the development of peaceful nuclear devices for future engineering use. Then he indicated that he and Bhabha were now in full agreement that



Dr. Bhabha

work should be conducted on such devices — that is, Shastri authorized the development of nuclear explosives.

Who killed by plane accident, Dr Homi Bhabha, one of India's greatest ever scientist, just after the mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

It is said that CIA is notorious in eliminating people who are perceived to be a threat to America. Had Shastri's premiership become the threat to America?

In that sense, it's not different from the underworld. Just how ruthless the CIA can be can be appreciated from the shocking admittance of a CIA top gun in the below interview.

He died when Air India **Flight** crashed near Mont Blanc on January 24, 1966. Many possible theories have been advanced for the air crash, including a conspiracy theory in which CIA is involved in order to paralyze India's nuclear program

FORMER CIA OFFICER ROBERT T CROWLEY: Bhabha had an unfortunate accident. He was flying to Vienna to stir up more trouble when his BOEING had a bomb go off in the cargo hold and they all came down on a high mountain way up in the Alps. No real evidence and the world were much safer.

Dr Homi Jehangir Bhabha died in the Air India Flight 101 air disaster near Mont Blanc in 1966.[12] Conspiracy theories point to a sabotage intended at impeding India 's nuclear program, but his death still remains a mystery. The reason for the conspiracy was primarily the intense pressure by the US and Britain on India not to follow the Chinese - who exploded in 1964 - in testing a nuclear weapon? Dr. Bhabha had the technical expertise but not the political backing to go ahead with a test. His death was also very similar to the death of Enrico Mattei - the Italian oil magnate who also started work on Italy's 1st nuclear reactor and was allegedly killed by the CIA - by sabotaging his private airplane.

Air India Flight 101 was a scheduled Air India passenger flight that crashed into Mont Blanc in France on the morning of 24 January 1966.

Accident

On the 24th of January 1966 at 0702 UTC, Air India Flight Number 101, a Boeing 707-437 called 'Kanchenjunga' crashed on its regular route from Mumbai (Bombay) to London via Delhi, Beirut and Geneva. The plane was carrying 106 passengers and 11 crew members. It crashed into Glacier des Bossons (Bossons Glacier) on the South West face of Mont Blanc in France.

The victims consisted of 106 passengers and 11-crew. One of the victims included chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission Dr Homi Jehangir Bhabha, was on his way to Vienna. The remaining passengers were Indian nationals, 46 of whom were sailors and 6 were British citizens

The book is a comprehensive survey of U.S. intelligence on the bomb in countries including India, Pakistan, the USSR and Israel.

Another book of Thomas Powers, on the then Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) director is also excellent. CIA had "an agent" in the Indian Cabinet. Anderson called him "a source close to Mrs. Gandhi".

Detailed reports of the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov's talks with "Indian officials" in New Delhi, on December 12, 1971, while the war was on, reached the CIA. How?

Anderson's disclosures were lapped up. His conclusions did not cause a ripple: "The fact was that the CIA had penetrated the Indian government at every level and these `independent sources' sent a steady stream of reports back to Washington on troop movements, logistics, strategy and even some of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's secret conversations" (emphasis added throughout).

The CIA reported from India as early as on October 22, 1964: "The Government of India (GOI) has all of the elements necessary to produce a nuclear weapon and it has the capability to assemble a bomb quickly. India

CHICOMS [Chinese Communists] will not have an offensive nuclear capability for at least five years. In the meantime, should the situation change, India is relying on President Johnson's assurances to come to the aid of any nation menaced by China.

Another cable reporting "Indian military views" in December 1964 is heavily censored. It remarked: "One consequence of an Indian program is that one more national state, India, could someday be able to attack the United States with nuclear weapons. In time, the Indians will gain access to rocket technology (perhaps through an earth satellite program) that would give them some delivery capability against us. Secondly, one more national state would have the capacity for starting nuclear actions with a fair chance of spreading and involving the United States." The deletions are in the original. Evidently, some army brass talked freely to American diplomats or CIA agents. "..

The CIA reported on October 18, 1965 that it would take India a year "to develop nuclear weapons" after a decision to do so. "They could probably produce a weapon deliverable by the Canberra light bomber about two years after a first test." India could produce "about a dozen weapons in the 20 KT range by 1970".

A Special National Intelligence Estimate was produced three days later on "India's Nuclear Weapons Policy". Its opening page read thus: "The Problem: To estimate India's nuclear weapons policy over the next few years. Conclusions: A. India has the capability to develop nuclear weapons. It probably already has sufficient plutonium for a first device, and could explode it about a year after a decision to develop one. [Paras 1-3]. B. The proponents of a nuclear weapons program have been strengthened by the Indo-Pakistani war, but the main political result has been a strengthening of Prime Minister Shastri's position. We believe that he does not now wish to start a program and that he is capable of making this decision stick for the time being. [Paras 4-14]. C. However, we do not believe that India will hold to this policy indefinitely. All things considered, we believe that within the next few years

India probably will detonate a nuclear device and proceed to develop nuclear weapons [Paras 15-20]." In 1974 the prediction came true.

In 1966, the U.S. Embassy was directed to keep a close watch on nuclear-related activities. Pokhran I in 1974 came as a humiliating shock to the CIA. Its Director asked "the Intelligence-Community Staff to assess" its own performance. How far was Pokhran I anticipated "both in a technical and political sense". The Report, produced in July 1974, idrastically cut. As ISI came as a humiliating shock

In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson directed an all-out effort to get intelligence on India's nuclear programme. The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi was very active in reporting the developments. It was the same story in Islamabad. "It did not take such secret intelligence to keep the Indian nuclear weapons problem in front of key decision-makers such as President Richard Nixon, or his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger. Kissinger had been cautioning Indira Gandhi against a test since 1970, when press reports suggested, prematurely, that India was considering conducting a nuclear test. The State Department, then under the command of William Rogers, informed India that employment of the plutonium from the CIRUS reactor for a test would be considered a violation of India's pledge of peaceful uses of the heavy water that had been provided by the United States.

CIA failed to predict Pokhran I and Pokhran II. Like this ISI also failed to locate the movement of Indian forces at the time or 1956 war.

