

Urgent Public Importance

[Shri P. N. Sukul]

rity and freedom. Madam, in view of the type of the Government that exists there in Pakistan, we know that no scientist of the status of Dr. Khan could have said these words without the tacit approval of the Government there. And there lies its importance. So, Madam, in the circumstances, I would like to request our Government to rise to the occasion and allow our scientists to go ahead with the explosion of a nuclear device and the manufacture of nuclear warheads to give a befitting reply to Pakistan and to safeguard the security of our people.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED
SHORTAGE OF FUEL IN AIR-
INDIA FLIGHT NO. 109 FROM
LONDON TO NEW YORK ON 19TH
APRIL 1985

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Madam, the Air-India jumbo crash off the Irish coast has been much talked about all over the world. But another Air-India jet that would have crashed has almost gone unnoticed. Madam, Air-India flight No. 109 flew to New York from London on the 19th April, 1985, and because of bad weather it was to divert to Montreal.

The flight proceeded towards Montreal but en route the pilot diverted the flight to Toronto and landed on the air field in Toronto with just one minute's fuel left to fly. Out of one lakh and seven hundred kilolitres of fuel on board he had exhausted one lakh kilolitres of fuel and landed with only 700 kilolitres of fuel which is just about one minute's flying. By this action of the pilot 350 people could have died in the crash and it is indeed very unbecoming of the Air-India pilot to have taken such a risk. He did not bother to declare an emergency. He did not bother to land on the various air fields en route where he could have landed and thus endangered the life of the entire lot of passengers and the crew, which is

absolutely unpardonable. The pilot himself has reported after landing that he managed to land with little or no fuel to make to the parking bay and on the top of it he said that he took the decision to go to Toronto because if he had gone to Montreal it would have cost Air-India Rs. 7 lakhs in hotel bills of all the passengers and so he went to Toronto and endangered the life of 350 people. It is a disgrace and what is the action that Air-India has taken against him? Fortunately, my starred question came up today only and so I got the Government's reply and they say that a departmental inquiry has been held in the incident and the Commander has been suitably briefed for future guidance and has been given the route-check on the London-New York sector. Can you imagine, this is the action taken by Air India against him. I demand that there should be an inquiry held by a Judge of the Supreme Court or by the D.G.C.A in this matter. Also from now onwards, extra fuel should be taken on the London-New York sector because New York is a very very busy airport and many times you do not get permission to land for over 45 minutes to an hour. So, henceforth 2500 kilolitres of extra fuel should be taken by the Air-India planes on its London-New York sector. They can off-load a few passengers and this must be done. Madam, through you, I would request that an inquiry be instituted in the incident that I have referred to. Thank you.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): The pilot should be suspended.

**Calling Attention to a Matter of
urgent Public Importance—**

**The Reported training given in
arms explosives etc. to Indian
Terrorists in Alabama, U.S.A.**

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala):
Madam Vice-Chairman, I beg to call

the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported training in arms, explosives etc. given to Indian terrorists in a mercenary school in Alabama in the United States of America and the action taken by the Government in the matter. . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): Madam, the mercenary training school is the Recondo School at Hue Yville, which is 30 miles from Alabama, USA. It is run by Mr. Frank Camper. Four extremist supporters of Khalistan, namely, Balraj Singh, Lal Singh, Avraj Singh and Sukhwinder Singh, reported for a training course in November 1984 in the School. Of these, Balraj Singh received an eye injury and could not complete the course. They expressed a desire to Mr. Camper to be trained in small arms, use of explosives, street fighting, assassination, etc. They also wanted to be trained in blowing of bridges; hotels, nuclear facilities and other vital installations in India. They also conveyed that they would like to be trained in chemical sabotage, so that they could create a situation something similar to the one that occurred in Bhopal.

2. The evidence collected by the FBI from this training course shows that this was part of a larger conspiracy. The arrest of 5 persons in the first week of May 1985 by the New Orleans Police under different charges viz. conspiracy to possess and receive explosives, possession of unregistered firearms, conspiracy to assassinate an internationally protected persons, etc. goes to confirm this. Of the five arrested, Sukhwinder Singh had received training in the Camper School. Lal Singh had also received training there and he is wanted by the FBI in connection with the same case. An indictment for conspiracy has been filed by the US authorities in the District Court, Louisiana, on

May, 9, 1985. The case is pending.

