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Designed as a research tool to aid in the understanding of Sino-Soviet rivalry in the Pacific region, these chronologies reflect the tenor of Chinese and Soviet interaction with countries in the Asian area. Early volumes cover these interactions with Japan, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Vietnam, in the political, military, economic, scientific, or cultural fields. To reflect more accurately the nature of the Chinese and Soviet interactions, the country coverage was expanded in later issues to include Laos, the country coverage was expanded in later issues to include Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the ASEAN nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). Trends observed in the exchanges among the nations are summarized beginning with the January - June 1979 volume. Starting with the July - December 1982 issue, documentary appendixes have been added. Beginning with the January - June 1982 volume, matrices of Asian countries' interactions with China and the USSR were added. Sources are provided for each entry in all issues.

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A CHRONOLOGY, JANUARY - JUNE 1982

A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement by the Federal Research Division, Library of Congress

April 1983

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Federal Research Division
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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1982, is the eighth in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations/multilateral groups are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

All abstracts/records in this chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following categories, depending on the event reported: Cultural (C), Economic (E), Military (M), Political (P), Scientific (S).

All information in this series of publications is derived from multiple sources available in the Library of Congress.

Contributors to this publication are Ronald J. Cima, Warren W. Darkow, Donald R. DeGlopper, Rodney P. Katz, Douglas C. Makeig, Neal A. Marcot, and Austin J. Wooten.

The analyzes and conclusions presented in this study are those of the author or authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the agency for whom it was prepared.

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GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Press
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation
CoCom	Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc
CPI	Communist Party of India
CPI-M	Communist Party of India - Marxist
CPM	Communist Party of Malaysia
CPRP	Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)
DSJP	Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)
DPR	Indonesian Legislature
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service

FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review
FM	Foreign Minister
GBD	Government of Bangladesh
GOI	Government of India
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOM	Government of Malaysia
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOSPLAN	State Planning Committee (USSR)
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools
IAF	Indian Air Force
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IOZP	Indian Ocean Zone of Peace
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRS-1	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
JCP	Japanese Communist Party
JDA	Japanese Defense Agency
JETRO	Japanese External Trade Organization
KGB	Soviet Secret Police
KPNLF	Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LTG	Lieutenant General
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)

NATO	North Atlantic Trade Organization
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)
NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)
NYT	New York Times
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)
PM	Prime Minister
PPP	Unity Development Party (Indonesia)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government)
ROK	Republic of Korea
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SWB	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK)
TASS	Soviet News Agency
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VMD	Voice of Malayan Democracy
VNA	Vietnam News Agency
WP	Washington Post

CHINA	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED											ARMS TRANSFERS							EXPORTS FROM CHINA				IMPORTS TO CHINA				BILATERAL VISITS	
	MILITARY	POLITICAL	TRADE	AIR	GROUND	NAVAL	BORDER INCIDENTS/VIOLATIONS	CULTURAL EXCHANGES	ECONOMIC AID/COOPERATION	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA	TECHNOLOGY FROM CHINA	CHIEF OF STATE/GOVERNMENT	CABINET LEVEL	SPECIALISTS (EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT)	MILITARY
BANGLADESH																								X	X
BURMA									X													X			
INDIA							X																	X	
INDONESIA								X																	
JAPAN		X						X	X								X		X	X		X		X
KAMPUCHEA	X																								
LAOS							X																		
MALAYSIA													X												
NORTH KOREA			X																					X	X
PAKISTAN	X		X			X			X						X						X		X	X	X
PHILIPPINES								X										X		X	X				
SINGAPORE																	X								
SOUTH KOREA								X				X		X		X									
THAILAND														X											X
VIETNAM							X																		

USSR	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED									ARMS TRANSFERS							EXPORTS FROM USSR					IMPORTS TO USSR				BILATERAL VISITS	
	MILITARY	POLITICAL	TRADE	AIR	GROUND	NAVAL	BORDER INCIDENTS/VIOLATIONS	CULTURAL EXCHANGES	ECONOMIC AID/COOPERATION	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	CAPITAL GOODS	CONSUMER GOODS	FOOD	PROCESSED MATERIALS	RAW MATERIALS	TECHNOLOGY TO USSR	TECHNOLOGY FROM USSR	CHIEF OF STATE/GOVERNMENT	CABINET LEVEL	SPECIALISTS (EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT)	MILITARY	
BANGLADESH									X										X		X			X		
BURMA																										
INDIA				X				X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
INDONESIA																										
JAPAN			X				X	X							X									X		
KAMPUCHEA	X							X	X	X											X			X	X	
LAOS	X	X							X				X								X					
MALAYSIA																		X						X		
NORTH KOREA								X		X				X	X	X	X	X						X		
PAKISTAN							X		X												X					
PHILIPPINES																								X		
SINGAPORE																										
SOUTH KOREA																										
THAILAND			X							X			X				X		X					X		
VIETNAM			X					X	X												X	X	X	X	X	

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

Within the context of domestic Bangladeshi politics, the USSR and China are engaged in a spirited rivalry to influence the political course of the shaky military regime of General H. M. Ershad by mutual propaganda salvos, influence-peddling among local elites, and, in the case of the Soviets, coercion and threats. The logic of Bangladesh's relations with the two Communist superpowers, however, is largely a function of Dhaka's fluctuating relations with neighboring India. Ever since the overthrow of the secular, pro-India Government of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975, every regime that has come to power has progressively distanced itself from India's primary international backer, the Soviet Union. A wide range of acrimonious bilateral disputes between Bangladesh and India has further broadened the gulf of divergent interests between Dhaka and Moscow.

During the January - June 1982 period, Bangladesh's troubled relations with the Soviet Union continued to deteriorate. Just before the bloodless coup of 24 March 1982, in which General Ershad ousted the short-lived elected government of President Abdus Sattar, the Kremlin dispatched a mid-level official to Dhaka to participate in a low-key commemoration of the establishment of Soviet-Bangladeshi relations in the heady first days after liberation in 1971. Official statements describing the state of relations between the two nations were noteworthy for their blandness and left no doubt that the positive public image of the Soviets as a partner in the liberation struggle had largely worn off. In the meantime, Soviet military assistance to Bangladesh has lapsed and large-scale economic assistance is limited to the Ghorasal power project.

Barely a week after the March coup, two Soviet Embassy employees were apprehended outside Dhaka while in the act of destroying films which allegedly compromised a local munitions factory that was built with Chinese assistance. The incident generated a public outcry against Soviet espionage and chilled bilateral relations. Ershad confirmed the subversive nature of the incident in a press conference and, for good measure, called the Soviets "very dangerous" and "crude." "We are really scared what they may do next," he stated. Despite the regime's deep suspicions of the Soviet Union, Ershad met in June with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko while both were in attendance at the United Nations.

In sharp contrast to relations with the USSR, Bangladesh's ties with China appeared to be cordial and on the upturn as well. In order to win international support to counterbalance Indo-Soviet pressures, Bangladesh, like Pakistan, has increasingly come to rely on Chinese (and American) friendship. China, for its part, has seemed eager to respond to the overtures from

Dhaka. When Abdus Sattar assumed the presidency of Bangladesh following the assassination of Ziaur Rahman, the Chinese clearly signaled their support for the continuation of Zia's foreign policy. In the 6 months that Sattar held office, numerous Chinese delegations were dispatched to Bangladesh to convey this message. One of these delegations was headed by Liu Huaqing, the Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff.

As LTG H.M. Ershad moved to oust President Sattar, he kept China informed of developments in a bid to insure Beijing's continued support. Ershad's coup caused no derogation of the Chinese proclivity for cordial relations with Bangladesh. Less than a month after Ershad assumed power, a high-level Bangladeshi military delegation traveled to Beijing for confidential consultations. Chief Martial Law Administrator Ershad accepted a "standing invitation" to visit Beijing later in the year and praised the Chinese for steadfast political and military support. In the meantime, China has remained Bangladesh's principal supplier of military hardware since 1975, although the amount of equipment and training provided has not been substantial.

BURMA

In the regional competition in Asia between the two Communist superpowers, Burma remained no more than an incidental forum, drawing no undue attention from either side.

During the reporting period, Burmese relations with the USSR remained correct, but without any noteworthy incidents of cordiality. Soviet media desultorily accused Beijing of involvement with Burmese drug traffic and with the insurgents in revolt against the Rangoon government.

Friendly Burmese relations with Beijing were manifested principally in the economic sector. A textile mill erected with Chinese economic and technical assistance in Pegu was inaugurated in February. At about the same time, China's modest aid program to Burma underwent a change of direction. A number of economic and technical agreements were cancelled, as Beijing agreed instead to provide assistance for the construction of a bridge between Rangoon and Syriam, near the mouth of the Irrawaddy River.

INDIA

During the first 6-month reporting period, India and the USSR continued to attach great importance to their mutual friendship. Cementing the relationship was the recognition by each side that the multifaceted cooperation that characterized the association of the two nations was mutually beneficial.

Summarizing the overall tenor of relations between New Delhi and Moscow, Soviet media gave high marks to the Gandhi government for increasing industrial production, attaining self-sufficiency in food grains, achieving advances in science and technology, including the Indian space program, and retaining a position of leadership in the "anti-imperialistic" nonalined movement. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev referred to the ties with India as a "tremendous priceless capital which strengthens in a considerable measure the feeling of security on both sides." Mrs. Gandhi, in her public utterances, lent little hope to those critics who saw in her decision to visit the United States an attenuation of India's close ties with the USSR. The Indian leader, while conceding that relations with the Soviet Union were not as close as envisioned by some Americans, acknowledged that the USSR had stood by India and helped it in "its hour of need," and that there would be no derogation of New Delhi's friendship with Moscow. At the same time, Gandhi refrained from overt criticism of the Soviet role in Afghanistan. In a joint communique issued at the end of a visit by the Iranian foreign minister, however, both India and Iran expressed a desire for settlement of the Afghan situation based on a withdrawal of foreign military forces.

The most significant political/military event reflecting the relationship between New Delhi and Moscow was the visit in March of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov to India. Amid Indian disclaimers concerning the purpose of the trip, and hints that it was taking place at Soviet initiative, Ustinov arrived leading one of the largest, most prestigious, and highest ranking military delegations ever to visit a nonbloc country. While both sides were circumspect about the precise nature of the discussions, Ustinov declared at the end of his visit that the USSR stood ready to assist in India's defense procurement and production. Journalistic speculation surrounding Ustinov's visit presented it as a determined Soviet bid to head off any possible Indian diversification of its armament procurement by turning to Western sources.

A number of military developments before and after the Ustinov visit related to end item procurement by the Gandhi government. The USSR reportedly offered to sell MiG-27 (FLOGGER D) aircraft to India and sought to induce New Delhi to purchase SAM-9 missiles rather than the French Crotale surface-to-air missile. India finally adopted the ANTONOV (An)-32 as its

medium-range military transport aircraft, settling a competition that had included several Western manufacturers as contenders. It was noted also that seven MiG-25 (FOXBAT) reconnaissance-configured aircraft had arrived in India under the 1980 $1.2 billion military aid pact with Moscow.

In the economic sector, ties between India and the USSR remained close and mutually profitable. Mrs. Gandhi acknowledged Moscow's reliability in this area as well, when she commented that the Soviet Union had been a trusted partner in India's economic development. She noted that it was the USSR that had built up India's oil and steel industry, and had come to the rescue of her country in times of economic distress. In general, the trade relationship between the two nations consisted of India providing consumer goods and food to the Soviet Union in exchange for petroleum products and capital goods. The principal commodity provided by Moscow remained crude oil, which would amount to 2.5 million metric tons in 1982, according to Soviet sources. In exchange, India agreed to supply a quantity of rice, variously reported at 200 to 250 thousand tons. In the realm of capital goods, the USSR agreed to provide equipment for the new oil refinery at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, and for the steel plant at Vishakapatnam, Andra Pradesh. The two countries also negotiated a $560 million loan for an alumina plant in the latter state. In transactions involving consumer goods, the two nations were reported to be negotiating one of the largest textile deals in history. Under the terms of the agreement, the USSR would purchase some 500 million meters of Indian cloth.

Some of the most fruitful examples of Indo-Soviet cooperation occurred in the field of science and technology. The two nations agreed to exchange data in such disparate fields as irrigation and water management, laser technology, oil recovery techniques, electrical and nonferrous metallurgy, and the formation of alloys. The Soviet Union agreed to erect a superthermal powerstation in Maharashtra, and to study the feasibility of constructing a magnetohydrodynamic plant in Tamil Nadu and a dam in Himachal Pradesh. Cooperation also extended to New Delhi's space program. Indian astronauts continued to train for a Soviet spaceflight, and Moscow agreed to launch and place into orbit an Indian satellite.

Cultural relations between the two nations was stressed effusively by the USSR in contrast to the restraint and detachment shown by India. Moscow, for example, celebrated India's Republic Day with a 10-day festival of cultural and media events. Perhaps reflecting the care with which the Soviet Union presents itself to India, a public opinion poll in the latter country evoked from the respondents a highly positive image of the USSR, while the United States continued to be held in generally low esteem.

The spread of Soviet disinformation concerning the United States was again discernible in India. Soviet propaganda alleged US support for a state of Khalistan independent of New Delhi in the Punjab. It was also alleged that the United States was fomenting revolt in the isolated northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh in a ploy to establish electronic monitoring stations in that distant area.

Sino-Indian relations during the reporting period were focused almost entirely on the resolution of the border dispute between the two countries. Both nations agreed that the boundary settlement was the central issue in their bilateral relations, and both seemed disposed, in principle at least, to resolve this longstanding matter of contention that had led to the limited war of 1962. New Delhi and Beijing, however, remained far apart on the means to achieve an equitable solution. At the second round of negotiations in May, Beijing tabled a package proposal offering to surrender its claims on the eastern end of the border in Arunachal Pradesh in return for renunciation by India of the Aksai Chin salient, presently occupied by China in northern Kashmir. India rejected the Chinese proposal and held out for a piecemeal settlement of the dispute, one boundary segment at a time. Unable to break the deadlock for the time being, negotiators on both sides sought to promote a climate of mutual amity by discussing various cultural, scientific and technological exchanges, and trade possibilities.

The Soviet Union responded to the China-India talks with uneasiness, portraying Beijing as obdurate and duplicitous. Subsequently, Moscow retreated from its critical position, noting that the USSR in all areas of the world stood for "the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations." Moscow media blamed the United States for encouraging Beijing's allegedly hard-line with India.

INDONESIA

Indonesian relations with the Soviet Union, never very cordial since the advent of the New Order, suffered a turn for the worse during the January - June 1982 reporting period. The cause of the renewed chill in bilateral ties between Moscow and Jakarta was the publicity accorded to a sensational espionage case involving Soviet nationals resident in Jakarta. Investigation by local security officials disclosed that an Indonesian naval officer had allegedly passed classified hydrographic data concerning the Makassar Straits to a Soviet military attache in Jakarta in February 1982. The matter, which should have ended with the quiet expulsion of the Soviet diplomat, was given renewed momentum instead, when a scuffle broke out at the airport between Indonesian security personnel and Soviet Embassy personnel taking leave of the ousted attache. The melee occurred as the Indonesians attempted to arrest a Soviet national without diplomatic status who was implicated in the espionage case. In the imbroglio that followed, Indonesian police arrested two Soviet nationals, one of whom was promptly released because of his diplomatic immunity, and promised a trial for the other. The Indonesian Government, displaying the cultural proclivity of its highest officials for indirection, demonstrated its irritation by permitting a series of noisy student demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy and by according Jakarta's normally subdued dailies free rein to give the incident unrestrained media exposure. In a more official vein, FM Mochtar sought to downplay the seriousness of the incident and the implications it might have for the bilateral relations between Jakarta and Moscow. In a muted sequel to the espionage case, the New Order government released without fanfare the Soviet national it had detained, while the Soviets quietly set about scaling back the activities of its consulates in Medan and Surabaya. At the end of the reporting period, it remained to be seen what moves the USSR would take to mend its badly frayed relations with Jakarta.

Indonesian relations with China remained suspended as they have been since the 1965 attempted coup and the advent of the New Order government. In recent years, Indonesian officials have dropped hints that it was only a matter of time before Jakarta and Beijing normalized relations. During the reporting period, however, no major initiatives were noted in this direction by either side. This inaction may reflect the New Order's reluctance to move boldly in the face of the entrenched cultural bias of most Indonesians for a renewed link with China. At the same time, it also revealed the innate suspicions held in the upper echelons of the New Order, that an official Chinese presence in Jakarta might open the way for potential meddling by Beijing in Indonesia's internal affairs. Indonesian authorities, nevertheless, did send a small signal that it had mitigated its deeply rooted suspicion of Beijing when it admitted a Chinese table tennis team for the Sixth Asian Table Tennis Union Championship. The

athletes comprised the first official delegation to visit Indonesia from China since 1966. Beyond this small gesture, however, there was little indication that the Soeharto government was willing to move forward in its relations with China, and for the time being, Beijing had to remain content with being kept at arm's length by Jakarta.

JAPAN

Although Japan-USSR relations began on a positive note during the first half of 1982, with the resumption in January of "regular" Foreign Ministry consultations after almost a 3-year hiatus, little headway was made toward improving longstanding political differences between the two countries. The main stumbling block continued to be the Kurile Islands dispute. The Government of Japan (GOJ) maintained that a formal bilateral peace treaty could only be negotiated after resolution of the issue. Undaunted, the USSR continued to insist that there was no territorial problem between the two countries, and a peace treaty should not be based on prior contingencies. Soviet President Brezhnev, anxious to improve economic ties with Japan, tried to circumvent Tokyo's concerns about its northern claims in a speech at Tashkent in late March. He called for more "reliable relations of good-neighborliness and mutual confidence" with Japan, but did not address himself to how this could be accomplished. The GOJ responded negatively to the Brezhnev appeal, tying improved relations to the withdrawal of SS-20 missiles from the Far East, the removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and its usual request for the return of the four southern islands in the Kurile chain.

While political relations remained chilly, Japan displayed a greater willingness to cultivate, to a degree, the economic phase of the relationship. Statistics released during the reporting period indicated that bilateral trade during 1981 had increased by 11 percent from the previous year, even though Japan had dropped from second to fifth among the USSR's most prolific trading partners. In addition, the GOJ requested (through a personal letter from PM Suzuki to President Reagan) that Washington make an exception on its export ban of sophisticated drilling equipment to the Soviet Union so that the Soviet-Japanese joint oil and natural gas project off the coast of Sakhalin could proceed without undue delay. Although Washington refused to accede to the request, the Japanese leadership showed signs of wanting to proceed with the project anyway. The GOJ also indicated an unwillingness to grant Secretary of State Haig's personal request that Komatsu Ltd. renege on its contracted delivery to the USSR of pipelaying equipment for the Siberia-Europe natural gas (Yamburg) project.

In February, however, the GOJ, in concert with the US, imposed economic sanctions against the USSR to protest Soviet pressure for martial law in Poland. Tokyo's sanctions, while not as stringent as Washington's, included temporary suspension of bilateral trade consultations and sessions of the bilateral Commission on Science and Technology, an export ban of high technology items, and a rejection of Moscow's request for enlarged trade offices in Japan. The GOJ also showed its solidarity with the Reagan administration after being embarrassed by US satellite data which revealed that a Japanese-made floating dock was being used by the USSR to

repair its aircraft carrier Minsk. The GOJ indicated to Washington that it had taken the utmost precautions to insure that such an incident would not be repeated. In April, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri revealed that some months earlier the USSR had informally proposed to the Japanese that they construct a second floating dock for the repair of Soviet ships. The request reportedly was rejected.

In the first half of 1982, relations between Japan and China remained outwardly amicable and on a continued "firm footing." Some disputes, primarily economic, did emerge during the 6-day Tokyo visit in early June of Premier Zhao Ziyang. The visit, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations, reaffirmed Japan's commitment to help China develop its natural resources and assist Beijing's Four Modernizations program. In return, Japan was promised an undetermined share of China's petroleum. The summit made clear, nevertheless, that as economic ties continue to expand (Japan now accounts for 25 percent of all Chinese trade) frictions were likely to become more apparent. Officials accompanying Zhao to Tokyo requested from their Japanese counterparts that loans for the construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel facility, the Daqing Petrochemical Plant, and coal export development projects be increased to $366 million for FY 1982. The GOJ maintained that this request, for a 50 percent increase over the 1981 commitment, was excessive. Resolution of the loan payments dispute was postponed until PM Suzuki's scheduled return visit to Beijing in September 1982. Conflicting opinions during the summit also arose over the coal issue. Tokyo requested that China increase its annual coal exports to 10 million tons by 1985, a goal Beijing contended was unrealistic. Finally, Japan's request for preferential treatment for oil development off China's continental shelf was not approved by the visiting delegation but only taken under advisement.

Despite some differences about how the bilateral economic relationship should proceed, the summit was generally viewed in both capitals as a positive development. Asahi Shimbun, reflective of general Japanese opinion, editorialized that the summit "contributed to deepening mutual understanding and opened up prospects for building better cooperative relations." Zhao termed his visit a "great success."

Other important developments in the first 6 months of 1982 included China's commitment to purchase 1.16 million tons of steel from Japanese firms. This figure represented a 27 percent increase from actual steel imported during the first half of 1981. In February, the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Bank of China signed a contract providing for $175 million in loans for the development during 1982 of seven Chinese coal mining projects in Shandong Province. Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries announced in June that it had accepted a $39 million order from China's National Technical Import Corporation for construction of a coal shipping facility at Qinhuangdao Port, 270 kilometers east of Beijing. In a major policy shift, Beijing agreed to

the private placement of its first yen-denominated bond in Japan. The proceeds from the bond issue will be used to develop molybdenum deposits in Hebei and Henan Provinces, and phosphate deposits in Yunnan Province. In February, Japan and China signed a civil air agreement increasing by 50 percent the number of weekly seats on flights between the two countries. Finally, in a symbolic gesture and a departure from post-World War II tradition, Japan's Deputy Vice Minister of Defense, Seiki Nishihiro, visited China in January at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. Nishihiro is the first senior civilian official within the Japan Defense Agency to visit Beijing and hold official discussions with his Chinese counterparts.

KAMPUCHEA

The Soviet Union recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the puppet state established by Hanoi after Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea in December 1978. During the January - June 1982 period, it was alleged that the USSR, independently of the occupying Vietnamese forces, was constructing a new deep-water port at Ream on the peninsula opposite the port of Kompong Som (Sihanoukville). If true, the report, attributed Thai sources, would have disturbing strategic implications for Southeast Asia. It would mean that the USSR would have added shore installations, besides Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, to service its Indian Ocean and Pacific fleets, and that its surveillance of Western shipping and the Straits of Malacca would be facilitated.

China originally recognized Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot ousted from Phnom Penh in the course of the Vietnamese invasion. During the reporting period, China, in conjunction with the ASEAN nations, was able to persuade the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance factions to join in a coalition government after 10 months of arduous negotiations. During that time, China had to threaten to deny arms to Son Sann and the Kampuchea National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in order to convince them to cooperate. The agreement, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June, united Son Sann and the KPNLF with Prince Sihanouk and his Moulinaka, and Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge. Sihanouk was elected President, Son Sann Prime Minister, and Khieu Samphan Vice President in charge of foreign affairs. The cabinet, once formed, consisted of four coordinating committees representing four portfolios (finance and economy, defense, culture, and education) and staffed by one appointee from each of the three factions.

This new arrangement favored the Khmer Rouge, allowing it to keep all of its officials and ambassadors in place until the end of 1982, and calling for all positions and power to revert to it should the coalition fail. Also, it was apparent that the Khmer Rouge was senior in terms of cabinet appointees. In contrast to such choices as Ieng Sary, Foreign Minister in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy, and Son Sen, Defense Minister, KPNLF nominees included a former director of education, a doctor, an army colonel, and an accountant. It did not, however, appear to entirely displease the KPNLF to be relegated to the third position behind Sihanouk's Moulinaka since it had always been part of the KPNLF's intention to not associate any more than necessary with the Khmer Rouge.

Because the UN continued to recognize the credentials of the Khmer Rouge, the coalition was viewed as a legal government. Likewise, the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge virtually assured

that the Kampuchean seat at the UN would continue to be held by anti-Vietnamese forces. It was left for the coalition to solicit world support, a task Sihanouk was expected to undertake. The inclusion of Ieng Sary in the cabinet, however, could hinder international acceptance since his name, like that of Pol Pot, has become synonymous with mass murder.

For the Vietnamese, the coalition represented the strongest impetus yet to alter its Kampuchea policy. Not only had a more effective fighting force been created for Hanoi to cope with, but it enjoyed the support of China and the ASEAN countries as well. Moreover, the inclusion of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in the coalition's hierarchy was likely to overshadow the once dominating onus of the Khmer Rouge, and thereby take from the Vietnamese whatever world sympathy remained for their part in driving the Khmer Rouge from power. In response, Hanoi appeared more conciliatory by offering to withdraw some troops from Kampuchea and expressing an interest in the possibility of total withdrawal. Nevertheless, Vietnam continued to seek a policy which looked to undermine the ASEAN-China alliance by stressing China's potential threat to Southeast Asia, and to isolate Thailand from its ASEAN partners by emphasizing Thailand's growing Chinese connection.

LAOS

Soviet activity in Laos intensified during the January - June 1982 period, extending a trend that began in 1981 when Moscow decided to channel its assistance directly to Vientiane rather than through Hanoi and to take a direct hand in managing its own aid program. All Soviet exports to Laos are now sent through Thailand, leaving only military supplies and fuel to be transported by Laotian trucks from Danang. The USSR clearly emerged as the principal supporter of the Laotian Armed Forces with 500 Soviet advisers and support staff in-country. Moscow also provided $85 million in material and assumed virtual control of the Laotian Air Force. Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Ogarkov made a special effort to demonstrate Soviet interest in Laos as a separate polity apart from Vietnam, when he spent a day in Vientiane on his return from a February visit to Hanoi. Soviet Vice Premier and Chairman of GOSPLAN Nikolai Baybakov visited Laos in March to strengthen economic ties; and Premier Kaysone met with Brezhnev in Moscow in the same month to strengthen bilateral ties.

No major Sino-Lao developments were noted during the reporting period. In the competition between the two Communist superpowers, Laos demonstrated that it has tilted firmly in the direction of Moscow, when its occasional propaganda sniping at Beijing hewed closely to the Soviet line. PM Kaysone Phomvihan reportedly declared at a meeting of Indochinese leaders that his country was "in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism," and acting FM Khampay Boupha accused Beijing of inciting confrontation between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina. Boupha also denounced Beijing for "joining hands with 'imperialists and other reactionaries' to sabotage the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea."

MALAYSIA

Malaysian relations with the USSR were stable but aloof during the January - June 1982 period. Moscow, apparently sensing that political overtures would go unheard, concentrated instead on trying to upgrade its economic relations with Kuala Lumpur. One high-ranking Soviet trade delegation visited Malaysia during the period and held discussions with its Malaysian counterparts. Sales of palm oil, a major Malaysian export, to the Soviet Union increased by 100 percent in 1981.

Malaysia's antipathy toward the two Communist superpowers was reserved for China. Assurances given by Beijing, that China was stepping back from its military assistance to insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM) and confining itself to "political and moral support," fell on deaf ears in Kuala Lumpur. Skeptical Malaysian senior officials continued to charge that Beijing remained "the greatest threat" facing their country. Economic relations between Malaysia and China continued at a low level during the reporting period. The only transaction noted was the sale of lumber from Sabah (East Malaysia) to China.

There were no significant changes in the level of political, economic, and cultural exchanges between the DPRK and USSR in the first half of 1982. President Brezhnev sent two congratulatory messages to Kim Il-song. One, on 6 April, concerned his reelection as President of the DPRK and the other, on 14 April, marked the North Korean leader's 70th birthday. Both messages downplayed Kim's importance. Soviet broadcasts to Korea continued to emphasize the importance of Moscow's technical assistance to the DPRK. Pravda also emphasized this theme on 27 April when it acknowledged the completion of a vehicle battery plant in North Korea. The DPRK agreed to provide some of the batteries produced at the plant to the USSR as compensation for Soviet assistance. The Soviet press specifically mentioned zinc, silver, powered magnesium, and metal cutting machines as items being imported from North Korea and oil, oil products, coke, "various facilities," and transportation gears as items being exported to the DPRK. In January, the Soviet Union publicized North Korea's participation with 11 other Socialist countries at a conference held in the USSR to promote cooperation in the field of nuclear research. There were few notable visits by North Korean government officials to the Soviet Union. Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul signed a trade protocol in Moscow on 5 May, and DPRK Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin visited Moscow in June at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. G.S. Strizhov, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Science and Educational Institution Department, was the highest ranking Soviet official noted to have visited Pyongyang. Strizhov was in North Korea from 10-18 May. There were no changes in Soviet statements expressing support for North Korea's reunification proposals or calls for the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea.

Close ties between Pyongyang and Beijing were confirmed in statements by Chinese leaders indicating stronger support for the North Korean Government and less reluctance to criticize the presence of US forces in South Korea. On 16 April, the Pyongyang Times published portions of a congratulatory message to Kim Il-song from the CCP Central Committee on the occasion of Kim's 70th birthday. The message referred to Kim as the "tested great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, and the preeminent representative of Korea's proletarian revolutionists." The message also praised Kim for his role in promoting socialism throughout the world. Indications of a warming trend in China-DPRK relations were also apparent in North Korean publications and statements by North Korean leaders. An editorial published in the KWP Central Committee newspaper Nodong Sinum on 14 June said, "We are delighted at having comrades-in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary fidelity like our neighbor, the Chinese people." On 21 June, O Chin-u, DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces, said that the DPRK and China share a common destiny in being prepared to "beat off any imperialist aggressor." During his

visit to North Korea, Defense Minister Geng Biao criticized the US for "hanging on to South Korea" and issued a "strong demand" for the US to withdraw all troops and military equipment from South Korea.

PAKISTAN

Islamabad's relations with the USSR in the first 6 months of 1982 remained cool as Pakistan continued to acquiesce in the use of its territory as a safehaven for Afghan refugees and insurgents fighting the Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. Pakistani denunciation of the Soviets on the Afghan issue was unwavering. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi reaffirmed his government's position that "the Afghan crisis created by the Soviet military intervention can be resolved only by the withdrawal of the Soviet troops." Concurrently with its criticism of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan refused to hold direct discussions with the puppet DRA regime in Kabul. Pakistan held firmly to this course of action in spite of indications that direct negotiations among Kabul, Islamabad, and Teheran were a sign of legitimacy badly sought by the Soviets for their Afghan figurehead, Babrak Karmal. When indirect talks between Pakistani and Afghan representatives finally convened under UN auspices in Geneva, Moscow supported proposals previously advanced by the Kabul regime for a termination of the "undeclared war . . . waged by China, the United States and their allies," against Afghanistan. The USSR and its Afghan protege Babrak Karmal were inclined to discuss the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the withdrawal of Soviet military forces, but implicit in the Soviet position was a disinclination to accept any derogation of its authority in Afghanistan.

Aside from Afghanistan, another issue which placed an obstacle in the way of improved ties between Pakistan and the USSR was the new defense relationship with the United States. Moscow remained suspicious that Islamabad was on the threshold of entering into a new strategic alliance with Washington, and not unexpectedly, the United States came under heavy fire in the Soviet media for its attempted policy of "turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia." Such an alliance in the Soviet perception could open the way to a Pakistani offer of bases along the Makran (Baluch) Coast which could serve as staging areas for the newly constituted US Rapid Deployment Force.

In spite of the generally chilly tone that characterized relations between Islamabad and Moscow, effort was made by both sides to preserve a modicum of goodwill between the two nations. The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad affirmed that his government was prepared to welcome a Pakistani delegation to Moscow for consultations on international matters. President Zia, for his part, stressed that Pakistan desired "the most cordial relations" with the Soviet Union, which his nation recognized as "a neighbor and world power."

Pakistan and the Soviet Union stressed the economic sector as a promising means of improving bilateral relations. Soviet officials, meeting with their Pakistani counterparts to negotiate a new barter agreement, noted that trade between the two nations had amounted to $34.5 million in 1981 and left the way open to further joint ventures with Pakistan. In February, Zia laid the foundation for a new Soviet-assisted tractor factory which, when completed, will have the capacity to produce 5,000 tractors annually. It will join the short list of ongoing Soviet projects in Pakistan, such as the Karachi steel mill complex and the Guddu thermal power plant.

Soviet disinformation was active in Pakistan during the reporting period and claimed at least one American casualty. A US malaria researcher in Lahore was refused a renewal of his residence visa and barely escaped forcible expulsion from the country. The action occurred in the wake of Soviet media accusations that he was engaged in the breeding of disease-bearing mosquitoes for alleged germ warfare in Afghanistan and Cuba.

Relations between Pakistan and China continued to be close and friendly. Ties between the two states were reaffirmed by a succession of high level visits by both sides. In March, Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei led a large delegation to Islamabad for Pakistan's National Day celebrations. Ji, following the past example of other Chinese leaders, reemphasized publicly Beijing's support for Pakistan, noting unequivocally that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the Pakistani side in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference." Ji's trip was followed by a reciprocal visit by Pakistani FM Shahabzada Yaqub Khan to Beijing. Yaqub reportedly came home with yet another affirmation of China's commitment to Pakistan's security. Publicly both sides blandly expressed a unanimity of views on international matters. In addition, perhaps to soothe Pakistani anxiety on the issue, China assured Islamabad that its efforts to improve relations with New Delhi would not be carried out to the detriment of its relations with Pakistan. At the same time, China greeted with approbation Pakistani attempts to build a lasting peace with India through negotiation of a nonaggression pact.

Military visits between the two countries also occurred during the reporting period. A National Defense College of Pakistan delegation traveled to Beijing at the invitation of its Chinese counterpart. More significantly, the Pakistani Army Deputy Chief of Staff paid a lengthy visit to China amid unfounded speculation that the occurrence could be a harbinger of Chinese military assistance to Islamabad. In subsequent months, however, the only indicator of this possible development was the delivery of two Chinese HOKU (KOMAR)-Class patrol boats equipped with Soviet-type STYX missiles. Nevertheless, Soviet media accused China of providing

some $2 billion worth of armaments including "modernized Shenyang Fantan fighter-bombers and surface-to-air (SAM) missiles."

In the economic sector, Zia inaugurated a glass factory built with Chinese assistance near Nowshera. The factory on completion would operate under the auspices of a police foundation, both providing employment for retired policemen and insuring the country's self-sufficiency in glassware. During the same period, the National Bank of Pakistan opened a branch in China and officials of both nations signed another barter trade agreement. Pakistan also delivered to China a new 4500-bulk carrier cargo vessel built in the Karachi shipyard.

PHILIPPINES

In an effort to lay the groundwork for the July 1982 visit of first lady Imelda Marcos to Moscow and in order to revitalize the Philippines ailing trade industry, PM Caesar Virata held talks in May with visiting Soviet Chairman on Foreign Economic Relations V. I. Litivenko. The two leaders discussed ways to upgrade bilateral economic and technical relations, but no concrete agreements were announced. No other significant events between the two countries occurred during the January - June 1982 period.

The most significant Philippines - China event during the reporting period was the 5-day visit of Philippino first lady Imelda Marcos to China in early June. While no immediate agreements were concluded, Mrs. Marcos claimed she was given assurances by the Chinese leadership that the Philippines would be given priority as a source of raw materials for China's current modernization program. Mrs. Marcos indicated that China is especially interested in purchasing Philippine copper, copra, iron ore, and sugar. As a follow-up to her visit, the first lady announced on 11 June that a Chinese trade mission was to arrive in the Philippines to work out details for upgrading bilateral economic relations. In March, a cultural agreement was concluded which pledged the exchange of some 20 delegations of artists, writers, scholars, and sports figures for the period 1982-83.

SINGAPORE

During the 6 months ending in June 1982, Singapore continued to view the USSR with deep suspicion as a superpower with no reluctance to exploit its "possession of overwhelming force" despite its deep economic and social problems. At the same time, Singapore continued to hold the USSR responsible for the Vietnamese expansionist thrust into Kampuchea and to view Moscow as the chief strategic threat to Southeast Asia. To offset this threat, PM Lee Kuan Yew called for an increased US naval presence in the area.

The Singapore tilt toward Washington evoked a critical Soviet response. Soviet media accused the United States of drawing the island republic into "the orbit of its aggressive policies." A Soviet report also alleged the use of Singapore as a port-of-call by the 7th Fleet and the granting of landing rights to US military aircraft transiting the region.

Relations between Singapore and the USSR suffered a further setback in February when two Soviet nationals were expelled on charges of spying. One of the ousted Soviets was a diplomat attached to the Soviet Embassy; the other a marine superintendent involved in business with Singapore's shipyards. The two Soviets were accused of having attempted to recruit an Armed Forces officer and a Singaporean businessman for espionage purposes.

Singaporean relations with China remained stable during the reporting period. The island nation does not recognize Beijing, and perhaps in deference to its large neighbor, Indonesia, there was no indication that the government of Lee Kuan Yew was prepared to launch any bold new ventures to redress the lack of official ties with China.

In the matter of unofficial economic relations, however, the establishment of a Chinese commercial office in Singapore, as provided under a 1979 trade agreement, apparently was of benefit to both sides. During the reporting period, it was disclosed that Beijing had secured an order from Singapore for $5.1 million worth of Chinese textiles. Reportedly, this was apart from an additional $11.5 million worth of textiles purchased by Singapore, probably since the 1979 trade pact.

On two occasions cabinet level officials in the ROK Government indicated that South Korea would give consideration to whatever forms of bilateral exchanges Moscow and Beijing were willing to accept. The Soviet Union is not known to have initiated any contact--cultural, economic, or political--with Seoul during the January - June 1982 period.

Political statements by Chinese leaders (see DPRK/PRC summary) and reports in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) have exhibited stronger pro-North Korean positions and, in general, a more critical posture toward South Korea in recent months. In May and June, Renmin Ribao issued harsh criticisms of ROK President Chon Tu-hwan calling him a "facist butcher who promotes tension on the Korean Peninsula by refusing to enter into a dialog with North Korea."

Moscow continues to criticize Beijing for its surreptitious trade with South Korea. On 12 June, a Soviet broadcast cited a Japanese source that placed the value of ROK-PRC two-way trade at $600 million. A 17 May New York Times article, based on reports from Hong Kong traders, estimated that ROK-PRC two-way trade in the first quarter of 1982 amounted to approximately $49 million. It is speculated that if this commercial activity is consistent from quarter to quarter, total trade annually would come to $200 million, significantly below the figures quoted in the Soviet press.

Assad Kotaite, President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), visited Seoul from 11-16 January to discuss with ROK officials the possibility of establishing two civil air routes between Japan and China to overfly the Korean Peninsula: one over North Korea and one over South Korea. According to Dr. Kotaite, North Korea and China had agreed in principle in November 1981 to such an arrangement. The South Korean Government indicated to Dr. Kotaite that it also favors the two air routes.

THAILAND

Thailand's concerns about Vietnam and Vietnamese troops on its borders have forced it to seek an accommodation with China, a position which has been unpopular domestically and among Bangkok's ASEAN partners. In Thailand's view, such a course of action makes sense because only China is capable of maintaining direct pressure on Vietnam by its continued threats of a second invasion, and by being the only nation holding enough influence over the Khmer Rouge to persuade it to join an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. Thailand's wooing of China, however, is viewed with disapprobation regionally because China is regarded as a threat by most of Thailand's partner nations in ASEAN. Domestically, the action has been equally unpopular because there is a movement among ranking Thai officials and "young Turks" in the armed forces calling for Thailand to construct a more neutral, hands-off policy toward Kampuchea and to be less closely identified with China. This sentiment was expressed most dramatically during an Armed Forces Day speech given by Thailand's Armed Forces Commander General Sayi Saiyud Kerdphol who accused an unnamed superpower of pushing Thailand into a proxy war with neighboring countries. Sayi's assertion was interpreted by some as a signal that Thailand might be shifting its Kampuchea policy away from the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge. Certainly China's invitation at that time to Prime Minister Prem to visit Beijing was a reflection of China's concern.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi visited Beijing in May to discuss the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition that would include the Khmer Rouge, and announced to newsmen that bilateral trade with China was to be expanded. Thus, despite the debate among Thai leaders and allies, it is likely that Thailand's dependence on China will continue to increase.

Thai relations with the Soviet Union remained cool during the January - June 1982 period. The Soviets have been able to do little to compensate for their support of Vietnam's activities in Kampuchea. What appears to be a propensity for diplomatic heavyhandedness and outright bungling among Soviet embassy staffs in Southeast Asia has done little to rally Thailand any closer to Moscow. During the 6-month period, the Thai press devoted much attention to a letter, allegedly from a Soviet diplomat, addressed to the Thai Foreign Ministry demanding that "Thailand cease its collaboration with the United States and Chinese imperialists . . . ." The Thais were offended by the letter and unconvinced by Soviet protestations that it was a hoax. Progress in Thai-Soviet relations was limited to the economic sphere where a commercial agreement was signed in May. Statistics released for 1981 indicated that trade had amounted to $510 million, a figure which from all indications will be topped in 1982.

In the beginning months of 1982, Vietnam appeared to be nearing a decision to reevaluate its heavy economic dependence on the Soviet Union, and there was speculation that the leadership changes resulting from the Fifth Party Congress in March might mean a change of policy. Impetus for change seemed ripe on the Soviet side as well. Suffering from a worsening economic climate in the Soviet Bloc, there was speculation that Vietnam might be forced to bear the real costs for the economically disruptive events occurring in Poland. However, 1980 figures released by the International Monetary Fund showed that loans from the Communist bloc accounted for little more than half of Vietnam's total $3 billion debt, reflecting Hanoi's dependence on foreign help but belying the degree to which it was popularly believed Vietnam was indebted to the Soviet Union.

Considerable criticism from the world community was directed against Vietnam and the Soviet Union regarding Vietnamese laborers sent to work in the USSR. The general belief was that the exchange was little more than a form of slave labor and that the workers were press ganged into working on the Siberian pipeline project partly as a means of paying off Hanoi's debt to Moscow. The issue was a sensitive one for both Moscow and Hanoi as they responded that the workers received salaries under an exchange of workers agreement signed in April 1981. Outside sources confirmed that the laborers involved each received a salary, part of which they kept, part of which was returned to the Soviet Union, and part of which was forwarded to Vietnam to be divided between their families and the government. Nonofficial Vietnamese sources also indicated that there were more applicants for the program than there were Soviet jobs to fill.

Chief of Staff of the Soviet Army Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov visited Vietnam in February and possibly talked about enlarging and establishing new military bases in Vietnam. The Vietnamese have yet to give the Soviets unrestricted access to Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, although Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hinted that Vietnam might relent on this issue if its sense of impending threat from another power were great enough. From what is known about the current military relationship and based on the type of Soviet military assistance provided to Vietnam, the Far Eastern Economic Review (11 June) surmised that some coordinated joint military planning existed between Moscow and Hanoi. It suggests that Vietnamese forces, particularly those along the Chinese border, were equipped and structured to complement, not duplicate, Soviet forces deployed along the Sino-Soviet border. For the Soviet Union, the implications were that it was providing complex air defense systems, advanced aircraft, and modern naval vessels to Hanoi, at a level and cost considerably higher than that required by the provision of weaponry for legitimate defense needs. The additional cost could be justified, however, on the

grounds that it was directly related to the Soviet Union's defense against Chinese attack. Such a strategic exigency, though, could hardly rationalize Moscow's support of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, and there was some indication that the Soviets were becoming irritated at their subsidization of Hanoi's military adventures in the latter country.

Vietnam's relationship with China was reflected by the situation in Kampuchea and continuing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. A Vietnamese proposal to resume the talks, suspended unilaterally by China in March 1980, was once again rejected by Beijing on the grounds that nothing could be discussed until Vietnam withdrew from Kampuchea. Vietnam, however, managed to score a propaganda coup by convincing the new UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to agree to mediate the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute, thereby placing Beijing on the diplomatic defensive. In a similar move, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announced in May, Vietnam's willingness to withdraw from Kampuchea providing a treaty be signed with China. Thus, Vietnam was once again able to score further propaganda points by casting China in the role of being something less than a peacemaker.

Interestingly enough, China acknowledged for the first time in January that Vietnam might be encountering friction in its relationship with the Soviet Union. For China to do so aroused speculation that it might be a gesture to Vietnam, signaling an understanding of the latter's problems and a willingness to listen should Hanoi be inclined to turn in Beijing's direction.

