REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget. Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (*Leave Blank*)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	August 1985	Final

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology (July - December 1984)

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

6. AUTHOR(S)

Russell Ross

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4840

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

N/A

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Prepared under an Interagency Agreement

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 words*)

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.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

South Asia	India	Government
Afghanistan	Pakistan	Politics
Bangladesh	Maldives	Foreign relations
Bhutan	Sri Lanka	

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

321

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED	UNCLASSIFIED	SAR

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89)
Prescribed by ANSI Std 239-18
298-102

19961129 063

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4



SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA:

A CHRONOLOGY, JULY - DECEMBER 1984

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

August 1985

Project Manager: Russell R. Ross

Federal Research Division
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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1984, is the thirteenth in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations are reported in this issue: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. The matrix that precedes the narrative summaries is a qualitative indicator. It reflects the interchanges that have occurred during the reporting period between the individual Asian countries in question and either one of the Communist superpowers.

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).

Contributors to this publication are Ronald J. Cima, Elizabeth R. Curtiss, Rodney P. Katz, Barbara A. LePoer, Douglas C. Makeig, Neal A. Marcot, Mark S. Roth, and William Shaw. Austin F. Wooten and Nerissa Dixon were responsible for data entry and Nerissa Dixon performed word processing tasks.

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GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Presse
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AVM	Air Vice Marshal (Air Force Rank)
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)
BCP	Burmese Communist Party
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)
CAAC	Civil Air Administration of China
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation
CMEA	Council on Mutual Economic Assistance
CMLA	Chief Martial Law Administrator (Bangladesh)
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corp.
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
CPT	Communist Party of Thailand
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone (Korea)
DPR	Indonesian Legislature
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
DSJP	Daily Summary Japanese Press (Tokyo)
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)
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)
GRU	Military Intelligence Directorate (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

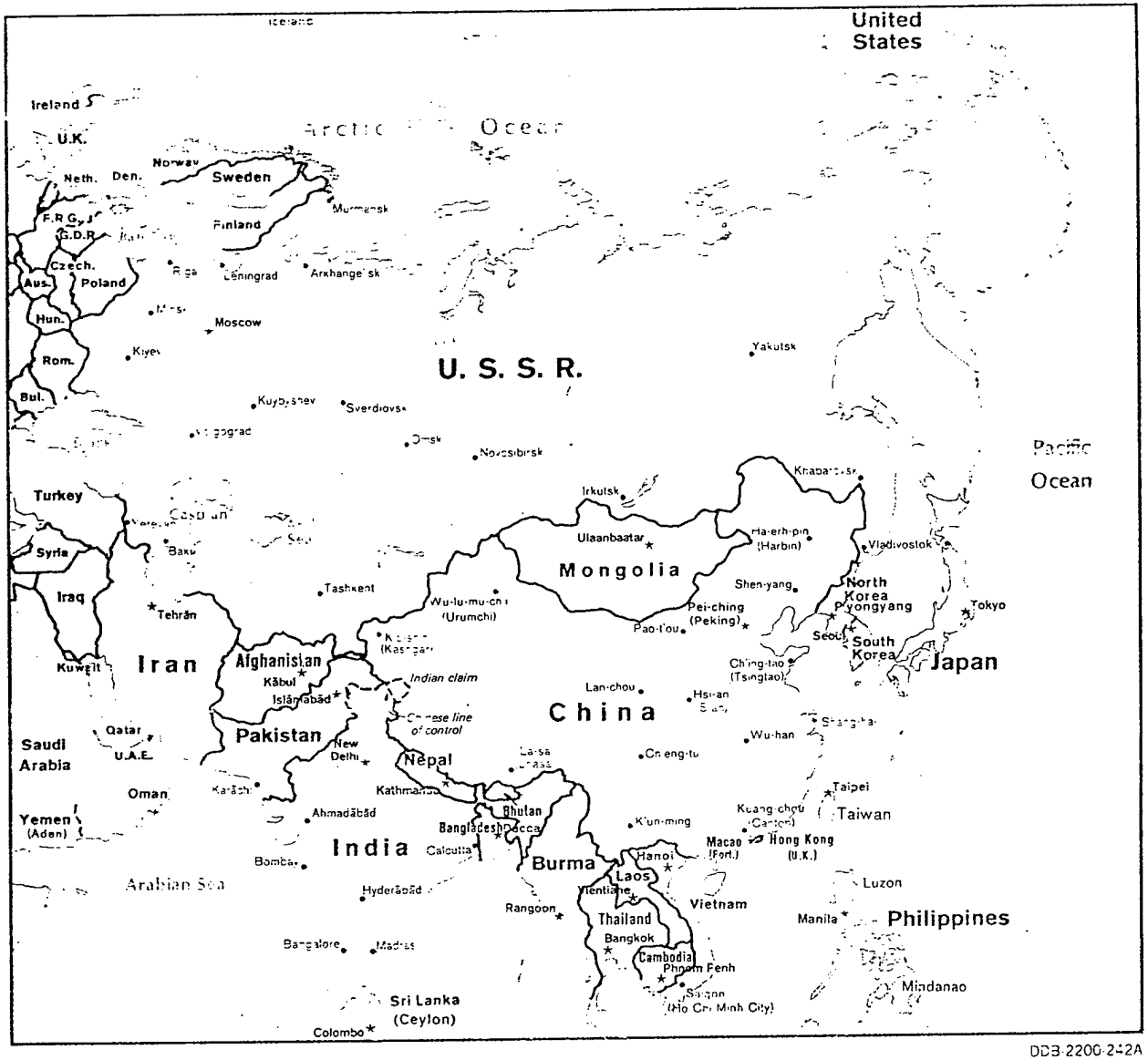
JCP	Japanese Communist Party
JDA	Japanese Defense Agency
JETRO	Japanese External Trade Organization
KADIN	Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce
KCNA	Korean Central News Agency
KGB	Committee on State Security (USSR)
KIA	Kachin Independence Army (Burma)
KPNLF	Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party
KWP	Korean Workers' Party (North Korea)
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LPDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPLA	Lao People's Liberation Army
LTG	Lieutenant General
MBT	Main Battle Tank
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)
NDPO	National Defense Program Outline (Japan)
NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)
NYT	New York Times
OANA	Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Philipinas
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
S/L	Squadron Leader (Air Force Rank)
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SWB	Summary of World Broadcasts (BBC, Reading, UK)
TASS	Soviet News Agency
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VMD	Voice of Malayan Democracy
VNA	Vietnam News Agency
VPA	Vietnamese People's Army
WP	Washington Post

DATES OF CHINESE AND SOVIET RECOGNITION
OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

ASIAN COUNTRY	CHINA	USSR
Bangladesh	4 October 1975	25 January 1972
Burma	8 June 1950	18 February 1948
Cambodia (Kingdom)	19 July 1958	23 April-13 May 1956
India	1 April 1950	2-7 April 1947
Indonesia	April 1950; suspended October 1967	26 January-3 February 1950
Japan	29 September 1972	25 February 1925; suspended 9 August 1945; resumed 19 October 1956
Kampuchea (PRK)	no diplomatic relations	9 January 1979
Kampuchea (CGDK)	May 1983	no diplomatic relations
Korea (North) (DPRK)	6 October 1949	8-12 October 1948
Korea (South) (ROK)	no diplomatic relations	no diplomatic relations
Laos (Kingdom)	September 1962	7 October 1960
Laos (LPDR)*	1-2 December 1975	1-2 December 1975
Malaysia	31 May 1974	3 April 1967
Pakistan	21 May 1951	27 April-1 May 1948
Philippines	9 June 1975	2 June 1976
Singapore	September 1981 (commercial office)	1 June 1968
Thailand	1 July 1975	12 March 1941
Vietnam	18 January 1950	14-30 January 1950

*Both the USSR and China acknowledged the proclamation of the LPDR on 1-2 December 1975 with messages of congratulations, rather than by formal gestures of recognition.

[Sources: CIA, Directorate of Intelligence, Directory of Chinese Officials: National Level Organizations, December 1982, pp. 73-95; China Official Annual Report 1981, Hong Kong: Kingway, 1981, p. 380; and International Affairs (Moscow) 5/1984, p. 138.]



Soviet Union and China.

SINO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Key: C = China
S = Soviet Union

	AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED			ARMS TRANSFERS				CONTACTS			EXPORTS TO CHINA/USSR						IMPORTS TO CHINA/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 CHINA/USSR	TECHNOLOGY FROM CHINA/USSR	CHIEF OF STATE/GOVERNMENT	CABINET LEVEL	SPECIALISTS (EXPERTS, PARLIAMENT)	MILITARY
BANGLADESH			C					C	C/S				S	S	S			C	C						C
BURMA								C/S	C														C	C/S	
INDIA	S	S	C/S	S	S	S	C	C/S	S	C	C/S	S	C		S	C	C	C/S	C/S	S	S	S	C/S	S	S
INDONESIA			S					S	S			S	S	S										S	
JAPAN		S	S				S	C/S	C/S	C/S			C		C			C	C/S	C			C/S	C/S	C
KAMPUCHEA		S	S		C			S	S					S	S			S			S	C/S	S	S	
LAOS				S	S		C		S				C	C							S		S	S	
MALAYSIA	S		C						C														C	C/S	S
NORTH KOREA		S	C	S	S			S	S						S				S		C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S	C/S
PAKISTAN		C/S	C			C	S				C	C	C		C			C	C						
PHILIPPINES								C					C						C		C		C	C	
SINGAPORE	C		C									C			C/S					S				S	
SOUTH KOREA											C		C					C	C	C				C/S	
THAILAND			C/S								C/S			C/S	C			S					C	C/S	C
VIETNAM			S			S	C								S			S					S	S	S

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS

1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1984

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BANGLADESH

Douglas C. Makeig

Bangladesh's decision to declare 12 Soviet diplomats personna non grata in December 1983 cast a long shadow over Dhaka's relations with Moscow throughout 1984. While professing disappointment in the Ershad regime's dramatic action, the Kremlin chose not to step up political pressures and propaganda attacks on Bangladesh. Moscow probably reasoned that Ershad would not be dislodged from power by the left-leaning 15-party opposition alliance, either through anticipated national elections or through street demonstrations. Consequently, the Soviets assumed a low profile in Bangladesh and offered to improve relations through expanded trade ties. Two-way trade in 1983 was set at a modest $50 million, although actual turnover was considerably less. Soviet imports from Bangladesh consisted primarily of export crops such as jute and tea, while Soviet exports consisted of diesel fuel, cotton, and industrial machinery. As an inducement to Bangladesh to pursue better relations, the Soviets relayed their willingness to expand cooperation in fields such as power generation, railway equipment manufacturing, and, most implausibly, an indigenous steel industry. Bangladesh, however, gave no indication of willingness to expand the carefully circumscribed scope of Bangladeshi-Soviet relations in any field.

By contrast, Bangladesh's friendly ties with China remained steady. In July, the Chinese agreed to supply 40,000 metric tons of diesel fuel and 10,000 metric tons of lubricating oils in a transparent effort to provide an alternative to Soviet sources of supply. China also sent delegations to Bangladesh to draw up cooperation schemes in the fields of energy development, remote sensing applications, family planning, and agricultural development--all areas in which Chinese expertise is actively solicited by Bangladesh. In December, the two sides signed a 5-year barter trade protocol which envisions a turnover of $250 million worth of goods, or exactly the same level of Bangladesh's annual trade target with the USSR. In military matters, Zhang Tingfa, PLA Air Force Commander, conducted a week-long goodwill visit to Bangladesh. After Zhang completed his inspection of military facilities, President Ershad pledged that the Bangladesh Armed Forces "will always stand alongside the Chinese government and people." Despite this level of cordiality, the two sides did not enter into any security negotiations or arms transfer agreements during this reporting period.

BURMA

Barbara A. LePoer

Burma continued to confine its direct relations with the Soviet Union to cultural contacts during the reporting period. Indirectly, however, Burma did express disapproval of the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, as well as Soviet support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea. In the two cultural interchanges that occurred, a three-person Burmese archaeological delegation made a 2-week visit to the USSR to study preservation and restoration of buildings of cultural and historical importance, and a Soviet Red Cross delegation took a 1-week tour of Burmese Red Cross projects.

The 10-day trip to China by President U San U dominated Burmese-Chinese relations during the second half of 1984. The government-controlled Rangoon newspapers praised the visit as one that would open a new chapter in bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. San U's trip was part of a discernible warming trend in bilateral relations that began in 1983 with exchange visits at the deputy foreign minister and economic minister level, and progressed to the foreign minister level by early 1984. The October trip by the Burmese president presaged a reciprocal visit in early 1985 by China's President Li Xiannian and a projected 1985 visit to China by Ne Win. While in Beijing, San U held cordial talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party Central Advisory Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping on domestic and foreign matters. He also joined the Chinese leaders in expressing disapproval of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Both sides spoke of increasing political, economic, cultural, and technological cooperation between the two countries. The importance of the visit to the Burmese was underlined by the welcome-home ceremony for San U at the Rangoon airport staged by the usually reclusive Ne Win. In the afterglow of San U's China trip, no less than five cultural exchanges took place in December. (In many cases, this matched the total for an entire year.) These exchanges included visits by parliamentary, construction, and library delegations, a soccer team, and a song-and-dance ensemble.

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INDIA

Douglas C. Makeig

India continues to occupy a prominent place in the global projection of Soviet influence. Moscow has carefully cultivated India's friendship through arms sales, trade concessions, diplomatic support, and a range of scientific and cultural cooperation schemes. Although Indo-Soviet relations during the latter half of 1984 were outwardly strengthened in all of these areas, the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi caused serious concern in the Kremlin whether her son and successor Rajiv Gandhi would continue to honor India's "special relationship" with the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Gandhi's death in October was a blow to Soviet interests in India. During her 16-year tenure, Gandhi consistently solicited Soviet support while downplaying Indian reservations over Soviet transgressions, such as in Afghanistan. Despite competing Kremlin interests such as the fate of its Communist allies within India, Moscow was content to accord India full support in foreign policy and defense matters, as well as implicit support for Gandhi against her domestic political detractors. Following the assassination, the Kremlin reaffirmed its commitment to India's "anti-imperialist, democratic course." Taking advantage of the trauma brought on by Gandhi's death, Soviet propaganda mills floated charges that the CIA had a hand in the assassination plot. Moscow's orchestrated campaign to depict India as the object of United States-China-Pakistan "encirclement" was another crude attempt to position the Soviet Union as India's benevolent foreign protector. President Nikolay Tikhanov, the head of the official Soviet delegation to the Gandhi funeral, promised the new and relatively inexperienced prime minister full Soviet backing. Rajiv's landslide victory in national elections conducted at the end of the year was viewed with approval and relief in Moscow.

Military ties continued to be the most important lever of Soviet influence in India and were expanded considerably during the reporting period. The latest round of defense acquisitions from the Soviet Union led most Western analysts as well as a section of Indian analysts to conclude that India has become heavily dependent on defense purchases from the USSR.

Soviet arms contracts which were set in motion when Defense Minister Ustinov visited India earlier in the year were finalized when high-level Indian delegations traveled to Moscow in July and September. The Soviets reportedly agreed to supply India with a wide range of weapons for all three service branches at low cost, on attractive terms, and on an urgent basis. The showpieces of the new agreements were advanced fighter aircraft, an area in which India is clearly dependent on Soviet supplies. Under strong pressure from Moscow, India agreed to forego co-production of the French-supplied Mirage 2000 in favor of a co-production scheme for the Soviet MiG-27/FLOGGER-D. In addition, India agreed to purchase an undisclosed

number of MiG-29/FULCRUMs, an aircraft that has not even been delivered to Warsaw Pact countries. In July, India took delivery of the first of 95 An-32/CLINE transport aircraft (designated the "Sutlej" by the Indian Air Force). Along with expected deliveries of Il-76/CANDID aircraft, Indian has looked to the Soviets to upgrade its medium- and long-haul transport requirements against China. In ground forces equipment, the Soviets agreed to supply India with approximately 4,000 T-72 tanks--a purchase which will tie Indian armor acquisitions to the Soviet Union through the 1990s. To produce and maintain these systems, the Soviets also agreed to establish Army Base Workshops and an Infantry Combat Vehicle plant. Unconfirmed reports allege that the two sides have initiated discussions over the transfer of nuclear submarine technology to India.

On the economic front, the two sides finalized an annual trade protocol at the end of the year. Although each side reportedly indulged in some hard bargaining, the agreement set trade targets 25 percent higher than 1983 targets. In a reversal of the North-South equation, the USSR has emerged as a significant importer of Indian machinery and industrial products. Even more surprising, the USSR has begun to import Indian wheat. With annual production of wheat up 19 percent, India agreed to sell the Soviets 2 million tons of its surplus during the upcoming year.

It is important to note, however, that India's close ties with the Soviet Union are strictly pragmatic and are not predicated on ideological considerations. Soviet efforts to develop a political constituency within India have yielded few dividends, considering the high level of Soviet investment in propaganda, scholarly exchanges, and "people-to-people" programs. The vast majority of Indians retain strong sympathies for the West in terms of cultural and ideological preferences. Soviet influence within the Indian military is negligible.

Sino-Indian relations during the period remained cool but correct. Both sides, however, expressed confidence that trade and cultural relations could be improved in the short term, pending resolution of the longstanding border dispute. In August, the two sides entered into the first bilateral trade agreement signed in 30 years. Ratified in Beijing by Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain, the pact called for a normalization of trade relations and efforts on the part of both governments to promote joint ventures. Significantly, India will receive most-favored-nation status--a factor which could spur some interest in the Chinese market on the part of the Indian private sector. Current levels of trade remain stagnant, however. Last year's total trade turnover amounted to about $60 million. In this area, the Soviets have a decided advantage over China. Not only does the USSR offer products which are in high demand in India (most notably oil and arms), but Indo-Soviet trade is conducted on a rupee-ruble basis, thereby preserving foreign exchange for both sides. By contrast, India and China compete for many of the same world markets and conduct their trade in convertible currencies.

Although the prospects for trade relations between India and China improved, the border dispute continued to stand in the way of any decisive improvements in bilateral relations. In September, a fifth

round of talks was held in Beijing. Both sides advanced long-held negotiation positions and no breakthrough occurred. By tacit agreement, both sides recognized that India could not make any concessions to China with national elections about to take place. K. Natwar Singh, the head of the Indian negotiating team, offered a cautiously optimistic assessment of the prospects for a border solution when he stated: "We don't want the past to tie the hands of the future for all times, but it also can't be washed away." In essence, India signalled that a border settlement was possible, but that any final solution must not give the appearance of Indian concessions to China. Indians harbor bitter memories of the 1962 conflict and are deeply suspicious of the Chinese. Additionally, India's ties with the Soviet Union provide New Delhi with powerful incentives not to strike a bargain with Beijing.

The election of Rajiv Gandhi with a strong domestic mandate could improve the prospects for a settlement of the boundary question with China. Prior to his mother's death, Rajiv had indicated his intention to travel to Beijing after the upcoming election, ostensibly in his capacity as secretary of the Congress-I. Although making a casual goodwill visit to China is out of the question since becoming prime minister, his initial willingness to accept an invitation from the Chinese could be an indication of Indian pragmatism toward China in the future. China-watchers were anxious to derive political meaning from the level of representation Beijing dispatched to Mrs. Gandhi's funeral. The choice of Vice Premier Yao Yilin to head the delegation was in keeping with the strained cordiality which characterizes Beijing's dealings with New Delhi. While the level of representation was adequate for protocol purposes, the arrival of a vice premier was not regarded in India as a significant warming of relations.

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INDONESIA

Russell R. Ross

During the last 6 months, Indonesia pursued the cautious opening to the Soviet Bloc initially noted in the previous reporting period. The gambit signified, not so much a dawning era of political rapprochement with Moscow, as a new economic pragmatism, manifested by a desire to do business with any customer that might be in Jakarta's interest. As admitted candidly by Indonesia's envoy to Moscow, the new policy bore the hallmark of President Soeharto himself. It was born of the realization that the nation, at a time of stalemated oil prices and a temporary supply glut, had to preserve a favorable balance of trade by increasing its exports of traditional, nonoil commodities.

The USSR proved receptive to Jakarta's plight, offering a number of imaginative proposals that were relevant to Indonesian needs and, if implemented, held out the hope of closer relations between the Kremlin and the New Order government of President Soeharto. Among the Soviet initiatives to which Indonesians responded warily were a number of invitations to visit the USSR. A KADIN (Chamber of Commerce and Industry) delegation traveled to Moscow in July, as did the Coordinating Minister for Economic, Industrial and Financial Affairs, Ali Wardhana, in October.

The KADIN visit led to announcements that the Soviet Union would purchase $80 million worth of Indonesian rubber and 2,000 tons of Indonesian coffee. At the same time, Soviet officials reportedly offered loans on attractive terms for the purchase of capital goods and equipment by Indonesian businessmen. The USSR also expressed an interest in participating with Indonesia in joint ventures and in purchasing other nonoil commodities, such as tapioca flour, spices, tin, wood, pepper, and textiles.

The Wardhana visit in October resulted in the signing of a protocol to expand bilateral trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the USSR. Under terms of the pact, the two sides undertook to exchange trade delegations and technical experts, to participate in each other's trade affairs, and to expand the range of contacts between their respective chambers of commerce. At the same time, Moscow repeated its offer of loans for various Indonesian development projects, including at least two low-tech joint ventures involving the fabrication of matches and corrugated cardboard. Kremlin officials also made overtures of cooperation that hinted at the transfer of Soviet technology in the fields of power generation, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry, agriculture, and geological exploration.

Shortly after the Wardhana visit, the Soviet trade representative in Jakarta unveiled yet another enticing proposal on behalf of his country, when he noted that the USSR supported "the idea of barter trade" between the two nations. Equally imaginative was the accompanying Soviet gambit linking this concept of barter trade to the erection of new hydroelectric plants, probably in Java. The latter venture originally

had been raised by the Soviets as a joint project in the mid-1970s, but died stillborn due to Indonesian suspicions and lack of interest. Its recent revival and linkage to barter trade represents an especially tempting aid package which, if accepted by Jakarta, would make a significant contribution to Javanese infrastructure development. At the same time, the Soviet offer would permit Indonesia to defray the costs of the venture in kind, rather than through the depletion of valuable foreign exchange.

Initiatives in the economic sector were not the only means by which Moscow sought to forge closer relations with Jakarta, however; greater activity was reported in the cultural sector as well, an area in which Indonesia has been noticeably wary of interchanges with the USSR in recent years. Responding to a flurry of additional Soviet invitations, delegations of Indonesian scholars, journalists, and Red Cross officials visited the Soviet Union, and Youth and Sports Minister Abdul Garfur hinted that Jakarta and Moscow might expand their athletic cooperation in the fields of soccer, gymnastics and weightlifting.

The most dramatic change in Indonesian foreign policy during the last 6 months was reserved for Jakarta's relations with Beijing. The first indicator of impending change occurred when Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja emerged from a meeting with President Soeharto to announce that Indonesia and China would "one day" engage in direct trade. In the indirect Javanese manner of ruling, this was the oblique way of signaling the shift in policy with respect to ties between the two nations. Given the concentration of decisionmaking at the highest levels of the New Order, it was also evident that the new approach, as in the case of the cautious opening to the Soviet Bloc, had the full weight of presidential authority behind it. New Order officials were quick to recognize this high-level origin of the policy change and immediately joined in a chorus of support. At the same time, however, they hastened to assure interlocutors that the gambit was confined to the economic sector, and that Jakarta was not on the threshold of renewing formal diplomatic ties with Beijing. For its part, China, which had sought discreetly to mend its fences with the New Order for years, responded favorably to the Indonesian initiative. A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared on the record that Beijing was "willing to strengthen all forms of contact and cooperation between China and Indonesia, enhance mutual understanding, and promote friendship between the two peoples."

As in the greater trade with the Soviet Bloc, Jakarta's impending rapprochement with Beijing has a solid economic basis that outweighs ideological considerations. Indonesian trade turnover with China has increased steadily over the years, with the balance remaining steadfastly in China's favor. For Jakarta, the cost of doing business with Beijing has been increased further by the practice of dealing through middlemen in Singapore and Hong Kong. With the initiation of direct trade, however, intermediaries could be eliminated. Indonesian goods would be cheaper and more competitive in China; conversely, Chinese goods would be cheaper and more competitive in Indonesia. With such decided advantages likely to accrue to both sides, officials of the two countries have made plans to meet and discuss the modalities of implementing this breakthrough in their economic relations. As a harbinger of things to come, Indonesia announced that it had sold $700,000 worth of unspecified nonoil commodities to China, and KADIN reported that it would take part in the Fall 1985 Guangzhou Trade Fair.

JAPAN

Neal A. Marcot

Although there were no dramatic policy agreements between Japan and the USSR during the reporting period, a series of government-to-government exchanges did produce a mild thaw in the icy bilateral atmosphere that had pervaded the relationship since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. In mid-October, the Japanese Diet sent a bipartisan parliamentary delegation to Moscow, the first such visit in over 5 years. The USSR reciprocated in late October by sending a Supreme Soviet delegation led by Politburo member Dinmukhammed Kunayev to Tokyo, the first such trip to Japan by a Soviet Politburo member since Foreign Minister Gromyko's 1976 visit. In another development, joint foreign ministry discussions on exclusively Middle East problems were conducted for the first time in the postwar era. The talks took place in Moscow in August and touched on a wide range of issues from a Soviet Middle East peacekeeping proposal to current Japanese efforts to mediate an end to the Iran-Iraq War. In September, foreign ministry discussions were held in Moscow between Japan's new ambassador to Moscow and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. The meeting was viewed as unprecedented by Western diplomats, coming only 1 month after the new ambassador's arrival in Moscow. By contrast, it had taken his predecessor almost a year to meet the Soviet Premier. Foreign Ministers Abe and Gromyko held official talks prior to the opening of the US General Assembly session in New York; the first formal encounter between the diplomats in 2 years.

While the spate of diplomatic interchanges produced few substantive compromises on such bilateral differences as the Northern Territories dispute and the ongoing Soviet military buildup in the Asia/Pacific theater, the talks did reveal a greater willingness on Moscow's part to arrange a visit to Tokyo by Gromyko. The Soviets, however, made clear that three conditions would have to be met before such a visit could take place:

- Japan's demands for the return of the Northern Territories should not dominate the talks;
- Japanese authorities should restrain opposition groups from staging noisy demonstrations; and
- the visit should produce some concrete results in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Accelerated diplomacy did little to allay the continuing military concerns that each country has about the other. Moscow continued to warn Tokyo about forming a United States-South Korea-Japan military axis and denounced the Japanese for approving a nearly 7 percent increase in its FY 1985 defense spending. Radio Moscow called the budget increase an "aggressive step forward in expanding Japan's military might." For its

part, the Japanese Government, in its Defense White Paper, warned that an "unrelenting military buildup by the Soviet Union in the Asia/Pacific region continues to pose a latent threat both to Japan and the rest of Asia."

Economic ties during the reporting period improved, but without dramatic breakthroughs. At the Abe-Gromyko summit, the senior Soviet diplomat Gromyko agreed to resume annual bilateral trade consultations, suspended since 1981. The two countries sent trade representatives in December to a Japan-Soviet Union Business Cooperation Conference held in Tokyo. Although no specific deals were struck at the conference, the Soviets indicated a willingness to expand trade with Japan through joint cooperation in renovating Soviet plants, marketing, producing consumer goods, and developing Siberia's natural resources. The Soviets also used the conference to lobby for Japanese assistance in such high-tech fields as robotics, computers, semiconductors and communication equipment. Japan responded coolly to the high technology requests in view of Tokyo's restrictions on the export of such items to Eastern block countries, as mandated by CoCom.

Highlighted by China's Vice Premier Li Peng's 13-day visit to Japan in September, Tokyo-Beijing relations remained generally amicable throughout the reporting period. The primary objectives of Li's trip were to garner specific pledges from the Nakasone administration:

- to expand Japanese imports of Chinese oil and agricultural products;
- to provide Japanese economic assistance to China's forthcoming energy projects; and
- to transfer Japanese technological expertise to China's nascent high-tech industries along with Japanese technological hardware.

