

perform in your concerts?

**Dešpalj:** My sister, my brother, and I, the three of us, played the double concerto by Brahms for violin, cello and orchestra, and then I conducted Dvorak's Ninth Symphony ("From the New World"). In Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia we performed Mozart's great C-minor Mass, and with that we gave a benefit concert in Ljubljana for Zagreb. That was the first time I performed this work, and I immediately and completely fell in love with it. It is such great music: consider just the beginning—it's fantastic—and when I think about the *Et incarnatus est*, I have a hard time suppressing my tears, it is such a divine music.

On Christmas day I conducted parts of this Mass as part of the pontifical mass in our cathedral in Zagreb, which our Cardinal Kuharic held. You know, before that, we very seldom played in church, and it was unheard of to participate in the religious ceremony; since we have had democracy in Croatia, we started to perform music in church even for the ceremonial services.

**Fidelio:** Please explain this more. The communists didn't let you perform music in churches?

**Dešpalj:** You see, during the communist regime we did occasionally give concerts in churches, but without the religious connotations. We were not allowed to perform music during the mass; that was forbidden.

Now, this has changed. Now, religion is again a free choice; everybody who wants to can go to church. Before, it was not completely forbidden to go to church, but those people who dared to do that were considered to be very strange, abnormal, and suspicious by the political authorities.

**Fidelio:** What cultural message does your orchestra want to give to the people of other countries?

**Dešpalj:** We would like to show that we deeply care about culture, that we are part of the world's culture and that we belong to western civilization and strongly believe in its moral values.

## FILMS

# JFK: An Indictment of America's 'Secret Government'

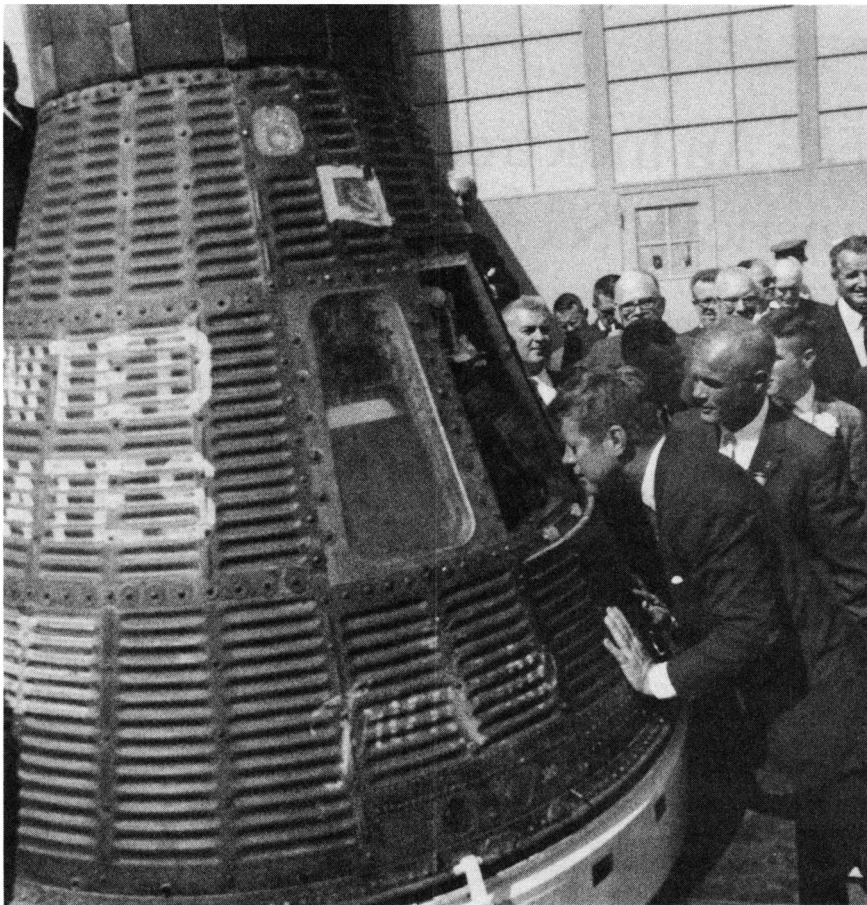
**P**resident Kennedy has been shot!" That terrifying report, broadcast around the world on Nov. 22, 1963, still rings in the ears of many today. Young and old of all countries sat in front of their radios and television sets in a state of shock. What had happened? Why had it happened? It had only been in June of that fateful year, that John F. Kennedy had visited Berlin, to deliver his now-famous declaration, two years after the building of the Berlin Wall, in order to guarantee the security of the divided city: "*Ich bin ein Berliner!*"

The movie *JFK*, began to unleash a huge controversy even before it started showing in movie theaters. The basic thesis of its director, Oliver Stone, is that Kennedy's assassination was a coup d'état by the CIA/FBI and parts of the military-industrial complex, and that the cover-up perpetrated by the Warren Commission was merely one more step in the formation of a "parallel government" in Washington and a turning of the United States toward fascism. This thesis has struck a raw nerve in the U.S. population and within the Establishment.



