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dealership. They met at The Lott, a new
cabin-style structure in the downtown area of
Bellevue, a middle-class suburb of Omaha.
The couple sat down in their favorite spot
for a Wednesday afternoon and began to
gamble, legally. They played poker with a
new machine for several hours.
Bellevue is not Las Vegas or Atlantic City.
But many places across the conservative Mid-
dle West, and other regions of the United
States too, these days, are gaining a new taste
of those meccas of chance right at home.
Legal gambling has been turning up in some
unexpected places as it continues to expand
across the nation.
The amount bet on lotteries, horse racing,
bingo and other approved activities is esti-
mated at \$24 billion a year, according to the
Public Gaming Research Institute, a private
organization in Rockville, Maryland.
State lotteries, which did not exist two

million in one recent week.
Two dozen other states, watching their
residents spend millions on lotteries enrich-
ing the coffers of neighboring states, are con-
sidering establishing or expanding legalized
gambling in some form. Even some cities are
running lotteries.
The growth in legalized gambling, of
course, has its limits. Casino gambling, for
example, was approved for Atlantic City but
is routinely defeated in other states whenever
it is suggested.
In New York, Governor Mario M. Cuomo
proposed a sports lottery that bore a striking
resemblance to illegal office betting pools;
legislative leaders killed it. In Colorado, an
unforeseen interpretation of existing law has
led to a boom in poker games sponsored in
bars by charities, and the legislature and
Governor Richard D. Lamm are acting to
eradicate that.

"The governments' share of all this new
gambling," said Professor Daniel B. Suits, an
economist and gambling expert at Michigan
State University, "gives legislators a tax
that people enjoy paying."
With experience, the operators of legalized
gambling have become increasingly sophisti-
cated in marketing new and different games
to broaden its attractiveness.
Many of the state lotteries have dropped
the tickets that carry a printed number for the
weekly prize in favor of one that lets the
purchaser pick his own number, for a greater
sense of participation. Prizes have also grown
to multimillion-dollar levels, with many jack-
pots being rolled over to the next week if
there is no winner.
Installing computer outlets in numerous
stores, many states have followed the trend
established a decade ago by New Jersey by
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stake in the four contests — 134 in
Ohio, 77 in Indiana, 75 in North
Carolina and 62 in Maryland. This
represents almost one-fifth of the
1,967 delegates needed for the
nomination.
The latest United Press Interna-
tional count shows Mr. Mondale
with 1,234 delegates to Mr. Hart's
681 and Mr. Jackson's 236. This
count does not include the 169 de-
legates in Texas, where official re-
sults are not expected before Fri-
day. Mr. Mondale is likely to
receive at least 100 of those de-
legates.
Mark L. Alderman, co-director
of the Hart campaign in Pennsylva-
nia, said that if the senator fails to
win at least one of the primaries
Tuesday, "there will be some peo-
ple among Gary's supporters who
will begin wondering whether it
isn't time to begin pulling the party
back together."
A high Democratic Party offi-
cial, who asked not to be identified,
told The New York Times on Mon-
day that increasing numbers of
prominent Democrats were now
rooting for Mr. Mondale in the
belief that a sweeping success Tues-
day would free him and the party to
begin unifying for the fall election.
Mr. Hart has expressed the the-
ory that with victories in the final
month of primaries and caucuses,
he could convert enough delegates
to his cause to make up for his
earlier string of defeats. Under par-
ty rules, delegates can switch candi-
dates.
But the party official observed
that, as a matter of political reality,
such a wholesale shift would come
only if Mr. Mondale made a huge
campaign error, or in the unlikely
event that the efficient Mondale
campaign organization had some-
how slated delegates who disliked
their candidate.
And Mr. Mondale characterized
Mr. Hart's delegate strategy as that
of a candidate who knew he was
losing at the polls. (UPI, NYT)

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, a leading Soviet dissident, has
begun a hunger strike "to the very
end" to press demands that his be
allowed travel to the West to
receive medical treatment, a friend
who recently saw the couple said
Tuesday.
The friend, Irina G. Kristi, also
said that Mr. Sakharov's wife, Ye-
lena G. Bonner, had been placed
under investigation for defaming
the Soviet system and that she had
been barred from leaving Gorki, an
industrial city 250 miles (400 kilo-
meters) east of Moscow. The 61-
year-old nuclear physicist has been
confined there since January 1981.
Mrs. Kristi, a 46-year-old mathe-
matician, told Western reporters
that she spoke to the couple outside

UNESCO Board to Open Debate on Its Future

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — UNESCO's 51-member executive board opens on Wednesday the first round of a fundamental debate on how to assure the organization's survival and shape its future.
The two-week session, the first since the Reagan administration announced its decision to take the United States out of the organization at the end of this year, is expected to be highly confrontational, pitting leading Western nations against most of the developing ones.

The basic conflict is between the West's desire to limit the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's activities as much as possible to practical activities in such fields as education and international scientific cooperation and the emerging nations' insistence that the organization's

main task is to discuss and define general concepts of society on such issues as human rights, peace and the press and to enshrine them in globally valid documents.
Besides issues of approach and philosophy, UNESCO's administration and spending practices will be under sharp attack.
The battle lines are drawn most clearly in two documents that are on the agenda for the meeting: the letter from Secretary of State George P. Shultz laying out the American position and the response from Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO's director-general.
In addition, Mr. M'Bow is due to give his regular report covering UNESCO activities. He is expected to speak for four or five hours and make a spirited defense of his policies and his administration of the organization. The overwhelming majority of Third World countries are expected to rally to his defense.

The United States has charged that UNESCO has become completely politicized and is taking anti-American and anti-democratic positions on freedom of the press, human rights, peace, disarmament and other issues. It has accused the M'Bow administration of mismanagement, financial waste, declining performance and deliberate disregard for the opinion of Western member states.
Mr. M'Bow, in his reply to Mr. Shultz, defended UNESCO practices on all counts. About politicization, he wrote, "There is not a single line [in UNESCO documents] or a single act for which the organization has borne responsibility which could have been taken as justifying or even countenancing any restriction whatsoever upon the full and undivided exercise of human rights and upon the principle of free flow of information."
Western delegates assert that they will not be negotiating for

Americans but trying to bring about changes that are necessary whether the Americans stay or leave.
The West is trying to use the American notice as a lever to try to obtain concessions from Mr. M'Bow and from UNESCO's majority of Third World nations, which have been in the forefront of initiatives stressing political over practical activities in UNESCO's work.
West European countries have prepared a host of suggestions for improving procedures and reversing the trend toward what they see as politicization.
The leading Western delegates regard this meeting of the board as the first round. They hope initial agreement will be reached on some outlines of reform which can be further developed in the fall session when the debate on programs for the period of 1985-1986 will begin.
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 - Leftist rebels in El Salvador launch new attacks. Page 3.
 - The Stockholm conference on disarmament reopened in a deadlock, but delegates saw hope for progress. Page 3.
 - Iraq claims its jet fighters have attacked and hit two oil tankers in the Gulf. Page 5.
 - An Afghan rebel spokesman says the Soviet offensive is expanding. Page 5.
- ### BUSINESS/FINANCE
- Major U.S. banks raised their prime, or base, lending rate to 12½ percent from 12 percent on Tuesday. Page 9.
- ### TOMORROW
- Promotion and pay practices in the U.S. Foreign Service need improvement, a report says.