While the Nakasone administration made an unspecified pledge to assist China's forthcoming energy projects, it remained noncommittal on the import and technology transfer questions. During the visit, Li made clear to Japanese business leaders that Beijing would give top priority to opening its high-tech markets to those foreign countries which provided China with not only hardware but the technological know-how that went along with it. Japanese business leaders have been reluctant to transfer their technological expertise, even to friendly contries, in such fields as robotics, telecommunications, and computers, for fear that such transfers would ultimately hurt their companies financially through accelerated competition in domestic and worldwide markets (the so-called "boomerang effect"). Li's efforts to quell these fears had limited success.

In a historic first, China's Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping made a 4-day visit to Japan in July to hold talks with his counterpart, Japanese Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara. Although Zhang's

visit was the first postwar meeting between the two countries' defense ministers, it produced little substance. Zhang requested that the two countries exchange defense experts. Kurihara took a circumspect approach to Zhang's proposal, fearful of how such exchanges would be viewed in Moscow and other countries of South and Southeast Asia.

Japan-China economic relations during the reporting period reflected the overall friendliness between the two nations. In July, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announced that in the first half of 1984, bilateral trade rose to $5.8 billion, a 30 percent increase from the same period in 1983. JETRO also predicted that the total Japan-China trade for 1984 would break the previous record set in 1981 of $10.4 billion. JETRO attributed the substantial trade expansion to growth in China's mining and manufacturing industries, as well as stepped-up Chinese demand for consumer goods, motor vehicles, and machinery to develop the nation's transportation capability. Trade expansion may have also been due to China's new emphasis on decentralization of its trade infrastructure. In August, Mitsui & Co., a major Japanese trading company, announced that it had signed a contract to export steel to Shanghai and Tianjin. It was the first time that a Japanese trading company had concluded a steel export deal directly with a Chinese regional municipality. Previously, all of China's steel purchases had been conducted through the central government organ--the National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Co.

KAMPUCHEA

Ronald Cima

The Soviet role in Kampuchea increased in visibility during the latter half of 1984. A large number of Soviet heavy weapons, including 21 armored cars and T-54/55 tanks, were supplied to Vietnamese units fighting in Kampuchea, and Battambang Airport underwent major improvement for use by Soviet-supplied aircraft in the Vietnamese dry season campaign. The continued improvement of Kompong Som Port underlined its importance to the Soviets, and in December the Nation Review (Bangkok) noted that while Cam Ranh Bay may have opened the South China Sea to the Soviets, Kompong Som gave them a foothold in the Gulf of Thailand.

Altogether, in 1984 the Soviets were estimated to have provided Kampuchea with about $100 million in assistance in 1984 including oil products, coal, fertilizers, motor vehicles, paper, and fabric. An economic delegation's visit to the Memot and Chup rubber plantations strengthened cooperation in rubber cultivation, and an agreement was signed in July creating a Soviet-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The visit to Phnom Penh in November of CPSU Central Committee Secretary and Politburo alternate member Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh served to underline further Soviet support for the Kampuchean regime in Phnom Penh.

China's involvement in Kampuchea centered on the anti-Vietnamese resistance effort. An unpublicized assessment mission to bases controlled by all three resistance coalition factions was made in July by a senior diplomat from the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok. He was reported to have been unexpectedly impressed by the two non-Communist factions, and a promise to supply the non-Communist resistance with Chinese-manufactured antiaircraft weapons was made shortly thereafter. A shipment of small arms which China had promised the KPNLF was delivered in December to the insurgent bases in Nong Chan and Nong Samet, where the guerrillas were reported to have uncrated 800-900 AK-47 assault rifles.

China's support for a new ASEAN initiative calling for national reconciliation in Kampuchea meant that for the first time China accepted the idea of a possible future role in Kampuchea for the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh. The Indonesia Times (Jakarta) speculated, however, that the concession was no more than a tactical maneuver in China's continuing efforts to end Vietnam's armed presence in Kampuchea. Reports that China might be moved to downgrade Pol Pot and boost defense official Son Sen as a leader of a more moderate faction in the Khmer Rouge also fueled speculation. A message broadcasted on 17 September in Son Sen's name may have signaled a step up for him in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy.

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KOREA (NORTH)

Rodney P. Katz

Although public statements by Korean and Soviet officials continued to stress that the two countries were taking "practical steps" to expand bilateral contacts, there were few signs that relations improved during the reporting period. The most important diplomatic exchange occurred when Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa visited Pyongyang for 2 weeks in November. Ostensibly, Kapitsa went to Korea to negotiate a new border agreement. He probably was also there to monitor economic talks held between North and South Korea and to observe North Korean reactions to the talks. During his stay in Pyongyang, Kapitsa met with Kim Chong-il, the son and heir apparent of North Korean President Kim Il-song, providing the most visible indication to date that the Soviet Union has accepted Korea's hereditary succession plan.

The Soviet Union reportedly provided North Korea with the SCUD missile, a truck-mounted, surface-to-surface system that can reach targets anywhere in South Korea when fired from areas close to the DMZ. The Soviet Union also reportedly has agreed to provide North Korea with MiG-23/FLOGGER fighter aircraft and T-72 tanks in exchange for base rights for Soviet naval vessels. Although Pyongyang has refused in the past to give in to similar demands from Moscow, it now finds itself in a position where it may have to make concessions as it desperately wants to update the obsolescent Soviet weaponry which it has used for two decades.

In the economic field, the Soviet Union has agreed to provide a limited amount of new technological assistance to North Korea. The new projects will include construction of a thermal powerplant in Pyongyang (the Soviet Union has already built four such plants in North Korea), the expansion of an enamel wire plant, and the construction of plants to refine lead, zinc, and refractory materials.

North Korea wants to continue close political relations with China, even though Beijing's move to improve its non-political relations with South Korea is viewed with concern in Pyongyang. Publicly, North Korean leaders described Sino-Korean relations as "indestructible," referred to China as a force for peace in Asia, and portrayed China's economic reforms as beneficial to that country's socialist construction. Privately, North Korean leaders are believed to have criticized China for its commercial contacts with South Korea and to have questioned China's commitment to build socialism in view of its increasing involvement with capitalist countries. Although Chinese leaders no longer proclaim "militant solidarity" with North Korea, they continue to support many of the North's positions on military issues and they occasionally criticize the US military presence in South Korea.

Politically, the two most important events of the reporting period were visits by Premier Kang Song-san and President Kim Il-song to Beijing in August and November, respectively. Kang reportedly confronted Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang with a list of South Koreans who have been granted visas in Hong Kong to visit China and asked for a clarification of China's policy on South Korea. Zhao allegedly promised to look into the matter; however, the Chinese do not appear to be very concerned about such protests, nor do they seem inclined to allow North Korea much influence over their policymaking on South Korea. During Kang's visit Zhao said that China will always welcome criticism from North Korea on its program for building socialism. Zhao's comment suggests that the North Koreans have privately expressed concern regarding China's extensive contacts with the United States, Japan, and other capitalist countries. Publicly, both Kang and Zhao were optimistic on the future of Sino-North Korean relations. After meeting with Zhao and CCP Secretary Hu Yaobang, Kang toured factories in Beijing and Shanghai, highlighting North Korea's interest in promoting more technological cooperation with China.

China and Korea said little about President Kim Il-song's unofficial visit to Beijing from 26 to 28 November. If the Soviet Union is pressing North Korea to provide it with naval bases in exchange for military aid, then it is likely that this was an important issue in Kim's discussions with top Chinese leaders. Also, given China's interest in the inter-Korean dialogue, Kim probably wanted to consult with the Chinese about North Korean plans to suspend talks with the South because of the 23 November Panmunjom incident involving the Soviet defector.

On military matters, Chinese leaders have publicly stated that they do not believe that North Korea has the capability to win another Korean War, and they continue to tell the Japanese that China will not provide military assistance to North Korea if Kim Il-song starts another war. In October China's senior statesman and Chairman of the CCP Military Commission Deng Xiaoping told former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that China disagrees with the American assessment of the North Korean military capability to invade South Korea. In November Chinese officials told another Japanese leader that China will only provide military aid to North Korea during hostilities in Korea if China determines that the North did not start the conflict. China still supports North Korea's call for talks with the United States on a peace agreement and with South Korea on a nonaggression pact under the framework of tripartite talks proposed by Pyongyang in January 1984.

There were three military exchanges during the reporting period. China sent its traditional delegations to North Korea in July and October to commemorate the end of the Korean War and the entry of Chinese forces into the Korean War, respectively. North Korea sent one military delegation to China in October. North Korea and China are not known to have agreed to new military sales or aid.

Economically, North Korea appears to want to increase the technological assistance it receives from China; however, little information is available on Sino-North Korean economic operations. The Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reported in October that North Korea and China signed a joint venture agreement in August; however, the nature of the enterprise remains unclear. China's end-of-the-year report on North Korea's economy was similar to the Soviet Union's in that it did not focus on North Korea's performance during the Second Seven Year Plan and it provided little information about Korea's economic affairs in 1984. Chinese leaders probably are concerned about the apparent inability of the North Koreans to get their stagnant economy going again, but they are not discussing what, if any, assistance Beijing will provide to help Kim Il-song's regime.

KOREA (SOUTH)

Rodney P. Katz

During the last 6 months of 1984, South Korea displayed some interest in improving relations with the Soviet Union by resuming non-political contacts--the first since the Soviet Union shot down KAL 007 in September 1983--and by its discreet handling of a Soviet citizen who defected from North Korea in November. The Soviets refused to allow an official of the state-supported Korean Institute of Energy and Resources to attend a meeting of the World Geological Map Commission held in Moscow in August, but they did permit a Seoul University professor, who had no affiliation with the South Korean Government, to attend the conference. Seoul's interest in promoting non-political contacts with the Soviet Union could be related to its hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics. South Korea hopes to discourage the Soviet Union and other nations friendly to North Korea from boycotting the Seoul Olympics. The defection of a Soviet citizen, who crossed the military demarcation line at Panmunjom before North Korean guards could stop him, provoked little comment in the controlled media of the USSR. According to the South Korean press, the defector wanted to go to the United States, but the South Korean Government chose to release him to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Rome to avoid offending the Soviet Union.

There were no changes in Soviet press coverage of South Korea. This coverage continued to criticize South Korea's military relationship with the United States and to accuse Washington of trying to form a tripartite military organization with Seoul and Tokyo. Soviet press coverage of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's official visit to Japan in September was skewed to suggest that military cooperation was all that was discussed by Japanese and Korean leaders during the visit. The paucity of coverage given to the issues of trade and the exchange of technical information--the main elements of current Japanese-South Korean relations--indicates that Soviet leaders are primarily interested in portraying contacts between Japan and South Korea as a threat to the Soviet Union.

During the reporting period, South Korea was successful in diversifying and expanding its non-political contacts with China. In November, South Korean Vice Minister for Energy and Resources Yi Tu-hum attended an international conference on waste management in Shanghai. Yi is the highest ranking South Korean official ever allowed to visit China. Trade through Hong Kong, although low in volume, is more balanced than ever before, as China has gradually increased its imports from South Korea. South Korea exported goods valued at $32.5 million to China in the third quarter of 1984, a nearly 400-percent increase over the same period in 1983. South Korean businesses have been most successful in selling electrical appliances and construction machinery to the Chinese. Cultural contacts are also expanding. In September a South Korean national was allowed to tour farms, factories, and Korean settlements in China, marking the first time Beijing has allowed this type of private visit by a citizen of South Korea.

In August China criticized South Korea for releasing to Taiwan six Chinese nationals who hijacked a domestic passenger jet in May 1983 and forced it to fly to South Korea. The Chinese said that the South Korean action violated international treaties on air piracy. South Korean officials maintained that the hijackers were punished for their crimes in strict compliance with South Korean and international laws and were released to Taiwan because domestic sentiment favored this action. That Beijing dropped the issue after its initial criticism of Seoul is another indication that Chinese leaders want to improve relations with South Korea.

China is carefully monitoring South Korean attitudes and actions related to the development of an inter-Korean dialogue. Beijing has been encouraging Pyongyang to talk with Seoul, and Chinese leaders were obviously pleased when South Korea accepted flood relief from the North in October and then participated in bilateral economic talks in November. Chinese press coverage of the economic talks emphasized that the two sides shared similar views on a number of issues and called for North and South Korea to continue the dialogue. The Chinese viewed this as a good beginning and said that only if the two sides talk to one another and avoid taking actions that create distrust can they hope to resolve their differences and establish mutual understanding. Chinese officials have reportedly told Japanese visitors to China that the future development of Chinese-South Korean relations depends on how serious South Korean officials are about developing a meaningful dialogue with North Korean leaders.

LAOS

Ronald Cima

Soviet interaction with Laos was relatively uneventful during the reporting period. Phoun Sipaseut, Lao Minister for Foreign Affairs, held talks in Moscow in October with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and a delegation of the Supreme Soviet led by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, Politburo alternate member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, visited Vientiane in the course of a November Indochina tour. The Lao-Soviet Friendship Bridge over the Ngum River, built with Soviet technical and economic assistance, was completed after 4 years of construction and a delegation of the Soviet-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation visited Vientiane in order to stimulate cooperation between the two countries in 1985, the last year of the First Five Year Plan of Laos.

Lao relations with China were similarly low-key. A communique published at the end of the Indochina Foreign Ministers' meeting in Vientiane condemned Sino-American collusion and the "new escalation" directed against the Indochinese countries by "the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles." In a later statement, Laos accused Bangkok of colluding with China by creating incidents along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea or Laos. Thai officials were accused of keeping Beijing informed on the border issue following the last time talks were held between Vientiane and Bangkok. Lastly, a statement by Saly Khamsy, the Laotian envoy to New Delhi, noted that despite there being nearly four divisions of Chinese troops concentrated on the Sino-Laotian border, Laos and the remaining Indochinese countries sought to restore normal ties with China based on the principles of coexistence. He neglected, however, to suggest a way for normalization to begin.

MALAYSIA

Barbara A. LePoer

Kuala Lumpur's relations with Moscow were in flux in the latter half of 1984. A flurry of excitement attended reports that Malaysia might purchase Soviet military hardware as an effort toward reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries. Meanwhile, as a sort of left-handed compliment, Kuala Lumpur stated on several occasions that it considered the USSR to be the secondary long-term threat to the security of the region, after China.

On the other hand, Malaysia made it clear that it was not entirely happy with Soviet behavior in Asia. In November, during a speech at a security agreement ceremony in Indonesia, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam called attention to the increased Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia. On the fifth anniversary of the invasion of Afghanistan in December, Malaysia made an appeal to Moscow to seek a peaceful solution to that problem. In a bow to Malaysian Islamic fundamentalist pressure, Kuala Lumpur also pledged its continued support for the Afghan mujahiddin against the Soviets. The Muslim Youth Movement of Malaysia (ABIM) sent a letter of protest to the Soviet Ambassador to Malaysia calling for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The major event (or nonevent) in Soviet-Malaysian relations during the reporting period was Malaysia's indecision whether to buy Soviet helicopters. On the pro side, it would be a chance to redress the trade imbalance, which (as Moscow constantly reminds Kuala Lumpur) runs heavily in Malaysia's favor. In the first half of 1984, Malaysian exports to the USSR totaled $162 million, while the Soviets were only able to peddle a paltry $9 million worth of goods to Malaysia. Another more intriguing aspect of the proposed helicopter purchase was the possibility of using it to open up a barter trade with the Soviets for Malaysian rubber. Kuala Lumpur is anxious to boost rubber exports to Eastern Europe, which have dwindled since 1977. The helicopter purchase would also serve to signal to the United States Malaysian displeasure over protectionist trade policies and refusal to sell Malaysia certain sophisticated military equipment. On the other hand, Kuala Lumpur is neither anxious to allow Soviet technicians in the country nor to get caught up in the uncertain supply of Soviet spare parts. Both Malaysian Defense Chief General Ghazali Mohammad Seth and Royal Malaysian Air Force Chief Major General Mohammed Ngah assured the Malaysian press that the proposed helicopter purchase did not signal any plan to enter into major deals for Soviet military hardware, nor would it be necessary to bring Soviet advisors into Malaysia. A joint Malaysian Air Force and Foreign Ministry team visited Moscow in September to look over the merchandise, but by year's end no decision had been reached.

Malaysia continued its carrot-and-stick approach to relations with China during the second half of 1984. Kuala Lumpur aggressively sought to expand its economic ties with China, while at the same time keeping

a brake on political and cultural contacts between the two countries. A visit to Malaysia by US Secretary of State George Shultz provided Malaysia with the opportunity to voice its concern over the developing strategic consensus relationship between the United States and China and particularly its fear that Washington will delegate to Beijing the role of sole restraining hand against Soviet or Soviet-backed threats in Asia. On several occasions, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and various Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials stated that Malaysia, as well as the other ASEAN countries, considers China, not the USSR or Vietnam, to pose the long-term threat to regional security. As the principal justification for this view, Kuala Lumpur cited China's continuing refusal to withdraw its support for the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). This bone of contention continues to adversely affect Malaysia's political dialogue with Beijing. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry did announce formation of a working committee to study the upgrading of bilateral relations between the two countries, including the expansion of political and economic cooperation. Presumably it is the latter that will receive the most attention.

Trade relations between Malaysia and China continued to grow as 1984 came to a close. A 30-member, 3-week Malaysian trade mission in November brought back a reported $4.63 million in sales contracts for palm oil, cocoa, and wood products, and drummed up interest in other Malaysian exports such as hot briquetted iron. The Chinese were also active in seeking to expand economic relations. In August and November Chinese missions to Malaysia discussed purchase of Malaysian rubber, palm oil, pig iron, and lumber. Some side issues were also discussed by the various trade missions. The Malaysian Government continued to complain about loss of revenue because China buys a large percentage of its Malaysian imports from third countries. Replying to this complaint, Chinese Deputy Minister of Metallurgical Industry Lin Hua urged Malaysia to follow a policy of both opening its doors to foreign trade representatives, as China has done, and sending Malaysian businessmen to Beijing. He noted that among the thousands of businessmen that visit China each year, few are Malaysians. Leaders of Malaysia's Chinese Democratic Action Party (DAP) took up this refrain to urge the lifting of Malaysian Government restrictions on Chinese Malaysian businessmen visiting China. They particularly complained about the limiting to 57 the number of Chinese traders allowed to attend the Fall 1984 Guangzhou Trade Fair.

The problem of Malaysian Government restrictions on its citizens (particularly those of Chinese ethnic background) visiting China also continued to affect cultural relations between the two countries during 1984. In July the passports of 150 Malaysians who had made unauthorized trips to China were impounded with the threat that they might be revoked. In October 85 Malaysians who had visited China illegally had their passports withdrawn for 5 years, while 138 other cases remained under investigation. DAP officials reacted sharply to the government actions, which they described as too severe and unfeeling. Malaysian Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Radzi Sheikh Ahmad made it quite clear, however, that the government had no intention of allowing its citizens to visit China freely as long as the CCP continued to maintain party-to-party relations with the CPM.

PAKISTAN

Elizabeth R. Curtiss

The Soviet press escalated its negative portrayal of Pakistan throughout the reporting period. Accusations against Pakistan included the suspected detonation of a nuclear device with Chinese assistance; training for and joint operations with Afghan resistance fighters; and the increasing domination by Washington in shaping Afghan policies. President Mohammad Ziaul-Haq tried to downplay the ominous tone emanating from Moscow, while Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan admitted there was a downward trend in relations between Pakistan and the USSR.

The Soviet Union continued assisting Pakistan's development of energy projects, including exploring for oil and gas and studying the possibility of cooperation at a hydroelectric site. However, in November, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, Vitaliy Smirnov, rejected a longstanding request for assistance with nuclear technology at Chasma. While no reason was given, Smirnov's speech dealt primarily with Pakistan's Afghanistan policy, suggesting the onset of a policy tying Pakistan-Soviet relations to the Afghanistan issue, a linkage which Pakistan's diplomacy has sought to prevent since 1978.

During the reporting period Pakistan's relations with China remained cordial and underwent no change. In July, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan spent 6 days in Beijing with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Statements from the annual meeting emphasized the desire for negotiated settlements of the Indo-Chinese border and the Afghanistan question. Wu's final comments listed the Soviet presence in Afghanistan as one of the three problems in Sino-Soviet relations. However, in December China delayed its usual condemnatory remarks on the anniversary of the Soviet invasion, because a high-ranking Soviet official was in China as part of the growing rapprochement between the two Asian giants. Throughout the reporting period, Chinese officials made separate denials of Soviet accusations that China was helping Pakistan to increase its nuclear capability and train Afghan resistance fighters.

Pakistan gained several assets from its close military relationship with China, most notably the delivery of four HUANGFEN Class missile patrol boats. The HUANGFEN is the latest and largest craft of this type that China builds. The two countries also signed an agreement on mapping and surveying. The exchange of major delegations symbolized the friendliness of the two military establishments, with the Pakistani delegation, led by Chief of Army Staff LTG Aslam Beg, being the first military group to travel between the two countries on the Karakoram Highway. The Indian press noted these events with alarm, and one unspecified newspaper reported that Beijing had offered Pakistan an unbeatable price on F-7 Xi'an fighter aircraft, the Chinese version of the Soviet MiG-21/FISHBED. The F-7s would be a suitable replacement for the 150 SHENYANG F-6s, the Chinese-built copy of the MiG-19/FARMER, that have long served as a mainstay of the Pakistan Air Force.

Bilateral economic cooperation was reflected in a border trade agreement covering items ranging from medicinal herbs to electrical generators. China celebrated the event by donating a 200-kilovolt generator similar to the two Pakistan had paid for. Discussions of science and technology were held in Beijing, in the sixth annual meeting devoted to this topic.

Pakistan and China increased their socio-cultural ties as well. Pakistan's Minister for Health and Social Welfare Dr. Basharat Jazbi visited China to study primary health care delivery. Over 400 Chinese Muslims, who had entered Pakistan enroute to perform the haj in Mecca, were denied Saudi Arabian visas until Pakistan's President Zia interceded on their behalf.

PHILIPPINES

William Shaw

During the last 6 months of 1984, the Soviet Union continued its heavy criticism of US involvement in the Philippines, using the occasion of Secretary of State Shultz's tour of the Pacific and the visit to Manila of Representative Stephen J. Solarz in the summer. Indications of official Philippine impatience with the Soviets were evident in unusual press treatment, including an editorial complaining of Soviet air and sea-space intrusions and noting that the Philippines could get along well without Soviet trade and assistance. Another Philippine newspaper published an expose of Soviet disinformation efforts being conducted through the Manila Embassy and suggested that the Soviet Union was attempting to secure the legalization of the PKP Communist Party.

The Soviet Union continued its campaign of denunciation against the US bases in the Philippines, stressing its view that the bases were part of growing US preparations for "waging aggressive wars in Asia" and making a nuclear hostage of the Philippines. In a breach of subtlety, TASS seriously distorted published remarks of Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino to make it appear that he viewed the bases as a serious threat to Philippine national interest.

Available figures for third quarter trade between the two countries showed a continuing surplus in favor of the Philippines; less than $1 million of some $47 million in trade turnover during the quarter comprised Philippine imports. Bilateral trade for the period from January through September reached $62.1 million, of which $61.4 million was accounted for, by Soviet purchases from the Philippines.

A series of visits and exchanges by cultural and sister-city delegations during the second half of 1984 confirmed stable, but low-keyed political relations between the Philippines and China. In October Cardinal Jaime Sin paid a well-publicized ancestral visit to China, meeting in a private capacity with Huang Hua, Vice Chairman of the National People's Committee. In November Manila was host to a regional conference of UNESCO organizations attended by China. Chinese domestic commentary on Philippine politics remained minimal, one radio broadcast noting that the Philippines was the exception to the generally stable politics of the region.

In economic relations Philippine Government concern over the trade imbalance continued. In October President Ferdinand Marcos claimed that annual trade between the two countries had reached the $500-million goal set during First Lady Imelda Marcos' visit to China in January, although official Philippine statistics showed a total trade turnover of only $206 million for the first three quarters of 1984. Nearly 80 percent of the third quarter trade between the two countries was accounted for by Philippine imports from China.

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SINGAPORE

Barbara A. LePoer

Singapore's concern over Soviet involvement in Vietnam and Kampuchea continued to cast a pall over its relations with Moscow in the second half of 1984. Singapore Second Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong expressed this concern in a July speech at the Armed Forces Command and Staff School in which he called for increased military cooperation among the ASEAN countries as a counter to the Soviet naval and air buildup in the region. As a move in that direction, Yeo stated that Singapore would step up joint air and naval exercises with Malaysia and Indonesia and would provide training facilities for officers from other ASEAN countries. The following month Moscow began an attempt to allay ASEAN fears and to present itself as a mediator between the regional organization and Vietnam. The head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department, Anatoliy Zaytsev, visited Singapore to urge the ASEAN countries to respond positively to Vietnam's call for a dialogue on Kampuchea. The Singapore negotiators reportedly told the Soviets that ASEAN would continue to search for a political solution that would take into account Vietnam's "legitimate security interests."

For all Singapore's political and military posturing toward the Soviets, it was business as usual on the economic front. Singapore's shipyards benefited from two large Soviet contracts, one to refit a whaling ship into a canning ship and another to build a floating oil drilling platform and crane barge.

Relations between Singapore and China were predominantly economic in the second half of 1984. Singapore's Aerospace Industries, Pte, Ltd. (AIPL) began marketing to Third World countries improved versions of the Xi'an F-7 interceptor, the Chinese-built copy of the MiG-21/FISHBED, and the A-5/FANTAN ground attack aircraft. The American-Singapore-owned firm will act as middleman in marketing the planes, which are built at Chengdu Aircraft Corporation in China's Sichuan Province. Following the display of armaments at China's National Day parade in October, there was speculation among weapons watchers that Singapore had served as middleman for another armaments exchange. Two weapons systems on display in the military parade were described as almost certainly originating in Israel, and Singapore was identified as the most likely "cut-out-point" because of the large Israeli mission there.

Singapore also served as middleman for China's shipbuilding industry in 1984. In August the Shanghai Hudong Shipyard sold three ships for servicing oil rigs to Singapore's Sentinel Supply Ships, Ltd. However, the ships were sent directly from Shanghai to Britain, where they will be used to service oil rigs in the North Sea. China also sought Singaporean advice and assistance in its modernization plans. A November delegation to Tianjin, led by the chairman of the Singapore building industrial bureau, gave expert advice on how to open port cities to the outside world. In December a Chinese and a Singapore firm signed a letter of intent to build a modern hotel complex in China, as well as to cooperate on other joint venture projects.

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THAILAND

Ronald Cima

There were no dramatic improvements in Thai-Soviet relations during the latter months of 1984, although Thailand, perhaps motivated by a desire to eventually influence Soviet policy in Kampuchea as well as develop new export markets, initiated a major foreign policy drive to improve understanding and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviets, in turn, appointed a new ambassador to Bangkok who was expected to play a strong role in strengthening ties, particularly in the area of trade. Several Thais visited Moscow, including Parliament President Ukrit Mongkholnawin, Bangkok Bank President Chathi Sophonpanit, and Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin. The Thai Government also urged the private sector to do more business with the Soviets, and, under the government's auspices, several private delegations of Thai businessmen visited Moscow as well.

Thai officials continued to be concerned with the Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia, and were particularly wary at this time of a possible arms reduction in Europe generating a shift of part of the Soviet nuclear arsenal to Asia. The sighting of two Soviet ships observing the joint US-Thai "Cobra Gold 84" naval exercises and two Soviet TU-95/BEAR reconnaissance aircraft penetrating, to an unprecedented depth, the northern part of the Gulf of Thailand reinforced the atmosphere of overall concern. However, to insurgency-conscious Thai officialdom, perhaps the most disturbing development was the Soviets' stepped up support to the breakaway faction of the CPT known as Phak Mai, begun supposedly after a reexamination of the movement's potential.

New trade channels were opened in September when the USSR agreed to buy garments, tapioca, flour, maize, sugar, rice, and rubber on a trial basis in exchange for Thailand's purchase of hardwood, petrochemical products, and fertilizer. A major breakthrough also was achieved when the Soviets agreed to allow Thai hard tapioca pellets into the USSR following Thai assurances that they were pollution free. The agreement marked the first time that the two nations, whose trade had previously been narrow and one-sided in Thailand's favor, were able to reach a wide-ranging agreement on bilateral trade. The entire countertrade agreement, which was expected to increase bilateral trade by millions of dollars, was requested by the Soviets in hopes of attracting Thai interest in Soviet products.