3. Our concern at the training given to the extremist elements has been conveyed to the US at various levels—both operational and diplomatic—in meetings with the State Department in USA. The publicity given to the Camper School has led to considerable concern in the USA and the Senate Sub-committee on Terrorism, headed by Senator Delton, is reportedly thinking of investigating the whole matter. Our Embassy in Washington is in touch with the Senate Sub-committee. The US position is that these are not terrorists' training schools but Mercenary schools giving regular military type of training and that the schools conform with State laws. They are examining how far Federal law can be better applied to regulate such schools. Government have raised this matter forcefully with the US Authorities.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I would ask a question but before that, I would make some statement. I am very glad that the Government has already taken note of this very serious development. Day before yesterday while replying to the discussion on his foreign tour, the Prime Minister said that the matter had been taken up at different levels with the U.S.A. and they are trying to find a solution. I welcome it. I have gone through the statement now made and I would ask for few clarifications. Of course, it is a very serious matter. The spokesman of the U. S. Government has already admitted that there is a training school going on in Alabama; not only in Alabama but there are about 25 other centres there who are giving training on all sorts of activities, like killing important personalities, sabotaging the economy, destabilising the governments. On such activities they are giving training to a number of mercenaries from different countries. As far as this Alabama case is concerned, according to the spokesman of the American Government, there are 7 Indians, not

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4, who got training from this centre. The argument advanced by the spokesman of the U.S. Government was that at present, the American law does not prohibit such training. That is the argument advanced. But if they want to prevent such activities, there is no difficulty in amending the law. They can very well do it. It is an important matter which the Government should impress upon them. If they take shelter under the argument that it is not prohibited under their law, we can also advance the argument that in that case they should enact a law or amend their present law to put a stop to these activities. If they want, they can do it. But according to my information, these training schools have got the permission from the U.S. Government itself because Frank Camper who is giving this training in this particular institution, is a man who is connected with the FBI. He himself admitted in an interview that he has got connections with FBI. That means he is a man of FBI. If that is the position, he runs the centre with the knowledge and permission of the American Government and therefore these activities are going on. There is no doubt about it. Some ten years back, the President of the U.S.A. issued an order. This order was known as the National Security Council Advice 10.2 This was an order issued by the President of the U.S.A. at that time. As per that order, the CIA and the FBI were asked to organise schools to train terrorists for different purposes. The order clearly said that they should give training to the mercenaries to sabotage Governments, to destabilise Governments, those countries who were not supporting the policies of the U.S.A. As per this order, the U.S.A. Government was also giving money and other help to these so-called schools to be established in different parts of U.S.A. Now, Mr. Frank Camper has himself admitted that he has got close connections with the FBI. What I am saying is,

this sort of training in these schools is within the knowledge of the U.S. Government. We have to take this as a very serious matter. I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that he took up the matter when he was in the U.S.A. At different levels, the issue is being debated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, at what levels they have taken up the matter and what have been the results of it. We should take urgent steps, we cannot wait; this is a very serious matter. As you know, some of these terrorists, names are being mentioned in connection with the plane crash. Gradually, these terrorists are becoming a threat to the unity and integrity of our country. Such terrorist groups are also operating in different parts of the world. I am told, in Cyprus, there is a group called the 'Delta Group' which was particularly intended to create trouble in Lebanon and other Arab countries. Such groups, as I said, are operating in different parts of the world. This is one of the methods by which the U.S. imperialists try to sabotage and try to intervene in the affairs of other countries. We should take this matter very seriously. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the real state of affairs and where things stand at present.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan): Madam, as far as the mercenary school for the terrorists in Alabama is concerned, the facts are fairly well-known. Frank Camner was a former CIA employee and he is an ex-Vietnam war veteran. He has organised this school at Alabama. He was conducting various courses and the fee for each course was dependent on the type of course taken. The fee varied from 300 dollars, to 2,500 dollars. There was a special fee which some of the Indian terrorists there were able to negotiate, and the offer was there for blue prints to be supplied, for planting explosives in some Indian offices in the U.S.A., Canada, London and so

on and also in various Indian establishments, including restaurants. There was also a scheme—this was included in the fee—for poisoning the water supply points in India. The training given—was of a very high order. The training was given with high calibre guns and many other sophisticated weapons. The students included some of those who had a hand in the massacre of Palestinians at the Sabra camp in Lebanon. Some of the students were also responsible for the assassination of black rebels in South Africa and for doing away with the opponents of President Marcos. Madam, there is not only one but about 25 schools in the United States. They are functioning in remote areas of Alabama, Colorado which is a hill there and Arizona which is a type of desert. They have been advertising in the papers, 'live or die.' The question is, what is the reaction in the States? The Minister has very correctly made a mention about Senator Jeremiah Delton who is chairman of the Sub-committee on terrorism. I would say, his reaction has been positive. He has said that we should examine what laws apply or should apply to control activities of such centres. On the other hand, the reaction of the wife of Camper has not at all been of repentance. She has said that in case there is a school for motor training and a driver who might be a part of that school be guilty of some accident what can the school do about that. This is the type of silly argument which his wife has advanced. But what is more disturbing is that there is a Justice Department and its spokesman, one Mr. Town Russel is reported to have said that there is nothing in law against the grown up man going to woods and playing a game of war. As if this is going to woods and playing a game of war. This is not as simple as that. He has further said that this Government has no intention to close down or outlaw such schools. This has been the reaction there. The question is, what is our reaction?

