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30 June 1977

A S I A

TRANSLATIONS ON SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

No. 724

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AUSTRALIA

POLICY ON REFUGEE IMMIGRATION ANNOUNCED

Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1510 GMT 24 May 77 OW

[From Focus on Australia Program]

[Text] The Australian Government has announced its long-awaited policy on refugee immigration. The first people to benefit from the new policy will be Indochinese refugees. Australia until now has had no comprehensive policy to cope with refugee situations, and the government has faced strong criticism within Australia for not allowing entry to more refugee migrants. Here's Jeff Herriott:

[begin recording] The ministerial statement to Parliament announcing the refugee policy did not specify the number of people to be given entry permits in any one year. One figure that has been talked about in the past is 10,000, but I suggest this only as a reference point and not as a prediction of future levels. The minister for immigration, Mr Mackellar, told Parliament that the policy is based on four main principles: [that] Australia recognizes its humanitarian commitment to admit refugees, but that the decision to admit refugees must always remain with the Australian Government; that special assistance would often be needed for the movement and resettlement of refugees; and that it might be not in the best interests of some refugees to settle in Australia, rather their interests might be better served by resettlement elsewhere.

Mr Mackellar said the first action under this policy would be to send immigration staff temporarily to Thailand to help victims of the Indochina war. This would be done in cooperation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the Government of Thailand and voluntary agencies in Australia. The minister said an interdepartmental committee on refugees would be established to review and advise on Australia's capacity to accept refugees. Other moves will include posting an Australian officer to the United Nations Commission for Refugees in Geneva, reestablish formal relations with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and to strengthen the refugee unit within the Department of Immigration.

In the past, many refugees have come to Australia under the terms of normal immigrations procedures so that many others might be excluded. [sentence as heard] The government's new policy recognizes that refugees need specialized settlement assistance. Mr Mackellar said many might face the shock of cultural differences, a language barrier and perhaps the trauma of finding out that their skills or qualifications are not recognized in their new country. Australia's capacity to accept refugees will depend on prevailing economic conditions, the availability of services in Australia to assist their settlement and the amount of help available from voluntary agencies. [end recording]

CSO: 4920

BANGLADESH

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR CHINESE-BANGLADESH TRADE

Departure of Delegation for China

Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jun 77 BK

[Text] A 7-member Bangladesh trade delegation left for China this evening to review the progress of bilateral trade between the two countries. The delegation, composed of official and nonofficial members, will discuss with Chinese officials implementation of the earlier barter protocol signed between Bangladesh and China last January.

A delegation (?member) told our representative that matters relating to the promotion of exports from Bangladesh will also come up for discussion.

The delegation, led by the additional commerce secretary, will stay in China for 6 days.

Return of Delegation

Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun 77 BK

[Text] China has shown keen interest to import fresh fruits and vegetables, especially bananas and pineapple, from Bangladesh. Talking to BSS [Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha], the additional commerce secretary, who returned to Dacca today after a 6-day visit to Peking at the head of a 7-member Bangladesh trade delegation, said that China is ready to provide shipping facilities for lifting these items.

About the review of bilateral trade under the barter protocol, he said both sides have shown keen interest in the development of their trade relations. He also spoke of the bright prospects for development of further trade between the two countries.

The delegation negotiated the purchase of pig iron, billets, coal, cotton yarn, dyes, chemicals and bicycles from China and the sale of newsprint and certain nontraditional items to that country.

It also held talks with the Chinese foreign trade minister.

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM INSTITUTE--A petroleum institute is to be set up in Bangladesh with Algerian assistance under a letter of understanding signed in Dacca on 12 June. It envisages that 50 Bangladesh technicians will be given training in the Algerian Petroleum Institute in September next. The visiting six-member Algerian delegation signed the agreement. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 77 BK]

TEA PRODUCTION--Bangladesh produced about 5 million pounds of tea in April 1977, representing an increase of more than 1 million pounds over the production in the corresponding period in 1976. The country earned nearly 27 million taka in foreign exchange by exporting over 2 million pounds of tea during that period. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 12 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 4920

CAMBODIA

ANTICOMMUNIST GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN CAMBODIA DESCRIBED BY REFUGEE

Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jun 77 p 13 LD

[Interview with Cambodian "anticommunist guerrilla" Sam Prasith by Paul Sigaud: "Cambodia: 'We Lack Weapons, but 6 Million Captives Are With Us'" --time and place unspecified]

[Text] "Anticommunist resistance in Cambodia is a reality. People are already rising up by the hundred to fight and to make the West, closed within its own torpor, hear the cries of the captives by the thousand." Sam Prasith, 40 years old, Khmer through and through--cowlick of hair, thick lips, prominent cheekbones and piercing eyes in a round and childlike face--talks about his country which has been swallowed up, about a regime gone crazy, about his race's self-genocide, about his flight from Vietnam and his return to Cambodia and about his life during 6 months among the anti-Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Under the old regime, Sam Prasith was a reserve officer and belonged to the government press services. For a few weeks he has been a refugee parking lot attendant in Paris' 18th precinct.

Sam Prasith says: "In the jungle which follows the border for hundreds of km--a vast vault like a tunnel--the resistance has organized itself and has established base camps--straw huts, hammocks and mosquito nets--under cover of big trees and in river beds.

"Attacks are rare. The real danger is from the 'special missions.' In groups of a dozen, the guerrillas--each with 200 cartridges and some 20 grenades--penetrate into the interior of the country."

Sam Prasith continues: "We took more than 2 weeks to reach the Kompong Thom area, about 100 km from the border. The town was deserted and the villages had been abandoned. The entire population--some 3,000 people, mainly men--was gathered on a vast area of paddies guarded by some 50 Khmers Rouges. We watched them through binoculars: there was no question of attempting an attack to free them. The orders were definite: this was an intelligence mission. It was an unbearable sight. Skeletonlike figures were planting rice, building canals, cutting bamboo. Some of them were harnessed to plows, others sitting on wheelless bicycles--improvised norias--pedaling incessantly to

bring water into the fields. Many of them seemed ill. We stayed 2-3 days around the camp without being spotted. On the way back, an ambush enabled us to kill five communists and to recover their weapons.