Thailand's economic relations with China also flourished during the last half of 1984. Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Sawetsila hailed his July visit to China as the opening of an era of economic cooperation, and steps were taken toward the eventual signing of an investment guarantee agreement. Siddhi's talks with CCP General Secretary leader Hu Yaobang centered on long-term economic cooperation, but concluded with a joint venture agreement to build an animal feed factory in Beijing. China also agreed to buy 40,000 tons of

green beans, 2,000 tons of rubber, an unspecified amount of tapioca, and to dispatch a freighter to pick up 10,000 tons of glutinous rice previously purchased. China further expressed an interest in investing in Thailand's potash project and agreed to consider a request by the Bangkok Bank to set up a representative office in Beijing. It was reported in November that both countries had set a target of $400 million in bilateral trade for 1985.

Chat Thai Party's deputy leader Chatichai Choonhavan, in his capacity as President of the Thai-Chinese Association, headed an association delegation on a visit to China in late November. Although the visit was a routine annual trip to promote better relations, it differed considerably from past trips because rather than emerging as simply a sightseeing tour, it focused on business possibilities. The delegation was briefed and given details on investment in China, and, in meetings with Chinese officials, the two sides discussed possible joint investment in industrial projects such as tire and automobile plants, factories, production of steel rods, and in China's hotel industry which is still in its infancy. A joint Thai-Chinese airline was also discussed.

In addition to the trips taken by Siddhi and Chatichai, Prime Minister Prem was invited to undertake a second trip to China, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing visited Bangkok, as did a delegation of the Chinese People's Congress, and the first group of Chinese Academy of Science officials toured Thailand. In December it was announced that Chinese President Li Xiannian would make an official visit to Thailand sometime in 1985.

VIETNAM

Ronald Cima

Vietnamese-Soviet relations during the last 6 months of 1984 were stable. The prevailing mood, however, was colored both by a sense of progress in Sino-Soviet normalization, which necessitated a Soviet undertaking to allay growing Vietnamese concerns regarding Soviet intentions toward China, and by Vietnam's need for additional Soviet military aid to cope with Chinese pressure on its northern border and to support its offensive in Kampuchea. Soviet concern over Vietnam's reaction to Sino-Soviet talks was particularly apparent in the November visit to Hanoi of Politburo alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh. Dolgikh's mission, undoubtedly, was to strengthen Vietnam's confidence in Soviet commitments. His statements emphasized continued Soviet support for Vietnam against China, but were restrained in their criticism of China itself.

To procure additional military aid, Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung made his second trip to Moscow in less than 2 months in July. As with the first, Dung's second trip was made on extremely short notice and centered around discussions with then-Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. Reportedly, the two discussed Chinese military pressure on Vietnam in general and an increase in Soviet aid in particular; but, aside from new sightings of a few Soviet armored vehicles in Kampuchea, there was no immediate indication that the Soviets intended to respond with extra hardware. Near the end of the year, however, 14 MiG-23/FLOGGERs were sighted at Cam Ranh Bay, having apparently been redeployed from Warsaw Pact countries, where they were replaced by more sophisticated MiG-27/FLOGGER-D and MiG-29/FULCRUM aircraft. Although it is not clear if the fighters arrived specifically in response to Vietnamese requests, they nevertheless joined an expanding inventory of long-range attack fighters and medium-range bombers in Vietnam and were the first advanced Soviet warplanes to be introduced to Southeast Asia.

There were few economic or scientific developments between the two countries during this period. Hanoi Radio reported that Soviet assistance and trade were expected to increase in 1985 and that trade revenue would increase by a factor of 1.8 over the previous 5-year plan. Additionally, a 5-year plan on scientific cooperation was signed in Moscow in November.

Heightened tensions along the Sino-Vietnamese border characterized Vietnam's relations with China, a situation that Beijing stated was directly related to Hanoi's drawnout offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border. As early as July, it was obvious that major battles were being initiated by both sides along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier and that in some cases they were directly correlated with engagements along the Thai-Kampuchean border where Thai territory was violated by Vietnamese forces. China was particularly responsive to Vietnam's attack on the Kampuchean resistance camp at Nong Chang and heavily publicized

hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border at the time. However, when compared to the scale of publicity used by China in depicting escalating border hostilities earlier in the spring, media attention in the summer measured considerably less. The introduction of such restraint was possibly a gesture in deference to Moscow and indicative of the value Beijing placed on the Sino-Soviet talks. However, China did not hesitate to accuse Vietnam of trying to sabotage the talks and to suggest that Hanoi was responsible for the last minute cancellation of a visit to Beijing by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov.

Hanoi, in contrast, consistently pressed harder to convey the impression of heightened tension with China, both by pointing out new Chinese provocations and by publicizing a trial of 21 Vietnamese dissidents accused of treason and espionage funded by China. Statements from Vietnam on Sino-Soviet normalization, however, favored the talks and denied suggestions that Hanoi was hostile to a possible thaw in relations between Moscow and Beijing. Vietnamese State Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs Vo Dong Giang publicly welcomed Sino-Soviet rapprochement in a December speech.

Bangladesh

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh signs an agreement with Sinochem of China to import 40,000 metric tons of high-speed diesel fuel and 10,000 metric tons of lubricating base oils.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Nov-Dec 84	5042
07/11/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Press item appearing in the Bengali language daily ITTEFAQ reports the Soviet Union has offered to supply spare parts for Bangladesh Mig-21s and to construct a bridge across the Rupsa River in Khulna. Both offers were made in recent months. The Bangladesh Government has reportedly expressed interest in both projects.	M P	Public Opinion Trends (New Delhi) 16 Jul 84	4939
07/15/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. PLA Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa arrives in Dhaka for a nine-day official visit to Bangladesh.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5231
07/24/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Military delegation headed by Chinese Air Force commander Zhang Tingfa calls on President Ershad in Dhaka during a "goodwill" visit to Bangladesh. Details of the meeting are not reported.	M	FBIS (SA) 25 Jul 84	4926
07/24/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Zhang Tingfa, Commander of the PLA Air Force concludes a week-long "friendly visit" to Bangladesh. The visit reciprocates a January 1984 visit to China by Bangladesh Air Force Chief of Staff Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud. During his visit, Zhang inspects Bangladesh Air Force bases, units, and academies and holds talks with Chief Martial Law Administrator Hussain Ershad who says that the Bangladesh government and armed forces "will always stand along side the Chinese government and people." At a banquet at the Chinese embassy in Dacca, Zhang speaks highly of the achievements of the Bangladesh Armed Forces in defending the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Bangladesh.	M	FBIS (China) 25 Jul 84	4701
07/31/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Under terms of a recently negotiated agreement, China will export to Bangladesh 40,000 metric tons of high-speed diesel oil and 10,000 metric tons of lubricating base oils.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Nov-Dec 84	5779
08/22/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. A Bangladeshi women's delegation pays a goodwil visit to China and meets with its Chinese counterparts.	C	SWB FE/7730/A3/6 24 Aug 84	4672
08/24/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Dhaka newspaper HOLIDAY reports that Moscow is "keen" to restore closer economic and political ties with Bangladesh, despite the Ershad regime's decision in December 1983 to expel Soviet diplomats charged with meddling in the internal affairs of the nation. As evidence of Moscow's interest in reshaping relations, the paper cites the signing of an annual trade protocol earlier this year. Last year's barter trade between the two countries envisaged an exchange of goods worth about $50 million, though actually was considerably less. Exports to the Soviet Union included 42,000 tons of raw jute, 16 million meters of jute cloth, (against a projected 24 million meters), 5 million pieces of jute bags (against 15 million pieces agreed upon), about 1.1 million cow hides, 2,500 tons of tea, and limited amounts of tobacco and handicrafts. Imports from the Soviet Union included 1,500 tons of raw cotton (against the 12,000 tons agreed to), 54,000 tons of high speed diesel, spare parts for Radio	E P	Holiday (Dhaka) 24 Aug 84	5248

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Bangladesh, and miscellaneous machinery and equipment. The Soviets have reportedly agreed to speed up the export of raw cotton to Bangladesh during the current year. In addition, the Soviets have agreed to establish labor-intensive industrial units such as textiles plants, complete with a guarantee to buy back the finished products. Other economic areas in which the Soviets have indicated a willingness to lend support include power generation expansion, increased construction of railway carriages, and the establishment of a steel industry in Bangladesh. However, "no substantive discussions at any level between the two countries has taken place yet. Obviously," the paper observes, "this development has to be based on political considerations and a decision to that effect has to be taken at the highest level."			
08/30/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladeshi officials are optimistic about a new trade agreement with China that is about to be finalized by a joint commission. Dhaka and Beijing have had a trade pact since March 1980, but trade transactions between the two sides have been minimal until now. In a related development, discussions also will be held in Beijing to set up industries in Bangladesh with Chinese funds and technical knowhow.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5240
09/04/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. The first session of the China-Bangladesh Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation takes place in Beijing. The Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Chen Muhua, and the Bangladeshi Finance Minister, M. Syed Uzzaman, sign the minutes of the meeting on behalf of their respective governments.	E P	SWB FE/7743/A3/14 8 Sep 84	4644
09/04/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. At the conclusion of the first session of the China-Bangladesh Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, representatives of the two countries sign an agreement to further trade and scientific and technical cooperation. China's Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Bangladesh's Finance Minister M. Syeduzzaman agree "to explore new channels of cooperation while maintaining the traditional forms of cooperation."	E	China Daily (Beijing) 6 Sep 84	4915
09/04/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. The first session of the China-Bangladesh Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific Technical Cooperation opens in Beijing. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Bangladeshi Finance Minister M. Syed Uzzaman preside over the proceedings.	E	SWB FE/7739/A3/3 4 Sep 84	4664
09/04/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign the minutes of the first session of their Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Under terms of the pact, both sides have agreed to form two working groups, one on trade and the other on economic and technical cooperation.	E S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5613

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/04/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Xiao Xiangquin, the PRC Ambassador to Bangladesh, calls on President Ershad and announces that China will donate 5,000 tons of rice to help alleviate hardhips caused by the recent floods in Bangladesh.	E P	Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 5 Sep 84	4847
09/05/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Xiao Xiangquin, the Chinese ambassador in Dhaka, announces that China will donate 5000 tons of rice to Bangladesh's flood victims. The rice will shortly be shipped to Chittagong.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5614
09/09/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladeshi Finance Secretary M. Sydeduzzaman returns from Beijing where he headed a delegation to the first meeting of the Sino-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission. The spokesman calls the meeting "successful". Besides renewing a wide range of economic and technical cooperation agreements already in force, the two sides reportedly identified new areas and projects for future cooperation in fields such as joint ventures and technology transfer. Economic ties between the two countries are based on the "needs and ability" of each side.	E	Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 10 Sep 84	5345
09/25/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign the minutes of talks for the construction of a highway bridge over the Buriganga River in Dhaka. The Chinese Government will provide a special interest-free loan and technical assistance to build the bridge. The span will be 2340 feet long and 56 feet wide and will take three to four years to complete.	E S	SWB FE/W1307/A/23 3 Oct 84	4729
10/02/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Vladmir Georgievich Beliaev, a career diplomat with experience in Cyprus and Pakistan, is appointed Soviet Ambassador to Bangladesh. Baliaev succeeds P.V. Stepanov, who served in Dhaka from 1976.	P	Public Opinion Trends (New Delhi) 5 Oct 84	4938
11/18/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Professor Sun Hongli, the vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, grants an interview to Bangladeshi journalists during a tour of the country by Chinese scientists. Sun claims that while China still lags behind the West in many scientific fields, the Chinese still have much to offer developing countries in the way of technology and assistance. Referring to bilateral arrangements between China and Bangladesh, Sun believes that expanded cooperation can be expected in the fields of energy development, remote sensing applications, family planning, and agricultural development.	S	Bandgladesh Times (Dhaka) 18 Nov 84	5596
12/06/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladeshi publications NEW NATION alleges that the Soviets have asked for "political concessions" from the Ershad regime in exchange for the supply to Bangladesh of a 440-megawatt nuclear power plant at Rooppur. The article does not specify what "concessions" the Soviets demanded. The Dhaka government has not commented on the report, but a Soviet spokesman labeled the report "a pity".	P	Telegraph (Calcutta) 7 Dec 84	5250

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/22/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. During ceremonies in Dhaka, China and Bangladesh officially enter into an eighth barter trade protocol covering the period 1985-89. Under provisions of the new agreement, the total exchange of goods over the five-year period is expected to increse from $200 million to $250 million. China is slated to import raw jute, jute goods, hides and skins, finished leather products, processed timber, tobacco, newsprint, paper pulp, rayon electric wires, and telephone cables from Bangladesh. In exchange, Dhaka will import coal, pig iron, raw cotton, rice, high-speed diesel oil, dyes and chemicals, light industrial products, textiles, machinery, and tools and hardware. Barter trade between the two countries commenced in 1977 with an annual exchange of $14 million each way. Cumulative trade figures under the first seven protocols show a total exchange of goods estimated at $188 million each way. On hand to initial the document are S. Hasan Ahmad, Bangladeshi Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, and Wang Pinging, a Chinese vice minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.	E	Baangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 22 Dec 84	5597
12/24/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh and China sign a long-term trade agreement that will be valid for 1985-89. The pact provides for an exchange of goods worth $200-$250 million each way during the five-year period. Concurrently, the two nations also sign their eighth barter protocol for 1985. The protocol provides for an exchange of commodities worth $32 million each way. The seventh barter protocol, which expires the end of the year, provided for an exchange of goods worth $31 million each way.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Dec 84	5472
12/24/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet Ambassador V. G. Belyayev formally hands over relief supplies to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society during formal ceremonies in Dhaka. The supplies include medical equipment and concentrated milk which will be used to relieve rural hardships caused by massive floods. Belyayev states that the gesture is a symbol of the "Soviet people's goodwill" toward Bangladesh.	P	FBIS (SA) 5 Jan 85	5365

Burma

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/29/84	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese mission, led by the managing director of the government Construction Corporation U Khin Maung Maung, leaves Rangoon to study construction in the PRC.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 84	5558
09/15/84	BURMA/PRC. Burma and China finally are mending their differences caused by Beijing's long-time support for guerrillas of the BCP. Observers in Rangoon believe that China's pragmatic leaders, headed by Deng Xiaoping, have set the stage for a warming of relations by deciding that state-to-state ties must take priority over party ties with the BCP. This new phase in bilateral relations will culminate with an exchange of presidential visits, with Burma's Sen Yu visiting Beijing in late October, and China's Li Xiannian visiting Rangoon in January 1985.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5740
10/12/84	BURMA/PRC. A four-member Burmese delegation headed by the director general of the Culture Ministry's Institute of Culture, Dr Ye Htut, leaves for a 2-week visit to the PRC to study museums in that country.	C	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 84	5556
10/24/84	BURMA/USSR. Under the bilateral cultural exchange program, a three-member Burmese archaeology delegation with the director general of the government Archaeology Department, U Oak Gar, as leader leaves Burma today for a 2-week tour of the USSR to study preservation and restoration of buildings of cultural and historical importance.	C	JPRS-SEA-84-159 19 Nov 84	5536
10/28/84	BURMA/PRC. U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, arrives with his wife in Kunming on an official visit to China. Included among the members of the president's party are Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, and Council of State Member U Tha Kyaw.	P	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 84	5555
10/29/84	BURMA/PRC. Burmese President U San Yu and Mde San Yu are honored at a grand welcoming ceremony presided over by Chinese President Li Xiannian at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this afternoon. Also present at the ceremony are Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.	P	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 84	5554
10/30/84	BURMAPRC/USSR. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang holds talks in Beijing with visiting Burmese President U San Yu today in an atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality. The two leaders brief each other on their domestic political and economic situations and foreign policies as well as exchange views on international problems. U San Yu notes that "Burma is opposed to the aggression of Kampuchea and Afghanistan by foreign troops. We advocate that foreign troops should withdraw from these two countries and that the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples should be allowed to decide their own destiny and choose their own leaders." Both leaders praised the spirit of cooperation between their two countries.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Oct 84	5553

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/31/84	BURMA/PRC. Burmese President U San Yu and Mde San Yu host a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing for PRC President Li Xiannian and his wife this evening. The Chinese president notes that the two sides had reached agreement on a wide range of subjects in their discussion on international issues of common concern. He further states that "we are willing to join our Burmese friends in energetically seeking new ways of cooperation between the two sides, so as to bring about more fruitful results in our cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and other fields." Also present among the guests were Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The previous day U San Yu and Mde Yu laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square.	P	FBIS (China) 1 Nov 84	5545
10/31/84	BURMA/PRC. Visiting Burmese President U San Yu holds talks in Beijing today with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping, during which U San Yu accepts an invitation for Burmese leader U Ne Win to visit China. Deng Xiaoping notes that relations between the two countries have always been good, and Burma was the first country to settle its boundary problems with China. Also present at the talks were members of the Burmese delegation and Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.	P	FBIS (China) 31 Oct 84	5546
11/07/84	BURMA/PRC. Chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party U Ne Win welcomes President U San Yu at Rangoon airport on his return from a goodwill visit to China. Also present to welcome San Yu and his delegation were Party Central Executive Committee members, State Council members, ministers, deputy ministers, and various members of the diplomatic corps. Editorials in Rangoon's major newspapers praise the visit and state that the "sojourn will open a new chapter in bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries."	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 84	5544
12/04/84	BURMA/PRC. President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of Burma receives visiting PRC minister of Railways Chen Puru and his delegation this morning. The delegation was scheduled to meet with Minister of Construction U Hla Tun to discuss the Rangoon-Syriam bridge construction project and to make an inspection tour of the sports stadium in Thuwan, which is being constructed with assistance from the PRC.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 84	5537
12/05/84	BURMA/PRC. A 40-member song and dance ensemble from Chongquing in Sichuan Province of the PRC, headed by the deputy general director of the cultural bureau of Chongquing, arrives in Rangoon this morning. The troupe will give performances in Rangoon under the cultural exchange program between the two countries.	C	JPRS-SEA-84-179 28 DEC 84	5542

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/06/84	BURMA/PRC. Burmese President U San Yu receives a visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Comittee. The purpose of the visit, according to Ye Fei, is to promote understanding between the two nations' congresses, strengthen cooperation, and develop friendly relations between the two countries. U Aye Ko, general secretary of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party was also present at the meeting.	P	FBIS (China) 7 Dec 84	5538
12/08/84	BURMA/PRC. A delegation of Burmese librarians led by Daw Than Than Aye, a librarian of the National Library of the Department of Culture, returns today to Rangoon from the PRC. The delegation visited libraries in various cities in China on a study tour under the cultural exchange program between the two countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 84	5540
12/19/84	BURMA/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent headed by the deputy chairman, A. G. Reshetov, leaves Rangoon after observing Red Cross works in Burma under the cultural exchange program between the two countries. During their one-week stay, the delegation visited Red Cross projects in Rangoon, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Pegu.	C	JPRS-SEA-85-018 29 JAN 85	5529
12/26/84	BURMA/PRC. The Yunnan provincial soccer team headed by Li Sungqi arrives in Rangoon this afternoon to play friendly matches under the cultural exchange program between the PRC and Burma.	C	JPRS-SEA-84-179 28 Dec 84	5541
12/30/84	BURMA/PRC. A Chinese delegation led by Minister of Railways Chen Puru visited Burma in December. The object of the trip was to hold discussions concerning the building of a bridge and railway connecting Rangoon and Syriam, across the Rangoon River. The two projects are to be carried out with Chinese assistance, under an agreement signed in 1979.	E S	Sino-Brit Trade Review (London) Jan 85	5819

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India

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian defense delegation arrives in Moscow to negotiate with the Soviets the indigenous manufacture of a wide range of sophisticated military equipment and components, including the MiG-29 aircraft. The delegation is headed by Air Marshal L.M. Khatre, the chairman of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. of Bangalore. The team will consult with the Soviet minister of aircraft industry, the chief of the Soviet Air Force, and other high defense officials in the Kremlin. Included in the Indian shopping list are electronic countermeasures needed for all three service branches.	M	Telegraph (Calcutta) 2 Jul 84	4625
07/01/84	INDIA/USSR. High-level Indian delegation consisting of civilian and military defense experts arrives in Moscow amid rumors that India will drop its option to build French Mirage 2000 aircraft in favor of a coproduction scheme with the Soviet Union. The delegation is headed by Air Force chief L. M. Katre, who is scheduled to assume this new position on 4 September. Katre's trip to the Soviet Union coincides with the announcement of his appointment, although the defense ministry in New Delhi did not officially announce the delegation's departure. The defense team has scheduled appointments with Defense Minister Ustinov, Minister of Aircraft Industries Marshall Kutakhov, and other Soviet dignitaries. Indian sources note the delegation will follow up on decisions taken during Ustinov's visit to India last March.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 2 Jul 84	4929
07/01/84	INDIA/PRC. A six-member Indian cultural delegation visits Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Musicians Association and Chinese Dancers Association. The group will remain in China for ten days.	C	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5209
07/03/84	INDIA/USSR. Defense Ministry sources in New Delhi announce that India has dispatched a top-level team to Moscow to negotiate with the USSR for the purchase of military hardware and licensed coproduction of jet fighter planes. News of the mission comes amid press reports that India has dropped an option to build French Mirage-2000s under license. The delegation is headed by Air Marshal L.M. Katre, the newly designated Chief of the Indian Air Staff, and includes various defense experts and scientists. The Indian mission to Moscow is a follow-up to Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov' trip to India in March, during which Moscow agreed to provide the latest jet fighters, electronic countermeasures systems, sophisticated missiles, new armaments for the ground forces and new equipment for the Indian Navy. Moscow, at the time, also agreed to the transfer of technology on an incremental basis for the domestic production of fighter aircraft. During its trip to the USSR, the Indian defense team will ask for an expeditious Soviet decision to allow the domestic production in India of the MiG-27/FLOGGER-D. If the Soviets agree, the aircraft will be produced at the state-owned factory in Koraput, Orissa State. The plant in that city already is producing upgraded engines for the MiG-21bis/FISHBED fighters. Another item of discussion with the Soviets will be the domestic production in India of a light combat aircraft. India also is negotiating with the UK and France on this project. At the present time, of the 717 combat aircraft in the Indian Air Force, as many as 600 have been supplied by the Soviets or manufactured in India under license from Moscow.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 Jul 84	4678

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/84	INDIA/USSR. During ceremonies in Moscow, India and the Soviet Union enter into an annual trade protocol which envisions a doubling of two-way trade during the 5-year plan period ending in 1990. This year's trade targets have been exceeded by 20 percent. Under the protocol, the Soviets will supply technology and technical assistance in a number of hydroelectric projects, computers, and vehicles for use in industrial transportation. Both sides agreed to expand the number of export items to India so that Soviet oil shipments, currently representing about 80 percent of Soviet exports, will comprise about half of total Soviet exports to India. The protocol is initialed by Indian Secretary Abid Hussain and Sivuet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N. D. Kamorov.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 14 Jul 84	4918
07/11/84	INDIA/PRC. A delegation of journalists from the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation tours the PRC and is feted by its Chinese counterparts.	C	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5217
07/11/84	INDIA/USSR. The first three of a planned total of 95 Soviet An-32/CLINE transport aircraft for the Indian Air Force (IAF) arrive at Palam Airport. The new aircraft will replace the C-47s and C-119s in five IAF squadrons over the next two years.	M	Air International (London) Sep 84	4746
07/14/84	INDIA/USSR. Delegation of India Muslims led by an MP, Dr. Syed Asarul Haque, arrives in Moscow at the invitation of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. After attending Friday prayers at a mosque in Moscow, the Indian delegation will travel to Leningrad, Baku, and several cities in Uzbekistan.	C P	Times of India (Bombay) 15 Jul 84	5245
07/24/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Wu Xueqian declares to his visiting counterpart, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan, that China wishes to see a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary issue with India in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. According to Wu, China will continue its efforts to improve and develop good-neighborly relations with India. Yaqub Khan responds that Pakistan supports China's efforts to improve Sino-Indian relations because such harmonious ties are in the interests of the people of the two countries and their regional neighbors.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5229
07/29/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Yaqub Khan's sojourn to Beijing (22-27 Jul) prompts Indian observers to assess the prospects for Sino-Pakistani relations. According to the TRIBUNE, this was the fourth time Yaqub has been to Beijing in two years. President Zia has traveled there three times since coming to power in 1977. As is customary, the two sides stressed that friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is not directed against any third country. Simultaneously, however, the Chinese went out of their way to impress upon Pakistan that efforts to normalize relations with India will not be made at the expense of China's ties with Pakistan. Both Pakistan and China have endorsed efforts by each side to promote friendly relations with India.	P	Tribune (Chandigarh) 30 Jul 84	5285

SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/30/84	INDIA/USSR. Meeting in New Delhi, Indian and Soviet officials sign a protocol for scientific and technical cooperation in the fields of standardization and meteorology.	S	FBIS (SA) 31 Jul 84	4925
07/30/84	INDIA/USSR. India's trade with the USSR in 1983 amounted to about $3.6 billion, of which $1.58 billion consisted of Indian exports to the Soviet Union. In 1984, total trade turnover between the two countries is expected to amount to $3.84 billion, with Indian exports totalling $2 billion. To redress the imbalance, New Delhi has expressed an interest in importing more non-ferous metals, fertilizers, chemicals and newsprint from the USSR.	E	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Jul 84	5771
08/01/84	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol to coordinate their trade and economic relations on the basis of their national five-year plans, and to seek further expansion of such relations on a long-term basis. The protocol also visualizes the linkage of trade with production investments in the two countries.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 2 Aug 84	4993
08/06/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian press reports that the rumored deal between India and the Soviet Union for the supply of the MiG-29 aircraft has been finalized. India will become the first country outside the Soviet Union to receive the aircraft, including Warsaw Pact countries. The MiG-29 is expected to be brought to India in knocked-down condition and then assembled at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The number of aircraft involved in the transaction is not disclosed. Delivery will be made "sometime later this year."	M	Times of India (Bombay) 6 Aug 84	4941
08/10/84	INDIA/USSR. In a written reply in the Lok Sabha, minister of state for defense, K. P. Singh Deo, reports that India exported 8 Chetak helicopters "with associated equipment and spares" to the Soviet Union last year. No further details are provided.	M	FBIS (SA) 14 Aug 84	4923
08/10/84	INDIA/USSR. Thirteenth anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, cooperation and friendship is marked by a flurry of supportive Soviet statements and propaganda. According to a Moscow World Service broadcast, the treaty is a "milestone" in Indo-Soviet relations which continues to be a "favorable and weighty factor in world politics." The broadcast repeatedly affirms the "beneficial nature" of the ties in fields such as power generation, space, and trade. In polticial matters, the broadcast notes the "coincidental proximity of the two countries' stand on...key issues."	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Aug 84	5287
08/14/84	INDIA/USSR. Two Indian cosmonauts who orbited in space with a Soviet crew in April 1984 arrive in the Soviet Union on a goodwill tour.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Aug 84	4621

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/14/84	INDIA/PRC. Trade talks between India and China begin in Beijing. Two working groups will be set up in the course of the discussions: one will finalize the draft agreement; the other will suggest ways and means to implement the accord.	E	SWB FE/7722/A3/4 15 Aug 84	4604
08/15/84	INDIA/PRC. In anticipation of a trip to Beijing by Indian Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain, a newspaper columnist provides a broad overview of Sino-Indian economic relations. Trade ties have never been strong between the two countries and the prospects for any marked increase in trade are not bright. A number of Indian trade groups have sent representatives to China in recent months in order to assess the business climate. Chinese teams from the state trading organizations have also visited India. The current level of bilateral trade is very low. For the current year, however, China has contracted India to supply 30,000 tons of iron ore, 20,000 tons of chrome ore, 10,000 tons of mica, and 9 million square feet of sheet glass. There is virtually no industrial collaboration between the two sides.	E	Tribune (Chandigarh) 15 Aug 84	4919
08/15/84	INDIA/PRC. India and China conclude a formal trade agreement, the first such pact signed between the fueding neighbors in 30 years. The agreement, which envisions a gradual expansion of two-way trade, is signed in Beijing by Indian Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain. The Indian business community is not optimistic that China will ever serve as a large market for Indian goods. The main advantage of the agreement from the Indian vantage point is that Indian goods will receive most-favored nation status. Under this provision, Indian exports will not be subjected to two tiers of tarriffs.	E	National Herald (New Delhi) 17 Aug 84	4920
08/15/84	INDIA/PRC. After 30 years, India and China sign a new trade agreement that will boost bilateral commerce and accord each other's trade most favored nation status. The pact requires the two signatory powers to give each other the best of terms with respect to customs duties, taxes and other export-import formalities, and will be renewed automatically every three years. Merchant vessels also would get similar preferred treatment. All trade between the two states will be in freely convertible currencies and payments, and remittances, transfer of funds or financial instruments by individuals or foreign trade organizations would get "no less favorable treatment" than that extended to any other third country. Although the new trade agreement specifies no volume of trade, the Chinese side has noted the Indian suggestion to raise it from the present level of about $60 million total turnover annually to a billion dollars in five years.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5243

