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South and East Asia Report

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CONTENTS

BURMA

VOPB Reports Combat News (Voice of the People, various dates)	1
Central Shan State Northeast of Keng Tung	

INDIA

Indian Press Reportage on Sino-Indian Talks (Various sources, various dates)	3
PTI Interviews Delegation Leader Gonsalves Talks to Newsmen Analyst on Border Problems, by K. N. Ramachandran G. K. Reddy on Opening Talks, by G. K. Reddy Reddy Continuing Reportage, by G. K. Reddy No Progress Seen	

KAMPUCHEA

Chan Youran Speaks at UN Environment Meeting in Nairobi (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 16 May 82)	10
Thach's European Visit Viewed as Failure (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 23 Apr 82)	11
'VODK' Reports on Tokyo Kampuchea Day Activities (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 22 Apr 82)	13
Ieng Thirith Delivers Speech in Japan (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea; 25 Apr 82)	15
Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 22 Apr 82)	18

Chheng Phon Interviewed on UNESCO Angkor Exhibition (Chheng Phon Interview; Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 21 Apr 82)	20
Chan Si Addresses Communications Ministry Meeting (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 24 Apr 82)	22
Editorial Urges Expanded Rubber Production (Editorial; Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 20 May 82)	23
Japanese Journalists Visit DK Zone (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 5 May 82)	26
Briefs	
Delegation to Delhi	27
Mongolian Diplomatic Delegation	27
Road Repair Activities in Kampot	27
Keat Chhon Ends Mauritania Visit	28
Keat Chhon's Activities in Senegal	28
Bridges Destroyed in Siem Reap	28
Guerrillas Activities 10 May	28
 PAKISTAN	
Haq Orders Working Papers on Cotton Crisis (DAWN, 22 May 82)	29
Foreign Ministry Team To Visit Moscow (DAWN, 23 May 82)	30
Feuds Between Pathan Tribes Living Abroad Reported (EMIRATES NEWS, 20 May 82)	31
Briefs	
Study on Remittances Planned	33
Malaysians May Buy Rice	33
New Labor Policy Soon	33
President Meets Editors	34
Ghafoor Served Notice	34
Rawalpindi Daily's Declaration Restored	34
Yaqub Khan Visits	34
Naval Squadron Visits	34
NDP President's Statement Reported	35
 SRI LANKA	
Significant Economic Improvement in 1981 (BUSINESS TIMES, 3 May 82)	36
Center of Government Being Moved Out of Colombo (BUSINESS TIMES, 19 Apr 82)	37
Oil Imports From China for Rubber Exports (Mallika Wanigasundara; BUSINESS TIMES, 1 May 82)	38

VOPB REPORTS COMBAT NEWS

Central Shan State

BK141321 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma
1200 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] On 26 April, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army at (?Mong Hkun) resulted in two enemy soldiers being wounded. On 27 April a guerrilla attack by a small unit of the People's Army on the military government's mercenary 79th infantry regiment at (?Pangnang) resulted in two enemy soldiers being killed and three others wounded.

On 1 May a clash broke out between the People's Army and the Military Government's mercenary 103d light infantry regiment near Molo in Mong Mit region. Three enemy soldiers were wounded in the clash. On the same day, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army at Man Hpwi, near (Hsai-Taw), resulted in two enemy soldiers killed and four others wounded from the military government's mercenary 75th infantry regiment.

On 4 May a combined unit of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army blew up and destroyed two bridges--at Nam Mwe and near Ho-Mong--used by the military government's mercenaries between Namhpakka and Ho-Mong on Kutkai - Mu-se Road. The clash near Ho-Mong saw one enemy soldier killed and another wounded from the military government's mercenary 45th infantry regiment. On 6 May mines planted by the People's Army seriously wounded an enemy soldier from the mercenary 46th infantry regiment which had come to repair the Nam Mwe bridge.

Northeast of Keng Tung

BK171010 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma
0030 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] On 26 April a combined unit of mercenaries from the 4th and 5th companies of the military government's mercenary 4th Chin rifles regiment came out of their (Kathin) camp on the banks of the Nam Loi River, northeast of Keng Tung, to proceed toward Wan Kang village to plunder and massacre people there. A unit of the People's Army staged an ambush on

the mercenaries on the way, killing 18 enemy soldiers, including one mercenary captain and a mercenary second lieutenant, and wounding several others. The enemy soldiers fled. Eight of them were taken prisoner.

The People's Army seized 2 pistols, 1 carbine, 6 G-2's, 2 G-3's, 5 G-4's, 1 90-mm bazooka, 1 2-inch mortar, 1 signal gun--a total of 19 assorted firearms--and ammunition and military supplies.

CSO: 4211/20

INDIAN PRESS REPORTAGE ON SINO-INDIAN TALKS

PTI Interviews Delegation Leader

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 May 82 p 7

[Text]

BEIJING, May 13 (PTI).

CHINA hopes that the second round of India-China official-level talks on border and other bilateral issues, beginning on Monday, "will proceed in a constructive atmosphere."

In an exclusive interview the leader of the 11-member delegation, Mr. Fu Hao, said today that the talks were a continuation of the first round held here in December to further "study and explore ways to settle the outstanding issues between our two countries, particularly the border question."

"We shall make joint efforts to seek ways to solve the problem (of the border). Besides, like the last round of talks, we shall also exchange our views relating to scientific, technical, cultural, trade as well as bilateral co-operation", Mr. Fu said.

Mr. Fu, who has been designated a special envoy of his government, said: "In the past two years there has been some progress in all these fields."

Mr. Fu described his mission to India as "important and significant." Most of the delegation members had participated in the first round of talks, he said.

The delegation, which leaves for Bangkok tomorrow, will reach Delhi on Saturday evening, Mr. Fu hopes the talks go on for four to five days.

Asked to indicate from which point the Chinese delegation would pick up the thread of discussion with the Indian counter part, Mr. Fu said the second round would be a "continuation of the last round. As you know we have begun discussion on the border after 20 years."

MCMOHAN LINE

Question: Your government recognised McMahon line while demarcating border with Burma in 1959. Does this

mean China will also recognise McMahon line to settle the border question with India? If not, what probable solution you have in mind which may form the basis of a durable solution of border question with India.

Answer: "The so-called McMahon line was delineated by British imperialists against India. Sixty-eight years have passed since this line was delineated.

"It is universally known that previous governments of China never recognised this McMahon line. So it is still less possible for the People's Republic of China to recognise this line.

"We have settled boundary question with several friendly neighbours in addition to Burma. With regard to the boundary question between India and China, we hope we shall discuss it with the same kind of spirit — friendly consultation.

"We can have many rounds of discussions. We have patience and confidence to seek a solution. We believe the boundary question will be ultimately settled."

Question: One hears a lot about a package deal to solve the border question. Can you comment something on this point?

Answer: "We have already made explicitly clear concerning this deal. This also means that we have maintained a positive attitude towards settlement of the boundary question.

"We have already dealt with this matter last time. We shall continue to deal with this question. If I elaborate here, that will not be of any help to the forthcoming talks.

"I wish to add that the package proposal also reflects the importance which China attaches to the longstanding friendship between India and China.

"It also gives expression to the far-sight and magnitude of mind of the Chinese leaders."

Question: The Chinese view on border problem with India is that if it cannot be solved, favourable conditions can be created for relations to develop in other areas. But your official position regarding Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese border question is that the border dispute is the crux of the matter.

Broadly, the Indian thinking tallies with your government's views on the border question as regards the Soviet Union and Vietnam. But you seem to apply a different standard as regards India on the question of solution of the border problem. How do you reconcile your two different standpoints in respect of India and other two countries on border question?

IDENTICAL VIEWS

Answer: "Sino-Indian boundary question has been left over from history. Both sides hold identical view that it is an outstanding issue. Current round of talks is aimed at settling this outstanding issue.

"Both sides agree that relations in other fields should improve, while boundary talks go on. Between China and the Soviet Union, there exists boundary question, but it is not the most important issue in our relations.

"The crux of the matter lies in the hegemony on the part of the Soviet Union. It is carrying out aggression against Afghanistan and interfering in the affairs of Indo-China and Karapuchea.

"The Soviet Union has also stationed about one million troops along the Sino-Soviet border. It has also stationed troops in Mongolia.

"Concerning our attitude towards the Soviet Union, we watch what they do and attach more importance to it. Our relations with the Soviet Union are handled from an overall perspective.

"Vietnam launched armed attacks against China and it also launched aggression against Kampuchea. Our differences with Vietnam lie here. We have common accepted boundary between China and Vietnam. So, boundary question does not constitute the main issue in Sino-Vietnam relations.

"The question is different in nature compared to the one between China and India. The boundary question between China and the Soviet Union and

between China and Vietnam cannot be mixed up or confused with the boundary dispute between China and India.

"Though differences exist on boundary question between China and the Soviet Union, this will also be settled through negotiations. We had talks in the past, but regrettably talks stopped not because of any reason on our part."

Gonsalves Talks to Newsmen

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Normalisation of Sino-Indian relations requires an 'honourable and mutually acceptable solution' of problems but no breakthrough is anticipated in the discussions on the border when officials of the two countries meet in New Delhi next Monday.

This was clearly stated by Mr Eric Gonsalves, Secretary (East) in the External Affairs Ministry, on Friday. Mr Gonsalves will lead the Indian delegation at the second round of Sino-Indian talks (scheduled to be held here from 17 to 20 May).

The Chinese delegation, headed by special envoy Fu Hao, is arriving in the Capital on Saturday night.

Mr Gonsalves, who was addressing newsmen to clarify the Indian stand on the eve of the second round of talks (that were initiated after a decision on this score was reached by the two Foreign Ministers during their meeting in New Delhi in June, 1981), informed that the first round of discussion in Beijing last December had revealed 'wide differences'. But it was felt that 'there is advantage in continuing the talks' when both sides were committed to early resolution of the boundary dispute.