June 6, 1963: President Kennedy speaks at the Berlin Wall. "*Ich bin ein Berliner!*"

John F. Kennedy Library



John F. Kennedy Library

*Inspecting the space program: J.F.K. with astronaut John Glenn, Cape Canaveral, Feb. 2, 1962.*

As a German who viewed the film in a theater in a small midwestern American town, I was struck by the exciting impact on the viewers. After a long exposition by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison (played by Kevin Costner), many sequences were played of the original footage of the shooting filmed by the amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder. One lives through those anguished moments, as a series of four shots, lasting five to six seconds, ends with the final shot which hurls the President's head backward with tremendous force. The audience in the movie theater groans aloud. At the same time, the question is raised again in everyone's mind: how could Lee Harvey Oswald possibly have been the sole gunman, since the final shot must have come from an entirely different direction?

The significance of this film is that it highlights the contradictions which have emerged in the various investiga-

tions of the Kennedy assassination. What is of interest, however, is not the film's specific conclusions, but rather the fact that it raises once again the fundamental questions about what actually led to the killing of Kennedy, the attempts to sabotage the investigation, and the subsequent killings of Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X.

The filmscript is largely based on a book by Garrison, which he published in 1988 under the title *On the Trail of the Assassin*. Supporting material also came from the 1989 study by Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy*, in which the author presents all of the most significant theories about the assassination. The chapter titled "The Garrison Investigation," is in fact substantially based on a book-length study issued in 1978 at the behest of Lyndon LaRouche, entitled *Dope, Inc.*, which is acknowledged in Marrs' footnotes.

What were the great issues for whose sake Kennedy had to be gotten out of the picture, to be followed later by the assassination of Martin Luther King, and still later, by the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche?

### Why Kennedy Was Killed

In John F. Kennedy's inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1961, the newly elected—Catholic—President of the United States gave a foretaste of the political transformation which in 1963, when Kennedy wanted to put these words more energetically into action, made him into the deadly enemy of the oligarchical Establishment. Kennedy spoke of his desire for peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union, of the yearning for scientific progress and the development of the underdeveloped world:

"Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

"Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms, and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

"Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

"Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah to 'undo the heavy burdens . . . [and] let the oppressed go free.'"

This is the spirit of the "New Frontier," a spirit which, once again today, amid the brutality of the depression, is being reawakened through recollecting the Kennedy assassination.

These were also the years of the great reconciliation between France and Germany, when de Gaulle spoke of his great vision of a "Europe of the Fatherlands" (and a turning away from Anglo-American domination), thus making himself a target of the same assassination circles who felled Kennedy—as the Garrison investigation demonstrated.

De Gaulle exhibited this same way of thinking when he gave words of



John F. Kennedy Library

Meeting Peace Corps volunteers, Aug. 9, 1962.

encouragement to young Germans during his 1962 visit: "I wish you well, young Germans, you children of a great people. Yes, of a great people, which now and then, in the course of history, has made great mistakes. But a people which has also sent throughout the world fruitful intellectual, scientific, artistic, and philosophical waves, and has enriched the world with countless products of its imagination, its technology, and its labor."

It was the year in which Paul VI was chosen as the new Pope during the Vatican Council—a Pope who later in 1967 dedicated the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* to humanity's great task of the development of all peoples and the eradication of hunger and poverty.

Nineteen sixty-three was also the year when Martin Luther King gave his famous "I have a dream" speech before over 200,000 civil rights demonstrators, and demanded justice for America's oppressed African-Americans.

### Kennedy's Enemies Are LaRouche's

During 1982-83, Lyndon LaRouche—with the full knowledge of the Reagan

White House—launched an initiative for peace and joint economic development with the Soviet Union. At the same time, concrete agreements were being arrived at with the President of Mexico on "defusing the debt bomb." In 1984, LaRouche published a draft for an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States which, although much more comprehensive than what Kennedy had formulated in his inaugural speech, similarly aimed at world economic development.

In this draft agreement, LaRouche wrote: "The most crucial feature of present implementation of such a policy of durable peace is a profound change in the monetary, economic, and political relations between the dominant powers and those relatively subordinated nations often classed as 'developing nations.' Unless the inequities lingering in the aftermath of modern colonialism are progressively remedied, there can be no durable peace on this planet."

That was the core concept of the policy against which LaRouche's enemies, including Henry Kissinger and company, launched a witchhunt which led to LaRouche's incarceration in 1989.

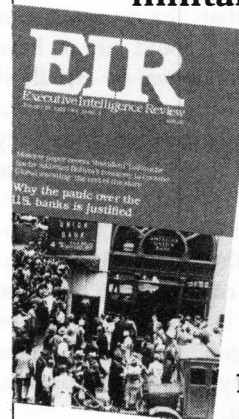
Oliver Stone's film, with its frontal attack against the "secret, shadow government" which was responsible for the murder of Kennedy, thus serves as a searchlight for revealing today's "secret government."

Even though the film does not report on the great issues confronting the world at that time—with the exception of the Vietnam War, the role of the "military-industrial complex," and the evil machinations of the CIA/FBI apparatus—something profound has been awakened by *JFK*. This is particularly the case for younger people, especially those allied with the democratic movements in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, who are up in arms against this "apparatus."

The demand for justice, for clearing up the traumatic question of why the majority of Americans were deliberately deceived following Kennedy's assassination, makes *JFK* a potential catalyst for dramatic cultural shifts in the United States.

—Anno Hellenbroich

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