"The second raid on Phnom Srok--70 km from the border," Sam Prasith explains, "was much more dangerous than the first, because of the suspiciousness of the Khmer Rouge, who have had heavy losses in that area. There, the prisoners looked like the living dead. Seven of them, to whom we managed to indicate our presence, escaped.

"Their accounts, confirmed by others hundreds of times, reechoed like a horrific chant: the wiping out of 'bourgeois' classes, summary executions, mass transportation of people, forced labor, death by starvation--above all death, obsessive, ever-present, mind-turning. And above all this the Angkar (the party and organization)--all-powerful, deified and merciless.

"The third raid on Varin--45 km from the border," Sam Prasith concludes, "was a failure. The communists have been established in this area since the first years of the war, and after the fall of Phnom Penh the reds carried out a number of mass killings of officials and servicemen of the old regime. We saw the roads lined with corpses.

"We distributed leaflets informing the people that, under cover and in deprivation, partisans are getting organized and struggling for their deliverance. At present, the resistance has 5,000 fighters in the jungle; but it lacks weapons, leaders and coordination. Our group entered Thailand on 19 December 1976. We were all sick and exhausted. We will return to Cambodia soon to create real liberated zones. This will be the second stage in our fight against tyranny. We will have 6 million captives with us."

CSO: 4900

ARMY'S ROLE IN CURRENT RICE PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 May 77 BK

[Commentary: "The Male and Female Combatants and Cadres of Our Revolutionary Army Are Making All-round Preparations for a Vigorous Drive To Plant This Year's Rainy Season Rice Crop"]

[Text] The male and female combatants and cadres of the heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army are the best sons and daughters of poor peasants who used to eke out an existence replete with all kinds of shortages and privations and who suffered oppression, exploitation and contempt at the hands of the imperialists, feudal landowners, reactionary capitalists and other oppressor classes. Our revolutionary army's male and female combatants and cadres have a long tradition of struggle filled with a strong will to fight all types of oppressor classes. This was demonstrated time and again, such as during the 2-year civil war and the past 5-year national liberation war.

Our revolutionary army has a tradition of making sacrifices, enduring hardships and overcoming obstacles. It has surmounted all kinds of difficulties. At the same time, this army has stiff discipline and constitutes our Cambodian Revolutionary Organization's most loyal instrument of dictatorship [upakor phdachka]. Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army has remained close to the poor people like a fish to water. This army is most courageous in fighting and crushing enemies of all stripes. It has also remained close to all areas of manual work for production. Since the total and definitive liberation of the country, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army has shouldered a new, glorious and most valuable task, namely, to defend and build the country, making it prosperous and advance rapidly.

During the entire past dry season, besides successfully defending the country and maintaining security for the masses of cooperative peasants and union workers, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army also plunged into the great mass movement to build networks of irrigation projects by digging reservoirs, ditches and canals and erecting dams and new field embankment networks with enthusiasm and dedication in an atmosphere of great unity and revolutionary optimism.

At present our revolutionary army has joined forces with the cooperative peasant masses to bring a successful finish to the battle to construct irrigation works. Our revolutionary army is now continuing the offensive to make all-round preparations so that this year's rainy season rice-planting drive can become most powerful in order to contribute to increasing rice production to the maximum in line with the revolutionary organization's plan.

In fact, the brothers and sisters of the revolutionary army have already prepared farm tools, rice seeds, natural fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and food so that there will not be any setbacks or delays in the offensive to plant this year's rainy season rice crop.

In maintaining farm equipment the Cambodian Revolutionary Army has assigned an adequate force to repair and overhaul old plows and harrows and to make new ones in an even greater number so that the movement to till land and plant this year's rice will be conducted smoothly without a hitch. So far our revolutionary army in all units has been totally in control of the problem of farm equipment such as plows, harrows, oxcarts, knives, axes, hoes and waterwheels.

As for the question of mixing natural fertilizers to improve soil quality, it has been successfully dealt with by our revolutionary army in all units. In short, the brothers are now in a position to apply as much as 10 to 15 tons of natural fertilizers to each hectare of land.

Regarding the question of agricultural chemicals, our revolutionary army has made a large quantity of insecticides available by mixing several local ingredients such as manioc tubers, tobacco leaves, *cicca racemosa* bark and strychnine bark. To date the brothers have succeeded in preparing and storing thousands of liters of insecticides in each unit.

The brothers have also paid great attention to screening and selecting rice seeds which are being well cared for and tightly stored. The seeds are being kept in safe places and are separated by strain. This is to prevent the mixing of different strains of rice, which could cause some unwanted hitches to efforts to increase rice production along the line set by the revolutionary organization. To insure that the seeds grow well, the brothers usually dry them in the sun beforehand.

As far as the food question is concerned, our revolutionary army is completely in control of the supply of rice, fish, meat and vegetables. The brothers continue to plant various kinds of vegetables, aquatic or otherwise. They are planting vegetables virtually everywhere--in village compounds, fields and so on--so that fresh vegetables will remain available all year round.

Today, immediately after the first rainfall, our revolutionary army's male and female combatants and cadres in all units are very seethingly beginning to cultivate the early rice crops.

Firmly grasping the plan to increase rice production to the maximum along the line set by the revolutionary organization, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, which has the glory of defeating U.S. imperialism and its 1976 experience in cultivating rice on a large-scale production basis, is determined to plant this year's rainy season rice most vigorously so as to contribute to increasing rice production to the maximum in order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan and to help rapidly make the country prosperous in all fields.