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/15/84	INDIA/PRC. India and China sign a trade agreement in Beijing. This is the first official agreement between the two countries since they exchanged ambassadors in 1976. Under terms of the pact, China will export cereals, edible oils, native products, handicrafts, non-ferrous metals, minerals, machinery, light industrial products, chemicals and textiles. It will import in return ferrous and non-ferrous ores, machinery, instruments, iron and steel products as well as light industrial products and chemicals.	E	SWB FE/7724/A3/8 17 Aug 84	4605
08/22/84	INDIA/USSR. Angry Sikh demonstrators converge on the Soviet Consulate in Calcutta to voice their opposition to Moscow's support for Mrs. Gandhi and her policies in the Punjab.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Aug 84	4935
08/23/84	INDIA/USSR. A. F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, meets with PM Gandhi in New Delhi as part of month-long ceremonies to mark the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, cooperation and friendship. According to Soviet media coverage, the two sides expressed theiur desire to expand mutually beneficial contacts and to preserve world peace. The Soviet delegation also meets with Indian President Zail Singh.	E P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Aug 84	4622
08/24/84	INDIA/PRC. Indian trade delegation headed by Commerce Secretary Abid Hussain concludes a visit to Beijing by signing a bilateral trade agreement which envision a two-way trade turnover of $1 billion in the next five years. Hussain reveals that China's ambitious modernization program has opened up new opportunities for Indian investors in the areas of technical expertise, finished goods, and raw materials. Under the agreement, China will accord India most-favored-nation status. This is the first such India mission in China since trade links were resumed in 1977.	E	FBIS (SA) 27 Aug 84	4624
08/31/84	INDIA/USSR. Analysis appeaing in INDIA TODAY highlights some of the provisions contained in the defense procurement agreement India concluded with the Soviet Union this month. According to author Dilip Bobb, the latest arms deal-- including a co-production scheme for the MiG-29/FULCRUM-- "symbolizes the return to an rea of dependency" on the Soviet Union. Moreover, the fact that the Soviets have gone to great lengths to please New Delhi "indicate a certain desperation on the part of Moscow to outbid and outmaneuver its Western rivals for India's burgeoning arms requirements." Sources in New Delhi maintain that the Soviet Union has agreed to set up an Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) manufacturing plant at Medak, which is coincidentally Mrs. Gandhi's home district. In addition, the Soviets will take over a number of planned and existing Army Base Workshops (ABW) for the purpose of setting up repair and spare parts manufacturing for Soviet-supplied weaponry. These include: an ABW in New Delhi to repair T-72 tanks; and ABW for the repair of ageing T-55 tanks; and an ABW for Kudrat and Schilka antiaircraft systems which will be mounted on PT-76 tanks. The Soviet committment to supply about 4,000 T-72s will extend well into the 1990s. The T-55 facility will be underwritten by Poland, since the tank is no longer in Soviet inventories. The author believes the new purchase have significantly undermined India's stated goal	M	India Today (Bombay) 31 Aug 84	4617

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of attaining defense self-sufficiency. For instance, the Main Battle Tank project will probably be delayed or deferred completely because of the purchase of Soviet T-72s.	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Sep 84	4628
09/02/84	INDIA/USSR. Congress-I delegation headed by Rafiq Zakaria arrives in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The group is scheduled to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, and Tashkent in order to familiarize themselves with the Soviet Union.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 5 Sep 84	4626
09/04/84	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Moscow radio broadcast asserts that close military cooperation between China and the United States is a direct threat to India, particularly considering that China still possesses large chunks of Indian territory. The latest deal to come to light is a Chinese purchase of American-made helicopters priced at $140 million. These helicopters will be based in Tibet and "will considerably increase the capabilities of the Chinese Army in that area." After reminding the audience that the Chinese attacked India in 1962, the broadcast maintains that Beijing's use of "cartographic aggression" could become actual aggression again if India is not on guard.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Sep 84	4629
09/04/84	INDIA/USSR. As reported by Soviet media, high-level discussions between Indian and Soviet officials are taking place in New Delhi, although the details of the procedings are not disclosed. Representing the Soviet side in the talks are Y. Fokin, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and V. P. Yakunin, Soviet charge d'affaires in India. Representing India are J. S. Teja, the deputy minister of External Affairs, and other senior ministry officials. The Soviet representatives reportedly have appointments with G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Foreign Policy Planning Committe in the Gandhi cabinet and other senior officials close to Gandhi.	P	SWB FE/7741/A2/1 6 Sep 84	4646
09/04/84	INDIA/USSR. Indo-Soviet political consultations take place in New Delhi. Senior officials from both sides, including the Secretary General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the Indian Deputy Minister of External Affairs attend the discussions which focus on the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly and various bilateral matters.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5233
09/05/84	INDIA/PRC. The next round of Sino-Indian border talks will begin on September 16 in Beijing. According to Indian sources, at the last round of negotiations in October 1983, considerable effort was made to formulate principles for meaningful discussions of the border issue, but no agreement was reached, although the two sides parted amicably on a note of optimism. The Chinese proposal, a package deal encompassing a settlement of the entire boundary at one time, means acquiescence in the status quo on the entire border issue, and is unacceptable to India. New Delhi, in turn, is suggesting a step-by-step approach to the dispute, or settlement of the boundary sector by sector.			

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/06/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian technical delegation of coal experts arrives in the Soviet Union for two weeks of discussion and tours. The delegation will meet with Soviet counterparts to review prgress made in joint agreements concluded under the Indo-Soviet joint commission for economic and technical cooperation. The Moscow discussions will focus on design and construction of two major opencast projects at Mukunda and Nigabi. Other topics include the sinking of shafts at the Jhanjara mine, the introduction of a shield system of mining at the Tipong mine, execution of directional blasting at the Jhingurda opencast mine, modernization of the Kathara and Patherdih wqasheries, and the elaboration of a master plan on coal mining development at the Talcher coalfields.	E S	Statesman (Calcutta) 7 Sep 84	5358
09/07/84	INDIA/USSR. Visiting Indian defense delegation headed by Defense Secretary S. K. Bhatnagar meets in the Kremlin with Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, the new chief of general staff of the USSR and with Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov. Details of the talks are not reported.	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 8 Sep 84	4630
09/08/84	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Soviet radio broadcast in English blasts the Chinese government for publishing articles which implicitly acknowledge Pakistan's occupation of parts of Indian-claimed Kashmir. Under the 1972 Simla Accord, India and Pakistan agreed to solve bilateral disputes, particularly Kashmir, through negotiation. China maintains that the issue should be resolved under this formula. Moscow points out, however, that the appearance of articles favoring Pakistan's possession of Kashmir tell another story. In conclusion, the broadcast warns India that Beijing may not be bargaining in good faith over the Sino-Indian border dispute. "The talks...so far have not produced positive results because of Beijing's reluctance to satisfy the just demands of the other side. Probably, Chinese publications about Kashmir are a hint to the preservation of China's approach to the settlement of border issues with India."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Sep 84	4627
09/09/84	INDIA/USSR. India Defense Secretary S. K. Bhatnagar returns to New Delhi after conducting talks with Soviet defense officials in Moscow. The talks were a follow-up to Defense Minister Ustinov's trip to India last March when the two sides finalized agreement for the transfer of military items for all three of India's armed services. The weapons systems which are mentioned in the press that came in for discussion during Bhatnagar's talks include: updated versions of T-72 tanks, BMP combat vehicles, unspecified rockets for the army, the MiG-27 and MiG-29 fighter-bombers, the AN-32 and IL-76 heavy- and medium-transport aircraft, radar equipment, and "paraphernalia for both surface and undersea operations for the navy." The Indian delegation was reportedly impressed with the "readiness of the Soviet Government to do everything possible to help [India] realize" defense self-sufficiency in all but the most advanced weapon systems by 1990.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 10 Sep 84	5341

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/10/84	INDIA/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union will expedite supplies of aircraft, missiles and electronic warfare equipment to India. Xinhua says Indo-Soviet defense cooperation has attained a "new dimension" with the Soviets agreeing to supply on an "urgent basis" a vast range of sophisticated equipment. The Soviets have already supplied Indian with three AN-32 tactical transport aircraft and India will purchase an additonal 4 to 5 squadrons of these airplanes. The Soviets will also supply India with IL-76 tactical transport aircraft and will establish an assemby facility for the MIG-29 advanced fighter aircraft in addition to the already existing assembly facility in Bangalore for MIG-27s.	M	FBIS (China) 11Sep 84	4914
09/10/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian defense delegation headed by Defense Secretary S. K. Bhatnagar returns from Moscow after conducting a series of high-level talks concerning Indo-Soviet defense cooperation. Defense ministry sources report that Indo-Soviet defense cooperation has acquired a "new dimension" after the Soviets agreed to supply a wide range of defense equipment to India on an "urgent basis." Included in this latest round of talks is an agreement for the supply of four to five squadrons of An-32 transports. India has already acquired two of these aircraft. New transports will be arriving at a rate of two per month. The Soviets also agreed to supply an undisclosed number of Il-76 tactical transport aircraft. Probably the centerpiece of the latest agreements was a provision for co-production in India of the MiG-29 aircraft at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Bangalore. MiG-29 production will complement Indian production of the MiG-27, which is already underway. In addition, India will receive unspecified equipment for the Army and the latest sensing and surveillance gear for navy warships. The Soviets agreed to collaborate with India in setting up new ordinance factories.	M	FBIS (SA) 26 SEP 84	4934
09/13/84	INDIA/USSR. Upon his return from high-level discussions in Moscow, Indian Commerce Minister V.P. Singh reports that negotiations over the 1984 Indo-Soviet trade protocol are proceeding well. While there has been hard bargaining on a number of Indian export items to the Soviet Union, the Soviets have reportedly agreed to step up purchases of most Indian trade items, with the exception of cashews. In addition, the Soviets agreed to export an additional one million tons of crude to India during the following year. The two sides discussed a number of Indian export items which the Soviets expressed an interest in receiving. Included in the list are Indian-manufactured civilian aircraft.	E	Hindu (Madras) 14 Sep 84	5354
09/16/84	INDIA/PRC. Indian and Chinese negotiators in Beijing express cautious optimism that the two sides will eventually resolve the longstanding border dispute. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Gong Da Fei tells reporters that the two sides agree on "basic principles" but agreement on the details of a border resolution has not been reached. "If I could have stayed in Delhi for another two-three days during the last round of talks, we might have reached an agreement," he reports. K Natwar Singh, the head of the Indian delegation, echoes the view that some progress is being made but warns against unrealistic expections. "We don't want the past to tie the	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 17 Sep 84	4917

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	hands of the future for all time, but it can't also be washed away," he states.			
09/16/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet technical delegation from the E. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute enters into a formal agreement with Indian counterparts in New Delhi. Under the terms of the agreement, the two sides will conduct research and exchange programs in the field of mechanized arc welding. The delegation is in India under terms of the Indo-Soviet commission on scientific and technical cooperation.	S	Business Standard (Calcutta) 17 Sep 84	5281
09/17/84	INDIA/PRC. Fifth round of Sino-Indian border negotiations convenes in Beijing after an 11-month lapse since the last round of talks. The Indian negotiating team is led by External Affairs Ministry Secretary Natawar Singh while the Chinese team is headed by Gong Dafei, advisor to the Foreign Ministry. At the first plenary session, the two sides agree to form four sub-groups to deal with the obundary dispute, cultural cooperation, scientific and technical exchanges, and questions of property. At a second session in the afternoon, the two sides discuss the international situation. At a dinner banquet, the Indian delegation stresses that the border dispute is still a major obstacle in the normalization of relations between the two countries and urges cooperation from "our Chinese friends."	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 18 Sep 84	4936
09/18/84	INDIA/PRC. A CPI-M delegation led by Hanumantha Rao, a member of the Central Committee, visits China and meets with Chinese party officials.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5639
09/20/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian press report takes a dim view of the travels of Pakistani military delegation through the recently opened Khunjerab Pass that links Pakistan with China. According to Indian information, Lt-Gen Aslam Beg, Chief of General Staff of the Pakistan Army, traveled by road across the 4,620-meter pass on 10 September. After making some stops in Xinjiang, the Pakistani delegation traveled to Beijing where they met with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. India has formally protested the opening of the Khunjerab road link since it connects China with Indian-claimed parts of Kashmir that are under Pakistani control.	M P	Hindu (Madras) 21 Sep 84	4942
09/21/84	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee arrives in India for a 6-day visit for the purpose of garnering New Delhi's support for Vietnam's position on Kampuchea. India recognizes the Vietnam installed Heng Samrim regime in Phnom Penh. After Le Duan's departure, other Vietnamese officials will remain for discussions on cooperation in trade and science and technology.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Sep 84	5145

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/22/84	INDIA/PRC. India and China conclude the fifth round of their border talks in Beijing. Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li expresses his satisfaction with the negotiations which he terms "successful." He notes that the boundary issue is the only problem between the two nations, and that given the sincerity and friendship on both sides, there is no question that the matter can be resolved eventually. Li also says that even though some differences remain on certain points, he is certain these can be settled at the next round of talks when the two sides discuss substantive issues.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5638
09/22/84	INDIA/PRC. In Bejing at the conclusion of the fifth round of boundary talks between China and India, officials of the two countries announce that a new round of talks will be held in New Delhi. According to the Xinhua News Agency the talks were conducted in a "cordial, friendly and frank atmosphere." Both sides had an "in-depth and extensive exchange of views on their respective positions and made effort to narrow differences and expand common points." Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li meets with the Indian delegation, led by Minister of External Affairs K. Natwar Singh, and says the China-India boundary question, leftover from history, would be solved "gradually through friendly consultations on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accomodation."	P	FBIS (China) 24 Sep 84	5146
09/23/84	INDIA/PRC. As India and China adjourn after their fifth round of border talks, Indian Defense Minister S.B. Chavan declares that New Delhi will make no territorial concessions to Beijing in connection with the negotiations. He notes that "Aksai Chin has always been part of Jammu and Kashmir State and there is not possibility of our making any concessions on that count during border talks." The discussions that recently ended were inconclusive, but agreement was reached on holding a sixth round of talks, the next time in New Delhi.	P	Ant News Bul (Jkt) 24 Sep 84	4637
10/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Respected British magazine reports that close naval ties between India and the Soviet Union have recently been expanded dramatically. The article reports that the two navies conducted a joint exercise for the first time in 1982. The Soviet ships were believed to have included one modernized "KYNDA" class cruiser and two or three destroyers. The exercise included a port visit to Cochin and several days of maneuvers at sea. The article notes that "India's possession of a limited number of II-38/MAY ASW aircraft would facilitate communications and data-link cooperation between the USSR and India in any future conflict in the region," including the Persian Gulf.	M	Jane's Defence Review (London) Oct 84	5343

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/02/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian press reports note the arrival of a squadron of AN-32 multi-role aircraft from the Soviet Union. India is believed to be the first country to purchase the aircraft. The AN-32 will be named the Sutlej by the Indian Air Force and will be ideally suited to operations in Ladakh and other high altitude region. According to press reports, most of the communications and avionics fitted in the aircraft have been developed and are manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. in Bangalore.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 3 Oct 84	4940
10/08/84	INDIA/USSR. Public display at Palam airport to commemorate the 52nd anniversary of the Indian Air Force showcases the newly acquired Mi-24/HIND helicopter gunship.	M	Hindu (Madras) 9 Oct 84	4933
10/12/84	INDIA/USSR. Government sources in New Delhi hint that India is likely to export nearly 2 million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union. Modalities of the transaction are currently being worked out by the two sides. India's 1983-84 wheat crop, estimated at 151.5 million tons, registered a 19 percent increase over the previous year's crop. India is looking to the Soviets as a market for wheat surpluses.	E	Statesman (Calcutta) 13 Oct 84	4921
10/15/84	INDIA/USSR. International conference on Buddhism being held in Bombay attracts a long list of Buddhist scholars from around the world. Included in the conference proceedings are two Soviet "Buddhologists" who mix politics with religion in an interview with the local press. According to the two scholars, Soviets Buddhists have "full freedom of conscience." As active members of Soviet society, the Buddhist minority does not shut itself up in the monastery, but eagerly participates in the "worldwide struggle for peace." The Soviet scholars note that the bloodshed in Kampuchea and Sri Lanka "have nothing in common with Buddhism."	C	Indian Express (Bombay) 16 Oct 84	5330
10/24/84	INDIA/USSR. India will export an additional nine million kilograms of tea to the USSR this year. With the previous quantities, this will amount to a total of 70 million kilograms of tea exported by India to the Soviet Union this year.	E	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 25 Oct 84	4991
10/26/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian newspaper reports that the Soviets have agreed to supply their latest line of computers to India. The technology in question is identified as the "Elbrus" system which incorporates artificial intelligence. Besides this "super computer," the Soviets will supply two other large computers next year. Payment for the computers will be made through the export of Indian electronic goods to the Soviet Union. The agreement was reportedly finalized last month when Indian officials in the electronics ministry traveled to Moscow. The two large computers are estimated to cost about $8.3 million each, while the "super computer" will run about twice that price. The computers will be used in an Indian regional computer center and by the Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission. India reportedly turned to Soviet sources of supply after the United States demanded dual use restrictions on computer technology which were unacceptable to New Delhi.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 26 Oct 84	5344

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/30/84	INDIA/USSR. Defense Minister S. Chavan departs for Moscow to ask for a boost in Soviet arms shipments to India. Chavan heads a top-level team comprising the deputy chiefs-of-staff of all three armed services and is returning the visit of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, to New Delhi. Armaments high on the Indian shopping list are expected to include the M-80 tank, the Mi-17/HIP-H helicopter, and the Foxtrot Class submarine. Chavan also may ask the USSR to speed up delivery of the MiG-29/FULCRUM to counter the US F-16s to Pakistan.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 30 Oct 84	5523
11/01/84	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, speaking at the Indian Embassy in Beijing, says the death of Indira Gandhi is a "great loss to the Indian people, the Nonaligned Movement and the cause of world peace." Zhao pays tribute to Gandhi's efforts to improve Sino-Indian relations and says "we hope that our two sides will make joint efforts to keep this momentum and try to restore the friendly relationship to the level in the 1950s." Zhao announces that Vice Premier Yao Yilin will represent China at Gandhi's funeral.	P	FBIS (China) 2 Nov 1984	5144
11/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Moscow and New Delhi are considering a barter deal which would involve an exchange of large and super Soviet computers for Indian electronic products. These products would include satellite earth stations and dish antennas, telephone instruments plus automatic dialing and digital exchanges.	E S	Interflo (Maplewood, NJ) Dec 84	5205
11/01/84	INDIA/PRC. Yao Yilin, the vice-premier of China, arrives in New Delhi to attend the funeral of Indira Gandhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 1 Nov 84	5223
11/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet media, eulogizing slain Indian PM Indira Gandhi, note that "India's anti-imperialist, democratic course and its fundamental national interests naturally led to firm cooperation with the Soviet Union. Indira Gandhi, following the policies of her father, continued to develop these mutually advantageous friendly relations. She saw the Soviet Union as a dependable ally in the struggle for peace and social progress." In a related development, a Soviet Government delegation headed by Nicolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, will attend the state funeral for Mrs. Gandhi.	P	Cur Digest Soviet Press (Columbus, OH) 28 Nov 84	5014
11/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Assassination of Indira Gandhi causes waves of shock in Moscow. In a message to new Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko terms Mrs. Gandhi a "great friend of the Soviet Union" and a "glorious daughter of the great Indian people." Chernenko "reiterates the Soviet Union's constant striving to strengthen relations of friendship with the Republic of India." In a similarly worded message to Indian President Zail Singh, the Soviet Presidium expresses its "shock" at Gandhi's murder. "The Soviet people," the message proclaims, "wrathfully stimatize the criminals and their patrons who dared to raise their hand against the outstanding leader of India."	P	FBIS (USSR) 1 Nov 84	5333

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Top Soviet leaders including Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Mikhail Solomentsev journey to the Indian embassy in Moscow to offer their condolences on the death of Indian PM Indira Gandhi.	P	FBIS (USSR) 1 Nov 84	5334
11/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi to succeed to the prime ministership after the assassination of his mother prompts the Kremlin to issue a statement extending full support to India and the new prime minister. "You may rest assured," a USSR Council of Minister's note reads, "of the Soviet Union's readiness to extend assistance to India in further consolidating its economy, in enhancing its international prestige." The message notes that increased Indo-Soviet cooperation "is acquiring special significance in the conditions of the current dangerous heightening of the international situation. We are convinced that Soviet-Indian relations will further develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security."	P	FBIS (SA) 2 Nov 84	5346
11/02/84	INDIA/USSR. High-level Soviet delegation headed by President Nikolay Tikhonov arrives in New Delhi to attend the funeral of Indira Gandhi.	P	FBIS (USSR) 5 Nov 84	5332
11/05/84	INDIA/USSR. After attending the funeral ceremony for Indira Gandhi on 3 November, the official Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Tikhonov conducts a round of diplomacy with other world leaders who are in New Delhi for the funeral. Assisted by high CPSU officials such as V. V. Kuznetsov, V. F. Maltsev, and V.N. Rykov, the Soviets call on President Zail Singh to express their sympathies. Later in the day, the Soviets conduct "friendly comradely" discussions with the Vietnamese representative and "warm, friendly" discussions with the Afghan representative. Other diplomatic encounters are with representatives from Germany and Yugoslavia, as well as with U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz. The highlight of the day, however, is a meeting with PM Rajiv Gandhi. Talks between the two sides are characterized by PRAVDA as proceeding in "an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding." Gandhi reportedly tells his Soviet guests that "much attention will be given to the further deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union."	P	FBIS (USSR) 5 Nov 84	5331
11/12/84	INDIA/USSR. High-level Soviet trade mission arrives in New Delhi for talks with leaders of India's state-run and privately owned industries. The delegation is headed by Y.P. Pitovranov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Soviet team is the first to arrive in India since Mrs. Gandhi's assassination on 31 October.	E	Washington Post 13 Nov 84	5342

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/13/84	INDIA/USSR. Ceremonies honoring the recipients of the twentieth tieth annual Soviet Land Nehru Awards take place in New Delhi. On hand to distribute the prizes is Indian vice president Venkataraman and Soviet ambassador Rykov. This year's honorees include 11 journalists and artists who are recognized for their contributions to Indo-Soviet friendship. Included in the list is V. D. Chopra, a leading editorialist in the pro-Soviet PATRIOT newspaper.	C P	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5445
11/15/84	INDIA/USSR. Special edition of the Indian version of SOVIET LAND is devoted to the assassination of PM Indira Gandhi. Included in the coverage are notes of condolence from Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet Presidium, and a variety of Soviet front organizations, including the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committe, the UN Association of the USSR, the Soviet Journalists' Union, and the Soviet Liaison Committee for Afro-Asian Writers. The magazine also includes full photo coverage of Soviet VIPs who attended the Gandhi funeral. The edition makes no mention of "foreign involvement" in the assassination. sassination.	P	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Nov 84	5444
11/20/84	INDIA/USSR. Article in the Indian edition of SOVIET LAND notes that 35 Indians were awarded diplomas from Moscow's Patrice Lumumba Friendhip University in 1984. Diplomas were received in fields such as hydroelectric engineering, civil construction, mechanics, and geology.	C S	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5448
11/21/84	INDIA/USSR. Famed Bolshoi ballet company arrives in New Delhi as part of a one-month concert tour of India.	C	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5446
11/22/84	INDIA/USSR. PM Rajiv Gandhi meets in New Delhi with Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet press reports the talks were held in a "warm and cordial atmosphere" and that Gandhi lent strong support to furthering close Indo-Soviet ties. Details of the discussions are not reported.	P	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5447
11/23/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet delegation led by the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, V. I. Dolgikh, calls on PM Gandhi in New Delhi. The delegation is scheduled to conduct high-level discussions with Indian officials over unspecified topics of mutual interest,	P	FBIS (SA) 23 Nov 84	4937
12/03/84	INDIA/PRC. An Indian delegation of legal experts returns from a tour of China. The trip was intended to establish a "spirit of friendship and solidarity between members of the legal fraternity" of the two countries. According to H. R. Khanna, a former Supreme Court judge who headed the group, the Chinese rolled out the red carpet for the Indians. A Chinese team of legal experts is slated to return the visit some time in the future.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 3 Dec 84	5443

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/04/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian and Soviet trade negotiators begin talks in New Delhi. This year's talks will reportedly center on contstucting permanent institutional arrangements to ensure that Indo-Soviet trade continues to expand. The Soviet delegation is headed by I.T. Grishin, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and a longtime India hand. Grishin tells the press that trade with India is three times higher than Soviet trade with any other country.	E	Hindu (Madras) 4 Dec 84	5605
12/05/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet education delegation headed by deputy minister of education N.N. Sofinsky arrives in New Delhi for discussions with Indian education officials. Under cooperation agreements currently in force between the two countries, the officials are investigating areas of future cooperation in the fields of environmental sciences, computer technology, cyrogenics, applied mathematics, fiber optics, catalysis, low temperature physics, bio-technology, and geophysics.	C S	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5450
12/06/84	INDIA/USSR. M.I. Shchadov, a deputy minister in the Soviet ministry of coal, and S.B. Lal, a secretary in the coal department of the Indian energy ministry, initial a protocol in New Delhi. Under terms of the agreement, the Soviets will assist in the design and construction of mines and coals washeries at Jharia and Singrauli, in India.	E S	Soviet Land (New Delhi) Dec 84	5449
12/08/84	INDIA/PRC. Indian President Zail Singh reaffirms India's commitment to normalize relations with China during a ceremony in which the new Chinese Ambassador, Li Lianging, presents his credentials.	P	India News (Washington, D.C.) 10 Dec 84	5347
12/09/84	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union finalize a 1985 trade protocol in New Delhi. Under its provisions, trade is expected to increase 25 percent over 1983 estimates. Major Soviet export items to India will include crude oil, petyroleum products, metals, machinery and equipment, newsprint, cement, fertilizer, and aluminum. The Soviets have agreed to step up imports from India of textiles, blankets, knitwear, shoes, readymade garments, pharmaceuticals, linoleum, cables, and equipment for the dairy industry. New items added to the Soviet import list include soybean extract, oilcake, sugar, engineering goods, and resins. The protocol is signed by Commerce Minister Abid Hussain and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin.	E	Hindu (Madras) 10 Dec 84	5359

Indonesia

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Trade relations between Indonesia and the USSR can be more easily developed than trade relations with the United States or the European Economic Community because the buyer in the Soviet Union is the state, according to Indonesian Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh. The trade minister makes this assessment during a meeting with a delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), which has just returned from the Soviet Union. Rachmat Saleh welcomes an offer to Kadin by the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry to grant commercial credits to Indonesian businessmen. At the same meeting Kadin general chairman Sukamdani Gitosardjono reports on a Soviet agreement to purchase $80 million of natural rubber, as well as expressing interest in importing Indonesian coffee, pepper, palmoil, and textiles. Sukamdani states that trade relations with the Soviet Union must be stepped up because the United States, West Germany, and Japan are also stepping up their trade with Moscow.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 6 Jul 84	5792
07/05/84	INDONESIA/USSR. East European countries, particularly the Soviet Union, are potential markets for Indonesian nonoil/nongas commodities, states Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja. Therefore, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) should continue its efforts to increase exports to these countries, Mochtar tells a Kadin delegation recently returned from the Soviet Union. The increase in agricultural produce exports to the Soviet Union will be of great help for Indonesian small traders and smallholders in rural areas, according to the foreign minister.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 Jul 84	5793
07/25/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Stanislav Ivanovich Semivolos extends an invitation to Indonesian television crews (TVRI and RRI) to visit the Soviet Union to see his country's technological progress in the fields of television and radio. Semivolos offers the invitation during a courtesy call on Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko in Jakarta to discuss new developments in information and electronic media.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 28 Jul 84	5781
07/26/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The possibility of enhancing cooperation between the Soviet News Agency TASS and Indonesian News Agency ANTARA is discussed by Soviet Ambassador Stanislav I. Semivolos in a meeting with ANTARA General Manager Tranggono. The two officials also discuss the possibility of signing a new agreement in order to strengthen cooperation between the news agencies. The Soviet ambassador expresses the hope that Tranggono will soon visit the Soviet Union as a guest of TASS News Agency Manager Sergei Losev. Semivolos also presents Tranggono with an illustrated book on Moscow and a brochure on Olympic Games problems.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Jul 84	5782