Success and unsuccessful of CIA on the follow-up of India's Nuke strength is always worried to the United States.

Various noised from the China added to the American alarm. Beijing's foreign minister Chen yi travelled to Karachi to please his countries firm support to Pakistan. The American National Security Agency, the top secret bureau charged with listening to all the world's radios reported an unusual manner of encrypted, high priority messages, being transmitted from Chinese stations close to the Indian border. The CIA noted indications that Chinese troops in Tibet and Xinjiang had gone on alert.

does not plan to commence work on the bomb as yet because the GOI is convinced the

The prospect of Chinese intervention forced the Johnson Administration to take a larger role to stop the fighting. The President wrote directly to Ayub and Shastri advising those most energetically to heed the United Nations call for a cease fire.

President further ordered Rusk to announce that all deliveries of American weapons to both sides,.....halted immediately.

CIA relayed the news that Delhi had requested expedited delivery of Soviet tank ammunition and three squadrons of MIG21s. Absent American resupply Pakistan army and air force would have to stop fighting.

Then Pakistan was stepping towards Chinese intervention. US did not want this in the sacrifice of its relation to the Pakistan.

Opposite to the expectation of Johnson, Pakistan even knocked the door of Cento members Iran and Turkey for military help. Both countries shared a common devotion to Islam with Pakistan, of course.

The CIA guessed that Pakistan might be out from Cento. A memo prepared by CIA for the Pakistan added, 'such a move would just about finish the weak cento organization. "

On Sept 11 Beijing demanded that India demolish certain fortifications the Indian had erected on Sikkim-Tibet border. ...The Chinese simply wanted to cause trouble. India ignored the demand.

The Indians hinted that they would appreciate an American warning to China to back off, but Johnson declined to respond. The president had not slightest desire to involve U S in India's problem's with China.

Eventually on Sept 23 cease fire took effect.

Many Indians, even pro-american Indian leaders charged the United States with responsibility for the deaths of the Indians killed by Pakistani wielded American weapons.

Soviet military attaché in New Delhi was CIA mole: Russian TV the backdrop of the controversy rocking the Indian political establishment over Mitrokhin Archives II, the ex-KGB hit back Wednesday, alleging that the Soviet military attaché in New Delhi around that time was an American Central Intelligence Agency mole, who had helped United States intelligence in uncovering 19 Soviets and 150 foreigners acting as undercover agents.

In a documentary broadcasted Wednesday night, Russia's main channel '1 TV' said Colonel Dmitry Polyakov of the top secret Glavnoye Razvedovatelnoye Upravlenie -- the intelligence arm of the Soviet General Staff in early 1960s -- had volunteered to work for the CIA during his assignment in Washington.

Polyakov - In 1963, during his posting as Soviet military attache in Rangoon, Polyakov had passed on the names of the KGB and GRU agents active in southeast Asia. However, he managed to win the favour of his bosses in Moscow with numerous gifts and was appointed Soviet military attache in New Delhi in 1972 before Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's India visit and talks with prime minister Indira Gandhi [Images], the documentary alleged.



"Colonel Polyakov, made a good career during Brezhnev's India visit on the basis of input provided to him by the CIA from its moles in the Indian government," the Channel 1 documentary Lyubyanka (KGB HQ): The Life on the Eve of Execution based on the archives and recollections of former military counterintelligence officers of the Soviet KGB said.

Polyakov on return to Soviet Union was promoted to the rank of GRU Major-General and was in charge of the training of undercover agents. He had passed on the names and aliases of the future Soviet military agents to the CIA through special transmitters via the US Embassy in Moscow, the documentary alleged.

In 1978, Polyakov was again posted as Soviet military attache in New Delhi. However, in 1980, he was recalled to Moscow on some pretext after he was shortlisted among nine Soviet generals suspected of leakage of sensitive information to the CIA.

On the advice of the KGB, doctors banned 59-year-old General Polyakov to go back to New Delhi for resuming duties in the Soviet Embassy, the documentary said.

The Russian TV documentary claimed that Polyakov's identity as a CIA mole was disclosed by double agent Richard Ames arrested by the Federal

Bureau of Investigation in 1994 on charges of espionage in favour of the Soviet KGB.

General Polyakov, during his 25-year-long association with the CIA, had "betrayed" 19 Soviet undercover agents, over 150 foreigners working as the agents of the Soviet intelligence and had identified about 1,500 agents and officers of the KGB and GRU, the documentary said.

In November 1987, he was sentenced to death by the Supreme Soviet Court on the charges of treason, it said.

In May 1988, during his Moscow summit with Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev, US president Ronald Reagan had offered to swap Polyakov for an arrested KGB spy in the United States. "The man you are talking about has been executed two months back," Gorbachev had reportedly responded.

Dmitri Polyakov was born in 1921 in Ukraine. After graduating from high school in 1939, he entered an artillery school. Member of the Great Patriotic War, fought on the Karelian and Western fronts. For courage and heroism awarded the Order of the Patriotic War and the Red Star.

In the postwar years, graduated from the Frunze Academy and was sent to the General Intelligence Department. In the 50th years of XX century under the guise of UN staff working in the United States.

In 1961, independently proposed the cooperation the FBI and the CIA; Later, explaining his act of ideological disagreement with the political regime in the USSR.

Polyakov actively promoted through the ranks-in 1966, was sent to work in Burma, as chief of the soviet Center of radio intercepts, returning to the Soviet Union, headed the Chinese direction in the GRU, was later sent as a resident in India in 1974 was rank of Major General.

In 1980, for health reasons, resigned.

He was arrested in 1986. In 1988, the sentence of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, was sentenced to death. Sentence was executed March 15, 1988. Official information about the sentence and its execution has appeared in the Soviet press only in 1990

The cause of exposing Polyakova information was a former CIA officer Aldrich Ames and former FBI officer Robert Hanssen, passed their KGB

According to available open sources of information for the period of cooperation gave the CIA information on the 19 Soviet intelligence officers-illegals operating in western countries, about 150 foreigners who had collaborated with the intelligence services of the USSR and about 1 500 active intelligence officers of the USSR.