'To us normalisation of relations and indeed the enhancement of relations with a great neighbour like China has a high priority,' he declared, adding that this would necessitate solution of the boundary dispute.

The talks, he explained, were not confined to the boundary dispute although as Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had stated last June, this (boundary

question) was central to improvement of Sino-Indian relations. The idea was that while discussing the border 'we can go ahead in the meantime in other areas' as culture, trade etc. However,

these could not be insulated from the border issue, he added.

'If the border issue is not settled then it will have repercussions on the entire range of our relations,' he underlined.

India, he clarified, was approaching the current round of talks in a 'positive and constructive manner' in the expectation that 'we will make progress.'

Mr Gonsalves was asked several questions about Mr Fu Hao's interview to the resident PTI correspondent in Beijing, but he evaded them saying that it would be unwise on his part to say anything on Mr Hao's observations just when Sino-Indian talks were about to begin. He only remarked that he had read the interview 'with great interest.'

When a questioner persisted with the query on the Indian position on the McMahon line which the Chinese had refused to accept as was evident from Mr Hao's statement, Mr Gonsalves said it was not necessary for him to reiterate the Indian stand on the issue. India has all along considered McMahon line which the Chinese had refused to accept as was evident from Mr Hao's statement, Mr Gonsalves said it was not necessary for him to reiterate the Indian stand on the issue. India has all along considered McMahon line as the boundary between India and China in the eastern sector.

He also assured that India was committed to a 'honourable and

mutually acceptable solution' of the boundary dispute which meant that 'there are certain parameters beyond which we will not go,' even while being flexible on the whole.

Mr Gonsalves was asked if the Chinese would question Sikkim's integration with India as they had earlier done. 'As far as we are concerned,' he replied, 'this issue is settled. The Chinese may not agree with it, but that is a different matter.'

He disclosed that at the last round of talks in Beijing there had been 'considerable measure of substantive, serious and in-depth discussions. Asked why he was using the adjective "substantive" while speaking of the discussions he explained that since the two governments had decided to talk with a view to reach a solution of the boundary dispute, 'to that extent the talks are substantive.'

He declined to be drawn into the specifics of the boundary dispute when a questioner sought to know how India would react if the Chinese offered to withdraw from some areas of Aksai Chin now under China's occupation (14,000 square kilometres) in the west and recognised the McMahon line in the eastern sector. But about the Indian reaction to the 'package deal' presented by China, Mr Gonsalves recalled that External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao had already spelt out the Government's stand in Parliament. The proposal, outlined by Chinese Vice-Chairman Deng Xiao-Ping to an Indian journalist, had led Mr Rao to state that there could be 'other ways' which could prove to be 'more effective', though India welcomed the 'prospect of the eastern sector being settled without any particular difficulty.'

PACKAGE DEAL

The package deal suggested that China make concessions in the eastern sector and India in the western sector on the basis of the actually controlled border line.

Asked if there had been any movement forward in the last round of talks in comparison to where the two countries stood on the border question in 1962, Mr Gonsalves said last June 'we did arrive at an agreement to seek a solution through negotiations across the table' and 'that is certainly a movement forward since 1962.'

He said Chinese maps still showed portions of Indian territory in the eastern sector within China as China did not accept the McMahon line. He was not sure if the Soviet maps retained the Chinese version or some necessary corrections had been made.

Mr Gonsalves clarified that questions related to Dalai Lama's stay in India, Sino-Soviet relations and Sino-Pak understanding would not figure in the talks precisely because these did not fall under Sino-Indian bilateral relations.

Analyst on Border Problems

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Article by K. N. Ramachandran]

[Text] **SEEN** in the context of the on-going India-China talks, the publication of a long research article on the legal aspects of Sino-Indian border by Chen Tiquang in the January (1982) issue of *Journal of International Studies* (Beijing) assumes importance. It is significant because it is a major article by a Chinese scholar on the subject to appear after an interval of two decades.

The article deals with the subject without resort to doctrinal jargon and prescriptions, a refreshing contrast to the abrasive onslaughts of the sixties. The author has basically dealt with India's legal position on the border dispute, sandwiching the analysis between a preamble stating that the 1962 conflict was "extremely unfortunate" and that China had always advocated the policy of "mutual give and take" and the epilogue emphasising the point that beyond the law, the border problem is a "political problem" and only through "political methods" could a reasonable solution be found.

The significance of the article lies in the author's effort consistently to repudiate India's legal claims from the Chinese point of view. In fact, this is the author's Achilles' heel. From the legal-record point of view, the abundance of evidence produced by the Indian side during 1960-61, in marked contrast to the meagre evidence produced by the Chinese side, exposed the futility of China seeking a legal basis to reiterate and rationalise its claims which came about as a result of China's strategic needs. In this sense, the article registers no fresh advances on substantive legal issues, although the argu-

ment that it should be settled politically has force. Further, copious references to western literature on the border, particularly to the works of Alastair Lamb, and Neville Maxwell have been made. Significantly, however, no fresh evidence of Tibetan or Chinese origin has been cited. Actually the article has underlined the fact — although this was not the author's intention — that Chinese-Tibetan evidence is appallingly poor to shore up the Chinese legal case, as a rationale for the occupation of territory by military means.

Western Sector

As regards the western sector the argument is: the Ladakh-Tibet treaty (1684), the Kashmir-Ladakh treaty (1842) and the Tibet-Ladakh agreement (1852) are by local officials all imprecise and do not mark the boundary and that the British proposals of 1899 were not accepted by China. The fact is China did not reject these. However, the critical issue is whether there was any evidence to suggest that China's sovereignty extended beyond Kunlun ranges in the later half of 19th and early part of this century. Xinjiang was supposedly a Chinese province but that was only a nominal status during most of this phase. The fact is that no Chinese presence validating sovereignty existed in the western sector. This is underscored by the map officially given by Huang Ta-Chen, a senior Chinese official to the British Indian consul at the Khasghar (1893) or the postal map of China published by the government of China (1917) and confirmed by the Indian administrative and revenue records. An objective perusal of the report of officials of India and

China published in February 1961 — a report that China published fourteen months later because it did not suit its strategic interests — would substantiate this contention.

Mr. Chen's argument about the western sector of the border draws considerably on Alastair Lamb's books wherever it is convenient to do so. However, even Lamb's conclusion — though it is not the Indian position — that the McDonald-Macartney line (1899) which divides Aksai Chin and follows the watershed between the Indus and Tarim basin leaving the Xinjiang-Tibet road in Chinese control, could constitute a valid boundary has been contested to legitimise the Chinese occupation of territory in the western sector, as a result of the border war of 1962 even beyond the shifting claim lines of 1956 and 1960.

The crux of the matter is that the Chinese occupation of about 14,500 sq. miles in the western sector since the mid-fifties, because the Aksai Chin area provided the strategic link for a road between the two turbulent and strategically vulnerable border provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet, has no valid legal basis as the shifting claim lines have forcefully demonstrated.

New Information

Moreover, in order to buttress the case, a fresh piece of information has been provided. According to Mr. Chen, during 1950-59 China regularly used Aksai Chin "highway" to transport "large quantities of supplies." There is no evidence to suggest that the "highway" came into existence before mid-fifties.

China's claim that it was in effective control of the large part of the

territory claimed since 1956 is false. By November 1959, five months before Mr. Zhou Enlai's visit to India to hold discussions, China had not occupied significant sections of the area it had claimed to be in possession. By late 1959 Chinese presence was not evident in the Indus basin in areas such as Chip Chap valley, Galwan valley, Lanakha-Damchok area, Changchemo and Panggong regions, Kongka La and across the Changchenmo river to Dambu Guru and Damchok. These were occupied by progressive forward policy by China from 1960 onwards. Any meaningful discussion has to take this fact into account. And China's withdrawal from these areas is essential for fashioning any meaningful settlement.

As regards the middle sector, Mr. Chen's arguments are cursory and selective. The abundant revenue records provided by India during the 1960 official talks regarding tax collection in the Spiti area by Lambar-

dars and after 1839 by Sikh thanedars and similar evidence regarding Shipki pass, the Nilang-Jadhang area and Barahoti, Sangchamalla and Laptal reveal the vulnerabilities in the Chinese argument. But then, since the dispute in the middle sector is marginal for arriving at a *modus vivendi* it should be relatively easy to sort out.

The border issue in the eastern sector has two aspects: The legal claims; and China's political behaviour. The restated legal arguments by Mr. Chen are essentially related to Tawang, the discussion over inner and outer line in the eastern sector during British days and the validity of the McMahon Line. On the question of Tawang the point advanced is that Tibetans collected taxes there. But the question is what kind of tax did they collect. It was essentially a religious toll, different from state revenue. It was more like the church collecting donations from the faithfuls in several countries for welfare activities without making claims to exercise legal jurisdiction over them. More than anything else, the chief of Tawang, the Deb Raja came under British jurisdiction and accepted an annual grant of Rs. 5000. This solid evidence that has been ignored by the Chinese side.

Legal Claim

In the discussion over the inner and outer lines in the eastern sector much has been said and China's latest assertion of legal claim is based on the proposition that since British India did not exercise "any control whatsoever" over the outer line at least until the thirties of this century, the territory did not belong to India. Apart from the point that this area was not under either Tibetan or Chinese administration, it may be said that during the British period the outer line was treated as a "tribal reserve" where normal administrative

functions were not performed and the tribal way of life was not disturbed. This is essentially the meaning of British injunction "that it is illegal for the British subjects to cross this line, unless they have a special permit." It did not mean that the area remained outside British jurisdiction.

The Latin American examples readily come to mind. In several countries of Latin America — for instance, Brazil — there are "tribal Indian reserves" where no administration exists even now and it is illegal for the subjects to enter and exploit these areas. Until recently, some areas in Pakistan enjoyed a similar status.

As regards Simla convention, we are told, it is not valid because the Chinese representative merely "initialled" it and even this was later rejected by the Chinese government. Further Sino-Tibetan agreement on India's borders which led to the McMahon Line is not valid because

(Mr. K. N. Ramachandran works for the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.)

