

Before I left for the site of accident, I had reported death of 32 persons and injuries to 36. I regret that as of now 44 bodies have been recovered. The engine of the train is still to be taken out of the Nallah. The exact number of bodies would be known only after the engine is taken out. The number of injured persons is 37. Instructions have been given to advise the relations. Identification of the dead bodies is in process by the State Government officials.

As a measure of immediate relief I have ordered ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000 each to the next of the kin of the dead; Rs. 1,000 each to the grievously injured and Rs. 250 each to those who got simple injuries. As the Civil Hospital at Garwa Road Daltonganj are not adequately equipped, I have given instructions that a mobile X-ray plant should be moved from Eastern Railway Hospital at Calcutta so that X-ray of passengers can be taken. I have also placed an amount of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of Deputy Commissioner, Daltonganj. We have kept two railway doctors and welfare staff at both these points to keep a liaison with the civil doctors for any assistance that may be required to help the injured.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deo...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
There should be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Under 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What has happened to the Minister of State for Railways ? He is not to be seen at the moment.

AN HON. MEMBER : She is supposed to be in charge.

MR. SPEAKER : She is in charge. What is there to be asked about him ?

Mr. Deo.

18.11 hrs.

MOTION RE : PRESENT SITUATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA - Contd.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support my colleagues from all sides of this House to give support to the people of South Africa in their heroic struggle against racism. The oppression that the people of South Africa have been facing at the hands of the racist regime is probably the worst crime that has been perpetrated against humanity in recent times. I am glad that the stage has come when certain countries like Australia and Canada have also come to support this movement against racism. It was very creditable on the part of the six countries, in the mini-Commonwealth Summit, to have been able to isolate Great Britain on the issue of economic sanctions. It is unfortunate that the logic which Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has been giving for not imposing these economic sanctions is a logic which can keep the Blacks of South Africa forever under the clutches of their racist white. The Prime Minister of Britain has said that it is the Black who will suffer. This may be true. They may suffer for a short while, but this has to be looked at from a long term point of view. I wonder whether Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's worry is actually suffering of the Black people of South Africa or whether she is actually worried about the economy of Britain itself. Unfortunately, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher seems to entertain the same mercenary policies and tendencies which Britain once followed when they had vast colonies. I think, behind this denial to support the economic sanctions was her own interest within her economy in the country. While we have to pursue this matter further, I would also like to add to what the other hon. Members have said about trying to isolate companies which operate from South Africa or have any kind of dealings with South Africa. I think, our country should refrain from having any kind of understanding or deal with any such company, whether they are from South Africa or outside.

Apart from imposing economic sanctions, I was wondering whether the leaders

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

have thought of anything further. I am saying this in the context of the news that has appeared in today's paper which says that Mr. Botha had inaugurated a fighter aircraft—it is an aircraft like Mirage which is being used in Israel. So, he is also arming himself, and their connections with the CIA, with the American Government, and the support that he has got for the clandestine activities that they are carrying on are also known. We also cannot take a stand and say that we will pursue a policy of non-violence irrespective of what goes on and what happens there. Once the situation changes, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether we will also be prepared to change our stand and take a different view at that particular time.

Sir, what the racist Government is doing in South Africa is not confined to South Africa alone. Namibia was mandated to South Africa after the First World War. After the United Nations was formed, Namibia was supposed to go under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. This does not belong to South Africa. But they are not only claiming and keeping Namibia but are perpetrating the policy of apartheid and racism in Namibia, a country which does not belong to them. I think, we should take a very strong view of this aspect, and at the Non-Aligned Meeting and certain other meetings that may take place, force this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to take much time because most of the things have already been said. I would like, before I end, to remind you of one person, who was living in Ghana, called James Aggrey who said that when you play a Piano, when you use only the white notes on the key board you get a harmonious sound. When you play only the black notes, you still get harmonious sound. But when both blends it becomes still more beautiful. I hope that the racist rulers in South Africa will realise this and, before the situation becomes worse and before they start going to other violent means and move to take arms, we would be able to see a day when there will be no apartheid.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : Several members have pointed out to me that while we are having today a discussion on the decisions taken in the mini summit in London, there is no authentic copy of what was decided there. Newspapers have carried it in part; but authenticity is obviously not attached to the newspapers. Therefore, with your permission I crave your leave to lay on the Table of the House the Marlborough House communique, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2888/86] copies of which have already been submitted to this Secretariat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have laid it only on your own table !

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I have during given sufficient number of copies. They will be available for whosoever wants to look at them.