In the early 1950 Polyakov was sent to New York under the guise of officer of the Soviet UN mission. His task was undercover security GRU illegals. Job Polyakov in the first trip was considered a success, and in the late 50-ies he was again sent to the U.S. as deputy resident under the guise of a Soviet officer of the Military Staff Committee of the UN.

In November 1961, Polyakov on its own initiative, contacted the FBI counterintelligence agents who gave him the nickname 'Tophet'. Americans believed that the reason for his

Betrayal was a disappointment in the Soviet regime. CIA officer Paul Dillon, who was the operator Polyakova in Delhi, says on this subject as follows:

The motivation for his actions is rooted in the Second World War. He compared the horrors of carnage, the cause for which fought with the hypocrisy and corruption, which in his opinion, were growing in Moscow.

Do not completely deny this version and former colleagues Polyakova, while insisting that its "ideological and political rebirth" went "against the background of the painful self-esteem." For example, former first deputy chief of GRU Colonel-General Alexander Pavlov says:

"Polyakov said at the trial of his political rebirth, of hostility to our country, not hide it, and personal greed" .

The very same claim Polyakov said the investigation as follows:

"The basis of my betrayal of my desire as a lay somewhere to openly express their views and doubts, and the quality of my character - a constant desire to work beyond the risk. And the larger the risk, the more interesting it became my life ... I used to walk on a knife edge and could not imagine a different life. "

However, to say that the decision was easy for him, it would be wrong. After his arrest, he spoke these words:

..... Moreover, unlike most other Soviet officers, recruited by the FBI and CIA, Polyakov did not smoke, hardly drank and did not betray his wife. So the amount he received from the Americans for 24 years of work, can be called small: a rough estimate of the investigation it was about 94 thousand rubles at the rate of 1985.

One way or another, but from November 1961 Polyakov began to pass the Americans information about the activities and agents of the GRU in the U.S. and other Western countries.

It is believed that at the very beginning of its work for the FBI issued Polyakov D. Dunlap, Staff Sergeant in the NSA, and F. Bossarda, a member of the UK Ministry of Aviation. However, this is unlikely.

In America, it operated under the guise of housewives beauty salon, which is visited by senior military, political and business circles. After the Polyakov gave Dabrowa, FBI agents tried to re-recruit her, but she chose to commit suicide.

Overall, during work on the Americans Polyakov gave them 19 Soviet spies, illegal immigrants, more than 150 agents from the number of foreigners, opened membership to the GRU and the KGB about 1500 active intelligence officers.

In the summer of 1962 Polyakov returned to Moscow, provided with the instructions, conditions of communication, the schedule of taynikovyh operations (one per quarter).

In 1966, Polyakov was sent to Burma chief center radio coverage in Rangoon. On his return to the USSR, he was appointed head of the Chinese department, and in 1970 he was sent to India, the military attache and a resident of the GRU. At this time, the volume of transmitted information by Polyakov in the CIA has sharply increased. He gave the names of four U.S. military officers recruited by the GRU, handed film documents testifying to the deep divergence of China and the USSR. These documents CIA analysts have concluded that the Sino-Soviet differences have long-term nature. These findings were used by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinzhom and helped him and Nixon to establish relations with China in 1972.

In this light, seem to be at least naive allegations LV Shebarshin, while Deputy KGB resident in New Delhi that while the Polyakov in India in the KGB had some suspicions about him. "Poliakov has demonstrated its full position to the Cheka - writes Shebarshin. - But from friends of the military was aware that he had not missed even the slightest possibility to configure them against the KGB and secretly prosecute those who made friends with our friends. ... " .

.....

Polyakov's work as a CIA agent differed audacity and fantastic luck. In Moscow, he stole from a warehouse GRU special samozasvechivayuschuyusya film "Mikrat 93 Shield", which is used to photograph secret documents. To send the information he had stolen fake hollow rocks that are left in certain places, where they picked up the CIA operatives. To give a signal of a cache tab, Polyakov, riding on public transport by the U.S. embassy in Moscow, put into action a tiny transmitter hidden in his pocket. While staying abroad Poles preferred to transmit information from hand to hand. Since 1970, the CIA, seeking to more fully secure Polyakova, provided him with specially designed hand-held pulse transmitter with which it was possible to print the information, then encrypt and transmit to a receiver at the American Embassy in 2.6 seconds.

In the late 70-ies Polyakova again sent to India as a resident of the GRU. He stayed there until June 1980, when he was recalled to Moscow. However, this early return was not related to possible suspicions against him. Just another medical commission banned him to work in countries with hot climates.

However, the Americans were worried and suggested Polyakov leave the United States. But he refused. According to a CIA officer in New Delhi, in response to the desire to come to America in case of danger, where he was welcomed with open arms, Polyakov said: "Do not wait for me. I have never come to the United States. I do this not for you. I do it their country. I was born in Russian and Russian to die. " And the question of what awaits him in the event of exposure, he replied: "Mass grave "

Polyakov was arrested in late 1986..... In early 1988 the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court sentenced Polyakova DF for treason and espionage to death with confiscation of property. The sentence was executed March 15, 1988. A record of the execution DF Polyakov was reported in Pravda, only in 1990.

Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)

Even Astronaut website of Russia mentioned "Yesterday in Tashkent successfully concludes the negotiations between Pakistan and India - signed a peace declaration. And today on the radio the sad news: died, Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri. For the Soviet Union and the affairs of the world is very bad news. It is possible that the death of Prime Minister - the handiwork of his enemies. Anyway - this is a bad ending excellent ongoing negotiation." The same opinion was expressed by few other organizations of Russia also.

Since its birth, birth right of Pakistan is to treat India as its enemy, instead of brotherly neighbor. "Like two old fighter, clutching each other over an abyss, India and Pakistan do not want to decompress deadly embrace, rolling closer to the edge" - so described the current standoff between Delhi and Islamabad, the famous Indian writer, cursed by Muslim radicals, Salman Rushdie.

India's Prime Minister embraced President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan at Tashkent on the wish of both shrewd super powers. In the process Shastriji was poisoned. Suspected Kremlin waiters were arrested by KGB. Doubtful prisoners had no enmity with the Lal Bahadur Shastri or India.

