

The Government should review its policy and withdraw the Bill, even at this stage, rather than recommending a reference of this particular Bill to a Joint Select Committee. Already, the scrutiny is completed. The proposal was already scrutinized by the Select Committee and Shri C. D. Deshmukh in that debate said that it is a meaningless proposition to have this referred to a Committee.

The Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha in 1961 has also rejected the concept of dividing the LIC into corporations. Even the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has rejected it. More than that, even the Morarka Committee had rejected it in toto. Shri C. D. Deshmukh in this very House has stated,

"On general grounds, it seems to me that if the LIC has to be ultimately responsible for life business, it should be extremely difficult to bring to work a number of corporations. For instance, the state of competition is bound to be restricted. It would be difficult to justify the existence of different corporations..."

The Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha in 1961 said the same thing; so also the Study Group of the ARC and the Morarka Committee. So, in view of all these considerations and, since the successive committees, including the Estimates Committee,.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not opposing the motion under the rules?

16 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am coming to that... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I say that since this problem was scrutinised by a number of Committees including even the Administrative Reforms Commission and a clear-cut base was built up, I feel that instead of suggesting reference to the Joint Select

Committee, even at this stage the hon. Minister for Finance can show the courtesy to the House, accept the consensus in the House and withdraw the proposal to refer the matter to the Joint Committee, and on the contrary withdraw also the original Bill, and maintain the *status quo*. Then we will try to work out the details of the efficiency of the administration of the LIC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will complete this now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will finish it today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is going to be a stiff opposition to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. It will take only 10 minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY ; How can you do this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House can do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, if you do not want, we will take it up tomorrow.

Now, let us take up discussion under Rule 195.

16.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN PERSONS INCLUDING RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I

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may recall the attention of this House that when I sought to raise in the Lok Sabha the same problem for adjournment motion on 5th December 1983, I did it with the highest sense of responsibility because this House cannot be divided on the question of national security, and therefore I said, 'With the highest sense of responsibility I am raising this issue and I will be quite satisfied if the Defence Minister comes forward in response to our query with a statement', and I was happy to note, the next day the Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, was able to place before the House a statement confirming the issue that we had raised on that particular day of 5th December, 1983, pointing out to certain ex-Army men retired from the Defence Services succumbing themselves to certain espionage activities and becoming part and parcel of spying.

As far as the statement by the Defence Minister and the Home Minister is concerned, it confirms the issue that we had raised on 5th December. The matter has got wider import and I wish it will be looked upon only from the point of view of national security and therefore, I fully agree with the sentiment of the House on that day that we are just not concerned whether one agency or the other agency is involved as far as subversion of our security is concerned and therefore, I, on my part, will never make any effort to shield the espionage activities either of CIA or of KGB, or for that matter, of any other agency in the country functioning against the interests of the country.

I have with me two interesting references, one is edited by Howard Frazier. The title of the book is, *Unclouking the CIA*, which gives full information about the inner working of the CIA, what is their organisational pattern and what they tried to do in India and elsewhere. I have also another reference book, 'KGB' by John Barron, in which also we can have the glimpse of the inner working of the KGB organisation. And

on the basis of this, I would like to place before the House certain facts and figures.

As far as the original problem is concerned, the issue came up on the basis of certain news item that had appeared in the press that some Defence personnel holding very important key position in the Air Force and in the Army were actually caught in the trap. They had become the pawns in the hands of the foreign agencies like the CIA to subvert the national interest of security of the country and supply certain important documentary evidence and certain military secrets to Americans through the CIA agency. That is how the question came up. If you recall a right, it was confirmed by the Defence Minister that some of the retired personnel of the Defence Services had tried to utilise the sensitive position that they had held during their office after their retirement and try to supply to other countries some of the important information. One name that was confirmed was Frank Larkins, retired Major-General and strangely enough this is the same officer who was recipient of the Param Vishishta Seva Medal. Why I am referring to this? As far as the foreign agencies are concerned, they always try to keep a watch on sensitive positions in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It is because of the patriotism of our armed forces, the naval force and men belonging to the Air Force, that what has appeared around is the aberrations and distortions and they do not reflect the general character of the men in the Army, men in the Navy or men in the Air Force. This Major-General was employed by the CIA at a monthly salary of Rs. 5000/- per month and he had also mobilised his brother i.e. Air Vice Marshal Ken Larkins who was again employed by the CIA at a salary of Rs. 3000/- per month. Again there was one more important person involved in this spying i.e. retired Lt. Col. Jasbir Singh who tried to sell country's military secrets to America. As far as the part of the espionage was concerned, another important person that was involved was arms contractor Jaspal Singh Gill. I will

come to this name later on as to how in the sugar scandal he is involved and there how he tried to take advantage of certain sensitive positions. These are the persons who are involved.

As far as detection of this episode is concerned, I think tribute must be paid to our officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The espionage activities involving CIA were unearthed when Major General Frank Larkins offered a bribe of Rs. 30,000/- to reveal defence secrets to Group Captain in uniform. But the Group Captain who had patriotic sentiments, he refused to accept the bribe. Not only he refused to accept the bribe, but he told his superiors that here is the spying that is operating. Some of the ex-Defence personnel are working at it. He revealed that information. He refused the bribe and as a patriotic duty he gave all the details that were available to him and as a result of it spying was un-earthed. This is the tribute to the patriotism of our armed forces.

Incidentally, I must congratulate our Defence Minister, Shri Venkataraman for one significant decision that he has taken. If you try to go through all previous cases of espionage, you will find that these ex-Servicemen had utilised the particular position for their modus operandi. The retired army men, the retired navy men, the retired air force men, who retired at very high position, they after retirement would visit the Defence Library. There are a number of occasions on which important persons holding important positions in the Defence-Library, they would get up and salute their retired officers. After all they were senior persons. They would have contacts with them. All the details will be given to them. They would go to all the corridors of the library and they would try to get necessary information. From that they would try to collect clues. There are a number of service men who are available at library. They would try to set up contacts with them. Through them they would get sensitive information. From them they would get source of certain documentations and with the

help of that they would carry on their spying activity or espionage activities. Taking note of that, our Defence Minister has taken the right decision of banning the entry of all ex-servicemen in the defence forces to come to the library. I think, it is a step that he has taken by way of abundant caution. It is not a slur on all the ex-army men or all the Defence forces by way of abundant caution? He has given the correct instructions and as a result of that, I think some results would be achieved.

Let us try to find out what has been the nature of the espionage work in which three officers and one army contractor are involved. In Frank Larkins' espionage case, the CIA tried its best to obtain for Americans information about the Electronic Avionics and other fittings including the Surveillance cameras inside the MIG 25 and the specialised equipment installed in the T-72 tanks. Sir, some of the details have appeared in our journals and they also appeared in some of the foreign journals. Now, this is a very important and sensitive information that was sought to be collected. The army dealers utilised their contacts with the ex-servicemen for a number of reasons. They know that these people have the basic information on all the sophisticated arms, their utilisation, tactical arms and other sophisticated arms. Therefore, there has been some sort of collusion between the arms contractor, arms suppliers and also some of the ex-servicemen who have got adequate knowledge about all these aspects.

There is one aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. I do it with a full sense of responsibilities. I do not do it to find any fault with the Government because the Governments have come and Governments have gone. But this trend in aberration continues. And this is sometimes giving respectability to some of the agencies doing the espionage work-out consciously but sometimes some of the actions that are taken by the Government for its own benefit and purpose sometimes lend credibility to some of the foreign intelligence agen-

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cies like the CIA, KGB, SIS in U.K. and agencies in Pakistan and elsewhere. That has happened on a number of occasions. I would like to point out to you how such collaborations in the 60s reached its climax. The collaboration, for instance, was between the CIA on the one side and the Indian Government on the other for the best of purposes and national interest. But I would like to point out to you that even in our own national interest sometimes we try to take assistance and help from some of the agencies like CIA. In that case, they gain certain amount of credibility; they find certain roots among the Defence forces in the country. They come in contact with some of the important sensitive information and sensitive areas and they are likely to exploit that particular situation to the detriment of India's interest and security at a later stage. This collaboration between the CIA and India has been utilised on a number of occasions for certain projects :

- (1) establishment of a top secret base at Charbatia near Cuttack in Orissa.
- (2) support for the Dalai Lama who had fled to India from Tibet from the clutches of Chinese.
- (3) Escape of Svetlana Stalin to India from Soviet Union.
- (4) Expedition to Nanda Devi to plant a monitoring device on its summit to detect China's nuclear tests.

Some of these aspects are confirmed on some occasions by statements of concerned Ministers on the floor of Lok Sabha. And lastly, it was the surveillance of former Defence Minister. I do not refer to the name. These were the areas and these were the fields in which the Government of India tried to utilise even the collaboration of the CIA in order to serve our national purpose or certain aspects which they felt very important,

I know that those who run the Government have to take the risk of taking certain steps which are calculated in the wider interests of the nation. But sometimes we have to weigh and balance both the things, what is the advantage or disadvantage that is likely to be accrued to us and what is the advantage that is likely to be accrued to those agencies which ultimately work against interest of our country.

It is my contention that the Government should apply their mind. It is their own assessment that will ultimately guide them on this sensitive issue, as to whether we can use foreign agencies in our country, collaborate and cooperate with them, even for our own objectives, whether that will give us the advantage or that will give them better stabilisation in this country and greater credibility to operate in espionage field. This is the point that is to be borne in mind.

It is more interesting to know what is the role of various intelligence agencies vis-a-vis India. As I said the other day, I do not want to bring in any ideological considerations in this debate at all. Whoever be the member in this House, either on the side of the Opposition or on the side of the Treasury Benches, we are all basically interested in the integrity of the country and we are basically interested in the security of our land. Therefore, we will never draw any ideological distinction between one sort of an agency and another. As far as those agencies are concerned, they might be working to the best interest of their own nation. But ultimately we are more interested in the interest of our own country and, therefore, let us try to find out which are the various agencies that are operating in our country and what is the role that they are playing.

Firstly, in the late 50s, the KGB photographed an Indian Embassy employee in Moscow in a drunken state and black-mailed him into spying for them on his return to India. Harry Rozitzke describes this in his book-KGB, the eyes of Russia".

Secondly, according to John D. Smith, a CIA colleague of Rositzke, succeeded in securing enrolment of a former Indian army Chief for spying, in favour of America through the agency of CIA.

Thirdly, in 1979, the Janata Government had to send back two Soviet diplomats on charge of spying on the eve of Kosygin's visit to India.

Fourthly, in 1976, the I.B. arrested F.D'souza, a Deputy Principal Information officer with the Press Information Bureau (PIB) for trading secret documents with the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). Later on, the documents turned out to be forged ones. Not only he tried to fool us but he also tried to fool them who were trying to utilise him in the espionage. It was only the saving grace for us that the documents which he provided happened to be forged documents.

Fifthly, since this news had appeared and his arrest was also confirmed by the Government, there is no harm in mentioning this and, that is, Mr. Mahabir Prasad, Personal Assistant to Mr. Y.B. Chavan, Home and Deputy Prime Minister in Charan Singh's Government was arrested in 1979 for saying for KGB.

Then, there are certain involvements in the economic deals in the country. They have got a wider repercussion. In this context, I would like to refer to a spy in Swiss Sugar Scandal. I would here refer to Mr. Jaspal Singh to whom I referred earlier. He was arrested under the Official Secret Act—it was confirmed by the Defence Minister—along with three military officers mentioned in the Home Minister's statement also. He was also involved in the multi-crore sugar deal involving a Swiss firm in 1976.

Sir, if you recall, sometime back, I tried to refer to that scandal in this House. But just as some of the scandals got disappeared in thin air, no further discussion could take place. The Hon.

Speaker had said that we would find some time to discuss that also. But, unfortunately, the scandals are more and the time is less and as a result of that, we did not find adequate time to discuss these scandals. But it is very important.

The Swiss firm NOGA had agreement with the State Trading Corporation in India for import of huge quantities of sugar from India. The agreement was already signed and it is a Swiss firm NOGA that had already signed the agreement. The price structure was also agreed upon. But NOGA did not fulfill the particular terms of agreement when they found that the international market price of sugar crashed down. They looked at it from purely commercial angle and, therefore, though they entered into a signed agreement, they refused to respect that agreement.

You may recall Swaraj Paul was also allegedly involved in the deal in which Shri Jaspal Singh acted as the main agent. Shri Jaspal Singh was the main agent. He has such an ingenuity that he did not involve himself only in the arms deal. He also involved himself in the secret deal. Probably, he wanted to make his army deal more sweet and, therefore, probably he wanted to enter into secret deal also. But he entered into that. He tried a number of manipulations and lot of things appeared about this particular deal.

Intelligence Bureau is already investigating the activities of Gills MG international which was reportedly involved in major arms supplies to the West.

There was a news item in one Hindi daily "Hindustan" in which they had brought forward a news and, I remember right, my colleague Prof. Tiwari had also raised that question on the floor of the House and demanded from the Hon. Speaker that since there is a news that half-a-dozen Embassies in Delhi and their employees are involved in espionage activities and that a good number of them

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are staying in Vasant Vihar in New Delhi and also on the Rajdoot Marg, these activities should be gone into.

- (i) The Intelligence Bureau and the Delhi Police had named Mr. Francis Shafer, the Attache in the US Mission, allegedly setting up the espionage spy ring among retired defence officials. Mr. Shafer left India in 1982. The news had already appeared that Mr. Francis Shafer, an Attache in the US Mission, is involved in espionage ring and, even then in 1982, he was allowed to leave the country.
- (ii) An Additional Private Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs was arrested in 1977 for passing on secrets to Soviet Russia.
- (iii) An Officer of the Central Information Service was caught giving information to Rumania.
- (iv) Many Persons spying for Pakistan were arrested from among the Army Officers in the famous Sambar spying case.

Probably you know and perhaps you remember why these Persons were demonstrating in front of the house of the Minister of Defence. Later on, let of details came in. And the story also became one of the important scandals in the espionage story.

All these aspects only indicate how vulnerable is the ground on which we are functioning.

While pointing out all these, I do not say that the Ministry of External Affairs, the various services of the Government of India, and the various Defence Services are all polluted by spy activities. It is far from that. I am very Proud that Indian Army, Navy and Air Force have a glorious tradition.

Whereas the loyalties of the Army, Navy and Air Force in different countries around India had collapsed for their participation in various coups, it is only in India that the Army, Navy and Air Force have stayed away from all such coups and that is a saving grace for our country. I am proud of it.