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/26/84	INDONESIA/THAI/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Thai rice exporters are distrubed because the Indonesian Government, an ASEAN partner has this year turned more to Taiwan and China to make up the country's shortfall in rice supplies. Indonesia has traditionally looked to Thailand as its main supplier of rice, along with Pakistan and other friendly rice-exporting countries. The Thais are reported to be concerned that the Indonesians should turn to China and Taiwan. It is well known that Indonesia, despite the absence of diplomatic relations, trades with China via Hong Kong and sometimes through Singaporean middlemen.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 26 Jul 84	5301
07/30/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia S. I. Semivolos, during a courtesy call on Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, expresses the conviction that Indonesia and the Soviet Union can live together in peace without intervening in each others' internal affairs. The two officials discuss the possibility of increased economic and cultural relations between their countries, and Semivolos stresses the need for each country to respect the political ideologies of the other.	C E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 Aug 84	5783
08/08/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) Sukamdani Gitosarjono tells the Indonesian news agency ANTARA that the Soviet Union has offered loans to Indonesian businessmen on a medium-range term with interests from six to eignt percent and a grace period of three years. The Kadin chairman states that he considers this a very good offer that should be studied by the Indonesian business community. The Soviet Union is also interested in investing in the production of Indonesian pharmaceutical raw materials on a joint-venture basis, Sukamdani reveals. The Kadin chief notes that he proposed to the Soviets that they help finance the building of an "Indonesian World Trade Center" in Jakarta. The Soviets agreed to weigh the merits of that proposal, he says.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 Aug 84	5795
08/08/84	INDONESIA/USSR. After a two-and-a-half-year delay, a military court has put a senior Indonesian naval officer on trial on charges of selling military documents to the Soviet Union. Lt-Col Johannes Batista Susdaryanto is accused of providing a Soviet military attache with classified naval information, including details of a joint hydrographic survey of the strategic Strait of Malacca carried out by the US and Indonesian navies. He is reported to have received about $5,000, a camera, and a radio in February 1982.	M P	London Times 9 Aug 84	5803

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/12/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Trade Attache Henry Shapovalov announces in Jakarta that the Soviet Union will purchase 2,000 tons of coffee from Indonesia for shipment in October this year. The Soviet Union is intent on importing other commodities such as rubber, spices, and pepper from Indonesia, states Shapovalov. He also reports that samples of Indonesian textiles have been shipped to the Soviet Union in order to gauge Soviet consumer interest in buying them. Shapovalov expresses the hope that Indonesia will increase its purchase of Soviet goods in order to keep the trade balance mutually beneficial to both countries.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 Aug 84	5794
08/15/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR has signed a contract to import 2000 tons of Indonesian coffee. The agreement follows the visit of an Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation to Moscow. In related developments, officials at the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta go on record as stating that the USSR would like to import more commodities such as rubber, coffee, spices and pepper from Indonesia. The same officials note that in 1983, trade between Indonesia and the USSR was heavily in favor of Jakarta. During that year, Indonesia exported goods worth $35 million to the USSR, while importing only $11 million worth of goods in return.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 15 Aug 84	4742
08/22/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The High Court-Martial for Jakarta and West Java regions sentence ex-Navy Lt-Col Johanes Baptista Soesdarjanto to ten years'imprisonment, minus the time he has been detained. After four court proceedings, the Court Martial proved that he had sold and conveyed a number of top military secret documents to Soviet agents since 1976, until arrested in February 1982. Soesdarjanto, during his service in the Indonesian Navy, was head of the Naval Hydrographic, Oceanographic and Mapping Service. He conveyed to the Soviets secret documents on Strait of Malacca exploration by the Indonesian and Malaysian navies, secret maritime data, oceanic maps, secret Navy monthly reports, and working plans of the Hydrographic, Oceanic Office. The convicted ex-officer received $5,000, a camera, and a radio receiver in return for documents given to four different Soviet agents over a period of six years.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Aug 84	5804
09/01/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The President of the PRC, Li Xiannian, extended his best regards to President Suharto of Indonesia through the Indonesian Supreme Advisory Council Chief Maraden Panggabean at the Romanian National Day ceremony in Bucharest last month, Panggabean tells reporters in Jakarta.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 11 Sep 84	5649
09/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. There is no need for Indonesia and China to reopen embassies in each other's capitals, as they have diplomatic and political communication anyway, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells an international affairs student association in Jakarta. The Indonesian representative to the United Nations in New York has been functioning as a "major link" in such communication, according Mochtar. The foreign minister states that he has told Chinese officials tht countries can have good relations without diplomatic relations and that for "historical and internal factors" Jakarta is in no hurry to exchange ambassdors with Beijing.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Sep 84	5644

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares that the reopening of the Indonesian Embassy in Beijing is "only a matter of profit and loss." He adds that because of "internal and historical factors," Jakarta is not overly interested in reopening its embassy in the Chinese capital. He notes that in conducting its foreign policy, Indonesia is "rowing between two coral reefs," i.e. the United States and the Soviet Union, and that "we do not want to be too close to either one." In a related development, Suhardiman, vice chairman of the GOLKAR faction of the DPR, states that Indonesia still considers it unnecessary to restore diplomatic relations with China, but concedes that the two states should maintain the present informal contacts and trade relations. He says Indonesia should not restore normal relations with Beijing because China has not disowned its role in the 1965 coup attempt, and even now continues to extend support to the FRETILIN insurgents in East Timor. He also notes that Indonesia should be receptive to capital investment from Chinese businessmen in Hong Kong, who may be interested in relocation as the British Crown Colony is returned to the PRC in 1997.	E P	US Emb Press Transl (Jkt) 11 Sep 84; Ant Bul (Jkt) 16 Sep 84	4636
09/14/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Vice Chairman of the Golkar faction of the Indonesian House of Representatives Suhardiman states that Indonesia still considers as unnecessary the restoration of diplomatic relations with the PRC and will maintain the existing informal contacts between the two countries. Among the reasons Suhardiman gives for not yet restoring relations is China's support for the Fretilin communist movement in East Timor.	P	Antara No. 259AB 16 Sep 84	5646
09/17/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia will not reopen its diplomatic ties with China by sacrificing its internal political stability, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters after a meeting with President Suharto. Mochtar states that Indonesia wants China to issue a clear statement that they will not back-up underground communist movements in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. "They have yet to do so," he adds. The foreign minister notes that four modernization programs being implemented by China's communist party chairman, Deng Xiao-ping are running smoothly. "By halting their external adventuring and turning their attention towards domestic development, it will create stability for both China and the Asian region," Mochtar says.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 18 Sep 84	5642
09/17/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Emerging from a meeting with President Soeharto, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares that Indonesia will not resume its diplomatic ties with China at the expense of sacrificing its internal political stability. Mokhtar says that Indonesia wants the Chinese to issue an unequivocal statement that it will not back underground communist movements in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. He says that "they have yet to do so," but that as time went on, there would be an improvement in China's attitude. He concludes by affirming that "The change of China's position will become an absolute condition for the normalization of diplomatic ties."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5741

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/18/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The fifth Indonesia-Soviet Union Seminar, jointly sponsored by the Jakarta Center for Strategy and International Studies and the Institute for Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Science will be held in Moscow on 19-20 September. Topics to be discussed at the seminar include the threat of nuclear war in Asia, the Kampuchea problem, US-Soviet relations in the Pacific area, the armament race, and Indonesian-Soviet relations. While in the Soviet Union the delegation, headed by CSIS board chairman Harry Tjan Silalahi, will meet with several high ranking Soviet officials, visit Leningrad, and attend cultural performances.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 19 Sep 84	5788
09/19/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The Indonesian Government has not yet given any decision on whether it will allow Israel and the PRC to come to Indonesia to attend the Asia-Pacific Regional Youth Conference to be held in Jakarta 23-28 October, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters at the Foreign Office.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 Sep 84	5654
10/03/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The Soviet Union has asked to import 50,000 tons of tapioca flour from Indonesia, according to Ahmad Nurhani, the chairman of the tapioca flour association (ATTI). In order for Indonesia to meet the Soviet requirement, Nurhani states, the Indonesian Government must help cassava growers to make their prices more competitive by extending export facilities to this commodity and aiding the growers to farm more intensively.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 Oct 84	5798
10/07/84	INDONESIA/USSR. General Manager Tranggono of Indonesian News Agency ANTARA returns from a week-long goodwil mission to the Soviet Union (27 September-5 October). Tranggono visited Leningrad and Tashkent, conferred with news media officials, and was received by the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa. The ANTARA official states that cordial talks were held with officials of the Soviet News Agency TASS and an agreement was made to exchange photos free of charge between the two agencies for distribution among the media of each country.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 Oct 84	5785
10/08/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The head of the Soviet Trade Office in Indonesia, Poliakov, tells reporters in Jakarta that the visit to Moscow by Indonesian Coordinating Minister for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Ali Wardhana is of vital importance to the fostering of trade and cooperation between the two countries. Poliakov states further that his country supports the idea of barter trade between the two countries, such as the construction of hydroelectric plants in exchange for Indonesian nonoil export commodities. Poliakov also welcomes the setting of terms and conditions for the promotion of trade between the two nations, the issuance of visas to Soviet delegates and representatives, and more appropriate and acceptable shipping regulations.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 Oct 84	5799

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/10/84	INDONESIA/USSR. In talks with a visiting Indonesian delegation led by Industries and Trade Minister Ali Wardhana, Soviet officials hold open the possibility of increased aid and trade with Jakarta, and affirm that the USSR is ready to cooperate with Indonesia in the fields of power generation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry and agriculture, and in geological prospecting. This cooperation could develop in both the state and private sectors of the Indonesian economy. At the present time, Jakarta and Moscow are studying the prospects for cooperation in two ventures in Indonesia: a match factory and a plant to manufacture corrugated cardboard. In 1985, Soviet Import-Export Associations will hold an exhibit in Jakarta. In subsequent discussions during the Wardhana visit, the two sides explore the possibility of establishing more stable and regular business contacts, and especially the creation of an inter-governmental Soviet-Indonesian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. The purpose of this commission would be to strengthen and facilitate mutually advantageous contacts in the economic fields.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 Oct 84	4995
10/10/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhan and Soviet Acting Chairman of the State Committee in charge of Foreign Economic Relations Kachanov sign a protocol for the promotion of trade and economic relatins between Indonesia and the Soviet Union. As part of the effort to increase the volume of bilateral trade, both sides agree to take steps to smooth trade activities between the two countries, with special attention to the area of improving sea transport services.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 Oct 84	5802
10/10/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia and the USSR sign a protocol aimed at expanding their bilateral trade and economic relations. Under terms of the pact, the two sides will promote the exchange of delegations, experts, and trade exhibits, while extending the contacts between their respective chambers of commerce and industry.	E	HUAB (Jkt) 7 Nov 84	5044
10/12/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia and the USSR sign a protocol aimed at the promotion of bilateral trade and economic relations. The pact was signed in Moscow during the visit of Indonesian Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana. The protocol concludes that a trade pact between Indonesia and the USSR signed in 1977 could be used as the basis for the enhancement of bilateral relations. In the talks leading to the agreement, the two sides also agreed to take steps to facilitate trade relations between both countries. Such steps might include in the future the exchange of trade missions, the participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, and the provision of sea transportation services. During discussions, the two sides also explored the possibility of cooperating in sectors where Indonesia could benefit from Soviet experiences, such as the manufacture of industrial machinery and equipment. The Soviet side also noted that it was prepared to assist Indonesian development projects by providing loans, at agreed-upon conditions, to procure machinery and equipment.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Oct 84	4740

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/13/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia and the USSR sign a protocol aimed at promoting trade and economic relations. The protocol notes that a trade agreement previously negotiated in 1977 could serve as the basis for further economic relations between the two countries. Both sides noted that there were possibilities for the enhancement of bilateral trade, because Soviet imports from Indonesia amounted to less than one percent of Indonesian non-oil exports, and Soviet exports to Indonesia also were limited. The two sides also agreed that exchange of trade missions and the improvement of transportation services would be important for the development of bilateral economic relations. The delegations also exchanged views on possible cooperation in sectors where Indonesia could profit from Soviet experiences, as in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for industrial purposes. The Soviet side also stated that it was prepared to offer loans, according to agreed-upon conditions, to procure machinery and equipment for Indonesian development projects.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Oct 84	4996
10/13/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Assessing the trip to the USSR by Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana, Soviet media note that the most important result of the visit was the signing of a protocol for talks on the developent of trade and economic cooperation between Jakarta and Moscow. The Soviet press reports optimistically that the protocol "can serve as quite a good basis for reaching practical agreements on the expansion of mutually advantageous commercial ties," and that it "creates favorable prospects for the two countries' cooperation in implementing plans for Indonesia's economic development." The press also affirms that "the Soviet side is prepared to render similar assistance to strengthen Indonesia's industrial sector, including aid in the development of its machine-building industry."	E P	Current Digest Soviet Press (Columbus, OH) 7 Nov 84	5019
10/16/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja says he is highly optimistic that Indonesia and the PRC will one day conduct a direct trade, or otherwise Indonesia will be behind other countries, like Malaysia, which already have direct trade relations with China. Malaysia, according to the minister, does not mix politics with trade and has been able to trade with the PRC while Indonesia is still carrying out its business by way of Hongkong. Mochtar makes these remarks following a meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha presidential office.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 84	5584
10/16/84	INDONESIA/USSR. An increase of Indonesian exports to Eastern Europe should result from the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Indonesian Minister for Finance and Economy Ali Wardhana, states Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja. There have been a lot of improvements that have brought the two parties closer together, Mochtar notes following a meeting with President Suharto.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 84	5585

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/27/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR will buy any nonoil commodities offered by Indonesia; however, we must take this opportunity immediately before it is too late, particularly because of the recent change in oil prices, Indonesian Ambassador to the USSR tells a Merdeka correspondent in Moscow. President Suharto's directives and instructions on promoting relations, particularly economic relations, with socialist countries including the USSR must be implemented in the best way possible, says Ambassador Mohammad Khusin. "Any potential obstacles must certainly be overcome between ourselves and the USSR," he affirms.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 84	5801
11/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian news agency ANTARA correspondent Ismail Albandjar, who accompanied Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on his recent trip to Moscow, reports that the visit opens a new era in bilateral relations between the two countries. Bilateral discussions were mostly centered on ways and means of increasing economic and trade relations. The Soviets, for their part, indicated their intention to purchase more non-oil commodities, such as rubber, wood products, coffee, spices, tin, textiles, and canned fruit.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 Dec 84	3857
11/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Charge D'Affaires in Jakarta A.I. Khmelnitski calls on General Manager Tranggano of Indonesia's ANTARA news agency to extend an invitation from the Soviet news agency TASS for the general manager to visit the Soviet Union. Khmelnitski also describes the recent visit of Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to Moscow as very beneficial to the interests of both countries.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 12 Apr 84	3858
11/05/84	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares at a luncheon speech that there is "a strong will" particularly among Jakarta business circles to open direct trade links with China. He adds that the possibility of opening an Indonesian trade office in Beijing is still being explored. On the normalization of diplomatic ties between China and Indonesia, Mokhtar affirms on the record once again, that the case is "fully in the hands of the president."	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 6 Nov 84	4998
11/05/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja states that there is strong pressure, mainly from businessmen, for Indonesia to resume direct trade relations with China. "There is a clear indication that China today is far different from 20 years ago," Mochtar tells members of the Indonesian Executive Circle (IEC). The establishment of a Chinese trade representative office here is being explored, he discloses. Indonesia should be cautious in normalizing its relations with china, Mochtar notes. The normalization of relations lies in President Suharto's hands, he adds.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 6 Nov 84	5583

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/06/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia is not going to restore diplomtic relations with China so long as there is no guarantee from the PRC that it will not support communist subversive activities in Southeast Asia and Indonesia in particular, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells his audience at the American Chamber of Commerce in Jakarta. In the case of Indonesia, Mochtar states, two other conditions have to be met besides the pledge or guarantee not to support existing subversive activities: first, Beijing's acknowledgement that it was involved in the 1965 G30S/PKI rebellion; and second, the expression of apology for that involvement. Furthermore, there is at this time no objective need to promptly thaw relations; we think all parties have to admit that without diplomatic relations with Beijing, Indonesia has enjoyed greater political calm, both at home and abroad. Mochtar adds.	P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Review 8 Nov 84	5643
11/06/84	INDONESIA/PRC. House Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro voices support for normalization of trade and further promotion of economic ties between Indonesia and China, stating that as far as Indonesia's fighting strategy is concerned such relations will not create any political problems.	E P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Summary No. 208 7 Nov 84	5587
11/09/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia's exports to the PRC have continued to increase over the last three years while exports to Taiwan have declined, according to recent data released by the National Export Promotion Board of the Department of Trade. Indonesia's exports to the PRC, which were valued at $8.30 million in 1981, jumped to $26.95 million in 1983. Exports to Taiwan dropped from $335.40 million in 1981 to $218.51 million in 1983.	E	JPRS-SEA-85-007 12 Jan 85	5588
11/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja states that he believes that the idea of opening a direct trade link with the PRC is sensible because other ASEAN countries, which have similar export commodities, have opened such links with the PRC. Speaking during a parliamentary hearing in Jakarta, Mochtar notes that the idea of opening a direct trade link with the PRC must first be discussed with the Trade Department and the Defense and Security Department.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Nov 84	5622
11/14/84	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja advises a parliamentary commission recently that direct trade with China will need approval from the concerned Indonesian ministries and security authorities. Trade between the two nations presently is conducted through Hong Kong.	E	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 30 Nov 84	5011
11/16/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Now is the opportune time to extend efforts to increase Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings through non-oil/non-gas commodity exports to communist countries, which potentials have so far not been sufficiently explored, according to Parliament Deputy Speaker Hardjanto Sumodisastro. Giving his reaction to efforts to open direct trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC, he states that if direct trade relations could be implemented, it would mean a great leap forward, due to China's position as a very potential market with a population of almost one billion. The crucial problem, he notes, is that the PRC should give guarantees not to interfere in Indonesian internal affairs.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 19 Nov 84	5589

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/17/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Influential DPR members in Jakarta greet with alacrity the possibility that Indonesia may undertake direct trade with China. DPR Foreign Affairs Commission Deputy Chairman Subekti applauds as a "convincing assurance" a recent statement by General L.B. Moerdani that the Indonesian Armed Forces would "safeguard" such trade between Jakarta and Beijing. Subekti also notes that this trade will help boost Indonesia's non-oil exports. DPR Deputy Chairman Hardjanto Sumodiastro declares that the export of Indonesian non-oil commodities to communist nations has a potential that so far has not been sufficiently explored. GOLKAR faction Chairperson Mrs. Ida Ayu Utami Pidada states that the lack of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China should in no way hinder direct trade relations between the two nations. In the only dissenting voice, UDP faction member Amin Iskandar calls on Indonesian manufacturers to underake a program of import substitution by fabricating locally what has hitherto been imported from China.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 19 Nov 84	5016
11/19/84	INDONESIA/PRC. BAKIN Chief General Yoga Sugomo, appearing before a DPR committee hearing, declares that Indonesian intentions to undertake direct trade relations with China cannot be interpreted as a normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries. He alludes to a previous statement by General L.B. Moerdani that the Indonesian Armed Forces would safeguard such direct trade relations, but would see to it that such ties did not develop into relations in other fields. He adds that BAKIN also will do its part to safeguard direct trade between Jakarta and Beijing. He defends such trade on the premise that China needs Indonesian non-oil commodities and that it is therefore in Jakarta's interest to pursue this opportunity.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 21 Nov 84	5017
11/20/84	INDONESIA/PRC. China responds favorably to Indonesian overtures for direct trade ties, and affirms that it "always has supported such an idea" despite the suspension of diplomatic relations in 1965. In clarification of the issue, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman declares that "As far as the Chinese side is concerned, we are willing to strengthen all forms of contat and cooperation between China and Indonesia, enhance mutual understanding and promote friendship between the two peoples, ... China has all along taken a positive approach toward the establishment of direct Sino-Indonesian trade relations."	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Nov 84	5521
11/20/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Government will no longer place limits on those Indonesian exporters who want to expand their trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe, according to Foreign Trade Director General Susilo Sardadi. Speaking at the opening of a "National Workshop on Trade with Socialist Countries in Eastern Europe," Susilo tells reporters that the Indonesian cabinet earlier this month decided to boost direct trade to socialist countries in Eastern Europe by lifting any regulations that could hamper efforts in increasing trade between Indonesia and socialist countries. This decision follows the successful visit to Eastern Europe by Coordinating Trade Minister Ali Wardhana.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 21 Nov 84	5796

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/20/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia's intention to have direct trade relations with the PRC cannot be interpreted as a normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries, states Chief of Bakin (state intelligence board) Yoga Sugama in a Parliamentary hearing on security, defense, and foreign affairs. Trade relations do not necessarily lead to restoration of diplomatic ties, let alone ideological ties, he notes. Sugama points to an earlier statement by Armed Forces Commander Gen L. B. Murdani that the Indonesian Armed Forces are ready to safeguard direct trade relations between Indonesia and China. This means that the Armed Forces will see to it that direct trade relations do not develop into relations in other fields, Sugama states. Bakin, he says, is also ready to safeguard direct trade ties between Indonesia and China. affairs.	E M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 21 Nov 84	5600
11/21/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Youth and Sport Minister Abdul Gafur tells reporters in Jakarta that Indonesia and the Soviet Union may expand their cooperation in sports, especially soccer, gymnastics, and weightlifting. Gafur also tells the press that he will visit Moscow in July of next year in connection with the International Youth Festival.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Nov 84	5784
11/21/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) establishes trade coordinating teams to help promote trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Taiwan.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Nov 84	5797
11/21/84	INDONESIA/PRC. China reacts favorably to Indonesian overtures for direct trade ties, saying it always has supported such an idea despite political problems that ruptured diplomatic relations 17 years ago. PRC foreign ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen states the Chinese position following remarks earlier this month by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja and Armed Forces Commander Gen. L. B. Murdani that Indonesia is ready for direct trade links. "As far as the Chinese side is concerned, we are willing to strengthen all forms of contact and cooperation between China and Indonesia, enhance mutual understanding, and promote friendship between the two peoples," Ma states. "China has all along taken a positive approach toward the establishment of direct Sino-Indonesia trade relations," he adds.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Nov 84	5599
11/22/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Before direct trade is established between the two countries, the PC must first convince the Indonesian government of its sincerity in having friendship with Indonesia and that it will not meddle in Indonesia's domestic political affairs, states General Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Trade and Industry (KADIN) Sukamdani Sahid Gitosardjono. China will make a lucrative market for Indonesia's non-oil commodities such as plywood, sawn timber, pepper, rubber, coffee, electronics, while Indonesia needs Chinese corn, ground nuts, green peas, and soybeans, he notes. Indonesia must make the best use of the fact that the PRC is at present fully engaged in large-scale industrial and housing construction, Gitosardjono states.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Nov 84	5601

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/24/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The Indonesian Commodities Center Ltd (ICC) reportedly signs a contract with the Chinese Department of Foreign Trade in Canton for the export of $700,000 worth of unspecified, Indonesian, non-oil commodities. In a subsequent remark, Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh declines comment on the deal, and says that direct trade between China and Indonesia remains a long way off. He adds that preparations for such trade are still far from completed, and that any contracts between Indonesian and Chinese businessmen have been negotiated either through Hong Kong or another third country.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 8 Dec 84	5518
11/24/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The junior Minister for the Promotion of Home-made Products, Ginanjar Kartasasmita, expresses confidence that a possible opening of official trade links with the PRC will in no way have a negative effect on efforts to encourage the use of domestically produced products because such trade links are designed to promote the marketing of Indonesian-made products abroad. Ginanjar states that the entry of foreign-made products into the Indonesian market will be more controlled with the opening of official trade links than under the present system in which trade is conducted through third countries.	E	SWB Reading (UK) 29 Nov 84	5623
11/24/84	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam calls for serious attention to increased Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia. Speaking at the signing of the 1984 Border Security Agreement between Malaysia and Indonesia in Yogyakarta, Musa notes that Indonesia and Malaysia have expanded the meaning of their common enemy. Formerly the common enemy was limited to the danger of communist threats, particularly on their common borders, but now it covers all kinds of threats in the ideological, political, social, cultural and economic fields.	M P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Summary No. 225 4 Dec 84	5625
11/25/84	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares that the Indonesian Government has made no plans to hold official negotiations with Beijing over establishing direct trade links, because so far there have been no measures taken by the Chinese side to respond to the Indonesian proposal.	E	Harian Umum AB (Jakarta) 26 Nov 84	5520
11/26/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Junior Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita declares that the opening of official trade contacts with China is intended to promote the marketing of Indonesian products abroad. He notes that such direct trade will not affect negatively the effort to promote the use of domestic products by Indonesians, because the Chinese commodities purchased by Indonesia will be those that cannot be manufactured domestically.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 27 Nov 84	5018

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/26/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells newsmen that direct trade relations between the Indonesian and PRC Governments have been approved. The trade minister will tackle the implementation of direct trade relations on the condition that we remain vigilant against any possible negative aspects, he states. Direct trade relations will considerably benefit the Indonesian Government as it will no longer need middlemen in Singapore and Hongkong who must be paid commissions, Mochtar adds.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Dec 84	5624
12/03/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The signing of a sale and purchase contract for nonoil commodities worth $700,000 by Indonesian and PRC businessmen in Canton marks a new page in the history of trade relations between the two countries. Manager of the Indonesian Commodities Center Ltd (ICC) Robert Choi, who signed the contract, states that the signing of the contract does not mean direct trade between Indonesia and the PRC has started. He expresses the hope, however, that in the very near future direct trade can be implemented rather than being conducted through Hongkong.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 Dec 84	5655
12/07/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters in Jakarta that Sino-Indonesian direct trade relations have been approved, and the technical application will now be carried out step by step. Mochtar notes that a trade agreement between Indonesia and PRC businessmen in Guangzhou on 24 November was an example of the steps toward these relations.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 84	5635
12/07/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia's decision to resume direct trade with China, after a break of 17 years, does not herald a renewal of diplomatic ties, according to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja. Trading will be subject to certain conditions and will not be "completely free," states Mochtar.	E P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Summary No. 228 8 Dec 84	5636
12/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The Chinese Government reportedly has offered undesignated facilities for Indonesian businessmen as Jakarta prepares to resume direct trade with Beijing. China reportedly has also signaled its enthusiasm at the prospects of such trade and has stated on the record that it would be "mutually profitable."	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Dec 84	5519
12/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian officials affirm that their government's decision to resume direct trade with China does not presage the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing. In clarification of the issue, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares that "a policy decision" on the subject had been made with the concurrence of intelligence chief Gen. Yoga Sugomo and Armed Forces Commander Gen. L.B. Moerdani. Mokhtar adds that a gradual change will take place and that direct trade with Beijing will gradually supplant indirect trade "because it will be more lucrative." Indonesia hopes to promote the sale of non-oil commodities, such as rubber, plywood, pepper, coffee and cement to China. Indonesian imports from China have risen over the years, from $39 million in 1972 to $204	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Dec 84	5522