Such schools exist, in my opinion, Madam, with the full knowledge of the Government of United States. I would perhaps go one step further, and that is they exist with the connivance of that Government. The CIA activities have been condemned so many times in the past in the world press. My own feeling, which I have been able to form after discussion with a number of people, is that the CIA or FBI are encouraging such schools so that wherever it is necessary to make use of the students of such schools, they may do it. This is established further from the fact that Mr. Bhajan Lal's precious life was saved because FBI was in touch with these people and they gave the information that they were planning to assassinate him. Although I have not had the opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister, my own feeling is that the other day when he made a statement that probably the USA was keeping something back—it was not fully frank—he might have had some idea that these terrorists are being trained in these schools and this training is being condoned by the United States. Our own reaction in India has been very properly summed up by the Prime Minister when he said that the very idea and the very thought that such schools exist, that is in credible. The general reaction here has been one of shock and disbelief.

Madam, my own belief is that probably there is no law which prevents the setting up of such schools. The question then arises, what should we do. In my opinion, firstly, world opinion should be aroused on such an important matter. Secondly, the Prime Minister happens to be head of the NAM organisation. Through this organisation world opinion should be fully briefed to all the nations. I read the introduction of the Minister when he said that the US Government feels that it is a kind of military type of training. I would very seriously question that. How could this be military type of training when

[Shri Krishan Kumar Birla]

training has been given to Indian terrorists and when such training has been advertised in the papers?

My another suggestion will be this. Our Prime Minister was able to develop very cordial relationship with the United States. In my opinion, he should draw the attention of President Reagan that such institutions which are very evil institutions should be done away with and laws should be enacted so that all such institutions and their activities are curbed. It should be emphasised by such laws that liberty is not to degenerate into licence. Thank you.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, I have read the statement of the hon. Minister and from it it appears that our Government has of course represented the matter to the U.S. Government, but I want to know whether our Government has clearly mentioned that these activities of giving foreign national terrorist training and military type of training so that they may indulge in terrorist activities against their countrymen or the political leaders in their own country, are unlawful and against all laws—national or international. So it is no use saying that it is a mercenary school or they are having regular military type of training, or it has to be found out if the laws of America can stop this. I think we have to tell the American Government clearly that training of our citizens or terrorist activities is a clear violation of international law and the laws of our country. On a foreign soil, on the soil of America, our citizens for terrorist activities is a clear pose of carrying out terrorist activities against this country. So this is a very serious matter not only for our country but for other countries also. Those terrorist activities are going on all over the world today. There was an attack in the past on Mrs. Thatcher in England and she has recently strongly come out against these ter-

rorist activities. So it is in the interest of humanity, in the interest of international laws that the U.S. Government particularly has to be told about these activities, that they must take all steps to stop these schools and abolish the same so that these terrorist activities may not be carried on.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, it is rather a sad state of affairs that President Ronald Reagan is himself a party to training terrorists in his country, while he is lecturing to the whole world about fighting terrorism. May I tell you what President Reagan said when a U.S. TWA plane was hijacked in Beirut? I quote:

"Terrorism is barbarism and those who support terrorists are barbarians".

These are the words of President Reagan and this is the gentleman who today is lecturing to the world about the virtues of combating terrorism and he is unable to do anything at home.

I am really sorry to find that this issue which is quite important to us, having been discussed yesterday fully in the Lok Sabha, does not find the same fire here. This is perhaps because of the fact that the Government itself has no doubt given an assurance that something will be done. That is why the mover of the Calling Attention Motion himself was not present here from the Congress (I) benches. Be that as it may, the statement of the hon. Minister is rather feeble. It says—I quote from your own statement which you have given—that your concern has been expressed at various levels to the US, that Senator Delton is reportedly thinking of investigating the whole matter, that they are examining how far the Federal law can be applied and finally, that the Government have raised this matter forcefully with the US authorities. What is the amount of force? You have not specified that. Have you lodged a protest note—to use your own diplomatic language—apart from

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Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister, mentioning it, perhaps, in informal or formal discussions with the US President? Have you got an assurance out of the US Government that at least these terrorist schools will not be permitted to train terrorists, particularly those who are having some evil designs on India or at least persons, whether they are Indians or otherwise, will not be trained in these schools? You do not seem to have got such an assurance. Secondly, the Prime Minister himself has said that the FBI is not sharing fully the secrets with us. They are still holding over something from us. What is it they are holding over, and what is it that you, perhaps, with your external and internal intelligence, have found out they are doing. So, I am rather sorry that this Government has not taken up the issue as seriously as it should have. Thirdly, Madam, I feel that the Government of India should initiate a meet on global terrorism. Many agencies—the ICAO and other agencies—are taking up this in their own individual ways. But there should be an organized meet on global terrorism, and the Government should see that they at least actively dissociate themselves from terrorism. I think there should be a crusade and there should be some diplomatic offensive launched whereby the Government of India will whip up international opinion and even take it up at forums like the UN to see that this is put an end to.