I shall not pick up the straw in the wind. They will always indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing.

These are the various aspects that are to be kept in mind. If you personally go through all the information that I have placed before the House, you will find that as far as India's security is concerned, we cannot be complacent. I referred to various agencies.

I will conclude by referring to one important event and that is the 1962 Chinese aggression. In the post-1962 aggression and pre-aggression period of 1962, you probably may remember and recall that Kalimpong had become the nest of spies. They were providing information about many secrets of India to the adjoining countries. All these have to be kept in mind.

I have given information about all available agencies only to make it explicitly clear that, as far as India's defence and security are concerned we should be second to none in not remaining complacent about the defence preparedness and in maintaining the secrecy of the top military documents. If you show a little complacency, we will be doing it only at the peril of our country, the peril of the security, and I am quite confident, on whichever side we may sit in this House, on both sides of this House there are Members who are pledged and committed to the defence and security of the country and, therefore, we will stoutly oppose any activity that results in espionage activities harming the security and defence of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, two hours have been allotted for this discussion. Prof. Madhu Danda-

vate who moved the Motion has taken some time; he may take more time because he has moved and it has been permitted. The other hon. Members who are going to follow him will not take more than ten minutes each. Then only when the Minister replies, there will be some Members present in the House. I would make an appeal to all the hon. Members, whether they participate in the discussion or not, to be present in the House; the number that is present now should continue to be there till the end, till the Minister replies,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, who decided about two hours? Because in the Business Advisory Committee we did not decide that the duration would be two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know who decide this. But I find here that the time likely to be available is two hours. It is under the rules. This is discussion under rule 193.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : 'Likely'. This is a very important subject...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said on umpteen occasions here that I have no objection to giving more time. But what I find is that the hon. Members, after they have spoken, go away. Then finally the Minister has to reply only to the Chair. Some hon. Members in the back benches do not get a chance and they blame the Chair. This is a very important subject and we have to observe restraint because this is on defence. Therefore, there is no chance for making any political speech. So, you do not require more time. That is why I suggest—Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty will agree with me—that hon. Members may not take more than ten minutes each. My request is that all Members who are now present in the House may continue to sit till the Minister replies; the same number must be maintained...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : If it is a ruling, let it be there always, all the time, Why only today?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I say this from experience. I am making a request like this because to preside over an empty House is not liked by me. I want that some Members should be present. Then I will also be active. I am also a politician. Therefore, I would like to have some audience when I preside over...(*Interruptions*) I would note all those Members who are present now and who go away. Next time they will not get a chance to speak.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, national security is of prime importance for any country for that matter and it is of so much of importance to us today because we are hemmed in from different directions with different types of forces and pressures, geo-political, geo-strategic and so on. This question is of utmost importance for the people of this country. I am very glad to notice that Prof. Madhu Dandavate has enumerated many of the facets of the problem that have also been flashed in the newspapers.

For instance, *India To-day* has capiously brought out a number of facts and some of its own reflections. I will, therefore, restrict myself as per your bidding to a few observations which are cogent to the problem in the hand.

My first observation, its this. This crime, spying, espionage is inexcusable. One cannot allow any one to play about with this particular crime. Therefore, we have to make up our mind, shall I say, legally and otherwise, as to how to be more effective to deal with any spying for that matter.

India cannot sell out its integrity. We gained our independence after centuries of hard work and subservience. It has a bearing on the subject also subservience for centuries, losing the character, the

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basic character. Therefore, my first observation to the legal experts, also to the Government, to the House and also to the people at large is that in other countries punishment for such crimes is capital punishment. I know we have the law of the land and we have to take measures according to what we all feel and how we all feel in the case. But I cannot help saying this out because the dangers looming all around indicate that we have to be very very correct, upright and also effective. For that matter we have to be very carefully as to how we even change the Act if necessary, to make it more effective against the spies and against any one who works as quisling and has a hand in espionage. That is my first observation.

Then, of course, I understand and we all understand that espionage and spying is done by a type of specialists, very highly trained specialists the world over and record shows and you have all been reading about it over the years. Even the supermost type of countries have to guard themselves as the espionage agents do work and sometimes quite successfully. Secrets are gained with regard to various types of weapons. It may be cosmic type of secrets. It may be weapon of war and so on, but it is happening and that is a second observations. We have to guard and watch against because everybody and every country have become vulnerable against the attack of those specialists whichever side it may come in from and for that I would wish to recommend to the Government and to this august House that we now have to take the subject very very seriously.

I was very glad to notice Mr. Dandavate bringing out thing on a L.O-Party basis. Most of it was that, the tone of it was that; yes, it is acceptably good. It is with that intention that we have to put our heads together to make certain that India does not let anything leaking of that nature that we have noticed lately. There is no secret about it now. Everybody

knows and there is the CIA's hand. He has given his confession and so on, Larkins has done it and I am very sad about it. It is not that there cannot be probe from any other direction. Yes, Sir, everybody, is working feverishly to get what he can commulatively to make balance. Ultimately, any kind of permutations and combinations so far as balance of power is concerned, always keep on working. Therefore Intelligence-gaining has become a proper subject.

I am very glad that at the High Command level, that is, at the Governmental level, the directions which I have been reading on the subject given are also adequate. The defence Ministry and the Ministry of Defence do that. But, do the tentacles work properly and effectively? You train themselves up and really appreciate the situation keeping the perspective in view. These are the things that Government has to watch the active type of intelligence people. After all when you find out something from the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments or some installations when you meet the people who are handling these things *de facto*, at that time, that is the service personnel. If we have our intelligence working, General Staff Intelligence A, it may have to do with the equipment, the security of personnel, the security of installation, security of information, security of various other things that form to be the items to be handled and to be looked into, we have to watch these. are to be very carefully handled; they have to be trained up and analysed. Put the man in position who has been checked and rechecked from the security angle, from the point of view of security personnel. From General Staff (Intelligence) A right from D down to Z. Have we got the process of checking it up and re-checking it up? You have to tone up all these checking agencies as also the working agencies so very correctly and regularly and you cannot take the word of anybody for that matter. You are talking about the national security from the defence angle. If we have that measure and if we implement it that way, then, I think we have the capacity; we have the brainstrust; we have got the

capability as also the qualitative type of imaginations to beat anybody in the world and checkmate against any kind of incursion by outside agencies who take things away from us. It is a question of war potential; it is a question of information.

आइना-ए-सिकन्दर
जामे-मय-अस्त बिगर
ता बरतो धर्जा दारद
अहवाले मुल्के दारा ॥

They used to say about Alexander the Great who had some kind of a mirror through which he used to perceive the whole things. That is the method by which we know about the correct information about the enemy or supposed to be the enemy—potential enemy—or anybody for that matter. Anybody could be an enemy or friend at any time. That is how things are going on. Therefore, we have to watch that part of it. This is observation No. 3. The other point that I want to bring to your kind notice is this. We have to watch also in so far as our serving personnel and our ex-service personnel are concerned and how they are to be handled. That is one thing. I have told you enough about the handling of the serving personnel. Now, if I may point out to the House here, the ex-service mean are the best trained and are loyal and they are the most Indianised type of people; they fight for India; they fight for the motherland. What else is left? How can you doubt the integrity of such types of personnel at any time? We have to watch. We have to watch and to keep them busy. And how to keep them busy in the right sort of direction is the point so that we are not let down at any time.

In that context, do we think of employing and keeping the people busy? Here in Delhi there are so many ex-generals, so many brigadiers who are twiddling their thumbs but doing nothing. They go at the age of 52 or 54, and someone lurse them with so much of money and

so on and so forth. Some of them will fall down because of the lack of character. We have lost it. I am sorry to say this. From over a century or so, we have lost the basic character. I see them all round in Delhi. Cheats, *dokhebaz* and all types of people are around. Therefore, we have not to let clean people fall prey to this type of weakness and for that I request you to see where you can employ them best. Keep them busy and they will not let you down. But this is one part and that does not excuse any spy for having any kind of shield by way of not being looked after. That is not to be. I had struck it out in my first observation. We should not accept any excuse.

Finally, my request to the House and I was very glad to hear the tone set by Prof. Dandavate—is that the whole House everytime must be one on this account. The whole House must always condemn without any bias or a lien—you can have your liens and you can keep on doing your business as you like east or west, north or south I could not care less, Independence will never come again. No vivisection is going to be allowed. To the last man and to the last round India will fight and we will not allow anyone to interfere in our integrity. In so far as your humble servant is concerned use me anyway you wish to. I will be serving, serving and serving for one view only that India cannot now be put under any kind of outside pressure—may be from west, east or south. With this intention I pass on to you—my mind—for whatever it is worth. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue we are now discussing is important because it concerns the security of the State, stability of our society and also it concerns the people of India very much. The way Press has carried the reports and given publicity it shows that our country has become very much security conscious. It is very good thing.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Sir, this is not for the first time that such espionage activities particularly on the part of Central Intelligence Agency of the USA has come to the limelight. I was going through the debates of this House on previous occasion and to my utter astonishment I have found that many a time the activities of the CIA were discussed in this House. Not only that, government once instituted a committee to go into the activities of the CIA. The findings of that committee have not been placed before Parliament. It has been kept a secret. That was done when Mr. Chavan was the Home Minister.

Now, Sir, so far as this particular incident is concerned we learnt from the Press on December 6 that four persons were arrested—a retired Major General, a retired Air Vice Marshal and a retired Lt. Colonel. They were arrested when, On November, 10. Almost after one month when this arrest took place we came to know about it. We came to know about it through the Press. But the Government did not come before Parliament when Parliament was in session, to make a statement about it, that there was an espionage case and then Government arrested four persons; they were prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. Then a few questions arise which we and the Government have to consider carefully.

When high ranking officers are involved in such cases, does it not involved the security of the country? Security of the country depends upon the patriotism, unity, integrity and dedication of the officers and the jawans. I do not say that our officers are unpatriotic. It is not my view. But what I say is this: This incidents proves that there are some high ranking officers—I am sorry to say this—who are capable of 'selling themselves' for a paltry sum of money to foreign intelligence agencies thereby endangering the security of the country, jeopardising the security of the nation.

This aspect should be noted by the House and by the Government and it is time that we have a fresh look at the type of army training that we have. We should have a fresh look at the type of links some of these officers have with the Anglo American world; what type of attitudes they have and what their links are. My second question is this: How is it that these retired officers run these consultancy services and consultancy agencies? They get themselves involved in various 'arms deals'. They run the lobby of the foreign arms manufacture here in this country. It is high time that the Defence Minister comes with a firm hand and puts a bar on such officers; they should not be allowed to have any connection or any link at all with any foreign arms manufacturer. What they do is, they exploit their wide connections which they had in the army as officers. They could not be allowed to do this. Not only this. If you go through the Press Reports now-a-days what you see is this, There are so many high ranking officers who are involved in this sort of consultancy services, which is nothing but a racket. In the Press you find their names even After retirement they get involved in such consultancy services, they carry on their lobbies here for the foreign arms manufacturer, and exploit their previous connections which they had in the army. Government have arrested four—three officers and one jawan. Now, the pertinent question which arises in this: From whom have they obtained the information? Has it not been obtained from the existing officers? Is the Government aware that this has been done by some 'well-placed' officers who are in the know of things, who have passed on this 'classified' information to foreign agencies? You have arrested three retired officers. But have you tried to find out the connection with the existing officers, the serving officers, because it was one serving officer who refused to work as an agent? I must congratulate that officer. But their must be some others from whom information was collected. I would like the government to throw some light on it; whether they had any enquiry. I do not know.

whether it is a secret or not; but it should not be. What steps they propose to take about it ?

In India, most of our sophisticated arms are supplied by the Soviet Union. It is the CIA which is objectively interested in knowing about our new acquisitions, their performance, their proving trials, and not the country which is supplying them, because it is already known. Time and again, it is the CIA which has been indulging in such activities; and this is a proclaimed aim of CIA.

Richard Bissel, a former Deputy Director of the CIA incharge of covert operation—CIA has covert and covert operations; white and black; not by complexion; white—legal operation, embassy staff; black—dark operation,—has disclosed “that the third world countries are extremely vulnerable to the CIA operation.” He says, “These nations, underdeveloped, are often corrupt, seemed made to order for the clandestine operation of the agency simple because their governments are much less highly organised; there is less security consciousness; there is relatively small sums of money, whether delivered directly to local funds or deposited for their leaders in Swiss Bank accounts can have an almost magical effect in changing their volatile political life. In such an atmosphere, CIA clandestine services have over the years enjoyed considerable success.” This is what the CIA says about the underdeveloped countries. They can bribe with small sum; they can do it. I did not believe it when I was reading it, but seeing this espionage with Rs. 5000 a month, they have been able to purchase Air Marshal, Retired Lt. Colonel, Major General. It is astounding.

Is the government aware of the fact that at present in India 5 CIA trained agents are working in USA Embassy at different levels ? I am quoting from Dr. Mander's *Who's Who* in CIA. I would ask the government and particularly the two Ministers to consult that book *Who's Who*. He has named the

present USA Ambassador as the trained CIA agent and 5 CIA agents working at different levels—Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. I want the government to go through it. I would also like to discuss about it in the security environment of the sub-continent. Are you aware of the fact that in Colombo, in Kathmandu, in Dhaka, the USA Ambassadors are all trained CIA agents ? You can get their names from Dr. Mander's book *Who's Who*. This is done with a purpose. The target is the sub-continent, the constitutionally elected government, to destabilise our society. They are doing it in Punjab and in Assam. Times without number, we have tried to attract your attention to what is happening inside India.

What are the forces they are trying to de-establishe ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude in two minutes more.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will take only two minutes more ?

This is not a secret thing. No other a person than the Ex-President Mr. Gerald Ford, after the subversion of democratic Government of Chile, when he was asked, he said as follows :

Question : Under what international law do we have a right to attempt to destabilise the constitutionally elected Government of another country

Answer : I am not going to pass judgment on whether it is permitted or authorised under international law. It is a recognised fact, historically, as well as presently, that such actions are taken in the best interests of the countries involved.

This was the reply given by President Gerald Ford in a Press Conference on September 16, 1974. Clearly, an ex-American President Mr. Ford says that

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

'we have a right to subvert a constitutionally elected Government, as we did in Chile, as we are trying to do, as we tried to do in the Bay of Pigs and as we killed Patrice Lumumba.....' These are all facts. I can name the books. They are '*The Invisible Government*' and '*I was a CIA Agent*'. These books are available. All the facts are there.