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	million in 1983. Last year, China bought only $26.9 million worth of goods from Indonesia.			
12/12/84	ASEAN/INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. There is need for Vietnam and ASEAN to cultivate understanding and good relations for the sake of their common interests, says Indonesian defense commander Gen L.B. Murdani in an interview with Reuters. From the point of view of long-term needs, states Murdani, the vital common interests of all the Southeast Asian countries necessitate them to be united against the People's Republic of China, at least ideologically, if not physically.	E P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Review No. 234 19 Dec 84	5645
12/17/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Stanislav I. Semivolos calls on the Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council, B.M. Diah, to discuss Indonesian-Soviet press cooperation.	C	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Summary No. 236 18 Dec 84	5787
12/24/84	INDONESIA/PRC. KADIN Chairman Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono announces that his organization is ready to take part in the Canton Trade Fair of April 1985 to pave the way for direct trade between Indonesia and China. Such participation, however, would be dependent on the extension of an official invitation by the fair organizers, and on a final determination by the Suharto government that the time was ripe for KADIN to spearhead a move to initiate direct bilateral trade with China. The possibility of such trade has been openly discussed since early November 1984, when FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja publicly called for its resumption, but without normalization of diplomatic ties between Jakarta and Beijing. Sukamdani also expresses the view that China could be a major market for such Indonesian non-oil commodities as rubber, plywood and sawn timber.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Dec 84	5475
12/26/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja states that the return of Hongkong to the PRC does not much worry the Asian countries. The return of the British colony to China will not be so dramatic as expected in view of the fact that China has been implementing an open door economic policy, Mochtar tells a gathering of youth delegations from 21 Asian and Pacific countries in Jakarta. Hongkong, according to the minister, is not the only city that has an important role for China. There are many other cities that function as free trade centers in that country, such as Shanghai and Guangdong.	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 29 Oct 84	5648
12/31/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Since the April trip of FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja to Moscow, a number of exchange visits between the USSR and Indonesia have taken place. These include trips to the Soviet capital by delegations of KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce & Industry), Antara (Indonesian News Agency), the Indonesian Red Cross, and a group of scientists attending the 5th Soviet-Indonesian symposium in Moscow. Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Dr. Ali Wardhana also visited the Soviet Union in October 1984.	E P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 9 Feb 85	5667

Japan

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/02/84	JAPAN/PRC. A China-Japan friendship hospital is completed with a ceremony in Beijing after two and a half years of construction financed by a Japanese grant. The hospital has a 14-story main building, a 300-bed rehabilitation center, an institute on clinical medicines and a 300-student nursing school on a site of about 9.7 hectares in northeastern Beijing. China expects much of the hospital will be utilized for research and hopes to combine Chinese and Western technologies within the facility.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 July 1984	5709
07/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Japan Communist Party delegation leaves Tokyo for Moscow to pave the way for a meeting between JCP Chairman Kenji Miyamoto and Soviet Communist Party Chief Konstantin Chernenko. If all goes well, their meeting in Moscow may be arranged for later this month. Miyamoto, a House Councillor member, will be the first Japanese politician to have talks with Chernenko, who was named Communist Party General Secretary in February 1984. Officials of the two communist parties basically agreed in Tokyo in April to hold a Miyamoto-Chernenko meeting with nuclear disarmament a top issue for discussion. This will be the third meeting between top Japanese and Soviet Communist leaders. The two previous meetings were held in 1971 and 1979, both between Miyamoto and the late Leonid Brezhnev.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Jul 84	4243
07/03/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the new Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union Yasue Katori says he will work for expansion of the dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union in order to break the deadlock in relations between the two countries. He says maintaining a dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union is "vital," but that the Northern Territories issue hinders the chance for an immediate improvement in bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (China) 1 Aug 84	4902
07/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. The leader of the interparty parliamentary group for Japan-Soviet Friendship, Yoshio Sakurauchi, says he will visit the Soviet Union at the earliest possible time. Sakurauchi, who was Foreign Minister between 1980 and 1982 says he conveyed the schedule during meetings separately with Lower House Speaker, Kenji Fukunaga and Upper House President Mutsuo Kimura earlier in the day. Sakurauchi, who succeeded former Labor Minister Hirohide Ishida last April as head of the 400-member suprapartisan Diemen's League, did not give an exact date for his proposed visit. He indicates that he would like to go to Moscow as soon as the current session of the Diet closes.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 July 84.	4467
07/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. The leader of an interparty parliamentary group for Japan-Soviet friendship, Yoshio Sakurauchi, says he would visit the Soviet Union at the earliest possible time. Sakurauchi, who was foreign Minister between 1980 and 1982, says he conveyed the schedule during meetings separately with lower house Speaker Kenji Fukunaga and upper house President Mutsuo Kimura earlier in the day. Sakurauchi, who succeeded former Labor Minister Hirohide Ishida last April as head of the 400-member suparpartisan Dietmen's League, did not indicate the exact date of his visit. He says he wished to go to Moscow as soon as the current session of the Diet closes. The Diet session, originally scheduled to expire on May	P	FBIS (AP) 4 July 1984	5112

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	23rd, was extended to August 7th. Sakurauchi and a few group members will probably leave for Moscow in late August, according to political sources. Japan froze parliamentary exchanges after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Between 1964 and 1978 Japanese Dietmen's groups visited the Soviet Union seven times and the Soviet groups visited Japan six times. Both houses of the Japanese Diet announced last month they would resume interchanges with Soviet parliamentarians.			
07/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. The Japanese News Agency Kyodo reports that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and former Japanese FM Kiichi Miyazawa discuss the future of the Korean peninsula and that Hu favors direct contact between North and South Korea in negotiations for reunification. Publicly, Beijing expreses its support for North Korea's proposed tripartite talks on reunification with South Korea and the United States. Hu reportedly tells Miyazawa that both North and South Korea should "move step by step, over a long period of time without engulfing each other toward peaceful reunification of the peninsula."	P	FBIS (China) 9 Jul 84	4904
07/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xuexian in private talks with former Japanese FM Kiichi Miyazawa in Beijing says that North Korea wants to have talks with Japan in the hope of improving ties between the two countries. Japan and the DPRK have no diplomatic ties. This is the first public disclosure by a top-level Chinese leader of North Korean desires regarding Japan. Wu further tells Miyazawa that North Korea has no intention of invading South Korea.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Jul 1984	5465
07/05/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan discusses the Soviet perspective of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's forthcoming trip to South Korea. The broadcast notes that Abe's visit is another indication that the Japanese Government is cooperating in a move to create a tripartite military alliance with South Korea and the United States. The broadcast criticizes the Japanese Government for ignoring the fact that Abe will be visiting Seoul at a time when the Soviet Union and other countries are conducting a solidarity campaign in support of the Korean people's demand to force the withdrawal of US military personnel from South Korea. The broadcast suggests that the Japanese Government is working on behalf of the United States to promote the expansion of contacts between Seoul and Beijing.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jul 84	4984
07/08/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Motor Industrial Co. has recently concluded contracts with China for the export of a total of 915 vehicles including large trucks for coal transport and sightseeing buses. The company has already begun shipping the vehicles in part. It plans to make further efforts for exports to China, believing that the demand for industrial vehicles will further increase in all parts of China, thanks to its economic development policy. Mitsubishi concluded contracts with the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, Zinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and the China Trade Service Co. The company is to export 500 coal	E	FBIS (AP) 12 July 1984	5109

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	transport trucks, 201 trucks for transporting raw cotton, and livestock feed, and 214 passenger buses.			
07/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, who stopped over in Japan on his way home from his visit to the US, calls at the JDA for visit with Director General Kurihara. This is the first time that a Chinese National Defense Minister visits Japan for consultations with its top defense leader. At the talks, National Defense Minister Zhang states as follows: "The unpleasant history between Japan and China has disappeared permanently. A new history has started. Friendship between Japan and China is developing in the political, economic, scientific, and technological and various other fields. This is effective, not only for the Far East but also for world peace." Zhang also make the following points: 1) Japan has the right to defend itself and for that purpose a strong defensive power is necessary. 2) Japan-US Security Treaty is necessary to strengthen the defense of Japan.	M	Mainichi Shimbun 9 July 1984	5138
07/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. After concluding a visit to the United States and Canada, China's Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping makes a 4-day visit to Japan and holds talks with his Japanese counterpart, Director General, Japan Defense Agency, Yuko Kurihara; the first meeting of the two countries' defense ministers since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Of their meeting Xinhua only reports that the two defense chiefs expressed the "hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further promoted." The New York Times quotes an unidentified Japanese source as saying the visit was meant as a "courtesy call," to establish high-level contacts between the two defense establishments and not a meeting to address "matters of substance."	M	FBIS (China) 9 Jul 84 NYT 10 Jul 84	4694
07/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping tells his Japanese counterpart Yuko Kurihara at the Japanese defense ministry in Tokyo that the Japan-US Security Treaty is "necessary to strengthen Japanese defense capability." Zhang, the first Chinese defense minister to visit Japan, is making a four-day stopover in Tokyo before returning to China after completing his month-long tour of France, the United States and Canada. Zhang tells his Japanese counterpart that China's policy is to support the Japan-US joint security arrangements: "Every country has a right to defend itself and therefore needs a strong defense capability." According to Japanese defense officials, Kurihara and Zhang share the view that a friendly and cooperative relationship between Japan and China will contribute not only to peace in Asia but also to the whole world. Kurihara tells Zhang that Japan is making utmost efforts to step up its self-defense capability under its peace Constitution but notes that it depends partly on the United States to make up for any deficiency in its defense power. In response, Zhang says he has no objection and expresses his support for the Japanese position on US-Japanese military cooperation. The two defense ministers also agree in the meeting that Japan and China should further promote exchanges in the military field as well as in scientific and educational fields.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 July 84	5742

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. In a 30-minute talk with MITI chief Hikosaburo Okonogi, Zhang Jingfu, Chinese Minister of the State Economic Commission, expresses hope that Japanese private enterprises will extend technological development cooperation for five of his country's 200 national modernization projects, including optical-fiber communications for a 670-km railroad in central China. The Chinese official proposes joint R&D efforts with Japanese private circles in four other on-going projects including development of a $9 billion hydropower generation facility, insulation materials for a planned 500,000-volt transmission line, iron smelting, and projects involving advanced integrated circuits. Ogonogi only replies that he hopes all Chinese projects will materialze with the full cooperation of Japanese private circles. Zhang plans to stay in Japan for ten days and will meet with Japanese Government and business leaders, including PM Nakasone and the Federation of Economic Organizations' (Keidanren) President Yoshihiro Inayama. Zhang will also tour Hokkadio for talks with regional development officials.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 July 84	5743
07/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Zhang Jingfu, Minister of China's State Economic Commission, visits PM Nakasone and asks for increased Japanese technological cooperation with China, particularly more technology transfer for the construction of large industrial facilities. In reply, Naksone says he hopes China will become a party to the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property in order to protect patents and take legal measures to protect foreign businesses. The Prime Minister also says the Japanese Government will advise private firms on technology transfer and the International Trade and Industry Minister will be sent to China from time to time for consultations with Chinese authorities on the matter. Zhang says that China is considering participating in the Paris Convention and intends to improve its legal system for protection of foreign businesses. Japanese officials say, however, that it will take time for China to act toward that end.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 1984	5134
07/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara, commenting on China's reported hope for Sino-Japanese exchanges of defense experts takes a cautious approach to the subject. In a press conference in Beijing Kurihara says Sino-Japanese relations differ from those between Japan and the United States and that Japan has to handle carefully exchanges between Japanese and Chinese defense experts. His remark is taken as an indication that there is a limit to Japan-China defense exchanges. Kurihara met Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in Beijing on 9 July. At the meeting Zhang backed the Japan-US Security Treaty by saying that every country has the right to defend itself.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 1984	5135

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Zhang Jingfu, Minister of China's State Economic Commission, tells PM Nakasone that China hopes to expand trade and technological cooperation with Japan, but that it also wants technology transfers. Mr. Zhang arrrived in Tokyo on July 9th to begin a 16-day visit. Nakasone says that his administration would advise Japan's private sector to promote technology transfers, but tells Zhang that China first must become a members of the 1883 Paris convention on protecting patents for industrial property. Nakasone also advises China to step up efforts to adopt legislation to protect foreign companies that want to do business in China. Zhang tells Nakasone that China is considering joining the Paris convention and is aware of the need for new legislation, but that such efforts will take time.	E S	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 11 July 1984	4202
07/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese State Economic Commission Ministry Zhang Jingfu meets PM Nakasone in Tokyo and urges Japanese technology transfers to facilitate construction of large industrial facilities in China. During the 30-minute meeting Zhang tells Nakasone China is anxious to expand trade and technological cooperation with Japan. The officials say Nakasone advised China to become a party to the 1883 Paris convention on protection for industrial property so that foreign technology can be transferred without problem. Nakasone also tells Zhang China should hasten necessary legislative preparations to protect foreign firms ready to do business in China. The PM says he will ask International Trade and Industry Minister Okonogi to visit China from time to time to promote technological cooperation between the two countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 July 1984	5096
07/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese State Economic Commission Minister Zhang Jingfu calls on Japan to extend technical cooperation in China's economic modernization project. In his talks, with MITI minister Hikosaburo Okonogi, Zhang seeks Japan's cooperation for six projects including an optical fiber communications center in Central China, insulation materials development for a planned 500,000 volt transmission line, and production of integrated circuits.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 July 1984	5106
07/10/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese house steering committee decides that a visit to Japan by Soviet Parliamentarians in August will make up part of the agenda to be introduced at a Diet session slated to convene 12 July. The proposed visit will signal a resumption of the Japan-Soviet parliamentary exchange program which Japan suspended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The decision proposes that the visit begin on August 27 or 28 run until September 3. A Soviet official visiting Japan on May 15 urged the resumption of an exchange visits by Japanese and Soviet lawmakers to improve bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 July 1984	5107

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, in an obvious reference to the Japanese Government of PM Nakasone, says Japan appears to have switched its policy toward the Soviet Union and worsened relations between Tokyo and Moscow. Gromykyo also criticizes what he calls Japan's military buildup and closer cooperation with the United States. The remarks, made during a meeting with outgoing Japanese ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima, are interpreted by Japanese sources as a critical assessment of the 20-month old Nakasone administration. Takashima rejects Gromyko's view, saying it may seem as if Japan has changed its policy toward the Soviet Union, but in fact, his country is only playing a role matching its status in the international community. During this meeting, the envoy renews the Japanese Government invitation to the Foreign Minister to visit Tokyo. Gromyko says he will study the offer, considering the results his Japan visit can achieve.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 July 1984	5108
07/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan External Trade Organization announces that Japan-China trade reached a record semiannual high of $5.83 billion in the first six months of 1984, up almost 30 percent over the same period in 1983. Japanese exports to China from January to June totaled $2.88 billion, up 37 percent, with Japanese imports from China, largely in crude oil, totaling $2.95 billion. Japanese exports of plant and machinery to China rose 75 percent to $1.02 billion, with steel exports increasing 21 percent to $1.13 billion. In return Japan imported $1.15 billion worth of crude oil and $430 million worth of textile goods from China, up 16 percent and 48 percent respectively. JETRO officials predict trade between Japan and China in 1984 will exceed the annual peak of $10.4 billion reached in 1981. They say the reasons behind the trade expansion include strong growth in China's mining and manufacturing industry, as well as increasing Chinese demand for consumer goods and vehicles and machinery to develop its transport capabilities and basic industries.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 July 84	5744
07/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry postpones questioning of a Japanese businessman expelled from the Soviet Union on charges of spying at Soviet military facilities. Takashi Kuriyama, employed at Kokusai Koeki, a trading firm, returned to Tokyo on 13 July after being released from a week-long detention by Soviet authorities. The officials say the questioning was postponed for sometime as the company's president was informed that Kuriyama was tired. Tokyo government denies all charges against the businessman when the Soviet Ministry summons a Japanese official in Moscow and lodges a formal protest. The Japanese officials says they would, however, investigate the case in view of the fact that the Soviet Government had made such a formal protest. Kuriyama was detained on 6 July at Khmelnitskiy City airport in possession of what Soviet authorities call material evidence of his spying activities, including a portable computer and other equipment.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 July 1984	5141

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. Based on a report in the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), the Zinhua News Agency says the Soviet Union has deployed chemical units in 19 of its divisions stationed in the Far East. The Japanese Government reached this conclusion based on "top secret US intelligence information."	M	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Jul 84	4905
07/16/84	JAPAN/USSR. Hiroshi Anzai, newly elected Chairman of the Japan-Soviet Business Committe, says that the committee will hold a long-delayed joint session with its Soviet counterpart in Tokyo in October or November. He emphasizes, however, that he will firmly oppose any development projects or commercial deals with Russians that would run counter to Japan's national interests, however, attractive they may be from an economic point of view. Anzai, board Chairman of the Tokyo Gas Co., was speaking to newsmen after being elected Chairman of the Committee of Japanese Businessmen Interested in Promoting Economic Ties with the Soviet Union.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 July 1984	5139
07/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. Kobe steel and its marketing affiliate, Shinsho Corp. announce the establishment of a Sino-Japanese joint engineering venture in China. Under the 10-year agreement, the joint venture will design, manufacture and market nonferrous metalworking machinery and plants in China. The joint firm will in the future export such equipment to countries friendly to China.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 July 1984	5111
07/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) says the corporation has agreed to furnish used Japanese crossbar telephone switching systems to China to help modernize the country's telecommunications system. NTT has agreed to build an experimental system using an NTT crossbar system at the Shenyang crossbar switching system plant in Shenyang, Northeastern China. This system will be used to check what circuits are to be changed to link the NTT crossbar with the Chinese systems. The Shenyang crossbar switching system plant will be utilized as a training center for Japanese crossbar systems. The agreement also calls for the introduction of two Japanese crossbar systems, one a 6,000 line and the other a 3,000 line type into the Tatong telephone station in Shanxi Province in December 1985, so that a real switching system can be started.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 July 1984	5110
07/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. Two F-15 jetfighters of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force scramble from Nyutabaru Air Base in Kyushu after an unidentified plane is spotted over the Goto Islands in Nagasaki Prefecture. The action marked the first such action taken by the fighters, the SDF's most advanced warplanes. Defense Agency officials say the unidentified plane was a Soviet transport IL-62 which normally makes regular flights between the Soviet Far East and Vietnam. They say that the plane flew northward without violating Japanese territorial air space.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 July 1984	5121

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/19/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese State Councillor and Minister in Charge, State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu meets Japanese FM Shintaro Abe in Tokyo to discuss ways of upgrading the economic and technical cooperation of the two countries "to the same level as their existing friendly political relations." Abe says that a further strengthening of Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation "would not only be beneficial to the two countries but also to Asia and the rest of the world." Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita tells Zhang that he predicts Japan will steadily increase its direct investment in China.	E	FBIS (China) 20 Jul 84	4903
07/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Russo Friendship Hall constructed in Hokkaido in 1981 to promote friendly relations between Tokyo and Moscow, but not used in three years, will be shut down next spring due to sabotage by Japanese rightist groups. The hall was intended to display Soviet products as well as accommodate Soviet fishermen visiting the city. But the idea of constructing the facility, regarded as a symbol of friendship between the two countries, angered anti-communist groups which staged street demonstrations against the hall even before its completion. The decision to close the facility was made at a time when relations between Tokyo and Moscow are at their lowest ebb in many years following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the shootdown of a South Korean airliner in September 1983.	C	FBIS (AP) 20 July 1984	5123
07/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Toyoda Machine Works, Ltd., a major Japanese machine tool manufacturer, says it has concluded a five-year agreement with China Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation to help assemble its machining centers in Beijing. The agreement was signed in Beijing last week between Shigematsu Asai, President of the Japanese manufacturer, and his Chinese counterpart.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 July 1984	5140
07/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd. has decided to import Soviet Ural crude oil into Japan in the event it becomes impossible to import crude oil from the Persian Gulf countries because of the escalation fo the Iran-Iraq war. The major trading house contracted to purchases about 10,000 barrels daily of the Ural crude oil this calendar year, all for supply to the western European nations. It will transfer all of the contracted Ural crude to Japan in the event the Persian Gulf is blockaded. The company is the second Japanese trading house that has come up with such a decision after Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. The Ural crude oil is almost equal in quality to the Arabian light. The Soviet Union now produces some 12 million barrels of it a day, 3 to 3.5 million bbls of which are for export. Kanematsu-Gosho, like three other major Japanese trading firms, intends to boost its sales of the Ural crude so that it can take advantage of the large-scale Soviet industrial development projects, such as the one in Siberia. The three other Japanese traders that deal in Ural crude are Toyo Menka, Nichimen Corp., and Mitsubishi Corp. Kanematsu-Gosho has also contracted to buy 200,000 tons of gas oil and 100,000 tons of fuel oil from the Soviet Union in 1984.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 24 July 1984	5118

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/25/84	JAPAN/PRC. Suzuki Motor Co. will start assembling two types of light commercial vehicles in China next year under a license agreement signed in Tokyo. The agreement calls for Suzuki to supply China with supply engines, transmissions and other main components of its "carry" truck and "every" roofed van, both with an engine displacement of 800 cc. The operation will begin at the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export corporation plant in April 1985, with output targeted at 1,000 units in the initial year. Suzuki will be the second Japanese firm to assemble light commercial vehicles in China after Daihatsu Motor Co.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 July 1984	5122
07/26/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China launch a full-scale talks in Peking to conclude a bilateral agreement on nuclear power utilization. In the talks, which follow three rounds of working-level negotiations, the two countries present their respective drafts. The key problem concerns stipulations to limit nuclear power utilization for peaceful purposes. The Japanese hope to conclude the agreement by the end of the year at the latest. The working-level negotiations started last year at the initiative of China which is pushing construction of nuclear power plants in Shanghai, Huangdong and other industrial regions where modernization efforts are being exerted. Projects for building two nuclear reactors of 300,000 and 900,000 kilowatt capacities are being studied.	E	Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) 28 July 1984	5137
07/27/84	JAPAN/PRC. Sharp Co. says it has provided radio-cassette tape recorder manufacturing technology to San Lian Electronic Technology Corporation of China and the Chinese corporation has already started production with the technology. Sharp is the first Japanese company to supply such technology to China. The Guangzhou-based Chinese corporation, set up jointly by the State Economic Commission and the Guangdong Provincial Governemnt, will manufacture about 150,000 radio-cassette tape recorders during 1984 and expects to increase the production to 600,000 units in 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 July 1984	5124
07/27/84	JAPAN/PRC. A group of Chinese officials in charge of Japanese "war orphans" arrives in Japan for talks with Japanese Government officials. The 10-member team, led by Zhang Rui, a ranking official of Chinese Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Department, will confer with officials of the Foreign Health and Welfare and Justice Ministries on the repatriation of war displaced Japanese nationals from China. Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry officials say the Japanese Government is launching a nationwide campaign to seek information for displaced Japanese nationals in China who are looking for their relatives in Japan. The government so far has sponsored five trips for the so-called war displaced "orphans" to Japan, enabling 163 people to establish contacts with their kin.	C	FBIS/AP/31 July 1984	5136

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. Yasue Katori, the new Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, says one of his main aims is to help reverse the Kremlin's gradual diplomatic isolation. "It has become increasingly difficult to know what is happening inside the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is somewhat isolating itself diplomatically, Katori says, in an interview prior to his departure to take up his new post in Moscow. Katori was appointed envoy to Moscow last month to succeed Masuo Takashima after having served as ambassador to China for the last three years. Sino-Japanese relations blossomed during his tenure in Beijing as testified by an exchange of visits by leaders of both countries and his frequent contact with senior Chinese leaders. The 62-year-old Japanese diplomat doubts if he could enjoy a similar access to the Soviet leadership at the Kremlin in view of chilly Tokyo-Moscow ties which he observes is a reflection of the prevailing tensions between the East and West and between the Soviet Union and the United States. Katori does not foresee any drastic improvement in bilateral relations in the immediate future but does not rule out the possibility of a marked change for the better after the US presidential election in November.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 July 1984	5125
07/31/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economoic Journal reports that Kobe Steel and China have set up a joint nonferous metal plant engineering firm in Zhuoxian, Hebei Province in the outskirts of Beijing. The joint firm, called Zhuoxian Nonferrous Metals Machinery & Equipment Co. is capitalized by the Zhuoxian Aluminum Fabrication Plant, China Nonferrous Metals Industry General Corp., and Kobe Steel.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 31 July 1984	5120
07/31/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that China has asked Japan to help develop its aerospace industry and to hold government-level consultations as soon as possible. Informed sources say that the request came in mid-July from China's Ministry of Aeronautics Industry to the Japanese Government through the Chinese embassy in Tokyo. Specifically, the Chinese ministry requested that Japan transfer technologies concerning launching of weather, communications, and resource prospecting satellites and processing of data gathered by satellites. China has recently taken an interest in Japan's weather satellite Himawari, direct broadcasting satellite (DBS) and other satellite communications. At present, technological cooperation between the two countries is being conducted mainly at the private industry level. Since Japan's space development program is proceeding under governmental supervision, China decided to ask the Japanese Government to render help in the development of its aerospace program. China boasts very high-level military technology such as submarine-launched missiles, but the transfer of military technology to a civilian has been lagging.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 31 July 1984	5119

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says Japan and the Soviet Union will hold talks on the Iran-Iraq War and other Mideast problems in Moscow August 16th. In addition, he tells a gathering of 1400 businessmen, the two countries will hold separate meeting on United Nations questions and fishery problems after 20 August as part of mutual efforts to improve their chilly relations. Foreign Ministry officials say these meeting represent a major breakthrough in the sour bilateral ties described by Yasue Katori, the new Japanese ambassador to Moscow, as a reflection of East-West tensions. The 16 August meeting on the Mideast situation is seen as showing the Kremlin's growing respect for Japan's peace initiatives to deescalate the hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Abe says that the two countries will hold consulations on UN issues in Tokyo August 21-22 and on fishery problems in Moscow possibly after 20 August. A private-level meeting is also slated in November. Last week, Abe, who is expected to seek the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, proposed "creative diplomacy" calling for a more active Japanese role for world peace.	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 August 1984	5117
08/06/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources say that tourist industry developments in China and have produced a rush of Japanese plans to build hotels in China. One plan even includes a major leisure-land project complete with tennis courts and bowling facilities. One official says that "there is a serious shortage of accommodations in major Chinese cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guilin. One major project is planned in the Zhang-an center in Beijing to include a 23-story hotel, a 6-story office block for foreign businessess and a 14-story apartment block for foreign businessmen. A Japanese group, including Nippon Steel Corp., and Industrial Bank of Japan hope to build the center in a joint venture with Chinese partners. Nomura Securities and the Hotel Okura plan to build a 30-story hotel in Shaghai, using entirely Japanese capital. The project will be completed in 1986. The Kyushu supermarket chain Nikonikodo hopes to build a complex in Guilin including a hotel, cinema, bowling alley and tennis courts.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 August 1984	5115
08/07/84	JAPAN/USSR. Former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima says in Tokyo at the Japan National Press Club that Japan should not budge "even an inch" from its policy demanding the return of four small islands off Hokkaido, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Takashima says that "The Soviet Union will only look down on us if we change the policy we believe righteous." The former envoy says the Soviet Union is "totally unreasonable" in turning down Japan's territorial sovereignty over the four islands. Takashima adds that during his 27-month tenure in the Soviet capital that he tried to prevent Japan-Soviet relations from worsening further." Takashima says that the Soviets should stop attacking what they call Japan's "militarism" and the Japanese should discard their "sentimental, groundless anti-Soviet sentiments. Takashima indicates that if he were Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko he would not want to visit Tokyo. Saying that Japan-Soviet ties are set in a larger framework of East-West relations, Takashima describes as "difficult" Tokyo's independent efforts to improve ties with Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 August 1984	5094