Now coming to the specific issue of Mr. Camper, I don't want to go into the details which have been said again and again, but I can only tell you that international terrorism today is reaching record levels. Even according to a top American expert, Dr. Brian Jenkins, the death toll in the first quarter of 1985 is 263, which is higher than the statistics for the whole year 1984. Therefore, it is rather a paradox of democracy that on the one hand you should be preaching about anti-terrorism and, on the other,

condoning what is happening. I am sure that Senator Jeremiah Delton who is going into this is not unaware of a person called General Westmoreland who, in the United States, was advocating a sort of terrorist movement to further US interests in friendly countries. So, it is not as if the US Government does not know. They used it in the past for their own evil designs and it is rather unfortunate that they should have found it embarrassing when they found that certain Sikhs and others who are interested in fomenting trouble in India were also trained there. But, definitely there is a breach of international law and the US attitude is rather hypocritical. We should strongly condemn this and we should see that world opinion is built up.

I will only conclude by saying one thing. There is an international offensive on drug trafficking and narcotics. Now the US Government and the US Narcotics Administration is bringing pressure on India that now New Delhi and Bombay being gateways for this drug trafficking and the drug problem in the US has really become a live problem, we should not grow poppy and produce opium and other things which give us valuable foreign exchange, particularly if they are put to medicinal use. So, can the Indian Government sit back and say, "All right. We are not the persons who are exporting these drugs," or "We are not the carriers, we are not encouraging them and we will just sit?" Can we say the drug traffickers are somebody else and allow the drug menace to continue? So, this sort of attitude will not work. We should strongly condemn the US Government in whatever manner possible and whip up international opinion to see that this problem is put an end to. Thank you.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : (बिहार) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय! मैं सरकार में सर्व-
प्रथम तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

जैसा कहा है कि इस एक स्कूल में चार खालिस्तान समर्थक प्रशिक्षण ले रहे थे तो इस प्रकार की यहां पर ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है तोड़-फोड़ करने की पुल उड़ाने की या विस्फोटकों को प्रयोग में लाने की ऐसे स्कूल अमरीकन देश में कितने चल रहे हैं ? इस की कोई सरकार के पास जानकारी है ? यहां सिर्फ यह चार का ही नाम आया है । तो क्या इस प्रकार के और भी लोग भारतीय लोग प्रशिक्षित हो रहे हैं इस काम में ? मैं इसलिये इसको पूछना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इसके पहले जब नागालैंड में संधर्ष चल रहा था तो नागा लोग चाइना में और दूसरे देश से प्रशिक्षण पाते थे तोड़-फोड़ और लड़ाई का और इसके साथ ही हथियार भी पाते थे । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसकी भी जानकारी ले कि तोड़फोड़ करने के लिये सिर्फ प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होती उसके लिये और साधनों की भी आवश्यकता होती है और ये साधन उनको अमेरिकन सरकार के इस स्कूल के माध्यम से या दूसरे माध्यम से प्राप्त होते थे । मैं इसके साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो यह प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था थी उसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था किस संस्था के माध्यम से किस व्यक्ति के माध्यम से किस देश के माध्यम से की गई थी क्योंकि उसके लिये पासपोर्ट भी चाहिये पैसा भी चाहिये उसके लिये मार्गदर्शन भी चाहिये । मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जिस देश की सरकार को अमेरिका उलटना चाहता है उस देश में इसी प्रकार लोगों को ट्रेन करके भेजता है । यह बात भारत सरकार से छिपी हुई नहीं है । और भारत सरकार के खिलाफ अमेरिका का एंटीट्यूड युद्ध का नहीं है तो तग करने का तो है ही क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि जब-जब पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई है तो पाकिस्तान का सारा आर्मिमेंट अमेरिका से आया है । आज युद्ध करने का दूसरा रास्ता भी है । प्रेशराइज करने के लिये वह इस हथियार का उपयोग भी कर सकता है । भारत सरकार ने एक डाक्यूमेंटरी बनाई कि किस प्रकार से ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है जिसका उल्लेख मंत्री जी ने किया । मुझे बताया गया है कि डाक्यूमेंटरी में कोई खास चीज नहीं है जिसमें लोगों को जानकारी हो

कि किस प्रकार से ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उससे क्या हानि हो सकती है ।