China was not a party to it. But the essential point is that what is the Tibetan or Chinese claim south of the McMahon Line? Even assuming that Tibet made some claims — though these were nebulous — and placed boundary markers unilaterally on Lohit at Walong (1910 and 1912) this did not invalidate the old Indian outer line. Thus China's claim to about 33,000 sq. miles of Indian territory in the eastern sector in the fifties was unrelated to any exercise of sovereignty in this area at any period of time. Even Alastair Lamb, no advocate of India's view, has observed that the Chinese used their claim as a "symbol of their refusal to accept the fact that since 1912 Tibet had passed from Chinese control and had become to all intents and purposes an independent state."

A basic weakness of the Chinese case is its inability to provide counter evidence to the legends, notes of travellers, and records of survey personnel. Hence these have often been — as in the present case — dismissed as evidence of no value.

Valid Point

However, the case for seeking solution to the problem now through political methods and "friendly negotiations" is a valid point worthy of serious consideration. However, the political solution advanced by the Chinese side based on "package deal" (this is implicit in Mr. Chen's article) advocated by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (June 1980 and April 1981) and the three principles, namely, historical background, present actual situation, and the feelings of the two peoples advanced by Huang Hua

(June 1981) during his visit to India cannot constitute a mutually acceptable basis for border settlement. For, both proposals seek to legitimise the status quo on the borders, a status quo realised by force of arms, particularly in the western sector. Hence alternative frameworks have to be fashioned to ensure a just settlement of the border problem.

G. K. Reddy on Opening Talks

Madras THE HINDU in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, May 17.

The second round of the Sino-Indian official-level talks began today in an atmosphere of cautious optimism at the Hyderabad House here behind a barricade of armed police to foil a threatened Tibetan demonstration.

After the leaders of the two delegations, Mr. Eric Gonsalves and Mr. Fu Hao, met privately for a preliminary discussion on the border question, the Indian and Chinese officials had a general exchange of views on other bilateral issues in continuation of the talks that had taken place at the first round in Beijing in December last.

The two delegations then split into four working groups to meet and discuss simultaneously and continuously, during the remaining three or four days of these talks, the border question, trade and economic matters, scientific and technological exchanges and cultural cooperation. The second round will conclude on May 21 with an understanding to continue the discussions in Beijing after some months at a mutually convenient date.

Veil of secrecy: Apart from giving these bare details, the Indian and Chinese spokesmen refused to disclose the outcome of these opening exchanges. It had been agreed by the two delegations not to say anything about the nature or substance of the talks on any subject until the end of these discussions.

All that was indicated was that the two sides had agreed at the very beginning of these talks that a border settlement was central to the development of better Sino-Indian relations. But they also decided to carry forward the process of normalisation in other spheres subject to the proviso that the main effort should be directed at resolving the border issue to mutual satisfaction.

No concrete proposals: The Chinese delegation did not come forward at today's talks with any concrete proposals for settling the border question, other than stressing the need for a comprehensive settlement. The Indian delegation also played its cards very close to the chest saying the right things to set the correct tone for these delicate discussions.

It is too early yet to get an inkling of the Chinese strategy, whether Mr. Fu would confine himself to generalities at these talks or make some specific suggestions privately during his meeting with the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, to carry forward this dialogue to the next stage of

exchanging ideas on the main elements of a border settlement. The way the two sides have been beating around the bush without making a serious effort to come to grips with the guts of the problem indicates quite clearly that they are not ready yet to engage in any serious negotiation on the border question.

Modest optimism: But both India and China seem to be equally interested in carrying forward this dialogue with some expectations of a settlement, if only because there is no alternative to a peaceful solution. The current effort is, therefore, aimed at sustaining the modest optimism of an ultimate settlement generated by the initiatives taken by both sides to normalise relations. It is in this context that the two countries have agreed that a border accord was central to the development of mutually beneficial relations.

A seasoned negotiator and veteran diplomat like Mr. Fu, who is well acquainted with the complexities of Sino-Indian problems, will not let go this opportunity to make some progress towards better understanding even if it is going to take a long time to settle the border dispute. He is reported to have sounded eminently reasonable during the preliminary exchanges, both during the private exchanges with Mr. Gonsalves and later at the plenary meeting of the two delegations, when he spoke emotionally of the need for better Sino-Indian relations.

Four-hour talks: The Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Eric Gonsalves, was assisted at today's talks, among others, by Mr. K. S. Bajpai, Indian Ambassador to China, Mr. G. N. Rao, Ambassador to Mongolia, who is a China expert, Mr. Ranjit Sethi, Joint Secretary in charge of China in the External Affairs Ministry, Mrs. Usha Vohra, Joint Secretary in the Commerce Ministry, and Mrs. Manorama Bhalla, Secretary of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

The Chinese delegation included Mr. Chen Zhaoyuan, former Chinese Ambassador to India, and at present Director of the Asia Department in the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing, Mrs. Zhang Yinua, Deputy Director of the Asia Division in charge of cultural relations, Mr. Wang Zhixi, Deputy Chief of Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and Mr. Zheng Jianying, a divisional head in the Asia Department.

The talks today lasted four hours, with the first two hours taken by the plenary session. In the afternoon, the four working groups met separately to begin detailed exchanges on each issue assigned to them.

Reddy Continuing Reportage

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 May 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, May 18.

The Sino-Indian talks on the border question which continued today in what was officially described as a cordial atmosphere made no headway in evolving an acceptable basis for detailed negotiations to settle the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

The working group dealing with this issue discussed, both in depth and at length, the respective concepts of the two countries of a negotiated settlement to narrow down the differing approaches, before exchanging views on specific suggestions from either side that could conceivably lead to a peaceful solution.

The leaders of the two delegations, Mr. Eric Gonsalves and Mr. Fu Hao, did not meet separately to elevate the level of the dialogue, while the working group was grappling with this problem. But they were keeping in close touch with the progress of the talks and making themselves available for consultations by their respective teams engaged in this complex exercise.

High degree of confidentiality: The two sides continued to maintain a high degree of confidentiality about the progress of these delicate discussions. But it became known that the main accent at today's talks was still on formulating certain principles which could serve as basic guidelines for settling the border problem. The talks were being conducted on the assumption that there could be no lasting normalisation of relations between India and China without an honourable border settlement.

If Mr. Fu had come with any concrete proposals, he had not so far disclosed them. The Indian delegation was waiting to see whether he would have anything more to say during his meeting on Thursday with the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, on what exactly China meant by a comprehensive settlement.

Package idea elaborated: At today's meeting of the working group, the Chinese officials gave some elucidations which were more in the nature of an elaboration of the package idea without spelling out its specific application. The Indian side made it quite clear that the package concept involving one-sided concessions without matching compensations was unacceptable in the sense that such a settlement would only amount to giving a de jure status to what was, in effect, a de facto situation.

Neither side was, therefore, talking in terms of a breakthrough on the border question during the present round of discussions. The limited objective at this stage was to narrow

down the differences, if possible, and evolve a mutually acceptable negotiating position for more detailed exchanges during subsequent discussions.

Long drawn-out process: It was not without significance that the Indian spokesmen recalled, after the second day's talks today, what Mr. Gonsalves had said on the eve of the present meeting in Delhi that no dramatic results should be expected from it. In other words, he was not only cautioning against undue optimism, but also hinting that this was going to be a long drawn-out process spread over several rounds of discussions.

The intention seemed to be to conclude the current round on a hopeful note with some measure of understanding to step up bilateral relations in economic and cultural spheres, while continuing to focus the main attention on the border problem. The Chinese delegation would be leaving on Friday, after a brief sight-seeing trip to Agra, since Mr. Gonsalves is due to accompany the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, the next day on his visit to Dacca for talks on Indo-Bangla problems.

Indian side wary: If the Indian side was being rather wary to the point of being over-cautious in indicating how far this country would be prepared to go to arrive at a settlement, it was only because of the apprehension that any hasty response to the Chinese idea of a comprehensive settlement might be mistaken for a readiness to make one-sided territorial concessions. And this psychological factor was as important as the political considerations that would weigh in arriving at a settlement that would be broadly acceptable to Indian opinion.

No Progress Seen

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

Although the Sino-Indian official level talks on the border question continued for the second day on Tuesday, the Indian spokesman informed newsmen that discussions on the subject were proceeding "without the expectation of a breakthrough."

He thus confirmed what leaders of the two delegation — Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China Fu Hao and Secretary (East) in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves — had stated earlier: it would require many rounds of talks before a settlement could be in sight.

With both sides keeping their briefs close, it was not known if the Chinese had advanced any fresh proposal to break the stalemate after India had rejected the package plan in full and hinted that China must make at least some substantial concession in the Aksai Chin region of the western sector if it really wanted any advance in the talks.

It was learnt that a commonly agreed foundation for detailed discussion on the border had yet to emerge from the discussions of the last two days. Neither side displayed undue optimism about the outcome of this round of talks.

According to the Indian spokesman, the talks were proceeding in a "cordial" atmosphere.

The officials of the Indian side conveyed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao a general idea of the talks

so far. The Chinese side was also in contact with Beijing.

The final plenary session is scheduled to take place on Thursday (20 May). The Chinese delegation will visit Agra the next day. However, last minute changes have not been ruled out.

Mr Fu Hao would call on Mr Narasimha Rao on 20 May. But meeting of the Chinese delegation leader with the Prime Minister was scheduled.

WORKING GROUPS

Meanwhile, officials continued to hold discussions on the other aspects of bilateral relations — trade and economic cooperation scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchange — in the different working groups set up on Monday.

The Chinese officials also visited some of the concerned Ministries and offices of relevant organisations to get a better idea of the extent of cooperation possible in the aforementioned areas.

However, the Indian spokesman underscored once again that the border question being "central" to improvement of ties between the two countries the advance or other wise in settling the border dispute would have a direct effect on all other aspects of Sino-Indian relations.