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/09/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union notifies Japan that it will release a Japanese fisherman, at Nakhodka port on 14 August. Hiroshi Sakai, of Nemuro City, Hokkaido, the skipper of the 9.92-fishing boat Shoryo Maru, was seized by the Soviets on August 5, 1983 near Shikotan Island, one of the four Soviet-held islands, which have been claimed by Japan as Japanese territory. The Soviets captured the boat for alleged violations of territorial waters and illegal fishing. The Soviet notice for his release came through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow recently. A deckhand of the captured fishing boat, Seiichi Uchizawa has not been released. Sakai's release will reduce to seven the number of Japanese fishermen still being held by the Soviets. All of them were arrested between April and September, 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 August 1984	5093
08/09/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. (SODECO), the Japanese investment arm of the Japan-Soviet liquified natural gas (LNG) development project off Sakhalin, discloses that the project will require $3.8 billion in capital investment. The disclosure comes when SODECO officials tell reporters details of the capital spending plan of the project which was agreed upon at a recent meeting of the Japan-Soviet Joint Committee in Tokyo. Officials also say the detailed plan was drawn up by Soviet officials on the premise that about 3 million tons of Liquified Natural Gas will be produced and exported to Japan annually. According to the plan, four platforms will be constructed on the natural gas beds off northeastern Sakhalin and then a 230 kilometer-long pipline will be laid from the platforms to De Kastries, a port that faces Sakhalin across the Mamiya Strait. A gas liquifaction base will be constructed in DeKastries. Since the waters off Sakhalin are frozen for most of the year except for three or four months and the Soviets lack expertise in full-scale offshore natural gas development, Soviet officials have suggested to SODECO that international bidding be held to place the order for construction of major facilities with experienced companies of the West.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 14 August 1984	5095
08/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese and Japanese Government tentatively agree to build a huge complex in Beijing to promote youth exchange programs between the two countries. The agreement will be made official at the first meeting of the Japan-China Friendship Committee for the 21st Century, to be held in Tokyo in September, 1984. The Japanese Government has offered at least 5 billion yen ($20 million) for construction of the Japan-China youth exchange. The complex will be used for accommodation, conferences and other activities to promote cultural, artistic, and scientific projects for young people between the two countries. The bilateral youth exchange program is scheduled to start on an unprecedented scale in the autumn 1984 when PRC Party Chairman Hu Yaobang will invite 3,000 young Japanese on the occasion of China's 35th National Day, October 1. The idea of building the facility was first put forward when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held talks with Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang in March 1984.	C	FBIS (AP) 10 August 1984	5113

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union has worked out a broad outline for tapping natural gas resources off Sakhalin, stirring up hopes for major business opportunities. The basic technical plan, presented to Sakhalin Oil Development Corporation (SODECO) of Japan during a recent joint committee meeting Tokyo, calls for construction of mammoth platforms, pipelines, and other facilities. Although it appears some time off yet before the plan can go beyond the drawing board, Japanese trading companies, steelmakers, plant builders, and engineering companies are bracing for what may prove to be the biggest ever business deals of this kind in the Far East. One industry estimate put the cost of the whole projects at around $4 billion. Japanese trading companies and steel manufactures have obtained major slices of the business for oil exploration programs in the North Sea and the Arctic Ocean and could capitalize on their technological assets in seeking Soviet orders. Japan's proximity to the sites of the Soviet projects could make Japanese contenders more competitive than their foreign rivals. The present plan calls for contruction of four platforms above the natural gas fields off the northeastern coast of Sakhalin and pipelines to move the output there to projected liquefaction plants at De Kastries across the Tator Straight from the island.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 August 1984	5114
08/13/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Rolling Stock Exporters' Association says a Chinese Government railway mission is visiting Japan to inspect electric locomotive production prior to making purchases possibly starting next year. During their stay until August 21, mission members will visit Hitachi Ltd., the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group, Toshiba Corp. and other locomotive makers, China is promoting modernization of its nationwide railway system and has sent similar missions to other countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 August 1984	5116
08/15/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach an agreement on a 1.5 percent increase in the price of coal imports for the current fiscal year. The import price negotiations had been held between a group of Japan's electric power companies and cement makers and the China National Coal Development Corp. According to their agreement, the price of 2.3 million tons of steaming coal will be pegged at 1983 level of $40.44 per ton, but the quality of the coal in terms of calories will be improved. This means a 1.5 percent hike in coal prices. The new price will be applied retrospectively to 1 April 1984. Japanese electric companies will consume 1.21 million of the Chinese coal while the rest will be consumed by Japanse cement makers.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Aug 84	5474
08/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. Yoshio Sakurauchi, President of the Japanese Dietnam's League for Friendship with the Soviet Union, and Kneji Fukunaga, Speaker of the lower house, agree to seek a visit to Japan by Soviet parliamentarians at a possible date after late October, 1984. Sakurauchi meets Fukunaga in the Diet building in Tokyo to exchange views on Russo-Japanese relations before Sakurauchi visits the Soviet Union from August 28 to September 1 at the invitation of Soviet officials. In the meeting, they share a view that there is a need to activate exchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians to thaw Japan-Ssoviet relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 August 1984	5074

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese shipbuilding industry source says two major Japanese shipbuilding companies have agreed to help China with its modernization of two leading Chinese shipyards, while another Japanese concern has agreed with a Chinese yard to help improve the "production designing" of a bulk carrier. Ishikawa;yjima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. has agreed with Guangzhou shipyard to grant drafts of a 15,000-ton multipurpose freighter, and to help improve the production designing" of the ship. Under the accord, IHI will also give guidance to the yard in building the freighter.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 August 1984	5075
08/16/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union praises Japan for its efforts to bring about a cease-fire to the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq during consultations in Moscow between Yoshio Hatano, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau and his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Polyakov. The consultations are the first Japan-Soviet talks held exclusively on Mideast problems. The topics discussed range from a Mideast peace proposal recently made by the Soviet Union to the current Gulf War between Iran and Iraq. Hatano tells reporters after the consultations that the discussions were held "in a good atmosphere" and that the two countries exchanged "in-depth" opinions particularly on the position of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Mideast problems. Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet side highly valued the peace efforts so far made by the Tokyo Government and expresses the hope that Japan would go on working on the problem. Japan has been making diplomatic efforts to help end the protracted armed hostility between Iran and Iraq although it has denied its intention to act as a "mediator."	P E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Aug 84	5848
08/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. After concluding an 18-day, 4-nation Latin America tour, Chinese Foreign Minister, Wu Xuegian, makes a stopover visit in Tokyo and meets with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe. Wu briefs Abe on his trip to Latin America. During the meeting Abe says since last year the foreign ministers of Japan and China have held talks on five occasions and on each occasion the talks proceeded in a cordial and frank atmosphere. "This shows that Sino-Japanese friendly relations have entered a new stage."	P	FBIS (China) 20 Aug 84	4901
08/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union and Japan agree to maintain regular consultations on developments in the Middle East and Africa. The agreement comes during talks between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev and Yoshio Hatano, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official currently on a visit to Moscow. Hatano, the ranking Foreign Ministry official in charge of Middle Eastern and African affairs, held two days of talks with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials to brief them on Japan's policy over Africa and the Middle East. Ilyichev praised the Japanese initiative to hold working-level consultations, saying such exchanges would help foster better bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Aug 84	4191

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko calls for increased exchanges between his country and Japan in political, economic and cultural fields. His proposal is contained in a signed preface to a collection of his speeches and essays to be published shortly by Kokusai Bunka Shuppansha of Tokyo. In the preface Chernenko also suggests that the two countries, in close consultation with other Far Eastern countries concerned, strive to build mutual trust and confidence. He says that more frequent exchanges between the Soviet and Japanese people are indispensable not only for the two countries' interests but also for the peace of the whole world. Chernenko adds that he highly appreciates Japan's three non-nuclear principles.	C E M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 August 84	5847
08/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union praises Japan for its efforts to bring about a cease-fire of the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq at consultations held in Moscow between a Japanese delegation and their Soviet counterparts. The consultations are the first Japan-Soviet talks on Mideast problems. Yoshio Hatano, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, leads the Japanese delegates, while his Soviet counterpart Valdimir Polyakov represents the Soviet Union. The topics discussed range from a Mideast peace proposal recently made by the Soviet Union to the current situation of the Gulf War. Hatano tells reporters the discussions were conducted "in a good atmosphere" and that the two countries exchanged "in-depth" opinions particularly on the position of the PLO and other Middle East problems.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Aug 84	5091
08/18/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet patrol boat seizes a 19-ton Japanese fishing boat carrying eight crewmen as it is operating off the coast of the Soviet-held island of Kunashiri. The Soviet boat stops the No. 11 Yoshiei Maru, a gill netter, searches it and tows it toward Kunashiri Island, located northeast of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. This brings the total number of Japanese fishig vessels seized in 1984 by Soviet authorities in the region to six with 48 fishermen aboard. Of them, 15 Japanese fishermen are still in Soviet custody.	E P	FBIS (AP) 18 Sep 84	5480
08/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Katori presents his credentials to Supreme Soviet Presidium First Vice Chairman Kuznetsov at the Kremlin. The credentials are accepted. At the talks held after the credential presentation Kuznetsov states that "The Soviet Union hopes to develop Japan-Soviet relations" and claims the Japanese side is responsible for the present stagnant relations. Kuznetsov adds that Japan should show that it intends to improve relations between the two countries. Ambassador Katori in reply indicates that he wanted to discuss how to improve relations between the two countries in the future, rather than trying to lay blame for the bilateral stagnation. Katori stresses that Japan-Soviet relations should improve because Japan-Soviet Foreign Ministerial talks are planned in New York for the fall and former Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister are planning visits to Moscow in the near future. Katori also requests to meet a top-level Soviet leader, preferably First Deputy Premier and Foreign	E P	Sankei Shimbun 21 Aug 84	5718

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Minister Gromyko at an early opportunity. Kuznetsov replies that he would cooperate with Katori in meeting this latter request.			
08/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. According to the Japan Times, the Japanese Foreign Ministry expects that a two-day working-level meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union which opens in Tokyo on 21 Aug will create an atmosphere necessary for a thaw in their relations, which have been at their lowest ebb the past several years. The ministry entertains such a modest if not restrained hope because the dialogue is designed to discuss issues involving the United Nations and not bilateral problems over which ministry officials say the two countries are "not necessarily in disagreement." The two countries will also exchange opinions on international issues taken up by the UN, such as disarmament, Kampuchea, and the Iran-Iraq war.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Aug 84	5477
08/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry expects that a two-day working level meeting between Japan and the Soviet Union which opens on 21 August will create an atmosphere necessary for a thaw in their relations, which have been at their lowest ebb in the past several years. The ministry entertains such a modest if not restrained hope because the dialogue is designed to discuss issues involving the United Nations and not bilateral problems over which ministry officials say the two countries are "not necessarily in disagreement." Japan and the Soviet Union, for example, share common interest in the administrative and financial problems of the world body. The officials are hoping that the meeting will create a friendly atmoshphere conducive to improvement in bilateral ties. The two countries will also exchange opinions on international issues taken up by the U.N., such as disarmament, Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq war.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 20 Aug 84	5085
08/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that representatives of the Japanese and Soviet governments hold two days of "working-level meetings" in Tokyo in preparation for scheduled talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries during the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly. Chief, Japanese Foreign Ministry's UN Affairs Bureau Chusei Yamada argues to Director, International Organization Department, Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Petrovsky that the Soviet Union is stepping up its deployment of nuclear weapons, including SS-20 missiles, in the Far East. The Soviet representative expresses his country's concern over the strengthening of military cooperation between Japan and the United States.	P	JPRS (China Report) 11 Sep 84	4900
08/21/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Economic Journal, Ono Sokki Co. of Tokyo has reached a two-year agreement with China to provide technological know-how concerning the production of fast fourier transform (FFT) analysis systems. The contract was concluded with Beijing Electronic Technology Technology Import and Export Corp. and Bejing Instrumentation Corp. Under the accord, the Tokyo company will provide Beijing Automation Technology Institute with related skills, parts, and prduction and inspection facilities. Sales are estimated at almost $ 1 million for two years. The analyzer, a data processing device using the FFT conversion method, probes	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo), 21 Aug 1984	4192

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	noises and vibration in machinery and plants to diagnose abnormality or trouble in factory operations. The Tokyo company intends to further step up ties with China in the high-tech field. It is now negotiating with Chang-jiang Scientific Instrument Factory and other local organizations to cooperate with one another in the measuring instrument sector.			
08/21/84	JAPAN/USSR Japan urges the Soviet Union to start in earnest negotiations with the U.S. on disarmament of space weaponry. The appeal, the first of its kind ever made on a bilateral basis is voiced during the two countries' two-day consultations that started at the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 21 August to discuss issues relating to the United Nations. Chusei Yamada, Director General of the Ministry's United Nations Affairs Bureau, heads the Japanese side, while Vladimir Petrovski, Director General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department, leads the Soviet delegation. The meeting is preceded by a similar working-level dialogue on the Middle East which was held in Moscow last week.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Aug 84	5481
08/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree to expand dialogue even though their bilateral relations are undergoing hard times. The agreement is made in an opening-day session of a two-day working level meeting between Japanese and Soviet officials to discuss matters related to the United Nations. The meeting is the second working-level session held in less than a week. Last week, Japanese and Soviet officials met in Moscow to discuss the situation in the Middle East.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Aug 84	5048
08/22/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree to work on UN belt-tightening at the conclusion of a two-day meeting on the world body held in Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say the two countries, ranked third and second in budgetary allotments to the world organization after the US, feel the UN should not increase expenses further, and should keep down the number of personnel. On the UN's budget of $1.5 billion for 1984-85, Japan and the Soviet Union are expected to shoulder 10.3 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively compared with 25 percent by the United States. UN employees have increased steadily in recent years, totaling 4,063 at the end of 1982, up from 3,761 at the end 1979. The two countries agree to meet in Moscow around July 1985 to continue their dialogue on the United Nations.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 August 1984	5073
08/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says that he sees a "sign of some change" in the Soviet diplomatic stance toward Japan. Nakasone is referring to the recent call to the Japanese people from Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to promote interchanges between the two countries. Meeting with former minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, who will soon visit the Soviet Union, Nakasone asks Sakurauchi to try his utmost to promote dialogue and other exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union when he visits that country. The former Foreign Minister will be leaving on the visit on 28 August as Chairman of the Japan-Soviet Pparliamentarian League for Friendship. Sakurachi indicates later, however, he has not been asked to carry with him a letter or any special message from Nakasone to his Soviet counterpart.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 84	5072

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/25/84	JAPAN/PRC. Education Minister Yoshiro Mori and Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi agree in a meeting in Beijing to expand cultural exchanges between the two coutries. In the 40-minute talk, the two ministers affirm that Japan and China will make concerted efforts to preserve and develop their traditional cultures. Zhu tells Mori that China wished to invite Isao Suzuki, Director-General of the Cultural Affairs Agency to China. Mori promised to convey the Chinese invitation to Suzuki after his return to Japan. Suzuki was one of the Japanese Government officials who dealt with Chinese officials in 1982 when the so-called Japanese history textbook issue came up.	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Aug 84	5856
08/28/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Mitsui & Co. has signed contracts to export a total of 36,000 tons of electric furnace steel products, mainly round bars and shapes, to Shanghai and Tianjin, China. It is the first time that a Japanese trading company has concluded steel export deals directly with Chinese regional municipalities. To date Japan's steel exports to China have been made exclusively through China's central government's steel purchasing organization, the China National Metals & Minerals Import-Export Corp.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 28 Aug 84	5476
08/28/84	JAPAN/PRC. JETRO announces that total trade turnover between Japan and China amounted to a record $5.8 billion in the first half of 1984. This is a 30% increase over the same period in 1983. Japanese exports to China during the first six months of 1984 amounted to $2.8 billion, while imports from China amounted to $2.9 billion. Among the key Japanese items shipped to China were $1 billion worth of industrial plants and machinery. JETRO forecasts that the total trade turnover between Tokyo and Beijing this year will break the previous record high of $10.4 billion set in 1981.	E	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Aug 84	5772
08/28/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Mitsui & Co. has signed contracts to export a total of 36,000 tons of electric furnace steel products, mainly round bars and shapes, to Shanghai and Tianjin, China. It is the first time that a Japanese trading company has concluded steel export deals directly with Chinese regional municipalities. To date, Japan's steel exports to China have been made exclusively through China's centra government's steel purchasing organization, the China National Metals and Minerals Import-Export Corp. Purchases of Japanese round bars and shapes by the Chinese corporation in 1984 are likely to reach an all-time high of 1,500,000 tons.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 28 August 1984	5071
08/29/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in an interview with the Japanese press says that his country must help reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Abe says that South and North Korea as well as other countries concerned such as the United States and China all want peace on the peninsula. He however makes it clear that Japan would not deal with any political, not to mention military issues from the viewpoint of tripartite relationships among Japan, the US, and South Korea or Japan, the US, and China. Abe says, "Japan should be very prudent not to give any impression that it takes a foreign policy approach based upon such	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Aug 84	5850

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	a tripartite relationship so as to avoid provoking the Soviet Union." In this context Abe says Japan will promote its dialogue and cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of its friendly ties with the US, South Korea, and China.			
08/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei) mission holds talks with the Soviet All-Union Central Council for Trade Unions in Moscow. The Domei Mission confirms that Japanese and Soviet labor unions"will resume their interchanges from now on." The last Domei mission to visit Moscow was in 1973. Domei mission leader Tanaka after the meeting with the Soviet All-Union Central Council for Trade says that Soviet trade unionists will conduct a reciprocal visit to Tokyo in May or October 1985.	E	Yomiuri Shimbun 31 August 84	5726
08/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union will send a trade union delegation to Japan either in May or October 1985 to expand exchanges with Japanese unionists. The Soviet intention is made known when Stephan Shalayev, President of the All-Union Central Council of trade unions, meets with a delegation from the Confederation of Labor (Domei), one of Japan's four major trade federations. The Japanese delegation, led by Secretary General Ryoichi Tanaka, is in Moscow to promote exchanges with Soviet unionists. It is the first Domei delegation to visit the Soviet Union in 11 years.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 August 1984	5068
08/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union claims that it was Russian troops that forced Japan to surrender in 1945 rather than the atomic bombs dropped by the United States. In a commentary marking the 39th anniversary of Tokyo's formal capitulatin on 2 September the official news agency Tass declares that after defeating Nazi Germany the Soviet Union had gone on to "rout Japanese militarism." Tass adds, that "it was precisely the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against imperialist Japan... which resulted in the speedy capitulation of Japan." The report also says that "the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were a barbaric intimidation and were not necessary in military terms." Western historians have generally held that Moscow played a very minor role in the Asian theater of World War II.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Sept 84	5846
08/31/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says he will meet his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York September 27 in a fresh effort to improve strained Russo-Japanese relations. Abe's talks with Gromyko, the first formal foreign minister's meeting in two years, will come a day after the Japanese leader delivers a speech before the UN session. The official says the FM is giving top priority to that meeting which coincidentally will follow an informal get-together in the evening with Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign minister of five other "econcomic summit" member countries. Abe tells reporters he will discuss with Gromyko the Gulf war and Asian affairs as well as Russo-Japanese relations which have been aggravated by the shooting down of Korean airline jetliner in 1983 and tense East-West relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 August 1984	5069

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/31/84	JAPAN/PRC. China's Vice Premier Li Peng meets PM Nakasone and urges Japan to expand oil and agricultural imports from China. Nakasone, however, is noncommittal on his proposal and chooses to stress the overall political and economic ties which he describes as confrontation free. The meeting, which takes place at Nakasone's official residence, centers on matters of bilateral trade. The Chinese Vice Premier arrives in Tokyo on August 30th for a 13-day visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. Li indicates that China wants Japan to buy more from China specifically petroleum and farm products like wheat and cotton, by noting that China's output in these areas has increased vastly in recent years. Nakasone, however, sidetracks the import issue. In response to Li's sales overture, he congratulates the Chinese for their success in achieving their agricultural production targets. While Nakasone gives no committment on Japan's increased imports from China, the PM tells Li that the Japanese Government will provide economic assistance to the Chinese for their energy development projects and construction of port and railway facilities.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 August 1984	5070
09/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that China has submitted a large-lot inquiry for purchase of steel products to be used for building its first nuclear power station to major Japanese trading houses. The Chinese inquiry is for 100,000 tons of round bars and shapes, worth about $ 24 million. It is the first time that China has announced a steel purchase specifically for building a nuclear power station. China National Metals & Minerals Import-Export Corp., China's steel purchasing organization, also will submit similar inquiries to West Germany. Five major Japanese trading houses--Mitsui, Mitsubishi, C. Itoh, Marubeni, and Sumitomo-- will form consortiums with electric furnance steelmakers making round bars and shapes, to jointly enter into negotiations with the Chinese corporation. China will start building its first nuclear power station with two pressurized water reactors, each with an output capacity of 900,000 kilowatts, in Guangdong Province before the end of this year at the earliest. The station is slated to be completed by 1990.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Sep 84	5525
09/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Economic Journal four major Japanese shipbuilders have come to full terms with China in 1984 to provide technological expertise to help modernize six of China's state-run shipyards. China now runs seven yards that can construct vessels of more than 5,000 gross tons. The four Japanese firms are Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., (IHI) Hitachi Zosen Corp., Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Cco., and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. Under the accord, IHI has recently concluded an agreement with Guangzhou Shipyard of Guandong Province to help build multi-purpose freighters in the 15,000 dead weight-tons class. IHI will provide the local dock with designs and relevant guidance on construction. Hitachi has signed a contract with Dailan Shipyard of Lianing Province to work together in fully modernizing the latter's factory. Hitachi will guide the local yard on dock preparation, layout of the projected factory, and retooling of the existing plants. The Japanese firm has also supplied the Chinese yard with design of a 60,000-dwt tanker, the first of this size ever to be built in	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Sep 1984	5049

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	China. Earlier in the year, Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries consummated similar contracts with Hudong Shipyard and Shan ghai Shipyard, both located in Shanghai.			
09/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that chemical fabrics export agreements have been signed between China and three trading houses. Sumitomo Corp., Itoh & Co., and Chori Co. are scheduled to deliver a total of 4-5 million square meters of filament-based textiles in the fourth quarter. The total volume is said to be the largest ever in Sino-Japanese textile trading. A Chinese procurement mission visited textile mills in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures in August. The visitors were enthusiastic about obtaining large volumes to help meet their domestic demand for, among other things, women's blouses. The three trading houses anticipate that the volume will total 6 million square meters.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Sept 1984	5061
09/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal says that China has submitted a large-lot inquiry for purchase of steel products to be used for building its first nuclear power station to major Japanese trading houses. The Chinese inquiry was for 100,000 tons of round bars and shapes worth about 6 billion yen. It is the first time that China has announced a steel purchase specifically for building a nuclear power station. Five major Japanese trading houses-Mitsui, Mitsubishi, C Itoh, Marubeni and Sumimoto Corporations will form consortiums with electric furnance steel-makers making round bars and shapes, to jointly enter into negotiations with the Chinese corporation. Japanese trading circles expect China to continue placing steel orders with them because China plans to build more nuclear power plants throughout the country, including a 300,000 kilowatt plant in the outskirts of Shanghai.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 September 84	5062
09/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese road experts, in Tokoyo to attend a two-day conference on expressway construction, tells Construction Minister Kiyoshi Mizuno that China is shifting emphasis from railroads to freeways. Meeting with the 10-member Chinese group, headed by Communication Ministry Road Office head Li Zhenjian, Mizuno says Vice Premier Li Peng had informed him that plans had been finalized for the construction of an expressway between Beijing and Tianjin. The Chinese road experts will tour major Japanese traffic ways between September 6 and 19.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Sept 1984	5067
09/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Yosoji Kobayashi, Director of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), that he is disappointed at the lack of progress towards peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. "It was a pity that no substantial progress had been made." Hu says the question of the Korean peninsula is "complicated, but the situation there has been eased considerably in the past year."	P	FBIS (China) 6 Sep 84	4958

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/06/84	JAPAN/PRC. What is claimed as the world's largest polyester fiber manufacturing plant, built by Kanebo Co. and three other Japanese companies, starts operations outside of Shanghai. The factory has a daily capacity of 600 tons of polymerized chips, equal to 65 percent of Japan's total daily capacity. The plant was completed by Kanebo, Hitachi, Marubeni and Toko Bussan Corporations, under a contract of $65 million concluded in 1978 with the China National Technical Import Corporation.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Sep 84	5066
09/07/84	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng says in Osaka that the transfer of Japan's advanced technologies to China will not "boomerang" against Japan with the flooding of the Japanese market with Chinese products. He says that China's exportable surplus will remain limited owing to its vast domestic market. The Chinese leader calls for stepped-up transfer of Japan's technologies to China, a process which he says will benefit both countries. Li apparently makes the remarks with Japanese industrialists' fear of the so-called "boomerang effect" fully in mind. Li says that China's Seventh Five-Year Plan, to be launched shortly, will place priority on developing industries related to transportation, energy,and electronics. Accordingly, he says there can be no possibility of China's reducing steel imports from Japan. China's demands for trucks will also continue.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	5466
09/07/84	JAPAN/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang meets with Takaraki Yasuta, former director general, Japan Science and Technology Agency, and asks Japan to help China construct nuclear power plants. Hu says that China intends to build two 900,000 kilowatt nuclear power plants by 1990 and asks Japan to supply equipment and material for the project.	S	JPRS (Worldwide Report) 16 Oct 84	4959
09/07/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan holds a press conference in Tokyo during his official visit to Japan. A Japanese journalist asks Chun about South Korea's perception of threats to its security. Chun mentions North Korea as one threat and calls for Japan to carefully evaluate its contacts with North Korea so that the latter does not "misjudge" the situation on the Korean peninsula. Chun says that war in Korea would quickly expand to include Japan and the other big powers in the region. Chun did not refer to the Soviet Union directly but he implied that the expansion of Soviet forces in Asia has undermined the US-USSR military balance in the area and that the continuation of this military buildup represents a threat to peace in Northeast Asia. Chun said that he hoped North Korea's allies would "transcend the posture of unilaterally supporting North Korea and exercise greater prudence and efforts for world peace and [the] coprosperity of mankind."	M P	FBIS (AP) 10 SEP 84	3243

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/07/84	JAPAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng denies the transfer of Japan's advanced technologies to China will eventually "boomerange" against Japan with the flooding of the Japanese market by Chinese products. He says that China's exportable surplus will remain limited owing to its vast domestic markets. The Chinese leader calls for the stepped-up transfer of Japan's technologies to his country, a process which he says will benefit both countries. Li apparently makes the remarks with Japanese industrialists' fear of the so-called "boomerang effect" fully in mind. Li says that China's Seventh Five-Year Plan, to be launched shortly, will place priority on developing industries related to transportation, energy and electronics. Accordingly, he says there can be no possibility of China reducing steel imports from Japan. He also says that China's demand for trucks will also continue to increase.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Sept 84	5063
09/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union informs the Japanese Government of the release of two Japanese fishermen taken into custody while operating off Hokkaido in 1984. There are still five other Japanese fishermen held in detention in the Soviet Union. Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Shinjiro Yamamura, is expected to urge Soviet authorities to free them when he visits Moscow next week.	E P	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	4410
09/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Shinjiro Yamamura will leave for Moscow on 16 September for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. A regular Japanese cabinet meeting approvess the first visit by an incumbent cabinet minister to the Soviet Union in five years. Yamamura is scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	4411
09/11/84	JAPAN/PRC. China Trade Report (Hong Kong) argues that Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng's 13-day visit to Japan featured frequent and highly publicized exchanges of goodwill but failed to secure further Japanese commitments of funds and technology for China's modernization. Neither the Japanese Government nor the private sector responded positively to Li's calls for more imports of Chinese goods, Japanese loans and investments. China Trade Report also claims that while both countries maintain that "smooth progress" was being made on potential bilateral cooperation in developing nuclear technology in China, the only agreement announced during Li's visit was that a treaty on atomic power would be signed at a future date.	E	China Trade Report (Hong kong) Oct 84	4957
09/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union informs the Japanese Government that they will release two Japanese fishermen taken into custody while oeprating off the coast of Hokkaido in 1983. The Soviet Union says that the fishermen will be delivered to Japanese officials on October 13 at Nakhodka Port. There are still five other Japanese fishermen held in detention in the Soviet Union. Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Shinjiro Yamamura is expected to urge Soviet authorities to free them when he visits Moscow next week.	E P	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	5064