मैं एक बात और भी जानना चाहता हूं कि रासायनिक युद्ध की जब तैयारी है तो रासायनिक युद्ध का या भोपाल गैस कांड करने का जो प्रशिक्षण है वह मैं समझता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भयावह स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है क्योंकि उसमें हजार-दो हजार नहीं लाखों लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ सकता है । जिस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण वहां दिया जा रहा है वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के क्षेत्र में आ जाता है भले ही अमेरिका में उसकी आजादी हो । जब अमेरिका किसी देश के शासन को उलटना चाहता है तो वह इस तरह की प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करता है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्कूल में किन-किन विषयों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । बम बनाने का भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता होगा । रासायनिक चीजों का निर्माण भी होता होगा—या तो वहां निर्माण होता है या सरकार के यहां से खरीदी जाती हैं । अगर ऐसा है तो वह किसी भी देश के कानून के हिसाब से ठीक नहीं है । यह जूडो स्टाइल के संरक्षण की बात नहीं है । यह तो युद्ध में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले तरीके हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने जब अमेरिका से बात की होगी तो एक बात अवश्य कही होगी कि इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग देकर हमारे देश के साथ सम्बन्ध खराब करने का काम अमेरिकन सरकार कर रही है । सिर्फ यह कह कर कि हमारे यहां इस तरह के स्कूल चलाना जायज है, इसका कानून है, इसकी स्वतन्त्रता है वह बच नहीं सकते । कानून और स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी अगर वे रसायनिक बमों का निर्माण करें और उनके उत्पादन की बात वहां चलायी जाती है तो उसके साथ ही वे अपने आदर्शियों का दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं और तब हम उन में किसी न किसी तरह से निपटने की कोशिश करेंगे । इसके अलावा मान लीजिये कि इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग अमरीका देता है या कोई अन्य देश देता है—पाकिस्तान में भी यह होती है ऐसा हम ने सुना है तो उसकी जानकारी के बाद क्या अपना देश इसको कंबैट करने के लिये तैयार है और इसके लिये जनता को और सरकार की इंटेलिजेंस

एजेंसीज को किसी तरह एलर्ट किया गया है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairman, today we are discussing a subject which is really horrifying. The subject is that in the United States of America private training camps are in operation where people are trained to kill people. This news has come to the fore front of late, although these training camps have been running there for a long time. It is understood that not only in the USA but in some other Western countries also these training camps are operating. Now, Madam, although it is a little bit of repetition, still for the record I want to mention what is the actual training given in Mr. Frank Camper's training school. One report says:

"Frank Camper's training school in Alabama is described as a "24-hour battle-ground" equipped with cannons, rocket launchers, weapons and explosives of every variety, and even simple mechanical devices made from metal rods and plumbing equipment which can snap a pipe in a chemical factory. At this training camp would-be terrorists learn to dodge live bullets and bombs, fight fellow students for booby-trapped food, torture their victims, hang a man in a silent assassination technique and raid a building knocking down a door with explosives and spraying the interior with machine-gun fire."

It is the height of sadism and the macabre, although I am not surprised that such things are going on in the American society. There are many people in our country who are very much enamoured about the American way of life, their high technology and all that. But as a Communist, I am not surprised at this rot and stink that we now find in the American society Madam, 15 decades back,

Karl Marx wrote that this is how at the height of their so-called glory, the capitalist societies will start rotting and stinking. And now at the last part of the century, we find that this pinnacle of glory has started collapsing; it is stinking and rotting. And it has come to the view of the entire world that they are training mercenaries and terrorists to kill people in a silent technique. They are teaching students the silent technique as to how a man can be hanged without noise.

Not only that. The report says "this school also trains a number of Sikh militant terrorists." What will they do? "The Sikh people are now out there experimenting and playing around with the things they learned from me," says Frank. He says "One experiment was an attempt to use the poison technique to contaminate the water supply of a girls' school in India."-- something unimaginable but not surprising. This is how the capitalist society will go in its so-called height of glory. But the point is after the crash of the jumbo jet KANI-SHKA, many things are being heard in the world about international co-operation for checking and controlling terrorism. Particularly the US Government, the UK Government and the Canadian Government are very vociferous about international cooperation in controlling terrorism. On the one hand they are talking of controlling terrorism and paying lip sympathy to the victims of AIR INDIA crash and they are assuring India that they will cooperate with India in containing terrorists; on the other hand they are giving training to terrorists, mercenaries to commit terrorist activities in India and elsewhere. During the meeting of the Consultative Committee on Foreign Affairs a film was shown to the Members of the Consultative Committee and in that film interview Frank Camper was saying very clearly, "I

in the world, which is doing all these things? Why not we mobilise the entire public opinion in the world and put pressure on the US Government so that they are made to close down these schools? The question of legality cannot arise at all there. The Indian Government can make use of its voice in the forum of the UN because this does not concern America only, but also concerns the entire world. These terrorists are fanning out throughout the world and their field of operation is the entire world. So, why not take up this question on the platform of the United Nations?

