

Choir, said that the manual is a “bible for singers because it finally reestablishes the principle of register shifts.”

## DNA and C=256

Also greatly appreciated in Rome was the speech of Prof. Francesco Marsili-Feliciangeli, a university professor and medical doctor who has developed a revolutionary DNA treatment to cure illnesses of the nervous system and cancer, who spoke on “Tuning and Health.” Proving what LaRouche expressed in his speech, about the fact that the best scientists are also musicians, Feliciangeli used to be a famous opera singer, with a pseudonym, until he started to practice medicine and medical research on DNA. He emphasized the scientific chapter of the manual, and its chart on the DNA frequencies, because, he explained, “Italian and foreign DNA researchers have proven that the human body lives in harmony and that health has its own harmonic threshold. . . . C=256 is the vital number and the highest absorption threshold of DNA.”

Encephalographic tests, he said, have proven that “living tissues emit and absorb electromagnetic frequencies,” and that the “musical scale has a relation to biological spectra.” With its 265 nanometers wavelength, which corresponds to the 42nd octave above C=256, “C=256 is not only the ideal tuning for the voice, but also the first vital step in molecular biology.” As the manual proves, “singers have a natural tuning” which has to be respected, “otherwise pathological processes will intervene.”

Another scientific contribution was given, in Milan, by Prof. Bruno Barosi, physicist and professor at the Violin Building School in Cremona. He reported to the conference about the experiments done in Cremona in 1988 with the Stradivarius violin of Norbert Brainin, first violin of the Amadeus Quartet, confirming what had already been observed in the 17th century: that the highest resonance of the Stradivarius violin box is at C=256 Hz. “Similar experiments,” he added, “were done recently in Cremona also on old oboes, and prove the same” principle.

Messages of support for *Canto e diapason* and the Schiller Institute campaign were sent in by a number of famous opera singers, including soprano Mirella Freni, basso Ruggero Raimondi, mezzosoprano Fiorenza Cossotto, baritone Paolo Silveri, and tenors Luigi Alva and Carlo Bergonzi. The Italian daily *La Stampa* published on June 9 a long article on the presentation in Rome, with a picture and quote of Placido Domingo and the headline: “Domingo: We Are Not Shouters.” The Catholic daily *Avvenire* published a box about the presentation at the Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music, under the headline “Book on Tuning Published.”

The Bergamo daily *L'Eco di Bergamo* published a long article on June 3 entitled “Orchestra Tuning Went Up Half a Tone and Music Is No Longer the Same.” It announced the Italian edition of the book, “written by many hands in the U.S. under the initiative of Lyndon LaRouche.” Maestro Sacchetti was interviewed about the music manual by Radio Vaticana.

# Kashmir elections: the British-backed

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Under the massive security cover provided by Indian security forces, Kashmiris came out in large numbers to vote at the end of May in Lok Sabha (parliament) elections, and made it clear that support for the gun-wielding foreign and domestic terrorists has actually shrunk in Kashmir.

The six Lok Sabha seats contested were divided among the Congress Party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the Janata Dal, with Congress winning a lion's share of four of the six seats. The traditional National Conference (NC), which, under the leadership of the Abdullah family, had been the political wheeler-dealers for too long in the Kashmir Valley, sat this election out, to their loss.

That the polls could take place with very few incidents inside Kashmir, is itself a setback for the secessionist forces, and is expected to provide New Delhi some valuable time to earn the trust of ordinary Kashmiris.

The last elections, in 1987, which had given the Farooq Abdullah-led National Conference an absolute majority, was a sham, with only 5% of voters participating in the election. Foreign secessionists' pressure to loosen Kashmir from both India's and Pakistan's grip to form an independent nation in a highly strategic region, and Pakistan's perpetuation of this separatist policy; general grievances within the Kashmiri population against New Delhi; and New Delhi's decision to make the Abdullah family the uncrowned royal household of Kashmir, all led to the massive and bloody blowup in 1989. With the Soviets out of Afghanistan, the international forces that control the afghansi narco-terrorists, brought their full force on Kashmir, with tacit support advanced by Islamabad. Subsequently, all that the world saw was killings, hostage-takings, and mayhem perpetuated by the professional and foreign-trained terrorists, and retaliatory brutal measures by the personnel of Indian security forces.