There would have been contract killers. One of them might be ISI. Pakistan leaders instead of themselves or through their army instructed their Intelligence service organization ISI to do the job and ISI did that successfully.

India faced the first war when Pakistan induced its soldiers in the dress of Kabailies just weeks after the India gained independence in 1947. Of the three Indo-Pakistani wars, two were associated with the Kashmir. From year to year, on average, once every three months, come reports of another escalation of firefights or in Kashmir. Victorious India in second war accepted to meet defeated Pakistan at Tashkent. Pakistan took revenge of its defeat in the battle field by poisoning to Lal Bahadur Shastri through its ISI. Pakistan's premier intelligence agency, the Directorate of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), is now more than ever at the center of an international controversy over its ties to Islamist militants. ISI played a key role in the rise of transnational jihadism by cultivating Islamist militants for its own strategic purposes in Afghanistan and Kashmir.

1965 war in Kashmir provoked a major crisis in intelligence. When the war

started, there was a complete collapse of the operations of all the intelligence agencies. The ISI, after the commencement of the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, was apparently unable to locate an Indian armored division due to its preoccupation with political affairs. Ayub Khan set up a committee headed by General Yahya Khan to examine the working of the agencies.

ISI

ISI was founded in 1948. In 1950, it was officially given the task to safeguard Pakistani interests and national security inside and outside the country. The ISI was the brainchild of Australian-born British Army officer, Major General R. Cawthome, and then Deputy Chief of Staff in the Pakistan Army. Initially, the ISI had no role in the collection of internal intelligence, with the exception of the North-West Frontier Province and Azad Kashmir.

NY Times and the Boston Globe have reported that 4,000 Pak army officers were involved in Pak ISI conducting terrorism against India.

ISI is headquartered in Islamabad and works under a Director General, a serving Lieutenant General of the Pakistan Army. There are three Deputy Director Generals-designated DDG (Political), DDG (External) and DDG (General). The ISI is staffed mainly by personnel deputed from the police, para-military forces and some specialized units of the Army. There are over 25,000 active men on its staff. This figure does not include informants and assets. It is organized into six to eight divisions.

Its primary objectives are not only to safeguard Pakistani interests, but also, reinforcing Pakistan power base in the region.

The Inter-Services Intelligence has long possessed the world's finest and most accurate human intelligence. It also functions as the predominant power-broker in South Asia for Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in 1948.

The ISI is tasked with collection of foreign and domestic intelligence; co-ordination of intelligence functions of the three military services; surveillance over its cadre, foreigners, the media, politically active segments of Pakistani society, diplomats of other countries accredited to Pakistan and Pakistani diplomats serving outside the country; the interception and monitoring of communications; and the conduct of covert offensive and wartime operations. Functions of the ISI include gathering foreign and domestic intelligence

and synchronizing the intelligence of the military services. The agency maintains surveillance of foreign diplomats in Pakistan, Pakistani diplomats abroad, and politically active members of Pakistani society. It monitors its own staff, the media and foreigners. It tracks and intercepts communications and engages in covert offensive operations.

Critics of the ISI say that it has become a state within a state, answerable neither to the leadership of the army, nor to the President or the Prime Minister. The result is there has been no real supervision of the ISI, and corruption, narcotics, and big money has all come into play, further complicating the political scenario. Drug money was used by ISI to finance ongoing proxy war against India in Kashmir and Northeast India

At home the agency is viewed with awe and dread. It is the eyes and ears of military power, with huge phone and email monitoring capability and a wide network of informers. Some Pakistanis refer to its agents - who often wear white shalwar kameez - as "the angels".

The United States - after long suspecting elements within the ISI and other parts of the military of colluding with al Qaeda and Taliban militants - now recently has moved toward taking overt unilateral action against Pakistan-based jihadist forces. Before this even in the year 1965-66, U S was a helping hand to Pakistan and its CIA to ISI. Being an institution within the country's military establishment, ISI felt shame to see the defeat of Pakistan's army in Indo-Pak war of 1965. ISI and Pakistani dictatorial regime of President Ayub Khan were in the way to take the revenge. It was not possible through war. Further politically also India was strong and united under the leadership of victorious great leader Lal Bahadur Shastri. Assassination of Lal Bahadur Shastri was the only way for them to take revenge of their defeat in 1965. And they might do that under a conspiracy with the help of CIA of United States. Actually CIA and ISI were if not killer, and then they are Supari Killer (Contracting killers). They gave supari (killing contract) to the Kremlin waiter who was handcuffed. It was suspected at that time that Shastri's death was due to heart attack by poison. At Tashkent Ayub Khan became Afjal but Lal Bahadur Shastri could not be Shivaji. He believed on Pakistan President Ayub Khan and host USSR President Kosygin and caught in Chkravyuh.

The manner in which Washington now officially has come out questioning the ISI in recent weeks is unprecedented. If this happened in 1966, then Lal Bahadur Shastri could be saved.

With General Ayub Khan usurping power in 1958, the ISI received a shot in the arm. Needless to say, the ISI has always been headed by officers from the Army, the strongest wing of the armed forces and the second pillar of the Pakistani establishment. Successive rulers of Pakistan - Field Marshal Ayub Khan, General Yahya Khan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, General Zia-ul-Haq, Benazir

Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif have had their own compulsions in contributing to the ISI's growth, even as the agency gradually incorporated within it the characteristics of the CIA, the KGB, the Mossad, the Iranian Savak and the Afghan Khad.

Chapter-20

Memory Hole

The story in India began from the disappearance of Subhash Chandra Bose and beginning of the Nehru Era in which the nationalist leader of India Subhash Chandra Bose was wiped out once and for all through Stalin. After that Lal Bahadur Shastri died due to heart attack by poison under the same type conspiracy. Who was beneficiary on the death of Subhash Chandra Bose? Who was beneficiary on the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri? Why did Soviet involve in both mysterious deaths? Shastri and Dr. Shyama Prasad Muherjee died on the issue of Kashmir. Was there any involvement Pakistan and its persons ? America was worried on the nuclear strength of India? Who did murder of Dr. Bhabha by plane accident? Was Harold Wilson KGB agent who deceived India by acting the role of mediator in Rann of Kutch?