CSO: 4220/7288

CHAN YOURAN SPEAKS AT UN ENVIRONMENT MEETING IN NAIROBI

BK181151 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] The governing council of the UN environment program opened a special conference in Nairobi, Kenya on 9 May in order to review the outcome of work done by this world body since the Stockholm conference in 1972. This session, which will be held until 18 May, is attended by 120 UN member countries, including our Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt. On 13 May, Chan Youran, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, delivered a speech before the plenary session. Here is an excerpt of this speech:

For the past more than 3 years, Democratic Kampuchea has been the victim of aggression and occupation by more than 250,000 Vietnamese troops.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression has wreaked untold destruction on our Kampuchean nation and people. Over 2.5 million Kampuchean people were killed by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' conventional weapons, man-made famine and biochemical weapons banned by the 1952 Geneva convention and the 1972 agreement.

Our Democratic Kampuchean Government has drawn the attention of the United Nations and international opinion to this Vietnamese biochemical warfare in Kampuchea since 1979. Since then, a great deal of evidence regarding the use of toxic chemical warfare in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese aggressors has been sent to the United Nations. The current growing piles of evidence regarding Vietnamese chemical warfare in Kampuchea reflect the aggravation of the situation in Kampuchea in which the Vietnamese aggressors are waging toxic chemical warfare to exterminate the Kampuchean race.

The Vietnamese aggressors have used toxic chemical weapons, biological weapons and toxic gas supplied by the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese aggressors have trained their fellow Vietnamese nationals as special agents to pour toxic chemicals into foodstuffs, medicine and water sources in order to poison the Kampuchean people.

The speech by our Democratic Kampuchean delegation was attentively followed by those at the meeting. Many countries expressed support for and sympathy with the Kampuchean people's delegation under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

CSO: 4212/19

THACH'S EUROPEAN VISIT VIEWED AS FAILURE

BK251113 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Shameful Failure of Nguyen Co Thach's Trip to Western Europe"]

[Text] At the beginning of April after being promoted by Le Duan in the course of the Fifth VCP Congress, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach set off on his trip to a number of West European countries in order to trick these countries into accepting the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli and to beg for West European aid for use in carrying on Vietnam's war of aggression against Kampuchea.

At the end of this trip, Nguyen Co Thach displayed his arrogance and fury to everyone. At his press conference in Brussels on 19 April, Nguyen Co Thach blurted out that he did not come to Europe to beg anyone and that it would be a grave (?mistake) if the West European countries continued to oppose Vietnam. What was it that made Nguyen Co Thach lose his temper? It was the total failure of his deceitful diplomacy. He failed to deceive anyone. Everywhere he went, Co Thach was told: The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea violates the principles of the UN Charter and international law. The Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is the root cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia. For this reason, Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

At the same time, the West European public, mass organizations and political organizations launched activities and issued statements opposing the presence of Nguyen Co Thach and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Concerning aid, except for France, no other countries aid Vietnam. No one wants to give even a bone to Vietnam. Having been beaten and denied even a small crumb or a bone, dog Nguyen Co Thach was very furious and turned to bare its fangs at everyone. However, no one fears such a skinny and starving dog.

At the end of his European trip, Co Thach called on Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. The Belgian foreign minister told Co Thach outright that Vietnam must withdraw all of its troops immediately from Kampuchea

in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Concerning aid, the Belgian foreign minister told Co Thach that Belgium will consider the resumption of its aid to Vietnam only after Vietnam complies with the UN resolution that demands the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

When Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Bonn, the West German Foreign Ministry issued a press communique reiterating the stand of the West German Government concerning the Kampuchea problem. This press communique said: The West German Government supports the statement issued by the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981 and the resolution adopted on 9 October 1981 by the UN General Assembly which demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and the resolutions adopted on 29 and 30 November 1979 by the EEC Council which demand that the Kampuchean people enjoy the right to self-determination free from outside interference or pressure by foreign forces. Therefore, this trip to West European countries by Nguyen Co Thach, the big liar of the Hanoi authorities, faced total failure. This has once again caused Nguyen Co Thach, who has just been promoted to a higher position, to lose face.

The West European countries, like all other peace and justice-loving countries throughout the world uphold international principles and laws, have continued to adhere firmly to the principles of abiding by international law and opposing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. So long as Vietnam maintains its troops in Kampuchea, they will never give aid to Vietnam. They are of the same opinion that it is necessary to continue to pressure Vietnam, politically, diplomatically, economically and financially, in order to join hands with the Kampuchean people's struggle on the battlefield in forcing the Vietnamese aggressors to respect the UN General Assembly resolution and withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/19

'VODK' REPORTS ON TOKYO KAMPUCHEA DAY ACTIVITIES

BK240714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Kampuchea Day celebration was held in a grand and enthusiastic atmosphere in Tokyo, the beautiful capital of Japan, from 10-13 April.

A large number of Japanese personalities, scientists and people from the masses as well as foreign diplomats in Tokyo took part in meetings, demonstrations, Kampuchean night, discussions on the Kampuchean issue and a banquet to close Kampuchea Day.

On the evening of 10 April, a large number of Japanese personalities and people from all walks of life met in the Tokyo Theater Hall to attend the Kampuchea night. The organizing committee announced the Kampuchea night open at 1830. The Phnum Malai artistic troupe performed successfully amid resounding applause from the audience.

A political program was held after this performance. His Excellency (Izikaawa Makoto), chairman of the Japanese Workers' Trade Union, made a speech. He said: Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea, which is an independent state. We cannot accept this. We must continue to support the Kampuchean people's struggle. The Kampuchean people's just struggle will be victorious. We wish the Kampuchean people's struggle great success.

Later, Mrs Ieng Thirith, Democratic Kampuchea minister of social affairs, and His Excellency (Chan Ma) said: Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. May Kampuchea again enjoy peace.

These three speeches were interrupted many times by prolonged bursts of applause from the audience.

Mrs Marita Wikander, representative of the Swedish-Kampuchean Friendship Association, and Prof (Steven Okles), representative of the Canadian mass organizations, who were unable to attend the Tokyo Kampuchea Day, sent messages of support.

In conclusion, Prof Sakamoto Tokumatsu read an appeal issued by the meeting calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea,

the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and the unification of the Kampuchean national forces. This appeal was supported by the unanimous applause of the participants.

It is to be noted that during the meeting representatives of various Japanese mass organizations presented a quantity of aid consisting of money and medicine to the Kampuchean people through our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

On 11, 12 and 13 April, there were discussions on the Kampuchean issue, meetings and a banquet to close Kampuchea Day. All these activities proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Japan.

CSO: 4212/19

IENG THIRITH DELIVERS SPEECH IN JAPAN

BK280848 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] On 11 April 1982, Japanese and foreign personalities, scientists and people who attended the Kampuchea day held a meeting to discuss the Kampuchean problem. On that occasion Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of Social Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, presented a speech that we would like to excerpt as follows:

After telling the audience about the military situation and the struggle of our Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, Mrs Ieng Thirith said: Militarily the Vietnamese enemies have been defeated. They have attempted to gather their troops to carry out operations in the western Kampuchean border region, but there are not enough troops inside Kampuchea, which enables us to fight them everywhere.

Politically, the national coalition is steadily progressing both inside and outside the country. For this sacred national coalition, the Democratic Kampuchean side has made every effort to the point of daring to sacrifice to give up the socialist revolutionary line and the building of socialism by adopting a new strategic line for approving the private ownership regime and, in particular, dissolving the Communist Party of Kampuchea, which has been the center of the Kampuchean people's struggle for decades. All of these changes were made in order to persuade the entire Kampuchean nation to agree to unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government took the initiative to secretly negotiate with other parties which have opposed the Vietnamese enemies, culminating with the open signing of the Singapore joint communique on 4 September 1981. Later on, we worked to unite all national resistance forces against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies. The Kampuchean people are satisfied with these efforts made by the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, and wholeheartedly support them. The Kampuchean people have a greater realization of the nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies and hate them more. The people assist and support the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas as they have started stronger operations against the

Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese enemies have become more isolated. They cannot force the Kampuchean people to serve as their Phnom Penh puppets soldiers. They were forced to draft new soldiers in their country, which causes greater trouble. The Vietnamese people oppose them. They do not agree to allow their children and grandchildren to die on the Kampuchean battlefield. They do not want to admit that Vietnam is ruined and suffers economic trouble because of this unjust war. They have increased their opposition to the Le Duan Vietnamese clique. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies have been defeated. When they are defeated they are more arrogant for not respecting any international law. They are irritated and confused, and have become lost. They lack troops and cannot draft new soldiers, and the morale of the experienced soldiers is deteriorating. Their economy is suffering and the Vietnamese people are rebelling and oppose them.

At present, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are increasing their use of toxic chemicals and gas in Kampuchea, without taking international opinion into account, killing thousands of Kampuchean--the young, the old, males and females.

Having been defeated in the military and political fields, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are attempting to stage diplomatic maneuvers to divide the ASEAN countries and dupe the mass's opinion. They pretend that they want to split from the Soviet Union or that they differ with the USSR. In fact, everybody knows that the Vietnamese are devoted lackeys on the frontline of the world expansionists in their attempt to advance in order to occupy the Strait of Malacca and the Persian Gulf. They are at the same time staging maneuvers and threatening other countries, such as when they gather their troops to stage operations on the western Kampuchean frontier and threaten Thailand.

Everyone realizes these tricks because the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies have already sold military bases, such as Haiphong Port, Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang and Tan Son Nhet Airport, to the Soviet world expansionists. Therefore to help the Le Duan Vietnamese clique is to aid the Soviet world expansionists.

The war for national liberation and race defense waged by our Kampuchean people is a just war. The just war will undoubtedly win. This victory which will bring prosperity to the Kampuchean people and the peoples of the world is never separated from Japanese assistance and support as well as from all of you--ladies, gentlemen and friends. This victory can be achieved quickly if Japan and various other countries unite with each other to apply pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese clique until they unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and of the UN International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981. All peace and justice-loving countries in the world should join hands to bring economic pressure to bear on the Le Duan Vietnamese clique by not giving them aid. They should support the legal right and the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. They should assist and support the Kampuchean people's struggle in all fields--materially, morally, diplomatically and politically.