Madam, lastly, I would like to know whether these activities that are going on in America, I would say with the patronage of the American Government, in the full view and full knowledge of the American Government, are not considered to be unfriendly activities by the Union Government? Is it not an act of unfriendliness on the part of America towards India? They are allowing such activities to go on in their country against India while paying lip-sympathy to India. Is it not an act of unfriendliness towards the Indian nation, towards the Indian people? What is the opinion of our honourable Minister in this regard? May I know what his opinion is?

I think the Government will take up this matter with the US Government and try their best to check things so that these terrorists and mercenaries who are trained there are not in a position to fan out in India in order to destabilize this country. Thank you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam Vice-Chairman, terrorism has assumed great dimensions in recent times, and it is not as if it was not there in the past. Since the dawn of history, Madam, terrorism has been practised in various parts of the world by groups, by mil-

itant groups, to achieve their objectives. One is political and the other is economic.

Since the days of Roman empire the weapon of terrorism has been there in various shades and forms and its ramifications have been felt all over. In recent times, in the 30s, Hitler adopted this weapon largely to achieve his political end. Perhaps, you are aware that the German Parliament, the Reichstag was burnt and till today there is no historic proof as to who burnt it though the opinion is that it is the Nazis who adopted this tactics and tried to bring down the prestige, the name of Weimer Republic. After that, Hitler became the Chancellor and later became the dictator. My point is that terrorism is not so new as some of my friends have made it out. But there is a difference between the terrorism that is practised today and the terrorism that was practised in the past. The terrorism in the past was not so widespread, had not so many ramifications as it is having today. After the Second World War, terrorism has assumed very ominous proportions. Moreover, militant groups have been practising terrorism, all for achieving political and economic ends. In the Western Europe, as my friends perhaps may be aware, there is daily terrorism. In West Germany there is terrorism, and the West German Government is just living with this problem. They have not been able to contain terrorism in West Germany so far. There is increasing terrorism in Italy. I think of and on, we are hearing of the sons and daughters of millionaires in Italy being kidnapped and abducted for ransom. In South America, terrorism has become a daily occurrence. So, the main difference between the terrorism of the present and the terrorism of the past is that its ramifications have increased, its dimension has increased now than before the Governments of the States have been re-

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]
 duced to helplessness to face this challenge.

That is the most ominous part of it. We have not been able to contain terrorism. On the contrary we have been reduced to witness the growing terrorism all over the world and in every country. My friend referred to the United Nations. I know what happened in the United Nations. They have debated the problem of terrorism. There are volumes and volumes of literature on this. I understand, there is a sub-committee on terrorism in the United Nations. Even that body has not been able to do anything much about meeting this challenge. Now, here is a case where people are trained in terrorism in the United States. The most unfortunate part of this thing is that the United States is helpless to eliminate training of terrorists in their country. And according to the statement of my hon. friend, the hon. Minister, the U.S laws are inadequate to meet this challenge. People are trained for various purposes and he says in the United States it is not called a school for training terrorists but it is called a school for training people in military activities. I think it is a misnomer. It is another name for a school for murder. Various kinds of killing people, killing opponents, creating violence, spreading fear, psychological terror, are being taught. This is a school for murder and curiously the United States Government is helpless. Its laws are not adequate to close the school. A friend I think, said the person who is running the school was in the CIA, was an employee of the CIA. My friend was quoting the speech of President Reagan when the TWA aircraft was hijacked. President Reagan said terrorism is a challenge to humanity, to the human conscience. Terrorism is nothing but barbarism; he has quoted that. He did not quote the other part of it. President Reagan appealed to the civilised world that there should be a way to create international

opinion and there should be co-operation between Governments various Governments, to eliminate terrorism from every corner of the world. But no steps have been taken so far after the hijacking episode came to a close.

Here there is terrorism in India, the domestic terrorism. I feel that there is lack of national will and lack of international opinion in dealing with this ugly phenomena, which is threatening the very fabric of civilised society. I think the time has come to take up this matter very seriously at the national and international level. At the national level, may I say to the Minister that a committee may be formed, a committee of parliamentarians, with experts, to go into the whole question, to study all the aspects of terrorism, domestic and international. Till now our effort has been very piecemeal, fragmented. May I, therefore, suggest to him, in all seriousness, that a committee of Members of Parliament with other experts may be set up soon so what we may go into all aspects of terrorism? They may make specific recommendations which may be guidelines for the Government, for Parliament, to deal with.

Secondly, the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the non-aligned conference and he has an opportunity to call a meeting of the non-aligned powers to discuss terrorism. He should take initiative in the matter. Besides, he is going to the United Nations; he may take up this question with other countries of the world. There may be a special session of the United Nations to discuss terrorism. It is not enough that terrorism is discussed as an item in the United Nations. May I say that we can take initiative and call a United Nations Conference and a special conference of the United Nations may be held to discuss terrorism. Unless and until terrorism is tackled both nationally and internationally on a war footing. I am afraid, we will not be able to tackle this problem which is growing menacingly, which is threa-

tening the values of the civilised society.