In 1948, when George Orwell's 1984, was published, World War II had just ended. One of England's allies had been Russia, which was ruled by a despotic dictator named Joseph Stalin. Stalin ruled with an iron fist, and was famous for his midnight purges: he would round up hundreds of citizens at a time and murder them in deserted areas, much as Oceania citizens are "vaporized." Stalin's victims were his imagined enemies, such as political dissidents, artists, or Jews. Mao would finally defeat the nationalists in 1949 and begin a long, oppressive totalitarian regime.



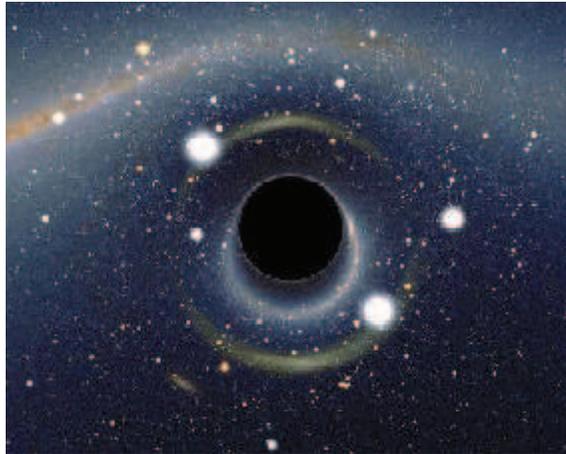
George Orwell's

The original leaders of the Revolution were wiped out once and for all That period of the great purges. By 1970 none of them was left, except Big Brother himself. All the rest had by that time been exposed as traitors and counter-revolutionaries.

Under totalitarianism even a writer is not liable to go against the omniscient Big Brother of the novel



1984. Big Brother, the mysterious all-seeing, all knowing leader of the totalitarian society is a godlike icon to the citizens he rules. He is never seen in person, just staring out of posters and telescreens, looking stern as the caption beneath his image warns "Big Brother Is Watching You." In 1948, when Orwell's 1984, was published, World War II



Memory Hole

had just ended. One of England's allies had been Russia, which was ruled by a despotic dictator named Joseph Stalin.

What is truth behind the slogan "Indira is india" Now Madam Sonia is watching every one without accountability.

'Chestnut Tree Café' - The "haunt of painters and musicians. There was no law, not even an unwritten law, against frequenting the Chestnut Tree Cafe, yet the place was somehow ill-omened. The old, discredited leaders of the Party had been used to gather there before they were finally purged. Goldstein himself, it was said, had sometimes been seen there, decades ago."

There is a rhyme about the cafe that re-occurs throughout the book:

Under the spreading chestnut tree

I sold you and you sold me

There lie they, and here lie we

Under the spreading chestnut tree

The above said situation was in USSR at that time. From Lenin to Boris Yeltsin, every one involved in the mysterious death of his predecessor. "See USSR.....And died there" this was the proverb hat time. There was in real no law there. They made law for their convenience to deceive others. They did let assassination of Shastri and there after acted drama of arresting and also the release of suspected cooks.

The same happened in India. Lalita Shastri demanded the autopsy of Shastri and wanted enquiry of his mysterious death but no body wanted to accept. No FIR of Shastri's death in Delhi or other police station. Every leader was busy at that time to deceive every body behind the door to be P M or to make P M. Over all more or less the situation is at present also.

Who made unperson to Shastri after his death?

An unperson is a person who has been "vaporized"; who has not only been killed by the state, but effectively erased from existence. Such a person would be written out of existing books, photographs, and articles so that no trace of their existence could be found in the historical record. The idea is that such a person would, according to the principles of doublethink, be forgotten completely (for it would be impossible to provide evidence of their existence), even by close friends and family members. Mentioning his or her name, or even speaking of their past existence, is thoughtcrime; the concept that the person may have existed at one time and has disappeared cannot be expressed in Newspeak. Compare to the Stalinist practice of erasing people from photographs after their execution.

In his 1960 magazine article "Pravda means 'Truth'", reprinted in Expanded Universe, Robert A. Heinlein argued that a cosmonaut who mysteriously disappeared on 15 May 1960 had also received this treatment. The BBC has described journalist Melissa Chan as having become an "unperson" in China, after her expulsion from the country.

Here I appreciate Kuldip Nayar who writes: ""Shastri has been forgotten by the nation. He has been pushed into the background. I have no doubt that there was a Congress conspiracy to underplay Shastri after his death. The Congress is the party that should have put him to the fore but I remember visiting a Congress meeting where Shastri's portrait was not even displayed with respect..... They even protested against inscribing the slogan – Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan on his madhi. Then again, only when Mrs Shastri threatened to go on a hunger strike was it allowed."

*A **memory hole** is any mechanism for the alteration or disappearance of inconvenient or embarrassing documents, photographs, transcripts, or other records, such as from a web site or other archive, particularly as part of an attempt to give the impression that something never happened. For example a system of pipes, similar to pneumatic tubes, which were used to destroy documents. A document stuffed in the memory hole would be conveniently whisked away to the furnaces below - quickly & easily wiped from history. Hanging one culprit is not important. Important is to make nude the mighty*

The concept was first popularized by George Orwell's dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four written in 1949.