CSO: 4912

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

SROK KDAT ANIMALS--Cooperative peasants in Srok Kdat, Kompong Cham sector, have raised 6,115 oxen, 10,004 buffalo, a number of horses, 1,199 hogs, 2,739 chickens and 3,390 ducks. They use oxen, buffalo and horses in labor and transportation work; hogs, chickens, ducks and fish are used as food for improving the people's living condition. Their manure is used as fertilizer for improving soil conditions. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 May 77 BK]

BAPI LATHE PLANT--Since liberation the revolutionary workers at the Bapi lathe plant near Phnom Penh have repaired and put back into operation all the machinery damaged by the enemy. So far they have produced 50 small and 20 medium-sized items of equipment for rice mills to be distributed to cooperative peasants in all regions and sectors. The small-sized equipment can mill two sacks of grain per hour. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Jun 77 BK]

SROK PEAM PILEANG HANDICRAFTS--Revolutionary workers at the handicraft workshops in Srok peam Pileang, eastern region, are striving to produce farm tools for the cooperative peasants. They have produced about 10 to 15 hoes, 30 to 50 knives and 200 to 300 plowshares per day. For raw materials they use bomb splinters, shell casings and metal scrap from the U.S. imperialists' armored cars and airplanes that our revolutionary armed forces destroyed in the war. They have also produced spoons, pots and plates from this scrap metal. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Jun 77 BK]

TUOL KOK WEAVING--Revolutionary workers at Tuol Kok weaving factory in Phnom Penh are striving to produce sufficient cotton cloth for the people. Since liberation they have repaired the factory, the looms and other machines, and learned how to operate the weaving factory. At present each worker controls four to six looms. Each loom can produce approximately 70 meters of cotton cloth per day and all the looms in the factory together produce from 14,000 to 16,000 meters a day. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 May 77 BK]

SROK STAUNG IRRIGATION--The people of Srok Staung, Kompong Thom sector, are building a 30-kilometer irrigation canal in Phum Baray, Khum Krayea, to secure sufficient water for rice growing. At the worksite in Khum Kamproch the peasants are building dams and reservoirs to improve their farmland. The peasants in the district have grown a variety of strategic crops and built handicraft workshops, medical offices and schools. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 May 77 BK]

CSO: 4912

HUGE DEFICIT IN JANATA GOVERNMENT'S 7 WEEKS IN OFFICE

Bombay THE TIMES of India in English 9 Jun 77 p 1 BK

[Article by our special correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 June--Deficit financing has amounted to rs. 850 crores in the Janata government's first 7 weeks in office, despite its oft-repeated intention to avoid altogether such an inflationary form of financing its expenditure.

Official statistics show that between 25 March and 13 May, the net credit of the Reserve Bank of India [RBI] to the government rose by rs. 850 crores. It is this quantity that economists define as deficit financing. It is different from the budgetary deficit, which measures only the short-term debt of the government. The net RBI credit to the government is the amount of freshly created money in the economy which is, therefore, inflationary.

Deficit financing is frequently high in the first few months of the financial year. In the corresponding period last year, deficit financing was to the tune of rs. 671 crores. The higher figure this year is partly why the price rise in the 4 weeks ending 14 May was 2.1 percent compared with 1.7 percent in the corresponding period last year. Essential commodities have risen by 3.2 percent in this period compared to 3 percent last year. Manufactured products have gone up 1.4 percent against last year's 1.1 percent.

The overall increase in money supply in the 7 weeks between 25 March and 13 May was rs. 651 crores, against rs. 608 crores in the same period of 1976. But in percentage terms, money supply rose by only 4.3 percent this year against 4.8 percent last year. Thus, money supply has grown less rapidly, but its inflationary impact has been more because of the higher net credit of the RBI to the government.

Another major contributor to the rising money supply have been the foreign exchange reserves. These reserves shot up by rs. 593 crores in the 7 weeks, against a fall of rs. 138 crores in the same period last year.

The reserve bank has been trying to keep a tight rein on bank credit and has succeeded to some extent. Bank credit expanded by only rs. 195 crores in the 7 weeks this year against rs. 361 crores last year. Nonfood credit rose by rs. 84 crores, less than half of the previous year's figure of rs. 154 crores [figures as published]. Food credit increased by rs. 111 crores against rs. 207 crores, a fact owing partly to rains which delayed wheat arrivals in the market.

But while there has been restraint on credit, the currency element in money supply has risen upwards and accounted for the lion's share of monetary expansion. For instance, in the week ending 13 May, currency in circulation shot up by rs. 106 crores, so that despite a contraction of rs. 34 crores in bank deposits, the overall money supply rose by rs. 72 crores.

The high level of deficit financing in the government's first 7 weeks in office does not necessarily mean that deficit financing will be massive at the end of the financial year. In the past, deficit financing has been higher in the first few months of the year than for the full 12-month period. But there are also cases where it has gone from bad to worse. It remains to be seen which pattern will be followed this year.

CSO: 4920

INDIAN SCIENTIST CLAIMS U.S. FEARS OF TERRORIST NUCLEAR THREAT UNFOUNDED

Teheran ETELA'AT in Persian 12 Apr '77 p 7

[Text] India was the first developing country to begin as early as 1950 to establish an atomic power plant and to train its scientists in the field of nuclear energy. Nowadays, 27 years after beginning these activities, India has abundant experience in the management, protection and safeguarding of reactors and therefore is considered an excellent example of the transfer of nuclear technology. Hereunder is our correspondent's special interview with four prominent members of India's board of atomic scientists and experts, among them Raja Ramana, chairman of the board.

ETELA'AT: Under what circumstances did India begin its atomic power plant program?

Answer: When the Government of India decided in 1950 to build its first nuclear power plant, two different routes were considered: first--design and build a small nuclear power plant so that, by making use of the experience gained, it would be possible to design and build a large power plant; second--turn over the construction of the power plant to a foreign country. After the necessary studies, the second route was chosen because, in this way, it would be possible to gain experience in operating and managing the power plant in a shorter period of time. This choice created abundant differences in the manner of construction of India's first and second power plants. For example, the first reactor was constructed totally by an American company; whereas, the second power plant was constructed through cooperation between India and Canada. For the first reactor, only the selection of the site, the contractor and the contract regulations, as well as inspection of the construction of the power plant were the responsibility of India; but, for the second reactor, India was responsible for the construction and installation, with only minimum supervision by Canada.