Therefore, it appears that the Government should be conscious. This is only the tip of the ice burg—or I should say—the tip of the glacier.

In cultural fields, through educational fields, and their universities, like Colombo, Harvard there the CIA is spending many funds and they have foundations in India, they have formed foundations; Asian foundation you know our experience, they have got it. But there are educational foundations, agricultural research foundations, these are utilised by the Americans, the CIA to know things, to subvert, to de-stabilise and to train our bright young man for their own foreign policy purposes.

I would request the Government to answer in a straight-forward manner the questions I have raised, the last but not the least. The Home Minister has said in his statement of the 14th December that—

"Search of the premises of some of the arrested persons led to seizure of classified defence documents."

What type of documents, you must say. The question is, this pertains to knowledge of equipments, or just strategic knowledge? This should be clear. What actually were they trying to do? What information, were they trying to collect? And how far were they successful in getting that information? Sir, with this I would end.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have established a record today.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : With these words, I would like the Government to give answers to the questions and also assure the nation, assure the country, that they will remain vigilant and will leave no stone unturned to unearth what is still to be unearthed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the topic and the subject we are discussing, as earlier stated by every hon. Member are of national importance. And I do not want to go into the details; nor will I discuss whether the CIA is involved or the KGB is involved; or who is right or wrong. We have to see ourselves that we are right. I will just give some suggestions how such incidents can be detected, what are the remedies and what are the situations which will help in improving the matters to see that such incidents do not recur.

As everybody has said, history will never pardon the three retired Services Officers for their act. But history will also bear out that it was a Service Officer who came out to help them in catching this team and it was through his courage that what was happening for the last one and a half years was exposed. The only thing which I gather from the last three four days remarks in newspapers briefing on the subject, is that the main subject which we must consider today is—it is not that the whole House will not condemn this act, everybody will condemn this act—but this House must reach or this Government must reach some decision as to why this thing has happened and what remedy we are going to take in future so that national security is not hampered and is not endangered any more.

17 hrs.

Mr. Gill has been operating M. G. International—a firm which has been dealing in arms with foreign countries—and he has been dealing with this firm for the last 4-5 years. Even he has given a tender for .50 heavy machine gun on the European Arms and the gun has been tried at Mhow as per the newspapers and the tender was about to be accepted. This is one of the factors which is attracting the people to get in touch with the foreign people or with such agencies which are involved in such acts, as Professor very rightly said, and it is also a fact that so many retired officers take these jobs after their retirement. There are some information which will always remain top secret. For example, I have worked as a Squadron, I know the strength of the Squadrons is a top secret document, I need not go to the Air Headquarters, I need not get this information from Service Book, I have that information with me and it will remain as top secret. So it has to be my character, there is nothing wrong with the Services. May be that Services have not supplied any information to these retired officers. Because they had been on such appointments, they had worked on such sensitive appointments that they have passed on the information on behalf of Services but it may not be correct that Services have given any information to these people. Because of their sensitive position, because of their retaining those appointments for some time, they must have passed on the information on their own. This is what I gather. Even in my Defence speech—the hon. Defence Minister is sitting here—I had requested him that why cannot Government buy straight from government to government, why have these agents in between, why should they make use of this money which is given as commission, why cannot we use it for the welfare of the Service people or retired people? The commission is very big. If you buy items worth Rs. 500 crores from one country to another, you get a few crores. So, these attractions have to be cut off at least from the Defence deals, at least from the Defence.

Department. Government can get into negotiations with another government that “all right you are selling it, we are buying it. Finish it off, why involve a third person in it?” This suggestion I had mooted out in my last Defence debate that this factor is not only damaging or is wasting funds from national resources but is also encouraging such activities. So, I request the Defence Minister, today who is physically present here, that he must give a thought to this. The moment they stop this, the involvement of retired Service Officers will immediately stop. If you get a good salary after retirement at the age of 50 or 52, as the hon. Member has already mentioned that you look for a job, you look for a re-settlement and when you get handsome salary, you get tempted to join them. So, my first suggestion is that we must take it seriously that if we stop involvement agents in these arm deals, we will be able to stop people's involvement in the firms. My second suggestion is about the Defence records. There are lot of things which are of operational requirement. When we originate an information, it is of very high importance but the moment it reaches the required people, it passes through so many stages that the degree of importance goes down. I would not go into detail but I would submit to the hon. Defence Minister that more vigilance is required on passing the information, on passing the documents. There is some small leniency on their part which is in practice in Services. This has to be taken up in a very serious manner.

This instance has happened in Delhi where the Home Intelligence is available, all the three Services' intelligence is available, whether it is Navy or Army or Air Force. All these three Services Intelligence is available, Home Ministry, CBI and Intelligence Bureau are available, but this has taken time and it has been held by a Service officer who was approached. And why was he approached.

I have been pleading in this House that a serving officer, even if he is of the rank of Air Marshall or Air Commodore, he

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

cannot buy even a plot of land. This is the financial condition of a serving or retiring service officer. This particular officer, who got them caught, he was in need of money. He had applied for a DDA flat. He was running from place to place to raise the money because the last date was fast approaching. When he was in such a predicament, he was approached by these people. Look at the courage of this officer. He did not refuse the offer, he went to his senior officer and told him "these people are approaching me, some people seem to be behind them, please get them caught". Then a trap was laid and these people were caught.

It is not the Intelligence Branch or the Home Ministry which took the initiative; it was a service officer who took the initiative. Instead of the initiative coming from the Intelligence Branch, it is the service officer who went and reported it and hence these people got caught. This shows, that the Intelligence Branches of the services have to be tightened up.

When officers are being detailed for these courses, the practice in the services seems to be to detail those officers who do not have a very high grade, which is wrong. Now what is happening is, anybody who is not doing well, who has not come up in the services, he is detailed for such courses. One reason for this is, credit for such a course is not given in the matter of promotion. This is an important factor, which must be taken into consideration. If you detail for such training officers who are not upto the mark, it is wasting the training and money. Now the credit given for such a training is very meagre. That is why really talented people avoided such courses. The result is that officers who are superseded or who are about to retire are taken for such courses; also on compassionate grounds officers are put in such jobs. This is very wrong. Serious consideration should be given to this aspect and only officers of integrity and

capability should be selected. It should be a selective posting and not an adjustable posting.

I fully share the view of Prof. Madhu Dandavate that we have to take strong measures. There is no use the whole House condemning it as a very bad act. Condemnation alone will not give us any fruitful results. We must ask what steps they are going to take for the future. I am not saying this can be stopped overnight. But unless the administration is toned up, the right type of people are posted and resources are given to them to carry on their work, things will not improve.

As was rightly pointed out by the General, we are wasting most of our talent at the age of 52 or 53. We have to utilize them in a proper manner. Some thought should be given to this aspect. Now every year 4000 to 5000 officers retire. It is quite a large number and most of them are of the rank of Major or Lt. Col. or even above. In fact, this is the age, 48 to 52, when a person wants to do something to resettle himself, because then his children are of the school-going or marriagable age. He is mentally and psychologically in a frame of mind when he wants a regular income to discharge his family responsibilities and to have a settled life.

These are some of the suggestions which I brought I should give on this occasion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह मामला जो हम लोगों के बिचाराधीन है, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। देश की सीमायें असुरक्षित हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी के अनुसार युद्ध का खतरा है। हमारे भी आन्तरिक बहुत से मसले हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारे मुल्क में इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही हैं, यह निश्चय ही चिंता का विषय है।

देश की स्वतंत्रता, एकता और आजादी की रक्षा के संबंध में यह जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है और हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि आज हम सब लोग, जिन्होंने इस डिबेट में भाग लिया है, बहुत ही गम्भीरता के साथ इस मामले में विचार कर रहे हैं। निश्चय ही यह मामला राजनीति से अलग है, बल्कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारे मुक्त की सुरक्षा से है। पिछले 15-20 दिन पहले सेना के जिन तीन अधिकारियों को पकड़ा गया, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैंने आज कुछ पुरानी फिंगर्स को देखा है—उन को देखने से मालूम हुआ कि बहुत पहले भ. ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं चाहे उस में वायु सेना के अधिकारी हो, थल सेना के अधिकारी हों या नौसेना के अधिकारी हों। इतना ही नहीं मेरे पास कुछ समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग्स हैं, समय कम है इस लिए मैं पूर्ण रूप से उन के बारे में नहीं बतला पाऊंगा जिन में कुछ गोपनीय कागजों को विदेशियों को सौंपा गया है। पिछले दिनों सेना भवन का एक असिस्टेंट और एक स्टेनोग्राफर गिरफ्तार किये गये जिन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को लगातार सूचनायें दी जा रही थीं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस तरह के कामों में 300 लोग पकड़े गये। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे गोपनीय रक्षा संस्थान में एक विदेशी ब्रिगेडियर ने प्रवेश किया था— 1973 में इसी हाउस के अन्दर डिस्चुजा का मामला आया था जिस ने देश में काफी तहलका मचा दिया था। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी घटनायें यहाँ पर बराबर होती जा रही हैं। अगर कोई नई घटना घटी हो या पहली घटना हो तो इस पर सीरियसली विचार करें, लेकिन जब इस तरह की काफी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं और उन पर इस सदन में कई बार विचार

हुआ है तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, चाहे हमारे रक्षा मंत्री हो या गृह मंत्री हो उन्होंने अब तक समुचित रूप से क्या कार्य-वाही की ?

6 मई, 1983 को लोक सभा में हमारे वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा था कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के तीन अधिकारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सामग्री के कागजात किसी दूसरे देश के विदेशी जासूसों को सौंपते हुए पकड़े गये। उस पर यहाँ चर्चा हुई थी उस के बाद प्रकाश चन्द्र चड्ढा नाम का इंजीनियर था जो पकड़ा गया था, उस के बारे में चर्चा भी हुई थी। इस तरह की घटनायें होती रहती हैं और उन पर यहाँ बहस होती रहती है—इन के लिए कोई परमानेंट सास्युशन होना चाहिए।

कभी हम लोग सी० आइ० ए० की बात करते हैं, कभी के० जी० बी० की बात करते हैं। आज सबेरे एक सज्जन हमारे पास आये और उन्होंने कुछ पेपर्स मेरे पास छोड़ दिये। मैं इन पेपर्स को मंत्री जी को दूंगा। इस में कोई राजनीति का मामला नहीं है। इस में बहुत सी अनहोनी बातों का जिक्र है। हम को यह मालूम नहीं है कि कहां तक ये सच हैं या झूठ हैं, न मेरा किसी से लगाव है, चाहे सी० आइ० ए० हो या के० जी० बी० हो, हमारे देश के लिये तो दोनों खतरनाक हैं। हमारे पास जो ये कागज आये हैं—इन में लिखा हुआ है—

'My role as KGB agent in the sub-
 version of India.....'

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

टामस-शूमैन नाम का आदमी दस वर्ष पहले भारत आया था। एक जापानी पत्रकार श्री मागायोशी कानेको के एक प्रश्न के जवाब में उस ने बतलाया—हम लगातार दो साल तक हिन्दुस्तान में सोवियत रूस का प्रचार करते रहे, उस का प्रोपेगण्डा करते रहे और उन्होंने इस काम में हमारे देश के पत्रकारों, हमारे टेलीविजन को इस्तेमाल किया। यह इसमें छपा हुआ है। यह "इंटरनेशनल अफेअर्स, 223, टैगार पार्क" से छपा हुआ है।

इसी तरह ता कुछ समाचार "कैरावान" में निकला है जो दिल्ली प्रेस से निकलता है। इसमें एक बड़ा अजीब समाचार है और यह भी सच है और यह भी हम मंत्री जी को देंगे। इस में पृष्ठ 7-8 पर लिखा हुआ है **MOSCOW HAND IN INDIA** प्रधान मंत्री के भूतपूर्व सेक्रेटरी** और पीस काँसिल के प्रधान ** इन लोगों पर आरोप लगाया गया है प्रमोद कुमार नाम के सज्जन द्वारा कि इन्होंने गोपनीय सामग्री विदेशों में भेजी है और इस के बारे में हम ने यह भी देखा है कि एक मुकदमा भी कायम किया गया है। किसी सज्जन ने मुकदमा कायम किया है और वह अदालत में चल रहा है। इसी लिफाफे में एक और पैम्फ्लेट मिला। किस ने यह दिया है, हम नहीं जानते। किसी ने हमारे कमरे में यह डाल दिया। यह इतना बड़ा पैम्पलट है और इस में सारे का सारा मेटिरियल लिखा हुआ है और भेजने वाले का नाम और एड्रेस भी है और इस में "ओनलुकर" का हवाला है 23 सितम्बर, 1983 का। इस में यह आरोप है कि यह जो वर्तमान सरकार