BANGLADESH

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Quoting a dispatch in an Indian newspaper, Izvestiya (Moscow) reports the United States is making a determined bid to wrest control of St. Marten and Manpur Islands from Bangladesh in order to convert them into American military bases. Moscow alleges the US is "armtwisting" Dacca with the threat of cutbacks in economic aid if base rights are not granted. UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick is reported to have made the Pentagon's wishes perfectly clear to Bangladeshi leaders when she visited Dacca on a recent tour of South Asia.	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 JAN 82	0588 0588B
01/01/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrives in Dacca to meet with local trade union officials and government leaders.	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 2 Jan 82	1012
01/02/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet Deputy Minister of Light Industries Vievalla pays a courtesy call on Moni Singh, head of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The Soviet guest is currently on a goodwill visit to Bangladesh in connection with the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bangladesh and the USSR.	P	Bangladesh Times (Dacca) 2 Jan 82	1001
01/19/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Trade officials from Bangladesh and the USSR sign a contract for the export of 84,000 bales of jute to the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 27 Jan 82	1014
01/19/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Soviet Union will import about 84,000 bales of raw jute worth about 140 million taka ($10 million) from Bangladesh under a contract signed today in Dacca.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	1508
01/24/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet Embassy spokesman in Dacca issues a statement commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between Bangladesh and the USSR. Characterizing bilateral relations as "excellent" and "fruitful," the Soviet spokesman notes that trade between the two countries has steadily increased and Bandladeshi students are heading for the Soviet Union to pursue their studies. Instances of economic cooperation include the Ghorasal power plant and an unidentified industrial facility in Chittagong. President Brezhnev sends a message to Bangladeshi President Sattar in honor of the occasion. Brezhnev sees a mutuality of interests on the issues of peace and detente, as well as the desire to curb the arms race. President Sattar returns the compliments, noting that the first decade of Bangladeshi-Soviet relations "have developed satisfactorily."	PE	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 24 Jan 82	1002 1002B 1002C
01/28/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. A Chinese military goodwill mission, led by Liu Huaqing, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, leaves for an official visit to Bangladesh.	P	FBIS (China) 2 Feb 82	0491

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/17/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese delegation from the All-China Youth delegation concludes a 12-day visit to Bangladesh.	PC	FBIS (China) 18 Feb 82	1004
02/23/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese delegation headed by Zhao Pengfi, the deputy mayor of Beijing, calls on President Abdus Sattar in Dacca. The delegation is in Bangladesh for 7 days as part of a South Asian tour.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1003
03/03/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Soviet training center in Ghorsal has turned out some 300 electricians, mechanics and other skilled workers for all power stations in Bangladesh. Since the Ghorsal power station went on load in 1976, it has generated over two billion kilowatt hours of electricity.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1528
03/08/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese military delegation headed by Deputy Chief of the PLA Liu Huaqing arrives in Dacca for 7 days of discussions with Bangladeshi officials. The delegation is slated to meet with President Sattar and his service chiefs and tour ordnance factories and armed forces units in Dacca, Jessore and Chittagong.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 82	1031
03/24/82	BANGLADESH/PRC/USSR. State-controlled media in Moscow and Beijing print straightforward accounts of the early morning military coup that toppled the recently elected government of President Abdus Sattar. Neither the Chinese nor Soviet press reporting of the day's events in Dacca suggests a political stand the respective governments may take. Army Chief of Staff H. M. Ershad -- the leader of the coup -- issues a statement pledging his martial law regime to honor Bangladesh's foreign obligations.	P	FBIS (USSR)/(South Asia) 24-25 Mar 82	1030 1030B
03/26/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. President Brezhnev sends a congratulatory message to the new martial law administrator, General H. M. Ershad, on the occasion of Bangladesh's independence day celebrations. The message makes perfunctory reference to the ties of friendship and cooperation that have marked Bangladeshi-Soviet relations.	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Mar 82	1039
03/31/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladeshi security officials arrest two officials from the Soviet Embassy in Dacca in the act of burning some 588 rolls of movie film. The incident took place on the road between Dacca and Tangail. The Russians were held overnight, then released on bail. The films were confiscated by Bangladeshi police.	P	New York Times 6 Apr 82	1435
04/07/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. In a sequel to a puzzling incident occurring last week, two members of the Soviet Embassy in Dacca quietly leave Bangladesh on the weekly Aeroflot flight. The Soviets were briefly detained after being apprehended in the act of burning some unidentified movie film at an undisclosed location on a road about 20 kilometers north of Dacca. Further disclosures revealed that the two Soviet diplomats had	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Apr 82	1485

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	been caught in the act of filming Bangladesh's only munitions factory built with Chinese assistance at Joydevpur and were trying to destroy the film when arrested. After preliminary interrogation, the two Russians were released into the custody of their embassy with the understanding that they would be available to appear in court if the GBD chose to prosecute them on a misdemeanor charge of trespassing.			1485B
	Instead, the Soviet embassy quietly arranged for them to slip out of the country.			1485C
04/07/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. LtG Hussain M. Ershad, Bangladesh's new military strongman, says in a press conference that he believes the Soviet Union is "very dangerous." He says Bangladesh, on the other hand, feels nothing but friendship for the United States and affirms his belief that President Reagan is a strong leader. LtG Ershad also confirms reports that two Soviet Embassy staffers were arrested on the outskirts of Dacca last week as they were mysteriously about to set fire to nearly 600 reels of movie film. In other remarks on the USSR, Ershad said, "We cannot trust them so much. They are very crude. They have such a mighty military machine. And it is your fault," he adds, referring to what he called inadequate US responses to Soviet expansionist moves. "We are really scared about what they may do next," he says, referring again to the Russians. Concerning China, Ershad says, "Peking I can go to any time. I have a standing invitation. We are on very good military terms." He also confirms that all major nations, with the exception of the USSR, were advised of the coup in advance and sounded out for their possible reaction to it. Foreign diplomats said subsequently that the aid on which Bangladesh depends will continue and will not be affected by the coup.	P	New York Times 11 Apr 82	1486 1486B 1486C 1486D
04/16/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Indian press item reports that a high-powered Bangladeshi military delegation is currently in Beijing with a long shopping list of military items. The delegation, headed by Major-General M. V. Rab Choudhury, is believed to be a follow-up to the trip made by a Chinese military delegation to Dacca about one week before General Ershad ousted the civilian government in a military coup.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 17 Apr 82	1035
04/25/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. During an interview with journalists, Liu Shu Qing, the PRC Ambassador to Dacca, reiterates his government's "total support to Bangladesh in the preservation and consolidation of her state sovereignty and national independence and in the attainment of her economic emancipation, progress, and prosperity." The Ambassador characterizes relations between the two countries as "very good and excellent." The Chinese envoy pledges that "we shall stand by [Bangladesh] in its struggle against hegemonism and external interferences."	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 25 Apr 82	1065 1065B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/14/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Five-member delegation of Chinese journalists led by the vice president of RENMIN RIBAO, Jiang Yuanchun, arrives in Dacca on a 7-day goodwill visit to the country.	CP	FBIS (SA) 19 May 82	1040
05/20/82	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad receives a visiting delegation of Chinese journalists in Dacca. Ershad terms relations with China as "excellent in all respects." The two governments are expected to agree to unspecified measures in the field of education at some time in the future.	CP	FBIS (China) 27 May 82	1054
05/30/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. Journal report of questionable validity maintains that the first diplomat to meet with General Ershad after his successful midnight coup was the Soviet Ambassador. According to a private intelligence service based in London, the Soviets immediately brought up the subject of the dispositin of St. Martin Island which was allegedly to become an American facility in exchange for $160 million in financial assistance. Ershad is said to be "unhappy" with the arrangement and has decided to scrap it. When he made this known, the Soviets promptly offered financial assistance to the new martial law regime.	MP	Arab-Asian Affairs (UK) Apr-May 82	1061 1061B
06/17/82	BANGLADESH/USSR. While in New York to address the UN Conference on Disarmament, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad avails himself of the opportunity to meet personally with Soviet FM Gromyko. A Bangladeshi spokesman blandly terms the 2-hour talks "very useful." Ershad also has a brief meeting with President Reagan.	P	FBIS (SA) 21 Jun 82	1071

BURMA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/06/82	BURMA/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast says that Vasily V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the credentials of U Kyaw Khin, Burma's ambassador "extraordinary and plenipoteniary".	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jan 82	1301
01/30/82	BURMA/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Burmese to Burma blames an upsurge in insurgency [in Burma?] in exchange for drugs. The broadcast says, "it has been proven that Beijing has contacts with the Mafia gang which controls production and trafficking in narcotics." It also says that Chang Si-fu, a Chinese national involved in the "golden triangle" drug trade has the support of the Chinese Government.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82	1332
02/23/82	BURMA/PRC. Burmese and Chinese officials exchange notes on the Burma-China Agreement of 12 July 1979 under which Beijing extended an interest-free loan of 100 million yuan or 413 million kyat ($10 million at banknote rate; $56 million at official rate) to construct a bridge on the Rangoon-Syriam railway and highway. The interest-free loan is to be repaid in 23 years, with a grace period of 13 years. Under the terms of the most recent notes, the eight economic and technical projects that are the subject of an additional agreement signed in July 1980 are cancelled and will be replaced by the Rangoon-Syriam bridge construction.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	1516 1516B
03/30/82	BURMA/PRC. Chinese and Burmese officials meet in Rangoon to celebrate the completion of a textile mill project. The mill, in Pegu Division, was built with Chinese equipment and technical guidance. Construction began in January 1980 and was completed 28 February 1982.It has 40,000 spindles and 600 looms producing cotton yarn and cotton-polyester fabrics.	E	FBIS China 12 April 82	1227

INDIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union agree to collaborate in the construction of a dam in Himachal Pradesh using the "directional blasting technique." A radio report from New Delhi says a feasibility study is now underway.	ES	FBIS (South Asia) 4 Jan 82	0589
01/01/82	INDIA/PRC. The first issue of the Chinese Journal SHIJIE ZHISHI (World Affairs) (Beijing) carries an article blaming the Sino-Indian border dispute on the attempts of the British imperialists to commit aggression against China's Xizang (Tibet) and Xinjiang regions. After demonstrating that "the root of the Sino-Indian border issue lies in imperialism and colonialism in pre-independence India," it concludes that there is no fundamental conflict of interests between India and China. Therefore they should seek an all-round settlement by holding peaceful and friendly negotiations in a spirit of mutual accomodation and, pending solution of the problem, maintain the status quo on the border.	P	FBIS China 6 April 82	1228 1228B
01/02/82	INDIA/USSR. India soon will sign a contract with the USSR for the import of 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil. This is the same quantity supplied to India by the USSR in 1981.			0738
01/02/82	INDIA/USSR. Subramaniam Swamy, head of the Janata Party, charges that the Soviet Union has used "considerable pressure" to dissuade Pakistan from signing a no-war pact with India. The Soviets have argued that such an agreement with rival Pakistan would be incompatible with the Indo-Soviet Friendship treaty of 1971. Swamy also reiterates former PM Moraji Desai's charge that the Soviets had urged the Janata government to initiate "aggressive action" against Pakistan.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 2 Jan 82	0993 0993B
01/05/82	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR XINHUA (Beijing) accuses the Soviet Union of trying to pit India and Pakistan against each other. The Soviet media have, for the past two years, "ground out one rumor after another with a view to poisoning the relations between the two countries."..."In fact, Moscow's strategic interest (its thrust towards the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean) is best served when the subcontinent is torn by strife, turmoil and even armed confrontation."	P	FBIS (China) 8 Jan 82	0478 0478B
01/05/82	INDIA/SRV/PRC. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiao-ping declares in an interview with Tanjug (Yugoslav Press Agency) that the recent Sino-Indian talks on the border issue were "extremely favorable." Referring to Chinese relations with the USSR, Deng repeats the accusation that the Soviet Union has deployed one million troops on its border with China and is supporting "Vietnam's small-scale hegemony." The Chinese lead-	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jan 82	0741

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	er says that relations with Vietnam can be improved if Hanoi gives up its "expansionism and hegemony."			0741B
01/06/82	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) accuses USSR of obstructing the movement for a no-war pact between Pakistan and India. "The Soviet Union is afraid of peaceful coexistence between Pakistan and India and peace and stability in South Asia. All that it wants is a chaotic situation ... so that it can fish in troubled waters and carry out expansion amid chaos."	P	FBIS (China) 13 Jan 82	0480
01/06/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. New China News Agency accuses the USSR of trying to block an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan in an attempt to facilitate Moscow's expansion southward. The agency says that "The Kremlim evidently does not want a stable and pacific South Asia achieved through an improvement in Indo-Pakistani relations which would hinder its push towards the Gulf and the Indian Ocean." The commentary also notes that it was in the "strategic interests" of the Soviet Union to have the Indian subcontinent "torn by conflicts, troubles and even armed confrontation."	MP	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 7 Jan 82	0949 0949B
01/10/82	INDIA/PRC. India and China are likely to hold the second round of talks on solving their long-standing border dispute in May of this year according to Indian news sources.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Jan 82	0950
01/15/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. China lends its support to Indo-Pakistani efforts to achieve improved bilateral relations and allay mutual suspicions by conclusion of a non-aggression pact. At the same time, Beijing denounces the USSR for doing its best to obstruct the forging of better ties between the two Indian Subcontinent neighbors and alleges that Moscow has applied pressure to New Delhi not to sign such a pact, by charging that it would be against the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship. The recent Chinese statements lend credence to speculation by observers that Beijing may have reversed its previous policy of supporting Pakistan exclusively and moved to a more balanced position of sustaining its ties with Islamabad while improving them with New Delhi. There may also be a view in Beijing that deteriorating relations between India and Pakistan would only give the superpowers greater room for maneuver in the region while, in contrast, China could compete better with both Moscow and Washington if New Delhi and Islamabad moved to improve their relationship.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 82	0955 0955B 0955C
01/19/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has agreed to buy 200 million square meters of cotton textiles from India in 1982. Firm orders already have been placed for about half this quantity of cloth.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	0958
01/20/82	INDIA/USSR. A barter agreement signed with the USSR in New Delhi will provide India with an undisclosed amount of crude oil in exchange for 200,000 tons of rice in 1982.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 20 Jan 82	0587

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/20/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR charts a ten-day program of festivities to mark Republic Day in India. Included in the activities are exhibitions of paintings by Indian and Soviet artists, an Indian film week, and meetings, concerts and various social functions at Indo-Soviet friendship societies around the country.	C	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jan 82	0960
01/20/82	INDIA/USSR. India will supply 200,000 tons of rice to the USSR in exchange for an undisclosed quantity of crude oil under an agreement signed today in New Delhi. The contract is in addition to an earlier pact negotiated last May which provided for the supply of 180,000 tons of Indian rice to the Soviet Union.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	0961
01/21/82	INDIA/USSR. Institute of Public Opinion poll confirms the generally held assumption that Indo-US relations are at a low-point and getting worse. In a sample of 1,500 respondents in major cities, 73 percent said they preferred the Soviet Union to the United States in terms of its policies and attitudes toward India.	P	CSM (Boston) 21 Jan 82	0994
01/22/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has completed equipment deliveries to India for the new oil refinery at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. When completed the Mathura refinery will produce over 6 million metric tons (annually?) of raw materials and refined oil products for the Indian chemical industry.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	1509
01/23/82	INDIA/USSR MiG-25 Foxbat, one of the first to arrive in India, crashes shortly after takeoff from a major base in Uttar Pradesh. Reasons for the crash are a complete mystery at this time. The MiG-25 is replacing the obsolete Canberra aircraft used for photo reconnaisance missions. The planes are flown to India in crates and reassembled at the Uttar Pradesh airbase. After assembly is completed, the MiGs are test flown by Soviet pilots. Indian and Soviet investigators are looking into the crash.	M	FBIS (South Asia) 29 Jan 82	0995 0995B
01/24/82	INDIA/USSR. In a Republic Day message addressed to Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and PM Indira Gandhi, Soviet leaders express their appreciation for India's role "towards safeguarding peace and security of the people and her struggle to prevent a threat of war and achievement of disarmament against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism." The message also notes that the relationship between the USSR and India has been "cemented" by the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Jan 82	0968 0968B
01/25/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Draft resolution circulated prior to the party congresses of CPI and CPI-M reveal that while the divisions in Indian communism that grew out of the 1964 split are not yet healed,the two parties are drawing closer to each other. On foreign affairs, the draft resolutions provide new room for cooperation. CPI expresses its concurrence with CPI-M support for the Soviet Union and for a	P	The Hindu (Madras) 25 Jan 82	0996

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	strengthening of Indo-Soviet ties. Both parties come to the defense of the Soviet Union in its role as the defender of "newly-liberated countries" against the machinations of "imperialism." The role of China, however, continues to divide the two communist parties. While CPI-M reserves warm praise for the Soviets, the party is reluctant to condemn the Chinese, despite their willingness to back Pakistan and establish a strategic consensus with the United States. To finesse the issues, CPI-M maintains that criticism of China "must be made in the expectation that socialist China will overcome its present-day aberations and take its legitimate place in the fight against imperialism." CPI is critical of the Gandhi government for "equating friend and foe" by condemning "superpower rivalry" in the Indian Ocean rather than blaming Washington outright for the military buildup in the region.			Ø996B Ø996C Ø996D
Ø1/26/82	INDIA/USSR Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhanov co-sign a message to Indian President N. S. Reddy in observance of Indian Republic Day. Meanwhile, celebrations are being held in Moscow in honor of the event. Those taking part in the observance include high-ranking members of the Politburo and the armed forces.	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Jan 82	1Ø16
Ø1/26/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol to promote cooperation in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy. The agreement calls for Soviet assistance in making technological improvements to the aluminum smelter at Korba and in the preparation of feasibility reports for the production of gallium and alumina.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 1Ø Feb 82	1522
Ø1/27/82	INDIA/USSR. The CPI/M (Communist Party of India/Marxist) is shifting to an unconditionally pro-Soviet position which will be formalized when delegates to the party's 11th congress vote on the political resolution drafted by the central committee. The resolution states that the "abandonment of detente by the U.S. imperialists, their serious war preparations, the growing threat to the USSR" and the increasing danger of war make it imperative that "the progressive forces combat the danger and defend socialism." The manifesto notes that "the struggle for peace carried on by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, together with their preparedness to meet the aggressive attacks of the imperi[illegible],constitutes a basic condition for preserving world peace." The argument also calls for a "broad struggle" to defend the the Indo-Soviet treaty. The CPM leadership has fully endorsed the Soviet position on Kampuchea, Poland and Afghanistan and has subjected Chinese foreign policy to heavy criticism. The CPI/M central Committee, however, has maintained that China is a socialist country and praised the Chinese leadership for its program of "correcting the grave mistakes and distortions of the Cultural Revolution."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 29 Jan 82	Ø97Ø Ø97ØB Ø97ØC

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/28/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR Dissidents at the Vijayawada congress of CPI-M criticize the party's warm praise for the USSR at the expense of India's "socialist friends" in China. The critics demand that the wording of the party's platform be toned down to reflect a more evenhanded approach to the two communist giants. Another bone of contention for the dissident faction is the party's hesitancy to criticize the Soviets for refusing to distance themselves from the "antipeople" domestic policies of the Gandhi government. Party Secretary E. M. S. Namboodripad tells newsmen that the mutterings of the critics will have no bearing on the final draft of the CPI-M resolution since the ideological issues facing the world communist movement are not on the agenda for this year's congress. The main international issue which will be discussed revolves around the "war threat" posed to the USSR from the United States and its imperialist allies.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 29 Jan 82	0997 0997B 0997C
01/29/82	INDIA/USSR. India has requested the USSR to make a $560 million loan to build an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh. The Soviet Union will take the entire 800,000 tons annual out-put from the plant if it agrees to the loan. The factory would be built in the southern port city of Vishakapatnam.	ES	Mining Journal (London) 5 Feb 82	1458
01/30/82	INDIA/USSR Seven-member Soviert delegation led by L. N. Effremov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, arrives in New Delhi to take part in the deliberations of the Indo-Soviet subcommission on science and technology. According to Effremov, a major aim of this year's meetings is to effectuate closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of renewable sources of energy.	ES	The Statesman (Calcutta) 31 Jan 82	1019 1019B
02/01/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Writing in Soviet NEW TIMES, correspondent L. Zhegalov gives PM Gandhi's Congress-I government high marks for its handling of both foreign and domestic policy. Symbols of India's march to progress include an impressive increase in industrial production, self-sufficiency in foodgrains, scientific achievements such as the Antarctic expedition and the space program, and leadership in the "anti-imperialist" Nonalined Movement. In the two years since Gandhi returned to power, the GOI has begun to tackle inflation, raised the level of production in a number of key industries, and enhanced its role as a "peaceloving state." In Moscow's view, the Indian political opposition offers no viable alternative to the Gandhi government. The "right-wing bourgeois parties" are still pandering to communalists and are "motivated by the sole object of toppling Indira Gandhi." While the left-wing opposition stands for social equality and jobs, "there is very little unity in its ranks." With regard to the international scene, the writer blames China and the United States for forcing Mrs. Gandhi to divert economic development resources to defense preparedness. The author berates Washington	P	New Times (Moscow) 1 Feb 82	0998 0998B 0998C

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	in particular for using Pakistan to create a strategic consensus in South and Southwest Asia. The end result of the close collaboration between the United States and the "Pakistani militarists" will be the creation of an "anti-Indian bridgehead" that will serve as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force.			0998D
02/01/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol on the bilateral expansion of scientific and technical cooperation. Under the new agreement, scientists of the two countries will develop links in such matters as laser technology, holography, electrical metallurgy and the formation of alloys. Soviet and Indian scientists are already exchanging information on problems of energy, meteorology, standardization, powder metallurgy, development of new building materials, and the exploration of outer space. Under the protocol signed today, the USSR will also help India in the development of fusion technology.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 82	1521 1521B
02/02/82	INDIA/PAK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) in a commentary welcomes the just-concluded talks between India and Pakistan, which discussed a nonaggression pact. They are described as " a heartening step toward better relations." But, "Attention should nevertheless be paid to the fact the superpower which has professed to be in favor of "good-neighborhood between India and Pakistan" is trying persistently to sow discord between the two countries. ... thus greater efforts to further improve Indian-Pakistan relations are needed as the best answer to those who are bent on estranging the two countries from one another."	P	FBIS (China) 2 Feb 82	0490 0490B
02/02/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. People's Daily greets with approbation Pakistani FM Agha Shahi's recent visit to New Delhi to begin talks that might lead to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan. The paper calls the visit a "heartening step" and notes that agreement to continue discussions about the pact "is in the fundamental interest of the two peoples and is a most gratifying development for the maintenance of world peace. The talks represent a heartening step towards better relations between the two countries." The commentary acknowledges that profound cleavages continue to exist between India and Pakistan but that "these differences can be gradually eliminated and bilateral relations can be improved step by step provided both sides have the necessary good faith, have the basic interests of their peoples at heart and enter into negotiations on an equal footing and in an amiable manner." The article concludes by warning that an unnamed power, the USSR by implication, "is trying persistently to sow discord between the two countries and obstruct an improvement in their relations."	P	CDN (Colombo) 3 Feb 82	1456 1456B 1456C
02/07/82	INDIA/USSR I. A. Dange, veteran communist leader and head of the All-India Communist Party, is refused a visa to travel to Moscow en route to a World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Havana. Dange, one of Moscow's staunchest allies in India, broke away from the mainline CPI because of its failure to heed the Kremlin's advice to extend all-round support to the Gandhi government, both at home and abroad. The	P	Indian Express (Delhi) 11 Feb 82	0989

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	reason given by the Soviet Consulate in Bombay is that Dange did not possess an air ticket when he applied for a visa; without a visa, the airlines refused to issue him a ticket. Commenting on the episode, the Indian Express (Delhi) surmises that "the small fries in the Bombay Consulate could not have said no to a person of [Dange's] importance without instructions from the highest level. The message is loud and clear: Moscow has done with Mr. Dange, for good." The paper goes on to speculate that the snub is also intended as "a signal to the Indian comrades that too close an identification with a party other than the Moscow-backed CPI -- not even Mrs.Gandhi's party -- does not pay. Implicit is a message to Mrs. Gandhi, too, and she can be trusted to read it aright." Dange is a winner of the prestigious Lenin Prize and has consulted with the highest levels of Kremlin leaders for decades. Organizers of the Havana conference dispatch a special plane for Dange, who could attend the parley in his second role as president of the All-India Trade Union Congress.			0989B 0989C 0989D
02/09/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad goes on record as saying that the USSR favors a non-aggression or no-war pact between India and Pakistan.	P	CDN (Colombo) 11 Feb 82	1454
02/10/82	INDIA/USSR. Press Trust of India carries an unconfirmed report that the Soviets have offered to sell India the advanced MiG-27 fighter, complete with an agreement to co-produce the aircraft under joint license in India. The report surfaces only days before the arrival in New Delhi of French Defense Minister Charles Henru, who is expected to finalize agreement on the transfer of the Mirage-2000 interceptor to the Indian Air Force. A Soviet team of experts has just concluded a tour of Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd., where the aircraft would likely be manufactured.	M	FBIS (SA) 4 Oct 82	1805 1805B
02/15/82	INDIA/USSR. During a broad interview with an American journalist, PM Gandhi speaks at length about India's bruised relations with the United States and Pakistan, its equivocal stance on the issue of Afghanistan, and the enduring friendship with the Soviet Union. On the latter subject, Gandhi protests that India's relations with the USSR are "not so close" as most Americans think, but neither are they on a downturn. Compared to the unwillingness of the United States to help in India's economic development, the Soviets have been trusted partners for many years. The Soviets have assisted in building up the state-owned steel and petroleum industries and have come to India's rescue in times of international crisis. "The Soviet Union," she states, "does realize that without stability in India there can be no stability in the region. I don't think some of the Western countries realize that. I don't know whether the U.S. does or not." On the issue of Afghanistan, Gandhi recalls that she condemned US involvement in Vietnam because it had a destabilizing effect on the region; the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan, which she does not approve of, is nevertheless a different situation. Whereas the Soviets	P	US News & World Report 15 Feb 82	0999 0999B 0999C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	are endangered. India has not condemned the Soviets because "then we must condemn other countries who have done the same or worse in other parts of the world." Gandhi reserves her harshest words for Pakistan, which, she claims, does not face a military threat from the Soviet Union. "I think Pakistan would like for the Soviets to stay in Afghanistan so that Pakistan can take advantage of the situation. You see, it's Pakistan's excuse for getting arms." An accompanying article in the news magazine speculates that India might be in the process of distancing itself from the Soviet Union as part of an effort to recoup international prestige tarnished by the recognition of Kampuchea and an equivocal stance on Afghanistan.			0999E 0999F
02/15/82	INDIA/USSR INDIA TODAY reports the Soviets have been pressuring India not to purchase French-made Crotale surface-to-air missiles. As part of the campaign to dissuade India from diversifying its arms supply network, the Soviets have offered to supply India with sophisticated SAM-9 low-level quick reaction missiles. In other military developments, INDIA TODAY reports that the reasons behind the crash of a MiG-25 reconnaisance aircraft may never be known since the Soviet adviser who was piloting the plane was whisked off to Moscow only hours after the crash occurred at an airbase in Uttar Pradesh. Unless the Soviets cooperate in the investigation of the crash, the key witness in the episode will be unavailable to Indian investigators. The article states that the MiG-25 was one of seven such aircraft delivered to India as part of the 1980 $1.6 billion arms deal with Moscow.	M	India Today 15 Feb 82	1017 1017B 1017C
02/18/82	INDIA/USSR. The first consignment of 194 tons of Russian equipment and technological structures destined for the Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) steel plant arrives in India. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance. The first blast furnace is scheduled to go into production in 1985 with the entire project being completed by the end of 1987.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 19 Feb 82	1419
02/19/82	INDIA/USSR. IZVESTIYA (Moscow) runs a story pointing to alleged CIA connections with the Khalistan separatist movement in the Indian Punjab. According to the author of the expose, the highest levels of American policymakers are encouraging the Khalistanis to carve out a Sikh homeland which can eventually serve as a base for a "wide front of aggression and provocation" in the region. Quoting charges originally planted in the Indian press, IZVESTIYA claims that separatist leader J. S. Chauhan recently met in person with US Secretary of State Alexander Haig.	P	Izvestiya (Moscow) 19 Feb 82	1022 1022B
02/22/82	INDIA/PRC. While in India representing the PRC at the South-South discussions, Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang reports that China is willing to resume the border talks with India "at any time." China, he states, will continue to maintain its "positive attitude" in the talks, since the Chinese wish to see the negotiations progress. "There has been a welcome improvement in the relations. The trend	P	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1007

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	must continue," he is quoted as saying.			1007B
02/22/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shou Chang tells reporters in New Delhi that China is prepared to resume talks with India over the border issue "anytime." Chang claims the PRC "wants to make progress" in the talks and predicts that the "hopeful" trend in the recent thaw in relations will continue.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 23 Feb 82	1025
02/22/82	INDIA/PRC. AFP quotes Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang, who is heading the Chinese delegation to the South-South conference in New Delhi, as saying that China is ready to resume talks with India on the border issue at any time. He says that India has adopted a positive attitude and that the future of the negotiations therefore looks hopeful.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1204
02/24/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS issues a harsh condemnation of US Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spears for his public comments that Pakistan is receiving arms aid to deter a Soviet attack. To TASS's way of thinking, Spears' "propaganda exercise" ignores the "US policy of turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia." Indian PM Gandhi is quoted as being concerned over the militarization of Pakistan -- a country that attacked India with American arms in 1965 and 1971.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82	0991 0991B
02/24/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has displaced the United States as the largest importer of Indian goods. Russian imports from India rose from 6.38 billion rupees ($638 million) in 1979-80 to 11.57 billion rupees ($1.15 billion) in 1980-81, an increase of about 81 percent. American imports from India rose from 8.17 billion rupees ($817 million) in 1979-80 to 8.52 billion rupees ($852 million) in 1980-81, an increase of 4.3 percent. The American share remains at about 13 percent of India's total exports.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 26 Feb 82	1421 1421B
02/25/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN. India announces the indefinite postponement of talks for an eventual non-aggression or no-war pact with Pakistan.	P	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1446
02/26/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow media greet the postponement of talks between India and Pakistan on a possible non-aggression pact with smugness and note that Pakistan's "maneuvers over the (no-war) issue were designed to discredit India's foreign policy and justify Pakistan's intensive military preparation."	P	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1447
03/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Minister for Petroleum P. Shiv Shankar announces in response to parliamentary questioning that India has signed a contract with the USSR for the import of 5 million metric tons of kerosene in 1982. The minister further estimates that the foreign exchange outlay for the import of crude oil and petroleum products in 1981-82 will amount to 52 billion rupees ($5.2 billion) for 15.4 million metric	E	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Mar 82	1449

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	tons of crude and 5.47 million metric tons of petroleum products. He testifies that India also has completed arrangements for importing 10.51 million metric tons of crude in 1982 and will complete further arrangements for the import of 3.67 million metric tons of petroleum products very shortly. The target for the domestic production of crude in 1982-83 will be 20.95 million tons.			1449B
03/02/82	INDIA/USSR. Petroleum Minister Shankar reveals in Parliament that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply India with 1.5 million tons of kerosene in 1982.	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 3 Mar 82	1018
03/03/82	INDIA/USSR. N. V. Goldin, Soviet Minister of Heavy Industries and head of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society, arrives in New Delhi for a 6-day goodwill visit.	PE	FBIS (SA) 4 Mar 82	1008
03/05/82	INDIA/USSR. Indian Defense Minister Venkataraman confirms in Parliament that orders have been placed for an unspecified number of Soviet AN-32 transport planes to replace India's aging fleet of Fairchild Packet aircraft. The decision to acquire the Soviet transports was made after consideration of the Lockheed L-100, the Canadian Buffalo, and a "Franco-German aircraft."	M	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Mar 82	1023
03/06/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The CPSU daily, Pravda, ridicules Pakistani efforts to improve relations with India. The paper says Pakistan is seeking a non-aggression pact as "a mere propagandist strategy to delude the international public and to secure certain political advantages." The daily applauds India's postponement of the bilateral talks with Pakistan on the proposed pact "well-founded" and notes that New Delhi has decided "with good reason that it is senseless to start peaceful negotiations in such conditions." Referring to Pakistani attempts to raise the Kashmir question before a UN forum on human rights, the Pravda commentary says that such a demarche was not taken without the approbation of the Government of Pakistan.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Mar 82	1444 1444B
03/07/82	INDIA/USSR. Indian press accounts report that a two-member delegation sent to Moscow last week is returning home with a Soviet agreement to supply 2.5 million tons of crude oil for the current year.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 11 Mar 82	1015
03/07/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil plus an equal amount of petroleum products to India in 1982. India will import 14.5 million metric tons of crude oil this year--two million metric tons less than year--from its traditional suppliers: the USSR, Iraq, Iran and the UAE. About 500,000 metric tons will also be imported from Nigeria and Venezuela.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 8 Mar 82	1436
03/07/82	INDIA/USSR. During the current year, the USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil, 2.5 million metric tons of petroleum products and 1.5 million metric tons of kerosene to India.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1529

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/07/82	INDIA/PRC. The Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPM) has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to visit China. The Chinese invitation has been considered significant in view of the pronounced tilt towards the USSR displayed by the CPM at its recent party congress. Two prominent CPM members are expected to accept the invitation and visit Beijing.	CP	Muslim (Islamabad) 10 Mar 82	2201
03/09/82	INDIA/USSR. Indian press picks up wire releases originally carried in the Soviet press that allege that a US scientist who was recently denied a visa to Pakistan was engaged in biological warfare experiments using unsuspecting Pakistanis as "human guinea pigs." According to information passed along by the Indian publication VIEWPOINT, the American-run malaria research center in Lahore infected more than 300 Pakistanis with a new strain of malaria. "Young people, especially the poor," were reportedly invited to help in the project and were infected by mosquitos. VIEWPOINT also alleged that the research laboratory conducted experiments in "chemicals causing mental derangement."	P	Times of India (Delhi) 9 Mar 82	1006 1006B
03/13/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Western journalists speculate that India's peace overtures to China and Pakistan have discomfited Moscow and may account partially for the large, high-level Soviet military delegation currently visiting New Delhi. The delegation, led by Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, is expected to reaffirm long-standing Indo-Soviet friendship ties at a time when PM Indira Gandhi is interested in a less antagonistic relationship with Washington. Similarly, the delegation may offer further Soviet military assistance at highly concessional terms in an attempt to head off any inclination by Mrs. Gandhi to vary the sources of India's weapons purchases by turning to western arms suppliers.	MP	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1424 1424B
03/14/82	INDIA/USSR Nikolay Vasilyev, Soviet Minister of land reclamation and water resources, arrives in New Delhi for discussions with his counterparts in the GOI.	S	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	1020
03/14/82	INDIA/USSR. IZVESTIYA (Moscow) accuses the CIA of spreading disaffection and revolt in remote sections of Arunachal Pradesh under the cover of conducting ethnographic surveys. The Soviet daily alleges the CIA search for supposedly lost tribes is a ploy that was also used "on Indian territory illegaly occupied by Pakistan. Their task included a quest for...sites to rig up stations for electronic surveillance of the territory of India, Afghanistan and the USSR."	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	1027 1027B
03/15/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, leading a large military delegation that includes 30 generals, arrives in New Delhi for six days of talks with Indian leaders. The size of the delegation -- probably the largest and highest level entourage to travel outside the Warsaw Pact countries -- has led to speculation that the Soviets are offering more advanced weapons to India in an effort to discourage	M	Washington Post 16 Mar 82	1000

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the Gandhi government from turning to Western sources of supply. Analysts suspect the Soviets might offer to supply T-82 tanks and MiG-27 aircraft on easy credit terms, although GOI spokesmen denied any such intentions in advance of Ustinov's arrival. India, however, is expected to press the Soviets to speed supply of spare parts for tanks and planes it has already purchased. India is also known to be interested in the domestic co-production of the MiG-23 aircraft. Accompanying Ustinov are the service chiefs of the Air Force and the Navy. The head of the Soviet aircraft industry has spent the past five days at the Indian production facility at Bangalore. Both IAF Chief Dilbagh Singh and Army Chief of Staff K. V. Krishna Rao postponed long-planned trips to Europe in order to be on hand for Ustinov's arrival in New Delhi.			1000B 1000C 1000D
03/16/82	INDIA/USSR. A high-level Soviet military delegation comprising Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, navy and air force chiefs and thirty assorted generals visit India amid disclaimers from New Delhi that it has no knowledge of the precise nature of the trip. The initiative for the visit reportedly originated with Defense Minister Ustinov and may have been intended to dissuade India from varying the sources of its arm purchases which, so far,have been heavily dependent on Moscow. The Russians clearly are concerned about the recent Indian signing of a memorandum of understanding with France to purchase 40 Mirage 2000 jet fighters and reportedly have offered India MiG-27s and MiG-29s at a fraction of the Mirage price. It is unlikely, however, that the two countries will opt for an attenuation of their close bilateral ties. The USSR is about to become India's largest trading partner, displacing the United States. Because India and the USSR do business in non-convertible rupees, and because the main Russian export to India has been oil, the Soviets have built up a huge rupee surplus in India which they would like to liquidate. Several factories are being set up in a new Indian free-trade zone to cater almost exclusively to Soviet demand. The Soviets in turn are discussing the purchase of 500 million meters of cloth annually from India from the next 20 years If this business deal materializes, it will be the biggest textile agreement in history.	M	The Economist (London) 20 Mar 82	1426 1426B 1426C 1426D
03/18/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov takes a tour of various defense facilities during an important visit to India. Included in the day's itinerary are air force demonstrations at an airbase at Jodhpur, Rajasthan and armored corps exercises at an army base at Babina, Madhya Pradesh. Stops on the previous day's schedule included Bombay, Agra and Bangalore. To highlight the occasion, the Soviet press gives extensive coverage to the Ustinov visit, while the Indian press devotes little space to the event.	MP	FBIS (USSR)/(South Asia) 19 Mar 82	1029 1029B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/19/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov tells an assemblage in New Delhi that the Soviet military delegation is "satisfied with the exchange of opinions on questions of our cooperation in the sphere of defense, which was held during the course of the visit. The exchange of opinions was held in a friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed the interests of the sides in future development and deepening of such cooperation."	M	FBIS (USSR) 20 Mar 82	1024 1024B
03/19/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov ends a six-day visit to India announcing that Moscow is eager to "strengthen Indian defense capabilities" by cooperating with New Delhi in the field of weapons production. On the eve of his departure, Ustinov said his talks with Indian defense officials "confirmed the mutual interests of our countries in further development of such cooperation." The Soviet military leader also made it clear that he felt closer ties were required between the USSR and India in the face of "common dangers." He notes that "India and the Soviet Union are struggling to combat the growing threat of a new war," and blames mounting East-West tensions on the refusal by the Reagan Administration to accept a Soviet offer to freeze nuclear missiles in Europe. He warns his Indian hosts that the chances of hostilities have grown because of "the sharp strengthening of the aggressive character of imperialism."	MP	New York Times 20 Mar 82	1428 1428B 1428C
03/20/82	INDIA/USSR. On the final day of a hectic 5-day visit to India, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov tells the press that the USSR is "willing" to assist India in meeting its defense requirements. Although the topic of US arms sales to Pakistan came up during the course of his discussions with top Indian defense officials, Ustinov claims there were no detailed discussions of the topic. Both Indian and Soviet spokesmen reveal that the talks have been wide-ranging but that no formal agreements relating to defense items have been put forward. Ustinov does, however, convey the Kremlin's assurances that the Soviet Union will provide whatever equipment India requires to bolster its defenses.	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 22 Mar 82	1021 1021B
03/20/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov winds up his five-day visit to India and leaves for home. At an airport press conference prior to his departure, the Soviet military leader expresses his "deep and great satisfaction" with with his talks with Indian officials. He denies that there were detailed discussions on the arming of Pakistan by the United States but concedes that the matter was covered in the wide-ranging exchange of views that took place. In response to a probing question whether the USSR would continue to meet India's requirements for defense hardware, the Soviet minister answers vaguely that "everything will be all right." Ustinov further notes in his closing remarks that both sides were satisfied with "the constructive exchange of opinions" that took during the visit,"on the question	MP	Sunday Statesman (Calcutta) 21 Mar 82	1470 1470B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of broadening cooperation between the Soviet Union and India".			1470C
03/20/82	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi declares in a press interview that she is seeking "warmer and better relations" with the United States but will not diminish India's ties with the Soviet Union. She says, "We are trying to have a better relationship with the United States. They have made a global strategy and I don't know what part India plays in that, if any. It is up to them. We are not anything unfriendly. A lot in the world depends on the attitudes of the United States and I would be glad if the relationship were warmer and better." Turning to ties with the Soviet Union, Gandhi says that India's friendship with the USSR is valuable and that she wants to maintain it. She adds that "They (the Soviets) have stood by us and helped, especially in development, when no one else wanted to" and stresses that "there is no question of lessening friendship with the Soviet Union." She notes, however, that in spite of the close relationship with the Russians, India has not "allowed them to influence our judgment, action or policies."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Mar 82	1471 1471B 1471C
03/21/82	INDIA/USSR. CPSU wires a message to the delegates attending the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India meeting this week in Varanasi. In the message, the CPSU villifies the "aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States" which are "pushing the world to the brink of nuclear conflict." Noting that Indian foreign policy has "earned it the respect of many of the countries of the world," the CPSU takes to task "some states neighboring on India" which have been "drawn in the dangerous policy of heightening international tension." The message urges the CPI to "overcome colonial heritage and build a new life...on the basis of unity of the left forces and all democratic forces in the country." On hand to participate in the CPI Congress is a CPSU delegation headed by E. A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	1028 1028B 1028C
03/22/82	INDIA/USSR. India agrees to supply the Soviet Union with 175,000 tons of superfine rice between July and December of this year.	E	FBIS (SA) 25 Mar 82	1038
03/22/82	INDIA/USSR. The Soviet minister for land reclamation and water management, N.F. Vasiliev, arrives in India and calls on President Sanjiva Reddy. While in India, the Soviet official will visit the Kukidi Project in Maharashtra and the Kadana Project in Gujarat.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Mar 82	1430
03/22/82	INDIA/USSR. THE CPSU, in a message to the 12th party congress of the Communist Party of India opening today, advises its Indian counterpart that "International solidarity and vigorous action of all anti-imperialist and anti-war forces are now needed as never before to rebuff aggressive intrigues of world reaction and protect peace on earth." The CPSU also warns India that some of its neighbors have been drawn	P	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Mar 82	1472

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	into "the dangerous policy of heightening international tension" and that thse unnamed states are trying "to infere in the internal affairs of your country" and are undermining "India's high prestige on the world arena as a peaceful state, and as an active participant in the nonaligned movement..." The message states the USSR welcomes India's increasing role "as a great Asian power" in world affairs and wishes the CPI success in "strengthening its ties with the masses in the struggle for the vital interests of the people, for peace, democracy and social progress."			1472B 1472C
03/23/82	INDIA/USSR. Two separate contract awards between the Soviet Union and private industrial firms in India reveal that Soviet trade patterns are not limited to publicly-owned industries. The latest such ventures into the private sector include a contract with a Bombay firm for the supply of 1,000 tons of braided ropes and a large contract for the supply of automotive and industrial batteries.	E	The Hindu (Madras) 24 Mar 82	1033
03/24/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a Tashkent speech, describes the USSR's relations with India as "a tremendous, priceless capital which strengthens in a considerable measure the feeling of security on both sides." The Soviet leader adds that the friendship between both nations "creates a big zone of peace and stability in the Asian continent" and enables the two countries "to cooperate successfully in the international arena to preserve and strengthen peace and promote peaceful cooperation among nations."	P	Statesman (Calcutta) 26 Mar 82	1474 1474B
03/26/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol to develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation in irrigation and water management. As part of the agreement, India will dispatch three or four engineers to the USSR to study Soviet practices and techniques in designing high earth dams, rock-filled dams and concrete dams on rocky foundations.	ES	Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 28 Mar 82	0750
03/26/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR have signed a protocol for joint cooperation in the field of irrigatin and water management. Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange data on the problems of reclamation of saline soil.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Apr 82	0751
03/27/82	INDIA/USSR. During an impromptu news conference after arriving home after a 6-day visit to Britain, PM Gandhi relates that she will probably be visiting Moscow some time this year. The Soviets, she states, have extended several invitations for her to visit.	P	FBIS (SA) 29 Mar 82	1058
04/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Forty more Soviet experts will shortly join the five already on site at the Vishakpatnam steel plant in Andhra Pradesh. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance and will include the latest state-of-the-art Russian steel technology, including coke ovens with dry-quenching systems, blast furnaces, and continuous-casting machine units.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Apr 82	0753