With the severance of the nuclear cooperation ties between India and Canada in 1974, the completion of the second power plant was carried out totally by India itself. At the present time, India has made its goal the program for

developing and constructing "rapid breeder" reactors.

ETTELA'AT: Why have you made the development and construction of breeder reactors your goal?

Answer: In our opinion, the breeder reactor is one of the greatest inventions of this century and, therefore, most of the work through technology should take place on these reactors. The difference between the breeder reactor and the standard reactor is the breeder reactor produces the most energy with the least difficulty. The energy produced in these reactors is greater than the fuel consumed. These reactors are capable of producing additional energy from the plutonium obtained from the standard reactors.

ETTELA'AT: The development, perfection and then construction of these types of reactors is a debatable question. Is not the construction of these reactors a political question?

Answer: If this is a political question, then, it must be solved through political channels; but, it should be pointed out that, for the most part, development of these reactors is a technical question and requires careful study and lengthy research and development of these reactors will contribute immeasurably to raising the level of nuclear technology in a country.

Terrorists

ETTELA'AT: America's fear, as expressed by Thorne, one of the prominent members of America's Energy Research and Development Agency, in his speech, is International Terrorism, because there is a danger that terrorists will find access to plutonium through some of the countries and easily build an atomic bomb. Therefore, America wants to limit the development of these kinds of reactors. Is such a fear justified and what is your view regarding a more efficient atomic policy?

Answer: Not only is such a fear unjustified, it is also exaggerated because terrorists could obtain dangerous chemicals or dangerous bacteria, which exists in laboratories, and inflict even greater damage in this way. What is the American government attempting to do in this instance? From the very beginning, the Indian Government has endeavored to become self-sufficient regarding its nuclear industry. Now we have attained such self-sufficiency and we are not willing to agree, on the one hand, to halt our research programs and, on the other hand, to limit nuclear technology to a few exclusive countries for a prolonged period of time.

ETTELA'AT: Has India exported nuclear technology to other countries and does this question have a commercial aspect for the country of India?

Answer: We still have not sold our nuclear technology to any other country, but, we have concluded cooperation agreements with many countries, among them Iran, either to assist them or to exchange with them information on nuclear technology.

ETTELA'AT: When did India sign the atomic agreement with Iran?

Answer: This agreement was signed during the month of March and, by virtue of this agreement, we will train Iranian experts in various nuclear fields.

ETTELA'AT: Do you intend to get assistance from countries that are more advanced than India in nuclear technology?

Answer: Certainly, if possible, we would be very eager to conclude an agreement with France and a few other countries for the exchange of atomic information; but, you cannot expect a foreign agency to be sympathetic to you. Therefore, we intend to embark on developing nuclear technology and, in this way, help the country of India, which is a large country and has many problems. It is necessary to note that atomic technology is extremely important in agricultural advancement and likewise in new sciences such as metallurgy.

ETTELA'AT: Isn't it really difficult for third world countries to have atomic reactors, particularly in view of the problems in managing and safeguarding the reactors?

Answer: The primary problem is to strengthen the scientific cadre by selecting the best university graduates in the appropriate fields and training them in atomic energy fields and then beginning research. In particular, it is necessary to train them in the fields of protection and safeguarding of reactors. This kind of training and instruction can be conducted on experimental and research reactors. Moreover, there is an intense need to strengthen the other cadres in the power plants and special attention should be given to training them.

ETTELA'AT: Isn't computer technology important to the progress of nuclear technology and doesn't advanced nuclear technology require more complicated computers?

Answer: In the early stages, there is no need for advanced computers for building and operating small reactors; but, naturally, as nuclear technology develops, there is a need for increasingly larger computers. This is indeed a problem for developing countries.

ETTELA'AT: Another problem which nuclear experts frequently address is the difficulty of safeguarding the power plants. Might not this difficulty create dangers for the countries which intend to build atomic reactors and might it not cause accidents to occur?

Answer: Of course, in the atomic field one must be extremely careful and vigilant and one cannot accept any danger at all; but, I am certain that one can, through adequate training, make the personnel aware of the dangers that will arise if, by chance, they are negligent and careless and thereby solve this problem. Extraordinary vigilance and care is necessary in the case of reactors, and I cannot accept the fact that the individuals of one country are more careful and more vigilant than the individuals of another country.

ETTELA'AT: Is there any truth to the report published in one of the European magazines that India now has more than 10,000 atomic scientists and experts?

Answer: We in India have many more than this number of atomic experts and scientists. In the Bahba Power Station alone, more than 10,000 people are employed and 6,000 of these people are specialized engineers and atomic scientists; the rest of the people are administrative and management cadres and computer operators. We probably have more than 20,000 nuclear experts and scientists working in all four of India's power plants.

8514

CSO: 4806

INDONESIA

FORMER PERTAMINA OFFICIALS UNDER DETENTION AND INVESTIGATION

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 2 Apr 77 pp 9-10

[Article: "Ibnu Sutowo Is Asked To Stay Home"]

[Text] Actually, the question had been in the air since the middle of March when Dr Ibnu Sutowo, general chairman of the Indonesian Golf Association (PGI), failed to show up to open the 1977 Indonesian Golf Championship at Jakarta's Ancol course. Ibnu Sutowo also was absent from the closing ceremonies of the 1977 Asian Golf Circuit. The circuit was held between the 17th and 20th of March. There was only a message from the general chairman of the PGI expressing "warm regards" to the participants from various countries, a message which could also be read in a promotional brochure issued in connection with this golf championship.

Where might the former executive director of Pertamina be? One golfer, who felt "lost" in his absence, commented, "There certainly must have been matters more important than golf to keep Ibnu from being here." On the "outside" there was rampant speculation that Ibnu Sutowo's absence was connected with an official investigation. And "the matters more important than golf" were revealed when the chief of staff of Kopkamtib [Command for the Restoration of Security and Order], Admiral Sudomo, confirmed that Ibnu was being detained in his own house. Sudomo did not use the term "house detention," but said that he had been "asked to stay home."