है, इस को गिराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस में डिटेज में वर्णन है और इस में श्री पालकी वाले का भी वर्णन है। मैं ये सब कागज सौंप दूंगा।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay south): The latest Caravan says that the Soviet Union has plotted to oust Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार की इस में सामग्री है जो कि मन को बहुत धक्का और ठंस पहुंचाती है। इस तरह से एक बड़ी अजीब सी स्थिति में हम लोग आ पहुंचे हैं कि हमारे इस मुल्क में क्या हा रहा है। क्या हम आज इतने ज्यादा एलर्ट नहीं हैं और हमारी ये जो संस्थाएं हैं जासूसी को वे एलर्ट नहीं हैं और हमारा जो गृह मंत्रालय या रक्षा मंत्रालय है, वह कैसे काम कर रहा है, कुछ समय में नहीं आता। हम आरोप नहीं लगा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि इतने बड़े मुल्क की जिम्मेवारी हमारे गृह मंत्रालय पर है और रक्षा मंत्रालय पर है लेकिन यह सब जो हो रहा है, इसके लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं। ये सब खबरें आ रही हैं और हमारे देश में यह सब हो रहा है, इस के लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो-चार सुझाव छोटे-मोटे दूंगा और इन बातों की विशेष गहराई में नहीं जाऊंगा। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेना के अधिकारों रिटायर होने के बाद घरों पर जाते हैं, 50-52 वर्ष के वे होते हैं, वे अपने घरों को चले जाते हैं। हम यह चाहेंगे कि सेना की कार्य-प्रणाली में जो लोग जिम्मेवार होते हैं, उन पर हमारे देश की जासूसी संस्थाएं जरूर नजर रखें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दो ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारे साथी ने सुझाव दिया कि उन को राज्य सभा का मेम्बर बना दिया जाए। हम ममभते हैं कि तब तो इन को और ज्यादा अधिकार मिल जाएंगे। फिर इस के बाद सेना से रिटायर होने के बाद सेना के अधिकारी विदेशों में घूमने के लिए जाते हैं, मैं डिबेट की एक कापी पढ़ रहा था, उस में हमें देखने को मिला कि आज से 7-8 साल पहले कुछ सेना के अधिकारी जब यहां पर खानी हो गये और उन्हें काम नहीं मिला, तो वे विदेश में गए और विदेशों में उन को दावतें दी गईं और उनका मन बहलाया गया और उन से बहुत सारी जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। तो मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारी सेना के जो जिम्मेवार लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं, उन पर ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा कुछ उच्च सैनिक अधिकारी विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिए जाते हैं। कुछ हथियार हम यहां पर बनाते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ और बहुत से यंत्र बाहर से खरीदते हैं, और उन के बारे में वे ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करते हैं, प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं। इस काम के लिए जो कुछ अधिकारी बाहर जाते हैं, तो वे वहां की जासूसी संस्थाओं से या वहां के दूसरे लोगों से मिलते हैं, जिन को हमारे देश के बारे में जानने की बहुत इच्छा होती है और जासूसी कराने की इच्छा होती है। वे कब किस को खरीदते हैं, इस पर नजर रखने की जरूरत है।

कुछ पैसे की बात चली और राजेश

पाइलट जी ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बात रखी कुछ विदेशी संस्थाएं यहां रोजगार करती हैं और हम भी बाहर रोजगार करते हैं। कुछ प्राइवेट लेन देन होता है, जो कार्य यहां पर कराया जाता है, उसके एवज में। जैसे कि जो गिरफ्तार किये गये, उनमें से एक को पांच हजार रुपये महीना दिया गया, उनके छोटे भाई को तीन हजार रुपये महीना दिया जा रहा था। वह राशि अपने यहां के मुल्क में दी जा रही थी। मैं ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि जो यहां विदेशी ब्यापार होते हैं, पैसे के लेन देन होते हैं, यह सारा सरकार के द्वारा हो। इससे हमारे यहां मुद्रा का हिसाब-किताब हो सकता है, इससे मुद्रा की चेंकिंग हो सकती है इसलिए इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, यहां जो बहुत से विदेशी दूतावास हैं, उनमें कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं जो कि संदेहास्पद हैं। हमारे पास एक सूचना है कि चार आदमी, जो कि किसी बहुत बड़े देश के जासूस हैं, वे भारत में रह रहे हैं और खुलेआम काम कर रहे हैं।

एक मिस्टर ओशाका दशेव बलादामीर हैं जिनको 9 फरवरी, 1978 को केनाडा से निकाल दिया गया था।

दूसरे मिस्टर आइ० यो० नो० फैंड्रोविच हैं जिन्हें मार्च, 1976 में फ्रांस से निकाल दिया गया था।

तीसरे, मिस्टर यू० री० संनोनो हैं जिन को 19 जनवरी, 1974 को चीन से निकाल दिया गया था।

चौथे हैं, मिस्टर टेरिटी सिनको, जिनको अप्रैल, 1982 में स्पेन से निकाल दिया गया था।

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

ये चारों लोग आज हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और इनमें से पहले व्यक्ति सोवियत वाइस कौंसल, मद्रास में, दूसरे रूसी कौंसल, कलकत्ता में, तीसरे सोवियत ट्रेड मिशन, दिल्ली में और चौथे एरोप्लोट, कलकत्ता के दफ्तर में काम कर रहे हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं, यह तो बात ऊपर कही जा चुकी है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि इनकी जांच की जाए।

मैं यह भी सुझाव दूंगा कि हमारे यहां दूतावासों में जो ऐसे व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं, जिनको कि किसी राष्ट्र ने जासूसी के आरोप में अपने यहां से निकाल दिया था, वे चाहे किसी भी राष्ट्र के हों, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे अमेरिका के हों या रूस के हों, किसी भी राष्ट्र के हों, उनको अपने यहां दूतावासों में काम करने न दिया जाए। हमें उन राष्ट्रों से यह कहना चाहिए कि जिन व्यक्तियों का चरित्र ऐसा हो, उन व्यक्तियों को वे हमारे यहां दूतावासों में काम करने के लिए न भेजें।

अगला सुझाव मैं यह दूंगा कि जो शस्त्र हम खरीदने जाते हैं, हमारी सरकार दूसरे देशों में खरीदने जाती है, जैसा कि हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हमें शस्त्र खरीदने हैं, हमें सीखना है, और बहुत से दूसरे सामान भी खरीदने हैं, यह ठीक है। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम ये दलालों या बिचौलियों के माध्यम से खरीदें। जो सामान हमारे यहां कहीं और से आये, उसके लिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार, हमारे विशेषज्ञ स्वयं वह सामान खरीदे। हमारी सरकार अपने विशेषज्ञों को वहां भेजे और वे जाकर देखें कि हमारे लिये वह सामान उपयुक्त है या नहीं। अगर उपयुक्त

है तो हम सीधे जाकर खरीदें, इसमें बिचौलियों की जरूरत नहीं है।

हमारी इंटरनेशनल पालिसी है जिसके कि हम सब लोग बराबर गीत गाते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि वह अच्छी है या बुरी है। लेकिन हमारे जो सहयोगी मित्र राष्ट्र हैं, जो हमको अपना सामान देते हैं, या हमारे से जो परामर्श करते हैं, हमारे सामानों को देखते हैं, हमें उनसे भी सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि हो सकता है कि हमारे से ज्यादा अच्छा सम्बन्ध उनका दूसरे देश से हो और हमारी बातों को वे दूसरे देश को बता देते हों। इस प्रकार भी जासूसी के कार्य हो रहे हैं।

मैं यह पेर आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को सौंप दूंगा। यह जो स्पाइंग का विषय है, यह हमारे देश की राजनीति का मामला नहीं है। यह हमारे देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों का मामला है। यह उन लोगों का प्रश्न है जो कि हजारों, लाखों की संख्या में इस देश के लिए बलिदान हो गये, मर गये और जिनके जीवन के बलिदानों और जिनकी जटोजहद के बाद इस देश को आजादी प्राप्त हुई अगर हमारे आजाद मुल्क में इस प्रकार की जासूसी होगी, हमारे देश की चीजें दूसरे देशों को पहुंचती रहेंगी तो इससे हमारे देश को खतरा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री रामसिंह धाबब (अलवर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में जो विषय लिया जा रहा है वह बड़ा गंभीर है और गंभीर इस भावने में है कि

इसमें धार्मी के इतने ऊँचे पदों पर आसीन व्यक्ति प्रासूसी के कार्य में रत पाए गए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि मेजर जनरल जीबे व्यक्ति एस्पियनेज में इन्वाल्व है। यह हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है कि अब तक धार्मी आफिसर्स का स्टैंडर्ड रहा है देश भक्ति का। देश-भक्ति की परंपरा में चाहे हमारा सिमाहो हो, आज तक रिकांड रहा है कि इस तरह की एक्टीविटीज में कभी संलग्न नहीं रहा है। अभी तक जितने भी काण्ड हुए हैं एरिप-यनेज के, उसमें ध्राफिसर्स ही पाए गए हैं।

सबसे मुख्य बात मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि कितने अरसे से यह काम हो रहा था। अखबार से पता चलता है कि काफी समय से यह चल रहा था। इसका पता क्यों नहीं लगा। रक्षा मंत्रालय का इंटेलीजेंस और होम मिनिस्ट्री की इंटेलीजेंस को इस बात का पता क्यों नहीं लगा? इसका क्या कारण है? इसके साथ-साथ एक कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट कोर्ट में मेजर जनरल लार्किंस ने दिया है, आज ही दिया है वह भी अपने आप में डिसेप्टिव एस्पियनेज मालूम होता है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह स्टेटमेंट इसलिए दिया गया हो कि विदेशी दूतावास के लोग जो इसमें इन्वाल्व हैं उनके बारे में अधिक जानकारी न की जाए, अधिक इन्वेस्टीगेशन न किया जाए। उस ओर से सरकार का ध्यान बंटाने के लिए इस तरह का कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट दिया गया हो। यह जो मेजर जनरल लार्किंस का आज स्टेटमेंट आया है इसकी गहराई से जांच होनी चाहिए कि किस उद्देश्य से यह पेश किया गया है। इसके पीछे क्या खज है। इस पर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री पूरी तरह से गौर फरमाएँगे, ऐसा

मुझे विश्वास है। जो उन्होंने अपने कंफेशनल स्टेटमेंट में कारण दिए हैं वे कर्वेसिंग नहीं हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि घूमने के लिए जाते थे और कोई विदेशी डिप्लॉमेंट उनके संपर्क में आता है और उसके कुत्ते के काटने के कारण एक दूसरे के संपर्क में आते हैं और उसके बाद शुरू-शुरू में 5 हजार दिया जाता है। इसके बाद लगातार एक दूसरे को भोज देते हैं और काफी लंबे अरसे तक ये कार्यवाही चली। तो इस अवधि में आपको और आपके इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट को इसकी जानकारी न होने का क्या कारण था। उसका बैंक बैलेंस आमदनी से ज्यादा पाया गया है। उसका एकाउंट दिल्ली में है। आस्ट्रेलिया जाने के लिए उसने पासपोर्ट लिया। क्यों जाना चाहता था। कितने दिन से वह आस्ट्रेलिया जाने की तैयारी कर रहा था, क्या इस बात की सूचना आपको नहीं थी? इतना बड़ा अफसर देश छोड़कर क्यों जा रहा है, दूसरी जगह क्यों सेंटल होना चाहता है, यह अपने आप में एक गंभीर मुद्दा है। इन सब के बारे में जानकारी करना आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ-साथ अभी जो रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आदेश दिए हैं कि सीक्रेट डाकूमेंट्स तक रिटायर्ड ध्राफिसर्स नहीं जाएँगे। अभी तक जो कंसल्टेंसी के नाम पर या कांटीन्ब्यूशन लेने के नाम पर जो होता था वह भी अपने आप में बड़ा घातक था। इसलिए तुरंत कार्यवाही की गई है और वहाँ तक इनकी पहुंच को रोक दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह के इन्वाल्वमेंट इंडायरेक्ट तरीके से इनफार्मेशन वहाँ न पहुंचे इसके लिए भी क्या आप रोक लगाएँगे? जितने भी मिलिट्री में काम करने वाले लोग हैं या सिविलियन अर्बनेंस में हैं या और दूसरे

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

तरीके से हैं, वह इनफरमेशन भी किसी भी तरीके से लीक न हो, इसके बारे में आप और कोई दूसरे मजबूत कदम उठाएंगे, जिससे आगामी आने वाले समय में एस्पियनेज की इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक इस तरह का सैल कायम किया जाए जिससे हमारे रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स जो विदेशी लोगों के सम्पर्क में आते हैं, उनके ऊपर निगरानी रखी जा सके। उनके पास ऐसी इंफरमेशन होती है जो हमारे विरोधी राष्ट्र के पास पहुंचती है तो जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को खतरा हो सकता है। क्या इस तरह का सैल मुकर्रर किया जाएगा जिससे रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी उनकी गति-विधियां मालूम हो सकें। खासतौर से उरा आफिसर की सराहना करनी चाहिए जो मेजर जनरल और एअर-वाइड-मार्शल के रैंक से भी नीचे का आफिसर था और जिसने आर्मी के हाइएस्ट आफिसर को सूचना दी कि इस तरह का रैंकेट चल रहा है। वह आफिसर सराहना के योग्य है। इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस संबंध में और मजबूत कदम उठाएं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I also join the Hon Members in congratulating the Government for being able to conduct this operation with great deal of efficiency. Even if the primary information came from one of their own officers but that itself shows the high level of morale that an officer thought it fit to inform the Government and be the stool pigeon, so to speak, in this operation.

But discussion here naturally would not be on the case alone because, after

all, the case is being prosecuted. The Government is being reluctant to come out with details. But, I thought the discussion would cover the ramifications of espionage in our country.

Again, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others like Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and others said that this country is a happy hunting ground of intelligence Agencies of many countries and primarily, the CIA and KGB and it is not only in terms of obtaining documents. The present case is one of being able to get certain defence documents about the deployment and character of Soviet weapons. But the kinds of espionage that are going on today in the world and in India, in particular, is "multi-dimensional". For example, today our country is being spied, every inch of our territory is being photographed, by satellites of both the Soviet Union and of United States and the satellite photography is so good that they can tell what crops we will be growing, what will be the output of crops and some countries in the United States boast that they can even photograph the licence plate of an automobile moving on a particular road by satellites. There is no protection against that as such, unless you develop the technological capability or killer satellite which will go and shoot other satellites. We are far away from that and, therefore, as far as our defence installations are concerned, as far as our troop movements are concerned, by and large, I learn that the satellite are quite effective in providing information to both the super-powers and, therefore, with this level of intelligence, there is very little we can do it combat it or have a counter-intelligence.

The second level of espionage activity in our country is the penetration of certain vital organs, the organs of the Government particularly our own intelligence set up. And here we have had instance in the past where we have seen dramatic demonstration of this kind of penetration. I would recall for you the classic English case of Philby, who was, in fact, the senior most intelligence official of the British Secret Service. When he

was posted in Washington in the U.K. Embassy there, he was, in fact, the seniormost and he had been recruited during the college days as a KGB agent. In fact, when he was about to be arrested, he defected and went to the Soviet Union. So, this kind of thing goes on penetrating the intelligence service itself. It is very difficult to visualize the extent to which the penetration has taken place in our country. But I would say, judging by the fact that this Government was able to nab these people after a great deal of surveillance and without any tip-off to the officers, that our intelligence set-up still seems to be in a robust health. Mr. Venkataraman should be congratulated and Mr. Sethi should be congratulated for keeping this, and also the previous Defence Ministers and home Ministers who have kept this, by and large a penetration proof from foreign intelligence. But this is an area where, I think, special attempts, special efforts, will have to be made continually because it is not an easy affair. There is discontent in the intelligence organizations. Mr. Pilot graphically brought out the problems facing the retired military personnel. But I think even in intelligence set-up these problems would be there and we have to examine this and take special care.