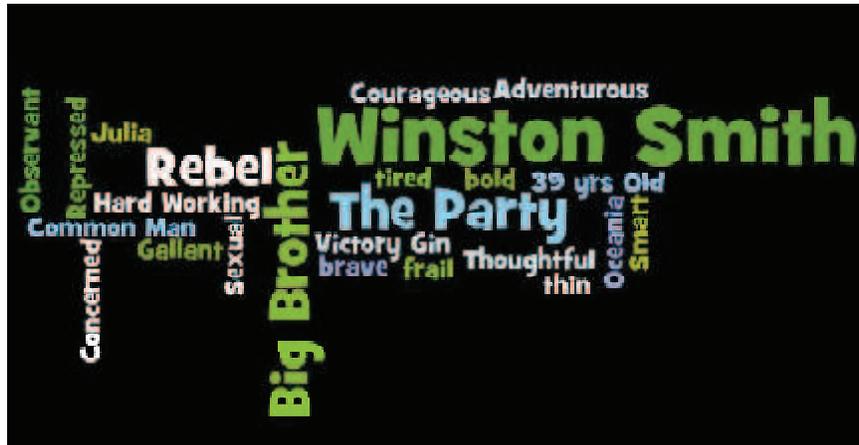
This concept was followed by Soviet authority in the matter of Shastri's death due to heart attack. Incident of giving poison to Shastri never happened. The same is being repeated as parrot by others including Indian Government since Jan 11, 1966. Since that time their attempt was to give the impression that Lal Bahadur Shastri was not given poison in his food prepared by Jan Mohammed with the help of Russian cooks and two Russian ladies instead of Shastri's personal cook Ram Nath who faced mysterious death after that.

Nineteen Eighty-Four the memory hole is a small chute leading to a large incinerator used for censorship: In the walls of the cubicle there were three orifices. To the right of the speak write, a small pneumatic tube for written messages, to the left, a larger one for newspapers; and in the side wall, within easy reach of Winston's arm, a large oblong slit protected by a wire grating. This last was for the disposal of waste paper. Similar slits existed in thousands or tens of thousands throughout the building, not only in every room but at short intervals in every corridor. For some reason they were nicknamed memory holes. When one knew that any document was due for destruction, or even when one saw a scrap of waste paper lying about, it was an automatic action to lift the flap of the nearest memory hole and drop it in, whereupon it would be whirled away on a current of warm air to the enormous furnaces which were hidden somewhere in the recesses of the building.

Soviet government threw all the documents related to the poison given to Shastri. Soviet government formed the Shastri's death finding committee. The fact of this formation and report of the committee was thrown in the memory hole. All documents related to the communication between Soviet and India have been thrown in the memory hole. It may be said that it is done for the safety of documents. In April 2002, Kazakhstan's government finally admitted that the president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, had foreign (Swiss) holdings, explained as money sent abroad for safekeeping.

Indian government to follow Soviet Authority already has thrown the documents related to the poisoning Lal Bahadur Shastri such as:

1. Arrest of five cooks including four Russian and one Indian
2. Shastri's death fact finding committee was sent from Moscow to Tashkent. All about that committee and its report



3. Medical Report of Soviet doctors and Shastri's personal physician Dr. R N Chugh
4. Record and where about of Indian cook Jan Mohammed who was the personal cook of left leaning Indian ambassador T N Kaul alias Tikky.
5. Conversation and correspondence executed between Soviet and Indian Government and also the Shastri's death related activities of Acting Prime Minister Guljari lal Nanda, Indira Gandhi and other leaders from the death time 1.32 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. of Jan 11, 1966 and thereafter.

In the novel of George Orwell, the memory hole is a slot into which government officials deposit politically inconvenient documents and records to be destroyed. Nineteen Eighty-Four's protagonist Winston Smith, who works in the Ministry of Truth, is routinely assigned the task of revising old newspaper articles in order to serve the propaganda interests of the government. For example, if the government had pledged that the chocolate ration would not fall below the current 30 grams per week, but in fact the ration is reduced to 20 grams per week, the historical record (for example, an article from a back issue of the Times newspaper) is revised to contain an announcement that a reduction to 20 grams might soon prove necessary, or that the ration, then 15 grams, would soon be



increased to that number. The original copies of the historical record are deposited into the memory hole.

There are clones of Wintson Smith who are doing Suo Moto or assigned the task of revising old newspaper articles in order to serve the propaganda interests of the government or themselves. For example they write that Lal Bahadur Shastri died due to heart attack instead of saying that he died due to heart attack by poisoning. Further they talk only about the Shastri's death fact finding committee formed by the Morarjee Desai instead of the committee formed by Soviet Authority on Jan 11, 1966. At the time of Deasai's committee eye witnesses Dr. R N Chugh and Indian cook Ramnath had been faced mysterious death and another Indian cook Jan Mohammed had already migrated into Pakistan and no body could trace him since the death date of Shastri. Like that Mr Nayar says the prime minister's wife asked him why Mr Shastri's body had turned blue. He told her that when "bodies are embalmed" they turn blue. The same is written by C P Sriastav in his book on Shastri. They never write about the other side of coin that death body became blue due to poisoning also. If it is right that water is in half glass then it is also write that half glass is also empty.

According to the Duckspeak is a Newspeak term meaning literally to quack like a duck or to speak without thinking. Duckspeak can be either good or "ungood" (bad), depending on who is speaking, and whether what they are saying is in following with the ideals of Big Brother. To speak rubbish and lies may be ungood, but to speak rubbish and lies for the good of "The Party" may be good.

They declared death at 1.32 a.m. of Jan 11, 1966 due to heart attack. Then why did KGB arrest five cooks at 4 a.m. just after two and half hours? Why did KGB release them at 10 a.m. of Jan 11, 1966? Why did KGB let Jan Mohammed migrate to Pakistan? There after why did Kremlin form the Shastri's death finding committee? It means Kremlin had doubt on Uzbekistan leadership of Sharif Rashidov. Kremlin hid the fact about the forming of that committee and threw its report in the memory hole.

A document placed in the memory hole is supposedly transported to an incinerator from which "not even the ash remains". As P M Nehru office said ash of Subhash Bose received but the same disappeared.

However, as with almost all claims made by the Party in this novel, the truth is left ambiguous and the reader is not told whether the documents are truly destroyed. For example, a photograph which Winston throws into one early in the novel is produced later during his torture session by O'Brien,

who then throws it back, moments later denying having any memory that the event had even occurred.

PMO says it has one document related to the death of Shastri but it can't be disclosed. It means that other documents have been thrown into the memory hole. Govt with hold only one document in his brief case which would not be related toand may be showed to the public in future in convenient time for the government.

This draws a direct parallel with the Party's general philosophy of doublethink, of which the memory hole is in a sense the physical embodiment; as the novel describes it, "to forget, whatever it was necessary to forget, then to draw it back into memory again at the moment when it was needed, and then promptly to forget it again".