Sudomo, who was reporting to the President at the Bina Graha Building toward the end of last month, did not want to elaborate. He did confirm that the request that Ibnu Sutowo stay home was connected with the government's investigation into the troubles that have appeared in Pertamina.

Sudomo indicated that the Office of the Attorney General is the agency that is authorized to comment on this "detention," and Attorney General Ali Said did issue a statement just last Saturday. According to Ali Said, "Ibnu Sutowo is not under detention." Taking a somewhat different tack than Sudomo, Ali Said said, "Ibnu Sutowo has only been requested to be

immediately available in the event he is needed." If Ibnu leaves the city he has been asked to get prior permission from the Office of the Attorney General. "However, fortunately, up to this time there has been no need to ask for permission," Ali Said said. Ibnu Sutowo was asked to remain at home on 15 March, 2 days before the golf championship began, according to the attorney general.

Shrug Their Shoulders

Why is it that Ibnu Sutowo has only now been asked to remain at home? Didn't the financial problems of Pertamina explode 2 years ago? People in Pertamina only shrug their shoulders when asked about this matter. However, one TEMPO source speculates that the matter is connected with statements made by the former executive director of Pertamina in Palm Springs. While attending the Bob Hope Desert Classic golf tournament in Palm Springs, Sutowo discussed some of the reasons for the Pertamina crisis in replying to questions from a reporter for THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL. One of Ibnu's answers, according to this source, could be considered as "contradicting Ibnu's own affidavit."

In connection with the dispute between Bruce Rappaport and the Indonesian government over ocean tankers, Ibnu Sutowo is said to have signed a so-called "sworn affidavit." Among other things, this affidavit says that Ibnu signed a number of promissory notes (totalling \$364.2 million-Ed.) made out to tanker operator Bruce Rappaport as a form of personal assistance to a friend who was in difficulty. However, Rappaport subsequently pressed Pertamina for payment of these notes. Reportedly, Ibnu was "furious" over Rappaport's "deceit." (TEMPO, 26 February 1977)

However, Ibnu reportedly did not blame Rappaport during the Palm Springs' interview, which lasted only several minutes. Ibnu blamed "bad economic conditions," among other things, as the cause of Indonesia's problems with Rappaport.

In Pattaya

This report has been denied by Ibnu. But there was another incident. Bruce Rappaport showed up in Pattaya, Thailand when the championship golf tournament for Asia was held there on 3 to 6 March 1977. Rappaport, who also promoted the golf tournament, met with Ibnu Sutowo at the Pattaya Golf Club. By chance, Francis Galbraith, the former U. S. Ambassador in Jakarta who is now a Rappaport consultant, also was at Pattaya.

Whether this three-sided meeting was a chance encounter is problematical. But in any case, in addition to the investigation of Ibnu Sutowo there are reports that several officials and former officials of Pertamina are under detention. According to Attorney General Ali Said, two of the former officials of Pertamina who have been detained under arrest and detention warrants are "JN" and "T."

It is easy to deduce that those referred to are Dr M. J. Nizer and Tirta Utomo, SH. Nizer, who headed Pertamina's division of management and services, is an intimate of Ibnu Sutowo. His name is seldom heard, but it was Nizer whom Ibnu Sutowo entrusted with the authority to handle negotiations in a delegation that went in search of short-term loans, and to handle arrangements for the installment purchase of Pertamina's ocean tankers. Tirta Utomo, born in Wonogiri, formerly assisted Dr Sanger as deputy head of Pertamina's division of legal and foreign marketing relations (HHPLN). His most recent official position has been as assistant to Piet Haryono, the executive director of Pertamina. Tirta Utomo and Engineer Wiyarso, the director of the oil and natural gas directorate, are known as Pertamina's principal negotiators in matters concerning oil and liquefied natural gas. But in addition to his official position, Tirta Utomo, like Nizer, can be said to be a sort of "personal assistant" to the former executive director of Pertamina.

Dr Sanger, who recently headed the HHPLN, is no longer with Pertamina. "He is now one of the directors of Perta Oil, an oil company which is helped by Pertamina," said one Pertamina employee. Several newspapers have reported that Sanger has been placed under detention. This has been denied by Pertamina. "It's true he has not come to the office for some time, but Dr Sanger departed for San Francisco on 23 March."

Meanwhile, reports of the arrest of former executives of Pertamina were still being heard as of the end of last week. A reliable source said that he had heard that Colonel Syarnubi Said, former head of the maintenance division, and Abihasan Said, former leader of the Batam Island project, had been detained.

One knowledgeable official said he viewed the series of detentions as a continuation of the effort to purge Pertamina, especially since President Soeharto had issued a directive on 12 March calling for an investigation of the Pertamina matter. Those who have been tasked by the President with the investigation of this difficult matter are Attorney General Ali Said, Major General Benny Murdhani of the Department of Defense and Security, and Brigadier General Ismail Saleh, SH.

9127

CSO: 4913

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

EAST TIMOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS--The development of the telecommunications network in East Timor will be carried out in stages under central government aid with the cooperation of the telecommunications corporation on the same level as in other regions of Indonesia, the head of the telephone office in Dili said, he called on the government to provide East Timor with telephone facilities and operators to replace the old Portuguese telecommunications system. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 May 77 BK]

SOUTH KALIMANTAN TRANSMIGRANTS--The target of 1,000 transmigrant families for the Tajau Pecah Dua transmigration project in south Kalimantan for the 1976-1977 fiscal year has been achieved. A total of 5,439 transmigrant families consisting of 25,000 people have been resettled in south Kalimantan province from the first 5-year development plan up to the 1976-1977 fiscal year. They all came from Java except 100 families who came from Bali. Another 2,000 families are expected to be resettled in the province in the 1977-1978 fiscal year. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 May 77 BK]

ANTARA-ANSA COOPERATION--ANTARA and Italy's ANSA today signed a cooperation agreement on the exchange of news in an effort to correct the imbalance in the flow of news between advanced and developing countries. The agreement was signed by Italian Ambassador to Indonesia Elio Pascarelli and ANTARA General Manager Ismail Saleh. It was witnessed by Information Department Secretary General Sutikno Lukitodisastro. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Jun 77 BK]

TRANSMIGRATION OUT OF JAVA--Some 17,000 families in Central Java will be resettled in transmigration projects outside Java during the 1978-1979 fiscal year. The 17,000 families were part of last year's plan to resettle some 50,000 families from Java, Bali and Nusatenggara regions. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 4913

DISCUSSION OF TRADE POLICIES

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Apr 77 p 3

[Column: "Conversation between Khat and Ke: How Will Foreign Trade Be Conducted?"]