The third level is, of course, the espionage that is done through penetrating organizations like trade unions. A large number of trade unions are targets for foreign intelligence activity and this is one area which, I think, both the countries, both the super powers, are giving extremely detailed attention to. This is an area in which Government should take a great deal of care.

The fourth, which has now become very important, especially in the last five or six years, is the espionage activities done through, what is called, 'disinformation'. I would like to tell this House that 'disinformation' is different from 'misinformation'. You know what 'information' is. 'Misinformation' is wrong information. But 'disinformation' is dishing out information which looks authen-

tic but, which, in fact, is meant to confuse or create a wrong impression...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : It makes you dizzy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It makes you dizzy. I give you an example. Recently the Naval Chief of Thailand had a Press Conference in which he said that the Government of India had given the Nicobar Island as a Soviet base. This was intended to prejudice the world opinion against India. It turned out not to be true and it was later on contradicted. Similarly we get information in our country about certain postures of our allies or neighbours which are published in the press and which are not authentic. The *Patriot* recently published a news item about balkanisation of India which the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. is supposed to have given out in his speech. This 'disinformation' is growing and we have to guard ourselves against it, we have to be careful. I lot of innocent people become victims there. Sometime people write books. We do not know whether, for example, Mr. Seymour Harsh, when he wrote the book in which he alleged that Shri Morarji Desai was a CIA agent, was in fact a victim of this kind of disinformation or, for that matter, Mr. Patrik Moynihan when he wrote that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had taken money from the CIA, whether that was also a part of disinformation technique or not. We have to be careful about this, particularly the journalist world which is a target for this kind of disinformation technique.

Finally, there is the technological espionage. What we have seen today, what the army officials had engaged in, would come in this category of 'technological espionage'. Of course, the information which has so far reached the Americans, I do not think, was of great value. You caught them in the earlier stage itself. They should be congratulated for that too. This process of involving an agent is a thing which matures

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

over time. If you read Kim Philby's autobiography, you get a fair idea. how systematically over a period of 10 or 15 years or even 30 years the whole thing is done. But, if the Americans are interested in the Soviet equipment in our country, the Russians are interested in the computers that come in from the west into our country. For example, about a year ago, a Professor of Electronics in the Indian Institute of technology, Delhi, had been arrested and sent out from the Institute because he was collecting vital information about the computers that were being supplied by western countries to the IIT and he was passing them on to the Soviet Union and he was then apprehended as a KGB agent and removed from service and now I do not know what happened to him.

So this kind of technological espionage is now going on in a big way and it is here we have to be very careful because we get weapon systems from both the super powers and we have to be careful about that. Therefore, I would say—I will not take much time, because you are glaring at me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not only I am looking at you but I am looking at the clock also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is a knowledgeable person. So many of us are very ignorant. This is a very important thing. Let him go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, I have not told him anything He himself.. As a matter of fact the time to ring the bell has just now come.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In our country, the Members of Parliament should be provided with documented evidence. A lot of loose talk goes on as to what is KGB and what is CIA. There is enough material and this can be provided. I give you an illustration. The World Peace Councils Organisation.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you take up some classes for the Members ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That will be under the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every one of us would like to learn from you.....

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : He is very experienced in this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :But we will not take our lessons.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You want him to take classes on spying ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Take the World Peace Council It functions in our country. Sometime ago they applied for what is called non-governmental organisation status to the United Nations. That is very prestigious title. Many organisations have that status which enables a private organisation to have an office in the United Nations. When they apply for it, they have to go through an examination and in that, the World Peace Council Chief admitted that the bulk of the funds for the World Peace Council comes from no other organisation but the KGB. It is all documented. This is not something ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is real dis-information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am a responsible member of the World Peace Council and unlike him, I am a patriot. I challenge his statement..... This is disinformation. You are accusing. I am a member of the World Peace Council. Where did you find this document that they get the funds from KGB ?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will be happy to place the entire.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : This is a very serious matter. He says that the World Peace Council Chief has said all that. That has come on the document.(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the document ? This is disinformation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Shri Ram-avtar Shastri happen to be members of that body.

If the World Peace Council gets its funds from KGB, naturally both the members are sought to be associated with the KGB. This is a very serious matter. It is a very serious allegation.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Who is the Chairman of that Organisation ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he should substantiate it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him say his own point of view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Many members on that side also attended the International Peace Conference.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We may be ignorant of what all they are doing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will be happy—you suspend your judgment—at the next occasion, that is, tomorrow, to place the United Nations documents in regard to the application made by the World Peace Council to be affiliated as an NGO, that is, UN Non-governmental Organisation, the replies of the Chairman in the questioning.....

(Interruptions). The Chairman is Mr. Ramesh Chander. We know that.

I am taking full responsibility to what I have said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, in a very subtle way this is what he is trying to do. You should allow me to speak. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is trying to divert the attention of the house. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : If he has got any documentary evidence, let him place it on the table of the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He says that this is an admission of the Chief of the World Peace Council that the funds emanate from the KGB. It is his statement. Let him substantiate only this portion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has made the statement. He says that he takes the responsibility to that (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Now, Sir, he makes all kinds of loose statements. Why are they upset ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He said that we make loose statements. Please allow him to speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are here discussing about the espionage activities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; You can speak only if he is yielding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not agree with him you can record your protest. That is what you can do. But, you cannot stop him from speaking. He has made the statement.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : It is very unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made the statement. If you do not agree with that, you can protest against that. That is all you can do.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : One of the hon. Members of this House, Mr. Swamy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is Dr. SWAMY.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : One of the hon. Members of this House Dr. Swamy accuses the other members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you accusing other Members, Dr. Swamy ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says he is not accusing any of you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN [CHAKRABORTY : I stoutly protest against this. I am a Member of the World Peace Council.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The point here is that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy accuses that the World Peace Council is funded by the KGB. Several Members including myself are also the Members of the World Peace Council—including Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, who happened to be the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Just listen to me. They attended the International Conference organised by the World Peace Council. We feel that this is not funded by the K.G.B. Therefore, he is indirectly—I say directly—accusing many

Members of this House. Is he entitled to do that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Please sit down. He will reply now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I want your ruling (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Have some sense of proportion. Please do not talk about it lightly. Funds are coming from the Gulf Countries also. Please do not open the Pandora's box. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point. Let him reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to remind the House..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to Shri Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*). This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you so much agitated. Let Dr. Swamy continue...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, this House will recall that in 1967 the Asia Foundation was found to have received funds from OIA and one of the people who used to participate in Asia Foundation functions and also associated with Asia Foundation was Shri Krishna Menon. Nobody will accuse him of being a CIA agent. Similarly, if some hon. Members have participated in World Peace Council functions that does not necessarily mean that they are working for the KGB.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But, Dr. Swamy, I think you have never said that World Peace Council is an organisation of KGB.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, by making this kind of reckless statement he cannot be allowed to go with impunity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I will tell you what I have said what documents I will be producing. I am saying that the World Peace Council is very active in India. (*Interruptions*) The World Peace Council is very active in India. (*Interruptions*) They have applied to the United Nations for being considered as non-governmental organisation. In order to qualify for that you have to undergo a fair amount of scrutiny and that includes budget—where the money comes from. In the cross-examination that took place—and these documents are available and I will be happy to place them on the Table of the House—the World Peace Council Chairman admitted that the accounts that he submitted were a small fraction of the total funds and ultimately admitted that these funds came from KGB. This is what I will be able to show you tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Next subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, it is a very serious subject. Espionage is going on from both these sources. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would say both powers are involved. Therefore, we have to consider all aspects (*Interruptions*) The Minister of State for Defence will bear me out as he was also with me in Rajya Sabha that ten years ago the Government of India caught some Soviet Diplomats. Swaran Singh was the Foreign Minister at that time. At that time Soviet diplomats were caught. During 1969 we expelled two KGB agents. And this process goes on. I have not been able to confirm and let the Minister confirm it that even this year some people were suspected to be connected with KGB. Mr. Sonkar Shastri did mention four or five names of those who have been expelled from other countries for KGB activities and who are today working as diplomats in the Soviet embassy. I am sure there are some in the American

side also. In fact, I think, what should be done is, a pooling of information. Those who have good sources in the Soviet Union should tell us what the Americans are doing and those who have good sources in America should tell us what the Russians are doing; so, this country is benefited, if I may put it in a light vein.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : And we have to come into the picture between Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Dr. Swamy to do the job...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, Mr. Satish Agarwal's organisation has been from the very beginning accused of being a front organisation of CIA—I don't believe it. If you read any Leftist magazine, you will see, they have always accused them of being a CIA agent. It is a very serious matter. Now, in this one year France has expelled 40 KGB agents—where Communists are in power—Mr. Mitter and is there, along with the Socialists. England has expelled 90 persons this year. Sweden has expelled 11 KGB agents. Switzerland, 6. Norway, 4. Denmark, 3. Japan 4. Bangladesh, 18. Sri Lanka 7.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How do you get this information ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is a very serious matter. Where you can get this information ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This has appeared in the newspapers; it has been put out by some International News Agency.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, will you kindly permit me to interrupt him for a minute ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We are very much short of time. He is concluding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Government did not allow a US diplomat, and rightly so and we supported them at that time. A diplomat like Griffin was not allowed to come into this country. It is also incumbent upon the Government—in order not to show any tilt—to see that diplomats who have been expelled from other countries for espionage activities also do not come into this country. You should do it with all other diplomats. Therefore, in conclusion, I would only say this. Sir, I have not gone into the question of 'De-stabilisation' and all that—it is a very pet topic. After all, I could bring Palkhiwala's letter any say how destabilisation could take place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have gone beyond that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : These are not subject matters just now. The point is this. These multi-dimensional activities have to be combated only with great deal of information itself with people like us, Members or Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assemblies, the journalists etc. For this, I think, Parliament should be taken much more into confidence in the working of these International Organisations.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not going to speak. I have already written a letter to Mr. R. Venkataraman. If he chooses to reply, he may reply to his points.

The Minister of Defence (Shri R. Venkataraman) : Yes, Yes. I will reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will reply, when he replies.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir,

you have said when we started the debate that that hon. Members should stay here upto the end...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes they are going to do it, they are going to stay.

18 hrs.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : But I am afraid it may not be so I have very short time at my disposal and I am supposed to be brief. I don't want to repeat all the facts. Hon. Member have made certain references and some of them have already appeared in daily papers and magazines like 'Today' 'Week' and so on. Sir, we are those who can never tolerate any sort interference by any foreign nation whatsoever in any way, either it may be KGB ; it may CIA ; or it may be any other agency. That day is a most unfortunate day when any such foreign agency works in our country. So far as those countries are concerned, it is true that it lies in their interest to take to such steps. Of course, while reading the old stories of agents like that of Mata Hari and others we take joy with those documents, and it may be to the credit of those nations also, but, Sir; I feel ashamed to stand here and see that our senior. army and military officers fall prey to such sort of espionage activities by others. In spite of the fact that we have got lot of intelligence machinery with us in Home Department, with the Prime Minister's Cabinet, with the Defence Minister, our officers are falling a prey to such espionage activities. Is it not a matter of great worry for us ? It is really a matter of very serious concern that in spite of such a large network of intelligence the gentleman was carrying on all these things for last about five years and we have not been able to catch him upto now. Sir, is it not a fact that many of our senior officers are engaged in these arms deals ? If they are allowed to carry on such deals, they become either the agents of some local dealers here or some foreign dealers or some people

who are interested in selling the arms to our country. Therefore, why these people should be allowed to carry on such deals? I don't know why can't we put a bar after a particular stage that an official of the army or military will not be allowed to carry on supply arrangement or supply contracts, may be that of arms or some other important matters concerned with Defence.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Without their advice how can you make any purchase from anywhere ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I think I am not clear. What I was saying is that after their retirement they become agents of these parties when they continue to sell all these things. Of course, without an expert advice nobody can purchase anything. One who is in Service has to be allowed. But to allow others who have already retired to have some sort of connections with these deals, I am afraid will help encourage such activities.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It should be government to government deal.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Secondly, I would like to know whether you have got any list with you of those people who are serving here in different Embassies or any other organisations who had been expelled from other countries on the charge of espionage or some such activities. If you can make a list of that type that will be helpful for your intelligence. Of course, I have got a small list of those belonging to the K.G.B. who had been expelled from other countries because of their espionage of some such activities and are working here in India. I don't say it is the case with the K.G.B. alone. CIA people are also involved in such activities. For example, one Mr. Anatoli Pavlovich Oropinoki was expelled from U.K. in 1971 and he is at present serving in the Russian Embassy at New Delhi.

Similarly another person, Mr. Vladimir Mik'hailonch Stychkov was expelled from Ethiopia in 1964 and he is at present serving in New Delhi. Then Mr. Leonid Niklavovich Zhegalooov was expelled from USA in 1970 and he is also at present working in New Delhi. Similarly, one Vladimir Ivanovich Oshkaderov was expelled from Canada in 1978 and he is a Vice-Consul in Madras at present. Another gentleman is Ivanov Yevgeniy Federovich, expelled from France in 1976. There are other people also. I need not take the time of the House in giving their names. I make it very clear that it is not restricted only to KGB. About the persons who have been expelled from other countries, we should have information. Why don't we have that information? And why are these people working here? That precaution should be taken. I don't know whether it is being taken or not.

I cannot give all my suggestions in such a short time. But my insistence is that after all, it is really not doing any credit to us that we were not able to find out these people for such a long time. Earlier also, there were espionage activities in the name of Nanda Devi project and others. They say it was in collaboration with us. I don't mind if it is with our knowledge or for attaining a particular objective. I don't even mind that, but anything which is going on without our knowledge, and is against our interests—it is the most serious thing. First priority should be given to locate such things.

I do not know under what Sections these people are going to be charged. Only a few days back, we said that we should enhance the punishment for rape. My suggestion is as far as espionage is concerned, there must be capital punishment. We must provide capital punishment, because it is against the interests of the nation. If they are found guilty in the court, they should be punished immediately and hanged; hanged publicly. You may not agree with me. Not only should they be put in jail; they should be

[Shri N.K. Shergwalkar]

publicly hanged. According to me, the greatest crime is the one against the nation, i.e. to defile our nation; to do anything which is unpatriotic, according to my conception, is the most heinous and serious of offences.