First Govt said it had medical report of Dr. R N Chugh but later it denied.

"And if all others accepted the lie which the Party imposed-if all records told the same tale-then the lie passed into history and became truth. The Party slogan ran as: ' Who controls the present controls the past and who controls the past controls the future" -1984 - By George Orwell

We along with all others accepted the lie "Shastri died due to heart attack ".USSR government imposed this lie. All Russian records told the same tale and due to that lie passed into history of that black dark night of Jan 10, 1966 and became truth. As per novel 1984 which was written in 1949 by George Orwell: "conspirators who control the past control the future and 'the conspirators who control the present control the past."

Novel 'Nineteen eighty four' written by George Orwell have explained this which can be found in the Joseph Goebbels' quote also:

"If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it. The lie can be maintained only for such time as the State can shield the people from the political, economic and/or military consequences of the lie. It thus becomes vitally important for the State to use all of its powers to repress dissent, for the truth is the mortal enemy of the lie, and thus by extension, the truth is the greatest enemy of the State."

Who were arrested in that black dark death night if Tashkent on the charges of poison giving to Shastri? Nobody enquired and meet them in the prison. International media published the photos and the news next day but due to the conspiracy our media could not and can't publish the same. This is done in this book now.

monster behind the assassination. That may be CBI, ISI, KGB, or political giant of India or foreign country. It was and still is the matter of investigation. It is not the matter of hiding the facts.

“Hidden Truth” of mysterious death of Lal Bahadur Shastri can be found anywhere, provided the seeker is willing to find. Who tries to know the where about of assassins and hidden hands behind them?

Anuj Dhar asked something under RTI. Government has some facts in its record. But government is not disclosing. It is not the fault of government. It is the fault of us who elect such nonsense irresponsible cruel criminal representatives of government. Are we and our government not more responsible than the real killer and real contract killers?

“Orthodoxy means not thinking-not needing to think. Orthodoxy is unconsciousness” Novel 1984

Even All members of the Indian delegation in Tashkent and Indian Ambassador ‘Tikky’ in Moscow followed the above said lines of Novel 1984.

Kuldip Nair wrote death body of Shastri was shown by Russian Government and they saw the same.....

Did we, Acting P M Guljarilal Nanda, Indira Gandhi and her Congress, opposition leaders take a single-step for knowing the reasons of the mysterious death?

With intention or not intention every one in India accepted whatever “truth” the communist Russia told to us, no matter how absurd it might be.

Orwell in his novel described it as “...loyal willingness to say black is white when party discipline demands this. It also means the ability to believe that black is white, and more, to know black is white, and forget that one has ever believed the contrary.

Since the death of Shastri 1.32 a.m. of Jan 11, 1966, except Lalita Shastri and few others such as Atal Bhehari Vajpayee, no body questioned to Soviet authority or Indian authority, they accept why the death body was bluish, and forget that Lalita Jee had believed contrary.

Here is how Winston Smith described doublethink in the novel: “To know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling



carefully constructed lies, to hold simultaneously two opinions which cancelled out, knowing them to be contradictory and believing in both of them, to use logic against logic, to repudiate morality while laying claim to it, to believe that democracy was impossible and that the Party was the guardian of democracy, to forget whatever it was necessary to forget, then to draw it back into memory again at the moment when it was needed, and then promptly to forget it again: and above all, to apply the same process to the process itself. That was the ultimate subtlety: consciously to induce unconsciousness, and then, once again, to become unconscious of the act of hypnosis you had just performed. Even to understand the word 'doublethink' involved the use of doublethink.'

RTI Act empowers citizens to get RIGHT & COMPLETE information for insisting transparency. But when Anuj Dhar asked some documents related to the death of shastr and Netaji then Government refused. Then RTI becomes Right to forgotten. If some one tries to publish hidden truth then Information blocks the websites and asking for doing the same from twittler, face book, google etc.

Thought Crime

In the dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four by George Orwell, thoughtcrime is the criminal act of holding unspoken beliefs or doubts that oppose or question the ruling party. In the book, the government attempts to control not only the speech and actions, but also the thoughts of its subjects. Unacceptable thought is known as crimethink in Newspeak, the ideologically purified dialect of the party.[1] In the book, Winston Smith, the main character, writes in his diary: "Thoughtcrime does not entail death: thoughtcrime is death."

Lal Bahadur Shastri explained his thought to Kosygin and Ayub both in Tashkent summit which were thought crime according to both. They wrote in their diary by invisible ink "Thoughtcrime of Shastri does not entail death: His thoughtcrime is death"

Facecrime

Unhappy people or people with a sullen look on their faces were considered to be breaking the law. If you are unhappy, don't spread your unhappiness around to others. The cops would correct this face crime with an involuntary drug trip.

Lal Bahadur Shastri had shown by face his unhappiness after meeting with Ayub and Kosygin at Tashkent Summit. This was face crime of Shastri according to them. They would correct Shastri's that face with an involuntary poisonous drug trip.

Mini True

In George Orwell's novel Nineteen Eighty-Four, the Ministry of Truth means 'mini true' is Oceania's propaganda ministry. It is responsible for any necessary falsification of historical events. The word truth in the title Ministry of Truth should warn, by definition, that the "minister" will self-serve its own "truth"; the title implies the willful fooling of posterity using "historical" archives to show "in fact" what "really" happened. As well as administering truth, the administration deploys a new tongue-in-cheek language amongst administrators called Newspeak, in which, for example, truth is understood to mean statements like $2 + 2 = 5$ when the situation warrants.

The most important aim of newspeak was to provide a means of speaking that required no thought what-so-ever. Reducing the number of words also removes any literary value to writing, because there would only be one distinct way to present any particular concept.

In 1990, working in the archives of the Tashkent, there was in the front page: "the chief conspirator" - senior captain Kremlin Akhmeta Sattarovicha SATTAROVA.

But officially Soviet government declared Shastri died due to heart attack.