[Text] [Khat] Who will conduct foreign trade in the immediate future?

[Ke] The state has a monopoly over import and export of primary goods. Private businessmen can operate enterprises dealing in secondary commodities, although they must first obtain state approval.

[Khat] Then what about the border areas where the people in these localities used to cross back and forth and trade and exchange goods with people on the other side?

[Ke] They can go ahead and contact and trade with each other, but they must first obtain permission from the responsible organizations. They must also strictly adhere to the regulations set forth by the state.

[Khat] Speaking particularly about export businesses, what should they do?

[Ke] For essential goods where there is joint production, this is directly in the hands of the central government. For other types of export goods which are not divided into central government areas, provinces have been granted authority to conduct export trade with provinces adjacent to other countries. However, they must operate according to joint plans and price guidelines from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

[Khat] What about imports?

[Ke] The state has a monopoly over the import of primary and essential goods, but local areas have been given approval to import goods necessary for production and the lives of the people in those areas in accordance with government distribution policies and plans.

[Khat] What should be done if we want foreign trade to be conducted to the benefit of our national economy?

[Ke] We must determinedly build up several sources of export goods and operate enterprises in a routine manner with the primary objective of importing components, materials and equipment, and essential goods to use in building up the production base that the state requires. We shouldn't just work with the export business. This means that when we export goods and obtain foreign currency, we should buy the goods, materials, and equipment needed to build up the economy and promote domestic production. We shouldn't turn it back uselessly. This is because today everything is being concentrated on production as primary and, particularly, on the campaign to produce food in this year's growing season.

CSO: 4906

RESOURCES IN LAOS

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by the Agricultural Office: "Things You Should Know: Resources in Laos"]

[Text]

- Pine forest [pa mai pek], Meuang [district] Phoun, Xieng Khouang Province
- Pine forest, Phou Khao [mountain] Khouai, Vientiane Province
- Pine forest, Pha Mon, Sayaboury Province
- Pine forest, Na Kai, Khammouan Province

These are all vast pine forests. We also have many teak forests, for example, in Paklai, Sayaboury, and Luang Prabang. Our forests also contain Burmese ebony [mai du], [mai ken], jamba [mai deng], [mai chik], oak [mai hang], [mai long leng], [mai gaung], and other types of trees.

In addition, along our mountain streams grow bamboo trees [mai phong (mai phai)], such as long-sectioned bamboo [mai hia], bamboo used for house siding [mai bong], bamboo with edible shoots [mai lai], [mai khouan], thornless bamboo [mai sang], [mai kouang], and [mai sot]. We also have varieties of mahogany [sisiat] and hardwood [ken khoun] trees. All of these trees are valuable. Speaking of forest products, in addition to being great in quantity, they are also of quality, for example, cardamon, stick lac, resin, benzoin, chaulmoogra, sandalwood, ruggar, honey, the bones of wild animals, hides and so forth.

Oily fruits such as [mak kao], [mak gnao hin], and ginger [khing khai] are particularly good for export trade. Wild animals also live in our forests, including elephants, tigers, bears, gaur, deer, muntjak, barking deer, gibbons, monkeys, gray monkeys, and various types of birds such as doves, peacocks, jackdaws, parrots, wild chickens, green pigeons, and wild pigeons. There are thousands of other species of birds and wild animals as well.

These things are the resources on our land. Now, we will talk about resources in our land. We have countless mineral resources, such as iron ore, cast iron [khang], lead [khoua], lead [seun], copper, silver, gold, gemstones, coal, and possibly oil. Up to now these have not been exploited for use, except for the lead mines at Phon Thiou which the French have mined in small quantities. In addition we also have salt mines in several places including Boten, Ban Keun, and Meuang La. We have gemstones and gold at Houai Sai and Attopeu as well.

CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--During the first three months of 1977 the Vientiane coffee factory produced 26,309 kgs of coffee, 8,824 kgs of number 1 ground coffee and 17,824 kgs of number 2 ground coffee [figures as published]. This was not enough to meet public demand. Supplies to the factory are also insufficient, although workers of the coffee factory are determinedly looking for sources of supply and are engaged in production efforts. Production is expected to increase. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 1 Apr 77 pp 1, 4]

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS--In order to improve service to foreign guests and tourists, officials of the hotel office of the state enterprises have upgraded hotels and restaurants, especially the Lan Xang Hotel. All charges for food, drinks, transportation, bathing facilities, rooms, and so on are collected in foreign currency since the Lan Xang Hotel generally takes in only foreigners. Charges at other hotels and restaurants continue to be collected in kip. No budget funds were used for the improvements. Charges for the various hotels and restaurants have been made uniform, and they are cheaper than in private establishment. There are 12 hotels and restaurants under the supervision of the hotel office of the state enterprises, five of which provide international service and seven of which serve the people. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Apr 77 pp 1, 4]

ANIMAL FEED FACTORY--The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation announced that work was begun last week on a modern animal feed factory at Tha Ngon. When construction is completed in late August 1978 the factory, which covers 9 hectares of ground, will be able to produce 10 tons of feed per hour. The factory will be electronically operated and will employ only twelve supervisory workers. In addition, the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine Department will also build a central fish hatchery at Nong Teng to raise fish imported from China in sufficient quantities for distribution to agricultural settlements and the people. Experts from the International Mekong Organization will work with Lao experts to develop plans implementation of this project. These experts will arrive in Vientiane on 23 April. Over 100,000 fish imported from China have already been raised at Nong Teng and a large number given to agricultural settlements and the people. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Apr 77 pp 1, 4]