## The British hand

The stage thus was set for the separation of Kashmir from India, with the object of joining it to the part that Pakistan holds, to make it a separate Kashmir nation. Lord Avebury, chairman of the British parliamentary human rights group and a front man of the British colonial masters, called for secession and organized militant Kashmiris in Washington

# a defeat for secessionists

and London to press home the point. Meanwhile, Washington, following the advent of the Clinton administration, which formulated a more balanced policy toward Kashmir, was urging New Delhi to hold a free and fair poll in Kashmir, to prove that Kashmir is still governable and that the Kashmiris still believe in a democratic India. The U.S. ambassador in Delhi, Frank Wisner, in particular, had been active in pressuring the Narasimha Rao administration to hold the elections.

The Kashmir election results were interesting in more than one way. The Congress Party grabbed four out of six seats, after the party had been ousted from power in New Delhi. The elections were held under the tentative central governments, nominally under control of the BJP and, on May 30, the second day of the two-day elections, under the new United Front government.

Despite a large number of contestants appearing on the ballot, many of whom were well-known militants and pro-secessionists, the main contestants were the Congress and the BJP. Janata Dal won in Anantnag, while the BJP, surprisingly, won in Udhampur. Only in Ladakh, did an independent put up a strong fight against the Congress candidate. The well-known militants and pro-secessionists finished with few votes.

## Voters flock to the polls

Voter turnout was unprecedented. Even the militants, who had threatened death to those who would vote, are now in deep despair, refusing to believe the percentage of people who actually voted. The overall voting percentage in the state was close to the national average of 45%, whereas turnout in the violence-prone valley was more than 40% of the electorate. Sopore and Baramullah constituencies, from where a large number of complaints of irregularities were reported during the election, registered low turnouts of 22% and 20%, respectively. Anantnag and Baramullah, major centers of terrorist activities, registered very high percentages of turnouts on May 23, the first day of the elections, which had set the cat among the pigeons and led the militants and their sympathizers to immediately resort to the cry of “foul play.”

On May 29, the day before the second and final day of

the Kashmir elections, the mosques in several places on behalf of the All-Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC), a combined opposition that had called for a boycott of the elections, expressed hope that the people would stay indoors on May 30, but could vote if they wanted to. It was evident at that point that the APHC, beholden to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the West in general, was making preparations to save its political face and control the “damage.”

As the people conveyed their intention to vote by appearing in the polling booths, the propaganda machines orchestrated by the BBC began to churn out “information” that the whole exercise was a farce. *India Today*, a fortnightly published from Delhi and known for its pro-terrorist sympathies, joined the chorus. The nature of the accusations was along the usual lines. *India Today* claimed that the “troops instilled not confidence, but fear and loathing.” The news magazine also claimed that the voters were herded over to the booths, the people who were not registered were brought in by the security men to vote, at some places the Kashmiris were told for whom to vote, etc. There is no doubt that some of these accusations are correct, but it is also true that such things take place in every election in India, anywhere and everywhere.

But behind the vicious propaganda initiated by the BBC, *India Today*, and others, lies a very uneasy truth, which the militants and their masters find difficult to accept. While the security forces did help a large number of Kashmiris to the polling booths, they could not have made them vote. In other words, if the Kashmiris did not want to vote, they could have cancelled their votes simply by voting against two names—a procedure adopted often in elections throughout India as a sign of protest. But the number of cancelled votes were few and far between, while the number of votes registered was very high, even if one assumes that 10-15% of the overall votes were tainted.

## Pakistan reacts more positively

Islamabad, where the Kashmir issue can bring down a government in no time, initially reacted the same way as the BBC and the militants. Since then, however, Pakistan has initiated a new course. Under the pretext of welcoming India's new Deve Gowda government, Islamabad has most generously offered India most favored nation trade status—not without the blessings of Washington, of course—and sought new talks to ease bilateral relations.

On the other hand, it would be hasty to assume that the Kashmir polls indicate that the Kashmiris have indicated their intention to stay within democratic India in the form it exists. There is no indication that the polls have given such a simple message. But what message the Kashmiris have successfully conveyed, to the chagrin of terrorists and their promoters, is that they are not willing to remain hostages to the militants, who, the Kashmiris realize, have nothing good to deliver.