I would request the Minister: please do take steps for the future, and do not allow these things to be repeated again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will intervene at this stage, so that the Minister for Home Affairs can speak later.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : I wanted to raise something.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : All right; I will speak after you.

18.06 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair.]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : I felt I ought to speak, because unfortunately two senior members of my community, have been involved—two brothers. I am more than sorry; I am ashamed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not caste any aspersion on the community, for that matter.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Exactly; I am telling you what happened. One is a Major General, and the other brother is an Air Vice Marshal.

I happen to be a leading lawyer; and so, both the wives came to me, but at different intervals, to get my professional services. This was sometime after their arrest, and before it had broken in the

press. I was taken aback. I told the wife; 'I have been fifty years in the Criminal Law Bar. In that time, I have never heard a single member of the community being even indicted for spying. I would not give my consent to appear. But my junior went.

I am not giving out any professional secret. I will be the last to do it. My junior went, and he met both of them separately. They were both housed in a particular jail. He came back; he ran away and came back and said. "The elder brother told me that he had confessed to a Magistrate." I was more than shocked. I told the wife who had gone along with him that I could not handle the case. But one of the wives was insistent. She said: "After all, you are a leading lawyer. You are the leader of the community also." I said: 'That is precisely why I am not taking this case.'

PROF N. G. RANGA : Thank you.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I told her that I was ashamed. What I am going to say now will probably not commend itself to my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. I know his proclivity and he very cleverly capered over the basic issue that we are discussing and that is CIA espionage in this country by trying to draw a parity between them and the KGB.

Every country has its intelligence service including spying. But I am concerned with the CIA. As it happened, on the 4th of November, long before anything broke about this case, in addressing the All India Annual Conference of my organisation with a large number of delegates, I referred this specific report came out in the Press—that the CIA empire today is being revitalised, reactivated by a newly appointed Director; I think his name is William J. Casey, a particularly close friend of President Reagan; and that has entered the scales decisively today. I read a lot of books from America; and I have a well-known very good friend of mine, not originally,

American but settled there, a brilliant professor. I get some of the latest books from him; and in one of the books I read that in their official list, the CIA list, what are officially designated as major operations, these major operations are designed to subvert, to destabilise certain foreign countries, 10 or 11 countries are in that de-stabilisation list—list of major operations of the CIA. And I said in my speech that I was now convinced that India was now in the major operations list of the CIA; and I said this because of the policy of the present President, President Reagan has an anti-Communist paranoia, and because of that anti-Communist paranoia, he is going around the world, trying to seduce states trying to snare them by uninhibited pouring in of money and of arms to come within American tutelage—to put it bluntly to be clients of America. And today I believe India by itself is strategically, geopolitically an extremely important country, but there is also the leadership that India has today; it is a special leadership when Indira Gandhi spoke at the United Nations; she spoke not only as the Prime Minister of the largest democracy in the world, but she spoke as the Chair-person of NAM—101 Members of the UN, spearheading what President Reagan now regards as an impediment to a basic strategic policy of his, trying to draw a ring of military bases and client states around the USSR.

What do we see today? I read a quite lot. What we see today a mindless pouring in of ultra-sophisticated weapons into Pakistan, a mindless pouring in of money into Pakistan.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In a mindless manner.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Today, I say this with all responsibility that Pakistan is obviously as much an American surrogate as Israel to protect the American interest especially in West Asia. And we know from bitter experience that we have been aggressed against repeatedly

by Pakistani military dictators using American arms.

One of the books I am reading today happens to be the one which my friend Subramaniam Swamy has referred to. He talked about Seymour Hersh. I know my friend has got obsession in that matter. I am not dealing with that. The Price of Power—that part, I read with little interest where he said that a former Prime Minister was in the regular pay of the American Government. But it is not that. But Seymour Hersh—I do not know him; I have heard of him. The case is there and he says he will prove that; that is a different matter. I believe Seymour Hersh is one of the most reputable American investigative reporters. What I was concerned with is his exposure of CIA activity.

He talked about the domestic subversion, he talked about subversion, especially of Chile and the exercise to destabilise Salvador Allende of Chile. I noticed this. I made a mental note of it. In 1958 the Americans backed a particular person for the Presidentship, put in all the money they had and Allende lost. Just lost. When he was elected in 1970, the Americans were determined to have him out because of his political orientation. In 1970 they decided to destroy him. The major instrument was the CIA. Allende was assassinated three years later in 1973. I was interested in Hersh's analysis. He said, that the CIA had admitted, that they had spent eight million dollars in de-stabilising Chile and they also said this—this is the point I have specially noted—they penetrated all the elements of the Government of Chile, Political, military and civil. This is the greatest danger today. We have this particular thing under lined in this case. It is not that we are defending these people. As I said I am ashamed of it. But we have a kind of negative advantage. For the first time we have a confession nailing to the counter, specifically by names, a whole lot of American spies masquerading as diplomats in this country. We have them here. And as I said,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

you should know that you have this setup. I feel, that India is on the C.I.A.'s 'major operation' list. And there are other prongs for de-stabilising the country, through economic pressure. Before Allende the World Bank gave 234 million dollars to Chile. After the Allende election not one loan, not one dollar. And today we are under economic pressure, whether it is from the World Bank or other organisation. The Prime Minister has said that we are almost over the economic hump; that we are taking a minimal of percentage, but we need that, the aid on soft terms; we need it. But the pressure is there. It was one of the prongs that were used for subverting and destabilising Allende. I really believe—because I deal almost every day with murder cases, particularly from the Punjab—that much of the terrorist and secessionist activities in the sensitive areas are being abetted by the CIA in arms and in money. And I will tell you why.

I do not want to say anything against my Sikh friends. I have a lot of Sikh friends. Some of them are my juniors. One or two of them are misguided. I go to Chandigarh fairly regularly. When I met one of them, I asked him :

“What are you doing? You are tarnishing the image of your community”, do you know what he told me. What do you think, Mr. Sethi is going to do by denying our arms? He thinks that we depend on Indian arms. We do not depend on them. Incidentally, Mr. Sethi is depriving old shikaris life myself of our guns. He said get lushings of smuggled weapons from America with different markings, and from Pakistan. We do not need Indian arms. That is what he said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should give the name of that friend to Mr. Sethi—the friend who told you that they were getting arms—so that he can investigate.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Do you think that he is going to admit that? That is common knowledge—that the weapons are being smuggled and used, ultra sophisticated weapon. They are not licensed weapons.

I am doing one of the most sensational murder cases in Delhi. There were two gambling kings; my client is alleged to have shot one gambling king. His brother engaged me and he was shot when he was coming out of a picture hall. One of them said: you have engaged Frank Anthony? We can bribe other lawyers; we cannot bribe Frank Anthony? I was saying that they were using the most sophisticated revolvers, most sophisticated pistols, that has nothing to do with the guns produced in India. Yes, the Sikhs do fire for a little land. Some of them use crude tamachas, hand-made guns but now they are using, not only for murders but for all this terrorist, violent activities smuggled arms, imported weapons, small arms and sten guns.

I want to make one suggestion. I have had something to do with defence activities from the time of the National Defence Council. I was its member and the Viceroy used to preside over it during World War II. I have always tried to be on the Defence Consultative Committee. Unfortunately we have now got some scheme of rotating us. Now, when the Chinese attacked us, Jawaharlal Nehru had me among seven or eight of us called us every day to discuss about the progress of Chinese attack. I learnt lot but one thing struck my memory which is very relevant now. The Chinese were advancing. I am not talking about when we sent up soldiers without the necessary equipment and arms but when the Chinese were coming into India; but that time we had concentrated some of our finest and best equipped troops between, I think, Sela and Bomede La. And then I heard from a very reliable source that the Air Force Intelligence had got it from the pilots that the Chinese were very thinly strung out. Their advance into India was very thin.

strung out, The Army Intelligence Service had no coordination with the Air Force. They did not know what the Air Force Intelligence had at their finger-tips. They thought that Chinese were coming in massive numbers. I do not want to say what I said against Krishna Menon but I attacked him very bitterly that because of the leadership he provided. Our Indian Jawans, properly led are the finest fighting men in the war but they had a rotten General at the top and they were given an order to retreat because they did not have available the Air Force Intelligence, otherwise they could have hammered the Chinese. There was only one person I forget his name, it ended with Singh, he was not a Sikh but a Rajput. He refused, he said: I will not. He fought and he died but he hammered them in Ladakh—company strength hammering completely the regimental strength of the Chinese. We did not give it publicity but this lesson I learnt that there was no coordination—I am talking of 1962—between the Air Force Intelligence and the Army Intelligence Service. And this is the suggestions I want to make. I do not know whether they have any apex body for real coordination between their Intelligence Departments. Have you got it between your three Military Services? I do not know. Have you got it with your civilian services? That is why somebody said it here that the Intelligence people had very little to do with exposing this case. I feel now, and my friend has said that we have threats from all sides, that there is need for urgent appreciation of it and to see to what extent can we completely coordinate our different Intelligence Departments.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Madam Chairman, I do not find words to adequately express the anguish I feel over the events that have happened in the recent past. It has tarnished the image of our country and, to an extent, our Defence Services, but I am happy to report to the House that as against one or two Larkins, there has been at least a Jasjit Singh who very properly, appropri-

tely, reported this matter and burst, this spying.....(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : He should be rewarded.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He will be. I can assure the House that as against one per cent of possible black-sheep in our Defence forces, 99 per cent are patriotic and have the sense of duty and they will not let down this country. The recent events have shown clearly that if ever such an opportunity occurs, then the person who is involved, will bring it to the notice of the higher authorities and then see that this is burst. This is a lesson that we have drawn. At the same time, I must confess that the security arrangements in respect of documentation have not been all that perfect as they should have been. After all, one learns from mistakes. I must say that the way in which we have kept the documents had led to a possible abuse or misuse of this kind.

18.25 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

Immediately on getting this information, I myself visited the G Block and H Block, where these documents are kept. We have immediately taken steps to see that these documents are segregated and kept in better custody and also, at the same time, seen to it that nobody other than authorised persons have access to it. In espionage, information as such is not very important. What is important is the manuals, the documentation and the technical parameters connected with it.

In our country we are receiving equipments from two sources, the Soviet source as well as the western sources. It is only natural that each should try to know what

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the other has. It is our responsibility, it is our great and very high moral responsibility to see that information of the one does not leak out to the other.

18.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The efforts that we have made since this discovery need not be detailed, because it has more or less appeared in many papers and so on. But I wish to assure the House that, so far as document is concerned, we have plugged almost every hole, we have seen to it that they are kept in proper custody, we have seen to it that access is regulated, we have also seen to it that certain persons, whom we trusted in the past, are not given free access to these areas and we have also seen to it that the security measures are strictly monitored. In fact, it is easy for us to lay down a large number of security measures, but unless they are monitored, and unless they are checked and verified at every stage, they will have no value. All these steps we have taken.

I agree with the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, when he said that we cannot afford to be complacent. Well, we have realised it to our cost and we will certainly not do it; we will not allow any leakage of any kind in the future. It is a matter in which all of us are interested and there is no question of any party, or opposition Government, in this matter. National security is superior, and has to be higher than all other duties. Therefore, I have taken this advice and I say we will not be complacent about this matter.

In dealing with this subject, members have mixed up two different ideas and two different topics. One is espionage and spying of details of military value. The other is purchase of equipment from different countries. Some of the retired officers have no doubt taken up agencies for some of the foreign

defence equipment sellers. My friend, Shri Rajesh Pilot made a very valuable suggestion that we should deal directly with the Government. I am glad he is here, because I explained it to him once before; he did not remember it and he made it again. In most of our transactions in defence with the socialist countries, we deal with them on a Government to Government basis and there is no intermediary. But, in the western countries, the defence or military establishments is in the private sector. We cannot deal with the Government when the armament manufacture is in the private sector and they are peddled and sold by them in all parts of the globe.

We cannot deal with the Government because—take, for instance, something we buy from West Germany. There, the armaments industry is in the hands of the private sector. Similarly, in other countries, in U.K., in France, in the United States...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In France is it not Government ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. It is a fiction that the armaments company or institution is autonomous and it carries on like a private sector. We cannot deal with the French Government for these things. Of course we deal with them for getting into a memorandum of understanding with regard to the supply of technological information and so on. But the actual purchases have to be made from the various private sector industries or Government financed but managed as a private sector industry. In this case we have long ago issued instructions in our office that no middlemen will be allowed and today we do not deal with any middlemen. A number of people have mentioned that we are dealing with middlemen, we should avoid middlemen. But what happens is that those we want to sell equipment go and catch hold of one those people who either have or pretend to have influence with people in power and authority and if it is how

these people come into the picture. Otherwise Government as such never deals with them. No contract is signed with any agency, it is signed always with the principal. During negotiations, we do not allow agents, we allow only the principals to come and negotiate. In spite of it, of course, there are people who go about saying—I won't blame anybody, they know Venkataraman is the Minister of Defence, he can take the blame, and then they go about saying that they will get this contract through influence, and in their anxiety these people want to sell their equipment and therefore, they engage these people to surreptitiously do what they cannot legally or openly do. This is the difficulty in our country. We have not allowed any agent in any of the transactions.

You said about 50 machine guns.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : M.G. International.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN : Yes, heavy machine-guns. Would you like to hear the story ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I mentioned it from the newspapers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : One Company wanted to sell, it, and they come. Of course, there are 3-4 companies from different countries, and that Company offered a certain equipment. We tested and we found that the barrels broke on test. Then we tried another. When the other one...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Was the test bad or were the barrels bad ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The other one, when we put to test, had also the defect. In regard to the one we tried, the trigger broke and even today after two years we have not been able to make up our mind about the purchase of these heavy machine-guns and our Army is very much insistent on getting some kind of equipment in view of the threat which is posing to us, which Mr. Frank Anthony mentioned very clearly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, he has revealed the top secret.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Another thing I wanted to inform the House or is...

MR. SPEAKER : He might be intending to leak it out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : every disappointed tenderer, bidder, rushes to the press and then gives his version of the whole transaction.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Dis-information.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am going to deal with dis-information separately.