FRENCH CITIZENS HELD--Two French nationals of Lao origin have been held for 6 months in Laos. One, a Mr Cavanna, the chauffeur at the Embassy of France, is in a camp in the north; the other, a Mr Legue, a former Royal Air Laos pilot, is imprisoned about 20 kilometers from the capital. The Lao authorities do not recognize their French citizenship even though both have French passports, and vote and pay their taxes in France. The authorities accuse them of having worked for the French and of having refused to attend the political seminars [required]. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 6 Jun 77 p 67]

CSO: 4906

MALAYSIA TO SET UP FORWARD BASE CAMP IN KELANTAN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 9 Jun 77 p 1 BK

[Text] Kota Baru, Wed--The Ministry of Defense is planning to set up a forward base camp in Gua Musang, North Kelantan, to combat the communist threat more effectively.

The deputy minister, Encik Mokhtar Hashim, announced this today after a 2-day visit to border areas.

He said steps were being taken to acquire a plot of land for the camp.

He felt that more cooperation should be given to security forces by the people of Gua Musang.

Referring to the town's "notorious history," the minister said a major problem facing it was communications. It was only accessible by rail.

"I hope community leaders there will take steps to create a more open society and instill a national consciousness among the people," Encik Mokhtar said.

He said there were three main groups of communist terrorists threatening Kelantan from both within and without, and added that the main areas of operation were Gua Musang, border areas and the Pergau Valley.

CSO: 4920

NEPAL

NEPAL HIT BY EXCESSIVE RAINS FOLLOWED BY DROUGHT

Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 7 Jun 77 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 7 Jun (AFP)--The excessive rains followed by drought has caused recession on the food production of this landlocked mountainous kingdom of Nepal.

The western and eastern hilly regions of Nepal are now facing acute shortage of food which may worsen the situation if the government would not make immediate arrangements for the supply of the food grains in these chronic food-deficient areas. Over 350,000 people in about 24 districts including Myangdi, Kaski, Mugu, Marsyandi, Doti, Dolpo, Jomosom Baitadi in the western region and Kabhru, Taplejung, Bhojpur, Sankhuwa Shabha in the eastern region are hard hit by the food shortage.

In its bid to ensure regular supply of food grains in those food deficit areas the Nepal Food Corporation [NFC]--a semigovernmental organisation, has started supplying food. It plans to supply altogether 34,000 metric tons of food grains in the next 6 weeks when the current fiscal year will close.

Nepalese Prime Minister Dr Tulsi Giri in his recent press conference had warned the nation that this year the paddy production--a major exportable item--would decrease by 8 percent due to poor crops in the western and eastern hilly regions. He had warned that the price of food grains would rise.

Two aircraft of the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation (RNAC) the national flag carrier, have been airlifting the food supply in the shortage areas in order to avert possible starvation.

A spokesman of the Nepal Food Corporation said that the airlifting of the food grains will be completed before the monsoon.

The spokesman of NFC said that the food scarcity problem in the hilly region will persist until mid-November when maize crops will be ready for eating. However, local press reports said that the prospects for the maize crops are also bleak because of untimely excessive rains and hail storm 6 weeks ago and this had apparently damaged the maize plants.

In view of the recession on the paddy production Nepal's exports are also expected to decline in the coming months. This has obliged the Nepalese Government to introduce measures to simplify export trade aimed at stimulating the exports. This new export measure is expected to be announced in the first week of July when the new budget will be announced.

Last year Nepal produced 3.9 million metric tons of food grains of which 2.5 million metric tons are paddy; 250,000 metric tons are exported to overseas markets including China, Bangladesh and some Arab countries.

CSO: 4920

NEPAL

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA--The royal Nepalese ambassador to Burma, Mr Shardul Shumshere Jung Bahadar Rana, has also been appointed royal Nepalese ambassador to Indonesia. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Jun 77 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE--His Majesty the King has appointed royal Nepalese ambassador to Burma Mr Shardul Shumshere Jung Bahadar Rana concurrent ambassador to Malaysia and Singapore also. This was stated in a notice of the principal press secretariat of His Majesty the King issued 10 June. [Text] [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Jun 77 BK]

CANADIAN AID--The Canadian Government is to provide an assistance of about 55 million rupees to Nepal. It will help to delineate land maps in the far western development region. According to a Finance Ministry release, under the project land utilization maps are to be prepared. The project will provide the government data necessary to work out a feasible land reforms policy vital for the economic development of the region. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 4920

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORT--Pakistan exported about 790,000 tons of rice worth about 2 billion rupees. A spokesman of the rice export corporation of Pakistan said in Karachi on 10 June that the shipments were largely destined for Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, UAE, Kuwait and other gulf states, several African countries, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. [Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Jun 77 BK]

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed Italian ambassador, Mr Gerardo Zampaglione, presented his credentials to President Fazal Elahi Choudhry in Rawalpindi on 4 June. [Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 5 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 4911

PHILIPPINES

MORO LIBERATION FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED

Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 77 p 4

[Interview with Nur Misuari, president of the Moro Liberation Front, in Tripoli, by Philippe Decraene: "We Are Determined to Secure Total Independence"]

[Text] Following the failure on 1 May of the negotiations conducted with a view to a peaceful settlement of the problem created by the Moslem rebellion in the south of the Philippine archipelago, the Moro Liberation Front seems to have given up all hope of obtaining the creation of an autonomous Moslem area from President Marcos. As the Front's president, Nur Misuari, told our special correspondent, the Moslem movement seems henceforth to have opted in favor of total independence. A renewal of the war therefore seems inevitable.