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/04/82	INDIA/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) comments on the contradictions in India's policy toward Bhutan. Although Bhutan was originally an independent state, joined the UN in 1971 and has been a member of the Nonaligned Movement since 1973, India continues to assert a "special relationship" which derives from unequal treaties the British colonialists forced on Bhutan. The HINDUSTAN TIMES recently denounced Bhutan for having upgraded the Bangladesh trade office to an embassy without first consulting India and for proposing to hold direct talks with China. India is accused of trying to obstruct a neighboring country from carrying out a policy of independence and sovereignty. "As everyone knows, in handling international relations, independent and sovereign countries must truly respect each others' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."	P	FBIS China 9 April 82	1229 1229B 1229C
04/08/82	INDIA/USSR. The Jute Corporation of India will export 5,000 tons of raw jute to the USSR. The contract is valued at $2 million and will be completed by the end of July 1982.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 28 Apr 82	0755
04/11/82	INDIA/USSR. A Soviet textile purchasing mission presses for heavy discounts from Indian spinning mills in Bombay, as compensation for the delay in making delivery of cloth shipments to the USSR. The Indian mills had contracted to supply cloth to the USSR but were unable to make the delivery dates stipulated in their contract with the Soviets because of prolonged strikes by mills workers. Indian textile mill owners refused to agree to any discounts arguing that strikes do not compel them to pay compensation for non-delivery of merchandise. In the meantime, mills in Gujarat are attempting to take up the slack by earmarking a large part of their production for the Soviet Union.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 12 Apr 82	0756 0756B
04/12/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and PM Nikolai Tikhonov send a warm message of greeting to their Indian counterparts, President Sanjiva Reddy and PM Indira Gandhi, on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The message stresses the common adherence of both nations to the cause of peace and progress, to the independence of peoples and equal cooperation between states, and to the struggle for disarmament and prevention of a new world war. In a separate message to Indian FM Narasimha Rao, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko notes that the "growing interaction" between the USSR and India in the international arena "reliably serves the interests of peoples of the two countries, and the cause of consolidating peace in Asia and on the entire planet."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 13 Apr 82	0757 0757B
04/19/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet officials express their annoyance pointedly at Mrs Gandhi's failure to host a lunch for Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and at the absence of two Indian Armed Forces service chiefs during the Soviet military leader's trip to India last month. During a reciprocal trip to Moscow by a small Indian defense delegation to follow up the Ustinov discussions, the Indians are transported from the air-	P	India Today (New Delhi) 30 Apr 82	1526

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	port by rickety small taxis instead of the usual black limousines. The delegation is completely cold-shouldered with no discussions scheduled for four of its seven-day stay and no program drawn up for sightseeing by the Indians.			1526B
04/22/82	INDIA/PRC. A delegation from the Indan Labor Association arrives in Beijing at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The two sides discuss developing friendly relations between the trade unions of India and China.	P	FBIS China 5 May 82	1235
04/26/82	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will supply 2.5 million metric tons of crude oil to India during 1982. About 10 percent of this quantity already has been delivered.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 May 82	0759
04/30/82	INDIA/USSR. News brief carried in INDIA TODAY magazine maintains the Soviets have waged diplomatic retaliation for what the Soviet military beleives were calculated Indian snubs during the visit of Defense Minister Ustinov to New Delhi in March. The Soviets apparently were annoyed when Mrs. Gandhi would not host a luncheon for Ustinov and when two of the Indian service chiefs were out of the country during the visit. To convey their displeasure, the Soviets cold-shouldered a small Indian military delegation invited to Moscow to follow up on the Ustinov visit. According to the magazine's information, delegation members were met at the airport by taxis instead of the usual limousines and were virtually ignored for a week.	MP	India Today (New Delhi) 30 Apr 82	1034 1034B
04/30/82	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese journalists delegation arrives in New Delhi and meets with Rajiv Gandhi, Member of Parliament and eldest son of Indian PM Indira Gandhi. Receiving them in his mother's official residence he says that with more delegations visiting each other's countries, India and China will deepen mutual understanding and improve relations.	P	FBIS China 5 May 82	1238
05/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Persistent reports that India will purchase the latest MiG aircraft from the USSR may soon be confirmed. A group of MiG-qualified IAF pilots is already in the Soviet Union for a three-month training program on the MiG-27 FLOGGER D, a tactical strike aircraft. The Indian pilots reportedly will also test fly the MiG-29 which is still in its initial production stages. News sources say that India eventually may settle for only the FLOGGER D which has the advantage of being able to operate from unimproved or semi-improved runways.	M	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82	1100 1100B
05/02/82	INDIA/PRC. During a brief tour of the Indian border state of Sikkim, FM Narasimha Rao rules out the possibility of discussing India's annexation of the state during the upcoming border talks with the PRC. "Sikkim is part of India and there is no question of discussing anything about Sikkim with China," he pledges.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 3 May 82	1037

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/02/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet attempts to achieve a rapprochement with Pakistan, as indicated by recent offers of a tractor factory and steel mills to Islamabad and the wooing of influential Pakistanis in various world capitals, has caused suspicion and indignation in New Delhi and aroused the pique of PM Indira Gandhi. Diplomatic sources in the Indian capital observe that the Soviet demarches to Islamabad are designed to prod the Gandhi government into supporting Moscow's foreign policy goals. The sources note that Mrs. Gandhi has deliberately announced that she would visit both Moscow and Washington as a signal to the USSR that her government will maintain its nonaligned position and will not be enticed into the Soviet camp.	P	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82	1102 1102B
05/02/82	INDIA/USSR. At the end of Iranian FM Ali Akbar Vellayati's visit to India, a joint communique issued by both countries expresses "great concern" at the situation in Afghanistan and says there is a need for a "just and comprehensive settlement." The statement does not mention specifically the Soviet troops in Afghanistan but says any settlement should be based on the withdrawal of military forces and on the principles of non-interference and non-intervention. This is the first time that India and Iran, which have different perceptions of the Afghan problem, have asked jointly for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 May 82	1499 1499B
05/07/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. At a "meet the press" function in Bombay, the leader of a Chinese media delegation visiting India declares that Pakistan and China always have had friendly relations and that Beijing does not consider the US decision to provide arms to Islamabad as a threat to India's security. Jiang Yuan-chun, the deputy director of the international department of Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) says that the US supply of arms should not be viewed with alarm by New Delhi as the threat to Pakistan is posed by developments in Afghanistan.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 7 May 82	1104 1104B
05/14/82	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese delegation, led by former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Fu Hao, departs for New Delhi for the second round of talks on the Sino-Indian border dispute. In a related development, an Indian Government spokesman declares that "normalization and enhancement" of bilateral relations with China requires "an honorable and mutually acceptable" solution to the boundary problem which both sides have agreed is the central issue between the two countries.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 15 May 82	1107 1107B
05/14/82	INDIA/PRC. Speaking in advance of another round of Sino-Indian border talks scheduled to take place in New Delhi, Eric Gonsalves, Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, tells reporters that "both delegations are approaching the forthcoming talks in a positive and constructive attitude so that we will be able to make progress." Gonsalves refuses to predict the outcome of the talks or to comment on	P	The Hindu (Madras) 14 May 82	1943

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	India's negotiating stance. He reveals, however, that cordial relations with China cannot be fully established until a satisfactory resolution to the border dispute is formulated. Public comments from Beijing have signalled a Chinese hesitancy to predict positive results from this round of talks, although the PRC appears anxious to keep the Sino-Indian dialog on track.			1943B
05/15/82	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese team, headed by Vice FM Fu Hao, arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks aimed at resolving the border dispute with India and normalizing bilateral relations. In addition to the border issue, the two sides will discuss topics such as trade and economic, scientific and technological cooperation.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 May 82	1108
05/15/82	INDIA/PRC. A Chinese delegation headed by special envoy Fu Hao arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks on the border issue.	P	FBIS China 17 May 82	1248
05/16/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. To indicate the Kremlin's uneasiness over this week's Sino-Indian negotiations in New Delhi, Soviet propaganda mills churn out a lengthy piece detailing the "ominous geometry" posed by the "aggressive alliance" of the United States and China against India. Citing numerous references from the Indian press, the author of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA (Moscow) article catalogues a long list of treachery committed by the Chinese in South and Southeast Asia. Lest the lesson is lost on the Kremlin's Indian friends, Moscow recounts that Chinese troops forcibly occupied 40,000 sq km of India during the 1962 war. Now, Beijing is claiming rightful ownership to 90,000 sq km of Indian territory. "The captured territory is used as a military springboard, which is a source of constant danger and mounting tension along the entire Indian-Chinese border." The article goes on to outline "imperialist" and "hegemonist" attempts to squeeze India in a "militarist pincer movement" between Pakistan, China, and the US Navy in the Indian Ocean.	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 May 82	1045 1045B 1045C
05/18/82	INDIA/PRC. On the second day of talks between Indian and Chinese negotiators in New Delhi, both sides tread warily on the touchy border dispute. According to an informed observer, G. K. Reddy, the Chinese have put their "package deal" on the table. Under this plan, China would accede to Indian claims along the MacMahon Line in Arunachal Pradesh in exchange for Indian recognition of Chinese claims to the Aksai Chin in Ladakh. India is apparently refusing to settle along these lines, preferring instead to negotiate all areas of contention section by section. In Reddy's words: "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	P	The Hindu (Madras) 19 May 82	1042 1042B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	acceptable negotiating position for more detailed exchanges during subsequent discussions." Both sides appear willing to stay at the bargaining table for however long it takes to hammer out an agreement. Reddy speculates that the Gandhi government is extremely reluctant to agree to a hasty swap of territory for fear of conveying to its domestic audience that wholesale concessions have been made.			1042C
05/19/82	INDIA/USSR. Agreement signed in Moscow stipulates that the Soviet Union will supply India with 2.5 million tons of crude oil this year. This committment is in addition to other Soviet pledges to supply Inida with 1.5 million tons of kerosene and 670,000 tons of high-speed diesel oil.	E	FBIS (SA) 20 May 82	1044
05/19/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Soviet television coverage of the ongoing Sino-Indian border talks in New Delhi portrays the Chinese bargaining position as obdurate and duplicitous. Even though the talks are being held behind closed doors, the Soviet media claim to have learned that the Chinese have refused to recognize the McMahon Line as the international boundary in the eastern sector. "You can imagine what would happen in the world," the commentator opines, "if countries began solving their border problems with the aid of force, as the Beijing leadership has done." After concluding that the Chinese will not give way at the negotiating table, the Soviet broadcast describes the military pressures being brought to bear on India to settle the border dispute on conditions that are advantageous to Beijing. Evidence of this continued aggression includes the stationing of 600,000 troops in Tibet, new military airfields and radar systems on India's northern border, and the emplacement of longrange artillery and antitank guns on India's northeastern frontier.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82	1046 1046B 1046C
05/20/82	INDIA/PRC. Spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry reports that four days of Sino-Indian discussions have gone smoothly, but that wide areas of disagreement still exist. Both sides, he stresses, are making efforts to narrow these differences. While the key issue of the boundary dispute remains unresolved, the two sides agreed to set in motion the normalization process in other, less contentious, areas. Three Indian delegations dealing with oil, railways and agriculture will be sent to China in the near future. Chinese delegations slated to visit India will be investigating wheat breeding, dairy development and an unspecified scientific exchange. Both countries will also exchange experts from the lacquer industry. The two sides agree to broaden cultural exchanges to include performing troupes, television and broadcast materials, films, and academicians. The GOI spokesman reiterates, however, that a settlement of the border dispute is indispensible to improved relations between India and China.	CEPS	FBIS (SA) 20 May 82	1047 1047B 1047C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/20/82	INDIA/PRC. India and China end four days of talks still sharply divided over their 20-year old boundary dispute. An Indian Government says that although differences between the two sides remain wide, there has been some narrowing of the gap on how the dispute should be solved. Both sides have agreed to meet again for a third round of talks.	P	New York Times 21 May 82	1109
05/20/82	INDIA/PRC. XINHUA reports the conclusion of the second round of Sino-Indian talks on the border issue. "The two sides held that the talks were helpful to further exploration for a settlement of the border issue." Cultural, scientific and technological exchanges were also discussed. "Some progress was achieved and agreement was reached on many items discussed." The next round will meet in Beijing.	P	FBIS (China) 21 May 82	1255
05/21/82	INDIA/PRC. At the conclusion of the second round of Sino-Indian talks in New Delhi, Fu Hao, the leader of the Chinese negotiating team, addresses a farewell luncheon hosted by PRC Ambassador to India Shen Jian. Fu Hao terms the talks "free, frank and wideranging" and thanks his Indian hosts for their hospitality. In a more sombre vein, Fu Hao tells of an unidentified "buzz" outside the conference talks. "Some people with ulterior motives," he warns, "have tried to interfere with and disrupt the talks. They do not want to see the people of China and India live in friendship, nor do they like to see a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary issue at an early date. But this attempt of theirs is vain and futile." In reply, Indian delegation leader Eric Gonsalves notes that both sides want to see an Asia free from outside interference. Despite the problems that exist between India and China, solutions can be found as long as both sides work toward a solution with "sincerity and confidence."	P	FBIS (China) 24 May 82	1049 1049B 1049C
05/21/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) in an article called " A Despicable Instigator" accuses the Soviet Union of trying to undermine Sino-Indian relations. "While Chinese and Indian officials were holding the second round of talks in New Delhi, Moscow started its propaganda machine to slander and viciously attack China."	P	FBIS (China) 21 May 82	1254
05/21/82	INDIA/PRC. In New Delhi Fu Hao, leader of the Chinese delegation, says he is satisfied wth the second round of Sino-Indian official talks. Describing them as free, frank and wide-ranging he says the talks helped to deepen mutual understanding. He adds that some people with ulterior motives have tried to interfere with and disrupt the talks. He expresses his belief that no one can smother the ardent desire of the Chinese and Indian peoples for friendship.	P	FBIS China 24 May 82	1257 1257B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/22/82	INDIA/USSR. Government of India and the Soviet trade association Licensitorg enter into a space research agreement for the 1980s which will put an Indian remote-sensing satellite into orbit by the middle of the decade. The satellite will be built by India and launched by the USSR. The satellite's mission will reportedly be the study of "national resource wealth," according to TASS (Moscow).	S	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82	1051
05/25/82	INDIA/USSR. GOI Petroleum Minister P. Shivasankare departs for a two-week visit to the Soviet Union to discuss the possibilities for greater Indo-Soviet cooperation in the fields of oil exploration and oil drilling.	ES	FBIS (SA) 2 Jun 82	1060
05/26/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Chinese radio broadcast beamed to the Soviet Union talks of the "frank and relaxed atmosphere" that pervaded the Sino-Indian border discussions and raps the Soviets for trying to undermine the progress of the talks. The aim of the Soviets, according to Beijing, is to "drive a wedge into PRC-Indian relations." The Chinese commentator maintains that China has never occupied "even an inch" of Indian territory, since the entire boundary has never been formally adjudicated. The two sides are now trying to re-establish friendly, neighborly relations; but the border dispute is a "complex issue and both sides believe there can be no quick solution." The Soviet media coverage of the talks "only shows how low the Soviet ruling clique has sunk." Beijing notes that the Kremlin regards attempts at improving relations between India and Pakistan with the "same gloomy attitude." The radio broadcast concludes that nothing will come of these Soviet maneuvers. The PRC message to the Soviet leadership is: "You are losing your prestige in Third World countries and your scepter already lost its strength long ago."	P	FBIS (China) 28 May 82	1055 1055B 1055C
05/27/82	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi, in a message read on the first anniversary of the revival of the Friends of the Soviet Union (FSU), declares that the "warm friendship" between India and the USSR is based on a "shared concern for peace and international brotherhood, common opposition to colonialism and racialism and a deep desire to enlarge economic and cultural relations to mutual benefit." She notes that "The assistance of the USSR has been particularly welcome in building up our basic industries" and says that the Soviet Union had also stood by India when it was attacked and that Moscow had convinced the Indian people of the friendship and reliability of its Government and people. At the same social function as the reading of the Gandhi message, Gujarat Chief Minister M. Solanki lauds Soviet efforts achievements in technology and science and says the bilateral collaborative efforts had also helped India in advancing on several industrial fronts. FSU President S. Nurul Hasan assures the visiting Soviet delegation that India deeply appreciates the friendship of the USSR. He says the imperialist powers are speaking lightly of a nuclear holocaust while the Soviet Union has shown deep concern in this regard and had indicated	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 29 May 82	0765 0765B 0765C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	its willingness to cooperate with anyone to rescue the world from the threat of nuclear destruction.			0765D
05/27/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio reports that the second round of Indo-Chinese talks in New Delhi "yielded no results" because of the "tough stance taken by the Chinese side towards the major problem in the two countries' relations -- the territorial issue." Moscow is apparently sensitive to criticism from the Chinese that responsibility for the "unsatisfactory outcome" of the talks should be shouldered by the Soviet Union. "It is quite clear that this country has nothing against the development of normal relations between China and other Asian states," the broadcast asserts. As in all areas of the world, the Soviet Union stands for the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations. The commentator deduces that Beijing's strategy in the talks is "not to normalize relations with India but rather to exert pressure on the Indian Government and to undermine Indian-Soviet friendship...The unyielding, even haughty, stance taken by [the Chinese] was obviously (spurred?) by the moral support given by the United States State Department," the broadcast concludes.	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 May 82	1053 1053B 1053C
05/28/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union sign an agreement that will lead to the construction of the first experimental magnetohydrodynamic power plant to be located at Tiruchirapally in Tamil Nadu. The plant is scheduled to be commissioned in March 1983.	ES	FBIS (SA) 3 Jun 82	1059
05/31/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast highlights recent reports appearing in the Indian press regarding the infiltration of "Pakistani terrorists" into the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. In an attempt to "destabilize the situation in the state," the Pakistani military is forcing the issue of Kashmir. The broadcast notes that President Zia announced the "annexation" of the disputed regions of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza. Moreover, he has "refused to discuss the Kashmir question with India." In sum, Moscow concludes that the "Islamabad authorities, ignoring history, are conducting a dangerous foreign policy which can result in grave consequences for the peoples of Pakistan, as well as of other countries in the region."	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 82	1062 1062B
06/01/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet PM Nikolai Tikhonov declares in a press interview with an Indian daily that the USSR will continue to work with India for peace in Asia which is currently facing a "complicated and contradictory" situation as well as for peace in the world at large. He notes that Indo-Soviet relations "can serve as an example of a constructive approach to the solution of both regional and international problems even in conditions of a sharp aggravation of world tensions." He asserts also that bilateral relations between Moscow and New Delhi "have exerted and continue to exert a positive impact on the stabilization of the situation in Asia."	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Jun 82	0767 0767B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/01/82	INDIA/PRC. A three-member delegation of the India-China Chamber of Commerce travels to Beijing to explore the possibility of selling Indian products to China, either on an exchange basis or directly. The delegation is also looking into the possibility of bilateral cooperation in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, small tractors, scooters and sugarcane harvesters and has suggested the establishment of permanent exhibition centers in Delhi and Canton to display each country's products reciprocally.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Jun 82	0768 0768B
06/05/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei meets with Subramaniam Swamy, Member of Parliament from India. Swamy says he hopes the two governments will continue contacts to explore ways to settle the boundary question. Ji replies that the people and governments of their countries want to see relations develop,and hopes the governments will use mutual understanding and accomodation to settle the problem.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 6 June 82	1263
06/06/82	INDIA/PRC. Chinese State Counncillor (ex-Vice Premier) Ji Pengfei tells visiting Janata leader Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that China is committed to settling the border issue on the basis of mutual concessions. He reportedly told the Indian member of parliament that "on the whole, our relationns have improved each day. We are required to have a positive attitude on the border question. Development in other fields that are taking place will help the border issue to be settled." After the meeting with Ji, Swamy tells a press conference that the Chinese proposal for a package deal of mutual concessions is synonymous with the acceptance of the status quo on the border issue, and that this status quo cannot be the basis for a settlement.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jun 82	0773 0773B
06/06/82	INDIA/PRC. Indian delegation of railway experts arrives in Beijing to discuss with Chinese authorities possible avenues of collaboration in areas such as the manufacture of passenger coaches in China, signalling, and telecommunication equipment. The Indian visit is a followup to a recent visit to India by a Chinese railway team.	ES	FBIS (SA) 10 Jun 82	1066
06/06/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union enter into a protocol whereby the Soviets agree to upgrade Indian oil technology in order to revive sagging oil production in the Gujarat fields of western India. Another aspect of the agreement is a clause for expanded oil operations in West Bengal. These operations will include a seismic survey and new drilling. The two countries also agree to exchange geoscientists and engineers to speed up exploration and recovery of Indian oil.	ES	FBIS (SA) 10 Jun 82	1067 1067B
06/08/82	INDIA/USSR. Indian military leaders are puzzled by Moscow's refusal to supply ammunition for some of the country's Soviet-made weaponry. The USSR has declined to supplement the output of Indian ordnannce factories on the grounds that, since the necessary technology has been passed on to New Delhi, India should meet its own requirements. Military officials are now trying to shop around elsewhere for Soviet	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82	0774

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	ammunition, but are finding it difficult. Not many countries use identical Soviet weapons as the Indians, and those who do so are unwilling to deplete their own stockpiles.			0774B
06/13/82	INDIA/USSR. Citing news reports that appeared in the Indian press, PRAVDA (Moscow) alleges that the Sikh agitation for the creation of an independent Khalistan out of the Indian Punjab is a conspiracy funded directly by the CIA. After pointedly noting that the leaders of the radical separatists all live in the US and the West, the paper approvingly states: "Broad circles of the Indian public, supporting their government's stand on the issue, are angrily condemning the actions of foreign powers...and resolutely demanding that they stop interfering in India's internal affairs."	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jun 82	1069 1069B
06/14/82	INDIA/PAK/PRC/USSR. Commenting on the just concluded visit to China by Pakistani General Sawar Khan, an editorialist for IZVESTIYA (Moscow) reports that "Beijing is doing its utmost to stimulate Pakistan's militarist apetite." According to this line of analysis, China is assisting Pakistan's defense buildup along the Indian border and stokng separatist flames inside India. Moreover, this intensified military pressure on India comes at a time when the Chinese have been signaling their professed desire to normalize relations with New Delhi and resolve the 20-year border dispute. With regard to Pakistan's western border with Afghanistan, the Chinese have cast the "ruling clique" of Pakistan in the role of a "bridgehead in the undeclared war against the DRA." The article concludes: " Pakistan's territory is to all intents and purposes being turned into a Chinese military base and a springboard from which to extend Chinese influence in Asia. There, subunits of the People's Liberation Army are stationed, missile installations are deployed, and fortified areas are under construction."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jun 82	1070 1070B 1070C
06/15/82	INDIA/PRC/USSR. CPI-M central leadership instructs the party's rank-and-file not to jeopardize India's relations with the PRC or the USSR by taking sides in the Sino-Soviet tussle. During a 10-day ideological orientation course for state leaders, the CPI-M denounces both of the Communist giants. China comes in for criticism for its alliance with "imperialist USA" and the Soviets are criticized for taking such a harsh line against China. The unabashedly pro-Moscow CPI also is censured for following the "right reformist line." CPI-ML and all other "left adventurists" are branded as the Party's "enemy number one."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 16 Jul 82	1078 1078B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/18/82	INDIA/PRC. AFP dispatch from Hong Kong reports that a three-man delegation representing the exiled Dalai Lama of Tibet left China on 4 June after an extended visit to the country. Previous visits by the Dalai Lama's representatives have been marred by Tibetan demonstrations calling for the return of the god-king to his throne. India's decision to grant sanctuary to the Tibetan government-in-exile has also hampered moves to improve Sino-Indian relations. The Dalai Lama recently indicated that he would welcome the chance to open up contacts with his supporters in Tibet through the cooperation of PRC authorities.	P	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 82	1075 1075B
06/19/82	INDIA/USSR. Article in TASS (Moscow) duly notes the Indian decision to declare the Israeli Consul General in Bombay persona non grata for indulging in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status. TASS is hopeful that New Delhi will follow up on Parliamentary suggestions that the Israeli Consulate be closed altogether and an investigation of "Zionist subversive propaganda" be mounted. Behind the "murky lies spread by the Israeli Consulate" is the hand of the United States, which is orchestrating an attempt to drive a wedge between India and the Soviet Union. "Asia must be saved not from the Soviet Union but from US imperialism," TASS concludes.	P	FBIS (USS) 21 Jul 82	1079 1079B
06/21/82	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement to set up the new Vindhyachal super thermal power station at Vaidhan, Maharastra. Under the three contracts covered by the agreement, the Soviet Union will provide equipment, machinery, detailed project reports and will assist in supervising the construction of the facility. Russian experts will also train Indian personnel in the operation and maintenance of the new station. The project will cost rupees 2.88 billion ($288 million) and will provide electric power to Maharastra, Gujarat and Goa.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 23 Jun 82	2205 2205B
06/22/82	INDIA/USSR. Chief of the Army Staff General K.V. Krishna Rao is paying an official visit to the USSR. The invitation to the Indian military leader was tendered by the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and First Deputy Defense Minister, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov. During his stay in the Soviet Union, General Krishna Rao will visit various defense installation.	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jun 82	2206
06/26/82	INDIA/USSR. During a comradely visit to the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, CPI General Secretary Rajeswara Rao throws his party's full support behind the Soviet "peace initiatives" and condemns "American imperialism" for "placing the world on the brink of a nuclear conflict, fraught with menace for all mankind." CPSU and CPI representatives stress the importance of "further strengthening friendship and	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jun 82	1073

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	all-round cooperation" between India and the USSR.			1073B
06/28/82	INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) dryly notes that General K. V. Krishna Rao, the Indian Army Chief of Staff who is currently on an official visit to Moscow, has met with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. No details of the talks are reported.	M	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jun 82	1072
06/30/82	INDIA/USSR. Defense Ministry spokesman reveals in Parliament that India will follow through on its stated intention of launching two Indian cosmonauts in a joint Indo-Soviet space flight. No details of the project are disclosed.	S	Washington Post 31 Jul 82	1080

INDONESIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/15/82	INDONESIA/USSR. A delegation of the National Committee of Indonesian Students (KNPI), numbering about 50 people, stages a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta to protest the broadcast over Radio Moscow of a birthday message of congratulations by the outlawed Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev An embassy official receives a representative number of students, accepts their protest, expresses regret and assures his listeners that there will be no reoccurrence of the incident. He adds that "the Russian Government did not intend to insult the Indonesian people and the sovereign Indonesian state." Prior to the student demonstration, a number of high-ranking Indonesian officials also had denounced the Radio Moscow broadcast.	P	Suara Karya (Jakarta) 18 Jan 82	0956 0956B
01/22/82	INDONESIA/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Indonesian to Indonesia criticizes unnamed anti-Soviet elements in the Indonesian government and mass media. The broadcast says that a recent anti-Soviet demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta was "approved by Indonesian military and state leaders at a relatively high level." Additionally, "the entire mass media in Indonesia...daily give priority to reporting a theme which is clearly anti-Soviet in nature." The Soviet broadcast concludes that this anti-Soviet "campaign" will not affect the "traditional friendship and mutual respect which have always characterized the relations between our two nations and countries."	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Jan 82	1314 1314B
02/04/82	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Government expels Soviet assistant military attache LTC Sergei Egorov for espionage after apprehending him red-handed receiving a camera and film from an Indonesian naval officer assigned to the Navy Survey and Mapping Division. According to Indonesian accounts, the naval officer passed various naval documents and maps to his Soviet handlers and is alleged to have obtained permits for the Russians to conduct aerial surveys of the strategic Natuna Islands in the South China Sea. In the past, the Soviets have taken a special interest in Indonesian territorial waters as a link between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and have openly opposed Jakarta's claims of sovereignty over the sealanes that transit the archipelago.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	1405 1405B
02/06/82	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian police scuffle with Soviet embassy personnel at Halim International Airport, when the Soviets attempt to prevent the arrest of Alex Finenko, manager of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta, as he attempts to leave Indonesia with ousted assistant military attache LTC Sergei Egorov. Indonesian security personnel subdue both Finenko and embassy attache Gregor Odariouk, and take them away for questioning. Odariouk is later released upon verification of his diplomatic status. Finenko, with no diplomatic immunity, is allegedly implicated with the Egorov espionage case and will be held for trial.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	1407 1407B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/10/82	INDONESIA/USSR. 200 members of Golkar's youth wing stage a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta to protest Russian spy activities in Indonesia following the ouster of a Soviet military attache and arrest of the Russian manager of the local Aeroflot office for espionage. Banners carried by the students urge the Indonesian Government to "cut diplomatic relations with Moscow" and "expel the Soviet Ambassador."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	1410 1410B
02/11/82	INDONESIA/USSR. In the wake of the exposure of a Soviet spy ring in Jakarta, Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik comments ruefully that the dicovery was a sign of caution "to all of us in the region, especially to friendly countries that have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union." The Indonesian leader also says that the expulsion of the Soviet officials involved was "also a warning for the Russians to refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of other countries."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Feb 82	1411 1411B
02/12/82	INDONESIA/USSR. A number of Indonesian legislators express concern as relations between Jakarta and Moscow plummet following public disclosure by the media of the ouster of a Soviet military attache, and arrest of the local Aeroflot manager for espionage. FM Mochar Kusmaatmadja, in an attempt to downplay the incident, calls the affair not "unusual". He labels the activities of the expelled Soviet attache "a misappropriation of diplomatic functions" and says the matter will not affect relations with Moscow. Media sources note that with over 100 diplomatic and non-diplomatic personnel the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta is one of the most notoriously overstaffed in Southeast Asia. They add that the Russians maintain consulates in Medan, Surabaya and Banjarmasin as well. In addition, Indonesian sources recall that in the last fourteen years, their government has been compelled to expel 50 Russian diplomats from Indonesia for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	1412 1412B 1412C
02/13/82	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Government expels Alex Finenko, the manager of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta, for espionage. Finenko was arrested after an airport scuffle with police on 6 February and was released as a humanitarian gesture, instead of being held for trial, after he embarked on a hunger strike while imprisoned. Finenko departs on the same flight as Gregor Odariouk, also involved in the airport brawl, who is being recalled to Moscow.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Feb 82	1413 1413B
02/19/82	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian sources disclose that a naval officer arrested earlier this month on charges of espionage resulting in the expulsion of a Soviet military attache from Jakarta passed valuable hydrographic data worth tens of millions of dollars to his Russian handler. The Indonesian naval officer reportedly gave Moscow the fruits of four-years' joint US-Indonesian hydrographic research	MPS	Guardian (London) 23 Feb 82	1495

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	containing detailed information that would allow Russian submarines to pass through Indonesian territorial waters with minimum risk of detection by sonar devices. This information consisted of analyses of marine strata of high density and salinity in the straits of Makassar. Commenting on the value of the information on the waterway to the Russians, one Indonsian naval official noted that "The Russians don't like to send their submarines through the Malacca Straits because it is so shallow they have to go through on the surface."			1495B 1495C
03/18/82	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR will close its two consulates in the Indonesian cities of Medan and Surabaya. The Soviets will also reduce the number of their diplomats in Indonesia from 42 to 25 in the near future. The non-diplomatic staffs at the embassy in Jakarta and in the two consulates will be reduced accordingly. The Soviet move comes in the aftermath of the expulsion of two Russian nationals, one a diplomat, from Indonesia under suspicion of espionage.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82	1469 1469B
05/17/82	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian FM Kusumaatmaja says that Indonesia should be prudent and not be in a hurry to normalize diplomatic relations with China.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 May 82	1742
05/22/82	INDONESIA/PRC. A Chinese athletic delegation, led by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association arrives in Jakarta to participate in the Sixth Asian Table Tennis Union championship. The visiting athletes comprise the first official delegation from China to visit Indonesia since the two countries suspended diplomatic relations in the wake of the communist coup attempt of 1965.	CP	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1110
06/07/82	INDONESIA/PRC. Vice President Adam Malik announces in a meeting with the press that Indonesia "is waiting for the right moment to normalize relations" with China. The Indonesian leader notes, however, that the time is not ripe at present for Jakarta and Beijing to restore their bilateral ties, because of the fear of infiltration and subversion that exists on the Indonesian side. In support of this premise, Malik comments that "We are afraid of being cheated and we are worried about problems regarding loyalty." He says that when Indonesia is prepared to normalize relations with Beijing, it will need no mediating third party. The vice-president admits that the Indonesian Government has admitted Chinese delegations to multilateral events held in Jakarta in the recent past but avows that official representations from Beijing will not be accepted by Indonesia.	EP	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82	2398 2398B 2398C

JAPAN

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that a Soviet strategic arms expert does not consider Japan to be a nuclear-free zone. The report is based on statements made by Mikhail A. Milshteyn, chief of the political division of the Soviet Union's United States of America and Canada Institute to two Mainichi Shimbun reporters. Milshteyn criticized Japan for allowing US nuclear submarines to make port calls in Japan. He said that as long as US nuclear submarines, armed with nuclear weapons, are allowed to make port calls in Japan, Japan cannot be regarded as a nuclear-free zone.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 5 Jan 82	0293 0293B
01/04/82	JAPAN/USSR. Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party state that they will concentrate their "parliamentary diplomacy" in 1982 on the improvement of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. The leaders state that preparations are already being made to send LDP members of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarian Friendship League to Moscow as part of the new effort.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jan 82	1116
01/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese wood industry sources report that China has asked Japanese pulp firms for help with two forestry projects on the Leizhou Peninsula and Hainan Island in Guangdong Province. The first project calls for a Japanese investment of $30 million in a reforestation effort on Leizhou in return for which Japan would receive the rights to an undisclosed quantity of wood chips. The second project concerns the establishment of a joint Sino-Japanese venture to construct a wood chip factory on Hainan Island. Industry sources in Japan plan to conduct further feasibility studies on both projects.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Jan 82	0743 0743B
01/06/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki meets with outgoing Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Dimitri Polyanskiy to exchange views on the Polish situation and relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Suzuki, referring to the joint US-West Germany communique on Poland, states that Japan shares the same view of the Polish situation as the two Western nations. The communique, issued on 5 January at the end of summit talks between President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, mentions "serious pressure" by the Soviet Union for a crackdown on the Polish independent labor union Solidarity. Polyanskiy responds that the current situation in Poland is a product of interference by the US and its allies.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Jan 82	1117 1117B
01/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. JDA chief Soichiro Ito states that he hopes cooperation with China in various aspects will be built up gradually, for example, by stepping up the exchange of defense personnel.	M	FBIS (AP) 13 Jan 82	1118
01/06/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that Japan wants to hold working-level talks with the Soviet Union as originally scheduled unless the Soviets directly intervene in Poland. The working level talks are to begin in Moscow on 20 January.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	1119

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/07/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan is critical of a planned visit to China by Seiki Nishihiro, defense councillor of the Japanese Defense Agency. The broadcast says that Nishihiro will be "the first high-ranking Defense Agency official directly concerned with mapping out Japan's military policies to visit China", and says further that "his visit will mark a great stride forward in expanding military cooperation between Japan and China." The broadcast says that China will try to use Japan for its own rearmament plan and maintains several Asian nations including Indonesia and the Philippines are apprehensive about the closeness of relations between Japan and China.	M	FBIS (USSR) 8 Jan 82	0296 0296B
01/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Dmitri S. Polyansky declares at a Tokyo press conference that Japanese-Soviet working-level talks to be held in Moscow later this month will help revive "the political dialogue" between the two countries. Polyansky adds that Moscow's proposals for lower nuclear arms levels and the U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at reducing theater nuclear weapons in Europe have created a favorable international climate for promotion of mutually beneficial relations between Japan and the USSR. On Japan's call for reversion of the Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido, the ambassador repeats Moscow's position that there is no territorial issue to be discussed between the two countries and that the outcome of World War II is final.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Jan 82	0744 0744B
01/07/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that S. Nishihiro, "a high-ranking representative of the National [Japan] Defense Agency" will visit the PRC beginning 13 January to "familiarize himself with the combat training of Chinese Army personnel." Pravda says that the visit is evidence of the increasing military cooperation developing between China and Japan. According to Pravda, the JDA and the PLA have a "coincidence of views" in their assessments of the military and political situation in Asia and the Far East.	M	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jan 82	1300 1300B
01/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) states that "the future of the Polish issue lies in diplomacy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," and that the "keynote of diplomacy toward the Soviet Union is to speak out when we must without closing the door leading to dialogue."	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	1122
01/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "To the Level of a Military Alliance" which criticizes Japan for its military relations with the US. The article says: "Now for the first time there is talk of joint action by the two states' armed forces outside Japanese territory." The Pravda article says that the US is pushing Japan to improve its naval forces so that it can "mount independent	MP	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	1308

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	combat operations 1,700 kilometers from shore". It also says that the US is pressuring Japan to provide financial aid to South Korea.			1308B
01/11/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) ICAO has proposed two routes: one over the DPRK routed Tokyo-Pyongyang-Shenyang-Peking and one over the ROK routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. North Korea, while agreeing in principle last November to the establishment of an air route over its territory, has proposed a Tokyo-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Peking route. The Korea Herald says that the inauguration of the two air routes is at least four-to-five years away "because Pyongyang is not equiped with sufficient air safety facilities."	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Jan 82	0290 0290B
01/12/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi states that Japan will not take immediate sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with events in Poland.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 82	1123
01/13/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the Internatonal Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, meets with ROK government officials concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) the unidentified government officials told Dr. Kotaite that the ROK favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 14 Jan 82	0291 0291B
01/13/82	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation from the Nippon Electric Corporation arrives in Beijing for the opening of a computer software center, a joint Chinese-Japanese cooperation project. They meet Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo. The main task of the center will be to train Chinese software technicians and teach managers of various enterprises basic computer knowledge, in order to popularize the use of computers in China.	ES	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82	0484
01/14/82	JAPAN/PRC. Seiki Nishihiro, Deputy Vice Minister of Defense with Japan's Defense Agency, visits China at the invitation of China's Ministry of National Defense. He is the first senior civilian official of his agency to visit China. In Beijing he meets with Wu Xiuquan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA.	MP	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82	0483

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi states that the Soviet Union is responsible for the situation in Poland and that Japan has conveyed this view directly to the Soviet Government.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	1124
01/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki instructs the Foreign Ministry to clarify Japan's position on the northern territory problem at the forthcoming second Japan-Soviet administrative-level consultations in Moscow on 20-21 January. The Foreign Ministry replies that it intends to inform the Soviet side that a formal peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union can be concluded only after the solution of the northern territorial issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	1125 1125B
01/16/82	JAPAN/PRC. KYODO reports from Beijing that Japan and China conclude a five day fisheries meeting in Beijing after failing to reach an agreement on limiting fishing in China's coastal waters. Under a 1975 bilateral fisheries agreement, the two countries conduct an annual review of fishing activities in the East China and Yellow Seas. China has imposed seasonal bans on fishing by Chinese fishermen off Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces to preserve stocks of hairtail and yellow croaker fish, and has asked the Japanese to follow suit. The Japanese opposed the proposal, and both sides agree to discuss the issue at the next meeting, to be held between September and November, 1982 in Tokyo	E	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 82	0485 0485B
01/19/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe states that Tokyo will restrict exports of some high-technology products to the Soviet Union through "administrative guidance" and will keep in step with US sanctions against Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 82	1128
01/19/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya is in Moscow for working-level consultations at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The consultations are scheduled to begin tomorrow and represent the first "regular consultations" by foreign ministry officials from the two countries in 2 years and 8 months.	P	FBIS (USSR) 19 Jan 82	1303
01/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR and Japan open talks at the vice foreign minister level in Moscow. The talks are seen by both sides as part of the process of resuming the bilateral dialogue that was disrupted by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and as laying the groundwork for foreign ministerial consultation later this year. A number of occurrences may lie behind the Japanese demarche. GOJ policy makers note that Japan took a very firm stand, firmer than Western Europe, on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Regular consultations between Moscow and Tokyo were suspended and the Japanese implemented trade sanctions, losing as a consequence some sizable and profitable Soviet contracts which were then awarded to Western European firms. Additionally, the GOJ felt slighted when the US administration suddenly abandoned its	P	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Jan 82	0959 0959B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	grain embargo against the USSR, after uttering considerable anti-Soviet rhetoric leaving Japan isolated in its hardline stand against Moscow. Moreover, Japan would prefer not to be seen as part of a Beijing-Washington-Tokyo united front against the USSR, and would like to restore a degree of balance in its international relationships.			0959C
	Japanese expectations in its treaty with China have also decreased in the past two years as a result of Beijing's economic retrenchment, and the resumption of the dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow also reflects in part Japan's sense of frustration in its economic ties with China. Lastly, a 1981 report from the GOJ Foreign Ministry admits candidly that "It goes without saying that the development of relations with the Soviet Union, a neighboring country, based on true mutual understanding, is one of the major tasks of our foreign policy. The stabilization of Japan-Soviet relations in indispensable for Japan security. The conclusion of a peace treaty after settling the northern territory problem, which is the biggest pending issue between Japan and the Soviet Union is a basic task of our policy toward the USSR."			0959D 0959E
01/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open working-level talks to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 82	1129
01/20/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow), commenting on the visit of a Japan Defense Agency official to China, says that the visit "is assessed here as a serious step towards Japanese-Chinese military rapprochement." Tass reports that the JDA's Seiki Nishihiro had meetings with PLA deputy chief of staff U Xiuqiuan and other "top commanders" and is now touring educational establishments and military facilities in Nanking and Shanghai. Tass says that improving relations between Japan and China is causing concern in "Asian countries".	M	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	1309 1309B
01/21/82	JAPAN/USSR. In the second day of talks at the vice foreign minister level in Moscow, Japan again requests the USSR to settle the northern territories dispute by returning the four Russian-occupied islands to Japanese control. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin declares that the Soviet position that there exists no territorial dispute between the two nations remains unchanged. The Soviet diplomat offers, however, to open negotiations with Japan for the conclusion of a peace treaty, provided Tokyo attaches no conditions. Firyubin also reassures the Japanese delegates that Soviet military forces in the Far East pose no threat to other countries in the area.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jan 82	0962 0962B
01/21/82	JAPAN/PRC. China will issue its first debentures in yen denominations in Japan under an agreement reached with two Japanese security firms and one bank. The debentures will total 10 billion yen ($44.4 million).	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Jan 82	0963