In the end, Madam, may I request the Minister to impress upon the United States Government to amend its laws, if it can, to eliminate such centres of training which are nothing but schools of murder, schools for killing people and I would like the Minister to be more vigilant, active and alert our Embassies every where in the world so that terrorism which has been growing and which is affecting us very adversely may be tackled more seriously and more effectively and which may in the long run be able to bring about more peace and harmony in India and elsewhere.

Thank you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Vice-Chairman, it is an irony of fate and paradoxical that those countries who want that terrorism should be wiped out from the world, are themselves abetting terrorism. The mercenary school at Alabama that has been started is giving training to Indians—we have come to know that 4 Indians were trained there for sabotage purposes. To my mind, Madam, there may be many such schools in the United States. I would like to know from the Minister if he has found out the details of the schools that are established in the United States of America who impart such training. At least we should know that apart from Alabama school are there other schools also where such training is imparted?

The second point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that according to his statement, the matter has been taken up with the U.S. Administration. The first thing that I would request him is that till such time as the U.S. Government amends its laws, it is necessary and essential that the U.S. Government should at least do one thing that the particulars of such schools and the names of Indians people of

Indian origin who are trained there, are communicated to our Embassy. At least this can be done by the Minister at the diplomatic level so that till such time as reason prevails upon the U.S. Administration and they prohibit running of such schools, we are also alarmed about it.

The other point made by Gurupadaswamyji is also correct that on the one hand they say that terrorism should be wiped out from the globe but on the other hand they are abetting these activities. The only course open to us would be that we take up this matter in the next session of United Nations, apart from convening a special session which may be done. I request that in the agenda to be sent for the forthcoming session of U.N., an item from India must be there that these terrorist activities and terrorism should be stopped in all the countries. Unless this is done, unless the world rises to the occasion, this problem cannot be tackled.

The third point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is, the whole country has been exercised on this issue. I suggest that the proceedings of both the Houses should be sent to the US Government and they should be told that every section of the society in India is alarmed, is perturbed, about the activities which are being indulged in and immediate action should be taken about this.

The last point which I would like to make is; a case has been registered on the 9th of May, as per the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to know, what is the latest position of this case and whether our diplomatic mission in the U.S. is following up this case vigorously so that we are in a position to know where the case stands at present. With these objections, I condemn the activities of the U.S. Government in establishing such schools and solicit in the name of friendship with India that they should cooperate with the Indian Go-

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

vernment and communicate all the information needed by the Indian Government in this behalf.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: We are eagerly looking forward to a detailed reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Madam Vice-Chairman, I am really grateful to the hon. Members who have made a very useful contribution to this debate and some of them have made really very good suggestions also. At the outset, I would like to say that we condemn terrorism of any kind in any shape because we feel that in a democratic set-up, there is no place for terrorism. Similarly, we feel that in a civilised society, there is no place for terrorism. But as Mr. Gurupadaswamy said, terrorism has been there since centuries. It is still there. All the countries, all the people, the human race as such, should make efforts to eradicate it, if not totally, at least to minimise terrorism so that the life of the people is safe. Madam, terrorism is a hydra-headed monster which is appalling, brutal, barbaric and cruel. It has to be treated as such. As I said, terrorism has many faces, postures, ramifications and it has to be ruthlessly crushed. As far as India is concerned India is totally against any kind of terrorism and we will do everything possible to see that terrorism is eliminated.

Madam, it has been suggested that the matter should be taken up in the U.N. I would like to point out that the U.N. has already adopted a number of international conventions on terrorism, but unfortunately, these conventions have not been implemented by the various countries. The result is, the objective has not been achieved. The issue is still before the U.N. But due to the divergence of opinion, difference of opinion among various countries, it has not been possible to come to any definite conclu-

sions on the ways and means and the methods by which terrorism can be tackled. In some countries, over-indulgence has been shown to terrorists and extremists. I would like to mention here that the countries which have shown over-indulgence to terrorists and extremists have themselves suffered though they thought they will be able to create trouble in some other countries. What happened to President Kennedy? What happened to President Reagan himself? What happened to Lord Mounbatten? What happened to almost the whole British Cabinet? And this they must now realise. Fortunately, there seems to be some sort of awareness now that terrorists must be eliminated and something has to be done. This consciousness is there among various countries and I earnestly hope that they will continue to follow this up.

Now there are a number of schools in the United States. As I said in my statement, they are there with the knowledge of the US Administration. I do not know how much time the Senate Subcommittee will take to examine this whole question and come forward with some sort of legislation which will either curtail the training facilities provided by these schools or ensure that these schools are totally stopped. As far as we are concerned, we feel that these schools should not be allowed to function in any place, in any shape, in any country, in any region.