The result is that people get a distorted picture. Every disappointed man—in my experience in two years I have found—has never accepted that the other man has won the contract on fair basis. He will immediately go and say, 'So and so has been bribed, and so much has been done' or something of the kind. This is the wretched thing in this. Another thing is that we want to indigenise and produce our own equipment. All the foreign dealers will join together and run down our indigenising. They say you have failed here, you have failed there, your main battle tank transmission is bad, your engine is bad or your suspension is bad. You will find lots of articles like this and this really puts our Defence scientists and technologists in down-hearted and down spirited level. It brings them down to that level. These are all tricks of the weapon trade. I want to tell the hon. Members that everything that appears is not true. In fact, it is only one version. It is not the correct version. It is only one version. This is how it goes on.

General Sparrow said we must have a checking agency with regard to the

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

persons whom we employ. I want to ask General Sparrow—would he as a General have ever suspected a Major General or Air Vice Marshal of being capable of this kind of activity. We take for granted certain code or level of conduct in respect of persons of certain level and here is a case in which a person of such a high rank as Air Vice Marshal,—he could have been Chief of the Air Staff,—that kind of people now indulge in these activities it is really a matter of regret, I would say that it is not because we have not checked these people ; we have very rigorous thorough checking before the people are taken into the service and this continues. But it is very difficult if people of that level indulge in anti-national activities.

Shri Chakraborty said that the high ranking officers are becoming consultants or agents. Since we have passed orders that no agents will be admitted, now they have assumed another name—'consultant'. We do not easily give permission for retired officers to take up private commercial employment which will have anything to do with defence. So they do not get employment. But they have been forming themselves into a company or a firm or something of the kind and call themselves consultants. But our prohibition applies not only to agents but also to consultants and we do not deal with them. They may be consultants to the foreign firms which want to sell, but it from me, they are not consultants to the Defence Ministry. They are only consultants for the people who want to sell arms and ammunitions here.

Then he further asked a question—is information collected about the serving officers? We have a system. But by and large we have been taking the serving officers of higher ranks on the trust. I do not think it would be proper to do anything which will erode that image. If you start checking on every Chief of Staff and Vice Air Marshal and all that, then there will be a complete breakdown of morale. We have to accept

certain things and merely because one stray black sheep has done something, to tarnish the entire defence services of any anti-national activity, would be ruinous. It would be wrong.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri asked me a question whether we also ask the diplomats to leave wherein we find that their activities are not in the interest of the nation. This we do and hon. Members know that we have done it in the past.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy gave a lot of information. In fact he was a little pedagogic. It is a part of probably the reminiscence of his past.

MR. SPEAKER : Not demagogic.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Pedagogic, not demagogic.

The satellite photograph, of course, can take very minute details. But they have not yet discovered an x-ray satellite photography. So, we have counter-measures. We camouflage them. When we camouflage them, they cannot take pictures of what we are doing. It is not as if the satellites are impermeable. It is not something which cannot be in any way met. We can meet them. It is very simple. If you put a Camouflage over it, if you put a tant over the tank, it would looklike a tent. Therefore, here also we are fully equipped in this field and we have nothing to worry about it.

Then, he said, there are various agencies through which the espionage agents act. I am thankful to him for all the information. He has more information than many Members on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this superflous ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am educating him. †

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You concede that it is information and not disinformation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, in this also we have very sizable and very effective counter-espionage system, double-agency system where people act as if they are the spies of the other countries and act as spies for us. So, all these systems we have. So, we have nothing to worry on that account.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please do not give out their names.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then, I come disinformation. Decoys are the best form of disinformation and we have used them to a very large extent in our Defence. We have also methods of giving wrong information which may be taken. In fact, even in this particular case, if we had not wanted to pursue these people and then to the source and arrest them, we would have asked our Group Captain to give information which is totally false, which is totally incorrect and he would have taken Rs. 30,000 for the totally false information. Here we have used in this case, the Group Captain's information to track down to the very last person who is involved in it. I am sorry we could not reach the final destination. Before that we had to arrest this Larkins who was trying to leave the country. If he was not leaving, very probably, we would still have pursued to see where exactly this document finally goes. We were keeping an excellent surveillance on this. When this person was about to leave the country, you cannot arrest him without a case. Therefore, we had to file a case and when we filed a case, we could arrest him. We have got lot of information, as Mr. Frank Anthony said, from the confession. We are not giving out all the confessions, the things which are said in the confessions, as Mr. Anthony knows, because it would not be evidence unless it is corroborated and so on. It is possible to retract.....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If it is made before the magistrate, it will be accepted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is evidence. It is not proof. Therefore, we do not want to disclose all this information so that counter-measures and counter-activities may be engineered for the purpose of thwarting the prosecution. In fact, there are very many cases in which people have retracted from their statement and then it will become very difficult. Therefore, are justifiably keeping back some of the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you use the same word "foolproof" ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Fool-proof ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don't divide it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Just now he said that I was no fool.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Then, Shri Shejwalkar asked me this question whether we have a list of persons who have been expelled from the other countries. I will go only to this extent of saying that we have information. I would ask you to accept that and leave it at that.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What I am Worried is, you must be having the list. Why do you allow them ? Why don't you have some sort of counter-measure against those people ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not want to be drawn into any debate on this matter. The explanation is obvious. I only have to say. this is all the information I can give. Beyond that, I cannot say anything more because if I begin to enter into a discussion on this, I may have to say more than what I am permitted to say. If you want, I will talk to you in the Lobby.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Then, Mr. Anthony mentioned about the CIA being re-vitalised. Well, we have that information. In fact, we are worried because, as he himself pointed out, the amount of weapons and equipment which are pouring into Pakistan, are far far in excess of their defence requirements. In fact, that Pakistan is being used as a sort of an advance post for the West makes us very nervous about the position and that is why we are trying to buy all equipment from all people. There are certain equipments which we get from the Soviet Union.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : The American Defence Secretary had recently said that they had achieved strategic consensus in Pakistan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We know that.

In fact, they said, it is a forward rapid deployment base. Then they said, it is a strategic consensus which they have achieved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was widely publicised.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : What we are worried about is the weapons which they are getting. If they have the strategic consensus of the people without the weapons, we have no objection. It is their look out. What we are worried about is the weapons that they are getting.

You take one instance. How can they use submarrines against India? How can they use Harpoons against India? The Harpoon is a sea missile. But once they have it and our oil installations, off-shore, are threatened, we have to match it with our own equipment which will be equal to the Harpoon. We have to match it for submarines ourselves. This is our position. That is what we are doing now. We are going ahead with our defence preparations to the extent that we will

always be ahead of Pakistan. You can take it from me that at no point of time would India be lagging behind Pakistan. We will always go ahead and we will strive our best to see that we are ahead of you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not only ahead, but four times ahead. That is the margin of safety.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Again, Mr Anthony raised a very important question about coordination. We have marched a long way after 1962. We have the Chiefs of Staff Committee where all the Chiefs of Staff meet regularly, every week, and exchange information. We have also an intelligence agency here which monitors all the information which is get from both, Home and Defence or any other. Whatever the position was in 1962, today there is perfect coordination.

Another question on which there has always been a debate is, whether we should have one Chief for all the Services or we should have three Chiefs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sterile debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nobody raised this question today.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can raise it and answer it. If you like.

DR. R. VENKATARAMAN : It was also raised during the debate on the Demands for Grants and I had sufficiently answered that.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Is there any coordination between civilian and military Departments?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, it has been organised. Of course, I cannot say anything more than that except to say that there is now coordination bet-

ween the civilian information of I.B. and the Defence intelligence and so on.

Shri Satish Agarwal wrote to me a letter in which he said "Had proper action been taken on a statutory complaint filed by one, Maj. Anand, the whole of the spy espionage would have been revealed as early as 1981."

I have gone through the whole file. The statutory complaint which Maj. Anand filed was against the adverse remarks made against him by his superior officers in the annual character roll, the service register and against that, he has a right of statutory appeal and this statutory appeal is looked into by the Service, then it comes to the Ministry and it comes finally to the Minister in charge.

Shri Satish Agarwal wrote to me saying that it had not been put up to the Minister and it had been disposed of the official level.

The correct position is that this was actually decided by the then Minister for Defence on the 13th December, 1980. The complaint was dated August, 1980. The complaint referred mainly to the adverse remarks.

The only thing which mentioned anything about some kind of leakage of information was about one subordinate officer Shri V. Subramaniam and that merely said this man has been in charge of classified information and he has been absent for a long time. We have pursued this matter and we have terminated his services.

Beyond that, there was no mention either of Larkins or of anybody or any case of espionage of information leaking out and so on.

The major also wrote a number of other letters apart from the statutory complaint and these were also inquired into and it was found that he had expressed all sorts of things in a very

exaggerated manner. There was no basis for that.

The Hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal said that one Brig. Kapoor was involved in this and that he was in a sensitive position. After his letter was received, I have transferred him from the sensitive position so that any information must be looked into carefully. He has been transferred.

But without proof, we cannot take any action. We are looking into this matter and we will certainly go deep into it.

As I answered all the points, I thank the House for the patient hearing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I seek only one clarification. I do not want to embarrass the hon. Minister. But is there any letter on file relating to Brig. Kapoor about whom Larkins had confessed in court that he made the documents available to him and, if so, is there any complaint against Brig. Kapoor about his involvement in espionage activities and corruption? Is there any other complaint against Brig. Kapoor, not a statutory complaint, but any other complaint.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In fact, you, would have found that I do not hold back any information. Whichever is possible to give, I always give. In the Demands for Grants, I gave lot of information about our defence. In this case, some information has been received. But,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not want to embarrass you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No. I do not say that. Some information has been received, but not from Maj. Anand, not from the person whom you mentioned. But, from other source, some information has been received that this person was responsible for introducing Lt. Col. Jasbir Singh.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Well, we are investigation into it.

18.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is it true that in 1980 the Intelligence Bureau informed the Military Intelligence about the whole thing and that the Military Intelligence actually did not take that information seriously, regarding this Maj. General.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not correct.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : The Minister has replied that they cannot stop the consultancy services. I have made a point regarding retired employees, how they are utilising their position and are trying to influence indirectly the Ministry or the high-ups. Are you going to take any steps regarding that because ultimately they are being employed by the consultancy services? Can you not put a bar that they cannot be members of consultancy services?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have said about that. You have probably not heard me. I have said that what we have done with regard to agents, we have already done long ago with regards to consultants. They are not consultants to us. They are consultants to foreign ... We do not deal with consultants, we do not deal with agents. All our transactions are directly with the arms and ammunition sellers. We ask them to come here and we assign the contract. We never accept any...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Can you not ban that, that they cannot be consultants for others.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : How can we? I will ask the Legal Department whether it can be done.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : What about capital punishment.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The hon. Minister has informed the House that the concerned officer, Group Captain Jasjit Singh, will be rewarded. I do not know whether this can come within the purview of the House or not. The House, on behalf of the Deputy-Speaker also, commends the officer for his timely action though it was expected of a Defence officer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is what I said.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Mine is a very simple question. about the classified document which was passed on to Mr. Larkins as it has come out in the press. The topmost person who was entrusted with the responsibility of this document had, as it has come out pleaded ignorance about the importance of this document. My simple question is whether such a person who does not have full knowledge about the importance of documents is still continuing in such a position.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not understand the question. You are talking in so many convert names and things. What exactly you mean, I do not know. If you mean that there is one officer now in service who did not know the importance, the information is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the Defence Minister has already intervened. Now there are four Members yet to speak, two from the ruling Party and two from the Opposition. Today all Members were present according to the request of the Chair. Now Mr Kodiyan.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : After hearing the Defence Minister, I do not want to speak. I surrender my chance.

SHRI VIRDI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : I also surrender my chance.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I am not surrendering. I want to fight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take five minutes. Yourself and Mr. Chitta Basu to speak.

SHRI. R. VENKATARAMAN : I suppose, you are not armed Mr. Kodiyan.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir many of the Points have already been covered. I do not want to repeat the points which have already been made by the previous speakers. But after hearing the reply of the hon. Defence Minister, I want to mention one thing. The hon. Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, has said that there were some lapses in keeping the documents, some security lapses were there, But now those lapses have been taken care of and the necessary plugging has been done. So far so good. But one thing still remains to be answered and that is, according to press reports, these espionage activities by Mr. Larkins and others had started some years ago. According to some press reports—5 years and according to some other reports it has started ten years back and some have even suspected that this espionage activity by larkins might have begun while he was still serving in the army....

19 hrs.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : He is a Britisher.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : First he was helping the Britishers and it was the Britishers who had recommended him to the CIA that he had been doing a very good service, 'so you can take him into confidence'.

So, what I want to ask the hon. Minister is this—if the Home Minister can reply let him reply—I want

to know when these activities had actually started and when did it come to the notice of the Government and concerned Defence authorities. Was it when this patriotic Airforce Group Captain reported about Larkins' activities to his superior authorities? Then it must have been very late. This referred officer was awarded PVSMS which is one of the highest military honours. So, it is then clear that our intelligence services, that is the IB and the military intelligence service, both the services, have failed and failed miserably, I should say.

So far as our general intelligence is concerned, it has failed on many crucial previous occasions—at the time of Bangladesh crisis resulting ..

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : ...in the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family. We did not have sufficient information on what was happening or going to happen there. Therefore, this point has to be tackled. I want the hon. minister to reply to this point whether there was any lapse so far as our intelligence service is concerned, whether there was any lapse on the part of the military counter intelligence and then what steps have been taken to remove these lapses....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a warning bell that you must not take more time.... Please go on.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: My hon. friend, Shri Shejwalkar had put a pertinent question. The Minister has explained that the Ministry does not employ any consultants or agents from among the retired Army personnel and they are free to serve as consultants with the private arms sellers or foreign concerns selling military equipment. He had asked whether it can be allowed. This is a pertinent question because I consider this to be one of the main sources of espionage so far as our defence forces are concerned and in so far as our defence preparedness is concerned. Therefore, these

[Shri P. K. Kодиyan]

retired Army officers, senior officers of the Armed Forces should not be allowed to take up...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have not allowed at all,

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : ... any liaison work at all. If you are not allowing them and if they take up this work, they should be proceeded against. Something should be done about that. How, Sir, our friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swami who gave information about this type of espionage was very clever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What all information Dr. Swamy gave was disinformation. Why do you worry?

SHRI P K. KODIYAN : Dr Swamy gave information. The Hon. Minister of Defence had also given a lot of information. About the espionage through satellite etc. he has replied already. But, in the course of that, Dr. Swamy said that whatever information that has been given is not of—very serious nature.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN : Who said that?