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/21/82	JAPAN/USSR. Opinion polls in Japan disclose that the Japanese public's low regard for the USSR is declining further with Moscow increasingly being seen as a strategic threat. Seventy-six percent of the respondents in the polls expressed the view that Japan's relations with the Soviet were "not good" or "not very good" while nine percent indicated that ties between the two countries either were good or improving. The predominant reason given for poor relations with the Soviet Union was Moscow's intransigent stand on the northern territories issue. Other reasons cited were the Soviet use of military force as a diplomatic weapon,distrust of communism and conspicuously unfriendly acts towards Japan. Reasons given to support opinions that Japanese ties with the Soviet Union were good or improving included the expansion of economic relations, the resolution of fishing disputes by negotiations, and the implementation of cultural and athletic exchanges. The number of respondents citing the expansion of economic ties as the reason for good relations declined sharply from the last poll, thereby reflecting sinking Japanese hopes for economic cooperation with the USSR in Siberia and generally in all aspects of bilateral trade.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Jan 82	0964 0964B 0964C
01/21/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that two days of working level consultations between Japan and the USSR got under way in Moscow on 20 January. Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya commented on Japan-China relations, the Korean Peninsula, Japan-Southeast Asian ties, Indochina and Afghanistan. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin presented the USSR position on the same issues. Kyodo says that the first and only other such meeting between Japan and the USSR took place in Tokyo in May 1979.	P	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	1305 1305B
01/22/82	JAPAN/PRC. KYODO reports from Tokyo that, in a major policy shift, China agrees to private placement of its first yen-denominated bond in Japan. The accord for a bond totaling yen 10 billion ($44.4 million) was signed by China International Trust Investment Co. with Nomura Securities, Daiwa Securities, and the Bank of Tokyo. The proceeds of the bond issue will be used to develop molybdenum deposits in Hebei and Henan Provinces and phosphate deposits in Yunnan Province.	E	FBIS (China) 25 Jan 82	0486 0486B
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet officials end three days of talks at the vice foreign minister level with both sides praising the exchange of frank views but with no apparent progress made in the improvement of bilateral ties. Japanese delegates noted that there had been no change in the basic Soviet position, especially on the northern territories question, and that Moscow continued to adhere to the view that there was no unresolved territorial issue between the two countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82	0965 0965B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese minister of international trade and industry Shintaro Abe discloses that the Japanese Government will not step out to impose sanctions against the Soviets independently, although he was reported to have said while visiting Washington, that the GOJ will consider issuing administrative guidance to "suspend" export of high-technology items to the Soviet Union to protest its role in Poland.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Jan 82	1130
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi states that Japan and the Soviet Union have already agreed to hold consultations at the foreign minister level as part of a dialogue between the two countries. Japan proposed such a meeting at the bilateral working level consultations in Moscow and the Soviet Union is studying the proposal.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jan 82	1131
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, tells a Cabinet meeting on comprehensive security that Japan should not take any actions that would weaken US sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish situation. He also states that Japan would consult closely with Western European nations before taking any measures of its own regarding Poland.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Jan 82	1132
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the second and final day of working level consultations between Japan and the USSR were held in Moscow on 21 January. "The Asian problem", disarmament, Japan-US relations, and Japan-Soviet relations were the major topics discussed. Kyodo says "there were heated discussions on the Afghanistan and Indochinese problems." Japan again raised the Japan-USSR dispute over 4 Kurile Islands indicating it is the main obstacle preventing progress toward a Japan-USSR peace treaty and a final settlement of World War II related issues. The USSR maintained its position that there are no outstanding territorial disputes between the two countries. Kyodo reports that Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya also met on 21 January with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and "asked him to visit Tokyo to improve bilateral relations." Gromyko made no commitment and said that the Soviet leadership will have to study the matter.	P	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	1306 1306B 1306C
01/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday received Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya who is in Moscow to attend working consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Japan. Tass says only that Gromyko and Yanagiya agreed on the usefulness of exchanging views on international problems of mutual interest and on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.	P	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jan 82	1307 1307B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/23/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports on the different positions expressed by Japan and the Soviet Union during their recent working level consultations in Moscow. On Japan-USSR relations Japan used a 1973 Tanaka-Brezhnev joint statement as evidence that the status of the northern islands is a legitimate territorial issue between the two countries. Japan regards Soviet troops on the northern islands as a threat to Japan. The Soviet Union maintained that there is no territorial issue outstanding between Japan and the USSR and stated that Soviet troops on the northern islands are there for defensive reasons and threaten no one. On the other hand the Soviet Union regards US forces in Japan to be a threat to it. On Sino-Japanese relations, Japan said that economic cooperation between China and Japan will promote stability in the Asian region. The Soviet position maintained that "intensifying contradictions between Japan and China will become a major issue in this region in 15 years." The Soviet officials at the consultations said that although Japan may not regard the Sino-Soviet treaty as being anti-Soviet, the PRC does.	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb 82	1325 1325B 1325C
01/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) mentions that meetings were held between N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister and K. Yanagiya, Japanese deputy foreign minister in Moscow from 20-22 January. Izvestiya says only that "during the consultations international problems of mutual interests as well as certain questions of bilateral relations were discussed" and that the consultations were conducted in a "frank and businesslike atmosphere."	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82	1315 1315B
01/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. A panel of experts submits a report to PM Zenko Suzuki predicting that the USSR will not be able to continue building up its defenses at its current pace because of its serious economic problems. The report suggests that the West strengthen its deterrent capabilities and make the Kremlin realize that building up its defenses by sacrificing the well-being of the Soviet people will produce no positive results. It explains that the West should endeavor to talk the Soviets into negotiating mutual restraint on military expansion so that the Russians who have a tendency toward "excessive defense" can agree to put an end to the arms race. The report notes that the USSR has held down the production of consumer goods and has even slashed capital expenditures in a bid to secure funds for increased military spending. According to the report, this means that the USSR presently is making "abnormal efforts" to expand its military strength and that Soviet arms production will increase by seven to eight percent annually around 1985, in contrast to a five percent rise in the early 1970s, but will decline to four percent a year around the closing years of the decade. The report, entitled "Comprehensive Assessment of the	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Jan 82	0969 0969B 0969C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Soviet Union's National Power," is the product of an eleven-member advisory group of the Institute of International Affairs that had been asked by the prime minister to study the magnitude of the alleged Soviet threat.			0969D
01/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. The 16th meeting of the Japan-Soviet Trade Union Exchange Committee begins in Tokyo. The Committee's purpose is to promote friendship between the working people of the two countries.	C	FBIS (USSR) 1 Feb 82	1321
01/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. A study released by a Japanese research institute states that the Soviet Union will be forced to rely more on military power to maintain its position as a superpower in the years ahead.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jan 82	1134
01/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Japan and the USSR have exchanged letters at the USSR Foreign Ministry to extend "agreements between the USSR and Japan concerning cultural ties in certain fields" for another two years.	C	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82	1316
01/28/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that at the 20-22 January working level consultations between Japan and the Soviet Union in Moscow, Japan requested that the two countries negotiate long-term fishery agreements arguing that long-term agreements would provide a foundation for more stable relations between the two countries. The Japanese newspaper says that the Soviet reply that it would give consideration to the matter is "a step forward from the past Soviet attitude of being passive to similar Japanese proposals."	EP	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82	1322 1322B
01/28/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese says that Japan's plans to participate with the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the RIMPAC '82 naval exercises represents "an overseas military commitment". The broadcast also states that Japan's "military cooperation with the United States and the allies of the United States is incompatible with the Japanese Government's claim that Japan is committed to peace."	M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82	1323 1323B
01/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese comments on discussions underway between Japan and the US concerning the transfer of Japanese military technology and equipment to the US. Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Afonin cites information reported at a "recent [Japanese] Diet interpellation session" to the effect that "since 1954 as many as 32 secret agreements have been concluded between Japan and the United States on providing Japanese technology, materials and equipment to US forces." The broadcast says that although the Japanese Government does not openly favor military related technology transfers, Japan has in recent years been "acceding more and more to ever increasing demands from the United States." Afonin concludes that it would not be in Japan's national interests to agree to military	M	FBIS (USSR) 1 Feb 82	1320 1320B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	related technology transfers.			1320C
01/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese says that there is a need for a government level cultural cooperation agreement between Japan and the USSR. Under the present cultural agreement signed on 27 January 1972 government to government exchanges are limited to the exchange of publications and reciprocating visits by scholars. It mentions that more than 25 Soviet ministries and agencies now conduct extensive exchanges with Japanese social organizations and private enterprises. It suggests, however, that if a government level cultural cooperation agreement is signed, "Japan-Soviet cultural exchanges will no doubt become still more personal and varied."	C	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 82	1324 1324B
01/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes the Japanese Government for considering new restriction on trade and technical cooperation with the USSR as a protest against Soviet policies toward Poland. It says, "such measures cannot change Soviet policies and only damage the Japanese economy." It says that because of Japanese trade sanctions related to Afghanistan, Japanese businessmen lost Soviet orders worth $800 million for just one project, the Urengoy gas project. The broadcast mentions that because of Japan's trade sanctions related to Afghanistan, Soviet trust in Japan as a trade partner has been undermined.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1333 1333B
02/01/82	JAPAN/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement to initiate a cooperative research program on thermonuclear systems.	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Feb 82	0971
02/02/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Government for what it states is the official Japanese Government policy concerning the northern territories issue. Tass cites a Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) report that says that the Japanese Government is preparing to present a draft bill to the legislature that would, if passed, provide financial aid to Japanese fishermen and their relatives presumably for damages resulting from Soviet reactions to their fishing in disputed waters around the South Kurile Islands. Tass suggests that this draft bill is based on a Japanese claim to the islands that is not legitimate. The Soviet news agency concludes, "The Japanese Government officials cannot help knowing that any claim to Soviet territory will always be effectively repelled."	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb 82	1326 1326B
02/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank asks for $70 million in loans from private Japanese banks to use as a down payment for the import of large-diameter steel pipes from Japan. It is unusual for the Soviet Union to directly ask Japanese banks to provide dollar-dominated bank loans as a means of raising temporary funds. The request is viewed by one financial analyst as a sign of the Soviet	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Feb 82	1139

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Union's critical fund shortfall, partly aggravated by its financial aid to Poland.			1139B
02/05/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) article claims the Soviet Union has recently changed its position on Japan's northern territories. It quotes former Japanese PM Tanaka as saying that when he visited the USSR in 1973, Brezhnev agreed that the status of the four northern islands could be regarded as an unsettled question. But in recent years a change has taken place in the Soviet attitude, and they no longer regard the territorial question as unsettled. Now the Japanese Government, according with the demands of people's organizations, has declared 7 February "Northern Territories Day."	P	FBIS (China) 10 Feb 82	0494 0494B
02/05/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese discounts the Japanese Government's claim that Japan has a legitimate claim to the "Soviet Kurile Islands". The broadcast says, "Japan completely disregards the fact that by an international document which was well known during the war [WWII?] and through the postwar period, Japan lost all rights and title to these waters." The broadcast says that although Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki indicates publicly that he wants better relations with the USSR, "all that we hear from Japan, however, is reports about Japanese actions which only add to mutual distrust." In this regard the broadcast mentions specifically a Japanese Government proposal to provide financial assistance to Japanese fishermen fishing in "waters south of the Soviet Kurile Islands."	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Feb 82	1330 1330B
02/06/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reports that a Japanese fishing boat has been seized by a Soviet patrol vessel for violating Soviet fishing regulations in its territorial waters.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 82	1142
02/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki expresses regret that the USSR remains indifferent to Japanese claims to the northern territories east of Hokkaido and reaffirms the determination of his administration to press Moscow for the return of the islands to Japanese sovereignty. Speaking at a Northern Territories Day rally in Tokyo, Suzuki says the territorial dispute with Moscow should be solved in order to build friendly relations based on true mutual understanding" between Japan and the Soviet Union.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Feb 82	0973 0973B
02/08/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. XINHUA commentary notes 7 February, Japan's Northern Territories Day, and concludes that "the Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is just and is universally supported by all countries and peoples that uphold justice. The more tricks the Soviet hegenomists play, the more hegemonic features the Soviet Union will expose before the Japanese people and the people	P	FBIS China 9 Feb 82	0495

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of the world."			0495B
02/08/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese discusses the Japanese Government sponsored Northern Territories Day held yesterday, and says bluntly, "reconciliation is impossible." The broadcast says rightist groups, fascist groups, criminals, drug addicts and drunkards participated in the demonstrations and says further, "slogans hostile to the USSR and the Soviet Government and abuses against the Soviet people reminiscent of those by Japanese militarists before World War II echoed throughout Tokyo's midtown area for hours." In a reference to the Japanese Government proposal to provide financial aid for Japanese fishering fishing in the diputed area around the South Kurile Islands the broadcast cites Asiahi Shimbun (Tokyo) as saying the proposal has little chance to pass through the Japanese Diet and comments "the Liberal Democratic Party is trying to buy anti-Sovietism with money."	P P	FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82 FBIS (USSR) 9 Feb 82	1331 1331B 1331C
02/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Vice FM Ryozo Sunobe indicates to PM Suzuki that Japan may enforce sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as early as this week because of the imposition of martial law in Poland.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 82	1144
02/09/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Government officials disclose that China is seeking to import small steel bars from Japan on credit for the first time ever. The Chinese approach is heartening to Japanese steel producers as their efforts thus far have failed to have steel bars included in a Chinese shopping list covered by Japanese commodity loans. Japan has pledged a yen 20 billion ($87 million) commodity loan to China, the second for fiscal 1981, ending in March.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Feb 82	1145 1145B
02/10/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev accuses Japan of following the US in imposing sanctions against the USSR. He states that Japan is consequently losing opportunities for expanding trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1146
02/10/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Pavlov to be the new USSR ambassador to Japan replacing Dmitri Polyanskiy.	P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1334
02/12/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, receives a delegation of Japanese journalists led by Seryu Hata, editor-in-chief of Asahi (Tokyo). The Tass report says that the Soviet economy and international issues, particularly Japan-Soviet relations, were topics of discussion.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	1337

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/82	JAPAN/PRC. A group of Chinese officials arrives in Tokyo for talks on Chinese crude oil shipments to Japan. Industry sources say the negotiations are likely to drag on as Japanese oil companies are poised to demand price cuts of 20 to 30 cents per barrel amid a global glut of oil supplies, while the Chinese, hard hit by a shortage of currency reserves, are also certain to refuse such cuts.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 82	1151
02/16/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Export-Import Bank of Japan signs a contract with the Bank of China to provide yen 42 billion ($175 million) in loans this year for seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China. The contract is based on a memorandum signed by the two banks in May 1979, which set a framework of yen 420 billion ($1,750 million) for inter-bank loans to be apportioned by the Chinese bank to coal development projects.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82	1153 1153B
02/16/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Exim Bank of Japan signs a contract with the Bank of China to provide 42 billion yen ($175 million) in loans during 1982 for the development of seven coal mining projects in Shandong Province and other parts of China.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	1416
02/17/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to conduct a joint project to breed a new rice plant species in a move to promote Japan-China agricultural technology exchange.	S	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1155
02/17/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach agreement on undertaking a joint project to develop a new rice plant species, in a move to promote the bilateral exchange of agricultural technology. The project will concern the breeding of a new species of winter-hardy, disease-resistant and high-yielding rice by drawing on the genetic resources of both countries. Agricultural cooperation between the two Asian nations will also include a joint study concerning the forecasting of blight, and seasonal epidemics of harmful insects.	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	1418 1418B
02/18/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan National Oil Corp states it will enter a bid for offshore oil drilling covering 150,000 square kilometers in Southwestern China.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1156
02/18/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese governmental New Energy Development Organization (NEDO) signs an agreement with China to conduct joint exploration of the Huainan coal mine in China's central province of Anhui. The five-year agreement calls on the Japanese side to conduct physical exploration of the site using Japanese equipment and to analyze the data obtained.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 82	1157

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/18/82	JAPAN/USSR. A senior Japanese foreign ministry official expresses doubt that US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would hold up a joint Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off the coast of Sakhalin. Press reports earlier in the week suggested the project might be in jeopardy if US exports of essential equipment were withheld as part of US sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union in December.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Feb 82	1158 1158B
02/18/82	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign an agreement for cooperative development of the Liuzhuang mining area in China's Anhui Province. Japan will provide the Liuzhuang mining area with digital seismological surveying equipment and send specialists in geology and geophysical surveys. China will be responsible for prospecting and drilling the mine.	E	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 82	1200
02/18/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet international broadcast in English criticizes Japan for hosting the US-Japan joint command and staff exercise code-named Yama Sakura and describes the exercise as provocative. It mentions that the armies of the two countries are working out tactics on how to act together to repulse an attack on Japan and says further, "what is being rehearsed concretely is a battle with two Soviet motorized divisions." The Soviet broadcast speculates that "Tokyo and Washington have already started studying ways of acting together in case of emergency circumstances in the Far East outside Japan" and maintains that the US is pushing Japan to increase the offensive potential of the JSDF.	M	FBIS (USSR) 19 Feb 82	1343 1343B
02/19/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi discloses that he has asked the USSR to remove SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 nuclear missiles from the Soviet Far East.	M	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1160
02/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides Monday to enforce new sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland as further warning against a deterioration of the political situation in Poland. The new sanctions are to be announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa after they are approved at a cabinet meeting on 23 February.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1162
02/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. A top Japanese Foreign Ministry official states that a Japanese company's deal to export pipelayers to the Soviet Union does not constitute a breach of a Japanese pledge to go along with US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The official discloses that the export deal was made by Komatsu Ltd., last November on a cash payment basis before martial law was proclaimed in Poland. The official's	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1163

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	statement is a response to a Newsweek report that Komatsu, which had earlier signed a contract to export 400 pipelayers to the Soviet Union contracted to sell another 500 machines after President Reagan imposed economic sanctions against Moscow in December.			1163B
02/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces punitive actions against the Soviet Union and Poland in protest against continuation of military rule in the East European country. Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa states that negotiations with Poland on rescheduling the payments of official debts due in 1982 will be held in abeyance and that the Government will not extend new official credits to Poland. The restrictions on movement of Polish diplomats in Japan, imposed on 17 February, were to remain in force. However, economic assistance already committed to Poland will remain in force. With respect to the Soviet Union, Miyazawa announces that the bilateral Commission on Science and Technology Cooperation will not meet for the time being. Also to be suspended will be the Japan-USSR annual consultations on trade. In addition, the Soviet request for enlargement of their office of trade represenatives in Japan will not be studied and extension of the period of stay for members of the Soviet purchasing commission will be cautiously reappraised.	PE	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	1165 1165B 1165C
02/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki takes a negative stand on allowing the visit to Japan of cabinet-level Soviet officials scheduled to come to Tokyo to attend a Japan-Soviet round table conference beginning 20 April at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet officials to visit Japan at a time when the government is planning to take sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish problem.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	1166 1166B
02/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes the Japanese Government for announcing on 23 February that it will impose some restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union in response to Soviet policies in recent months toward Poland. The Soviet broadcast says that Japan is indicating its subservience to US policies through this action and says that the Japanese Government's decision "will no doubt have a negative impact on the general mood of Soviet-Japanese relations and the entire world climate."	EP	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82	1351 1351B
02/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the Japanese Government for its plans to modernize the JSDF in the period 1983-1987. It says that during the 5 years mentioned, Japan plans to receive 90 F-15 and 60 P-3C or 3-2C aircraft, 40 heavy helicopters, 15 combat ships, and to form 2 new mechanized divisions equipped with self-propelled artillery and antitank helicopters. Tass concludes, "The resources to implement	M	FBIS (USSR) 3 March 82	1354

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	these dangerous schemes, which are being carried through on the persistent call of the Pentagon, are sought through reductions in allocations for social needs".			1354B
02/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says that Japan is taking on "gendarme functions in this part of the globe with the United States' blessing" and says further that Japan sees Southeast Asia as a "sphere of its vital interests and a zone of foreign political and economic expansion." It cites a statement made by Le Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, to the US News and World Report (Washington D.C.) to the effect that he is afraid that Japan wants to play "too active" a military role in the region.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	1357 1357B
02/24/82	JAPAN/PRC. China's newly appointed ambassador to Japan, Song Zhiguang arrives in Tokyo to assume his new post. Song formally served as envoy to East Germany and Britain and subsequently as assistant foreign minister. He is recognized as an expert on European affairs.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Feb 82	1422
02/24/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China resume civil aviation talks in Tokyo to discuss various problems, including the increase in the number of seats on Japan-China air routes. Other topics of discussion will be the rights accorded to carriers of both nations to fly beyond each other's country and the opening of shorter Japan-China air routes over the Korean Peninsula.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 82	1451
02/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) writes that the sanctions imposed by the Japanese Government against the Soviet Union are necessary in order to emphasize Japan's intolerance of Soviet intervention in Poland and to demonstrate unity with the Western nations.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 82	1167
02/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an interview with S. Taguchi, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party. In the interview Taguchi says that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on limiting nuclear arms "have elicited a broad response in Japan and other countries." Taguchi says further that she believes that the Soviet Union has "an earnest and active desire to resolve the problem of removing the threat of nuclear war." Pravda also mentions that Taguchi visited Moscow recently to attend the Socialist International Consultative Council of Disarmament and was one of the representatives to the Council to be received by Brezhnev on 3 February.	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 82	1353 1353B
02/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. China asks Japan for technical cooperation in electrifying Chinese railway lines during a working-level consultation on railway cooperation in Tokyo.	S	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	1168

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/27/82	JAPAN/PRC. A four-day Sino-Vietnamese working-level meeting on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection closes in Beijing after it is agreed to hold the next meeting in Tokyo. The two sides are reported to have exchanged views on draft agreements reached at a preliminary meeting last May.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	1170
02/27/82	JAPAN/PRC. Civil air talks between Japan and China end with an agreement to increase weekly commercial flights between the two countries by 40 percent. The negotiators, however, postpone until the next meeting the question of flight route beyond each other's countries and the cutting of flight time by flying over the Korean peninsula.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	1171
02/27/82	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign a civil aviation agreement in Tokyo, which will provide for an increase of 50% in the number of seats on flights between China and Japan each week. The number of flights is expected to increase, and there will be a total of 2400 seats each week.	E	FBIS (China) 11 Mar 82	1210
02/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) writes that China appears to be seriously seeking to export nuclear-related materials such as enriched uranium and heavy water and has sought the assistance of Japanese trading firms in selling the materials to third nations.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 82	1172
03/02/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Government seeks the help of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc, a private organization engaging in the peaceful use of atomic energy in Japan, in checking and reviewing designs of an atomic reactor system for power generation that China is developing independently.	S	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	1173
03/03/82	JAPAN/PRC. China's new ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguan asks Japanese FM Sakurauchi to visit China in the autumn together with PM Suzuki. Suzuki is scheduled to visit Beijing at that time to attend a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 82	1174
03/04/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese steel industry sources state that tightened Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are making Japanese steelmakers apathetic about sending officials to Moscow for new export deals. Nippon Steel and other Japanese steel companies are putting off a planned dispatch of negotiating officials to Moscow at least until the end of March.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Mar 82	1176
03/05/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that cultural cooperation agreements were signed on 3 March in Tokyo between the Japan-USSR Interchange Association and two Soviet cultural exchange organizations: the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Japan Society. "Envisaged in these agreements are broad exchanges of delegations and	C	FBIS (USSR) 8 Mar 82	1361

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	tourist groups, cooperation in holding Russian-language contests in Japan, exchanges of rare animals, fish and plants, and photo exhibitions in Japan to introduce the modern life, history and culture of the Soviet people." Plans are being made to hold the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference in Tokyo on 20 April 1982.			1361B
03/06/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo) publishes an interview with Vladimir A. Krivtsov, deputy director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the interview, Krivtson says that China's "lopsided" relationship with Japan and the United States will eventually end and China will return to the path of scientific socialism it practiced in the 1950s. At the present time, however, he admits that "the Chinese leaders have shown no desire to normalize Sino-Soviet relations."	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Mar 82	1363 1363B
03/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. Ten Japanese cities and prefectures will shortly form sister-city affilitations with their Chinese counterparts to celebrate the 19th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Mar 82	1445
03/07/82	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese steelmill executive discloses that China has ordered 46,000 tons of steel products from Japan for shipment in the first half of this year. The new order brings the total amount of general carbon steel products, including seamless steel pipe--mainly oil well pipe, ordered by the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corp, from the major Japanese mills for shipment in the first half of the year to 1.163 million tons.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	1182 1182B
03/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet patrol boat apprehends and detains a Japanese fishing boat in the Kurile Islands. The vessel was seized about 100 kilometers southeast of Cape Kurabe on Daramushir Island.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Mar 82	1437
03/10/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan lodges a verbal diplomatic protest with the USSR for an unflattering story concerning Japanese policy towards Southeast Asia which appeared in Izvestia. In a recent issue, the Soviet daily charged that Japan had exploited the natural resources of Southeast Asia and had compelled the countries in the region to buy Japanese industrial products in return. The story also claimed that Japan had exported pollution-spreading manufacturing plants in the area and that PM Zenko Suzuki's trip to the region last year was really intended to mask the activities of Japanese big business in various Southeast Asian countries.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 11 Mar 82	0747 0747B
03/10/82	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki declares at a session of the Japanese Diet that Tokyo must continue its call for "an ultimate extinction... through realistic steps" of all nuclear weapons stored worldwide and accordingly will not support Soviet resolutions at the UN calling for a "total ban on uses" of nuclear weapons or deployment of nuclear forces. At the same time, however, the prime minister cautions that	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Mar 82	1440

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Japan "should not tie with the United States, but should support any movement toward nuclear disarmament."			1440B
03/18/82	JAPAN/USSR. In an unusual move for a departing foreign envoy to meet with such a high-ranking Soviet official, the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay A. Tikhonov, receives outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Tokichoro Uomoto in the Kremlin,and declares to him that the USSR wants to improve and develop its economic and trade relations with Japan. The Soviet leader admits that Japanese-Soviet relations ties are "complicated" but expresses his hope that they will be "neighborly and friendly" and that the present "dark clouds" over the relationship between the two countries will disappear soon.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Mar 82	1427 1427B
03/23/82	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrives in Japan to exchange views on technological cooperation and engage in discussion with Japanese labor leaders. The Chinese mission headed by Ni Zhifu, president of the federation, was invited by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1188
03/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. US Defense Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in the course of regular defense consultations in Tokyo, shows JDA Director General Soichiro Ito photographic evidence that a floating drydock built by Japan and exported to the USSR was used to repair the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk. The floating drydock was built by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and was exported in 1978 for non-military use in the Soviet Far East.	EM	Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 Mar 82	1473 1473B
03/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that there is nothing new in the latest proposal made by Soviet President Brezhnev for improved relations with Japan. Brezhnev, in a speech delivered on 24 March in the central Asian city of Tashkent, remarked that his country wanted to have "reliable relations of good-neighborliness, mutually-beneficial cooperation and mutual confidence" with Japan.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Mar 82	1189
03/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tokyo responds with suspicion to the expression in a recent speech by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR would like to improve relations with Japan. PM Zenko Suzuki states there is nothing new in the proposal and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa says that the Japanese Government could not accept the "sincerity" of the offer as long as the USSR continued its expansionist moves in Afghanistan or elsewhere in the world. Miyazawa also calls attention to the fact that while Moscow was making a similar appeal a year ago, it was building up its military forces in the Northern Territories off Hokkaido, strengthening its occupation of Afghanistan and interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland. He concludes that the Government of Japan "cannot but judge Russia's intentions not with its remarks	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Mar 82	1432 1432B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	but with its actions in the world." The Japanese spokesman leaves the door open to further negotiation, however, by saying that his government will analyze carefully the contents of the Brezhnev speech because it comes from the chief of state of a superpower close to Japan.			1432C
03/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki calls on Soviet President Brezhnev to back words with actions in improving relations between the two countries. Speaking before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, the PM says he welcomes the part of Brezhnev's speech calling for measures to build trust between Japan and the Soviet Union. However, he calls on Moscow to withdraw its SS-20 missiles deployed in the Soviet Far East and return Japan's four northern islands.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1190 1190B
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi tells a Diet committee that he had told President Reagan during their meeting in Washington that Japan would like to play a role in promoting better relations between the United States and China.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1191
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to extend yen 60 billion ($245 million) in yen credits to China--yen 40 billion for financing four industrial projects and yen 20 billion for commodity purchases. The loans carry an interest rate of 3 percent per annum and are payable over a period of 20 years after a grace period of 10 years.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Mar 82	1192
03/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese and Japanese governments exchange notes in Beijing confirming the Japanese government loan. The Japanese government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will offer a loan to finance construction of Shijiusuo and Qinhuangdao ports, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway, and other projects. They will facilitate the transportation and export of coal from Shaanxi.	E	FBIS China 29 March 82	1225
03/27/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) writes that Brezhnev's call for improved relations with Japan seems "devoid of adequate action to back it up."	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1193
03/29/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese officials disclose that they will give a grant of up to yen 50 million ($200,000) to China to promote sports education.	C	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1195
03/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports that two-way trade between the Soviet Union and Japan during 1981 expanded by about 11.3 percent over the previous year.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1196
03/30/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese steel industry sources state that China has placed an additional order with Japanese steelmakers for shipment of 112,000 tons of ordinary steel products in the first half of 1982. This means China is committed to take 1,167,000 tons from Japan's six major steel companies during this period.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1198

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/30/82	JAPAN/PRC. Working-level talks between China and Japan begin in Tokyo at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Mar 82	1199
03/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. Former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Tokichiro Uomoto announces after a call on PM Zenko Suzuki that the USSR is "strongly hoping" for an improvement in economic relations with Japan and suggests that the two governments hold "high-level consultations as frequently as possible." Uomoto notes that prior to his departure from Moscow, he met with Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov who expressed the Kremlin's hopes for improving economic ties with Japan. Uomoto adds that it was "quite unusual" for a Soviet premier to meet with an outgoing diplomat from a western bloc nation. He also reports that Soviet officials with whom he spoke during his term of office, appeared to be discussing among themselves how to justify their continued intransigence to the Japanese claim to the Soviet-occupied Northern Territories off the coast of Hokkaido.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 82	1478 1478B 1478C
03/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. Newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Y. Pavlov advises GOJ FM Yoshio Sakurauchi that the USSR wishes to solidify its good-neighborly relations with Japan. Pavlov promises that he will strive to settle all pending problems between the two nations in a responsive manner while protecting Moscow's own interests. The new Soviet envoy also acknowledges that relations between the USSR and Japan are "complicated" at present, as Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev conceded in a recent speech. He says that a mountain of hurdles could arise in the process of settling diverse problems between the two nations but adds that he is optimistic about the future of bilateral ties. FM Sakurauchi replies that there may emerge difficult problems in bilateral relations, but affirms his belief that such problems can be solved through continued dialogue in good faith. He affirms his hope that Pavlov will strive to resolve pending bilateral problems one by one and to better Russo-Japanese relations through his diplomatic endeavors.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 82	1479 1479B 1479C
03/31/82	JAPAN/KAMP/PRC. Japanese and Chinese policymakers reach basic agreement to help expedite the projected formation of a coalition government by the three Khmer resistance factions, as an alternative to the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime. Fu Hao, vice minister for foreign affairs and head of the Chinese delegation, tells the consultative meeting between the foreign ministries of the two governments that Beijing will extend support to all three Khmer resistance factions--the Khmer Rouge of ousted Premier Pol Pot, and the moderate groups headed by Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Chinese officials also reiterate Beijing's three-point proposal for a resolution of the crisis in Cambodia--withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country, respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, and	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 82	1480 1480B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the formulation of an international scheme to ensure Kampuchea's independence, neutrality and non-alignment. Japanese officials tell their Chinese counterparts that it is Tokyo's policy to endorse the ASEAN position in the search for a comprehensive political solution to the issue, and to endorse the proposed coalition of the three Khmer factions, saying it would have major significance in winning international support for their cause. Japanese officials also urge Beijing to deal impartially with the Khmer factions in order not to impair China's relations with ASEAN.			1480C 1480D
03/31/82	JAPAN/PRC. Top ranking Japanese and Chinese diplomats wind up two days of talks after reaffirming plans for an exchange of visits by government leaders this year to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1700
03/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. Newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov asks Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurauchi for efforts to establish solid and good neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1701
03/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi, commenting on US satellite data indicating that a Japanese-made floating dock was used by the Soviet Pacific fleet for repairing the aircraft carrier Minsk, states that Tokyo will exercise the utmost caution to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 82	1702
04/01/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Charge d' Affairs to Japan Tchijob calls on Japan's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau Director General Kato at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Tchijov elaborates upon Brezhenev's speech given at Tashkent calling for improved USSR-Japan relations. Kato tells Tchijov that "for the establishment of stable and friendly relations in the true sense it is necessary to settle the northern territory problem . . . through negotiations for a peace treaty." Kato adds that tensions remain high between the two countries because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the deployment of Soviet troops in the northern territories, the general strengthening of Soviet military power in the Far East, and the instability of East-West relations caused by the Polish problem.	P	DSJP (Tokyo) 9 April 82	1687 1687B
04/01/82	JAPAN/PRC. A 14-member Chinese economic mission, led by Deputy Premier Bo Yibo arrives in Tokyo at the invitation of Japan's Foreign Ministry and the Association for the Promotion of International Trade.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Apr 82	1703
04/02/82	JAPAN/USSR. Testifying at a lower house Foreign Affairs Committee session, Japanese FM Sakurauchi admits that when he visited the US, Secretary of State Haig requested that Japan suspend shipments of pipelayers to the Soviet Union. Haig was referring to the 500 pipelayers that Komatsu, Ltd contracted last November to supply to the USSR for the Yanburg pipeline project. Sakurauchi states that "the	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Apr 82	1704

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	government might consider putting off the shipment, but it will be difficult to stop it outright in view of the existing contractual obligation."			1704B
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. PM Zenko Suzuki announces at a press conference that he will urge President Reagan to permit the delivery of oil rigs ordered by the USSR for the development of Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East. The oil rigs were built in Japan which wants them exempted from current economic sanctions against Moscow because they were ordered before such sanctions went into effect.	ES	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Apr 82	1482
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet Ilyushin-62 transport plane on its way back from a cargo flight to Vietnam briefly violates Japanese airspace in the vicinity of Torishima Island west of Kyushu. A foreign ministry spokes announces the GOJ intent to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Apr 82	1483
04/03/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki remarks that he will urge US President Reagan to ratify the UN common fund for control stocks of primary products agreement and allow delivery of already ordered oil rigs to the Soviet Union when they meet at the Versailles summit this June.	EP	FBIS (AP) 5 Apr 82	1705
04/04/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo) writes of the "space war" with the Soviet Union, stating that the Japan-Soviet territorial dispute is not confineed to the northern islands but is taking place in space as well. The area in space Japan plans to place its first communications satellite is said by the Soviet Union to be reserved for its own satellite. The paper writes, however, that Japan intends to launch the satellite as scheduled because the Soviet claim "is not justified by international law."	S	FBIS (AP) 7 Apr 82	1706 1706I
04/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR opens its first business information exhibition in Japan in a bid to export more Russian machinery, equipment and consumer goods to the Japanese. Fourteen Soviet trade corporations are represented in the exhibit.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Apr 82	1484
04/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reveals that the Soviet Union some time ago informally sounded out Japan on construction of a second floating dock. The information comes at a time when Japanese-constructed floating dry dock previously purchased by the Soviet Union is known to have been used to repair the aircraft carrier "Minsk." The Japanese, it was learned, responded negatively to the Soviet query.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1708
04/12/82	JAPAN/PRC. A 12-member Chinese women's delegation arrives in Tokyo on an 11-day visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The delegation is led by Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Apr 82	1711

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/13/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo, on a two week visit to Japan meets Japanese PM Suzuki in Tokyo. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Japan in May, and Suzuki will visit China at a later date. The exchange of visits will mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations.	P	FBIS (China) 14 April 82	1230
04/13/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR open negotiations in Moscow to determine their total annual catch of salmon in their respective territorial waters and high seas of the northwestern Pacific.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Apr 82	1487
04/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article which discusses Japan-USSR relations. The main point of the article is critical of the Japanese Government's position toward improving relations. The article says, "There are attempts to make the normal development of bilateral relations dependent on the solution of certain political problems, such as the satisfaction of Japan's unlawful territorial claims. It must be noted that the progress of Soviet-Japanese ties is a thing both sides ought to be equally interested in, and to advance preconditions in this field would be unwise." The article calls on Japan to accept the Soviet proposal to negotiate a friendship treaty.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Apr 82	1385 1385B
04/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) examines the state of economic relations between the USSR and Japan and calls on Japan to join with the Soviet Union in developing further economic cooperation. Pravda also says that reports that the USSR agreed in a 1973 joint statement with Japan to consider the return of South Kurile Islands to Japan are false. Pravda says that the USSR never acknowledged the existence of a territorial dispute between the two countries and will not take the issue under consideration in the future.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 20 Apr 82	1389 1389B
04/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. In annual fishery talks between the USSR and Japan, Soviet negotiators propose that the Japanese salmon quota in the USSR's exclusive economic zone of the northwestern Pacific this year be limited to 37,000 tons, a decrease of 5,500 tons from the quantity agreed upon in recent years. The proposed restrictions also would affect the total Japanese catch of red, dog, and silver salmon on the high seas plus the surveilance by Soviet observers of Japanese fishing operations and a count by Russian checkers of total quantities unloaded at Japanese fishing ports. The Soviet proposal would fix the haul of red salmon at 1.1 million tons, the same as last year; the dog salmon catch would be raised from last year's total of 3.8 million tons to 4.5 million tons; the silver salmon catch would remain at 1.2 million tons, also the same as last year. The Soviets also have proposed that the fishing season for salmon be cut by ten days, ending on June 5.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Apr 82	1488 1488B 1488C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/14/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Sakurauchi discloses that Japan will not make any active efforts to mediate in a dispute between the US and China over American sales of arms to Taiwan. He states that Japan is not in a position to mediate in the Sino-American dispute.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Apr 82	1713
04/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources disclose that the Soviet Union has proposed the reopening of negotiations for a tax treaty in Tokyo at the earliest possible date.	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Apr 82	1714
04/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet trade representative in Japan Victor Spandarian proposes in a speech at the Soviet business informatioon exhibition underway in Tokyo that the present trade imbalance between the Soviet Union and Japan be solved through the expansion of trade. He states the Soviets will not call on Japan for voluntary export restraints but that the trade imbalance should be settled through the expansion of mutual overall trade. In 1981, Japan was the Soviet Union's No. 5 trade partner in 1981, compared with No. 2 the previous year. The change is attributed to the fact that Japan followed the US in applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union following the situations in Afghanistan and Poland.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1715 1715B
04/16/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Japan has a key role in mediating differences between the US and PRC over such issues as the sale of weapons to Taiwan. According to the Tass report, Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi promised to US Government that the Japanese Government will discuss issues concerning US, Japan and PRC relations during an exchange of visits by PRC and Japanese leaders later this year.	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 April 82	1386 1386B
04/17/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that during a Moscow interview with Japanese newsmen, Timofey Guzhenko, Minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet and concurrently chairman of the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association said that the Japanese Government should not become so preoccupied with the northern islands issue that it fails to focus attention on problems of mutual interest between the USSR and Japan that can be solved. Although Guzhenko did not say that there is no hope for negotiations on the northern islands in the future he did reiterate the Soviet position that the USSR does not recognize that there is a territorial dispute with Japan.	P	FBIS (USSR) 19 Apr 82	1388 1388B
04/17/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency announces that two Japanese fishing vessels appear to have been captured by Soviet patrol boats off Kamchatka Peninsula. The vessels were last heard from yesterday morning when they radioed that they were being inspected by a Soviet warship.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Apr 82	1490

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/18/82	JAPAN/PRC. A team of Japanese government officials departs for Beijing for the third round of talks on concluding a taxation convention or treaty with China. The convention would govern the levying of taxes on firms of one country doing business in the other and in general is designed principally to protect enterprises in foreign countries from being taxed doubly.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Apr 82	1491
04/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the third roundtable conference between Japanese and Soviet friendship organizations began today in Tokyo. 500 participants from the two countries will discuss various issues of mutual concern. The Japanese delegation is led by Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet delegation is led by Timofey Guzhenko, Minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet and chairman of the Soviet-Japan Friendship Association.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 21 Apr 82	1390 1390B
04/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR open a three-day round-table conference in Tokyo to discuss economic cooperation and other bilateral issues. The conference is aimed at finding ways to improve relations that have become strained between the two countries following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish crisis. The participants will exchange views on disarmament, a Japan-Soviet peace treaty, the Japanese claim to the Northern Territories, economic cooperation and other matters. The conference is sponsored by the Japan Cultural Association and the Japanese Foreign Ministry is not involved. The USSR is sending a delegation of 120 members led by Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko.	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Apr 82	1492 1492B
04/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Leaders of Japanese and Soviet amateur sports associations agree to promote further sports exchanges between the two countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	1720
04/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that no progress has been made in Russo-Japanese negotiations on Japan's Salmon catch quota this year in northwest Pacific waters.	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	1721
04/21/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's chief delegate to the Japan-Soviet round table conference urges both Tokyo and Moscow to hold a summit meeting immediately to seek ways to improve bilateral relations, which he says are stagnant. In a keynote speech for the opening session of the conference, Shigeyoshi Matsumae expresses his concern that Japan-Soviet relations have worsened to reach "complete stagnancy" as a result of the growing confrontation between the United States and the USSR. Matsumae stresses the need to improve Japan-Soviet relations by recognizing the territorial issue between the two countries on the basis of the joint statement issued by the two governments in 1973. He also proposes that the governments of Japan and the Soviet Union hold consultations on disarmament, on ways to defuse tension in the Far East	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 Apr 82	1493 1493B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and on establishing nuclear-free zones in the area. In his address to the plenary session of the conference, Soviet delegate Timofey Guzhenko urges Japan to reach an agreement on good-neighborly relations with the USSR in the form of a friendly treaty. Guzhenko concedes that relations between Tokyo and Moscow have not made any desirable progress in recent years. In this context, he points out that Japan has yielded to the pressure from the United States to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union. He says this course of action by Tokyo serves only the interests of the United States. The Soviet delegate also stresses that the widely-believed notion of a "Soviet Threat" against Japan is a "fabrication" created by those who want to make Japan join in the warlike policy of the United States and lead Japan to become a militaristic state. Working group sessions at the conference are expected to discuss world peace and disarmament, political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and economic and trade relations between the two countries.			1493C 1493D 1493E
04/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) interviews V. N. Sushkov, a USSR vice minister for foreign trade, who is in Tokyo for the third roundtable conference between Japanese and Soviet friendship associations. Sushkov says in the interview that he is not concerned about the more than $1 billion Soviet deficit in trade with Japan. He says, "we will neither impose artificial restrictions on imports of Japanese goods nor ask Japan to review trade related laws." Sushkov calls on Japan to lift its current embargo which prevents Japanese companies from selling various goods to the Soviet Union and criticizes Japan for not dealing with the Soviet Union on the same trade terms accorded to West Europe.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Apr 82	1391 1391B
04/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese presents the Soviet perception of developments at the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference underway in Tokyo. The broadcast says that at the second subcommittee meeting on 21 April concerning Japan-USSR relations, an unnamed Soviet speaker "pointed out that Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union undergoes frequent changes depending on the situation at a given time, and is subject to outside influence. . . . the United States is trying to draw Japan more forcibly into its global military and political strategies in order to lessen the possibility of Japan pursuing its own independent foreign policy and to have Japan shoulder part of America's military outlays. As a result, Japanese goods would be less competitive in foreign markets." According to the Soviet broadcast, "Japanese participants in the meeting agreed to this assessment." The Soviet broadcast says further, "the overall atmosphere of the subcommittee meeting was permeated by a desire to proceed from political reality and the wishes of the Japanese and Soviet peoples to achieve the relaxation of tension in the Far East and step up reciprocal cooperation." The Soviet broadcast criticizes "some Japanese	CP	FBIS (USSR) 23 Apr 82	1392 1392B 1392C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	speakers" who brought up "the nonexistent territorial issue."			1392D
04/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet non-governmental round table conference adjourns in Tokyo. The conference ends with a call on both governments to start negotiations for a bilateral peace treaty. The two sides also agree that Japan should make efforts to eliminate its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union which are a stumbling block to the growth of economic relations between the two countries. The Soviet side, however, continues its intransigent position on the Northern Islands issue and refuses to concede that a territorial dispute exists with Japan. A Soviet delegate notes that "Instead of widening the gap on the (Northern Islands) issue, we should endeavor to seek a common ground for negotiations of a peace treaty." In a joint communique, both sides express the hope that the two governments will sign a treaty under which the USSR will agree not to attack those countries that possess no nuclear weapons and Japan will continue to reject the acquisition of such weapons. The delegates agree to seek a total ban on all weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear armaments and chemical agents, in an effort to protect world peace. They also acknowledge the need to establish mutual trust among Asian countries based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and to ensure the security of the non-nuclear countries in the region. (The joint communique also stresses that Japan and the USSR should step up the promotion of bilateral exchanges in the academic, cultural, mass communication and tourist fields.)	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Apr 82	1494 1494B 1494C 1494D
04/22/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Suzuki states that his government will do its utmost for closer relations between Japan and China in political, economic and cultural fields as well as in sports.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Apr 82	1722
04/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet delegates to the Japanese-Soviet round table conference accept the existence of a "territorial demand" by Japan for the first time in the history of the private level gathering. The conference, attended by some 500 Japanese and Soviet representatives, ends its discussion after adopting a joint communique calling for further efforts by both sides for improvement of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Apr 82	1723 1723B
04/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan discusses portions of a joint communique issued at the conclusion on 22 April of the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference. The broadcast says that although "differing views were stated at the conference" the participants of the conference agreed that the Japanese and USSR Governments must negotiate differences based on "widely recognized principles of	CEP	FBIS (USSR) 23 April 82	1393