May I express my gratitude to all those who participated in this debate, without difference in the section of the House from which they spoke, because of the full-throated and broad support that they have extended to the Government in its policies vis-a-vis the question of South Africa? If I may say, this is in the best traditions of this House and of the people of this country.

Mahatma Gandhi was not a very political person when he went to South Africa. But when confronted with the blatant and extreme racial discrimination he took eudgels on behalf of the oppressed and came to India, turned down and dismantled the most powerful empire in the world.

The tradition initiated by Mahatma Gandhi went ahead with Pundit Nehru, with Smt. Indira Gandhi and now with Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They are the best exponents of this tradition. I do not mention only the Prime Ministers and I do not mention only the leaders of this country, a large number of people both of India and South Africa of Indian origin have suffered and even attained martyrdom for the cause of opposition and struggle against apartheid. We stand second to none in our opposition to apartheid. In fact, we stand first in our opposition to apartheid.

As early as in 1946, even during the interim Government period, even before we attained full-fledged independence we severed all commercial, trade, diplomatic and consular links with South Africa. I have with me a document which is of historic value and that is the notification in the Gazette of India. It was the Gazette of India Extraordinary published on Wednesday, July 17, 1946. We have recently completed 40 years of this Gazette, which was the first document anywhere issued by any Government banning all trade, diplomatic and consular links with the racist regime.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised a question of ban on trade with South Africa. I do not have any information in this regard. I will immediately proceed to investigate this matter and I shall be really obliged to the Hon. Member if he helps with the facts and figures in this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already submitted through the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We will definitely look into this. Our position is very clear. We will not countenance any trade with South Africa—whether directly or through other devious methods. I mention devious matters in the context of the fact that rarely sometimes we have found some companies dealing with South Africa through third parties. This has not been often, it has been extremely rare. I may say here that whenever we get facts and catch these people we take stringent action against them.

I will just mention a case which is at present subjudiced regarding whom we have already taken whatever action was volunteered by law, in the middle of 1985. The goods involved included machinery, enamel-plated wares, padlocks, agarbattis, bicycle parts, pressure stoves and parts, brush artware, wood carvings, marble statues and so on and so forth. They were being exported and were actually being shipped to South Africa but the document showed that the shipment was to Maputo in Mozambique. The destination of the consignment was shown as Maputo in Mozambique in the shipping documents. They send to some other destination and

it is very difficult for us to find out where these goods will ultimately land but when we do find out we take stringent action. In this case 19 containers containing these goods were confiscated and proceedings were initiated against the exporting company and the owner of the vessel and their Bombay and Cochin agents. I may mention here that the exporters were a company known as Akai Impex (Pvt.) Ltd. of Bombay. The shippers were M.V. 'Atair' of Gold Star Lines registered in Hong Kong and the Indian agents were Arabee Shipping Co. (P) Ltd. of Bombay. So, we will not in any manner countenance this traffic. As we get information we will take stringent action and put down this type of activities with a strong hand.

As I have said, Sir, we are proud of the whole frontline role we have played in this struggle. In 1947, a good 15 years before the United Nations General Assembly moved towards monetary sanctions resolution, we were the country in the world to move for inclusion of the question of apartheid in the agenda of the United Nations. As soon as we attained independence in 1947 and as a result of this initial effort and subsequent efforts, this is an item in the agenda continuously at all General Assembly sessions.

In these policies of the Government we have always had the support of the Parliamentarians who are the legitimate representatives of the people of this country. I mention and highlight this in the context of the fact that we heard condemnation of the U.S. administration and the British administration. It is a well-deserved condemnation I must say. The condemnation extended to the administration of the U.S. and the present administration and Government in Britain is well deserved, but we should not forget that in these two countries, like in other countries where Governments do not support the anti-apartheid struggle, there are large constituents of people who stand by the principle of human rights, who stand for dignity and who stand for a South Africa, which is united and multi-racial, giving equality and justice to all—blacks, whites and browns. So, these people must be strengthened and encouraged.

Therefore, it is extremely good the thought which has been mooted here that

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Parliamentarians of India should join hands across the world with other like minded Parliamentarians, so that those governments see reason. It is a matter of hope that in Britain a large section of Parliamentarians—Opposition in Parliament and even a section of the ruling party—is against the policies supporting apartheid regime of the present British government. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Foreign Affairs Relations Committee has voted 13:2 calling upon the Government to impose sanctions against South Africa. These forces among Parliamentarians must be strengthened, because there is no doubt that legitimate representatives of the people, as we are, can build the public opinion and make the governments see the light of reason.