After thanking the Japanese people and nation, Mrs Ieng Thirith continued: Japanese friends have assisted and supported us during those times when our country and nation and race are in danger of extinction. There is a Kampuchean saying: Know each other in difficult times. The Japanese people are the real friends of the Kampuchean people.

Our delegation is confident that through this Kampuchea day, the Kampuchea-Japan friendship which is now developing will develop and flourish further as (Sakura) flowers in the spring.

Mrs Ieng Thirith's speech was applauded many times by the audience.

CSO: 4212/19

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF KPRAF ACTIVITIES

BK231308 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Text] While we were celebrating the traditional new year festival throughout the country, over the border the Pol Pot remnants with the support of the Thai reactionaries were launching sabotage attacks on several points.

In the north, they fired 14 times at the junction of the three borders-- in Preah Vihear, Battambang and Siem Reap--and 24 times onto Ampil, Thmar Puok, Poipet, Malai and O Da. At the border west of Pursat, they fired 13 times on the Smat Deng area and south of Ta Sanh and 7 times onto the southwestern part of Koh Kong Province. The enemy's artillery shells caused damage and losses to the lives and property of our people in a number of places. On 1 April they fired artillery pieces onto the western part of Battambang Province. From 2 to 4 April the Thai reactionaries sent various types of aircraft such as L-19's, A-37's, F-5's, and C-130's to fire rockets and 20-mm machineguns on our border defense units in support of the infiltrations by the Pol Pot remnants in their sabotage attempts. On 7 April, Thai warships in our territorial waters shelled the border region east of Khlang Yai.

In the interior, the Pol Pot remnants also sneaked in to conduct sabotage activities. It is evident that during the new year festival the more fun we had, the more indignant the Pol Pot remnants were. They sought by all means to undermine us. The more perfidious their maneuvers, however, the more seriously they suffered.

In the past weeks, with a high sense of vigilance our KPRAF appropriately punished the Pol Pot gang and Son Sann's Sereika group, causing them serious losses. In various areas such as Toek Chhak, Malai and O Da the Pol Pot remnants are still scared following our army's punitive raids at various points they attempted to capture, particularly those groups which are still being pursued by our forces.

At the beginning of April a battle took place at Sok San village where we killed 55 enemy soldiers and the survivors fled in haste back to Thai

territory. This resulted in 50 tons of rice, 5 tons of medicine, 9 tons of vegetable oil and a large quantity of arms and ammunition being left behind. This did not include a huge amount of materiel which was destroyed.

On 2 April, at a point south of Smat Deng, a group of 11 enemy soldiers was intercepted and annihilated by our forces before it could commit any crime after crossing the border. We seized 12 assorted weapons. On the same day, in the southwest, some prisoners of war led our forces to Ampil Mountain where a group of enemy soldiers hiding in the forest were surrounded and destroyed. After surrounding them, we called on them to surrender; but, they were stubborn and started shooting. As a result, seven of them were killed, two escaped and eight weapons were seized. At the same time, at (Ta Ngea) jungle we wiped out 17 other enemy soldiers.

In the Seida-0 Da region in the northwest of Battambang Province where the Pol Pot remnants had to bury hundreds of their colleagues in the previous month, on 2 April they were forced by Pol Pot to cross the border again with the support of Thai aircraft and artillery fire. The fire cover seemed to be completely ineffective as 50 Pol Pot remnants were killed on the spot and we seized 40 weapons, including 13 12.7-mm machineguns.

In other areas in the interior of the country, with a high sense of vigilance our people reported in time to the authorities permitting the army and security forces to arrest several groups of enemy spies.

On 6 April in the vicinity of (Phalla) and (Damdek) south of Chong Kal we killed 28 enemy soldiers and captured 12 others. In the vicinity of Chamka Leu and Stoung we killed six, took four others prisoner and seized nine weapons. Upholding a sense of vigilance, the people at Kompong Thmar tried hard to discover enemy arms caches. Last week they led our army to retrieve 54 assorted weapons.

Dear comrades and friends, [words indistinct] nurturing an ambition to nibble at the territory of our fatherland, they intensified their activities of attacking us in a number of areas in the north during the new year festival. With the vigilance of our people and KPRAF, however, we duly responded to their onslaught. Our stinging blows drove them back, frightened and hopeless.

CSO: 4212/19

CHHENG PHON INTERVIEWED ON UNESCO ANGKOR EXHIBITION

BK231110 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Station correspondent's interview with Minister of Information and Culture Chheng Phon--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] According to information we have obtained through the Western press, UNESCO organized a photo exhibition on 5 April on the Angkor temples and this organization authorized the Pol Pot gang to attend it. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] First of all, let me thank the radio station of the PRK for raising this question, thus giving me an opportunity to enlighten national--as well as international--public opinion about the maneuvers aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution by the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists through their cat's-paws, in particular, the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups. On 5 April a photo exhibition on the Angkor temples was held in New York and UNESCO authorized the representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to attend. This attitude of UNESCO constitutes contempt for the souls of the 3 million Khmers who were massacred by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which was sentenced to death by the people's revolutionary tribunal. This also constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. At the same time, UNESCO created favorable conditions for the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to conduct a propaganda campaign to distort the realities in the PRK.

The fact is that it is public knowledge that during the more than 3 years under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the national culture was completely wiped out by the gang. The Angkor temples and other antiquities were abandoned to the attacks of nature. These monuments were taken over by vegetation. A number of temples were heavily damaged by the roots of big trees. A number of stone carvings in Angkor became targets for shooting practice by Pol Pot soldiers. Why did UNESCO not raise this question concerning the Angkor temples at that time? Why does it blame the PRK now?

The enemy has raised the question of turning the Angkor region into a demilitarized zone. Why has it raised this question? Let me tell you that

this is part of the dark maneuvers to mislead world opinion into misinterpreting the realities in Kampuchea. This is because the enemy wants to show that the Angkor temples are in a zone lacking security.

It is my personal view that it is more advisable to think about the question of security for the exhibition site in New York City rather than to bother about security in the Angkor region which is now enjoying peace and good order and which is receiving good care and is under restoration.

Not only has the genocidal gang massacred innocent Kampuchean people, but it has caused nature and vegetation to wilt, wither and shrivel. In particular, Angkor, which is a holy place for the Kampuchean people, suffered the worst. As I said in the statement [words indistinct] for the Kampucheans, Angkor is virtually everything.

Now, the lackeys of the Beijing expansionists are no longer able to undermine us. They cannot even put their dirty foot on the land of Angkor, in particular the Angkor region which is the goal of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. This clique cannot come close to the Angkor region because our people, in cooperation with our army, are determined to protect Angkor from the clique's attempts to destroy it again.

UNESCO should be more careful [words indistinct] of the genocidal gang. Kampuchea is alive. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is not allowed to harm Angkor any more. Because the people and army are ready to protect Angkor they have issued this proposal to demilitarize the region.

The imperialists and Beijing expansionists have tried to transform UNESCO into an instrument of propaganda in service of their policy and the policy of their lackeys, aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and tainting the prestige of the PRK and SRV.

In my statement of 16 March I informed the people throughout the world about the efforts made by the party and PRK Government, with the assistance of fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries, since the liberation on 7 January 1979 in repairing the ancient temples as part of our drive to restore national culture and national civilization. In particular, the authorities of the PRK have cooperated with the Vietnamese Army in preserving the Angkor temples and other antiquities in the PRK. We have also cooperated with archaeologists all over the world--for example, the Indian technical experts--inviting them to provide us with technical assistance in restoring the Angkor temples.

On this occasion, I would like to express deep thanks to the Vietnamese troops for sacrificing all their efforts and even their lives in protecting the Angkor temples and other antiquities as well as in defending the lives of the Kampuchean people, allowing us to live in peace and happiness in our beautiful land of Angkor.

CSO: 4212/19

CHAN SI ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY MEETING

BK250755 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts held a meeting at the land transportation service on the morning of 23 April to review the achievements of 1981 and set future plans. Present as members of the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and secretary general of the Council of State; Comrade Khum Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts; and many ministers, deputy ministers, chairmen of various committees and mass organizations and cadres from various ministries and offices.

Comrade Chan Si made the opening speech. He noted: During the past 3 years under the KPRP's leadership, we have struggled vigorously to restore and rebuild everything and have achieved success in all fields. Our working class has revived and become master of its destiny in building and defending the country. The working class is the class that leads the revolution and resolutely wages a revolutionary struggle. It has a scientific character and the abilities to build socialism. Therefore, the working class must make vigorous efforts to fulfill all tasks for the revolutionary cause of building and making our country advance toward socialism.

We must always elevate our spirit, hold aloft the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity--particularly with our Vietnamese friends--and be vigilant at all times to counter the maneuvers of our enemies led by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, who are attempting to destroy our Kampuchean revolution.

Later, Comrade Khum Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts, read a report reviewing the tasks performed in 1981. The report noted the great achievements scored by the ministry in all tasks related to building and defending our revolutionary gains.

The meeting was recessed at 1100 in a joyous atmosphere permeated with lofty spirit of fraternal solidarity.

CSO: 4212/19

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANDED RUBBER PRODUCTION

BK210800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 May 82

["Kampuchea" editorial: "Strive to Successfully Fulfill Plans to Expand Rubber Production and Planting Acreage"--date not given]

[Text] Following the historic victory on 7 January 1979, our KPRP has set two essential tasks--firmly defending national independence and rehabilitating the national economy. As the masters of the country and the ones who are responsible for the national history and having grasped the essential requirements and urgent tasks of the revolution, our people throughout the country, with a lofty spirit of patriotism, have jointly strived to actively carry out all kinds of production, thus overcoming famine left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, and restoring various important economic establishments, particularly the rubber plantations.