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	international relations between states having different political systems." The Soviet broadcast mentions that the conference participants agreed to work for the improvement of bilateral economic relations. According to the Soviet broadcast, the participants also agreed, "to strive for the conclusion of a long-term intergovernmental [economic] agreement."			1393B
04/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tokyo Shimbun publishes an interview with Vsevolod V. Ovchinnokov, deputy editor in chief for Pravda. Ovchinnokov is in Tokyo for the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference. Ovchinnokov attributes the deterioration of Japan-USSR relations over the last few years to the acceptance by the Japanese Government of US policies designed to changed the West's relationship with the Soviet Union from detente to confrontation. He mentions the 1973 Japanese-Soviet joint statement as an important milestone in bilateral relations and says that "we [the USSR] hope to go back to those times." Ovchinnokov implies that the Soviet leadership is aware that it is unrealistic for Japan and the USSR to conclude a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation at this time. He says that the two countries could negotiate "bilateral state principles" along the lines of similar agreements the USSR has signed with the United States, France, and Canada.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Apr 82	1399 1399B 1399C
04/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that Japan is only hurting itself by imposing trade sanctions against the Soviet Union. The broadcast describes the Soviet Union as a mighty industrial nation that will not respond to another nation's "unreasonable conditions". The broadcast says that the Soviet Union "wants to have reliable foreign trade partners" and mentions Siberia as an area available for joint development by Japan and the USSR, "but we [the USSR] need a sure partner who is really reliable."	EP	FBIS (USSR) 28 Apr 82	1398 1398B
04/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial entitled "Ease Tension Between Japan and the USSR Through Mutual Dependence" argues that a deepening interdependence between Japan and the Soviet Union would be one way of improving relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1724
04/26/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo visits Japan for two weeks from April 1-14. The purpose of his visit is to study the development of Japan's industry, and the machinery industry in particular. He meets with Japan's PM Suzuki and FM Sakurauchi, and says that facts have proved that promotion of trade is in the interests of both countries.	EP	BEIJING REVIEW 26 April 82	1233
04/30/82	JAPAN/PRC. Drilling of the first production oil well for the joint Sino-Japanese development of the Chengbei oilfield in the southwestern Bohai Gulf begins April 28. Oil production is expected to start in two years, after 28 wells are drilled.	E	FBIS China 13 May 82	1239

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/30/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR end their annual talks on the regulation of salmon fishing. The annual Japanese quota remains at 42,500 tons of salmon as it has for the past five years. Soviet press notes that Pacific salmon are migratory species of fish and that in the northwest Pacific, spawning takes place upstream in Soviet rivers. Because of this, the USSR has the "priority right" to salmon fishing in the region and is "responsible for the preservation of salmon throughout its migration route." The USSR also believes that salmon fishing on the high seas should be discontinued and concentrated in coastal waters for environmental and economic purposes. Recognizing, however, that this will do harm to Japanese fishermen, the Soviet Union permits them to carry out some limited salmon fishing in some zones of the Northwest Pacific. In return, Japan will "compensate part of the Soviet expenses on the protection of the spawning places, meliorative work and artificial fish breeding." This compensation will take the form of Japanese supplies and equipment for salmon farms and combined fish fodder plants.	EP	New Times (Moscow) 19 May 82	1498 1498B 1498C
04/30/82	JAPAN/PRC. JCP sources state that the Communist Parties of Japan and China may patch up their relations this year after a 16-year estrangement over a major policy dispute. Indications are that the JCP will invite a Chinese delegation to its convention scheduled for July.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 May 82	1725
05/05/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) maintains that a military relationship exists between the JDA and PLA. Pravda says, "the facts provide evidence that Japan's National Defense Agency has also begun to set up ties with China." Pravda cites a Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) report that indicated that 50 retired Japanese military officers, all high-ranking, have formed a "society" to promote the strengthening of cooperation between the JDA and PLA. According to Pravda M. Sirakawa, former chief of staff of the JSDF and K. Tanabe, former JSDF air force chief of staff are now visiting the PRC as a part of this effort.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 19 May 82	1611 1611B
05/11/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan National Oil Corporation will undertake a geological survey this summer in Inner Mongolia for the exploration of oil and gas reserves. The survey, to be conducted over the next five years, will cover an area of 300,000 square kilometers in the Ordos Highlands, about 500 kilometers west of Beijing. The corporation will expend about $2.1 to $4.2 million annually on the project.	ES	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 May 82	1105
05/11/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sakurauchi states that Japan is ready to accept a proposal to raise interest rates on export credits extended to the Soviet Union. His disclosure is made at the second-day session of the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1731

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/13/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan renews its demand that the US lift its ban on the export to the Soviet Union of sophisticated equipment for underground exploration so that a Japan-Soviet joint venture for oil and natural gas development off the coast of Sakhalin can proceed as scheduled.	EP	FBIS (AP) 14 May 82	1737
05/14/82	JAPAN/PRC. In a meeting with a group of visiting Japanese reporters in Beijing, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang proposes that the PRC and Japan develop China's natural resources, such as nonferrous metals, in a joint venture. He says such cooperation would help further develop and strengthen friendly bilateral relations, and open up new possibilities for economic cooperation between the two countries.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 May 82	1688
05/14/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union agrees to extend for another year an agreement on Japanese seaweed-gathering in waters around the Soviet-held Kaigara Island east of Hokkaido in northern Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 May 82	1739
05/15/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan announces the signing of an agreement between the Hokkaido Fisheries Federation and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry to allow Japanese fishermen to gather kelp in the Soviet territorial waters around Signalny Island. The agreement signed on 14 May in Moscow will allow 330 "small-scale" Japanese fishermen to gather kelp in specified areas.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 17 May 82	1610
05/18/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's MITI decides to dispatch a large number of Japanese technical experts to China beginning this fiscal year to assist in modernizing existing Chinese factories which are far behind in production facilities and production management.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 May 82	1744
05/19/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Ministry of Geology & Minerals and the Japan National Oil Corporation sign an agreement for the joint survey of China's northern Ordos Basin for petroleum and natural gas.	E	FBIS China 20 May 82	1252
05/19/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Vice Minister, Ryozo Sunobe, makes request to the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visit Japan to improve bilateral relations. The Soviet Ambassador does not reply to the request but indicates there are many areas in which the Soviet Union and Japan could develop bilateral cooperation, especially in economic and academic spheres.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Jun 82	1689
05/19/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan National Oil Corporation and the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals signs an agreement on joint survey and exploration of petroleum and natural gas resources in the northern part of the Ordos Basin in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 May 82	1745
05/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) publishes an interview with Solovyev [full name not reported], chief of the Second Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the interview Solovyev tells Mainichi Shimbun's correspondent that the USSR attaches importance to Japan's three nonnuclear principles and wants to negotiate a bilateral agreement on the nonuse of nuclear arms against	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 May 82	1616

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Japan. Solovyev says that the signing of such an agreement "will prove to be an important example in preventing a nuclear war."			1616B
05/20/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Kumamoto Prefecture and the PRC's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region establish friendship ties at a ceremony in Nanning. The ceremony is attended by Governor Issei Sawada of Kumamoto Prefecture and Qin Yingji, Chairman of the People's Government of the region in southern China.	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 May 82	1690
05/20/82	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Pavlov tells LDP Secretary General Nikaido that the USSR will promote a movement for peace and prohibition of nuclear arms to which Nikaido responds that the Soviet Union should show its antinuclear stance not by words but by actions.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 May 82	1746
05/21/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann, says in Tokyo that he hopes Japan can win PRC support for his group, which is fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Kampuchea. Sann is in Japan on a six day visit at the invitation of the Liberal Democratic Party.	P	Japan Times 22 May 82	1691
05/21/82	JAPAN/KAMP/PRC. KPNLF leader Son Sann, while visiting Japan, states that he hopes Japan will help gain Chinese support for the KPNLF fighting the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh. Son Sann expresses hope that Japanese leaders will make statements helpful to his resistance movement when they meet with Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang in Tokyo shortly.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1747
05/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Kunio Tanabe, secretary general of the Japanese Prime Minister's Office, observes the four Soviet-held northern islands from a patrol boat. The two hour trip, held despite stormy weather, is intended to demonstrate the lasting desire of the Japanese Government and people for return of the islands from the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1748
05/22/82	JAPAN/PRC. Major industrial nations of the West via Cocom agree to permit Japan's Hitachi Ltd to export a large computer to China.	ES	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1749
05/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. The USSR rebuffs a Japanese request for the removal of SS-20 mobile nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East. The request was made by Japan in anticipation of the special UN session on disarmament next month. News sources report that Japan noted that "The SS-20 is mobile and has a long range and poses a threat to security in Europe and Asia wherever it is deployed." The USSR responded that "The question requires reciprocity and is a matter to be solved between missile-possessing nations."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 24 May 82	1111 1111B
05/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan asks the US to lift an embargo on the export of US-made oil drilling equipment to be used in a Japan-Soviet joint project to develop oil deposits off Sakhalin.	EP	FBIS (AP) 24 May 82	1750

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Japanese firms are worried by increasing Soviet plant orders in Europe. A leading plant equipment exporter is quoted as saying that "because of the Japanese Government's rigid control over credits to the Soviet Union, she has begun giving priority to Europe in placing orders."	E	FBIS (AP) 27 May 82	1752
05/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) publishes an article that criticizes the military policies of the Government of Japan. The article says that Japan's "military and ruling circles are behaving as though they had completely forgotten the world war's bitter lessons for the Japanese people." The article suggests that actions by the Japanese Government, "in the wake of Washington's militarist policy" are "resulting in the fueling of tension in the Far East and Asia" and lists the following as contributing factors: Japan's participation in Rimpac-82, the goal to increase the area of operations for the Japanese Navy, increases in defense spending, a growing military-industrial complex in Japan which according to the Soviet journal now includes 2,200 companies responsible for producing 80 percent of Japan's military hardware, and finally, the support Japan provides to the United States as the host for 119 American military bases, some of which are used to store tactical nuclear weapons.	M	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jun 82	1633 1633B 1633C
05/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. A XINHUA dispatch from Beijing summarizes Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. "The total value of trade between China and Japan in 1981 reached 10 billion US dollars, 10 times the 1971 value. This steady progress is the result of the normalization of relations in 1972, the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, and a long-term trade agreement signed in 1978." Presently the two countries are actively exploring new methods of cooperation and Sino-Japanese economic cooperation should have a prosperous future.	E	FBIS China 28 May 82	1259 1259B
05/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan Communist Party Chairman Kenji Miyamoto announces he will not attend a banquet to be held in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, due to arrive in Japan on 31 May for a six-day official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	1651
05/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki says he will not raise question of Sino-American relations during forthcoming talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziiyang which are scheduled to take place in Tokyo between 31 May and 1 June.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 May 82	1692
05/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says that Japan is preventing the development of relations between Japan and the USSR and says further that there has been a freeze in relations since the beginning of the eighties. Izvestiya suggests that Japan is "foolish to set any conditions or demands" for the improvement of bilateral relations and mentions specifically Japan's "unlawful territorial claims."	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jun 82	1629

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to ask the United States to lift economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with a Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off Sakhalin. The request will be made at a meeting between President Reagan and PM Suzuki scheduled for Paris on 6 June.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	1652
05/31/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for a six-day visit. It is the second visit to Tokyo by a Chinese chief of government since the two countries re-established diplomatic relations in 1972. PM Zhao is accompanied by FM Huang Hua and Minister for the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu. Economic commercial issues are expected to figure prominently in the discussions between the visiting Chinese leaders and Japanese officials. Japan now accounts for a full 25 percent of China's total foreign trade. In 1981, bilateral trade between the two countries amounted to $10 billion.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 1 Jun 82	0766 0766B
05/31/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Japan for an official visit of six days, three of which he will spend in Tokyo. The Chinese leader's trip is one of the events scheduled to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. There remain no outstanding contentious issues between Japan and China to mar Zhao's visit. The most recent such issue, the suspension of Japanese-financed plant projects in China was settled at a ministerial meeting attended by both sides in Tokyo last December.	CP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 May 82	1112 1112B
05/31/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for an official visit marking the tenth anniversary of normalization of relations. He meets with Japanese Prime minister Suzuki and discusses the world situation.	P	FBIS (China) 1 June 82	1260
05/31/82	JAPAN/USSR. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Tokyo for a six-day official visit as a guest of the Japanese Government.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	1653
06/01/82	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki in Tokyo for a second session of talks. Economic cooperation is the main subject of discussion. Premier Zhao puts forward a three-point principle for the promotion of economic relations between China and Japan. The three points can be summarized as peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long term stability.	EP	FBIS (China) 1 June 82	1261 1261B
06/01/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan comments on the arrival in Japan on 31 May of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and also comments on Zhao's subsequent meeting on the same day with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The broadcast says that during the Zhao-Suzuki meeting the PRC Premier made several references ("hurled a barrage of invectives") to the Soviet Union and encouraged Japan to par-	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 June 82	1619

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	ticipate in the politics of confrontation with the Soviet Union. The broadcast also says, "Japan's acquiescence with and support for the position of the Chinese leadership means that Tokyo is also looking at these issues from the same angle as China."			1619B
06/01/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Zuzuki and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang hold their second round of talks at the prime minister's residence following discussions on international affairs on 31 May.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	1655
06/01/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang calls for Japan's further economic cooperation in China's modernization, especially in business management, transportation development, energy exploration, and science and technology. Zhao makes request in the second round of talks with Prime Minister Suzuki held at the latters official residence in Tokyo.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Jun 82	1693
06/02/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan comments on talks being held in Tokyo between PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The Soviet broadcast accuses Zhao of "slandering the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union." The broadcast says that Japan and the PRC have indicated "exceptional unanimity of opinion" concerning the situation in Southeast Asia. It criticizes both Japan and the PRC for "increasing the instability and tension in the region" by providing support to "reactionary Khmer groups". The broadcast reports that Suzuki has promised to expand economic cooperation with China.	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 Jun 82	1622 1622B
06/02/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry Abe meets in Tokyo with China's Minister of its State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu. They discuss economic cooperation and Abe demands that China give preferential treatment to Japan in oil development projects on continental shelves such as Huang Hai, for which China is planning to invite international bids. He also asks that China quickly determine how much coal it will supply to Japan during the period from 1983 to 1985. Zhang promises to convey Abe's demand for preferential treatment in oil development projects to the Chinese authorities and in referring to the request for coal figures, he replies that, considering the current situation in China, Japan's request for increasing the annual coal supply to 10 million tons by 1985 is excessive.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82	1659 1659B
06/02/82	JAPAN/PRC. In an address delivered in Tokyo, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang outlines three basic principles which he claims can form the basis for expansion of Japan-PRC economic relations. According to his proposals, Sino-Japanese relations should be expanded (1) on the basis of the 1972 China-Japan joint statement and the 1978 China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty; (2) on the principles of equality and	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 Jun 82	1694

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	reciprocity and on mutually beneficial terms stemming from each country's needs and potential; and (3) on a long-lasting and stable basis, free from the turmoils of the international environment.			1694B
06/02/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the course of his Japanese trip says that Japan and China will expand their cooperation but that there will be no military exchanges or commitments between Tokyo and Beijing. The Chinese leader stressed the importance of the bilateral relationship between the two countries which he said would contribute greatly to China's economic progress, particularly through joint ventures to develop Chinese resources.	EMP	Guardian (London) 3 Jun 82	2203 2203B
06/03/82	JAPAN/PRC. As the trip of PM Zhao Ziyang and his party to Japan goes into its fourth day, the visiting Chinese officials request that Japanese loans to continue the connstruction of the Baoshan iron and steel facility, Daging Petrochemical Plant and coal export development projects be increased to yen 90 billion ($366 million) for the current year. The Japanese side has balked at the total amount of the loan, which represents a 50-percent increase over last year's yen 60 billion ($244 million). Because of the Japanese hesitation, further discussion of the issue has been deferred until the visit of PM Zenko Suzuki to China in September.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Jun 82	0770 0770B
06/03/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese News Agency in Beijing publishes an interview with the Acting Director of the Chinese Railways Capital Construction Bureau on Japanese aid to construction of the Beijing-Qinghuangdao railroad. He says that: "The Japanese Economic Cooperation Foundation has provided us with low interest loans. . . . After the completion of the railroad a large quantity of coal produced in Shanxi will have a new export route. Coal can be loaded in the port of Qinhuangdao and shipped to Japan. . . . The loans have amounted to a total of 13.7 billion Yen. They have been used mainly to purchase steel products, wood, cement and machinery and electrical equipment. . . . There is another route for shipping coal, that is the Gunzhou-Shijiu Railroad in Shandong. This project will also be carried out on the same basis."	E	FBIS (China) 10 June 82	1262 1262B
06/04/82	JAPAN/PRC. The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) states that Chinese Premier Zhao's visit to Japan has contributed to deepening mutual understanding between the two countries and opened up prospects for building better cooperative relations. The two governments agreed to develop relations according to the three principles of peace and friendship, equality and reciprocity, and long term stability.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	1662
06/05/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang ends his trip to Japan amid declarations from both sides that the visit strengthened bilateral relations and should provide a firm footing for continued economic and political cooperation. During his tour of Japan, Zhao presented his hosts with three principles which should govern relations between the two countries in the 1980s: peace and friendship, equality and mutual	EP	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82	0772

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	benefit, and long-term stability. In the economic discussions that took place between the two sides during the Zhao visit, three subjects emerged that were dominant. First, mutual development by the two countries of China's energy and natural resources would continue and the original 1978, $20 billion commitment by Japan to supply machinery and technology to Beijing in return for a share of Chinese petroleum, natural gas, timber and other products, still stands as the basis for economic cooperation. The Chinese side also requested Tokyo to extend additional financial support to Japanese companies exploring for oil in the Bohai Gulf. Second, Premier Zhao stressed that the open-door policy on foreign participation in China's Four Modernizations--agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense--would not be changed. Third, Japanese PM declared that Tokyo would cooperate further with China to help realize its Four Modernizations program. The Suzuki announcement came on the heels of a Japanese concern that Beijing is unable to absorb increased foreign aid, both financial and technical, because of a recent history of poor planning and lack of infrastructural development. PM Zhao sought to allay Japannese fears in this respect, insisting that headway would be made in the reform of Chinese economic management.			0772B 0772C 0772D 0772E
06/05/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan comments on the PRC-Japan joint communique issued on 2 June at the conclusion of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Tokyo. The Soviet broadcast says that half of the joint communique concerned bilateral economic relations between the PRC and Japan but mentions that the communique does not provide specifics. The Soviet broadcast indicates that Japanese concern over the unstable economic situation in China is indicated in the joint communique in a paragraph that says Japan and the PRC are to negotiate investment guarantees for Japanese companies doing business in the PRC. The Soviet broadcast says that the joint communique "makes no mention at all" about policies or perceptions of international problems. It implies that this is unusual because international issues represented "about half" of the agenda items discussed in the course of the talks between Japanese and Chinese leaders. The Soviet broadcast says, "It must be pointed out that the latest Japan-China summit meeting failed to clarify any problem which Japan and China can jointly resolve to ease tension and strengthen peace and stability in Asian and the world."	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 June 82	1626 1626B 1626C
06/05/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang winds up six-day visit to Japan. He says in Kyoto before his departure: "My visit to Japan has ended in great success, I will return home with the Japanese people's extensive goodwill shown to the Chinese people. I am strongly convinced that the Japanese-Chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the peoples' minds through dialogs with Japanese friends from various cir-	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Jun 82	1695

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	cles including the fruitful talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki."			1695B
06/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. CHINA DAILY (Beijing) commentary hails Premier Zhao's successful visit to Japan. It points out that:"Economic cooperation between China and Japan is necessitated by the times, facilitated by geographical proximity and, most importantly, favored by the peoples of both nations." "Both countries have agreed that it is specially significant from a long range point of view for them to cooperate in developing China's rich energy and other resources."	E	China Daily (Beijing) 6 June 82	1264 1264B
06/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) editorial on Premier Zhao Ziyang's six day visit to Japan praises Sino-Japanese friendship. In his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki the two leaders "affirmed that China and Japan, proceeding from their own respective positions, should continue to work with other peace-loving nations and safeguard peace and stability in Asia and the world. The two sides share the the same view that to consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan under the current turbulent and changeable international situation is of special significance."	P	FBIS China 7 June 82	1265 1265B
06/06/82	JAPAN/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) article "The Tremendous Attraction of the Three-Point Principle for Sino-Japanese Economic Relations" says that during Premier Zhao's visit to Japan the Japanese expressed a strong desire to develop economic relations. "Japan's demands were still more urgent as regards exploiting resources. When talking with Premier Zhao, Premier Suzuki said that Japanese corporations are also qualified to tender bids for South China Sea oil drilling and exploration. He was very concerned about this matter. ... It can be said that the Japanese views are fully united on the issue of actively requesting cooperative exploitation of China's resources (especially coal, oil, nonferrous metals and so on). This is a major reason why the Three-Point Principle advocated by Premier Zhao was welcomed.	EP	FBIS China 8 June 82	1266 1266B
06/07/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to meet Moscow's request for holding Russo-Japanese talks on the so-called "confidence building measures" in the Far East to break stalemated relations between the two countries. As a result, Soviet FM Gromyko will be encouraged to visit Japan.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 82	1658
06/07/82	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese Government source discloses that the Chinese Government has asked Japan to extend 1982 yen loans amounting to yen 90 billion ($360 million) of which yen 30 billion ($120 million) will be commodity loans. China plans to use the loans for the Shanghai Baoshan ironworks project, the Daqing petrochemical plant program, and coal export schemes.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	1663

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/09/82	JAPAN/PRC. According to a spokesman for the Bohai petroleum base in Tanggu, Tianjin five test wells and one production well have been sunk in the Gulf of Bohai since a contract for joint Sino-Japanese exploration was signed two years ago. Drilling of the second production well began last weekend.	E	FBIS China 10 June 82	1270
06/09/82	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Mandarin to China reports that when PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang questioned Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during their recent talks concerning the Japanese position on Taiwan and US insistence to provide military equipment to Taiwan Suzuki responded as follows: ". . . such a trifling divergence as the Taiwan issue should not be of much significance when the global strategy to cope with the Soviet threat is taken into consideration. Suzuki also added that this issue should be treated with the greatest patience and tolerance."	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 June 82	1627 1627B
06/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. In a meeting in New York with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, Soviet FM Gromyko brushes aside Japan's call for bilateral talks on the northern territorial issue but leaves open the possibility of his visiting Tokyo.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Jun 82	1664
06/09/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko begin talks at the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Topics covered include disarmament, the joint development project off Sakhalin, and the question of Gromyko visiting Japan. Gromyko rejects suggestion of bilateral talks on the northern territories issue claiming there is no pending territorial problem between the two countries.	PE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Jun 82	1696 1696B
06/10/82	JAPAN/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that A. A. Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, met yesterday at the United Nations with Japanese Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi. The primary topic discussed by the two leaders was the arms race, particularly nuclear arms, and ways to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Tass says that the meeting was an indication of the importance both Japan and the USSR place on "strengthening bilateral relations in the political, economic and other fields."	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jun 82	1628 1628B
06/10/82	JAPAN/USSR/PRC. In anticipation of its convention in August, the Japan Communist Party adopts a draft resolution criticizing the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and Poland and its policy of maintaining military competition with the West. The resolution also calls on the Chinese Communist Party to criticize itself for intervention in revolutionary movements of other countries and for Beijing's policy of	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Jun 82	1697

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	alliance with US capitalism.			1697B
06/12/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that a fishing agreement has been reached between the Soviet fishing fleet of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and a group of Japanese fishery companies for a joint fishing operation in the Soviet Union's 200 nautical mile economic zone in the Far East. According to the provisions of the agreement, 24 Japanese and 18 Soviet boats will participate in the joint operation which will be conducted between 15 July and 15 December 1982. One provision of the agreement stipulates that two Soviet specialists will be present aboard each Japanese vessel. The contracts signed in connection with this agreement are worth $8 million.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1636 1636B
06/12/82	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea cites a report by The Economist (Tokyo) which reports the level of trade between South Korea and the PRC at $600 million a year. According to the Soviet broadcast China is supplying the ROK with oil, coal and other fuels in exchange for radios, and other electronic products, modern gauges, and "industrial goods necessary for Beijing to modernize its munitions industry". The Soviet broadcast says that ROK-PRC trade indicates the unscrupulous nature of Chinese leaders.	E	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1638 1638B
06/12/82	JAPAN/USSR. Three Japanese patrol boats leave Kushiro with Soviet observers abroad for the first joint Soviet-Japanese supervision of salmon fishing in six years. Japanese patrol boats began carrying Soviet observers in 1962 but the practice was suspended in 1976 only to be revived at the request of the Soviets following a rash of illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishers..	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82	1666
06/12/82	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan Takeuchi in Beijing and asks for loans to be used for developing undersea oilfields in Bohai.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Jun 82	1673
06/15/82	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an account of Japan's defense spending. The Soviet newspaper says that in 1982 Japan's defense spending will have increased by 7.7 percent over last year to total about yen 2.6 trillion. Pravda reports that the JDA is seeking an 11-percent increase in defense appropriations for next year.	M	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jun 82	1647
06/19/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese officials disclose that Japan-Soviet joint development of oil and natural gas resources off Sakhalin is most likely to be delayed due to the US Government's continued economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry officials express great disappointment at the US decision to strengthen its ban on sales of oil and natural gas development equipment to the Soviet Union. Foreign	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 82	1670

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	but vowed to put renewed pressure on the United States to continue the joint Sakhalin oil and gas development projects.			1670B
06/21/82	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that Japan-USSR joint exploration for oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of Sakhalin represents a "promising nearby source of energy" for Japan by 1985. The Soviet broadcast cites Keizai Hyoran (Tokyo) statistics which indicate that Japan will need 29 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1985. The Soviet broadcast indicates that in 1985 "Soviet supplied gas will cover more than 17 percent of this demand."	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jun 82	1644 1644B
06/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki expresses regrets over the US decision to ban the shipment of American-built electrical logging equipment for use in a Russo-Japanese offshore oil and gas development project. Suzuki states that the project had been discussed at the Versailles economic summit and that he "thought the US State Department understood (Japan's position on) the Sakhalin project."	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 82	1672
06/22/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet Economic Committee meets and agrees that both the Japanese Government and the private sector should combine efforts to push continuing projects with the Soviet Union affected by the US' latest imposition of sanctions against the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Jun 82	1676
06/23/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) criticizes the United States for imposing new sanctions against the Soviet Union in response to the situation in Poland. The sanctions are described as having come as a shock to both Japan and western Europe, and are likely to delay the Japan-Soviet joint development project of oil and natural gas in Sakhalin.	EP	FBIS (AP) 25 Jun 82	1677
06/24/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia sharply criticizes Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki over an interview given by Suzuki in West German magazine Der Spiegel. In interview Suzuki says the improvement of relations between Moscow and Tokyo would depend upon resolution of Japan's demands for the return of the Kurile islands. Izvestia says Suzuki's remarks to Der Spiegel demonstrate that Japan is ruled by people "who have the unseemly goal of turning Soviet-Japanese relations into a blind alley."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Jun 82	1698 1698B
06/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government decides to renew its request to the United States for exemption of the Japan-Soviet Sakhalin oil and gas project from the tightened US economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.	EP	FBIS (AP) 25 Jun 82	1678
06/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that Japan will continue to call on the United States to remove the Sakhalin oil and gas project from the list of tightened US sanctions against the Soviet Union.	EP	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 82	1679

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/25/82	JAPAN/USSR. Members of a Soviet friendship delegation currently visiting Japan talk with Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) editors and both sides express their concern over the Sakhalin oil and natural gas development project that has come to a standstill as a result of the US Government's stepped-up economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.	EP	FBIS (AP) 29 Jun 82	1681
06/26/82	JAPAN/USSR. Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries announces that, in association with two Japanese trading companies, it has accepted a yen 10 billion ($39 million) order from China's National Technical Import Corp for constructing a coal shipping facility at Qinhuangdao Port, 300 km east of Beijing.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Jun 82	1686
06/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Government sources relate that China has asked Japan to provide yen 91.2 billion ($357 million) in low interest loans for its six projects in fiscal 1982 which began in April. The request is yen 60 billion ($235 million) more than was provided in the previous fiscal year. Indications are that Japan will offer a yen 65 billion ($254 million) loan.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jun 82	1682
06/28/82	JAPAN/PRC. PRC formally asks Japan to extend 91.2 billion yen in low-interest loans to China during FY 1982. The proposed loans would be used to finance six projects, including the construction of a steel mill and a petrochemical complex. Japanese officials reportedly consider the proposed amount too great in light of the PRC's slow progress in completing projects partly financed by Japanese loans, and of the limited amount of Japanese funds available for foreign economic aid.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 Jun 82	2225 2225B
06/29/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's chief cabinet secretary, Kiichi Miyazawa states that Japan will not join in accusing the United States of breaching an agreement with other Western industrial powers by imposing a stricter ban on exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. Whether or not the US decision has contradicted the agreement on cooperation at the summit meeting is a "matter of opinion" Miyazawa states.	EP	FBIS (AP) 30 Jun 82	1685
06/30/82	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that he has received a letter from US President Reagan rejecting Japan's request that the Russo-Japanese Sakhalin oil and gas project be exempted from the tightened US sanctions against the Soviet Union. Suzuki states that the agreement reached at the seven-nation Versailles summit in France early this month was quite general in nature and the White House action could not be construed as a violation of that agreement.	EP	FBIS (AP) 30 Jun 82	1684 1684B

KAMPUCHEA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/08/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk states that he is ready to establish on the Kampuchean-Thai border the headquarters of a tripartite coalition government for conducting further action against the Vietnamese forces. He calls for a summit meeting of the three anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea to try and break the deadlocked tripartite talks for a united front against Vietnam. He tells a press conference in Beijing that he will propose to DK leader Khieu Samphan that they jointly send a telegram to Son Sann, inviting him to come to Beijing to discuss the situation.	MP	FBIS (AP) 15 Jan 82	1121 1121B
01/14/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Phnom Penh radio broadcast says that the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense has received a message of greetings from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace on the occassion of the PRK's third anniversary. According to the broadcast the Soviet greeting praised Kampuchea's efforts, in cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, to build peace and stability in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jan 82	1302 1302B
01/18/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk declares at an interview in Beijing that he will serve as head of state again in Kampuchea, if China can help him and his supporters and other Khmer resistance groups drive out the Vietnamese occupation forces. Sihanouk says that China is "his best friend" and that he will do "whatever China wants." He acknowledges that the Khmer Rouge do not want him to lead a coalition country of themselves, his own supporters, and the KPNLF, the movement led by Son Sann. He admits that any future role he will play will have to be determined by outside forces, but adds "That is all right by me." Sihanouk discloses that at present he has only a few hundred supporters but that he could have many thousands more if China would supply arms, food and medicine.	P	Times (London) 21 Jan 82	0957 0957B
01/25/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet Komsomol delegation arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit at the invitation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	1133
01/29/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK agriculture minister Kong Samol meets with a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Agricultural development projects are discussed, such as the construction of the Institute of Agronomy in Phnom Penh, several irrigation works in various areas, and the expansion of fisheries, rubber and cotton plantations. The two sides agree on a bilateral plan for cooperation in the agricultural sector.	S	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 82	1135 1135B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/30/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. An official report on the cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR is signed in Phnom Penh during the visit of the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	1136
01/31/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A scientific delegation from the USSR arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit. A protocol is signed addressing Kampuchea-USSR bilateral scientific cooperation.	S	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 82	1138
02/06/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Vice Defense Minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrives in Phnom Penh for a brief official visit. The Soviet military leader, in a short announcement, declares that the purpose of the stopover is to reaffirm and strengthen the close ties that exist between the Soviet and Kampuchean Armed Forces.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 9 Feb 82	0977
02/12/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Thai Foreign Ministry announces that China has agreed to host a proposed summit of three Cambodian resistance groups trying to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1149
02/12/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Cambodian to Kampuchea says that the volume of goods sent by the Soviet Union to Kampuchea has doubled since the same period last year. A recent shipment included "goods indispensable for the repair and reconstruction of various buildings in the industrial, electrical energy and agricultural sectors as well as other sectors of Kampuchea's national economy."	E	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	1342
02/18/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. KPNLF leader Son Sann states that he is opposed to the Cambodian resistance summit proposed by Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Sann states that he will be going to Beijing on the date agreed upon but that he would not participate in the proposed summit.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Feb 82	1159
02/21/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, meeting with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, expresses his hope that the anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions fighting the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea will unite as soon as possible. Khieu Samphan is presently visiting Beijing to hold talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on setting up a coalition of Khmer factions to resist the Vietnamese and the Hanoi-supported regime of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. Khieu Samphan previously told Deng that the Khmer Rouge would adhere to its position of forming "a union of joint resistance against Vietnamese aggression" In the meantime, Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, the third Khmer faction resisting the Vietnamese, declined to appear in Beijing to meet with Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Feb 82	1453 1453B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/22/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Premier Zhao Ziyang, speaking at a banquet for visiting Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, says that China wholeheartedly supports efforts by Kampuchean resistance groups to form a coalition in their struggle against the Vietnamese occupation forces. In an earlier statement following talks between Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Zhao also affirmed that the Chinese Government and people would support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese "until final victory is won."	MP	CDN (Colombo) 23 Feb 82	1463 1463B
02/23/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk admits in a Beijing press statement that China has furnished small arms consisting of AK-47 assault rifles and rocket launchers to his partisans fighting Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 24 Feb 82	1452
02/25/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Soviet foreign trade service in Kampuchea hands over to the Phnom Penh regime 37 transport trucks and other construction equipment.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	1517
02/28/82	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A NCNA (Xinhua) commentary calls for continued support of the Khmer Rouge in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The article notes that "those countries that have the tranquility and peace of the region at heart" should "continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people." Observers in Beijing believe China is trying to revive flagging ASEAN support for the Khmer Rouge who have rejected a loose coalition of Khmer resistance movements because it would erode their international status.	MP	CDN (Colombo) 1 Mar 82	1448 1448B
03/10/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Indonesia's leading daily announces that the USSR is building a naval base at Ream in proximity to Kompong Son (Sihanoukville) in Kampuchea. The new installation will augment Soviet base facilities already in place at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam and at Kompong Som. The paper notes that the Soviets will continue their naval buildup in the area in an effort to establish control over the straits of Malacca. In a related development, the article reports that Soviet nonmilitary aid to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea has amounted to $219 million since 1979-80 and that Soviet technicians in the country total about 500 personnel.	ME	Kompas (Jakarta) 12 Mar 82	1438 1438B
03/12/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. KPNLF sources tell the Nation Review (Bangkok) that China, angered by Son Sann's "dilly-dallying" tactics to foil the proposed Khmer resistance tripartite summit in Beijing last month with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, has halted its military aid to the KPNLF.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Mar 82	1186

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/13/82	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Thai media reports that China has cut off military aid to the anti-Vietnamese KPNLF movement of Khmer resistance leader Son Sann. Beijing was allegedly piqued by the Kampchean leader's failure to attend a conference in China last month with the two other Khmer resistance leaders, Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. ASEAN officials express the hope that the cutoff will be temporary, but note ruefully that "Son Sann seems to be constantly changing his mind. That seems to be his main tactic."	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Mar 82	1442 1442B
03/16/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR is constructing what is likely to become a full-fledged Soviet naval facility at Ream near Kompong Som, Kampuchea. Vietnamese have been excluded from the installation and some 300 Soviet engineers have been working since last year to expand the base and improve its dry-dock facilities. Vietnam, in the meantime, has still not given the USSR the complete, unrestricted access it desires to bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang.	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82	1466 1466B
03/17/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Kampuchean News Agency dismisses as "groundless" reports emanating from Thai sources that the USSR is building a naval base on the Kampuchean coast at Ream, but issues no further clarification.	MP	Bangkok Post 18 Mar 82	1496
03/20/82	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China is keeping a close watch on developments in Indochina as Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea continue their military offensive against the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Melai across from the Thai border in the area of Aranyaprathet. In the recent past Beijing was irritated at Khmer resistance leader Son Sann's refusal to meet with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan and reportedly cut off military aid to Son Sann's group, the KPNLF, in retaliation. By contrast, Prince Sihanouk himself has remained in China's good graces. He was the Khmer resistance leader who took the initiative to propose the talks with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Beijing and subsequently during discussions made significant concessions to accommodate the Khmer Rouge. In response to Sihanouk's willingness to compromise, China has announced that it will furnish arms to his anti-Vietnamese resistance faction, the Moulinaka.	MP	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Mar 82	1429 1429B 1429C
03/27/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK Minister of Health Yit Kimseng inaugurates the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh. The institution originally was built in 1958 with Soviet assistance but was damaged badly during the Pol Pot era. Recently, part of the complex with a capacity for 60 patients was restored by Soviet experts and reopened.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 7 Apr 82	0752
04/30/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR and PRK signed a long-term agreement and protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between USSR state television and radio and the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio. This is the first such agreement concluded between the two countries.	C	FBIS (USSR) 30 Apr 82	1601

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/02/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko meets with his counterpart FM Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Khmer statesman is in Moscow on an official visit.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 May 82	1103
05/08/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a delegation from Kampuchea headed by Chey Sapkhon, deputy chief of the Kampuchean Communist Party Central Committee's Organizational Section, was in the Soviet Union from 30 April through 7 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. While in the USSR the Kampuchean delegation visited Smolenskaya Oblast, where it was familiarized with the work experience of local CPSU organizations. Pravda says the delegation also visited an industrial enterprise, a kolkhoz, and met working people.	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 May 82	1394 1394B
05/10/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers is in Moscow on an official visit. Hun Sen is received by Andrey Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs. The two leaders discuss the situation in Southeast Asia. On 10 May Hun Sen also attends the signing of the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and PRK for 1982-83 at the USSR Ministry of Culture.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 10 May 82	1606
05/11/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen leaves Moscow and travels to Krasnodar in the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 May 82	1608
05/26/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of members of the Kampuchean National Assembly led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Assembly, arrives in Moscow for an official visit. A meeting is held with a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 May 82	1617
06/02/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast reports that the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly, has completed its visit to the USSR.			1623
06/03/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, has concluded his visiit to the USSR and is returning to Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jun 82	1624
06/07/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. USSR Minister of Culture Demichev meets in Moscow with Kampuchean Minister of Information, Press and Culture Chheng Phon.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1641
06/09/82	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an interview with Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly. The interview was conducted in Moscow during a visit by a Kampuchean National Assembly delegation. In the interview Chea Sim says that the main reason for the delegation's visit was to study the work of national, republic and local organs of state power in the USSR with the intention of utiliz-	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jun 82	1634

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	ing Soviet methods in Kampuchea.			1634B

LAOS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/06/82	BUR/IND/LAOS/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article by A. Kharlamov entitled "Beijing's Separatist Gamble" which uses articles from various western publications including. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Afrique-Asia (Paris), and Asiaweek (Hong Kong) as propaganda supporting its claims that the PRC is supporting separatist movements in Laos, Burma, and India.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 82	0298
01/06/82	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Laos reports that the satellite station that will replay television programs from the USSR to Laos will begin operation in the first 3 months of 1982. A automobile repair shop will also be completed this year with Soviet aid. A cooperation agreement with Vietnam "will make it convenient for Laos to transport fuel to Lao economic enterprises." The broadcast mentions that other Soviet Bloc nations are providing various types of assistance to Laos.	CEPS	FBIS (USSR) 19 Jan 82	1304 1304B
01/09/82	LAOS/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an interview with President Souphanouvong of Laos. According to Izvestiya President Souphanouvong said that he is pleased with the results of the first year of the present 5-year plan (1981-1985) and that he has "no doubt" that the entire 5-year plan will be completed because "the guarantee of this is the coordination of nation economic development plans by the USSR and the LPDR." Izvestiya also reports that President Souphanouvong criticized the "Chinese hegemonists" for "dreaming of forging a path through Laos" and indicates that President Souphanouvong plans to strengthen "combat solidarity" with Vietnam and Kampuchea "in the face of the [Chinese] expansionist threat."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82	1313 1313B
02/09/82	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Lao to Laos discusses the satellite relay station under construction in Laos with assistance from the Soviet Union. The broadcast says "the Soviet assistance in building the relay station can be regarded as a contribution to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos. It will also contribute to the Lao people's telecommunications [net]work."	CPS	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	1340
02/09/82	LAOS/USSR. The Soviet Union completes the erection of a satellite communications relay station for Laos. The station comprises two satellite relay systems. The first system transmits to, and accepts signals from, the communications satellite. The second system relays these signals to and from Vientiane. Each system is equipped with a transmitter, a receiver and an antenna 32 meters in diameter. The antenna for relaying signals to and from Vientiane is 108 meters tall, while the one for relaying signals to and from the satellite is 78 meters tall. Initial tests indicate the station is fully operational with its circuits capable of handling telephone communications and relaying television programs from Moscow to Laos. With maximum utilization, the station is capable of handling simultaneously telephone com-	ES	JPRS 80243 (Telecom) 4 Mar 82	1409 1409B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	munications through 12 channels and providing 144 channels for other forms of communications--telegraph, teletype and other telecommunications--and two channels for color television. It is capable of linking telecommunications with any country in the world which also operates a compatible satellite relay station.			1409C
02/10/82	LAOS/USSR. Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay V. Ogarkov ends his visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1147
02/10/82	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Marshall Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces arrives today in Vientiane for a 1-day visit. He was greeted at the airport by Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of Laos.	M	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1335
02/11/82	LAOS/USSR. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Vice Defense Minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, on concluding an official visit to Laos, assures his audience that Soviet support for the "Laotian revolution is unshakable" and expresses his hope that "solidarity and cooperation" among the people and armed forces of Vietnam and Laos will continue to develop and flourish.	MP	Le Monde (Paris) 13 Feb 82	0978
02/16/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. The fifth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference opens in Vietiane.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82	1154
02/16/82	LAOS/PRC. Laotian Acting FM Khamphay Boupha accuses China of inciting confrontation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Speaking at the opening session of the fifth conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane, he also denounces Beijing for joining hands with "imperialists and other reactionaries" to sabotage the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea..	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	1417
02/19/82	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the satellite relay station built in Laos as, "a gift from the Soviet Union to the Laotian people" was put into operation for the first time today. According to Tass the satellite relay station will be used for telephone and telegraph communications and to relay television programs from the USSR and other socialist countries to Laos.	CPS	FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	1348
02/19/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Indochinese countries end their foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane stressing that the Heng Samrin regime is the "only legal and authentic representative" of Kampuchea and accusing China of "blockading and encircling Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos." Leaders of these countries also affirm that the basic problem in Southeast Asia is Beijing's "policy of aggression and intervention"	MP	CDN (Colombo) 20 Feb 82	1460

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	towards Indochina.			1460B
02/21/82	LAOS/KAM/THAI/SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reporting on the 5th conference of foreign ministers from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Vientiane says that the conference has resulted in a new initiative on the part of the 3 countries intended to improve their relations with Thailand. The new intiative is described as follows: "In continuing their efforts aimed at developing goodneighborly relations with other states of Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made a fresh step in Vientiane. They have expressed readiness to discuss with Thailand all problems of mutual interest through direct or indirect talks. Kampuchea and Vietnam, provided success at such talks becomes manifest, will agree to a withdrawal from Kampuchea of a part of the Vietnamese troops doing their international duty there."	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	1347 1347B
03/01/82	LAOS/KAM/SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports on an article by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, published in the March issue of World Marxist Review (Moscow). In the article Nguyen Duy Trinh maintains that the reason there is close cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries of the socialist community is because the US, China and other "reactionaries" are trying to isolate Vietnam.	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Mar 82	1352 1352B
03/01/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "The Countries of Indochina, Consistent Policy of Peace" in which the author, B. Vasilyev cites anti-PRC statements made by 3 Indochinese leaders. Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV is reported to have said, "We are pleased that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have begun to understand that the main threat to their independence and security is China." Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of Laos is credited with this quote: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism." Finally, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is quoted as saying, "Washington and Beijing are making every effort to try to foist on the Kampuchean people the authority of their puppets."	P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Mar 82	1362 1362B 1362C
03/02/82	LAOS/USSR. A Moscow domestic radio report says that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, is in Laos for economic talks. The subject of the talks concerns how to further raise the efficiency of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and how to speed up the construction of a number of Soviet assisted projects in Laos.	E	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 82	1356