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not say that.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : He created that impression and then, probably, he jumped to the KGB—the World Peace Council and the K.G.B.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He will produce the documents tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that. Now you will please conclude.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Sir, I want to point out one more aspect of the problem of espionage. Some Members have tried to be very very non political—balancing it

between the C.I.A. and the K.G.B. If there is C.I.A. then there is K.G.B. also. According to them it is a non-political and an innocuous question | It is a question of not only the security of our country but it is a question of the existence of the independence of our country. As Shri Frank Anthony mentioned in his speech, there is a move by the American intelligence Agency to de-stabilise the institutions, the parties and the countries which are not their liking. India is among the list of countries which the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America wants to de stabilise. I should say that put the khalistan expemists have prepared a hit list. The CIA has also prepared a hit list and, among the developing countries, India is in the hit list of the American imperialism. That is why we cannot take the espionage question in a Non-political and in a light-hearted manner. It is part of the deep political game by the American Imperialism. Shri Frank Anthony also mentioned about the strategic consensus that Pakistan has arrived at with the U.S. It is as a part of the strategic consensus that these modern and sophisticated weapons—not defensive weapons but the offensive weapons—are being poured into that country and it has become a serious threat to our security and our country is being surrounded by or encircled by the American military bases in the Indian ocean on the one hand and, on the other, by the Anti-Indian elements in our neighbouring countries propped up by C.I.A. Therefore, this espionage activity should be taken as part of the American game to de-stabilise our country.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the steps which are being taken against the forces of de-stabilisation in our country. The activities of CIA are not confined to espionage alone. You remember, Sir, some time back there was 'operation Brahmaputra' in which some Americans were involved and by the time the Americans were asked to leave that place disturbances had already started in the North Eastern part of the country. You know, Sir, the details of the insurgent elements' activities in the North Eastern region were used to be broadcast

by Voice of America coming from Taiwan. Even our people could not know about these things.

Shri Anthony has also mentioned about the weapons coming across our borders. All these are part of the activities organised under the plan of destabilisation. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether people who are known to be connected with the CIA activities and who have been mentioned in the list of the CIA 'who is who' compiled by Julius Mader whether any of those people are in our country and functioning from the American embassy? Sir, even the U.S. ambassador according to information available is connected with CIA. He had his training in the West Germany in the College of Intelligence. Some of the other known CIA people are still working in the American embassy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take action against these people and also ask this ambassador to leave this country. *(Interruption)* A few months back he had characterised the Khalistan separatist movement as a liberation movement like the Peoples' Liberation movement in Puerto Rico. Can an ambassador of the country like United State or any other country make such remarks? So, from all this it is clear that he has CIA background. Therefore, I would request the government to ask him to leave this country. With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief. I shall touch only these points which concern the hon. Home Minister. Because, the hon. Defence Minister has already made his observations. So, it is not necessary for me, and it is also not useful for me, to refer to points relating to his Ministry.

The statement which the hon. Home Minister has made has brought out three facts.

Number one is this : He admits that there is an Espionage network, working

in this country. Secondly, he also admits that certain sensitive information was sought to be given out for monetary considerations. Then, he has stated that there are arrangements for counter-intelligence in our country.

Well, so far as this espionage activity is concerned, I have to join with other hon. Members who have already expressed their concern which relates to a very important and vital question, namely, our National Security.

While discussing a subject of this nature, there should not be any party differences. We should all rise above party considerations, party differences. We should all express our view that adequate steps must be taken by the Government to further tighten up and strengthen the existing security arrangements.

I would like to point out to the Defence Minister that the Larkins Episode has brought to light some very important and vital areas which have got to be further scrutinised. One is, about the activities of American agencies. In this case it is very clear that the CIA is involved. I think, whatever might have been said by Dr. Swamy, the Government admits that the CIA is involved. The USA are very keen to know in every minutest detail about the Soviet equipments that we have brought in. Therefore, this is very important. This aspect should be taken note of seriously.

Secondly, my point is this : The Defence Minister has made a statement that he has nothing to do with the consultants, or ex-servicemen being employed by others, who deal in arms. Now, Sir, my information is that some 70 companies are operating in this country who deal with arms and equipments. In almost all the companies, ex-servicemen are occupying key positions. Why? There must be some reason for that. Otherwise they would not have employed so many of our ex-servicemen in their organisations. So, this is a point to be taken note of. Sir, I would not have made

[Shri Chitta Basu]

this point at all, had it not been connected with the security question. Sir, I don't say that every ex-servicemen should be put under a cloud. I don't say that every ex-servicemen should be doubted or he should be put under a cloud of suspicion or any such thing. But the question arises : He could these private companies be in a position to have access to our vital military secrets? My information is this, and I want to share it with the House. There is a company in our country which has got deals with seven western and East-European countries. This is every likelihood of such a company having an Ex-serviceman in a key position there, who may have access to our military secrets. So, all these things create a feeling of suspicion in our minds. I think we should not gloss over these facts. I am sorry, I think the previous speakers could not impress upon the Defence Minister. Therefore, he has minimised the importance of this aspect. Having regard to this very importance of the matter, I would once again request him to re-consider whether some kind of measures can be imposed on the employment of ex-servicemen in the companies which deal with arms?

Sir, the Home Minister has made a claim that effective counter-intelligence are also being done in our country. There are various organisation for that and I know it is not the occasion for me to discuss them. But, Sir, RAW is an important agency. RAW was conceived for the purpose of external counter intelligence. If I am not correct about Rs 70 crores is spent annually on RAW and that amount is not audited even. That amount is spent for clandestine operations. I don't know who contro's RAW. But I don't know whether they would agree or admit that RAW is also being utilised for different other internal purpose. During the Emergency everybody knows, at least this side of the House knows, what was the role of the RAW. Sir, you will be astonished to learn that RAW has been utilised to have analysis on some electoral prospects. For that it had some field

surveys by it. They have got a large number of Field Officers, who are being utilised to analyse what is the electoral prospect of one candidate against the other. I have reports that RAW is also being utilised to get the information about the dissidents against the Chief Ministers of different states.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In spite of the information they got through RAW, the ruling party was defeated in 1977 by you. Therefore, you must not believe that information.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore you give warning to them that whatever they might be doing, or whatever might be the strength of RAW, howsoever RAW is utilised against the Opposition parties, the people will take a correct decision at an appropriate time.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : People took the correct decision in 1980.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But, Sir, why do we spend Rs. 70 crores for this information ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But, Sir, I am told RAW is also being utilised now to get information about the dissidents against their own Party Chief Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a correct thing. You are a very senior Member. It is not a debate on RAW. This is on espionage. You are bringing in extraneous thing. I am sorry you should not bring in all these things.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : This is not a debate on RAW. Secondly this information is absolutely wrong.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is all right. It is within the perview because you say there are many agencies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The importance of the debate is being lowered by bringing in all these things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : RAW was conceived as an external counter-intelligence agency. My question is has the RAW done its proper functioning? Has it been properly utilised? It may not please you, but that does not mean I should not speak the truth.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not bring in local subjects.

भाचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, ये मूल बात से हट कर बोल रहे हैं, हमें इस पर आपत्ति है। हम इस तरह की बातें मुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं...

श्री चित्त बसु : मूल बात से नहीं हटा हूँ।
I am interested to see...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going to conclude. Mr. Bhagwan Dev, please sit down.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : My point is that RAW is an agency to collect external intelligence. That is also a counter-intelligence agency. Has it been properly utilized? Is it working for the purposes for which it was set up? Am I not entitled to get that answer?

Unfortunately, I have said something which does not please them. But my charge is that RAW has not been properly utilized for the purpose for which it was set up. Even in the matter of organization of RAW and other agencies, there are certain weaknesses; for example there is some confusion among the officers and field workers. It is quite well known. I think government should know it. There is overlapping. There is dissatisfaction and frustration. It is necessary for the Government to see that an organization of agencies designed and created for the purpose of collecting intelligence

works properly. Unless that is done, naturally you cannot strengthen the security of the country.

Lastly, certain points have been made about the collaboration of this Government with CIA. It was mentioned by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I don't want to add to the names of collaboration schemes. There are many; but I would only like to mention the Charbetia base, a very important base created by CIA near Cuttack. It is similar to the base established by former CIA Director Bill Colby in Thailand. Let them explain whether it is so or not. They say it is bigger than the CIA base in Peshawar from where CIA conducted the U-2 reconnaissance mission. I do not know to what extent they can inform this House, but it is a clear case that CIA is involved, and it is also clear that in the past, Government also collaborated with certain projects of the CIA. What has Government to say? You say that we should also extend our cooperation for the strengthening of national security. We do; but unless you can snape your relations with CIA, and take effective steps to defeat this kind of imperialist machinations, how can the Defence interests of our country and our national security be guaranteed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I am grateful to the Defence Minister who has intervened in the debate, and has answered all the points mentioned by the hon. Members and thereby to a great extent lightened my job. I share, as he does and as the entire Government shares—the anxiety that the hon. Members have expressed with regard to the defence of the country; and I can assure that we shall take all possible steps, we are taking all possible steps, to see that the country's security is not endangered.

I have listened with rapt attention to the points raised by the hon. Member and the suggestions which they have made during the course of the debate. I would now make a brief reference to the posi-

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

tion regarding the investigation, as it stands. The four, accused persons—Maj. Gen. (retired) F. D. Larkins, Air Vice Marshal (Retired) K. S. Larkins Lt. Col. (Retd.) Jasbir Singh and one Jaspal Singh who represents a private firm namely M/s. Emgeen International Pvt. Ltd., have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody. Certain secret and classified documents have been seized during searches. Maj. General (Retd.) F. D. Larkins has also made a confessional statement before the court. In the course of investigation many secret/restricted documents and manuals were recovered at the instance of Lt. Col. (Retd.) Jasbir Singh who had got these documents unauthorisedly issued from D.G.I. and E.M.E. libraries.

So far statements of 40 witnesses have been recorded. The statement of two important witnesses have been recorded u/s 164 Cr.P.C. before the court. Investigations conducted so far have led to the collection of sufficient evidence to prosecute the accused persons in the court of law.

Hon. Members have also expressed concern regarding the operation of intelligence agencies to the detriment of the security and integrity of the country. The operation of intelligence agencies at the international level is well known to all. Espionage activities are not confined to India alone, Members would know that even big powers have had their spy scandals. Within the country, we are nevertheless constantly vigilant against espionage activities and are fully alive to the need to ensure that operations of foreign intelligence agencies do not pose a threat to our national security. The Central and State intelligence agencies maintain constant vigilance to detect, unearth and take all other action against any attempt at espionage. The steps taken include the maintenance of close watch on possible routes of infiltration across the border, vigilance over strategic areas and vital installations, constant review and strengthening of

security arrangements in Government offices and establishments etc.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that busting of an espionage network is an extremely difficult task, and I join the hon. Defence Minister and the House in congratulating one of the defence officers who has done this job. It is through constant effort that our defence and civilian intelligence organisation have been able to unearth a number of cases of espionage.

I thank the hon'ble Members for the views expressed and for the suggestions made by them especially with regard to the need for improving security measures in Government we have constantly been reviewing the procedure for the maintenance of secrecy in Government. After the detection of this case, security measures in the Ministry of Defence have been further tightened. The investigation of the case is also doing on, I could say that the investigation that have been made till now have been very successfully and worthwhile and further investigation will be done expeditiously. Government will continue to maintain vigilance to safe-guard the integrity and the security of the country.

A large number of cases of espionage indulged in by the intelligence agencies of the various foreign countries have been detected and registered in last so many years. Many of these cases are under investigation and many others have been put up for trial. Since 1973, 102 persons have been convicted under the Official Secret Act to various terms of imprisonment ranging upto 14 years. In one case, the accused was convicted in May 1983 in 27 years of imprisonment under various sections of law. The sentence is to run consecutively and not concurrently.

As far as measures which have been recently taken for plugging loopholes in security system are concerned, I would like to mention a few :—

All the retired service officers who had earlier been given identity cards to enter Defence Headquarters Security Zone have been debarred entry and their identity cards have been declared invalid and are being withdrawn. The retired service personnel now have to go through the normal reception channels to visit the officers in the DHQ Security Zone. The retired civilian personnel in any case are permitted to visit Defence HQs through reception channel only.

The classified and restricted documents, books, literature, etc. have been segregated in the DGI's organisation and kept separately in a library where only officers/personnel authorised by two senior officers would be permitted to refer to the classified/restricted documents, etc. DGI's libraries outside Delhi have been sealed pending introduction of new procedure.

The existing identity card system is being discarded and with effect from February 15, 1984, a new series of identity cards would be issued to the personnel working in the Defence Headquarters. The present system of permitting the service personnel to enter Defence Headquarters on the basis of service identity cards would also be discarded and the service personnel posted in the Defence Headquarters would be issued identification cards/validation cards for entry to the place of their work.

Only gazetted officers would have access to various offices of the reference headquarters. In all the other cases identity cards would be valid only for the place of normal work of the employee.

Security checks have been intensified by carrying out surprise checks, night patrolling and by keeping a special watch in the habitual late sitters in office.

In the special checks organised, a thorough search is made of the bags, brief-cases, hand-bags, etc. as the entry/exit points.

Special security points have been established in the South Block to avoid visitors to the Ministry of External Affairs and FAs Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs struggling into DHQ Security zone

Procedure of escorting the visitors in and out is being followed rigorously.

The visitors' passes are issued for specified time indicated on the visitors' slip and the visitors have to be escorted back through the gate from which they have entered.

The number of employees who are authorised to draw room-keys to get the rooms opened from the guard room has been restricted. And so on and so forth.

As far as coordination between the various agencies of the Defence Department and the Intelligence Department and the Police Department are concerned, it has been further strengthened and I am sure, hence forth such occasion would not arise when such military secrets would be able to be passed on to foreign agencies.

607 *Espionage activities
by persons including retd. persons
of Def. services (Dis.)*

DECEMBER 20, 1983

*Espionage activities 608
by persons including retd. persons
of Def. services (Dis.)*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY :** It is true that three U.S.
Embassy Officials had to quit India ?
You have neither named the agency nor
the country.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is not—it has
not been—our policy to mention them
when friendly relations with other coun-
tries are concerned. Anybody who is
connected with this has already left the
country, whether of this country or of
that country.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY :** You have not said anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all
right now.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m.
tomorrow.

19.36 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 21, 1983/Agrahayana
30, 1905 (Saka)*