Under the three oppressor regimes of the past, our people had never enjoyed the benefits of the tens of thousands of hectares of rubber trees in their country. Under the Sihanouk feudal regime, rubber was monopolized by the French capitalists. Under the Lon Nol regime, rubber plantations continued to be monopolized by the French capitalists, and several hectares of rubber plantations were damaged by the U.S. war of destruction. Worse still, under the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, tens of thousands of hectares of rubber plantations were destroyed, the material and technical establishments were seriously ruined and the majority of cadres and specialized workers were massacred.

After the liberation, the revolutionary power has paid strict attention to this large source of wealth for use in stimulating the restoration and strengthening of the national economy and bringing benefits to our people. In this spirit, within a brief period our fraternal rubber workers have struggled resolutely to clear the land and restore thousands of hectares of rubber plantations. At the same time, with their spirit of industriousness and creative ingenuity, our valiant state rubber workers at Chup, Ta Pau, Peam Cheang, Thma Pech and other plantations have strived to tap latex, thus turning out a quantity of rubber for use in the country and for export abroad. In 1981 in particular, our workers--with a greater sense of consciousness and revolutionary optimism--actively carried out production

in their respective sectors, thus bringing enthusiasm to the rubber plantations. First of all, we have repaired houses, solved problems of living quarters, foodstuffs and clothing and taken care of the health of and educated our workers in political, ideological and technical fields. All the production sites have organized security and guerrilla forces to provide protection and crush all maneuvers of the enemy attempting to undermine our internal ranks, cause instability, destroy our rubber trees and disturb our production. These achievements clearly reflect another firm advance brought about by the correct policy of the party and state and the sincere support, assistance and cooperation of fraternal Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the GDR and other friendly socialist countries. These achievements are also the outcome of the confidence in and active struggle of the workers who, despite difficult conditions, have worked industriously with the only aim of bringing prosperity to our beautiful Angkor land.

The third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the First National Assembly paid great attention to the exploitation of rubber trees under cultivation and the expansion of rubber plantation acreage in order to increase the volume of raw and processed latex to (?12,000) tons in 1982.

In order to carry out this plan effectively and achieve success at the same rate as the vigorous incessant development of our revolution, it is imperative for cadres and workers in all the rubber plantations to heighten their spirit of resolute struggle and their sense of responsibility and to improve the organization, control and system of work by effectively carrying out the following requirements:

To establish a firm and harmonious organizational system from the top to the grassroot levels and to improve the control of work in all aspects while promoting the construction of party and mass organizations, each production site must strive to expand its forces in order to fulfill the plans set forth by the party and state. The areas which have just started this exploitation and lack sufficient forces to meet work requirements must select, train and increase knowledge of cadres and workers in political and technical fields so that they can serve the work requirements now and in the future.

In the areas where rubber plantations have not yet been restored nor exploited, the Agriculture Ministry must closely cooperate with the localities and set up methods of protecting them from subversion and fire. It is imperative to discuss, exchange views and cooperate with the experts and draw experience from them in order to set up concrete plans aimed at rapidly increasing the volume of production and the quality of latex for export; to pay attention to improving the standards of living of the workers; and to implement the wages and award system as appropriate in order to stimulate work enthusiasm among workers, particularly those efficient and specialized workers. This should be done by providing them with foodstuffs, paying their wages in a timely manner and absolutely avoiding such unhealthy phenomena as tardiness and cheating. It is imperative to increase the workers' right to ownership by regarding every one of them as a valiant combatant who defends the rubber plantations and collective property against the perfidious maneuvers causing

instability and sabotage by the enemy of all stripes. It is imperative to abide by the sense of thrift and avoid such unhealthy phenomena as lavishness and lack of responsibility. It is imperative to stimulate the spirit of affection, respect and mutual assistance and to strive to accelerate the production. It is also imperative for everyone to heighten the spirit of being masters of the factories, tools, rubber trees and productivity by striving to keep and protect them thoroughly. Everybody must be aware that each rubber tree is very valuable, thus the tapping must be carried out thoroughly and carefully according to its techniques. It is imperative to avoid carelessness which will damage the rubber tree, thus reducing the volume and quality of its latex.

Based on the past experience in expanding and strengthening the rubber plantations and with the state's guidance and care and our resolute determination, in the near future our rubber plantations will certainly be put in good condition and become a lively production base, thus guaranteeing the restoration of our national economy and contributing to making the PRK advance directly through a transitional period toward socialism.

CSO: 4212/19

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS VISIT DK ZONE

BK061220 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] On 26 April (Nikume Tadao), photographer of the JAPAN DAILY NEWS, and his wife Mrs (Morito Kisaziko), a KYODO journalist based in Bangkok, paid a visit to the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea.

The friendly guests were warmly and cordially welcomed upon their arrival by cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Democratic Kampuchea, held talks with and entertained the friendly visitors in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding.

(Nikume Tadao) handed over to the government of Democratic Kampuchea 39 crates of bean oil. This was the second visit by (Nikume Tadao). Following his first visit to Democratic Kampuchea, he won a prize in a photo competition in Japan. He spent the prize money on vegetable oil to donate to the Kampuchean people who are suffering from the Vietnamese acts of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide.

Mrs (Morito Kisaziko) also presented a quantity of vegetable seeds to our Kampuchean people.

During their stay in the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Japanese guests visited and took pictures of Phum Thmei, Phum Sangke, the school, the experimental workshop producing artificial legs for disabled combatants and the hospital. They noted the ingenuity of our male and female combatants who worked in difficult conditions at the experimental workshop and the hospital.

On 27 April the friendly guests attended an artistic soiree at Phum Thmei.

On 28 April they ended their visit to Democratic Kampuchea by firmly assuring that they would never forget the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. This is an irreversible situation, they said. We pledge to do our best to assist the Kampuchean people in the future.

CSO: 4212/19

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DELHI--At the invitation of the World Peace Council of Helsinki, a two-man Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Sieng Saran, secretary general of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, left Phnom Penh on 19 April to attend the international conference on the Indian Ocean as the zone of peace to be held in New Delhi from 23 to 25 April. [Text] [BK211341 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Apr 82]

MONGOLIAN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION--A Mongolian delegation led by Comrade Legdengiyn Damdinjab, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the PRK with residence in Hanoi, arrived in the PRK at 1100 on 22 April for an official visit. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Kim Sarin, deputy chief of the Asia Department of the Foreign Ministry; and many other cadres. At 1515 on the same day, the delegation called on Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture. Comrade Chheng Phon spoke to the delegation about the struggle to restore national culture and the PRK's achievements and rapid development. He stressed the spirit of internal solidarity and proletarian internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese and Soviet comrades in particular. He also highly appraised the Mongolian party, government and people for leading their country toward progressive socialism through a transitional period bypassing capitalism. In his reply, Comrade Damdinjab welcomed the rapid progress of the PRK and the Kampuchean national culture as explained by Comrade Chheng Phon. The comrade said that in this trip to Kampuchea, he brought projects for Mongolia-Kampuchea cooperation, particularly in the cultural field. The comrade also discussed the project to help train cadres of the PRK Ministry of Information and Culture as well as all other Kampuchean cadres in the cause of building their country. [Text] [BK240925 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82]

ROAD REPAIR ACTIVITIES IN KAMPOT--Workers in Kampot Province's Public Work Service are striving to repair highway 3 leading from Kampot provincial seat to various districts and routes 16 and 17 leading from Kampot provincial seat and Kompong Trach District to Tuk Meas District. So far, they have repaired a total of 84 kilometers of these roads. Moreover, they have repaired a number of bridges on the roads in the province. They are now striving to repair a bridge at (Traeung) on highway 3. [BK250845 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Apr 82]

KEAT CHHON ENDS MAURITANIA VISIT--Following his successful visit to Mauritania, Minister Keat Chhon, special envoy of Chairman Khieu Samphan, left Nouakchott on 15 April for Niamey, capital of Niger. Seeing Minister Keat Chhon off at the Mauritanian airport were His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of national education; and Mauritanian Foreign Ministry officials. At the end of his visit, Minister Keat Chhon was feted by His Excellency Hasni Ould Didi. Also attending the banquet in honor of Minister Keat Chhon were His Excellency Diagana Youssouf, minister of health and social welfare; His Excellency Mohamed Yehdi Ould Breidelleil, government secretary general; and His Excellency (Mohamed Mahmi Val), chief of cabinet of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry. During his stay in Nouakchott, Minister Keat Chhon also met the Mauritanian press. He informed the press director and editors about the military situation in the Kampuchean battlefield where the Vietnamese aggressors are being deeply bogged down everywhere and suffering heavy defeats on the Malai Mountain area in the current dry season. [Text] [BK241113 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Apr 82]

KEAT CHHON'S ACTIVITIES IN SENEGAL--On the occasion of his visit to Senegal, Keat Chhon, minister attached to the prime minister's office of Democratic Kampuchea, accompanied by Ambassador Hing Un paid a visit to the office of Le Soleil. He was cordially and warmly welcomed by His Excellency (Para Diouf), member of the Socialist Party of Senegal Central Committee Political Bureau and general secretary of Le Soleil. At the invitation of His Excellency (Para Diouf), Minister Keat Chhon attended, as guest of honor, a meeting of responsible employees and writers of this paper. He told the attendants about the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. On 9 April, Minister Keat Chhon paid a courtesy call to His Excellency Djibril Sene, minister of higher education and scientific research. During this meeting which was held in a sincere and fraternal atmosphere, His Excellency Djibril Sene said that the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government is a just struggle. He reiterated the complete support of the Senegalese Government for the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He wished the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government more and greater victories in their just struggle. [Text] [BK181305 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Apr 82]

BRIDGES DESTROYED IN SIEM REAP--On 6 April our army and guerrillas destroyed a 12-meter long bridge of the Vietnamese enemy on Route 6 near (Samraong Kanhchanh) village, the Route 6 battlefield. On 13 April they also destroyed a 30-meter bridge near Sala Kakaoh on Route 6. Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap battlefield. [Text] [BK280719 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Apr 82]

GUERRILLAS ACTIVITIES 10 MAY--Here is a report on the resistance activities in Laos: On 10 May the Vietnamese sallying out of their position at (Preay) hamlet for the position at (Peou) hamlet stepped on landmines and punji stakes planted by the Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas: three of them were killed and two others wounded. [Text] [BK160909 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 May 82]

CSO: 4212/19

HAQ ORDERS WORKING PAPERS ON COTTON CRISIS

GF251804 Karachi DAWN in English 22 May 82 p 1

[Text] Lahore, May 21--The federal government has decided to deal with the cotton crisis at a higher level and devise ways for the timely supply of sufficient amount of cotton to the local textile industries.