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/02/82	LAOS/USSR. Soviet Vice Premier and Central Committee member Nikolai Baibakov stops in Vientiane for talks with Laotian leaders on the country's economy. The stopover in Laos follows a ten-day trip by Baibakov to Vietnam for discussions on the Soviet aid program to the Hanoi government.	E	Bangkok Post 2 Mar 82	1464
03/03/82	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has concluded his visit to Laos. While in Vientiane Baybakov held talks with Laotian leaders on how to further strengthen Soviet-Lao economic relations and was received by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.	E	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	1359
03/03/82	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet engineering team presents its survey on an irrigation construction project to Laotian officials. When completed, the project will supply water to 10,000 hectares of farmland. The USSR is helping Laos to survey and draft plans to build a number of irrigation projects under the Laotian First Five-Year Plan ending in 1985. The USSR also will send a 35-member team of experts and 200 metric tons of equipment for the construction of irrigation projects in Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane and other provinces.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1530 1530B
03/05/82	LAOS/USSR. A protocol on Soviet assistance to Laos in irrigation is signed in Vientiane. Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will help Laos survey and work out a plan to build a number of irrigation projects under Laos' first Five-Year Plan ending in 1985 and will send a 35-member expert team and 200 tons of equipment for the construction of irrigation projects in Vientiane, Champassak, Saravane and other provinces.	S	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	1179 1179B
03/16/82	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a memorandum on the shipment of construction materials. Under the agreement, 25,000 tons of Soviet-made construction material will be dispatched from Vietnam to Laos in 1982.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 31 Mar 82	1525
03/18/82	LAOS/USSR. Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, meets in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discuss international and bilateral issues of mutual concern. Kaysone Phomvihan presents Brezhnev with the Gold Medal of the Nation [Laos] in connection with Brezhnev's 75th birthday.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Mar 82	1364
03/19/82	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, leaves Moscow. He is seen off from Vnukovo Airport by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.	P	FBIS (USSR) 22 Mar 82	1365

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/07/82	LAOS/USSR. The Governments of Laos and the Soviet Union sign a consular agreement in Vientiane.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 82	1709
04/15/82	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Lao to Laos reports as follows: "With Soviet assistance Laos has built industrial plants, bridges, oil depots, hospitals and (?other facilities). Soviet specialists are helping Laos reactivate tin mines, carry out geological surveys, promote forestry, and establish many (?language) centers. The LPDR has received many items of aid from the Soviet Union, such as automobiles, industrial equipment and other facilities." The broadcast indicates that broad economic cooperation will continue in the 1981-85 period under the provisions of the cooperation agreement between the two countries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 16 April 82	1387 1387B
04/17/82	LAOS/USSR. Laotian resistance troops reportedly have captured what they claim is solid proof that the Soviet Union is using poison gas warfare in Southeast Asia--a rocket with Soviet markings and a warhead which allegedly contains mycotoxin chemicals.	M	Bangkok Post 17 Apr 82	1718
04/26/82	LAOS/USSR. Since the proclamation of the LPDR in December 1975, the USSR has been helping restore the economy previously "devastated by American aggression." Soviet-Lao economic cooperation was extended to the planning and building of state farms, the teaching of animal husbandry, the establishment of a veterinary service and to the training of national cadres. Among the specific projects built with Soviet technical assistance in recent years are the 100-meter bridge across the Nyon River, a hospital and clinic with a capacity for 150 patients a petroleum depot with a capacity of 8,000 cubic meters near Vientiane, and a motor vehicle repair shop. Soviet assistance has also been provided for the formation of a Laotian Geological Service and for the restoration of tin-mining. Present on-going projects include the establishment of an agricultural equipment repair shop, construction of two bridges across the Nam Ngum and Nam Kading Rivers, the erection of a second 150-bed hospital, the establishment of a polytechnic institute for the training of power industry workers and geologists, and a 150-kilowatt radio station. Soviet experts are helping in the geological exploration of the country, including the search for raw materials for the brick and cement plants in Van Vieng Province. Soviet specialists also have submitted a feasibility study for the construction of a power transmission line from the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power plant to the city of Van Vieng and joint survey of the route has been initiated. In September 1980, the two countries signed a cooperative agreement entitled "Protocol on Results of Coordinating the State Plans of the USSR and the LPDR for 1981-85." The pact established measures for resolving problems to insure the steady development of the Laotian economy and outlines specific projects to be accomplished in Laos with Russian technical and economic assistance during the coming five-year plan.	E	S&E Asia Report No.1155, JPRS 81080, 18 Jun 82	0760 0760B 0760C 0760D 0760E

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/26/82	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The USSR and SRV delegations to the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party meet and hold discussions in Vientiane. Vietnam's delegation is led by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Apr 82	1397
04/28/82	LAOS/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that G. V. Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom and a CPSU Central Committee Politburo, today addressed the third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Romanov praised Laos for contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia in cooperation with Kampuchea and Vietnam.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Apr 82	1600
05/02/82	LAOS/USSR. The USSR delegation to the third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party leaves Vientiane for Moscow.	P	FBIS (USSR) 3 May 82	1602
05/02/82	LAOS/USSR. Several persons reportedly are injured when a hand grenade explodes at the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane. Two Laotians are arrested in connection with the bombing.	P	Bangkok Post 5 May 82	1726
05/17/82	LAOS/USSR. The USSR has emerged as the principal supporter and guide in helping the Laotian Armed Forces into the modern age and in training engineers, technicians and doctors. The Laotian Air Force, equipped with Soviet-made aircraft and helicopters, is virtually run by the Soviets, while Laotian pilots are trained in Kiev. Moscow has provided Laos with thousands of tons of war material--guns and ammunition--estimated to be worth about $85 million. According to US sources, the Soviets also have introduced modern CBR warfare methods into Laos as well. An estimated 500 Soviet military advisers and support staff now are based in the country. The total number of Soviet personnel in Laos, including dependents, is now over 4,000. A total of 3,500 Laotian students and apprentice workers are undergoing study and training in the USSR. According to Laotian sources, Soviet aid and presence in Laos has grown considerably since 1981 when Moscow decided to channel its assistance directly to Vientiane and to take a direct hand in managing its aid program. Other than military supplies and fuel, which are transported from Danang by Laotian trucks, all other Soviet exports to Laos reportedly are sent through Thailand.	EM	FEER (Hong Kong) 28 May 82	0776 0776B 0776C
06/11/82	LAOS/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that Soviet-Lao consultations were held on 9-10 June at the USSR Foreign Ministry. V. F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister and Khamphai Boupha, Lao deputy foreign minister, participated in the consultations. No information is provided concerning the topics of discussion.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1642

MALAYSIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/29/82	MALAYSIA/USSR. According to a government spokesman in Kuala Lumpur, the USSR has become a major customer for Malaysian refined, bleached, and deodorized palm oil. In 1981, Malaysian palm oil exports to the Soviet Union totalled 200,000 tons, a hundred percent increase over the previous year.			1523
02/24/82	MALAYSIA/PRC. A Chinese timber-buying mission visiting East Malaysia announces that Beijing will purchase 4 million ringgit ($1.78 million) worth of lumber from Sabah. The Chinese team also bidded unsuccessfully to purchase wood worth an additional 3 million ringgit ($1.3 million).	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	1518
06/13/82	MALAYSIA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that V. I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is in Kuala Lumpur to discuss ways to increase Soviet-Malaysian economic cooperation and trade. Izvestiya reports that Litvinenko has held meetings with Zakaria Ali, general secretary of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry and leading figures from other Malaysian ministries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1643

NORTH KOREA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/02/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea reviews the political and economic relationship of the DPRK and USSR in 1981. The Soviet broadcast says that political relations "were strengthened... based on the principle of socialist internationalism." It mentions that the Soviet Union has helped North Korea to build or reorganize 13 enterprises including power stations, metallurgical, coal and transportation facilities. It reports that in 1981 the Soviet Union exported oil, oil products, coal, coke, ferrous alloys, machinery, and facilities of various kinds to the DPRK and imported metal-cutting machines, rolled ferrous metal, nonmetallic goods and consumer goods from the DPRK. According to the Soviet broadcast trade between the two countries will increase more than 40-percent by the end of 1985.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 5 Jan 82	0294 0294B
01/08/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea lists several Soviet contributions to the design and construction of various installations in North Korea. These include: the assembly of equipment from Leningrad (?Varnaul) and other Soviet cities for the Chongjin thermal power plant; new equipment "of a high production capacity" for a rolled steel plate workshop at the Kim Chaek steel mill; the blueprints for the Aoji chemical plant were prepared by specialists from the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic; and 100 Soviet engineers and technicians who participated in the production of equipment for the Pyongyang small-size electric motor plant. The broadcast says that by 1985 trade between the two countries will increase by 45-percent over the previous period. Over the next 4 years the Soviet Union will "continuously ship oil, petroleum products, coal , coking coal and various machines and equipment needed for the Korean people's rapidly developing economy."	E	FBIS (USSR) 11 Jan 82	0297 0297B 0297C
01/11/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) ICAO has proposed two routes: one over the DPRK routed Tokyo-Pyongyang-Shenyang-Peking and one over the ROK routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. North Korea, while agreeing in principle last November to the establishment of an air route over its territory, has proposed a Tokyo-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Peking route. The Korea Herald says that the inauguration of the two air routes is at least four-to-five years away "because Pyongyang is not equiped with sufficient air safety facilities."	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Jan 82	0290 0290B
01/13/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the Internatonal Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, meets with ROK government officials concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) the unidentified government officials told Dr. Kotaite that the ROK favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 14 Jan 82	0291

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.			0291B
01/13/82	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Ambassador Han Si Hae, North Korea's observer at the United Nations, charges in a press interview that the United States is building up its own forces and those of South Korea and is conspiring with Japan to seize the entire Korean Peninsula to turn it into a base against the USSR.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Jan 82	0953
01/22/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea reports that Pak Hyon-kyu, vice chairman of the DPRK State Atomic Energy Committee, attended a recent meeting at an "international scientific institute" located in Dubna City near Moscow along with "prominent physicists from eleven socialist nations". According to the broadcast the meeting was held to evaluated the "Federal Institute's" 1981 program and to "adopt a scientific research program and a resolution for international cooperation this year." It says further that 500 scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the DPRK, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia work with Soviet scholars at the institute, and mentions that this institute "maintains close relations" with 2 DPRK organizations: the State Atomic Energy Committee and Pyongyang University.	PS	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jan 82	2226 2226B 2226C
01/23/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The United Nations Command extends invitations for the first time to North Korea and China to send observers to a major military training exercise in South Korea. The invitation calls specifically for the five top delegates from the communist side of the Armistice Commission to attend "Team Spirit '82," a joint South Korea-U.S. exercise scheduled from February to April. Chief UN Command delegate RADM James G. Storm says the offer is "a genuine and sincere proposal" aimed at helping to reduce tension on the peninsula and would enable the communist representatives to see for themselves "the defensive, non-provocative nature of the (Team Spirit) exercise."	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82	0966 0966B
01/30/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in a short commentary reiterates China's support for Kim Il-sung's proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and denounces ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal as "unrealistic and hypocritical." "The peaceful reunification of Korea can be brought about only if there is no outside inteference. US troops are still stationed in South Korea, and their large scale	P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82	0789

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	military maneuvers in collaboration with South Korean troops are a threat to the Northern side and the patriotic people in the south."			0789B
02/05/82	DPRK/USSR. Sovetskiy Soyuz (Moscow) says that the Soviet Union's Kranoyarsk heavy machinery plant is "fulfilling one of the DPRK's orders." The Soviet magazine also says that an electric crane was delivered to North Korea's Kim Chaek iron works at the end of 1981 and that "advanced scientific and technological knowledge" was used in building the crane.	E	FBIS (USSR) 8 Feb 82	2227
02/15/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the Soviet Union exports automobiles built at the Ulyanovsk autombile plant to the DPRK and four other foreign countries. The broadcast says further that the DPRK's Tokchon automobile plant was built with the assistance of workers from the Ulyanovsk plant and reports that many Korean workers and engineers have visited Ulyanovsk for on-the-job training.	E	FBIS (USSR) 16 Feb 82	2228 2228B
02/17/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) commentary praises recent (10 February 1982) DPRK proposal for a joint conference of 100 Korean politicians to discuss plans for the reunification of Korea.	P	FBIS China 17 Feb 82	0498
02/17/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the DPRK has ordered products from the USSR's Beograd power equipment plant and reports that the Beograd plant has already delivered the first order of the year to the DPRK's Chongjin thermal power plant. According to the broadcast "high quality products" from the Beograd power equipment plant "were also previously sent to Korea for the second-phase project of the Pukchang thermal plant." The broadcast mentions that Soviet technical assistance is helping the DPRK to meet the power production goals set by the Korean Workers Party.	E	FBIS (USSR) 19 Feb 82	2229 2229B
02/23/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a one line statement to the effect that Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on 22 February. No additional information is provided.	P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Feb 82	2230
02/26/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Beijing broadcast to Korea denounces combined US-ROK military exercise "Team Spirit 82" as provocative. "They always say that the threat of southward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. However, such propaganda by the United States and South Korea is totally groundless. . . The DPRK has clearly stated that it has no intention to invade the South and has stressed that North-South unification should be achieved peacefully."	P	FBIS (China) 1 March 82	1207 1207B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/02/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a DPRK delegation led by Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 22 February to 1 March. The delegation visited Riga, Minsk and Moscow and while in Riga toured the silk fabric complex in that city. In Moscow the Korean delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee..	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	2231 2231B
03/04/82	DPRK/PRC. A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the DPRK and the PRC for 1982 is signed in Pyongyang.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Mar 82	1177
03/11/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the Soviet Union has increased the quota of fish that the DPRK may catch in Soviet coastal waters, "in consideration of the invariable friendly relations between the two countries and to meet Soviet aspirations." The broadcast does not provide any details of the DPRK-USSR fishing agreement.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	2232
03/15/82	DPRK/PRC. The Korean Journalists Union and the All-China Journalists Association sign an agreement on friendship and cooperation for 1982-1985.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Mar 82	1187
03/16/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that trade between the DPRK and USSR is of great significance to the DPRK mentioning that the USSR accounts for one-third of North Korea's entire trade turnover. The article says that the USSR has helped North Korea build 60 major industrial enterprises and is now assisting in the construction of more than 10 others including "the cold rolling shop at the Kimcheak metallurgical plant, the district heating and power plant in the city of Chongjin and the aluminum plant in Pukchong." Pravda indicates that the Soviet Union provides the DPRK with equipment for various sectors of industry, agricultural machinery, oil, coke and coking coal and cotton and North Korea provides the Soviet Union with ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, magnesite clinker, machine tools and consumer goods.	E	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82	2235 2235B
03/22/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast says that the DPRK and USSR today signed a cultural exchange plan for the next two years. The cultural exchange plan was signed in Moscow and according to the broadcast, "includes expanded links between the two countries in the area of culture, art, science, higher and secondary education and the press."	C	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	2233
03/23/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that Ho Tam, foreign minister of the DPRK, stopped over in Moscow on 16 and 17 March. Ho Tam was in transit to the DPRK. No other information is provided.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	2234

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/24/82	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that on 22 March the DPRK and USSR signed in Moscow a cultural exchange plan for 1982-3. The cultural exchange plan was signed by I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.	C	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82	2236
04/04/82	DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea sign a protocol for goods exchange in 1982.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Mar 82	1531
04/04/82	DPRK/USSR. A DPRK Government trade delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul departs Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 82	1707
04/06/82	DPRK/USSR. Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, sends a message of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, on his reelection to the post of President of the DPRK. In the message Brezhnev says, "the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, answers the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and socialism."	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Apr 82	2237 2237B
04/14/82	DPRK/PRC. A two volume Chinese language edition of "The Writings of Kim Il-sung" is published in Beijing. According to the People's Publishing House, the book is intended to acquaint the Chinese people with the achievements and experience of the Korean people.	P	FBIS (China) 16 April 82	1231
04/14/82	DPRK/USSR. USSR President Brezhnev sends a message of congratulations to Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday. President Brezhnev says in the message, "the brotherly Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Central Committee headed by you, have achieved tremendous successes in the building of socialism, and today they are carrying out strained labor efforts to fulfill the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the tasks under the Second Seven Year Plan, as well as the just struggle to attain the country's peaceful reunification on the basis of democratic principles."	P	Pyongyang Times 16 April 82	2608 2608B
04/14/82	DPRK/PRC. Kim Il-song receives a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The message hails Kim as "the tested great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and the preeminent representative of Korea's proletarian revolutionists." The message praises Kim for promoting socialism abroad. On the issue of US Forces in South Korea the message includes a statement of support for the DPRK's "righteous struggle against American aggression and interference and for the country's independent, peaceful reunification."	P	Pyongyang Times 16 April 82	2609 2609B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/15/82	DPRK/PRC/USSR. According to the Korea Herald, neither the PRC nor the USSR have sent an official delegation to the DPRK for the celebration of Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. The celebration, being held today in Pyongyang, is being attended by official delegations from about 30 countries and most of these delegations are from African countries. The fact that the PRC and USSR failed to send official delegations to Pyongyang is seen by the Korea Herald as an indication of their dissatisfaction with the cult of personality that has been perpetuated by the North Korean leader.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 April 82	0292 0292B
04/15/82	DPRK/PRC/USSR. A reporter for Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) says that on a recent visit to the DPRK with the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, he attended meetings with several DPRK leaders including Kim Il-song. According to the Asahi Shimbun article, Kim Il-song spoke favorably about the Chinese leadership, unfavorably about USSR President Brezhnev, mentioned that China and North Korea are cooperating in building one or more dams on the Yalu River, and mentioned that North Korea sold 300,000 tons of rice to the USSR. Kim did not mention when the rice sale occurred. According to the Asahi Shimbun Kim said that he is an acquaintance of Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang and stated further "we understand each other well." Kim reportedly mentioned that a 40 minute meeting with USSR President Brezhnev at the 1980 funeral for Yugoslavia's late President Tito, was terminated because it "did not progress well." The Asahi Shimbun article says that Kim U-chong, Vice Chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association, met with the delegation and made the following statement relative to North Korea's relations with the PRC and USSR. "Despite the difference in opinion between the CCP and the CPSU, both China and the USSR are socialist countries. We hope that the difference is resolved at an early date and that unity and solidarity is achieved among socialist nations. We sought and will continue to seek solidarity. We will never do anything that may exacerbate a split."	EP	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 82	2604 2604B 2604C 2604D
04/25/82	DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) commentary notes the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army, recalls the close comradeship between the people and armies of China and Korea, and reiterates China's support for the efforts of the Korean Workers Party and government to peacefully reunify the 50 million people of Korea.	P	FBIS China 26 April 82	1234
04/27/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a vehicle battery plant has been completed in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. According to Pravda Soviet experts from the cities of Leningrad, Kursk and Podolsk went to the DPRK and took part in assembling the plant and putting it into operation. The plant will produce about 1.1 million batteries annually. Some batteries will be delivered to the Soviet Union as compensa-	E	FBIS (USSR) 12 May 82	1607

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	tion for the USSR's assistance in building the plant.			1607B
05/04/82	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Chong Ha-chon departs for the Soviet Union to attend celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the founding of Pravda.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 May 82	1727
05/06/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that the DPRK and USSR have concluded a protocol for the exchange of commercial goods for 1982. The Soviet Union will provide North Korea with machines, equipment, transportation gears, and raw material. North Korea will provide the Soviet Union with ferrous metal, rolled metal, zinc, silver, powdered magnesium, nonmetallic minerals, cement, clothes, nitrogen, fruits and other consumer goods. The protocol was signed in Moscow on 5 May by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Grishin, and DPRK Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul.	E	FBIS (USSR) 7 May 82	1605 1605B
05/09/82	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the USSR sign a protocol on the reciprocal delivery of commodities and payments for 1982.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 May 82	0761
05/10/82	DPRK/USSR. A delegation of the CPSU and the Soviet Academy of Sciences arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.	S	FBIS (AP) 11 May 82	1730
05/11/82	DPRK/PRC. A friendship delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Ho Chong-suk, vice chairman of its standing committee, departs Pyongyang for a visit to China.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1732
05/11/82	DPRK/PRC. A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by the vice chairman of its Central Committee Pak Chong-son departs Pyongyang for an official visit to China.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1733
05/12/82	DPRK/PRC. Ye Jianying, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress meets in Beijing with a friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ye praises the profound friendship between their countries and assures the Koreans that China supports their just struggle for peaceful reunification.	P	FBIS China 13 May 82	1242 1242B
05/18/82	ROK/DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) publishes an attack on Chon Tu-hwan, President of the Repblic of Korea, calling him a "fascist butcher."	P	FBIS China 18 May 82	1249
05/18/82	DPRK/PRC. A goodwill delegation of the Korean People's Army , led by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, arrives in Beijing. They meet with Geng Biao, China's Minister of Defense, and with Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the PLA. They are in China for a three week visit at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense.	MP	FBIS China 19 May 82	1250

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/18/82	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Minister of Defense Geng Biao meets with a delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk during its friendship visit to China.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 May 82	1743
05/19/82	DPRK/PRC. A friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK arrives in Beijing after a tour of China and meets Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. The Korean delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly. Sino-Korean friendship is hailed by all.	P	FBIS (China) 19 May 82	1251
05/19/82	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G. S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, visited North Korea from 10 through 18 May. The CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the KWP's work experience in directing people's education. While in North Korea the delegation was received by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the KWP Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 May 82	1614 1614B
05/31/82	DPRK/USSR. Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Ponomarev [full name not reported] leads a CPSU delegation to North Korea. The CPSU delegation is visiting Pyongyang at the invitation of the Pyongyang City Committee of the KWP and while in the DPRK will "acquaint itself with the experience of the [KWP] party leadership in the area of construction and the city economy of Pyongyang."	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 June 82	1620
06/01/82	DPRK/USSR. I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, receives Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council. Kim is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.			1630
06/07/82	DPRK/PRC. In Beijing the visiting goodwill delegation from the Korean Peoples Army meets Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the Chinese PLA, and Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission. Xu, aged 82, walks to the entrance of the meeting hall to shake hands with the visitors and assure them that China and Korea share a close, fraternal relationship.	MP	FBIS China 8 June 82	1267 1267B
06/08/82	DPRK/PRC. Xu Xianggian, vice chairman of China's Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee meets in Beijing with an amity delegation of the Korean People's Army.	M	FBIS (AP) 9 Jun 82	1661

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/09/82	DPRK/USSR. Moskovskaya Pravda (Moscow) reports that a CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by I. N. Ponovarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has returned to the USSR after concluding its visit to Pyongyang. While in Pyongyang the Soviet delegation visited various Korean enterprises and institutions and familiarized itself with KWP policies and with various aspects of the city's economy.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1637
06/12/82	DPRK/PRC. Ji Pengfei meets in Beijing with a visiting delegation of the Workers Party of Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 82	1669
06/14/82	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao arrives with a military delegation in Pyongyang for an official goodwill visit to North Korea.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Jun 82	0775
06/14/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Geng Biao, China`s Minister of National Defense, leads a friendship delegation to the DPRK. In Pyongyang he says: "The U.S. troops are still hanging on to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique under the instigation and backng of the United States, has further intensified its setting all kinds of obstacles on the road to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This will reveal more clearly the true features of the U.S. hegemonists and their plot to create 'two Koreas.' The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea."	MP	FBIS China 16 Jun 82	1272 1272B
06/14/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The China Daily (Beijing) reports that Geng Biao, head of a visiting Chinese military delegation in Pyongyang, says that China strongly demands that the US withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Jun 82	1273
06/14/82	DPRK/PRC. On the first day of his visit to the DPRK, Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, meets with O Chin-u, the DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces in Pyongyang. At a banquet that evening hosted by O Chin-u, the DPRK defense minister says that the visit of the Chinese military delegation "demonstrates to the world that this [Chinese-North Korean] friendship is firm, unshakeable and forever lasting, not only in the political, economic and cultural sectors but also in the military sector." Speaking after O Chin-u, Geng Biao says: "Our army and people will as in the past, so in the future, too closely cooperate, support and collaborate with the Korean people and comrades-in-arms of the People's Army in our struggle for building socialism and for national reunification, in the struggle for unity with the Third World and against imperialism and hegemonism [paek-wonchuui]."	MP	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 82	1667 1667B 1667C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/14/82	DPRK/PRC. Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) publishes an article welcoming Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, and the military delegation led by Geng Biao, to the DPRK. The article says: "This visit will greatly contribute to the consolidation and development of the traditionally militant friendship and unity between the parties, countries, peoples and armies of Korea and China. . . . We are delighted at having comrades-in-arms who are faithful to revolutionary fidelity like our neighbor, the Chinese people."	MP	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82	2606 2606B
06/18/82	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a delegation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences recently visited the DPRK and concluded a cooperation agreement for 1982-83 with the Korean Academy of Sciences. The agreement provides for mutual visits between the two countries by academy functionaries and scholars; for the exchange of research results and reference materials; and for the continuation of a joint research program involving the General Physics and Astronomy Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Pyongyang Astronomical Observatory of the Korean Academy of Sciences. The broadcast mentions that Soviet scholars are "highly appreciative" of Korean research in the fields of synthetic fiber production, fish breeding, and herbal grass cultivation.	PS	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jun 82	1648 1648B
06/18/82	DPRK/PRC. Wang Daohan, the mayor of Shanghai (PRC) leads a friendship delegation on a visit to Hamhung (DPRK). At a public rally on 18 June Wang makes the following statement of support for North Korea's position on Korean reunification: "Our people resolutely support the reasonable proposal of the KWP and the Government of Korea for the reunification of the country and the just stance of the Korean people in demanding the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea and in opposing the two Koreas plot." On the same day, Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung People's Committee, and Wang Daohan signed an agreement on establishing relations of friendly cities between Hamhung and Shanghai.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 82	2605 2605B
06/19/82	DPRK/PRC. The visiting Chinese military delegation, led by Minister of National Defense Geng Biao, meets Kim Il-sung, President of the DPRK. The Chinese delegation spent two days visiting Korean army units and watching military exercises.	MP	FBIS China 21 Jun 82	1274
06/21/82	DPRK/PRC. Geng Biao, PRC Minister of National Defense, arranges a banquet at the PRC embassy in Pyongyang on the evening before his delegation is scheduled to leave the DPRK. At the banquet O Chin-u, DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces makes the following statement: "It is of a great significance to strengthen Korea-China friendship at present both in view of the demand of the developing	MP	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 82	2607

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	revolution in the two countries and the trend of the present situation . . . . Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear; there can be no safe rear without a strong front. Only when they fight in a firm unity, sharing their destinies, can the Korean and Chinese peoples beat off any imperialist aggressor, thus winning a final victory in the common cause."			2607B 2607C
06/25/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War with a story called "All the People are Looking Forward to Reunification." It points out that over 70% of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea, but for the past 30 years or more they have suffered from separation. For the past 30 years all the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle for reunification. "However the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the protection of the United States ... has stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South. ... The people of South Korea were right in saying : Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsan Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave."	P	FBIS China 28 Jun 82	1278 1278B
06/25/82	DPRK/PRC. A CCP workers delegation arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Jun 82	1683
06/25/82	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) marks the beginning of a month of solidarity with North Korea by publishing an article supporting the DPRK Government's policies on Korean reunification. Izvestiya says: "The DPRK's policy is consistently aimed at creating favorable conditions for the country's peaceful unification on a democratic basis. That is convincingly borne out by the constructive proposals for settling the situation on the Korean Peninsula which the DPRK Government has frequently proposed."	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Jul 82	2602 2602B

PAKISTAN

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/82	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) criticizes the PRC for providing $2 billion worth of military supplies to Pakistan over an unspecified period of time. Pravda specifically mentions "modernized Shenyang Fantan fighter-bombers and surface-to-air missiles." According to Pravda, the PRC and US are using Pakistan to gain access to Afghanistan for the purpose of promoting counterrevolutionary activities, and to advance various strategic interests in South Asia. Pravda concludes with the statement that Beijing regards Islamabad as its junior partner" in the role of "disturber of the peace" in South Asia.	M	FBIS (USSR) 12 Jan 82	0299 0299B
01/06/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. New China News Agency accuses the USSR of trying to block an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan in an attempt to facilitate Moscow's expansion southward. The agency says that "The Kremlim evidently does not want a stable and pacific South Asia achieved through an improvement in Indo-Pakistani relations which would hinder its push towards the Gulf and the Indian Ocean." The commentary also notes that it was in the "strategic interests" of the Soviet Union to have the Indian subcontinent "torn by conflicts, troubles and even armed confrontation."	MP	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 7 Jan 82	0949 0949B
01/07/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Kremlin propaganda again singles out Pakistan for attack because of President Zia's policy of "military collusion" with the United States. The latest evidence of this unholy alliance is a supposed Pakistani agreement with the Pentagon over the stationing of "secret bases of electronic tracking" which will be set up at Peshawar, Gwadar and Sargodha, Zia reportedly agreed to turn Pakistan into a base camp for the Rapid Deployment Force during his recent sojourn to Washington. The TASS report quotes local observers in Moscow as believing that Pakistan is fast becoming a "ready tool of US imperialism in the Islamic world."	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jan 83	1908 1908B
01/10/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet foreign affairs expert of undisclosed affiliation alleges that Pakistan has entered into a "secret deal" with the United States by which Islamabad will grant Washington access to the Makran (Baluch) coast for the deployment of American air and naval forces. The expert further explains that from the bases in Baluchistan, the US may dispatch its rapid deployment force against Persian Gulf and West Asian countries. He says that Pakistan is to become the cornerstone of an American "strategic consensus" that Washington is currently building in West Asia and the Persian Gulf. Referring to the provision of F-16 fighters to Pakistan, the Soviet scientist says these aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear bombs and seriously jeopardize peace and security in Asia and adds that Pakistan is paying	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Jan 82	0951 0951B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	"special attention to the construction and rebuilding of new and existing airfields for accommodating" these aircraft. He notes that Pakistan is concentrating large numbers of troops on the Indian border and condemns the Zia regime for promoting tension along the Afghan frontier and permitting Pakistani territory to be used as the main base "for launching unabated aggression against neighboring nations at the behest of Washington."			Ø951C Ø951D
Ø1/12/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi, addressing the newly appointed Federal Advisory Council, declares that any future negotiations by Pakistan over the crisis in Afghanistan must include a definite time-table for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the latter country. He further characterizes the Russian troop withdrawal as "the central issue to be addressed in negotiations for a political solution of the Afghan crisis." He notes ruefully, however, that "there is widespread doubt that the Soviet Union will ever withdraw its occupation forces from Afghanistan." Because of this, Shahi reaffirms that "Pakistan has expressed its readiness to participate in discussions on guarantees of non-interference to satisfy the Soviet condition for a negotiated political settlement leading to withdrawal of the Soviet forces."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Jan 82	Ø952 Ø952B
Ø1/12/82	PAKISTAN/USSR Before the Federal Advisory Council, FM Shahi delivers a lengthy speech detailing Pakistan's foreign policy. With regard to the Soviet Union, Shahi maintains that the Soviet/DRA settlement proposals have been forwarded to leaders of the Afghan resistance through the offices of the UN Secretary-General. "It is up to the refugees to accept or reject the proposals," he states. Pakistan has indicated its willingness to discuss guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan as long as these talks are taken up in conjunction with a Soviet committment to withdraw their forces from the country under an agreed timetable. "It is obvious in the final analysis that the crisis created by the Soviet military intervention can be resolved only by the withdrawal of the Soviet troops," he argues.	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 13 Jan 82	Ø987 Ø987B Ø987C
Ø1/15/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. China lends its support to Indo-Pakistani efforts to achieve improved bilateral relations and allay mutual suspicions by conclusion of a non-aggression pact. At the same time, Beijing denounces the USSR for doing its best to obstruct the forging of better ties between the two Indian Subcontinent neighbors and alleges that Moscow has applied pressure to New Delhi not to sign such a pact, by charging that it would be against the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship. The recent Chinese statements lend credence to speculation by observers that Beijing may have reversed its previous policy of supporting Pakistan exclusively and moved to a more balanced position of sustaining its ties with Islamabad while improving them with New Delhi. There may also be a view in Beijing that deteriorating	P	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jan 82	Ø955 Ø955B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	relations between India and Pakistan would only give the superpowers greater room for maneuver in the region while, in contrast, China could compete better with both Moscow and Washington if New Delhi and Islamabad moved to improve their relationship.			0955C
01/22/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Urdu-language newspaper maintains that Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the nominal head of the Pakistan People's Party, has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. Nusrat Bhutto is the widow of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and a sworn enemy of the Zia dictatorship. The trip to the Soviet Union is reportedly part of a foreign tour that will also include London, Libya, and the Gulf states. Timing of the alleged trip is not disclosed.	P	JPRS/SEAR No. 1102 18 Feb 82	1043 1043B
01/23/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Urdu to Pakistan criticizes Pakistan President Zia-ul Haq for his unwillingness to accept the situation in Afghanistan and hold political talks with the government of Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82	1311
01/27/82	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. A radio broadcast by the Soviet Union's Tashkent Internatioonal Service criticizes Pakistan for its efforts to manufacture nuclear weapons. The radio broadcast says that Pakistan has been able to purchase the technology needed for manufacturing nuclear arms from "numerous companies in Europe." It says further that the PRC "is giving guidance" in the construction of Pakistan's nuclear installations and in the testing of an atomic bomb.	MPS	FBIS (USSR) 29 Jan 82	1319 1319B
02/01/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Writing in Soviet NEW TIMES, correspondent L. Zhegalov gives PM Gandhi's Congress-I government high marks for its handling of both foreign and domestic policy. Symbols of India's march to progress include an impressive increase in industrial production, self-sufficiency in foodgrains, scientific achievements such as the Antarctic expedition and the space program, and leadership in the "anti-imperialist" Nonalined Movement. In the two years since Gandhi returned to power, the GOI has begun to tackle inflation, raised the level of production in a number of key industries, and enhanced its role as a "peaceloving state." In Moscow's view, the Indian political opposition offers no viable alternative to the Gandhi government. The "right-wing bourgeois parties" are still pandering to communalists and are "motivated by the sole object of toppling Indira Gandhi." While the left-wing opposition stands for social equality and jobs, "there is very little unity in its ranks." With regard to the international scene, the writer blames China and the United States for forcing Mrs. Gandhi to divert economic development resources to defense preparedness. The author berates Washington	P	New Times (Moscow) 1 Feb 82	0998 0998B 0998C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	in particular for using Pakistan to create a strategic consensus in South and Southwest Asia. The end result of the close collaboration between the United States and the "Pakistani militarists" will be the creation of an "anti-Indian bridgehead" that will serve as a base for the Rapid Deployment Force.			0998D
02/02/82	PAKISTAN/USSR GOP refuses to renew the visa of a US scientist conducting malaria research in Pakistan. The physician, Dr. David R. Nalin, tells of 10 years of broadcasts and media reports emanating from Moscow which accused him of operating a CIA front which actually researches the breeding of disease-bearing mosquitos for use in Afghanistan and Cuba. Dr. Nalin claims that his research facility is the world's largest laboratory dealing with malaria control and is emphatically not under the control of the CIA. The laboratory in recent months has been the target of the Soviet and Pakistani left-wing press. Several weeks ago a Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow) correspondent was found on the premises rummaging through the files. After being taken on a tour to show him the innocence of the research being done, the correspondent filed a story that read: "Poisoners from overseas plot to infect cattle with viruses and then use the seasonal migration of herds from Pakistan to Afghanistan to start an epidemic of encephalitis in Afghanistan." Nalin expresses dismay that American diplomats could do no more to reverse the GOP's decision to expel him in what is obviously a case of Soviet diplomatic pressure brought to bear on Pakistani officials. "It's really shocking that the $3.2 billion aid package and this wonderful new relationship we are supposed to be having with Pakistanis, we couldn't even get a visa renewal," he complains.	P	New York Times 10 Feb 82	0988 0988B 0988C 0988D
02/02/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. People's Daily greets with approbation Pakistani FM Agha Shahi's recent visit to New Delhi to begin talks that might lead to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan. The paper calls the visit a "heartening step" and notes that agreement to continue discussions about the pact "is in the fundamental interest of the two peoples and is a most gratifying development for the maintenance of world peace. The talks represent a heartening step towards better relations between the two countries." The commentary acknowledges that profound cleavages continue to exist between India and Pakistan but that "these differences can be gradually eliminated and bilateral relations can be improved step by step provided both sides have the necessary good faith, have the basic interests of their peoples at heart and enter into negotiations on an equal footing and in an amiable manner." The article concludes by warning that an unnamed power, the USSR by implication, "is trying persistently to sow discord between the two countries and obstruct an improvement in their relations."	P	CDN (Colombo) 3 Feb 82	1456 1456B 1456C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/02/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. A plant for the manufacture of tractors, representing a joint venture by a Pakistani firm and the USSR, is being set up in Lahore. The plant will have a production rate of 5,000 tractors annually, with provisions to double that capacity subsequently. The Soviet Union will provide technical knowhow, machinery, and equipment. It is expected that in five years about 80 percent of the tractor components will be manufactured locally.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 82	1524 1524B
02/04/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani and Soviet trade representatives meet in Karachi to hammer out a new trade agreement for 1982. Aleksey Subaraov, the Soviet representative in the talks, maintains there is considerable scope for increasing the two-way trade of 1981 estimated at $34.5 million.	E	FBIS (SA) 5 Feb 82	1036
02/04/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet and Pakistani officials discuss ways and means to increase the barter trade between their two countries. Soviet representatives note that the barter agreement of 1981 provided for the exchange of commodities worth a total of $34.5 million and hold out the prospect of increased Pakistani exports to the Soviet Union in the future.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	1512
02/05/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq will shortly lay the foundation stone for a tractor factory to be built in Pakistan with Soviet assistance. The plant would be the first major Russian venture in the country since the construction of the Karachi steel mill project which is receiving continued Soviet aid. Despite sharp differences over Afghanistan, Islamabad and Moscow seem determined to maintain good relations in the economic sector.	E	India Today (New Delhi) 15 Feb 82	1455 1455B
02/07/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul Haq lays the foundation stone for Pakistan's first tractor-manufacturing plant near Lahore. The plant is being constructed with Soviet assistance.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	1513
02/08/82 02/08/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. During groundbreaking ceremonies at a tractor plant being constructed with Soviet aid, President Zia states that Pakistan is desirous of "the most cordial relations" with the Soviet Union, particularly in the fields of science and technology. Pakistan, he claims, fully realizes the importance of the Soviet Union as a neighbor and a world power. Zia extends his thanks for Soviet economic support for the tractor plant, the steel complex, and the Guddu thermal power plant. After the conclusion of formal ceremonies, Soviet Ambassador Smirnov tells a reporter that the Soviet Union is eager to enter into joint ventures with Pakistan. Such ventures could concentrate on export-oriented industries. Smirnov states the Soviet Union is prepared to buy all the products manufactured in	PES	FBIS (South Asia) 16 Feb 82	0990 0990B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	these proposed industries. On the subject of the Soviet reaction to Pakistan's offer to India of a no-war pact, Smirnov states it is in the best interest of both countries to live in peace and concentrate on economic development. With regard to Afghanistan, the Ambassador admits that direct negotiations with Pakistan are not possible at this time. The Soviets will continue, however, to support the call for direct negotiations between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. Once these parties begin negotiations, the Soviets would be willing to join in the peace process if invited by all the parties. Smirnov dodges a question about the number of Soviet troops serving in Afghanistan, saying that the subject has been fully explored in the Pakistani press.			0990C 0990D
02/09/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The Soviet ambassador in Islamabad goes on record as saying that the USSR favors a non-aggression or no-war pact between India and Pakistan.	P	CDN (Colombo) 11 Feb 82	1454
02/19/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Wang Bingnan, head of the China Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, leads a goodwill delegation on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. Included in the group's itinerary are stops at most major cities and talks with leading Pakistani political figures. At a reception, the Chinese delegation leader states that the "people of Pakistan and China are peaceloving, but if their security is threatened, they know how to defend it."	P	FBIS (SA) 1 Mar 82	1009 1009B
02/24/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS issues a harsh condemnation of US Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spears for his public comments that Pakistan is receiving arms aid to deter a Soviet attack. To TASS's way of thinking, Spears' "propaganda exercise" ignores the "US policy of turning Pakistan into a strategic springboard" and "an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia." Indian PM Gandhi is quoted as being concerned over the militarization of Pakistan -- a country that attacked India with American arms in 1965 and 1971.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Feb 82	0991 0991B
02/25/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN. India announces the indefinite postponement of talks for an eventual non-aggression or no-war pact with Pakistan.	P	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1446
02/26/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow media greet the postponement of talks between India and Pakistan on a possible non-aggression pact with smugness and note that Pakistan's "maneuvers over the (no-war) issue were designed to discredit India's foreign policy and justify Pakistan's intensive military preparation."	P	CSM (Boston) 15 Mar 82	1447
02/28/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Unconfirmed report in the Urdu press maintains that the Kabul offices of the al-Zulfiqar terrorist organization have been moved to the former premises of USAID because more space was needed. The paper also alleges that the group is receiving training from the KGB.	PM	FBIS (South Asia) 5 Mar 82	0992

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani shipbuilding authorities hand over to China a 4,500 ton bulk carrier built in Karachi Shipyard. A second such vessel presently being built at the shipyard will be handed over to Chinese officials in two months.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 10 Mar 82	1520
03/06/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. The CPSU daily, Pravda, ridicules Pakistani efforts to improve relations with India. The paper says Pakistan is seeking a non-aggression pact as "a mere propagandist strategy to delude the international public and to secure certain political advantages." The daily applauds India's postponement of the bilateral talks with Pakistan on the proposed pact "well-founded" and notes that New Delhi has decided "with good reason that it is senseless to start peaceful negotiations in such conditions." Referring to Pakistani attempts to raise the Kashmir question before a UN forum on human rights, the Pravda commentary says that such a demarche was not taken without the approbation of the Government of Pakistan.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Mar 82	1444 1444B
03/12/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Shi Hong, leader of a delegation to the Asian Agricultural journalists and Writers Association Conference in Islamabad announces on his arrival that China wishes to learn from Pakistan's example of having achieved self-sufficiency in food and agricultural commodities. The Chinese official says that during the delegation's stay in Pakistan, its members will seek to educate themselves concerning Pakistani agricultural techniques.	ES	Muslim (Islamabad) 13 Mar 82	2202 2202B
03/17/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet press sources charge that the port of Gwadar on the Makran Coast of Pakistan is being considered as a likely US naval base. Converting Gwadar into a US military facility, the sources allege, would be cheaper than constructing a new installation on Masirah Island, off the Hadramaut Coast of Oman, and "safer" than in the Straits of Hormuz. The sources note that Pakistan has already has been assigned the role of "eastern anchor" in the "strategic consensus" the United States is developing and that a facility at Gwadar would be ideal for the regional base system Washington is planning on erecting in the area.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 12 Apr 82	1468 1468B
03/22/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. PRC Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei arrives to a warm welcome in Islamabad, at the head of a four-member delegation that will visit Pakistan on a goodwill tour for five days and participate in the Pakistan Day celebration beginning tomorrow. The PRC delegation includes Han Nianlong, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Zhang Zhen, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.	P	Muslim (Islamabad) 23 Mar 82	0748
03/22/82	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio correspondent takes a chary view of the arrival of a high-powered Chinese military delegation in Pakistan on the occasion of National Day celebrations. The correspondent avers that the delegation led by Ji Pengfei will pursue three objectives. First, the Chinese hope to give the martial law regime of Zia-ul Haq a political boost since popular opposition to the Pakistani dictator	MP	FBIS (USSR) 23 Mar 82	1026