Madam, there is another thing which is very necessary while dealing with the terrorism or acts of terrorism, that there should be no dual approach in this. For instance, when our planes were hijacked to Pakistan, the hijackers were not tried for a long time. Even now when they are being tried, it is a slow process. But when their own plane was hijacked, the case was decided in no time and they were awarded a very severe punishment. Similarly when a TWA plane was hijacked from Athens,

the U.S. wanted to boycott Beirut airport. But we felt that this was a dual approach, because if they want to boycott the Beirut airport, then all those airports should be boycotted from where the planes were hijacked in the United States. So, this sort of dual approach will not work. We should be straightforward and then only we will be able to achieve something.

I would here particularly like to mention that the neighbouring countries have a special responsibility in this regard. Instead of giving any kind of encouragement, instead of giving any kind of support or any kind of training, it is their duty and responsibility that they cooperate with the neighbouring countries, exchange all information about the terrorists or extremists so that action could be taken before they could do any harm or they could do any damage to another country.

Madam, some of the hon. Members have said about the training schools. It is correct that five people were arrested but two more are wanted and so seven people are needed in connection with this conspiracy case. As I have mentioned in my statement, these schools are in the knowledge of the US Administration. Their rules and regulations are such that they cannot most probably do anything about it, but we entirely agree that something must be done. If there are no adequate rules and regulations available, they should ensure that some legislation is provided to deal with these schools properly and effectively.

Mr. Birla said that these schools should not be called mercenary training schools. I entirely agree with him. Actually they are imparting training for terrorist activities. In fact, I mentioned what type of training they are imparting—small arms use, explosives, street fighting, assassination and also they want to train in blowing up bridges, hotels, nuclear

facilities, vital installations and chemical sabotage. So these are not really mercenary schools.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: What action the Government of India is taking with the US Government?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: We have already made it known to the US Administration what our feeling is about it, what our reaction is about it and we definitely want them to take some effective measures to ensure that no such training is provided. I quite agree and certainly we would like them to tell us if any such facilities or training is provided to any person holding an Indian passport, then this information must immediately be passed on to the Indian Government so that we can exactly find who this person is and if necessary, if he is an Indian passport holder, some thing should be done immediately to impound his passport.

Shri Ramakrishnan said that we have not taken up the matter in a serious manner. I assure him that we have taken it in all seriousness and we have taken up the matter through diplomatic channels and otherwise also and we will continue to pursue this matter.

Yadavji has mentioned how these schools find the ways and means. I am afraid it is not possible for me to say because it is a matter for the schools and the local administration if they get any assistance from them, or perhaps they run the schools on the basis of the fees they charge from the trainees. Shri Yadav also wanted to know who was the person who contacted this school for the training of those four persons who went there for training. He was Ravinder Singh Shergill who contacted Mr. Camner and arranged for the training of those four people. I have already mentioned about the type of training imparted.

Shri Swamy has made a very useful suggestion and I entirely agree

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

with it, Terrorism has been there for centuries, but the dimensions have now enlarged so much that it has become an international danger and now the international community has to think that it is not a question of one country or two countries or a few countries or only one region. It is a question of the whole world and just as we can be potential victims of nuclear weapons, similarly terrorism can cause damage to any country, to any part of the world. Therefore, it has to be taken very seriously at the international level. As I mentioned earlier, the matter is already under consideration of the United Nations, but the only problem is that there are differences of opinion in the United Nations and most of the things are decided on the basis of consensus. I hope, realising the importance, realising the urgency of the matter, they will come to a consensus and come to some agreement and some sort of international agreement will be there for dealing with the problem of terrorism. Almost the same thing was repeated by Mr. Matto and I would also like to assure him that we are very anxious and concerned about this matter and all our Missions have been advised and alerted that they should keep in touch with these developments and inform this country.

The case which has been filed against those four five is pending and, most probably it will be taken up for hearing sometime in September. But the exact date is not yet known. So, this is, briefly, what I wanted to say in reply to the various queries made by the hon. Members and I

think I have been able to give answers to all the queries.

THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) BILL, 1984

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the enforcement of the standards of weights and measures established by or under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Madam, India has made very rapid progress in the fields of science, technology and commerce, but we are lagging in the field of metrology. The Act of Standards of Weights and Measures was passed by Parliament in 1956. At that time the matter for enforcement was under the State List in the Constitution and the States were requested to pass enactments to enforce this measure. Afterwards the standards were revised and international units were adopted. There was a new development. At that time it was thought necessary to revise the standards of weights and measures in India also accordingly and in 1976 another Act was passed laying down standards of weights and measures. It was a revised system of metric units. The States were again requested to enact legislation to enforce the weights and measures because at that time the subject had not come under the Concurrent List. But, after the 42nd Amendment in 1976, this subject was transferred to the Concurrent List and since then there has been the thinking that there should be a uniform Act for enforcement of the standards of weights and measures in the country. Earlier, the States, at the instance of the Centre, passed some