The shortage of cotton has threatened closure of more textiles units in the country.

Knowledgeable sources said a meeting of the Federal Export Promotion Board (FEPB) in Islamabad on Tuesday will discuss the problem in detail.

The chairman of the board, President Ziaul Haq has given specific instructions to the officials concerned for the preparation of a working paper on the availability, shortfall, and demand of cotton to be considered at the board meeting.

The chairman of the All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA), Mr Aftab, has been invited to attend the meeting. Representatives of the Cotton Export Corporation (CEC) will also be present at the meeting.

The CEC has fixed a target of 17 lakh bales of cotton for export this year. In this connection it has procured cotton from the open market on the prices higher than fixed by the government.

The demand of textile mills for the current session has been estimated at 30 lakh to 32 lakh bales whereas the crop output has been estimated at 40 lakh to 41 lakh bales.

With a carryover stock of three lakh to four lakh bales there would be shortfall of at least 10 lakh bales.

The CEC wants to fulfill its business contracts whereas APTMA wants full supply against their demand.

CSO: 4220/654

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY TEAM TO VISIT MOSCOW

GF251215 Karachi DAWN in English 23 May 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May, (AFP)--A Foreign Ministry delegation, headed by a senior official, is expected to visit Moscow in a couple of months as part of the annual consultations between Pakistan and Soviet Union matters before United Nations and bilateral relations, informed sources said here on Saturday.

The sources said this while clarifying the impression created by certain press reports, in which the Soviet ambassador in Pakistan was quoted as having said in a recent speech in Karachi that Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan would visit Moscow to hold talks at the Kremlin.

The sources said that so far Sahabzada Yaqub Khan had not been invited to visit the USSR. But the Soviets had indicated that they were preparing to receive a Foreign Ministry delegation to visit Moscow for annual exchange of views on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in addition to bilateral relations.

Last year Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firubin, had visited Pakistan as part of these exchanges and two years back Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha had gone to Moscow for the same purpose.

CSO: 4220/654

FEUDS BETWEEN PATHAN TRIBES LIVING ABROAD REPORTED

Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 20 May 82 p 3

[Text] Al Ain (EN): In a remote location on the outskirts of Al Ain over 40,000 men live inside what is known as the Pathan town. It stretches for over three kilometres in a semi-circular shape near the rocky hills which resemble the mountainous regions where the Pathan tribes live on the border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Only men live in the Pathan town of Al Ain inside shacks almost uniform in their design with each shack comprising one large room, a yard in front and a small bathroom. The streets of this town are actually narrow and winding lanes and only a town resident would know how to find his destination there. A striking feature which never fails to surprise the first-time visitor are the flags hoisted on each of the town's houses. They may at first be taken as some form of decoration but the fact of the matter is that they are tribal flags. Each one of them indicates the Pathani tribe of the people living under its roof. This feature becomes a frightening one when the differences and feuds between these tribes are borne in mind. Indeed, it has been claimed that the town with its tribal divisions, evident in the grouping of houses and the flags flown atop is a time-bomb liable to explode any time the inherent feuds erupt in violence. At any rate, the wise men among them have so far succeeded in containing the occasional outbursts which are closely suppressed to allow the men to attend to their livelihood for which they have come to the country.

The Pathans are devout Muslims careful to perform their prayers and for this reason about eight mosques are set up in their town. It could be for this reason that they regard their stay in the country as a legitimate right although a significant part of their numbers have either entered the country through illegal channels or are staying illegally. They complain about their poor housing facilities and want to see their town supplied water and electricity by the authorities, although their houses have come up without permits from the municipality.

Nawab Khan of the town's residents, who works on a plantation belonging to a national, says that he and his roommates pay 90 dirhams daily for a tanker of water (their one-room house shelters 30, while Ahmed Afdal who works as a driver for one of the companies in Al Ain says that the municipality

refuses to supply power to many of the houses there (the municipality says it has not given permits for erecting those houses).

Darien Saleh, another resident of the town, wants the state to be responsible for their accommodation but when asked to account for the large number of unemployed Pathans in the town who are staying in the country illegally, merely asserts that he has a valid visa and a job.

Besides the illegal residence status of many of the Pathans in the town and the feuds among them which may spark violence they pose a greater threat to the society's internal security. They are a town of men without wives and families. They live in constant deprivation of the natural conditions of life where a man lives as part of a family with the wife who provides love and companionship. This makes their life harsh and, therefore, they become harsh people. Their incomes are well below the standards required by law to allow them to bring in their families and they, on their part, prefer to keep their families behind as they consider the time they will spend in the emirates as a period of austerity where every fils should be saved. Such conditions are not the making of a healthy environment and it is natural that crime should thrive amidst conditions of this kind.

How do these people enter the country in such numbers and then stay for too long a time? Abdul Rahman Ahmed Al Shaer, Director of Labour and Labourers' Office in Al Ain, blamed private sector companies for the problem. He explained that those companies apply for collective visas to bring in the required labourers to complete the projects on condition that their own personnel will select the labourers required and will repatriate them after completion of projects. Naturally, he added these companies head for Asian countries to bring in cheap labour but do so through an agent who trades in collective visas by selling them to other agents. He added that the agent who recruits the workers does not pay any attention to whether they are qualified for the job or not since his own concern is how much the workers will pay to get the job. The result, he said, is many workers unfit for the job required enter the country and the company concerned is forced to lay them off. But to avoid paying for their repatriation, the companies concerned grant them unpaid leave or holidays and, consequently, they stay jobless until they find other employment, and when this happens the company which brought them in gives them the required release.

Another fact which Abdul Rahman revealed is that a large number of workers run away from the employers who sponsor them. They do so, he added, because the employer either fails to pay their wages regularly or pays very low wages and since the worker had paid a large sum in the first place to get the job, he feels that he must make up for the costs he had borne to enter the country. In addition, he added, there is a large number who enter the country illegally.

Colonel Salem Al Tajer, Deputy Director of Al Ain police, points out that Pathan workers have brought to the country new and dangerous kinds of crimes. "They came from a tribal society where feuds are plenty and revenge is common and most the revenges in Al Ain take place inside the Pathan town," he said. Moreover, he said for some time we found that escaped criminals and outlaws were being helped and hidden inside the town but the situation has never been out of police control.

CSO: 4220/654

BRIEFS

STUDY ON REMITTANCES PLANNED--Rawalpindi, May 19--The Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis is to undertake a comprehensive study for mobilising foreign exchange earnings remitted from Overseas Pakistanis into productive channels. This was stated by M.A. Kazmi, Labour Secretary while speaking at a special function held in connection with the national Savings Week at Pakistan National Centre here this evening. He said at present these remittances helped improve the balance of payments yet were not being used in productive channels. He urged upon the people to curtail unnecessary expenses and save more and more money not only for the country but for themselves too. He said being a Muslim it was our moral and religious duty as laid down in the Holy Quran not to waste the wealth unnecessarily. The function was also addressed by among others Dr Ghulam Rasul and Dr Hussain Malik, well-known economists. They emphasised importance of saving into the national economy and wealth.--PPI [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 20 May 82 p 1]

MALAYSIANS MAY BUY RICE--Lahore, May 19--The private entrepreneurs in Malaysia are very keen in importing rice from Pakistan and trying to seek permission from its Government for this purpose. This was disclosed by the Director-general, Export Promotion Bureau, S.M. Mattu, after extensive talks with the three-member Malaysian delegation here today. Mattu said the delegation was also interested in buying diesel engines from the Pakistan Engineering Company, surgical instruments, handicrafts, engineering goods and general machinery. At present, Malaysia imports diesel engines from India. Mattu said the delegation was very much satisfied with the quality of diesel engines manufactured by the PECO. He, however, hoped we were prepared to negotiate their prices. The delegation, in Pakistan for the last three days, is also interested in setting up trade office in Pakistan to increase trade relations between Pakistan and Malaysia.--PPI [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 20 May 82 p 1]

NEW LABOR POLICY SOON--Quetta, May 19--Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower, Ghulam Dastagir Khan, yesterday said that the new labour policy will be formulated soon. Replying to questions at a news conference on his arrival here on a three-day visit, the minister said that only few points and not the entire labour policy were to be changed. The government, he said, did not want to impose anything on one section or the other. He said he was holding talks both with the proprietors and representatives of the labour. He said that some progress had already been achieved, while there was difference of opinion on some others which were being thrashed out. The government is trying to find

out consensus to the satisfaction of both the parties which he hoped would be found. --APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 20 May 82 p 6]

PRESIDENT MEETS EDITORS--Rawalpindi, May 15--The President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq met editors of the leading dailies at the COAS house here this evening. The editors remained with the President for some time. The Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq and Information Secretary, Maj. Gen. Majibur Rehman were also present on the occasion.--APP [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 1]

GHAFOOR SERVED NOTICE--Karachi, May 15--Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad, the Naib Amir of the defunct Jamaat-i-Islami, has been served with a show-cause notice by the District Magistrate of Hyderabad for making a speech contravening MLR 13 and 18 in Hyderabad on March 18. The speech was delivered by Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad at a Seerat Conference held in Hyderabad. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 8]