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	has been growing of late. The second Chinese objective is "to accelerate interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan." Moscow expects the Beijing emmissaries will again "address the Afghan mercenaries [in Peshawar] with inflammatory harangues and promise them more Chinese assistance and support." The final objective of the Chinese visit is to solidify military ties with the Pakistani regime in a bid to satisfy the PRC's expansionist aims in the region. Moscow maintains the Chinese have given Pakistan over $2 billion worth of military hardware "over the past few years." In addition, the Chinese visitors can be expected to "inspect the coastline of the Arabian Sea outside Karachi where a Chinese naval base is now under construction."			1026B 1026C
03/22/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese delegation headed by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei arrives in Islamabad on a 5-day tour of the country. Included in the high-level entourage are Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Deputy Chief of the Army Zhang Zhen. The delegation's activities on the first day of the visit center around festivities celebrating Pakistan's National Day.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Mar 82	1032
03/24/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Haq meets with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei in Islamabad. No details concerning the discussions emerge from the meeting; however, diplomatic sources believe that the situation in Afghanistan and the recent visit to India by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov must have been high on the agenda.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Mar 82	1431
03/25/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, visiting Peshawar on his five-day tour of Pakistan, assures his host, LtGen Fazle Haq, that China and Pakistan are like "two bodies and one soul." He says China is a reliable and dependable friend which has always proved helpful to Pakistan in times of crisis. Addressing the inmates of an Afghan refugee camp, the Chinese leader tells them that "your struggle is a just one and just struggle is bound to triumph." He also asserts that the Chinese people will always stand by the people of Afghanistan in their just struggle for freedom and independence.	P	Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 26 Mar 82	0749 0749B
03/25/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Haq, at a banquet for visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, tells his guest that there has been no significant progress on the conclusion of a non-agression pact with India, but that Islamabad has not lost hope yet. Ji assures his host, in turn, of China's unflagging support for Pakistan and says unequivocally that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly stand on the Pakistani side and support the Pakistani Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference." The Chinese leader also expresses the hope that South Asian countries will end their differences in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 26 Mar 82	1475 1475B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/05/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese government goodwill delegation, led by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, attends Pakistan's National Day celebrations in Islamabad on 23 March. Vice Premier Ji meets with Pakistan's President Zia and both decide to promote bilateral cooperation. President Zia stresses that Pakistan and China have a complete identity of views on all international problems. The Chinese government delegation visits an Afghan refugee camp where Ji Pengfei says that the Afghan people will, with international sympathy and support, surely be able to drive the Soviet aggressors out of their homeland.	P	BEIJING REVIEW 5 April 82	1224 1224B
04/15/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a protocol that will regulate barter trade between the two countries during the next fiscal year.	E	Dawn Overseas Weekly (Karachi) 23 Apr 82	1489
04/23/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, in Beijing for an official visit, meets Chinese leaders. After discussions of bilateral relations with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, he meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. All express satisfaction at the close and friendly relations between China and Pakistan.	P	BEIJING REVIEW 3 May 82	1232
04/26/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from the National Defense College of Pakistan arrives in Beijing in response to an invitation from the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. They are entertained by Zhang Zhen, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, who hails friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries, and notes that mutual visits and exchange of experiences between the armies of China and Pakistan aids the development of friendship.	MP	FBIS China 29 April 82	1236 1236B
04/27/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Upon his return from Beijing where he held discussions with the highest levels of the Chinese leadership, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan states that the two sides share "a complete identity of views" on issues of "special interest."	P	Pakistan Affairs/Wash DC 16 May 82	1041
05/02/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet attempts to achieve a rapprochement with Pakistan, as indicated by recent offers of a tractor factory and steel mills to Islamabad and the wooing of influential Pakistanis in various world capitals, has caused suspicion and indignation in New Delhi and aroused the pique of PM Indira Gandhi. Diplomatic sources in the Indian capital observe that the Soviet demarches to Islamabad are designed to prod the Gandhi government into supporting Moscow's foreign policy goals. The sources note that Mrs. Gandhi has deliberately announced that she would visit both Moscow and Washington as a signal to the USSR that her government will maintain its nonaligned position and will not be enticed into the Soviet camp.	P	India Today (New Delhi) 15 May 82	1102 1102B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/07/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Based on briefings given by Foreign Ministry spokesmen, DAWN (Karachi) carries a lengthy report on FM Yaqub Khan's 19 - 23 April visit to Beijing. According to the paper, the Chinese reaffirmed their longstanding support for Pakistan's security and assured the Pakistani Foreign Minister that any rapprochement with India would not effect the basic outlines of Sino-Pakistani relations. Another significant development of the trip was the signing of a new trade protocol between the two countries which will come into force on 1 July. Under the agreement, China will remain Pakistan's largest buyer of raw cotton. FM Khan summed up his trip by telling reporters of the "multifaceted links of close ties [between the two countries] which have gained in depth and which are now destined to grow and prosper."	EMP	Dawn (Karachi) 7 May 82	1074 1074B
05/07/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. At a "meet the press" function in Bombay, the leader of a Chinese media delegation visiting India declares that Pakistan and China always have had friendly relations and that Beijing does not consider the US decision to provide arms to Islamabad as a threat to India's security. Jiang Yuan-chun, the deputy director of the international department of Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) says that the US supply of arms should not be viewed with alarm by New Delhi as the threat to Pakistan is posed by developments in Afghanistan.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 7 May 82	1104 1104B
05/12/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. An office of the National Bank of Pakistan is formally opened in Beijing on 11 May. On 12 May Mohammed Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the National Bank of Pakistan meets with Chen Muhua, China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, who praises the growing links between financial circles in their two countries.	E	FBIS China 13 May 82	1244
05/13/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. General Sawar Khan, Vice Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, leaves for Beijing for a 17-day visit to the PRC. Details of his mission are not disclosed by the GOP.	M	FBIS (SA) 14 May 82	1942
05/18/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia-ul Haq expresses his appreciation for Chinese assistance in the establishment of a glass factory near Nowshera. The factory worth about $10 million, will be run under the auspices of the National Police Foundation. It will provide employment for retired police personnel and help save foreign exchange presently expended for the import of sheet glass.	E	S&E Asia Report No.1155, JPRS 81080, 18 Jun 82	0764
05/19/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. V. S. Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, tells the Pakistan Foreign Relations Association that the USSR is prepared to welcome a GOP delegation to Moscow for formal consultations on international matters. Smirnov maintains that the Kremlin attaches great importance to relations with Pakistan and that the Soviet Union and Pakistan have cooperated with each other at the United Nations.	P	FBIS (SA) 21 May 82	1048

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Even though Soviet-Pakistani relations have come under pressure due to "developments around Afghanistan," Smirnov affirms "there will be no change in the present political structure of Afghanistan."			1048B
05/19/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. President Zia presides over a ceremony to inaugurate a new glass factory near Nowshera which was built with Chinese assistance. Zia spares no praise for the PRC's friendly cooperation with Pakistan.	EP	FBIS (SA) 24 May 82	1052
05/19/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. General Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistani Army, arrives in Beijing. He meets Geng Biao, Chinese Minister of National Defense, and Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the PLA. Yang hosts a banquet where he hails Sino-Pakistani friendship and says that China and Pakistan share identical views on major international issues.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 22 May 82	1253
05/22/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) summarizes the contents of a diatribe carried in "the influential Indian weekly BLITZ" which warns of "Islamabad's growing involvement in the fulfillment of Washington's strategic plans" in Southwest Asia. The BLITZ article alleges that CIA Director William Casey paid a visit to Islamabad in March to assure President Zia of continued American support for his regime. Taking the cue from BLITZ, TASS concludes: "Considering the 'wealth of experience' that the CIA has in organizing clandestine subversive operations, all countries neighboring on Pakistan should display great vigilance."	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 May 82	1050 1050B
05/26/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with General Sawar Khan, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistani Army, in Beijing. Premier Zhao assures General Sawar Khan that Sino-Pakistani friendship will not be affected by international problems.	P	FBIS China 27 May 82	1258
05/31/82	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast highlights recent reports appearing in the Indian press regarding the infiltration of "Pakistani terrorists" into the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. In an attempt to "destabilize the situation in the state," the Pakistani military is forcing the issue of Kashmir. The broadcast notes that President Zia announced the "annexation" of the disputed regions of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza. Moreover, he has "refused to discuss the Kashmir question with India." In sum, Moscow concludes that the "Islamabad authorities, ignoring history, are conducting a dangerous foreign policy which can result in grave consequences for the peoples of Pakistan, as well as of other countries in the region."	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jun 82	1062 1062B
06/03/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. During an airport press conference, President Zia categorically rejects charges made recently by Soviet Ambassador Smirnov that Afghan "subversives" are being trained in camps inside Pakistan. Zia claims he has repeatedly invited the Soviets to inspect refugee camps themselves to see whether such camps exist. The Soviets, he claims, have never responded to his offer.	P	FBIS (SA) 4 Jun 82	1063

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/10/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan meets with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko at UN headquarters in New York. According to Pakistani radio coverage based on an AP wire release, the two sides "freely expressed their views on major international issues with special reference to te regional situation. The Pakistani foreign minister appreciated the assistance given by the Soviet Union for the development of key sectors of Pakistan's economy. He also emphasized that both sides have identical views on the main issues affecting the Third World." FM Khan reportedly briefs Gromyko on the ongoing dialog between India and Pakistan and the NAM ministerial meetings that recently took place in Havana. The two foreign ministers also exchange ideas on the upcoming talks on Afghanistan scheduled to begin in Geneva on 16 June. No other details of the meeting are provided.	EP	FBIS (SA) 11 Jun 82	1064 1064B 1064C
06/10/82	PAKISTAN/PRC. The PRC recently has transferred two Hoku-class patrol boats to Pakistan. Both vessels correspond to the Chinese version of the Soviet Komar-class boats. The two vessels have a diplacement of 71 tons (82 tons fully loaded), and a speed of 36 knots. They are armed with two missiles similar to the Soviet Styx, as well as two 20-mm guns. With the delivery of these two patrol boats, Pakistan now has missile-equipped vessels in its naval inventory for the first time.	M	Marine Rundschau (Munich) 4/1982	2204 2204B
06/14/82	PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio report from Moscow notes the begining of talks between Pakistani and Afghan representatives in Geneva. After reiterating the constant theme that "counterrevolutionary bandits" are threatening the existence of the Communist regime in Kabul, Moscow opines that the Geneva talks "can bring favorable results if both sides display good will and a realistic, unbiased approach" to the problems besetting the region. Moscow renews its support for the proposals of May 1980 and August 1981 made by the Afghan regime for a suspension of hostilities. The basic thrust of these proposals is to secure international guarantees that Afghanistan's sovereign independence would not be further violated by the "undeclared war" being waged from the outside by China, the United States, and their allies. The Afghans, Moscow maintains, have adopted a flexible attitude. Under the right circumstances, participants in the Geneva talks could discuss the repatriation of Afghan refugees and the withdrawal of Soviet combat forces. Any "realistic" bargaining that does take place, however, must start from the premise that the "social and economic reforms [that have taken place] in Afghanistan are irreversible." During his recent talks with Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan, Soviet FM Gromyko underscored the Kremlin's perception that the "imperialist powers and their allies" must be made to understand that "the former Afghanistan doesn't exist." Moscow concludes: "There's a new Afghanistan -- an independent, nonalined state. This is the opinion of the Soviet Union and all government and public circles in Asia sincerely	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 82	1068 1068B 1068C 1068D

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	interested in a peaceful and fair solution of the problems involving Afghanistan. The proposals of the Afghan government meet these interests and thus deserve careful consideration."			1068E

PHILIPPINES

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/10/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Twenty-seven Chinese immigrants ask Philippines President Marcos for political asylum or permission to find asylum in another country. The 27 facing deportation to China after allegedly entering the Philippines illegally, state that death awaits them if they are forced to return to China.	P	Bangkok Post 11 Mar 82	1185
03/22/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A cultural agreement is signed in Manila between the governments of the Philippines and China. During 1982-83 they will exchange some 20 delegations of artists, writers, scholars, sportsmen and coaches, and art exhibits.	C	FBIS China 8 April 82	1223
03/29/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China and the Philippines agree in Manila to jointly produce a film called "The Emperor of China and the King of Sulu." It will depict "a historical event in the friendship between Chna and the Philippines." In 1417 Paduka Pahala, King of Sulu, visited China with hundreds of followers and was given a grand reception by the Ming Emperor Yonglo. The screenplay will be subject to approval by both parties, and the sound track will be in Chinese and Filipino.	C	FBIS China 8 April 82	1226 1226B
05/27/82	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that V. I. Litvinenko, deputy chairmann of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, is received in Manila by the Prime Minister of the Philippines, Cesar Virata. Tass says that the two leaders discussed ways of extending bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical spheres.	E	FBIS (USSR) 2 Jun 82	1621
06/06/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. New China News Agency reports recent interviews with Pedro G. Dumol, head of the Philippine National Electrification Administration. Dumol indicates that prospects of cooperation between China and the Philippino mini-hydro electric power is good. Dumol points out that China already contributes much to the development of Philippino hydro-electric power. Under an agreement signed in 1980, China promised to provide Manila with credit to build 105 power stations with about 500 sets of generators which will have a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts. China also sends engineers and technicians to the Philippines to help construct mini-hydro power stations.	E	FBIS (PRC) 9 Jun 82	2254 2254B
06/08/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Mrs. Imedlda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Marcos arrives in Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese government. She meets with China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and exchanges views on international issues.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 9 June 82	1268
06/08/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In Beijing visiting Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos meets with Deng Xiaoping. He thanks her for taking time out to visit her Chinese friends, and speaks highly of the smooth development of Sino-Philippine relations.	P	FBIS China 10 June 82	1269

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/11/82	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Mrs. Marcos returns to Manila after a 5-day extended visit to the PRC. She announces that a Chinese trade mission will soon arrive in the country to work out a more dynamic bilateral trade relationship. The First Lady says PRC officials assure her that they will give the Philippines priority as a source of raw materials for China's industrialization program. Marcos says that right now China is interested in buying four traditional export products from the Philippines: copper, copra, iron ore, and sugar. Mrs. Marcos also says that she held security and political discussions with Chinese officials but declines to give any details.	EC	FBIS (AP) 17 June 82	2253 2253B

SINGAPORE

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/05/82	SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. PM Lee Kuan Yew declares in an interview in Australia that the "Soviet system" will face a severe internal crisis if only the West can avert a major war in the meantime, or if the Kremlin attempts to seize western oil or strategic resources. Lee says "The only way the Soviet Communists can triumph is by exploiting their possession of overwhelming force." This force, he explains, could be used in peripheral regions like Angola or to "Finlandize" Europe. It could also be used through arming surrogates like Cuba or Vietnam. The prime minister adds that if the West can match Soviet military strength, "then the pressures on Soviet economic and social structures will become increasingly intolerable. Their system cannot keep up with the progress and the abundance in production of food and consumer durables of the free enterprise system. If we can survive the next 20 years without a massive war or easy grabs of strategic territories containing oil or strategic minerals by the Soviets, the Communist system will face a severe crisis." Turning to the PRC, Lee observes that China will develop in a way that is totally different from the USSR, with Beijing's economic programs requiring western cooperation, capital and technology. He says that Beijing has to encourage a free market and that economic decisions must be made by top management, not party bureaucrats. On defense matters, Lee asserts that China does not pose a military threat as Moscow does, and in fact, would be no match for the USSR. He concludes pessimistically that "If the West, more specifically America, were prepared to look the other way, I would not rule out a Soviet preemptive strike at China's nuclear plants and other military industrial targets."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Jan 82.	0740 0740B 0740C 0740D 0740E
02/01/82	SINGAPORE/USSR. PM Lee Kuan Yew declares in an interview with US media that an American naval and air presence is required in Southeast Asia to forestall Soviet intimidation. He adds that the United States must ensure that the USSR, either on its own or through its surrogate Vietnam, is not allowed to dominate or intimidate Southeast Asia with its military might. The Singaporean leader acknowledges, however, that for the time being any possible expansionism by Vietnam has been contained, since Hanoi is tied down fighting Khmer guerrillas in Kampuchea and is facing a perceived Chinese menace on its northern border. Any future expansion by Vietnam can only be at the instigation of Moscow which would have to provide Hanoi with the necessary weaponry to conduct war. While conceding the possibility that China can act as a strategic counterweight to keep the Soviet Union tied down on its eastern border, the Singaporean leader says that the balance in Southeast Asia should not be complicated by introducing Chinese military forces into the region.	M	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 82	2308 2308B 2308C
02/22/82	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore accuses two Russian nationals of engaging in espionage and orders them to leave the country within 24 hours. The Home Ministry announcement says that one of the Russian nationals, Anatoly Larkin, a diplomat attachd to the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, attempted to obtain sensitive military information from a Singaporean Army officer while Aleksandr Bondarev, a marine superintendent, had	P	NY Times 22 Feb 82	1420

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	recruited a local businessman for his intelligence network. Official sources said the Singaporean Government was not expected to allow the expulsions to disrupt its diplomatic ties with Moscow.			1420B
04/06/82	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Chinese textile mission secures orders worth about $5.1 million during a selling trip to Singapore. Part of the Chinese textiles which will include cotton and various synthetic fabrics will be fore consumption in Singapore while the remainder will be re-exported. Singapore has already imported $11.5 million worth of textiles from China during an undisclosed period.	E	CDN (Colombo) 7 Apr 82	0754
05/16/82	SINGAPORE/USSR. A Soviet news magazine reports that, militarily, "The United States is drawing Singapore into the orbit of its aggressive policies. It wants the island to become a landing strip for its air force planes making flights from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. The port is open to the ships of the US Seventh Fleet. The Island is becoming a major producer and purveyor of modern military materiel in Southeast Asia." Quoting the western press, the article continues that according to a CIA forecast the island republic is assuming a "growing role as a supplier of arms to Southeast Asian countries." The article notes that "This may be seen as an attempt to acquire a lever for pressuring the neighboring countries which could become dependent on Singapore for the supply of spares and ammunition" and concludes that "a 'Singapore model' of this kind eminently suits the Pentagon and the transnationals."	MP	New Times (Moscow) 21 May 82	0758 0758B 0758C

SOUTH KOREA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/11/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, arrives in Seoul for talks with the ROK Government concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) ICAO has proposed two routes: one over the DPRK routed Tokyo-Pyongyang-Shenyang-Peking and one over the ROK routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. North Korea, while agreeing in principle last November to the establishment of an air route over its territory, has proposed a Tokyo-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Peking route. The Korea Herald says that the inauguration of the two air routes is at least four-to-five years away "because Pyongyang is not equiped with sufficient air safety facilities."	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Jan 82	0290 0290B
01/13/82	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. President of the Internatonal Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, meets with ROK government officials concerning air routes between Japan and the PRC overflying the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Herald (Seoul) the unidentified government officials told Dr. Kotaite that the ROK favors the simultaneous establishment of one route over North Korea and one over South Korea and also agrees that the route over South Korea be routed Tokyo-Seoul-Peking. Additionally, the ROK government proposes a third air route. The ROK proposal calls for the additional route to pass over South Korea and link Tokyo and Shanghai. Dr. Kotaite did not comment on this proposal. Dr. Kotaite will leave Seoul for Tokyo on 16 January.	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 14 Jan 82	0291 0291B
01/13/82	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Ambassador Han Si Hae, North Korea's observer at the United Nations, charges in a press interview that the United States is building up its own forces and those of South Korea and is conspiring with Japan to seize the entire Korean Peninsula to turn it into a base against the USSR.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Jan 82	0953
01/23/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The United Nations Command extends invitations for the first time to North Korea and China to send observers to a major military training exercise in South Korea. The invitation calls specifically for the five top delegates from the communist side of the Armistice Commission to attend "Team Spirit '82," a joint South Korea-U.S. exercise scheduled from February to April. Chief UN Command delegate RADM James G. Storm says the offer is "a genuine and sincere proposal" aimed at helping to reduce tension on the peninsula and would enable the communist representatives to see for themselves "the defensive, non-provocative nature of the (Team Spirit) exercise."	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 82	0966 0966B
01/30/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) in a short commentary reiterates China's support for Kim Il-sung's proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and denounces ROK President Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal as "unrealistic and hypocritical." "The peaceful reunification of Korea can be brought about only if there is no outside inteference. US troops are still stationed in South Korea, and their large scale	P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82	0789

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	military maneuvers in collaboration with South Korean troops are a threat to the Northern side and the patriotic people in the south."			0789B
02/17/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) commentary praises recent (10 February 1982) DPRK proposal for a joint conference of 100 Korean politicians to discuss plans for the reunification of Korea.	P	FBIS China 17 Feb 82	0498
02/26/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Beijing broadcast to Korea denounces combined US-ROK military exercise "Team Spirit 82" as provocative. "They always say that the threat of southward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. However, such propaganda by the United States and South Korea is totally groundless. . . The DPRK has clearly stated that it has no intention to invade the South and has stressed that North-South unification should be achieved peacefully."	P	FBIS (China) 1 March 82	1207 1207B
03/08/82	ROK/PRC. South Korean FM Lho Shin-yong states that South Korea will open its doors to China and will promote sports exchanges between the two nations even though they have no diplomatic ties.	C	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	1184
03/08/82	ROK/PRC. The ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs is reported to have submitted a study to the ROK National Assembly outlining ways to promote "substantial" relations with the PRC through proposals for trade and sports exchanges. Although the Korea Herald (Seoul) does not mention other communist nations by name, the newspaper says that the ROK Government wants to establish more contacts with communist nations between now and the 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul.	CEP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 9 Mar 82	2603 2603B
03/09/82	ROK/PRC. FM Lho Shin-Yong in testimony to the national assembly says that South Korea will open its doors to China and will promote sports exchanges between the two countries even though they have no diplomatic ties. He also says his country will increase its participation in non-political international events in Eastern Europe and will seek increased indirect, two-way trade with those nations.	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 10 Mar 82	1465
03/14/82	ROK/PRC. China and the ROK have been carrying on a surreptitious trade relationship for several years. This has come about largely through Chinese initiative with the actual transactions carried out by third party intermediaries. This permits both Beijing and Seoul to deny that they have commercial ties with one another. Estimates of the trade vary considerably, from less than $100 million a year to over $400 million a year. Chinese exports to South Korea consist of commodities like coal, and condiments such as sesame seeds and red peppers. South Korean exports to China consist of consumer items such as black-and-white TV sets and textiles. China's receptivity to economic exchanges with the ROK is seen by analysts as a consequences of the changes in political and econo-policies wrought by the pragmatic,	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Mar 82	1425 1425B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	post-Mao leadership in Beijing. It is also a reflection of Chinese determination to develop its influence among its non-communist neighbors in an effort to limit Soviet inroads into the region. Nevertheless, China while interested in maintaining some contact with Seoul, will not for the time being, extend full diplomatic recognition to South Korea. In the meantime, the indirect Chinese relationship with Seoul has aroused consternation in Pyongyang which regards itself as the only legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula and there appears to be an almost unbridgeable difference in perceptions between Beijing's pragmatism and the doctrinaire, Stalin-like cult of President Kim Il Sung in North Korea.			1425C 1425D
04/14/82	ROK/PRC/USSR. South Korean Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik predicts an improvement in relations with China and the Soviet Union will be made in the 1980's through exchanges of visits and the opening of trade.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1716
05/17/82	ROK/PRC. According to information provided by unnamed traders in Hong Kong, the PRC has this year reduced its unofficial trade with South Korea through middlemen in Hong Kong, Japan and Macao. In a comparison of the first quarter 1981 with the first quarter 1982 the following figures are reported. The PRC purchased goods valued at $26.1 million from the ROK in the first quarter 1982, a decline of 16 percent from the first quarter 1981. In contrast, South Korea purchased $23 million worth of Chinese goods in the first quarter 1982, 11 percent more than a year before. The article speculates that political concerns may have caused the PRC Government to cut back its unofficial approval of trade with South Korea.	E	New York Times 17 May 82	2601 2601B
05/18/82	ROK/DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) publishes an attack on Chon Tu-hwan, President of the Repblic of Korea, calling him a "fascist butcher."	P	FBIS China 18 May 82	1249
06/12/82	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea cites a report by The Economist (Tokyo) which reports the level of trade between South Korea and the PRC at $600 million a year. According to the Soviet broadcast China is supplying the ROK with oil, coal and other fuels in exchange for radios, and other electronic products, modern gauges, and "industrial goods necessary for Beijing to modernize its munitions industry". The Soviet broadcast says that ROK-PRC trade indicates the unscrupulous nature of Chinese leaders.	E	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1638 1638B
06/14/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Geng Biao, China`s Minister of National Defense, leads a friendship delegation to the DPRK. In Pyongyang he says: "The U.S. troops are still hanging on to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique under the instigation and backng of the United States, has further intensified its setting all kinds of obstacles on the road to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of Korea. This will reveal	MP	FBIS China 16 Jun 82	1272

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	more clearly the true features of the U.S. hegemonists and their plot to create 'two Koreas.' The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and strongly demand that the U.S. withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea."			1272B
06/14/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The China Daily (Beijing) reports that Geng Biao, head of a visiting Chinese military delegation in Pyongyang, says that China strongly demands that the US withdraw all its troops and equipment from South Korea.	MP	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Jun 82	1273
06/25/82	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War with a story called "All the People are Looking Forward to Reunification." It points out that over 70% of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea, but for the past 30 years or more they have suffered from separation. For the past 30 years all the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle for reunification. "However the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the protection of the United States ... has stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South. ... The people of South Korea were right in saying : Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsan Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave."	P	FBIS China 28 Jun 82	1278 1278B

THAILAND

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/08/82	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong, angry over a "rude, undiplomatic" note addressed to him allegedly from the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok, orders a senior official to summon Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov to the Foreign Ministry as a protest gesture. In reply, the Soviet Embassy claims the note is a hoax and an investigation should be made of the case.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jan 82	1120
01/11/82	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach declares unequivocally in a press interview that Vietnam will withdraw completely from Kampuchea when "the Chinese stop their threat against Indochina" and will withdraw partially if the Thais will stop giving weapons and sanctuary on Thai soil to Khmer Rouge guerillas.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82	1457
01/17/82	THAILAND/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that the Thai Government has uncovered evidence to refute a claim by a Soviet diplomat that a controversial letter sent to the Foreign Ministry bearing his signature was hoax. The letter was said to be offensive because it called upon "Thailand to cease its collaboration with the US and Chinese imperialists..." The evidence refuting the Soviet claim that the letter was a hoax lies in the signature on the letter which matches that of the Soviet diplomat.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 82	1127 1127B
01/26/82	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen. Sayi Saiyud Kerdphol, in an Armed Forces Day speech, accuses an unnamed superpower of pushing Thailand into a proxy war with neighboring countries. Saiyud's assertion is seen by diplomatic observers as the sharpest public attack yet on Beijing, and may be a signal that Thailand is shifting its policy on Kampuchea away from the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82	1400 1400B
03/16/82	THALAND/PRC. Ye Fei, Commander of the Chinese PLA Navy, arrives in Thailand for a six day official visit. He meets the Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces, the Air Chief Marshal, and the Thai Navy Commander, Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun. Ye Fei praises the Thai government and people for their support of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Mar 82	1219
03/17/82	THAILAND/PRC. China's invitation to Thai PM Prem Tinsulanond to visit Beijing later this year lends fuel to journalistic speculation that the Chinese gesture may be a reflection of concern that Thailand is about to alter the course of its foreign policy. The invitation follows comments last month by ranking Thai officials that Thailand should adopt a hands-off policy towards Kampuchea and not be	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Mar 82	1467

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	identified too closely with China. The ammbivalence about Kampuchea has been noticed by Vietnam which has noted that "Public opinion in ASEAN countries, including Thailand, has come to realize that Chinese expansionism, which opposes the three Indochina countries and uses Maaoist groups to carry out subversive activities in Southeast Asia, is the main danger to national independence, peace and stability in the region."			1467B 1467C
03/18/82	THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Moscow Radio Peace and Progress broadcasts in Mandarin to Southeast Asia concerning the visit by the Commander of the Commander of the PRC Navy, Ye Fei, to Thailand. The broadcast speculates that Ye Fei is in Thailand to "step up [PRC] aid to Pol Pot" and criticizes Thailand because it has "provided shelter to the bandit troops of Pol Pot on its own territory." The broadcast says further that "Southeast Asian countries have noticed for a long time that China has expanded its naval force in this region".	MP	FBIS (USSR) 22 Mar 82	1366 1366B
03/27/82	THAILAND/PRC. The first two shipments of 69,000 tons of the 180,000 to 200,000 metric tons of Chinese oil scheduled for delivery in 1982 arrives in Bangkok.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Apr 82	1194
04/30/82	THAILAND/PRC. A friendship delegation from the National Defense College of Thailand arrives in Beijing. The delegation, led by College adviser Major General Morakot Thanyasii, is feted by Chi Haotian, DEputy Chief of the General Staff of the PLA.	MP	FBIS China 3 May 82	1237
05/02/82	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila arrives in Beijing to discuss the proposed formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition by the Khmer resistance groups. Sitthi told reporters before his departure from Bangkok that he would discuss the proposed coalition with Chinese leaders and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He expressed confidence that the resistance groups could overcome their differences and form a united front to dislodge some 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 May 82	1101 1101B
05/10/82	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi arrives in Beijing and discusses the situation in Southeast Asia and especially the Kampuchean situation with Chinese Foriegn Minister Huang Hua. At a banquet Huang Hua says that China attaches great importance to the efforts made by Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to defend the principles of the UN Charter and implement UN Resolutions on Kapuchea. Huang Hua urges all justice-upholding countries to continue their efforts to have Vietnam abide by UN Resolutions and withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, as well as working to promote the alliance of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS China 11 May 82	1241 1241B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/11/82	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Vice Minister of Commerce Praphet Limpraphan announces that trade between Thailand and the USSR in 1981 amounted to $510 million. The major Thai export items to the USSR consisted of rice, tapioca, maize, sorghum, raw sugar and minerals. The major Russian export items to Thailand were mostly chemical products.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 26 May 82	0762
05/11/82	THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade and Industry Minister Gordeyev meets with his Thai counterpart to jointly set a trade agreement between the two countries during the next four year.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1734
05/11/82	THAILAND/PRC. The Bangkok Post reporting on Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila's trip to China, states that he went with three objectives in mind; the improvement of bilateral relations, the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea, and to gain an understanding of recent leadership changes in Beijing. The newspaper further comments that Thai-Chinese diplomatic ties can be further strengthened with greater trade volume, especially at a time when China is seeking closer cooperation with Thailand in order to keep the Soviets from dominating the region.	P	Bangkok Post 11 May 82	1735 1735B
05/12/82	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk meets with journalists in Beijing, and announces that he met with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi on 11 May. He expresses deep thanks to Thailand for all it has done for Kampuchean refugees and to help Kampuchea regain its independence. He says that he and his Thai guests hold entirely identical views on the issue of forming a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. "We hope that Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan succeed as soon as possible in reaching an accord between their factions which will make it possible to form a tripartite coalition government."	P	FBIS China 13 May 82	1243 1243B
05/12/82	THAILAND/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Mandarin to Southeast Asia is critical of Thailand for what it describes as increasingly hostile actions toward Kampuchea. The broadcast speculates that a recent visit by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila to Beijing was for the purose of coordinating further actions against Kampuchea. The broadcast maintains that Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea at the request of that country's legitimate government, and that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea, "as soon as the Chinese threat to Kampuchea and Vietnam is eliminated."	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 May 82	1609 1609B
05/12/82	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy Navy Commander in Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat denies a press report that Soviet submarines had recently intruded into Thai territorial waters. He states that the Thai navy is on the alert and it is impossible for foreign vessels to enter Thai waters undetected.	M	FBIS (AP) 12 May 82	1736

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/13/82	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR sign a commercial agreement under which Bangkok will sell to Moscow 700-800 thousand tons of rice, 100-200 thousand tons of maize, 50-75 thousand tons of sorghum, 2-3 thousand tons of mung beans, 400-600 thousand tons of tapioca, 20 thousand tons of rubber, 30-40 thousand tons of raw sugar, 500 to 1,000 tons of tin and $5 million worth of textile products. The USSR in turn will sell machinery and chemical products to Thailand. No prices have yet been set in the transaction because Thailand is unable to determine the value of its agricultural products in advance.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 26 May 82	0763 0763B
05/13/82	THAILAND/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, meets in Beijing with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi, and tells him that China supports an early unification of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Deng adds that the alliance should not weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces that are now fighting at the front in Kampuchea. He goes on to note that while China wishes to promote such an alliance, "We do not impose our views on others and do not interfere in their internal affairs."	P	FBIS China 13 May 82	1245 1245B
05/13/82	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) condemns recent statements of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and repeats China's position that complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only solution to the problem. Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent on 5 May that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would withdraw all its troops, while if an agreement were concluded with Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal. He also stressed that Kampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year. ... "However every plot by the great and small hegenomists, that is, by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt. Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Savetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Nguyen Co Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Nations.	P	FBIS China 14 May 82	1246 1246B 1246C
05/13/82	THAILAND/USSR. A Soviet trade delegation to Thailand led by Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Gordeyev holds talks at the Thai Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. At the conclusion of the talks a protocol was signed and lists of goods were exchanged.	E	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82	1613
05/13/82	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the Soviet Union sign an agreement to promote bilateral trade. Items of goods which the Soviet Union agrees to buy are rice, maize, tapioca, rubber, raw sugar and textile products. In return the Soviet Union asks Thailand to buy machinery and equipment including such items as tractors and diesel engines.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 May 82	1738

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/15/82	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila tells newsmen upon returning from his trip to China that both countries have agreed to expand bilateral trade.	EP	FBIS (AP) 17 May 82	1740
05/16/82	THAILAND/PRC. XINHUA reports that on his return to Bangkok after a five day visit to China Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi said the result of the talks with China was very satisfactory. Chinese leaders support the approach of Thailand and ASEAN to the situation in Southeast Asia. Sitthi praised Prince Sihanouk, whom he met in Beijing, but said that the key to a tripartate alliance of anti-Vietnamese forces lay in the willingness of the Khmer people. "We are not in a position to force any side to form an alliance."	P	FBIS China 17 May 82	1247 1247B
06/02/82	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand's traditional fear of an expanding Vietnam has induced its leaders to seek the protection of China, the dominant regional power. The two countries share a long-term common purpose in opposing Hanoi over its invasion of Kampuchea, and unlike the United States, the Chinese presence in the region is likely to be much more stable and permanent. There is also the recognition in Bangkok that relentless and direct political and economic pressure against Vietnam can be applied only by Beijing. This Chinese pressure already is evident in three arenas of competition: first, in threatening a second punitive invasion, China has compelled Vietnam to maintain forces along its northern border, forces that could otherwise threaten Thailand from Kampuchea; second, China has compelled Vietnam to maintain forces along its northern border, forces that could otherwise threaten Thailand from Kampuchea; second, China's influence with the Khmer Rouge has made Beijing's concurrence essential in any plan to bring together an anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition in Kampuchea; third China's international influence has assisted in the imposition of an economic blockade upon Vietnam, which is confined now to seeking Soviet and East European aid. Bangkok's tilt towards Beijing became more pronounced after the Vietnamese military incursions into Thailand. In October 1980, Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda sought Chinese assistance in forming an anti-Vietnamese Khmer coalition and in calling for an international conference on Kampuchea during his visit to Beijing. In July 1981, Thailand deserted a previously negotiated ASEAN position calling for the disarming of all Khmer factions before the formation of a coalition and instead, quickly adopted the Chinese demand that such a condition be dropped, resulting in a compromise communique that favored China. Thai efforts to attract Chinese protection with respect to the Kampuchean dispute may entail a subordination that could have progressively disadvantageous consequences for Bangkok. First, the quid pro quo cost of Beijing's protection has been virtual Thai acceptance of the principle of Chinese support for the local communist parties of SE Asia. Thailand's tolerance of this political support produces strains within ASEAN, where Malaysia and Indonesia regard China as the principal long-term threat. Second, Thailand's present relationship with China provokes opposition from within	P	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 7 Jun 82	0769 0769B 0769C 0769D 0769E 0769F

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the ranks of the Thai military. The "young Turks" who launched the attempted coup of April 1981 called for a more neutral foreign policy. Subsequently, in January 1982, Armed Forces Commander Saiyud Kerdphol obliquely referred to China when he spoke of a superpower that was pushing Thailand into a proxy war with Vietnam. In the absence of feasible alternatives for Bangkok, in the face of the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, however, Thailand's dependence on China is likely to be strengthened and its detrimental consequences increased.			Ø769G Ø769H

VIETNAM

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/82	ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Official Soviet media charge Beijing and Washington with "exploiting most actively the Kampuchean problem" and with using the issue "to play off the five ASEAN states against the three states of Indo-China--socialist Vietnam, People's Democratic Laos and Peoples Kampuchea." The article notes that the Indochinese states are "the main obstacle in the way of Chinese expansionism and US imperialist penetration into Southeast Asia."	P	New Times (Moscow) 1/82	0948 0948B
01/01/82	SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) condemns China for rejecting Vietnam's offer of a Tet ceasefire.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Jan 82	1113
01/03/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. A commentary in People's Daily, the official party organ, provides Chinese acknowledgement for the first time that Vietnam may be encountering friction in its relationship with the USSR. The commentary also implies that the SRV is not simply a partner in hegemonistic collusion with the USSR, but may be opposing Moscow as well. Some observers see the article as a discreet feeler to Hanoi indicating that China is aware of Vietnam's problems. Others view the article's reference to contradictions between Hanoi and Moscow as part of a general attempt to build up the courage of China's anti-Soviet allies and dissuade them from accepting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as faits accomplis.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Feb 82	1515 1515B
01/04/82	SRV/PRC. Vietnamese Embassy in China announces that China will release seven captured Vietnamese soldiers on the eve of the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year "Tet"). Chinese spokesmen Zhang Dewei also responds to a Vietnamese proposal that during the Spring Festival both sides refrain from armed hostile activities by pointing out that the tense situation in the border areas has been caused by the Vietnamese authorities. "During the Spring Festival or at any time, so long as the Vietnamese make no military provocations and encroachments on the Chinese border, the Chinese side will not open fire, and there will be peace and stability in the Sino-Vietnamese border area."	MP	FBIS (China) 4 Jan 82	0477 0477B
01/04/82	SRV/PRC. China rejects a Vietnamese proposal for a ceasefire on the occasion of Tet, the lunar new year festival. According to Vietnamese sources, it is the third time Beijing has rejected such a proposal. In a separate development, Nhan Dan (People's Daily) attacks China rhetorically "for obstinately pursuing its policy of pressure and tension, awaiting the first opportunity to invade Vietnam again." The official daily also recalls that "China has increased its supplies to the Pol Pot remnants and manipulated the most reactionary circles among the Thai authorities to oppose Vietnam and other Indochinese countries."	CP	Times of India (Bombay) 5 Jan 82	0739 0739B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/82	SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) broadcasts a report claiming undisputed sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel Islands in the face of Chinese claims.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Jan 82	1114
01/04/82	SRV/PRC. The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes Against Vietnam issues a communique denouncing war crimes committed by Chinese troops against Vietnam in the last three months of 1981.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jan 82	1115
01/05/82	INDIA/SRV/PRC. CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiao-ping declares in an interview with Tanjug (Yugoslav Press Agency) that the recent Sino-Indian talks on the border issue were "extremely favorable." Referring to Chinese relations with the USSR, Deng repeats the accusation that the Soviet Union has deployed one million troops on its border with China and is supporting "Vietnam's small-scale hegemony." The Chinese leader says that relations with Vietnam can be improved if Hanoi gives up its "expansionism and hegemony."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Jan 82	0741 0741B
01/06/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow) criticizes the PRC for refusing to consider proposals initiated by the SRV which it says would ease tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Soviet news agency says the PRC recently rejected a proposal by the SRV to terminate all armed conflicts on the border from 20 to 29 January 1982. Tass concludes that Beijing is responsible for continued poor relations between the PRC and SRV.	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Jan 82	0295 0295B
01/07/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA reports from Beijing that in December 1981 armed Vietnamese personnel conducted 280 armed provocations, killing and wounding four Chinese civilians and soldiers. 255 incidents took place in Guangxi and 25 in Yunnan.	M	FBIS (China) 7 Jan 82	0479
01/09/82	SRV/USSR. Informed sources report that the USSR may provide fuel for a US-built nuclear reactor captured in South Vietnam when the Saigon government fell in 1975. The reactor, located in Dalat, was meant for scientific research and radio isotope production. Soviet experts reportedly are carrying out structural modifications to the installation to enable it to accommodate the type of nuclear fuel available from the USSR.	S	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Jan 82	1423 1423B
01/11/82	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach declares unequivocally in a press interview that Vietnam will withdraw completely from Kampuchea when "the Chinese stop their threat against Indochina" and will withdraw partially if the Thais will stop giving weapons and sanctuary on Thai soil to Khmer Rouge guerillas.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 29 Jan 82	1457

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/15/82	SRV/PRC. The Chinese government releases seven Vietnamese prisoners of war , so that they can be reunited with their families for the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year). All seven soldiers admitted they had infringed on China's territorial sovereignty. Eleven Chinese people illegally captured and detained by Vietnam were also handed back.	MP	FBIS (China) 18 Jan 82	0481
01/15/82	SRV/PRC. China and Vietnam exchange captured personnel in anticipation of the Lunar New Year holiday. The personnel released comprise seven Vietnamese soldiers, four shipwrecked Vietnamese fishermen, and eleven Chinese nationals. The exchange was carried out in the area of the Friendship Gate/Pass near Dong Dang, Lang Son Province.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Jan 82	0954
01/15/82	SRV/PRC. The Vietnamese Government releases 11 Chinese captured while intruding into Vietnamese territory. The release is made on the occasion of the coming Lunar New Year festival.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 82	1126
01/20/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) quotes a story in LIBRE BELGIQUE that in order to repay its debt to the USSR, Vietnam will supply the Soviet Union with 500,000 laborers during 1981-1985. The Belgian paper also says that 50,000 laborers have already left Vietnam, most of them for Siberia. RENMIN RIBAO remarks that it is a strange sort of "socialist big family" which contains creditors on the one hand and debtors who must repay their debts by labor on the other.	EP	FBIS (China) 25 Jan 82	0487 0487B
01/20/82	SRV/USSR. The Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation meets for its eighth session in Hanoi to discuss the transportation of goods between the two countries. The negotiators decide on measures to be taken for the forwarding of goods to the ports of embarkation and for the improvement of loading facilities at such ports.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	1510
01/23/82	SRV/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of preparing for another large-scale assult across the Sino-Vietnamese border. A statement released by the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok says that Beijing as "aided and abetted by US imperialists" is "setting up bases inside Vietnam for counterrevolutionary subversion." The statement further alleges that China is increasing its forces along its southern frontier in a "truculent move to push the war to the Vietnamese border and legalize the illegal annexation of a part of Vietnamese territory."	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Jan 82	0967 0967B
01/23/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Ngyuen Lam, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, on 22 January. The two held a "friendly conversation" concerning economic cooperation between the two countries. Pravda does not mention the specific	E	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jan 82	1318

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	issues discussed at the meeting.			1318B
01/24/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Lenin to two Vietnamese leaders: Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Truong Chinh, Chairman of the SRV State Council.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Jan 82	1312
01/28/82	SRV/PRC. Hanoi scores a propaganda victory over Beijing by bringing the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict to the personal attention of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In a message received by SRV Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong, the Secretary General affirms his readiness "to contribute to the search for a peaceful solution" between China and Vietnam and expresses his pleasure at the report that the situation was again calm and that no military action was taken by either side along the border between Vietnam and China on the occasion of the Lunar New Year." The statement contradicts reports from Beijing that Hanoi violated its own unilateral ceasefire during the holiday by staging frequent armed provocations along the common border. In the wake of the de Cuellar message, China dismisses another proposal by Vietnam for a third round of border talks that have now been adjourned since March 1980.	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Feb 82	1401 1401B 1401C
01/28/82	SRV/USSR. The USSR is helping Vietnam build a 2 million kilowatt power project, the largest in SE Asia, on the Da (Black) River. A construction channel 70 meters wide and nearly 1.5 kilometers long is being built in preparation for the 600 meter base necessary for the dam. A machine room will be cut out of rock to house eight 240 Megawatt units.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 82	1511
01/29/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA reports that during the Spring Festival period Vietnamese forces frequently carried out armed provocations in China's border regions in Guangxi and Yunnan, killing and wounding many Chinese border residents.	MP	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 82	0489
01/30/82	SRV/PRC. In a note to the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Government proposes the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Feb 82	1137
01/30/82	SRV/PRC. In a diplomatic note to Beijing, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposes a halt to armed confrontations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the resumption of bilateral talks suspended by China in March 1980, in an effort "to ease tensions, normalize the situation in the border regions and thus provide conditions for a peaceful settlement of issues" between the two countries.	P	New Times (Moscow) 6 Feb 82	1402

