



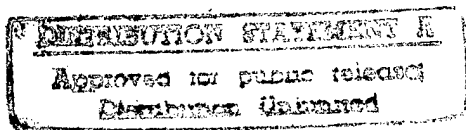
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES

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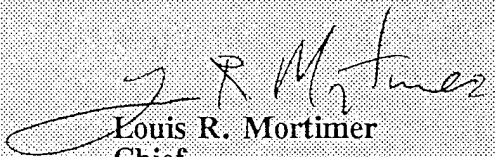
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open source material on two current issues in South Asia:

- °prospects for nuclear weapons in Pakistan, and
- °the tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in July 1985 and is the third in a series on these subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of source material.

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GLOSSARY

- AEMC Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore, which locates and mines uranium ore in Pakistan, filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
- CHASHNUPP Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali district, Punjab, which was sanctioned by the Pakistani Government in 1982 to create electrical power through light water technology.
- IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
- KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis; the facility became operational in 1972.
- PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.
- PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s.

1. PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN

"Banishing N-Weapons from South Asia." Pakistan Times (Lahore), 15 June 1985, p. 1.

While Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is in Washington condemning Pakistan's weapons acquisition program, the Pakistani Embassy in Washington issues a public letter urging Gandhi to respond positively to Pakistan's proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons from South Asia. The proposals include a 10-year-old UN General Assembly resolution that South Asia be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone. In 1984 the measure received 100 votes with only India, Bhutan, and Mauritius opposing. In 1978, Pakistan proposed that both India and Pakistan accept international inspection of all their nuclear facilities, or reciprocally inspect each other's nuclear sites and simultaneously sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, with an interim renunciation by all South Asian nations of the right to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. Pakistan has also proposed bilateral talks to establish a mutually acceptable ratio of forces and level of armaments in the two countries. India has not accepted any of these proposals.

"Islamic Bomb? What Islamic Bomb?" Asian Defence (Kuala Lumpur), no. 2, 1985, p. 68. UA830.A8

In addition to reprinting the text of a 1981 interview in which Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq denies that Islamabad is pursuing the development of atomic weapons, this article reviews the possibility that China is helping Pakistan achieve a nuclear weapons capability. Two Chinese scientists work at Kahuta, and it is believed that President Reagan has ordered US intelligence to determine whether these scientists assist Pakistan in creating a nuclear bomb. The Kahuta facility has never been inspected by the IAEA. Libya reportedly offered financial aid and a desert testing site for Pakistan's nuclear program several years ago, on condition that one of the first resulting weapons would be delivered to Libya. This offer was refused by Islamabad.

"Pakistan." Nucleonics Week (Washington, D.C.), 20 June 1985, p. 17.

The IAEA Board of Governors has approved continuation of a program to construct a laboratory for precision calibration and testing for the control and instrumentation systems at KANUPP. The allocation will provide 2 technicians and \$45,000 worth of electrical equipment. The system has had trouble since beginning operation in 1971. S.D. Huseini of the KANUPP staff, speaking in South Korea in May 1985, said the control and information system and the seawater cooling system, which has experienced extensive corrosion, were examples of cost-cutting by the plant's originators which have proved costly to the operators.

Rahman, Khalilur. "Why Pakistan Needs Nuclear Energy." Pakistan Times Supplement (Lahore), June 1985, p. 1.

Pakistan has uranium ore deposits which have been exploited since the mid-1970s by the Lahore-based AEMC. Both open-pit and underground mining techniques are used, in some cases involving the pressurized injection of acid to force out the uranium. Nuclear researchers have also been able to

develop improved agricultural stocks at centers in Faisalabad, Tandojam,
and Tarnab (near Peshawar).

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

Bonner, Arthur. "Foes in Afghan War Often Live and Let Live." New York Times, 14 July 1985, p. A1.

Describes the author's visit to a region where an informal truce between resistance fighters and government troops allows the resistance to run a bazaar. In many other areas, the Kabul government has made no effort to establish services or collect taxes, allowing local leadership to govern unchallenged. Some resistance commanders, enjoying the chance to live peacefully, avoid launching attacks. The commerce and agriculture pursued in these quiet spots are a vital source of supply for resistance fighters and the population which supports them.

Bonner, Arthur. "On Afghan Supply Line: Korans, Guns and Blisters." New York Times, 15 July 1985, p. A4.

The author describes travelling with caravans of 30 to 100 men, who are returning from Pakistan to fight against the Kabul government and Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. The caravans use pack animals such as donkeys and camels, to carry supplies. The processions disperse into subgroups and vary their routes, hoping to avoid attack. The first group moves quickly, tests routes, and carries urgently needed ammunition for the front. While passing through the Hazarajat, where 800,000 to 1.5 million Shiites live, the caravans, which are associated with Jamiat-i-Islami, encounter harassment and extortion demands from supporters of the Ayatollah Khomeini, whose groups are known as Nasr (Victory) and Sepah (Soldiers). Only once, however, did a Nasr group begin threatening a caravan by providing an armed "escort." However, the escort was soon withdrawn and the quartermasters progressed to their home region near Mazar-i-Sharif.