Sir, the mini summit has been an achievement. The House will recall that in Nassau agreement para 7 was not very strong. It was very moderate and cautious. Para 7 said :

“In case no action is taken towards this mounting apartheid by the Botha regime some of us will impose the following measures.”

It is not only that para 7 has been all taken inside the Marlborough House communique; it is not only that the six countries have decided to implement each and every measure of para 7; the six countries have unanimously decided to go beyond para 7, beyond what they had decided in Nassau. They have gone beyond because the Pretoria regime has not only relented, but it has toughened its support of the racist system. Emergency was imposed there and other measures were taken. Therefore, the great achievement lies firstly in having all the six countries representing different continents, different sets of population together and secondly in not merely reducing themselves to paragraph 7, which would not have been bad enough, but going beyond para 7 and taking some additional measures against the South African regime.

As has been mentioned here, the tide of history cannot be reversed. The tide of history is to the effect that this heinous

system of apartheid is something vicious, which has never been seen in history; such an inhuman and de-humanizing treatment has never been seen in history anywhere in the world.

Slavery has been mentioned here and it is very pertinent. As slavery could not be reformed, so apartheid cannot be reformed. It is an evil in itself and the only solution is to dismantle apartheid as slavery was abolished.

I may assure the House that the Government will stand firm in its historic commitment to support the brave people of South Africa.

A question has been asked : It is very good that you are saying all these things, but what is the material thing that is being done. We are supporting materially both the ANC and SWAPO. The House knows that the first embassy of SWAPO anywhere in the world has been opened in Delhi, in India. That has given a clarion call to other countries of the world to follow its example. The Prime Minister recently visited four frontline States. For the first time, an Indian Prime Minister has, at a stretch, visited four countries of Africa. And, then as it is customary with the Prime Minister, it was not just a visit, and as the style of functioning of the Prime Minister is, it was a result-oriented and business like visit and immediately action followed on his visit.

I may mention that we expect as far as Zambia is concerned, their Prime Minister will visit India perhaps in the second half of September. In the meanwhile, we have started inter-ministerial consultations on the agenda for his visit.

As far as Angola and other countries visited by the Prime Minister are concerned, an Indian delegation consisting of representatives of Commerce Ministry, MMTTC etc. has just visited Loanda to discuss purchase of their goods. Again, in Angola the Trade Fair Authority has started work for participating in Loanda in November. Furthermore, in the same country, the work of setting up a Resident Mission in Loanda is in progress and we expect to initiate our Mission in Angola by the beginning of

before the beginning certainly of the next year.

As far as Zimbabwe is concerned, a delegation from different Ministries also visited that country for the purchase of some goods and was in Harare recently. In Tanzania also, we made several proposals to strengthen their economy, so that they might develop self-reliance and face the onslaught which has been going on for a long time. The onslaught and aggression of South Africa have not been merely political, have not been merely military, or merely economic, but taking advantage of the dependence of these countries on South Africa, the dependence created through the colonial times, South Africa has been using and abusing this position in that area. Therefore, we have decided to strengthen these countries in the matter of self-reliance to meet the onslaught of the racist regime. Of course, we will do our bit, but it is necessary that the international community joins hands with us, and we expect they will do that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about dealings with the multi-nationals ?

PROF N.G. RANGA : May I suggest that you being the Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference and also our Speaker kindly give some shape to our unanimous support to the cause and speak on our behalf.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put your dreams into shape.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your dream is ready in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I meant. There is no difference between saying and doing. I have bridged the gap.

8.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : SOUTH AFRICA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members : This House has always shown a rare unanimity

in opposing the racist policies of the white minority regime in South Africa. Today's debate is a reiteration of our clear and unflinching stand on this issue. In accordance with the wishes of the Members, I place before the House the following Resolution which I am sure the House will pass unanimously.

"That the House unanimously—

1. condemns the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa;
2. expresses the solidarity of the Indian people with the brave freedom fighters of South-Africa and supports their just struggle for human rights;
3. denounces the obstinate refusal of the South African authorities to enter into meaningful negotiations with the African National Congress and other political organisations to dismantle apartheid;
4. condemns the action of governments which provide moral encouragement and material assistance to the racist government of South Africa;
5. welcomes the efforts made by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to mobilise world opinion in support of the heroic battle of the South African people for freedom and human dignity and the courageous stand taken by India and five other countries at the seven-nation Commonwealth Summit to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;
6. regrets that Britain has not adopted the full range of measures agreed upon at Nassau;
7. appeals to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the historic movement against apartheid;
8. calls upon all governments to impose comprehensive, effective and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;