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/01/82	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. HONGQI (Beijing),the major theoretical journal of the Chinese Communist Party, carries an article discussing Soviet strategy in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union is accused of seeking to control the Straits of Malacca, and so be in a position to choke off trade between the Far East and Europe and to "stifle" Japan. "Its strategy has been to use Vietnam as its Cuba in Asia." The Soviet Union has greatly inceased its military strength in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas, using its bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea. Since 1981, says HONGQI, the Soviet Union and SRV have followed a strategy of continuously holding "dialogues" with ASEAN, "softening the attitude" of ASEAN countries, demoralizing and dividing them. It concludes that the people of Southeast Asia have to persistently carry on a struggle to stop the Soviet hegenmonists' expansion in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS China 18 Feb 82	0497 0497B 0497C
02/01/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that an agreement on further development of cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the SRV has been signed in Moscow. According to the provisions of the agreement the two countries are to exchange experience in "organizing socialist emulation and in scientific organization of labor." Additionally, trade union organizations from the two countries will participate in Joint research projects.	P	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	1339 1339B
02/02/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA commentary accuses the SRV authorities of hypocrisy and perfidy in proposing a "Spring Festival cease-fire" in the border regions and widely publicizing this proposal, and then committing military provocations on 44 occasions during this year's Spring Festival. It concludes that if the Vietnamese authorities really have any desire to reduce tension and create conditions for a peaceful settlement, they have only to prove it by their actions.	MP	FBIS China 3 Feb 82	0492 0492B
02/02/82	SRV/PRC. Border incidents during the recent Lunar New Year prompt fresh recriminations between China and Vietnam. In the latest exchange, People's Daily accuses Hanoi of hypocrisy in proposing a ceasefire on three recent occasions while instigating 44 "military provocations" during the 10-day new year holiday. The charges come only a few days after Vietnam scores a propaganda coup by getting the new UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to agree to mediate the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute. In a meeting with SRV PM Pham Van Dong, the Secretary General stated that he was ready to help "contribute to a peaceful solution" to the frontier problem." Observers note that de Cuellar's statement has combined with Vietnamese public offers to put Beijing on the defensive.	MP	New York Times 4 Feb 82	0972 0972B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/03/82	SRV/USSR. Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay V. Ogarkov arrives in Hanoi for an official visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Defense Ministry.	MP	FBIS (AP) 4 Feb 82	1140
02/03/82	SRV/USSR. Marshall N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrives in Hanoi for an official visit. He is welcome at the airport by Hoang Van Thai, deputy national defense minister of Vietnam and Col. General Le Trong Tan, chief of staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.	M	FBIS (USSR) 3 Feb 82	1327
02/03/82	KAMP/SRV/USSR. The Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea and the USSR are making it clear that they want continued large-scale aid, including food, for Kampuchea from non-communist sources, provided there are no strings attached. Kampuchean FM Hun Sen affirms in an interview that his country still needs assistance from UN organizations and voluntary agencies which draw most of their money from government and public contributions in Western nations and Japan. In a separate interview, a Soviet embassy official in Phnom Penh acknowledges that aid from non-communist sources to Kampuchea since the ouster of the Khmer Rouge has been "immense" and notes that Kampuchean leaders have expressed their gratitude repeatedly for the unqualified assistance rendered to their country. The official repeats the Soviet position that the USSR "has no special interests in Cambodia. That is why we do not disagree with any such aid (from the West) as long as the Cambodian Government wants it." Diplomatic observers believe that the Soviet and Hun Sen statements are an indication that Moscow, Hanoi, and Phnom Penh are worried that the Soviet bloc will be unable to make up for an expected big cut in aid to Kampuchea from the non-communist world in 1982. no special interests in Cambodia. That is why we do not disagree with any such aid (from the West) as long as the Cambodian Government wants it." Diplomatic observers believe that the Soviet and Hun Sen statements are an indication that Moscow, Hanoi, and Phnom Penh are worried that the Soviet bloc will be unable to make up for an expected big cut in aid to Kampuchea from the non-communist world in 1982.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Feb 82	1403 1403B 1403C 1403C
02/03/82	SRV/USSR. A high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, vice defense minister and Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, arrives in Hanoi to confer with its Vietnamese counerparts. The military officials of both nations are expected to hold discussions on Indochina and to visit the front in Kampuchea where Vietnam has stationed 200,000 troops. Marchal Ogarkov reaffirms at a meeting with SRV FM Pham Van Dong that Moscow will give Vietnam "every possible aid to increase its material and moral strength."	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Feb 82	1404 1404E

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/04/82	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that a cooperation agreement between Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions was signed in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Feb 82	1141
02/04/82	SRV/USSR. A Soviet domestic broadcast in Moscow reports that Marshall Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, met today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers in Hanoi. According to the broadcast Pham Van Dong expressed his appreciation for Soviet military aid to Vietnam.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 5 Feb 82	1328
02/06/82	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. XINHUA comments on a statement by Hun Sen, FM of the Vietnam-installed regime in Phnom Penh, who told AFP that only by hot pursuit into Thailand could Vietnamese troops hope to wipe out Khmer Rouge and troops of Son Sann and Sihanouk. Xinhua describes the remarks as the most bare-faced threat mouthed by those in Hanoi or Phnom Penh to an ASEAN country. "It helps to show from whence comes the threat to ASEAN and Southeast Asia."	P	FBIS China 8 Feb 82	0493 0493B
02/08/82	KAMP/SRV/PRC. FM Hun Sen of Cambodia's Hanoi-supported government declares in an interview that President Heng Samrin will ask Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia only when the Phnom Penh regime's "independence and sovereignty is no longer threatened from the outside by Chinese expansionists, US imperialists and other international reactionary forces." Hun Sen hints at a partial wihdrawal if Thailand stops supplies from reaching the anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance groups in western Cambodia but indicates that China will have to stop threatening Vietnam before a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will be considered.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Feb 82	1408 1408B
02/10/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Marshall Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces today ended his official visit to Vietnam. He was seen off at the airport by Col. [General] Le Truong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army.	M	FBIS (USSR) 11 Feb 82	1336
02/11/82	SRV/PRC. On February 11 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing strongly protesting against Vietnamese armed provocations and intrusions. From December 21, 1981 to January 29, 1982 there were 416 instances of Vietnamese armed provocations, 44 of which took place during the Spring Festival. They inflicted heavy losses of life and property on the Chinese inhabitants.	MP	Beijing Review 22 Feb 82	0496
02/11/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign a protocol in Moscow on goods exchange and payments for 1982.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Feb 82	1148

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/11/82	SRV/USSR. A trade protocol between the SRV and USSR is signed in Moscow by unnamed representatives from the two countries. Under the provisions of the protocol Vietnam will supply the USSR with more natural rubber, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee, tea, footwear, carpets and other consumer goods. The Soviet Union will supply the SRV with agricultural and road-building equipment, trucks, materials for the timber industry and other products.	E	FBIS (USSR) 12 Feb 82	1338 1338B
02/12/82	SRV/USSR. A spokesman for the Committee for the National Salvation of Vietnam, a Vietnamese exile group, relates that several hundred Soviet military experts and technicians recently arrived at Con Dao Archipelago in southern Vietnam to build a naval base there. The spokesman also states that a recent trip by Soviet Army Chief of Staff Ogarkov to Vietnam was made to reach an agreement on the establishment of Soviet bases in Indochina and the enlargement of several naval bases there.	M	FBIS (AP) 18 Feb 82	1150 1150B
02/12/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports on the trade protocol signed by representatives of the SRV and USSR in Moscow on 11 February. Pravda reports as follows: "In 1982, the USSR will continue deliveries of power generating, mining and quarrying, transportation and conveyance equipment, farm and road-building machinery, lorries, oil products, nonferrous metals and rolled nonferrous metals, sawn timber, cotton and some other consumer goods. A sizable increase is to be made in the deliveries of Soviet commodities important for the Vietnamese economy, particularly, rolled iron and steel, nitrogen fertilizers, and spare parts for machinery, equipment and transport facilities. The SRV will supply the USSR with growing quantities of natural rubber, fresh vegetables and fruits, parquet blocks, coffee, tea, footwear, rugs and other consumer goods."	E	FBIS (USSR) 4 Mar 82	1360 1360B 1360C
02/15/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu praises the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam in the cultural field in an article published in Nhan Dan (Hanoi), on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.	C	FBIS (AP) 16 Feb 82	1152
02/15/82	ASEAN/INDO/MAL/SRV/PRC/USSR. SE Asian officials and defense analysts, at a private conference in Honolulu, identify Soviet influence in Vietnam as a principal threat to the non-communist nations in the region. The conference delegates, however, remain divided on whether Moscow or Beijing represents the more immediate menace in the area. They agree that the booming economies of the ASEAN nations and the oc-	P	New York Times 16 Feb 82	1414

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	cupation of Kampuchea and Laos by pro-Soviet Vietnamse forces have impeded the activities of the Chinese-supported domestic communist parties. They concede that a heavily armed and aggressive Vietnam poses a new danger for the future of the region. SE Asian speakers at the conference also express concern over possible US military aid and technological transfers to Beijing, which Malaysians describe as "the greatest threat" facing their country. Indonesians express the view that Jakarta wants "the United States to normalize relations with Vietnam" to attenuate Hanoi's dependence on the USSR and add that their country is "very concerned," about Soviet expansionism, but that they do not view the Russian presence in Vietnam as an "immediate threat." US delegate Philip C. Habib rejects the Indonesian plea that Washington should draw closer to Hanoi and declares that "there is no logical reason for United States policy to change in the near future" with respect to Vietnam.			1414B 1414C 1414D
02/16/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. The fifth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference opens in Vietiane.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 82	1154
02/16/82	SRV/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of trying to solidify its occupation of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea by bringing in earth from China to sustain vegetation on the barren and scattered archipelago. The official daily, Nhan Dan, notes that the Chinese Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi and his deputy Yang Yong brought earth from the mainland to plant coconut trees when they recently visited the islands.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Feb 82	1415 1415B
02/17/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese and Soviet officials inaugurate the Bim Son cement plant, a project built with Russian economic and technical assistance.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 17 Feb 82	1514
02/18/82	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China rejects as "sheer propaganda" Vietnam's latest proposal for resumption of bilateral talks. The negotiations, begun after the border conflict in February-March 1979, have been frozen since 1980 by China, which has turned down all Vietnamese offers to resume them.	P	FBIS (China) 18 Feb 82	0499
02/19/82	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China is seeking to promote a summit of the leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean movements by inviting former PM Son Sann to Beijing when DK leader Khieu Sampan and Prince Sihanouk are also there. The possibility of an anti-Vietnamese summit was discussed when Deng Xiaoping met Sihanouk in Beijing February 18.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Feb 82	1201
02/19/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Indochinese countries end their foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane stressing that the Heng Samrin regime is the "only legal and authentic representative" of Kampuchea and accusing China of "blockading and encircling Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos." Leaders of these countries also affirm that the basic problem in Southeast Asia is Beijing's "policy of aggression and intervention"	MP	CDN (Colombo) 20 Feb 82	1460

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	towards Indochina.			1460B
02/20/82	SRV/USSR. The USSR Academy of Sciences delegation concludes its visit to Vietnam. The delegation had been invited by the Vietnam Commission for Investigation of US Chemical Warfare Consequences in Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Feb 82	1161
02/20/82	THAI/SRV/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) describes the communique issued at the close of "the so-called Indochinese foreign ministers' conference" which expressed Vietnam's desire to establish contacts with Thailand and then to consider "partial withdrawal" from Kampuchea as "no more than an old trick." The Thai FM, Sitthi, is praised for sternly pointing out to Vietnam that the key to safeguarding peace and stability lies in Vietnam fulfilling the UN resolution and withdrawing all troops unconditionally.	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 1 March 82	1202 1202B
02/20/82	SRV/PRC. Khieu Samphan, PM of Democratic Kampuchea arrives in Beijing and meets with Prince Sihanouk. They appeal to former premier Son Sann to join them in a summit of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean movements. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang hosts a banquet for Khieu Samphan.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Feb 82	1203
02/20/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) uses the third anniversary of the beginning of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War to condemn the PRC and praise Vietnam. Pravda asserts that, "the Chinese leadership is acting in the interests of the United States in Asia in order to carry out the strategy of American imperialism aimed at combating revolutionary movements throughout the world." On the other hand the Vietnamese people are "fulfilling their international duty with regard to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	1346 1346B
02/20/82	SRV/KAMP/PRC. Vietnam condemns the agreement to form a coalition government reached in Beijing by the two Khmer resistance factions represented by Khieu Samphan and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. A commentary in the official daily Nhan Dan derides the efforts of the two Khmer groups saying that they "could not agree on anything except to be obedient lackeys of China in opposing the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples."	MP	CDM (Colombo) 21 Feb 82	1461 1461B
02/21/82	LAOS/KAM/THAI/SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reporting on the 5th conference of foreign ministers from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Vientiane says that the conference has resulted in a new initiative on the part of the 3 countries intended to improve their relations with Thailand. The new intiative is described as follows: "In continuing their efforts aimed at developing goodneighborly relations with other states	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Feb 82	1347

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made a fresh step in Vientiane. They have expressed readiness to discuss with Thailand all problems of mutual interest through direct or indirect talks. Kampuchea and Vietnam, provided success at such talks becomes manifest, will agree to a withdrawal from Kampuchea of a part of the Vietnamese troops doing their international duty there."			1347B
02/22/82	SRV/USSR. Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR N.K. Baybakov meets in Hanoi with Nguyen Lam, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Vietnam to discuss cooperation in the field of planning.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 82	1164
02/22/82	SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. NCNA issues a signed commentary accusing Hanoi of adopting a "cannons plus smiling face policy" towards Thailand. The agency said that Vietnam with its Soviet allies aimed at wiping out all opposition in Kampuchea and forming an Indochina federation. "Once this is accomplished, the Soviet Union and Vietnam then plan to invade Thailand, take possession of the Straits of Malacca and control SE Asia," it added.	MP	CDN (Colombo) 23 Feb 82	1462 1462B
02/24/82	SRV/PRC. Khieu Samphan, visiting PM of Democratic Kampuchea, meets with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. Deng praises the government of Democratic Kampuchea for its correct stand of united resistance aganst Vietnamese aggression.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Feb 82	1205
02/24/82	THAI/SRV/PRC. Beijing broadcast to Vietnam labels as false the 19 February Vietnam News Agency denial of the Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command's statement on Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand and armed clashes with Thai border policemen. The evidence produced by the Thai authorities includes the bodies of 5 Thai policemen killed by Vietnamese troops as well as the 19 February intrusion of a Vietnamese aircraft which spread toxic chemicals on five localities in Thailand. Beijing radio concludes: "It is crystal clear who is causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. This incident brings to mind the Vietnamese authorities ballyhoo about the Sino-Vietnamese border incidents during the Lunar New Year Festival."	P	FBIS (China) 26 February 82	1206 1206B
02/26/82	SRV/USSR. Minutes of the third session of the working team for electric power cooperation in the Vietnamese-Soviet Commission on Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation are signed in Hanoi by Soviet and Vietnamese representatives.	S	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 82	1169
02/26/82	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. XINHUA Commentary charges the Soviet Union with launching a two-pronged offensive against the ASEAN countries. On the one hand its own forces and those of its proxy, Vietnam, pose a military threat; while on the other hand it sends spies to collect sensitive information and carry out disruptive and subversive activities in ASEAN countries... Moscow's intention is to use Indo-	MP	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 82	1208

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	china as a springboard to further the Kremlin's infiltration and expansion in Southeast Asia. Sitting by and watching Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea means sitting by and watching Moscow establish a more consolidated base for advance in this region. Whether to continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people in their struggle or to weaken and allow the Soviet Union and Vietnam to push deep to the south is an important choice for the countries of the region.			1208B 1208C
02/27/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) comments that the Soviet Union's support of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea has saddled it with a dual burden. Not only must the USSR provide aid to the SRV but it must also help the puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The Soviet Union provides grain and petroleum, both of which are in short supply at home. "The hegenomist is really not having a good time of it."	EP	FBIS (China) 3 Mar 82	1209
02/28/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA commentary on the current Vietnamese offensive in western Kampuchea claims that the escalation of the war demonstrates that the real fighting ability of the Vietnamese forces is on the decline. It also shows that the war will be protracted and arduous, and that there will be setbacks. "Vietnam's escalation of its war in Kampuchea reveals the falsity of its 'peace' chant."	MP	FBIS (China) 4 Mar 82	1211
02/28/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has ended a visit to the SRV. While in Vietnam, Baybakov held talks with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Lam, chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission. Pravda gives the following account of these talks. "During these talks, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere of complete understanding, topical problems of Vietnam's social and economic development in the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) and for the period through 1990 were discussed. Particular attention was paid to questions relating to the formulation of food and fuel and energy program."	E	FBIS (USSR) 3 Mar 82	1355 1355B
02/28/82	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. A NCNA (Xinhua) commentary calls for continued support of the Khmer Rouge in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The article notes that "those countries that have the tranquility and peace of the region at heart" should "continue to support the patriotic Kampuchean army and people." Observers in Beijing believe China is trying to revive flagging ASEAN support for the Khmer Rouge who have rejected a loose coalition of Khmer resistance movements because it would erode their international status.	MP	CDN (Colombo) 1 Mar 82	1448 1448B
03/01/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. XINHUA (Beijing) commentary discusses the visit of the Soviet Chief of Staff, General Ogarkov, to Vietnam. It quotes AFP as saying he is in Vietnam to arrange for the construction of more Soviet bases in that country, using Hanoi's needs for economic and military aid to further Soviet strategic interests. The commentary concludes that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have complementary needs, the one	MP	Beijing Review 1 March 82	1212

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	for bases for its southward expansion and the other for support for its regional hegenomy. Therefore, "Any country that hopes to pull Hanoi from Moscow's domination by providing assistance and making loans, compromises or concessions will surely meet failure."			1212B
03/01/82	LAOS/KAM/SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports on an article by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, published in the March issue of World Marxist Review (Moscow). In the article Nguyen Duy Trinh maintains that the reason there is close cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries of the socialist community is because the US, China and other "reactionaries" are trying to isolate Vietnam.	P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Mar 82	1352 1352B
03/01/82	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "The Countries of Indochina, Consistent Policy of Peace" in which the author, B. Vasilyev cites anti-PRC statements made by 3 Indochinese leaders. Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV is reported to have said, "We are pleased that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have begun to understand that the main threat to their independence and security is China." Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister of Laos is credited with this quote: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic is an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in the front ranks of the struggle against Chinese hegemonism and expansionism." Finally, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is quoted as saying, "Washington and Beijing are making every effort to try to foist on the Kampuchean people the authority of their puppets."	P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Mar 82	1362 1362B 1362C
03/01/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. China accuses both Vietnam and the USSR of seeking to divide and weaken ASEAN by holding out the prospect of negotiations leading to a partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. The article in the Chinese press also notes that the purpose of the negotiation ploy is to extend Vietnamese and Soviet domination in Southeast Asia and urges all regional nations to support the Khmer Rouge who, according to western sources, have recently suffered major reverses on the battlefield.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 2 Mar 82	1450 1450B
03/02/82	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/PRC. Chinese Vice-FM Han Nianlong warns in a press interview that any attempt to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem by condoning Vietnamese aggression and using a coalition government as a cover to attenuate Khmer Rouge influence is "extremely dangerous." The Chinese statesman's declaration apparently reflects Beijing's deep concern at ASEAN efforts to seek a political settlement in Kampuchea at the expense of the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance movements. Han aims his criticism especially at Malaysia and Indonesia, noting that "a call for a political settlement without mentioning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops would amount to deception." He reminds his audience of the contribution made by the Khmer Rouge in the anti-Vietnamese	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 12 Mar 82	1443 1443B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	struggle by remarking that "if there were no persistent struggle of Democratic Kampuchea, what we would be discussing her today would not be the question of Cambodia, but that of Thailand."			1443C
03/03/82	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam says that the USSR is assisting Vietnam in the construction of 120 technical maintenance stations for vehicles and machines. Additionally, it is reported that 25 of these stations were constructed last year in Vietnam and are now operational.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	1371
03/04/82	SRV/PRC. China captures a Vietnamese "spy" boat in the South China Sea. The capture takes place a day after Vietnamese gunboats reportedly attacked three Chinese vessels.	M	Bangkok Post 11 Mar 82	1175
03/05/82	SRV/PRC. The SRV sends a protest note to the PRC regarding the intrusion of 40 Chinese vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters on 3 March.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Mar 82	1178
03/05/82	SRV/USSR. A protocol extending the term of the agreement on cooperation in further improving the upkeep of machines, equipment and tools delivered to Vietnam is signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	1180
03/06/82	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that a Soviet writers' delegation led by poet Igor Isayev recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Writers' Association.	C	FBIS (AP) 8 Mar 82	1181
03/08/82	SRV/USSR. Documents on further cooperation in coal mining in 1982-1983 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are signed following the first session of the working team for cooperation in coal mining under the joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Mar 82	1183
03/08/82	SRV/PRC. BEJING REVIEW denounces recent SRV proposals for "ending hostile armed action along the Sino-Vietnamese border" and "concluding a Sino-Vietnamese treaty of nonaggression" as well as "pulling some of the Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea" as insincere. Beijing Review explains Hanoi's "Peace Offensive" as designed to win sympathy from the world public and to extricate itself from isolation in the international community. But, "The gunfire on the Sino-Vietnamese and Thai-Kampuchean borders speaks louder than Hanoi's peace propaganda."	P	Beijing Review 8 Mar 82	1213 1213B
03/08/82	SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan, President of Democratic Kampuchea, hold a press conference in Beijing after concluding their second round of talks. They have agreed to work for a tripartite coalition in which all important decisions will be made by consensus. Khieu Samphan says that if all Kampuchean factions have goodwill, they will certainly succeed in forming a coalition. After the war is over,	P	Beijing Review 8 Mar 82	1214

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the people of Kampuchea will decide the government through elections.			1214B
03/08/82	SRV/PRC. On March 8 the Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing, protesting an attack by Vietnamese naval vessels on Chinese fishing boats. On March 3, 11 Chinese fishing boats were suddenly attacked by Vietnamese gunboats , while fishing on the South China Sea at 17 degrees, 40' North, 107 degrees, 50' East. One fishing boat exploded and its 18 people are missing; another with its crew was seized by Vietnamese forces; the captain and five other people on a third boat were wounded by shellfire. The note demands that the Vietnamese immediately return the Chinese fishermen and boat, compensate for the losses, and stop their raids on Chinese fishing boats and military provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border.	MP	Beijing Review 15 Mar 82	1215 1215B
03/10/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA (Beijing) announces that on 4 March 1982 the Chinese army unit guarding the Xisha Islands caught a Vietnamese reconnaissance craft in the territorial waters of the Xisha Islands. There were 10 crewmembers on board. The departments concerned are investigating the matter.	MP	FBIS (China) 10 Mar 82	1216
03/10/82	SRV/PRC. Beijing lodges an official protest with Hanoi, accusing the Vietnamese Navy of having taken under machine gun fire a Chinese fishing flotilla. According to the Chinese account, the incident resulted in 18 fishermen lost at sea and six others wounded.	MP	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Mar 82	1439
03/10/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR inaugurate a joint tropical meteorology laboratory in Hanoi. The laboratory will study local weather conditions and monitor tropical storms.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 24 Mar 82	1527
03/11/82	SRV/PRC. People's Daily announces the capture of a Vietnamese reconnaissance vessel with a crew of ten in the vicinity of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea.	MP	Le Monde (Paris) 12 Mar 82	1441
03/13/82	SRV/PRC. XINHUA (Beijing) publishes the March 10 announcement of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the talks held in Beijing from 21 to 23 February between Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk. They agreed that a tripartite coalition must be based on a minimum political program; that a coalition government must be formed within the legal framework of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a full member of the United Nations; and that the three parties will enjoy their full autonomy, their freedom in ideology and way of thinking. They agreed that since Son Sann's 26 February reply to the invitation to Beijing failed to say yes or no to the invitation, nor did it say when Son Sann would go to Beijing, a tripartite meeting in Beijing was still not possible.	P	FBIS (China) 16 March 82	1217 1217B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/15/82	SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that an official Chinese spokesman denies that China has stopped providing military aid to the anti-communist Cambodian resistance movement headed by Son Sann. Questioned about a report to that effect in the Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW, the spokesman says "This news is groundless."	MP	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 82	1218
03/17/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. New China News Agency, in a caustic broadcast, accuses the USSR of setting up naval bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, Vietnam, and Ream in Kampuchea to expand its influence in the three Indochinese countries. The commentary adds that Moscow is using these bases to "stretch its tentacles into Southeast Asia in an attempt to further push ahead the Soviet southward strategy." It labels the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the USSR and Vietnam as a military alliance and "a strategic union between regional hegemonism and global hegemonism which is necessary to both Hanoi and Moscow." The article notes that without Soviet support, Vietnam could not carry out its expansionist policy in Southeast Asia and that the alliance between the two communist states "could never be broken up" by more economic aid to Vietnam from western donor countries.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 17 Mar 82	1534 1534B 1534C
03/18/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Union, is leading an SRV delegation to the 17th Congress of USSR trade union. Nguyen Duc Thuan visited Moscow's Krasnyy Proletariy plant where he conveyed greetings from Vietnamese workers and presented the plant with the SRV state award--the Order of Friendship. Pravda says that the Krasnyy Proletariy plant and Hanoi's No. 1 machine plant are linked by more than 20 years of fruitful cooperation.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 26 Mar 82	1372 1372B
03/20/82	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China is keeping a close watch on developments in Indochina as Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea continue their military offensive against the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Melai across from the Thai border in the area of Aranyaprathet. In the recent past Beijing was irritated at Khmer resistance leader Son Sann's refusal to meet with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan and reportedly cut off military aid to Son Sann's group, the KPNLF, in retaliation. By contrast, Prince Sihanouk himself has remained in China's good graces. He was the Khmer resistance leader who took the initiative to propose the talks with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Beijing and subsequently during discussions made significant concessions to accommodate the Khmer Rouge. In response to Sihanouk's willingness to compromise, China has announced that it will furnish arms to his anti-Vietnamese resistance faction, the Moulinaka.	MP	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 26 Mar 82	1429 1429B 1429C

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/21/82	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. CHINA DAILY (Beijing) commentary opposes compromise with the Soviet Union and Vietnam by sacrificing the independence and sovereignty of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. China's FM Huang Hua repeats this point at a meeting with ranking UN officials in Beijing on 16 March. The commentary continues: "Recently however some official personages in certain countries have been trying to create the false impression that the aggressors could be appeased and persuaded into withdrawing from the occupied countries. They may be quite sincere and merely feeling helpless and frustrated in want of a better solution. But we must say that they are but indulging in sweet and dangerous illusions... We must take to heart the bitter lesson taught by history... Aggression must not be tolerated ... any solution must hinge on the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and all Soviet troops from Afghanistan."	P	CHINA DAILY (Beijing) 21 March 82	1220 1220B 1220C
03/23/82	SRV/USSR. An article written by Vu Oanh, deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee's Organization Section appears in Pravda (Moscow). In the article Vu Oanh says that since 1980 Vietnam has sent 3,700 top and middle Vietnamese cadre workers to the USSR to study state building and economic management methods. The 3,700 include 300 sent to the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences for theoretical and political training and 324 to the USSR Academy of the National Economy and institutes of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.	CEP	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82	1377 1377B
03/25/82	SRV/USSR. A CPSU delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrives in Hanoi. The delegation is led by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee..	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 Mar 82	1370
03/26/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a report on Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The report says that about 200 projects have been constructed in Vietnam with Soviet assistance. The article says also that more than 60,000 specialists and skilled workers, including 11,000 with higher and specialized secondary education, have been trained at Soviet educational institutions..	EP	FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82	1381
03/27/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the USSR delegation to the 5th VCP Congress met today with Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other high ranking VCP and state officials in Hanoi. Included in the Soviet delegation are M. S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; S. S. Avramenko, first secretary of the CPSU Amurskiy Obkom; and B. N. Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82	1379 1379B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/27/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. The VCP opens its fifth party congress with predictable rhetorical broadsides against China and the United States while calling for "cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, our foundation stone for the future." VCP Secretary General Le Duan in his keynote address opening the congress calls China the greatest external threat to Vietnam and the "adventures of US imperialism" as the second gravest menace to his country. He charges that China "is trying to weaken us by threats" to invade Vietnam's northern provinces as it did three years ago.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Mar 82	1433 1433B
03/27/82	SRV/USSR/PRC. In his political report to the fifth party congress of the VCP, Secretary General Le Duan says that "solidarity and cooperation in every sphere with the USSR, such is the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and our state." The Vietnamese leader also affirms that "to ally ourselves closely and to cooperate in every respect with the Soviet Union constitutes for us a revolutionary principle, strategy and sentiment at the same time." He defends Vietnam's "special relationship" with Kampuchea and Laos and says that these ties with Hanoi's neighbors are "vital for the destiny of our three peoples." He says that Vietnam "is preserving intact its sentiments of friendship for the Chinese people," but he denounces the leadership in Beijing whom he accuses of "nourishing an intent to annex all of the Indochinese Peninsula." He says the Chinese strategy is "to swallow up Vietnam by attacking from two sides, from the north and south." He denounces Chinese "hegemonism and expansionism" now constituting" the new enemy" which, in collusion with "the American imperalists," is conducting a "subversive war against Vietnam in the political, economic, military and cultural domains."	M	Le Monde (Paris) 30 Mar 82	1476 1476B 1476C
03/28/82	SRV/PRC. The BANGKOK POST quotes China's Vice FM He Ying as saying that China will support all Kampuchean resistance groups that are determined to drive out the Vietnamese invaders. Speaking before leaving Bangkok where he headed the Chinese delegation to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), He Ying denys reports that China has stopped assistance to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former Cambodian PM Son Sann. He says China is working hard to make a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea possible.	MP	FBIS China 29 March 82	1222 1222B
03/28/82	SRV/USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, addresses the Vietnamese Congress. Gorbachev says that the solidarity of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is an influential factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in response to US and PRC efforts to create tension in the region,	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Mar 82	1373

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	particularly between Indochina and ASEAN.			1373B
03/29/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes the text of the 28 March speech by M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 5th VCP Congress in Hanoi. In the speech Gorbachev mentions that SRV-USSR cooperation is symbolized in the field of fuel and energy by "the Pha Lai thermal powerplant, whose first power-generating group will be put into operation this year, and the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam." Gorbachev also indicates that the USSR is assisting Vietnam in the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant and in the exploration for oil and gas on Vietnam's continental shelf.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 31 Mar 82	1378 1378B
03/29/82	SRV/USSR. The USSR delegation to the 5th VCP Congress visits the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power complex. M. S. Gorbachev, head of the USSR delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivers a speech to a Vietnamese-Soviet friendship meeting held at the construction site. He says, "Today, at your construction project, we can see for ourselves the mighty strength of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. We can see the fruits that the close cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries is bearing." Chan Khyu Cong, secretary of the party committee of the general trust for the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power complex, also delivered a speech in which he thanked the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their great and exceptionally valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 2 Apr 82	1380 1380B
03/29/82	SRV/USSR. In the wake of the Fifth VCP congress in Hanoi, observers wonder if Vietnam may be nearing a decision to re-evaluate its heavy economic dependence on the USSR. Some of these observers believe that the current leadership upheaval in Hanoi is directly attributable to the worsening economic climate in the Soviet Bloc as a whole and that Vietnam "will pay the (economic) price for Poland." Other sources speculate that the Soviets have too much at stake in terms of leverage against China to permit any restructuring of the relationship with Vietnam, and that in any case, the country is not as heavy an economic burden on Moscow as non-communist nations would like to believe. Analysts at the IMF and other international organizations estimated in late 1980 that Vietnam's foreign currency debt probably hovered around $3 billion with communist-bloc lenders accounting for a little more than half of that amount. For this reason, one source concludes that "Vietnam is quite woefully dependent on foreign help, but it isn't totally dependent on the Soviets."	E	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Apr 82	1477 1477B 1477C
03/30/82	SRV/USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Hanoi for the 5th VCP Congress, presents the Order of Lenin to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP, Truong Tinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.	P	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 82	1376

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/30/82	SRV/USSR. The USSR confers its highest civilian award on Vietnam's three top-ranking leaders at a ceremony in Hanoi. Receiving the Order of Lenin presented by Soviet Politburo member Mikhail S. Gorbachev are VCP General Secretary Le Duan, State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.	P	New York Times 31 Mar 82	1434
04/02/82	SRV/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast reports that the USSR delegation to the 5th VCP Congress has left Vietnam after visiting the southern part of the SRV. Before leaving Vietnam the delegation visited Vung Tou where there is a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for prospecting and exploiting oil and gas deposits on Vietnam's continental shelf.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 2 April 82	1382
04/02/82	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. An unsigned commentary on the possibility of detente between China and the USSR, says that the war in Kampuchea is an extension of Sino-Soviet rivalry "for the heart and mind" of Vietnam. It notes, however, that the ASEAN nations have been drawn into the crisis politically by throwing their support to the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge who still occupy Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. The article speculates that if the Soviet Union were to withdraw its financial and material support to the Vietnamese military machine, China and the Khmer Rouge could cope with Hanoi's unliteral war effort and would see no point in pressing for a three-way coalition (Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and Moulinaka) which ASEAN feel may offer the best solution to the Kampuchean crisis. Thus, although Vietnam would not abandon its occupation of Kampuchea willingly, the effects of a Sino-Soviet detente in the region would strengthen dramatically the possibility of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Apr 82	1481 1481B 1481C
04/07/82	SRV/USSR. USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko receives SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is in Moscow on a "stopover." The two leaders discuss Soviet-Vietnamese relations and international issues of mutual interest.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Apr 82	1384
04/07/82	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that FM Gromyko of the Soviet Union and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach "shared identifical views" on issues concerning Vietnamese-Soviet relations during the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's visit to Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Apr 82	1710
04/12/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi praises labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, stating in part that the Soviet Union has over the past years strengthened their cooperation in a new form--bilateral labor cooperation. "The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories in such branches and	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1712

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	jobs as decided by the Vietnamese side with a view to accelerating Vietnam's socialist industrialization."			1712B
04/14/82	SRV/PRC. In a meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Qiu Lixing, Tran Trung, head of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Department for China, reaffirms the position of the Vietnamese Government in considering Taiwan to be an integral part of the PRC and that the Vietnamese people "deeply cherish their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people..."	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Apr 82	1717
04/19/82	SRV/USSR. A long-term cultural and scientific agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is signed in Hanoi. The agreement covers a wide range of scientific and cultural activities such as higher education, job training, social sciences, culture, sports, radio and television.	S	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 82	1719
04/20/82	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a long-term cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between the SRV and USSR has been signed in Hanoi. Pravda says that the new agreement "provides for the continued training of qualified [Vietnamese] specialists in the Soviet Union under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the broad exchange of delegations of cultural figures and scientists, the exchange of experience and the carrying out of joint work."	CS	FBIS (USSR) 26 Apr 82	1396 1396B
04/20/82	SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thacyh declares in Brussels that Vietnam would be willing to join ASEAN after "China's threat" is removed from Southeast Asia.	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 23 Apr 82	1497
04/23/82	SRV/USSR. Several thousand young Vietnamese are now working as apprentices in Soviet factories under a bilateral labor-cooperation agreement signed last year. Under the pact, the USSR has agreed to help train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers who will be able to contribute to Hanoi's plan for industrialization on their return home. The workers will spend five to six years in coal mines, chemical plants and textiles or engineering factories in the Soviet Union.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 30 Apr 82	0777 0777B
04/23/82	SRV/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in English to Southeast Asia cites a report published in Novoye Vremya (Moscow) that says intensive preparations are underway for an invasion of Indochina in the Fall of 1982 by American mercenaries backed by the Chinese Army and coordinated to coincide with attacks in Kampuchea by the forces of Pol Pot. The report says that the attack on Vietnam will "begin in Laos" and maintains that, "one of the main preparation zones for the move is the military camp (Xinyao) in Yunnan Province in South China."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 26 Apr 82	1395 1395B

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/26/82	LAOS/SRV/USSR. The USSR and SRV delegations to the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party meet and hold discussions in Vientiane. Vietnam's delegation is led by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Apr 82	1397
04/26/82	SRV/PRC. At a ceremonial banquet during his trip to India, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach calls for an end to China's policy of "expansionism and hegemony" which, he says, is threatening the independence and sovereignty of the Indochinese states. The Vietnamese leader also accuses Beijing of interference in the internal affairs of the ASEAN nations and of fabricating the so-called Kampuchean problem.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Apr 82	1532
04/28/82	SRV/PRC. For the second time during his current visit to India, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach attacks China for its policy in Southeast Asia. Speaking at a news conference at the end of his talks in New Delhi, the Vietnamese leader says China is against peace and stability in Southeast Asia and that it has interfered in the internal affairs of its regional neighbors. He says Beijing's policy of confrontation has failed in Southeast Asia and the only way to establish peace and stability in the area is by means of a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN. He accuses China of having obstructed this dialogue.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 29 Apr 82	1533 1533B
04/30/82	SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that in the past year 7,000 Vietnamese have arrived in the USSR for training in 100 occupations under the provisions of a 1981 SRV-USSR agreement. The training program includes 3-months of the Russian language, up to 9-months theoretical and practical training in the chosen trade, and up to 4-years working at a Soviet enterprise to gain experience in the trade.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 5 May 82	1604
05/03/82	SRV/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) denies that the Soviet Union has required Vietnam to provide workers for Siberian projects as partial payment for the SRV debt to the USSR. Izvestiya says further that all Vietnamese citizens in the Soviet Union are accorded "all the rights and freedoms envisaged by Soviet laws" under an intergovernmental agreement signed by the SRV and USSR on 2 April 1981.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 4 May 82	1603
05/06/82	SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk arrives in Beijing from Pyongyang and is feted by Chinese FM Huang Hua. Sihanouk issues a statement reiterating his position that he and the Kampuchean liberation movement he heads will make no demands as regards the formation of a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, and that he and his movement will accept what the other two parties propose.	P	FBIS China 7 May 82	1240
05/06/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on cooperation in oil and gas insurance.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 May 82	1728

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/12/82	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. Prince Sihanouk meets with journalists in Beijing, and announces that he met with visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi on 11 May. He expresses deep thanks to Thailand for all it has done for Kampuchean refugees and to help Kampuchea regain its independence. He says that he and his Thai guests hold entirely identical views on the issue of forming a tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea. "We hope that Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan succeed as soon as possible in reaching an accord between their factions which will make it possible to form a tripartite coalition government."	P	FBIS China 13 May 82	1243 1243B
05/13/82	THAILAND/SRV/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) condemns recent statements of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and repeats China's position that complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the only solution to the problem. Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent on 5 May that if a treaty were signed with China, Vietnam would withdraw all its troops, while if an agreement were concluded with Thailand, Vietnam would agree to a partial withdrawal. He also stressed that Kampuchea should be allowed to "vacate" its seat at the UN General Assembly this year. ... "However every plot by the great and small hegenomists, that is, by the Soviets and the Vietnamese, has gone completely bankrupt. Just as Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Savetsila pointed out a few days ago in refuting Nguyen Co Thach's fallacy, the Vietnamese have repeated this demand every year, but Democratic Kampuchea has won ever-greater support at the United Nations.	P	FBIS China 14 May 82	1246 1246B 1246C
05/14/82	ASEAN/SRV/USSR. Novoye Vremya (Moscow) publishes an interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Thach says in the interview that although the PRC and US are trying to undermine relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN states these relations are improving. He says, "In the last 3 years the policy of confrontation has been in an impasse. A trend toward dialog is developing in the ASEAN states. . . The Indochinese countries' policy aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN states is having an increasing impact on the development of the situation. The trend toward the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia has become a pressing demand and will gradually make headway, despite the many difficulties."	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 May 82	1615 1615B
05/19/82	VIETNAM/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) marks the 92d anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh by publishing a lengthy speech delivered by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan (a former official of the Vietnamese Communist Party, now resident in China) to a cadres' training class for overseas Vietnamese in Kunming. The speech reviews Sino-Vietnamese relations, condemns the "Le Duan clique," and argues that Chairman Ho Chi Minh	P	FBIS (China) 27 May 82	1256

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	always followed a line of national independence and warm friendship with China.			1256B
05/21/82	SRV/USSR. A Moscow World Service broadcast in English says that the USSR's agreement with the SRV to train Vietnamese in "50 skills" in the Soviet Union is part of the USSR program of technical cooperation with 65 countries. The broadcast says that 300 Soviet colleges annually admit 9,000 students from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The broadcast maintains that in the case of Vietnam, the Vietnamese students in the USSR are trained "free of charge", are paid regular wages when they work in Soviet factories, and are provided with free clothing, a cash allowance, and free transportation to and from Vietnam.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 82	1612 1612B
05/27/82	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that Le Duan has left Vietnam for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 May 82	1754
05/28/82	SRV/USSR. A consultative meeting is held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry between Soviet and Vietnamese officials. The Vietnamese delegation includes Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister, Vo Anh Tuan, ambassador extraordinary, and Pham Ngac, acting chief of a department of the SRV Foreign Ministry. The Soviet delegation to the meeting includes V. F. Petrovskiy, chief of the International Organizations Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Bogomolov [full name not reported], chief of a department of the USSR Ministry Foreign Affairs. The forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, disarmament, and other issues are topics of discussion.	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jun 82	1625 1625B
05/31/82	SRV/USSR. Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is received in Moscow by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Le Duan presents Brezhnev with two of Vietnam's highest awards, the Order of Ho Chi Minh, First Class and the medal of Hero of Labor of the SRV. The two leaders meet and discuss international issues, particularly those relating to Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (USSR) 1 Jun 82	1618 1618B
05/31/82	SRV/USSR. Le Duan, "vacationing" in the Soviet Union, meets with Leonid Brezhnev.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 82	1654
06/02/82	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the Soviet Union agree to promote cooperation in political, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields between their friendship organizations.	CPS	FBIS (AP) 3 Jun 82	1656
06/04/82	SRV/USSR. From what is known about the kind of military assistance provided by the USSR to Vietnam, it is clear that some kind of coordinated joint military planning now exists between Moscow and Hanoi. Vietnamese preparations for conventional war (i.e. against China) are structured, and Vietnamese forces equipped, in such a way as to complement, not duplicate, Soviet military deployment on the Asian front.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Jun 82	0771

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	From this joint planning, some sort of overarching defense plan must have evolved that determines the kinds of war materiel to be delivered and positioned in Vietnam. This type of materiel, the kind intended for conventional limited war, is vastly more expensive than the weaponry supplied for use in fighting guerrillas in Kampuchea or for internal defense. It involves complex air defense systems, advanced aircraft, modern naval vessels and other arms, all bearing a very high price tag. If the military leaders in Hanoi, have their way and are permitted to modernize and upgrade their armed forces, Vietnam will become an even more expensive client for the USSR.			0771B 0771C
06/10/82	SRV/USSR. The USSR Supreme Soviet ratifies the USSR-SRV treaty on mutual legal assistance in civil, family and criminal affairs. The treaty was signed in Moscow on 10 December 1981.	C	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jun 82	1632
06/11/82	VIETNAM/PRC. A XINHUA commentary refutes Vietnam's claims to China's Nansha and Xisha Islands. "Not long ago the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again released a white book on the Xisha and Nansha islands in a futile attempt, as it did in September 1979, to justify its illegal occupation of some of China's Nansha Islands and its territorial claim on the Xisha and Nansha Islands. On January 30, 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document which lays bare and refutes the lies of the Vietnamese authorities about the Xisha and Nansha Islands with ample and irrefutable historical records and official documents. After two years the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued this white book apparently as a reply to the Chinese Foreign Ministry document." The commentary then repeats China's claims to the islands and dismisses Vietnamese claims as groundless and motivated by expansionist designs.	P	FBIS China 11 June 82	1271 1271B 1271C
06/14/82	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam reports that USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Katushev today received SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Quynh. The two leaders discussed ways to "raise the efficiency" of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 June 82	1631
06/14/82	SRV/USSR. First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov receives Vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers To Huu. The two leaders discuss ways to "raise the efficiency" of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and and Vietnam. In a separate meeting for the same purpose, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Katushev receives Vice Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Tran Quynh.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jun 82	1635 1635B
06/14/82	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.	S	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 82	1668

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/15/82	SRV/USSR. USSR Minister of Culture Demichev meets in Moscow with SRV Minister of Culture and Information Nguyen Van Hieu concerning the development of bilateral cultural relations.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Jun 82	1640
06/24/82	SRV/PRC. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping meets in Beijing with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. Deng describes the 22 June signing of the agreement for a Kampuchean coalition government as "a success for the patriotic Kampuchean forces in their united resistance to Vietnamese aggression".	P	FBIS China 24 Jun 82	1276
06/24/82	SRV/PRC. Xinhua commentary on the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea labels it "a major step forward in their joint resistance against Vietnamese aggression." It notes that the three sides have agreed to follow as principles "tripartism, equality and non-preponderance and the principle of consensus. If these principles are fully implemented, it would place the tripartite coalition government on a relatively solid basis ..." "If each side places the fundamental interests of the nation before all, strictly observes the agreement already reached and acts on the guiding principles, it should be possible to maintain unity and carry out joint resistance to Vietnamese aggression."	P	FBIS China 25 Jun 82	1277 1277B
06/25/82	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) editorial celebrates the 22 June agreement of the Kampuchean forces to form a coalition government. "The Chinese people heartily rejoice in this and offer their congratulations." It concludes: "It is our hope that with the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, all the Kampuchean patriotic forces will take the overall situation into account, strengthen unity and mobilize all capabilities to fight the common enemy, thereby making their contribution to the Kampuchean people's war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression."	P	Beijing Review 5 Jul 82	1279 1279B