How the net helped Mayank get his memory back

The doctor's diagnosis was tubercular meningitis (TBM), an infection of the central nervous system. By the end of January 2010, Mayank had lost his memory. After recovering from TBM, Mayank, who still couldn't remember anything, was told he was a technology writer by profession, published in several international magazines. Keen on jogging his memory, he turned to what he knew best.

Take, for instance, the first time someone asked him, 'Do you remember your name?'

"See, initially, I couldn't even understand what they were saying because I didn't understand language. My dad and brother had to teach me how to

read and write. I got back from the hospital. I had no clue how to use the bathroom or take a bath, “ he says.

“I had to relearn everything like a new-born. Chronologically, I am 29, but if you ask me I feel no older than a three-year-old - except that I have the ability to articulate my experience. “

The gadgets and services Mayank used over the years helped him get an idea of who he was before he lost his memory.

“On the face of it, I have no issues with the fact that I can’t recall the past 26 years of my life. What sometimes flusters me though is the fact that because of the memory loss I can’t reciprocate the emotions of the people close to me — they have known and loved me for 28 years, while my depth of emotions towards them dates back to only the past two.”

People you may know

Google helped Mayank to recover his memory which he had lost. Google's tools also assisted in Mayank quest, from Googling himself to browsing his Gmail account, "every email tells me something about myself in my own words, that I don't remember," he told Lighthouse Insights. I believe that as Google helped Mayank to recover his lost memory, the book- Silent Assassins, Jan 11, 1966 also helps to recover the memory for knowing the silent assassins of our second P M Lal Bahadur Shastri.

After Google, Mayank admits to owing a lot to Facebook for adding much-needed context to his life, smartly finding and suggesting friends.

“Despite all the advancements in medical science, there’s no substitute for a one-on-one interaction with people you have run into at various stages of your life. “

The ‘People You May Know’ feature helped connect him to several “familiar strangers”. He has streamlined the process now. First, trace the common contacts because of which FB has suggested he might know someone. Then send that person a message, explaining his condition and asking if they knew him, and if so, how.

“One fine day, I got a message on Facebook from him, candidly yet disguisedly asking me whether I was the same guy he knew and met, “ recalls his friend Tarun. “I remember my response to him was quite an emotional one, while trying to divulge as much as details I could, so that he could recall me properly. “

Like with Tarun, more often than not, Mayank received positive feedback. “Without Facebook, I can’t imagine connecting with the people I have connected with, “ says Mayank. “Even if I dug up old phonebooks, how would I reach out to batch mates in Manchester and California or my editors, former and current, in USA and England?”

Mayank also created a Facebook Page called 'Help me (re)build my Memory Palace', where friends are free to write about him and others can add to it. The idea was to use it as his own Wikipedia.

Mayank's interests have changed from what they used to be. The obsessive F1 fanatic is now bored by the sport. The boy who would mostly subsist on pizza or chole-bature is now an avid foodie and loves to experiment. Action movies don't catch his fancy any more. But the one hobby that has remained constant has been photography, especially macro photography.

One incident, particularly, is quite special to him. He found a new photo that he had clicked to be very similar to another picture he had shot in 2006 and shared on Flickr.

"Six years apart, I shoot and edit the same flower in the exact same way that I did all that time ago. Same type of flower, same shot, same crop, and same person!" he says. "Thanks to Flickr, I can connect to my old self and find continuance in one of the emotional things that I can still identify with."

It's clear technology is a huge part of Mayank's life now.

"The doctor asked him if he was feeling stronger," laughs his friend, Karthik. "He replied that he used to have camera shake at 1/50s and now he can shoot hand-held at 1/200s, no problem."

Memory reboot: Apart from Gmail, Facebook and Flickr, Mayank used a lot of other tech to get back to normal. . .

Old computers and CDs: It was a treasure chest. I found in-process articles, bookmarked websites, free Linux-related ebooks, and pictures I was editing. Multiple operating systems and a host of beta-software were a strong indication of my vocation, and the neatly filed folders pointed to my organisational skills.

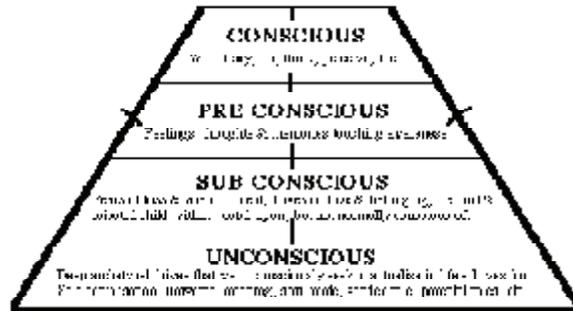
Old phone: It had a lot of music on it, which gave me an indication of what my tastes were.

New phone: My writing wasn't legible for a long time, So I used my mobile phone to record audio notes to share with my doctor.

GPS: Since I didn't know the roads, I used OpenStreetMaps to find my way around. I now record my GPS tracks too.

YouTube: To learn how to use appliances like microwave ovens, YouTube helped. I watched a 30-minute video describing everything about an induction cooker; by the end of it, I knew everything there is to know.

Wikipedia and ‘See Also’ : Wikipedia was invaluable in finding out more about any subject. And its “See also” section points you to other related topics, giving context.



Force Feedback Wheel and Simulators: Mayank used a force feedback wheel and virtual simulators when I wanted to learn to drive a car. It’s not a substitute for the real thing, but it definitely helped me get back behind the wheel.

KeePassX and LastPass: Mayank had KeePassX set up on my computer which remembered all my old usernames and passwords, making it easy to log into services. I now use LastPass for the same purpose.

Twitter: Apart from helping Mayank in being more creative with my words, I use Twitter to connect with neurologists from around the world.

XR Files and Ubuntu One: Mayank initially used Xrfiles, an online service to store and manage medical image exams, to share MRI and CT scans with neurologists around the world. Now he use Ubuntu’s cloud storage service, Ubuntu One, and put up links on my website.

The book “Silent Assassins: Jan 11, 1966”, helps to aware consciousness among the people to know the assassins of Lal Bahadur Shastri and who assigned the assessins. This will be also helpful to know the truth which is hidid in the Orwellian memory hole.

“Words are things; and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think.”

~ Lord Byron

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