RAWALPINDI DAILY'S DECLARATION RESTORED--Rawalpindi, May 15--The Deputy Commissioner Rawalpindi has authenticated the declaration of daily HAIDER Rawalpindi today. The declaration of the newspaper was declared void in March last year due to some technical flaw. The managing editor of the paper, Raffi Butti said today that necessary arrangements were in progress and the newspaper will start its regular publication soon.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 May 82 p 8]

YAQUB KHAN VISITS--Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan is scheduled to leave Karachi on 28 May for Havana to attend the nonaligned movement's coordination bureau meeting, which begins on 31 May. On his way to Havana he will stop in Amman and hold talks with Jordanian King Husayn, the crown prince and the foreign minister on the matters of mutual interest. After attending the Havana meeting, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will go to New York at the head of a delegation to participate in the UN conference on arms reduction. This conference will open on 7 June. Later, the Pakistan foreign minister will hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington on matters of common interest. From Washington, he will go to Geneva to participate in the UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan. [Text] [BK210825 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 May 82]

NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS--A squadron of the Pakistan navy's ships and submarines left Karachi today on a good will visit to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. This visit will provide an opportunity for the officers, cadets and sailors included in this squadron to obtain practical training in deep seas. This visit of the naval ships will further improve and consolidate good will and cooperation between Pakistan and these countries. [Text] [BK230628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 23 May 82]

NDP PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT REPORTED--In Pakistan, president of the banned National Democratic Party Sher Baz Mazari has said 49 members of his party were arrested by policemen in Lahore on Tuesday [25 May] and he and 4 others were expelled from the province for 90 days. Provincial authorities said the action was taken because the party was holding a meeting in violation of the government's ban on political activities. Mazari told newsmen in Karachi the government took no action against some rightist parties which openly held political meetings but took others to task for similar activities. [Text] [BK270917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 May 82]

CSO: 4220/654

SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN 1981

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 May 82 p 2

[Text]

COLOMBO, May 2

THE overall performance of Sri Lanka's economy last year showed a significant improvement over 1980, the Central Bank said in a report released on Friday.

The country's real gross domestic product (GDP) achieved the same 5.8 per cent rate of growth as in 1980, the annual report said.

The GDP at constant 1970 prices increased from 19,575 million rupees (US\$950 million) in 1980 to 20,706 million rupees (US\$1,005 million) in 1981.

The report said that due to a larger outflow of factor income consisting of interest, profits and dividends, the gross national product (GNP) increased only by 4.2 per cent last year compared with 5.6 per cent in 1980.

After making allowances for a population growth of 1.7 per cent, real per capital income increased by 2.4 per cent, the report said.

The maintenance of the GDP growth rate in 1981 was possible due to the better performance of agricultural and manufacturing sectors, which grew at 6.9 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively.

Unlike in the previous years, the report said, agriculture contributed the major share of nearly 35 per cent towards the growth of the economy.

The growth of the construction, trade, banking and other services, however, slowed down.

The report said that in spite of continuous increases in administered prices and world inflation, the inflation rate was moderate. The Colombo consumer price index increased by 18 per cent last year compared with 26 per cent in 1980.

The report said that transition from a closed economy to an open economy created serious problems of adjustment.

"However, the overall performance of Sri Lanka's economy in 1981 has shown a significant improvement over 1980," it said. — Reuter

CSO: 4220/613

CENTER OF GOVERNMENT BEING MOVED OUT OF COLOMBO

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Apr 82 p 23

[Text]

SRI Lanka's Parliament will this month move from Colombo in what marks the start of moving the capital itself eight kms to Sri Jayawardanapura.

The new site is the seat of an ancient kingdom. The move of Parliament is scheduled for April 29, a date chosen by astrologers as favourable.

"The capital has to be shifted because Colombo is getting congested" said State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis, adding: "the new state is ideally suited because of its historic significance."

Sri Jayawardanapura was reclaimed from marshes surrounding Lake Diyawanna Oya and was the centre of the Sinhala Kingdom from 1412 AD to 1597 AD.

The modern Parliamentary complex will be the nucleus around which the new capital will grow in an area of 12,000 hectares, three times the size of Colombo.

"The planning of the new capital started only two or three years ago and the whole process of shifting will take about 20 years," Mr Lalith Mutukumarana, an architect involved in designing the new capital said.

It will have three large administrative complexes to which most of the government establishments will be shifted from Colombo.

The plans for the new capital include the development of 30 major townships already existing in the area, the opening of new roads and the extension of the railway network. A 1,000-bed hospital is also under construction with Japanese assistance.

Housing complexes for Members of

Parliament and government employees and a diplomatic community have also been planned.

Almost half the area of the new capital will be reserved for residential purposes while a quarter of the area will be set apart for parks and sports fields.

No heavy industries will be allowed in Sri Jayawardanapura.

"The present population of the area is estimated at 500,000 and is expected to rise to about one million by the turn of the century," Mr Mutukumarana said.

Colombo's population has nearly doubled from the 284,000 of 50 years ago. About a further million people come into the city each day to work or shop.

Colombo, which has a fine harbour, was first made the administrative centre in the early 16th century by the Portuguese who occupied the maritime provinces of the country. The Dutch and the British, who followed as colonisers, continued to keep Colombo as the metropolis.

The old Parliament building, one of the capital's main landmarks has served as the legislature for the past 52 years but is now inadequate.

Its chamber, originally designed to seat 49 members, had to be remodelled from time to time to increase the seating capacity.

At present there are 168 Members of Parliament and the number will increase to 198 after the next general election which is expected to be held before the middle of next year. — Reuter.

CSO: 4220/613

OIL IMPORTS FROM CHINA FOR RUBBER EXPORTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 9

[Article by Mallika Wanigasundara in Colombo]

[Text] Anxious to maintain the pace of its 30-year-old rubber-rice pact with China in the face of falling demand for rubber, Sri Lanka has agreed to buy base oil from the People's Republic for the first time.

Under the trade protocol for 1982, Sri Lanka will buy about US\$15 million worth of base oil from China. No crude oil imports are involved in the deal, although Sri Lanka can manufacture lubricants from the base oil.

Another big item in the import package is wax, a petroleum by-product which China manufactures. For its part, Sri Lanka will export to China several items besides rubber, such as coir fibre, cocoa, arecanut, cardamons, precious and semi-precious stones and medicinal herbs.

Fair quantities of textiles, including the colourful "jumping fish" variety of prints, coal, building materials and light industrial goods, will also be imported from China.

Sri Lanka's rubber-rice pact dates back to 1952, when the rubber industry was skidding under the onslaught of synthetics. The Korean war had also brought pressures from the US rubber-producing countries to scale down their rubber exports to China. Rubber is considered a strategic raw materials.

Under the first five-year trade agreement with China, which began in 1952, Sri Lanka supplied China with 50,000 tons of rubber in return for 27,000 tons of rice.

A second five-year accord was signed in 1957 in which China agreed to contribute 15 million rupees (US\$960,000) annually to the government's subsidy for its re-planting programme. This contribution was in addition to the rubber-rice barter transaction and ran for 10 years.

But both China and Sri Lanka have been having trouble coming up with the required quantity of the barter items. Sri Lanka's rubber output has declined, and while China's rice production has been in the upswing, domestic consumption has also been rising.

During the last three months of 1981 when negotiations for the new trade agreement between the two countries were in progress, Sri Lankans were optimistic that the country was on the threshold of self-sufficiency in rice.

However, optimism over the country's rice production has been dashed by the drought which affected rice crops since last January. Already, government sources are talking about importing 30,000 metric tons of rice from China. This figure could increase depending on the severity of this year's drought.

Sri Lanka's main cushion against a wild swing in its trade balance with China is rubber. Last year, Sri Lanka exported 20,000 metric tons of rubber to Beijing. A protocol signed last year between the two countries states that China will import US\$120 million worth of rubber from Sri Lanka, but up to now, no formal agreement has yet been signed.

On the other hand, Sri Lanka fears no drastic reduction of Chinese rubber imports. The two countries have forged an unwritten agreement whereby China will maintain the level of its rubber imports from Sri Lanka at prices obtaining at the time the accord was reached.

Daham Wimalasena, chairman of the Sri Lanka Petroleum Corporation, told Depthnews that China had agreed to sell its base oil to Sri Lanka at prices lower than that obtaining in the international market. Under a three-year contract, China will also supply Sri Lanka with wax at 25 per cent lower than world market prices for the product.

China's base oil exports have run into difficulties in the international market because unlike base oil from other countries, it requires special additives to make lubricants out of it.

Scientists from the Sri Lanka's Petroleum Corporation have, however, discovered the additives specially suited to process the China base oil.

Still, authorities claim that local rice output were severely affected by the drought, Sri Lanka's rice importation from China would be small and other commodities would have to be thrown in to fill the gap.

Sri Lanka is the fourth largest exporter of rubber after Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. China has been Sri Lanka's biggest rubber buyer for the past years.

In 1976, China bought 74,488 metric tons of rubber from Sri Lanka. But since then the volume of Chinese rubber imports from Sri Lanka has dwindled progressively from 64,034 metric tons in 1977; 62,527 metric tons in 1978; 44,648 metric tons in 1979; and 43,200 metric tons in 1980.

China's rubber imports from Sri Lanka plunged even deeper last year when it imported only 20,000 metric tons. Similarly, as Sri Lankan rice production rose over the years, its rice imports from China have declined. Last year, Sri Lanka's rice importation from China was only 80,000 metric tons.

The changed situation in the demand of both countries for each product has spawned certain disagreements on the price of rubber. While bargaining continued, Sri Lanka decided to halt its rubber exports to China. The temporary suspension of rubber exports has created enormous inventories in the godowns of the Commissioner of Commodity Purchases, the agency that handles the exportation of sheet rubber.

But Sri Lankan officials are confident that despite the protracted debate, negotiators will come to an agreement acceptable to both countries.--Depthnews Special

CSO: 4220/613

END