The two parties have mutually accused each other of being responsible for the failure of the preliminary talks, the first phase of which began in Tripoli on 15 December under the auspices of President Qadhafi and of the Islamic Conference. Up to now the latter has asked President Marcos' regime and the Moro Front to reach a negotiated solution respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

Tripoli--Among the 60 some questions included on the agenda of the eighth Islamic Conference which is holding its congress in Tripoli appeared a study of the Moslem majority's situation in the south of the Philippines. The participants in the conference suggested creating an aid fund for the Philippine Moslems and the launching of a fund-raising drive in their behalf to be undertaken in all the countries of the Moslem world. Lieutenant Colonel Lamine Cisse (Senegalese), head of the observers' armistice commission, which also includes Saudi Arabia, the Democratic Republic of Somalia and Libya and whose headquarters are located in Zanboanga, came especially from the Philippines summoned for consultations in Tripoli.

Lieutenant Colonel Cisse told us that "with the exception of a few minor incidents, the cease-fire has been scrupulously observed since January by both of the parties concerned."

Nur Misuari, president of the Moro Liberation Front, granted us an interview. A native of Jolo Island in the south of the Philippine archipelago, this former professor of political science at the University of Manila, 36 years old, is pursuing his political activities from Tripoli where he has set up a permanent office.

[Question] Do you consider that the agreement concluded in Tripoli on 23 December between the Philippine Government and the Moro Front has remained a dead letter?

[Answer] The agreement in question has been absolutely torn to shreds by the Manila government which is betraying its spirit and its letter.

[Question] So your movement is ready to take up the armed struggle once again?

[Answer] Yes. Despite the crushing military superiority of the Philippine army, the Front's guerrillas are ready to take up arms again. And yet whereas we were seeking to create a climate of peace, the Philippine Government odiously took advantage of the armistice to reinforce the equipment of its interventionist troops so as to obtain intelligence as to the exact positions of our own combatants, to occupy numerous strategic points, in a word, to exploit the situation created by the establishment of the cease-fire.

[Question] Do you feel that you have numerically adequate armed forces?

[Answer] We have a minimum of 50,000 men in arms available. It is not enough to win the war, but it does make it possible both to ensure our defense and to smash any attempted offensive by the enemy.

[Question] Are you still demanding autonomy?

[Answer] No. From now on we are determined to go back to our initial objective which was total independence. It is a point of view which, in a spirit of conciliation, we gave up in 1974 at the time of the Kuala Lumpur Islamic Conference for we hoped thereby to speed up a prepeaceful solution. But since it is necessary today to resume fighting and to pay an extremely high price to triumph over oppression, it might just as well be for independence.

[Question] Do you anticipate something special from the efforts of the eighth Islamic Conference?

[Answer] We simply want to inform the delegates of the 38 states represented in Tripoli of the new developments in the situation in the Philippines and above all to ask them to continue the moral, political and material aid they are giving our movement.

[Question] Is the Moslem national movement in the Philippines split into several competing parties as the Eritrean national liberation movement is?

[Answer] No. The Moro Front is the only Moslem nationalist movement in the Philippines. In this connection, I emphasize the fact that the Front intends to put an end to a domination of the colonial type perpetuated by the Manila government and that this type of problem cannot in reality be resolved except through armed struggle. After being independent for 5 centuries, our country has been turned over bound hand and foot to the Philippine puppets and the latter will yield only to force.

[Question] Have you sought foreign aid to that end?

[Answer] We are receiving no aid from Cuba, the People's Republic of China, from the USSR. Only countries belonging to the Moslem world are giving us direct support.

[Question] Do you wish to set your front apart from communism?

[Answer] That is pointless in that we are definitely not a communist movement, we are a Moslem nationalist movement trying to free a Moslem country from the Philippine colonial yoke.

The Manila government, for its part, is helped at the military level mainly by the United States and Israel. Those two countries maintain military advisers in the Philippines and deliver sophisticated war materiel right there.

[Question] Can the Philippine Moslems really seek to create a viable independent state?

[Answer] Of course. We have the bulk of the archipelago's resources. In particular where copra, tropical fruit and textile fibers are concerned. We have large mining and petroleum resources. There are over 5 million of us, contrary to what the Filipinos say. In affirming that there are only 3 million of us, not content with massacring our people systematically, they are also engaging in real statistical genocide.

8094
CSO: 4900

BRIEFS

STERILIZATION STATISTICS--Some 65,535 people in Taiwan have received voluntary sterilization operations with males accounting for only 4,527, according to statistics released by the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Republic of China, yesterday. The ratio of sterilization for men and women is 1:12, showing that the concept of male sterilization has not as yet been established and that most men have little knowledge of the operation. According to the same statistics, the educational background of those who received sterilization is higher than those who use contraceptive devices. The statistics also showed that the average age for men who received sterilization operations is 39 while the average age for women is 30. A spokesman of the Association said in order to enhance the people's understanding of sterilization, the Association will step up propaganda through the mass media TV, newspapers and radio stations. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 May 77 p 6]

POPULATION FIGURES--The population in Taiwan area as of the end of April stood at 16,609,961, the Interior Ministry said yesterday. Of the total, males, numbering 8,692,529, surpassed females by 775,097. Females totaled 7,917,432. Areawise, there were 14,501,768 persons residing in Taiwan province and 2,108,193 in Taipei city. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 May 77 p 10]

CSO: 4020

SRI LANKA

TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD REGISTERS MARKED INCREASE

Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 77 BK

[Text] Trade relations between Sri Lanka and Third World countries reflected a marked improvement between 1966 and 1975. In 1966, 90 countries purchased various items of goods from Sri Lanka and in 1975 the number of countries increased to 125. Most of the new countries were from the Third World, particularly from central and southern Africa and from the Middle East. By 1975, 10 of the principal importers from Sri Lanka were Third World countries. Britain, which purchased 25 percent of Sri Lanka's exports in 1966, purchased only 7 percent of Sri Lanka's exports last year. China and Pakistan purchased 11 and 8 percent, respectively, from Sri Lanka in 1976.

CSO: 4920