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture announces that Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister, Shinjiro Yamamura, will leave for Moscow on 16 September for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. A regular cabinet meeting approves the first visit by an incument Cabinet minister to the Soviet Union in five years except for the government representative attending the funerals of the late Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Yuriy Andropov. Japan has been avoiding sending cabinet ministers to Moscow in protest against the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	5065
09/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. A business mission representing 25 Japanese companies and led by Nissho Iwai Co., a major trading house, will visit the Soviet Union beginning September 16 in order to renew a science and technology agreement with the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. The mission, the largest private group to go to the Soviet Union since a 252-member economic mission headed by the late Shigeo Nagano, former President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, went there in Feb 1983, includes Sanwa Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, and Komatsu Co.	S	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 84	4402
09/12/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman comments on South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's 6-8 September visit to Japan, the first visit by a Korean head of state to Japan, saying China hopes "that in this visit nothing detrimental to the relaxation of the situation in the Korean Peninsula would occur so that no additional obstacle would be created to the peaceful reunification of Korea."	P	FBIS (China) 12 Sep 84	4692
09/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe says Japan cannot yield an inch to the Soviet Union on the territorial dispute but says improving relations with Moscow is his major task. Abe, in Kumamoto, to attend a political lecture meeting, tells reporters he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York later in the month where both will attend the UN General Assembly session. Abe says his major task there is the Gromyko meeting and adds: "We cannot concede on the territorial issue but want to promote a Russo-Japanse dialogue and exchanges."	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 84	4401
09/13/84	JAPAN/PRC. Members of the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship call on PM Nakasone and hand him a recommendation adopted by their inaugural meeting. The recommendation, approved after three days of discussion by the panel, calls for, among other things, construction of a youth exchange center, possibly in China. Chinese Chairman Wang Zhaoguo, leader of the Communist Party's youth wing, reports to Nakasone that the first committee meeting was conducted successfully. The committee was created in March, 1984 when Nakasone visited Beijing. It is made up of 10 prominent members each from the two countries and its Japanese Chairman is Tadao Ishikawa, President of Keio University.	C	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 84	4403

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/13/84	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the main reason ROK President Chun Doo Hwan visited Tokyo recently was to promote military ties between South Korea and Japan. Pravda says, "The program of Chun Doo Hwan's visit included talks on purely military matters, specifically, on the coordination of actions between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea in the patrolling of sea routes and the blockade of international straits. In fact, it was the central issue of the visit. Thus, we are witnessing another step towards the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military political alliance." Pravda criticizes Japan for providing material assistance to South Korea in order to please the United States.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Sep 84	5004
09/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources say Japan will ask Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko later this month to make his first visit to Tokyo in eight years. The sources say FM Abe will urge Gromyko to come to Japan for regular ministerial consultations, suspended since 1978, when they meet in New York September 27th to attend the UN General Assembly session. The sources add that a Gromyko visit to Japan is one of the key topics the two foreign ministers will discuss in an attempt to improve strained Russo-Japanese relations. Other major topics will include trade and fisheries as well as the four Soviet-occupied northern islands over which Japan claims sovereignty. Gromyko last visited Tokyo in Jan, 1976 to attend a regular ministerial meeting. But the two countries have failed to resume a regular dialogue after 1978 when then Foreign Minister Sunanao Sonoda traveled to Moscow. Gromyko has repeatedly said he will not visit Japan because of the unfavorable atmosphere in Japan.	E P	FBIS (AP) 14 Sep 84	4387
09/14/84	JAPAN/ROK/SRV/USSR. The Government of Japan releases its annual Defense White Paper and warns that an "unrelenting military buildup" by the Soviet Union has increased the "latent threat" both to Japan and the rest of Asia. The reports also says that "the Soviet Union continues its unrelenting military buildup into Southeast Asia, citing a rise in the number of Soviet ships at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. It adds, that the downing of a South Korean civil airliner by Russian fighters planes in 1983 "revealed the harsh military situation in the peripheral areas of Japan." The reports concludes that it would continue attempts to strengthen its own defenses especially to improve combat rediness and to coordinate the three branches of the military more efficiently. For the first time in several years, the Defense Agency mentions specific types of new weapons that are being developed, including tanks, anti-submarine helicopters, and radar warning systems.	M	New York Times 15 Sep 84	4400

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/14/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Japanese trading offices in Hong Kong are said to be handling about 20 percent of all trade between South Korea and China via Hong Kong. According to Kyodo the volume of trade between South Korea and China is increasing. Total trade in 1983 is estimated at about $150 million. Total trade in the first four months of 1984 is estimated at about $91 million, more than double the amount for the same period in 1983. Kyodo also reports that 90 percent of ROK-PRC bilateral trade goes through Hong Kong.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 84	5454
09/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry announces that it will resume in 1984 a Japanese film festival in the Soviet Union which was suspended in 1979 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The festival, sponsored by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Japan Foundation, will be held in Moscow September 24-25, Leningrad September 26-27, and Nakhodka October 5-6. Ministry officials announce that a Soviet film festival in Japan is also planned.	C	FBIS (AP) 17 Sep 84	5711
09/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the 1984 edition of the Japanese Defense Agency's White Paper, approved by the Japanese Cabinet today, says the potential Soviet threat to Japan is growing, but that efforts by the United States and the West to strengthen their deterrence has yielded "evident results." Both this year's and last year's Defense White Paper argue that the Soviet Union is expanding its military forces in both quantity and quality around Japan, however, in last year's White Paper the Japanese Defense Agency claimed that American military strength in the region is declining relative to the Soviet's. According to Xinhua, this year's White Paper indicates Japan has restored its confidence in the United States and the West.	M	FBIS (China) 18 Sep 84	4955
09/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan is developing a new tank, a new anti-submarine helicopter and a new radar as part of its defense buildup program up to 1987. Details of the projects are revealed in the Japan Defense Agency White Paper. It is the first time that the defense review has dealt with future projects. Customarily the White Paper surveys the previous years projects. The new tank, which resembles a lower-slung British Chieftain, is billed as comparable to the most advanced in the world. It has been under development for two years. When completed it will feature a 1,500 hp engine, a 129mm gun fired by a computer, with a night vision, infrared sighting system, and a stablizer allowing the tank to fire on the move. The new helicopter will feature the airframe of the American Sikorsky SH 60B, but its high technology will all be made in Japan. The Japanese development of weapons systems reflects its concern that the Soviet Union has doubled the number of MiG-23s stationed at Tennei airfeld on the disputed northern island of Etorofu to 40. The Soviets have also improved their fleet capability in the Pacific to 825 vessels, including Kiev class cruisers. The Japanese are also concerned about the 135 SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East and the 80 Tupolev Tu-22 M/BACKFIRE bombers which occasionally test Japanese defense responses. The White Paper also expresses a concern about the landing of Soviet troops in Vietnam during	M	London Times 15 Sep 84	5506

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the spring of 1984 which clearly illustrates the Soviets ability to project its military power into the region.			
09/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang says that the target of establishing still better relations between China and Japan in the 21st century "is within sight and attainable." Zhao makes his remarks while meeting with Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative to the recently concluded first session of the 21st Century Committee.	P	FBIS (China) 18 Sep 84	4956
09/18/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Chinese Government is advancing a plan to suspend import of computers from foreign manufacturers that show reluctance about transferring their technology to China. In order to facilitate licensing of computer know-how by foreign companies, China will give top priority to opening its market to companies that set up joint ventures or promote local production of computers. In providing technological expertise to Chinese computers manufacturers, International Business Machine Corp., Hewlett-Packard and other U.S. manufacturers are already taking a clear lead ahead of their Japanese counterparts. If the Chinese Government actually implements the new policy, Japanese computer makers, expecting rapid growth in computer exports to the country, will be put at a disadvantage vis-a-vis foreign companies. The Chinese authorities have warned several Japanese makers to this effect. The new Chinese policy recently made known to the Japanese and other foreign manufacturers has been officially confirmed in a statement made by China's Electronics Industry Minister Jiang Zemin in which he announced that "foreign companies are invited to make inroads into the Chinese markets if they are willing to transfer their advanced technology and management know-how to Chinese manufacturers."	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 18 Sep 84	5509
09/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese embassy sources in Moscow indicate that the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Yasue Katori, will meet mith Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov on 20 September 1984 amid speculation that the Soviet Union is trying to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The sources indicate that Katori, who assumed his position in Moscow only two months ago might become the first Western diplomat in Moscow to meet with Tikhonov after the Soviet Premier ends his current vacation. Katori will be calling on Tikhonov in the Kremlin. It is rather unusual for the Soviet Premier to meet with a Western envoy so soon after the latter's arrival in Moscow, the sources note. They say it took Katori's predecessor, Masuo Takashima, almost one year before he could meet with the Soviet Premier.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Sep 84	5511

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe says in an interview that Japan will soon ease sanctions imposed in December 1981 to show Japan's disapproval of the imposition of martial law in Poland. According to FM Abe, the move regarding the sanctions is intended to demonstrate Japan's willingness to improve bilateral relations. Abe says that he will convey the Japanese plan to his Soviet couterpart, Andrei Gromyko, during their meeting in New York on 25 September. Abe adds that Tokyo is prepared to restart annual trade consultations in an effort to improve Soviet-Japanese relations. Abe emphasizes that other Japanese sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with the Polish situation and the invasion of Afghanistan will remain in effect for the time being.	E P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Sep 84	5851
09/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Minister informally asks the Soviet Union to send Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev or Politburo member Grigoriy Romanov or some other important leader to head the delegation of the Supreme Soviet visiting Japan in late October at the invitation of the heads of the two chambers of the Diet. This will be the first visit to Japan in nine years by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet. Soviet sources predict that it will be difficult for Gorbachev to come to Japan. But they say the possibility does exist that a Romanov-class individual may visit Japan in view of the recent signs of change in the Soviet diplomacy. The Soviet sources also cite the remark made by Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Vladimir W. Pavlov, who is also a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, that the leader of the group will not be a low-ranking official.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 84	5728
09/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, in a meeting with Japan's Ambassaor to the Soviet Union, Yasue Katori, in Moscow refuses to acknowledge a Soviet-Japanese territorial issue exists and refuses to discuss bilateral political differences. Katori asks Tikhonov that a solution to the problem of the Soviet-held northern Japanese islands be concluded in order that a Soviet-Japanese Peace Treaty could be signed. Katori also indicates that in order to foster mutual understanding between the two countries, a visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko would be beneficial. Tikhonov, skirting all political issues, says that bilateral trade between the two countries is comparatively low. He adds that the Soviet Union hopes for improved bilateral relations and progress in economic and cultural exchange in the future.	C E M P	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 84	5482
09/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe says Japan plans to ease sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union after the declaration of martial law in Poland in December, 1981. Abe tells reporters that Japan is prepared to resume the annual governmental trade talks which were suspended as part of a series of sanction imposed in February 1982. The move towards easing the sanctions is intended to show Japan's readiness to improve its relations with the Soviet Union according to Abe. Abe, who is scheduled to leave on a 13-day visit to Mexico and the United States, says he would inform Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the decision when they meet in New York on September 25 at the United Nations General Assembly. Abe says Japan had	E P	Bangkok Post 24 Sep 84	5166

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	not altered its claim to four islands in the Kurile chain occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, a long-standing source of friction between the two countries. He says Japan's action was taken after similar earlier moves by Western countries including the United States.			
09/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese fighter planes scamble when Soviet aircraft, including Backfire bombers, appear off northern Japan. A Japanese Defense Agency spokesmen says 16 planes take off from four bases as the Soviet aircraft fly south over the Sea of Japan after appearing off the northern island of Hokkaido. The Soviet aircraft, which included at least 20 of the bombers known in the West as Backfires, fly over the Sea of Japan. It is the largest number of Backfires ever sighted on a single exercise near Japan. The Soviet Union is thought to have about 80 of the medium-range Backfires in Asia.	M	New York Times 24 Sep 84	5479
09/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Tupolev Backfire long-range bombers fly south over the Sea of Japan, west of Wakkanai City, Hokkaido Island, before being intercepted by Japanese fighters. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force says the Backfires reach a point off Komatsu City and then turn north and return to bases in Siberia. The interception is the fourth time Backfires had been spotted by Japanese fighters. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force says the size of the formation indicates that the Soviets are conducting a large-scale tactical exercise. About 80 Soviet Backfires are stationed in Siberia, and 10 more in Vietnam at Camranh Bay.	M	Aviation Week & Space Technology (N.Y.) 8 Oct 84	5812
09/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua news agency announces that Japan will buy 58.4 million to 62.8 million barrels of Chinese crude oil in 1985. Xinhua does not say whether this represented an increase over current Japanese purchases of Chinese oil. In 1983, the last year for which Chinese statistics are available, Japan bought 58.4 million barrels. A purchase agreement as signed by Chinese and Japanese officials of the China-Japan Comission for Long-Term Trade Agreement. The Chinese are eager to develop their oil industry and become an important petroleum-exporting nation by the end of the decade. Japan is considered an important potential customer.	E	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 24 Sep 84.	5132
09/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that Japan's Defense Agency, in a White Paper to parliament last week, warned that the Soviet buildup in the Far East is continuing to make the area unstable from Japan to North Vietnam, where nine Tupolev Tu-16 bombers are stationed. The White Paper indicated that in response the Air Self-Defense Force plans to increase the number of McDonnell Douglas/Mitsubishi F-15Js requested in the fiscal 1985 budget. The reason is that more aircraft are required to scramble to intercept aircraft violating Japanese airspace. The White Paper says Soviet forces in the Far East now include about 80 Tupolev Backfire long-range bombers, about 1,600 fighters and 150 submarines patrol aircraft. The Soviet Pacific fleet includes 65 nuclear-powered submarines, two Kiev-Class carriers and two Rogov-Class assault ships. On the Kuril Islands alone, the Soviet forces include about 40 MiG-23 fighters and a number of Mi-24 antitank helicopters. The White Paper noted that Japan is	M	Aviation Week & Space Technology (NY) 24 Sep 84	5729

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	ranked eighth in the world in the size of its defense budget but that the nation's defense budget limitation of 1% of GNP is considerably lower than most European countries.			
09/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan will call on the Soviet Union to accommodate each other with ports in Hokkaido and all of the Kurile islands including the four islands claimed by Japan in a Japan-Soviet roundtable conference opening in October in Moscow. Iichiro Hatoyama, former Foreign Minister and Vice Chairman of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association, will also make a proposal to secure safe fishing operations in the Northern Pacific at a subcommittee meeting on political issues. The fourth roundtable conference opens on October 10. Hatoyama will also call for revision of prewar ferryboat line between Wakkanai, the northernmost tip of Hokkaido, and Korsakov, southern Sakhalin. He will also propose inauguration of airline service between Hokkaido and Sakhalin.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Sep 84	5508
09/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe meets his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York and renews an invitation to the Soviet minister to visit Tokyo. Abe fails to get a positive response, but the two men agree to reopen bilateral annual trade consultations. Details such as the schedule for the trade talks are left to be settled by working level officials of both nations. The annual trade talks were suspended in 1981. Gromyko said if he visited Tokyo, Japan would take up the territorial claim over the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido and his talks in Tokyo would hit a snag. Abe responds that the territorial problem is important for Japan and that Japan wants to, at least, hold talks on the issue. Gromyko, however, says there is no roon for reconsideration of the territorial matter. During the talks Gromyko also expresses concern about a Japanese military buildup and claims Japan is leaning toward joining NATO. The Japanese minister opposes Gromyko's criticism and mentions the Soviet expansion in the Asia region. Gromykyo responds that the Soviet buildup in Asia is defensive in nature. Abe seeks an early conclusion to the Japan-Soviet fishery talks; Gromykyo responds that he would make efforts for compromise. The Soviet minister also promises to expedite the early release of Soviet-held Japanese fishermen. However, he says reasons for seizing Japanese fishermen have to be eliminated.	E M P	FBIS (AP) 26 Sep 84	5202
09/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says Japan is ready to expand talks with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, pointing out there is a change of wind from the East to West. "I feel a change of wind from communist-bloc countries to (Western nations)," Nakasone says during a speech at a Tokyo hotel. At present, relations between Tokyo and Moscow are in their worst state in many years because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines passenger jet by a Soviet fighter in September 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 84	5507

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/29/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Defense Agency announces that the 43,000-ton Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk had crossed the Soya Strait between Hokkaido and southern Sakhalin, going east out to the Pacific. A P-2J antisubmarine patrol plane of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Fource finds the Kiev-class carrier, one of the three operating Soviet aircraft carriers, heading east in the strait at a speed of 20 knots or about 37 kilometers per hour. The aircraft carrier is being escorted by two missile curisers--a 9,700- ton Kara-class cruiser and a 7,700-ton Kresta II-class cruiser. Since its deployment to the Soviet Pacific fleet in February 1984, this is the first voyage of the Novorossiysk outside the Sea of Japan. Japanese Defense officials believe that the three Soviet vessels were on their way to the Sea of Okhotsk or the Northwestern Pacfic for a drill.	M	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 84	5716
10/01/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union resume working-level talks in Moscow for conclusion of a new fishery cooperation agreement that will replace the present accord due to expire at the end of 1984. At the beginning of the first-day session, the Soviet Union expresses its hope for an early conclusion of the new agreeement, pointing out that Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura and Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev had earlier agreed to strive toward that end. Yamamura visited Moscow in the middle of September. The Japanese side, however, makes clear that Tokyo wants Japan's rights clearly set forth in the new accord, saying that the difficult stage of the talks has yet to come. The crux of the talks is Moscow's wish to have the new agreeement clearly control Japan's open-sea salmon fishing in northern waters on the grounds that salmon there go up Russian rivers for spawning.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Oct 84	5717
10/02/84	JAPAN/PRC. A joint petrochemical mission of the Japan-China Economic Association and the Association of Petrochemical Industries in Japan will make a five-day visit to China beginning on Dec 2. The approximately 20-member mission will consist of top executives from at least 15 Japanese petrochemical companies, led by Yasunobu Kishimoto, President of Showa Denko K.K. The mission is slated to meet with petrochemical and general economic planning officials in Beijing and personally inspect petrochemical complexes. Kishimoto said that the Japanese party is returning a similar visit by a Chinese mission to Japan in December 1983. During 1983 the Chinese mission sounded out Japanese interests in utilizing excessive capacity for ethylene to produce petrochemicals for supply to China. Another proposal centered on consumption of Chinese naphtha in Japan for production of petrochemicals.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 2 Oct 84	5084

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/03/84	JAPAN/PRC. A group of major companies and scientists in the Kansai district intend to establish a "Japan-China Science and Technology Association" on 5 October to promote exchanges of information in the fields of science and technology. Den Kawakatsu, Chailrman of Nanka Electric Railway Co. is to assume the chairmanship. Organizers of the new association plan to construct "exchange centers" in both countries and send Japanese specialists to China in cooperation with the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China.	C E S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Oct 84	5832
10/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. Unnamed Japanese sources say that Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in his meeting with Fumio Abe, a ruling LDP member of the House of Representatives,in Moscow on 24 September 1984, laid down three conditions for visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko: 1) Japan's demand for return of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido should not dominate the talks; 2) Japanese authorities should take steps to refrain rightists groups and other Japanese from staging noisy demonstrations; and 3) the visit should produce some results in economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation. The Japanese Government has maintained that Gromyko come to Tokyo for bilateral foreign ministry talks, which have been suspended since the then Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda visited Moscow in January 1978. The bilateral relationship has been chilly in the past few years over the Soviet refusal to take up the territorial issue and Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan.	C E P S	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5713
10/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Socialist Party announces that it will send a special Japan-Soviet committee delegation to the Soviet Union next week, resuming such contact with Moscow after a 13 month suspension. The dispatch of the delegation was suspended following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner 1 September 1983. The Socialist Party is understood to have decided on the resumption in response to current signs of improving Japan-Soviet relations, including the planned visit to Japan of Supreme Soviet parliamentary membres headed by Communist Party Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev on October 25. The Socialist delegation will leave Tokyo on 9 October and will return home on 17 October after attending the fourth Japan-Soviet parliamentary round table conference in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5714
10/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Fair Trade Comission Chairman General Takahashi and other officials leave for China for talks on how to increase industrial trade competition. During the discussions with the Chinese State Planning Commission Minister Song Ping and other officials, the Japanese are expected to explain the antimonopoly law and other Japanese policy measures to assure free competition among industries. They are visiting Beijing, Shanghai and other parts of China as the Chinese Government's guests. They will return home on 12 October.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5715

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov in a meeting with JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi in Tokyo indicates that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko might visit Japan sometime in the future to help improve Japan-Soviet relations. Pavlov notes that Gromyko told Foreign Minister Abe in New York recently that he wanted to develop "all aspects" of exchanges between the two countries and indicated that such aspects included Gromyko's visit to Tokyo. A JSP spokesman says Pavlov's flexible attitude indicates that there will be substantial discussion on ways to improve Japan-Soviet relations. A Japan Foreign Ministry spokesman says there might be some tangible progress in Japan-Soviet relations if East-West relations improve after the US presidential election.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Oct 84	5829
10/07/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Federation of Bar Associations decides to adopt a resolution to help those Japanese left in China after the end of World War II. The resolution will be presented to the 27th Civil Liberty Congress scheduled for 20 Oct in Osaka. The proposed resolution asserts that it is virtually impossible for Japanese left in China to acquire Japanese nationality because the Japanese Government has long maintained a negative attitude toward their problems. The resolution states that this attitude infringes on the human rights of these Japanese. The resolution goes on to say that as the foster parents age, it becomes increasingly difficult to confirm the Japanese origins of their foster children. The resolution therefore calls on the government and the Diet to enact, without delay, special legislation to help the Japanese in China acquire Japanese nationality and ensure them a stable livelihood after they return to Japan. Since many of these Japanese were declared dead after the War, the only way they can regain their Japanese nationality is by finding their Japanese relatives and proving their kinship. The proposed resolution states that this places an unrealistic burden on those whose relatives have not yet been located. Further, it maintains that these people's rights to return to their homeland, as guaranteed by the World Human Rights Declaration, is being infringed upon. At present, there is only one center in Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, where such returnees are helped to learn Japanese and acquire other skills necessary for their resettlement in Japan. The Federation plans to call for the expansion of facilities to teach returnees Japanese and teach them vocational skills. After adopting the resolution, the Federation plans to present it to the Diet, the Health and Welfare and the Justice ministries, and other relevant agencies.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Oct 84	5830
10/09/84	JAPAN/USSR. Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi leaves for Moscow to attend a Japanese-Soviet forum. Sakurauchi leads a 200 Japanese delegates at the fourth Japanese-Soviet roundtable conference, a nongovernment forum of leading figures in political, economic, and journalistic fields of the two countries. Sakurauchi is the leader of an interparty Parliamentarians' League for Japanese-Soviet friendship. The Japanese delegates include 26 members of the Diet. Merchant Marine Minister Minister Timofey Guzhenko will be leader of the Soviet delegates at the forum. Sakurauchi will return home on 14 October.	C E P	FBIS (AP) 9 Oct 84	5719

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Military Commission meets with the former chairman of Japan's Self-Defense Forces Joint Staff Council, Hiroomi Kurisu.	M	FBIS (China) 11 Oct 84	4833
10/10/84	JAPAN/USSR. Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi suggests in a meeting in Moscow that Japan and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty as soon as possible by resolving pending territorial issues in order to improve bilateral relations. Addressing the opening session of the fourth Japan-Soviet Round Table Conference, he also urges the Soviet Union and the United States to make greater efforts to relax international political tensions. Timofei Guzhenko, Soviet Marine Transportation Minister, however, tells the session that international tensions are primarily the fault of the US, which has been deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe and Asia. While declining comment on the territorial issue involving the Northern Territories, Guzhenko says that his country welcomes the recent Japanese moves toward improving Soviet-Japanese relations. Sakurauch, recently appointed Chairman of the Japanese Parliamentarians' Association for Japan-Soviet Friendship, heads a 250-member delegation to the round table conference, which includes Japanese lawmakers, scholars, businessmen and journalists. The round table conference will conclude on 12 October.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Oct 84	5831
10/10/84	JAPAN/USSR. In a broadcast from Tokyo, the Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union has deployed airborne warning and control system aircraft, AWACs, in the Far East. The aircraft is believed to be the Tu-126 equipped with a 12-meter diameter radar screen at its rear. Xinhua argues that the deployment of Soviet AWACs in Asia strengthens the Soviet Union's air defense capability and unifies its command over combat forces stationed in Kamchatka, Sakhalin, the Maritime Provinces and the Kuril islands.	M	FBIS (China) 12 Oct 84	4834
10/11/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open three days of private-level talks in Moscow on a wide range of bilateral and international problems, including the East-West dialogue, economic cooperation, and cultural exchanges. In his keynote speech to the opening session of the fourth Japan-Soviet Roundtable Conference, former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, calls for efforts to ease the tense international situation, which he says stems from the mutual distrust and lack of understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. Soviet chief representative Timofey Guzhenko, Merchant Marine Minister, blames the United States for current international tensions. In his speech, Guzhenkjo says he would welcome Japansese initiatives to improve bilateral relations. The Conference, launched in 1979 by joint non-governmental friedship organizations, attracts a record 430 participants--200 from Japan and 250 from the Soviet Union. The 250-member Soviet team includes Cabinet ministers and high ranking government officials.	C E P	FBIS (AP) 11 Oct 84	5748

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources announce that Prime Minister Nakasone will hold talks with Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Soviet party Politburo and Supreme Soviet Presidium member who will arrive in Japan later in October. It will be the first meeting between a Japanese Prime Minister and a Supreme Soviet Presidium member official since then Prime Minister Miki met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Tokyo in January 1976. Nakasone will meet with Kunayev on 26 October. Kunayev is scheduled to arrive in Japan as the leader of a delegatioin made up of about 10 members of the Supreme Soviet for a visit at the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the House of Councillors. During the meeting with Kunayev, Nakasone is expected to express his readiness to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union and to ask that Foreign Minister Gromyko visit Japan in the near future to resume a Japan-Soviet foreign ministers conference. A Supreme Soviet delegation had been scheduled to visit Japan in January 1980. But Japan turned down the visit in protest against the 1979 Soviet military advance into Afghanistan. Leaders of both houses of the Japanese parliament decided to invite the Soviet mission in June 1984 in order to improve relations between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Oct 84	5727
10/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Party organ Pravda and the government paper Izvestia praise the recent Japan-Soviet "Round-Table" meeting held in Moscow as a "useful dialogue." Pravda reports that the conference was held in an "atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding" and that participants tried to have a constructive dialogue. It adds that the possibility of improving the two countries' ties will be used not only for the development of friendly, cooperative bilateral relations but also for the strengthening of global peace. Izvestia also reports in detail about the discussions at the meeting and says that there exists "a very big possibility" for improvement of the two countries' relations despite some differences over the international situation and a series of problems (apparently referrring to Japan's claim to the Soviet-held Northern Territories). The Round-Table Conference was attended by about 450 politicians, businessmen, scholars and journalists from both sides. Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi led the Japanese delegation to the meeting.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Oct 84	5840
10/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese officials announce that Japanese businessmen and Soviet officials will hold a joint session of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperaton Committee in Tokyo between 12-14 December. It will be the first time in five years that the joint Cooperation Committee has met. The meeting is expected to be attended by a 50-member Soviet delegation, led by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev. The agenda will be worked out after consultation with the Soviet side. Hiroshi Anzai, Chairman of the Japanese Committee, stresses that Japan would seek frank exchange of views. The meeting is expected to improve ties between the two countries which have been strained since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. and other international incidents such as the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane by a Soviet fighter in 1983.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Oct 84	5842

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Defense Agency announces that five high-ranking Chinese training officers will visit Japan between 11 and 20 November to inspect training facilities of Japan's Self-Defense Force. The announcement says that the five-member group will be led by Yang Zhenya, Deputy Director of the Military Training Department of the General Staff Headquarters of the People's Republic of China Liberation Army. Agency Agency officials say the Chinese visit is to repay a China visit in June by a group of Japanese defense officers in charge of training.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Oct 84	5841
10/18/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Upper House Steering Committee announces that Dinumukhamed Kunayev, Soviet party Politburo member, will hold separate talks with PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe on 26 October. Kunayev is to arrive in Tokyo on 25 October as the head of a Supreme Soviet delegation for an eight-day visit to Japan. According to the itinerary, the Soviet delegates will meet on the arrival day with Kenji Fukunaga, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mutsuo Kimura, the president of the House of Councillors, who extended the invitation for the visit. After the meeting with Nakasone and Abe on the following day, the delegates are scheduled to tour Kyoto and Osaka until 29 October.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 October 1984	4706
10/18/84	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese diplomatic source says that Japan and China might complete their talks on an accord for peaceful nuclear cooperation by the end of the year. The source says that the two countries had had four rounds of discussions alternately in Peking and Tokyo to finalize the agreement which would set general guidelilnes for cooperation. The fourth session held in Peking in July was marked by "intensive talks".The Chinese conveyed proposals in early October 1984 which Tokyo is currently studying. The source indicates that four or five points remain to be settled, but there is optimisim over the possibility of concluding a pact by the end of 1984. Japan sources in Tokyo said in May 1984 that the accord would be based on the Sino-American nuclear cooperation agreement initiated in late April during the visit to Peking by US President Ronald Reagan. Ratification of the accord by the U.S. Congress has been held up by objection that China had not given sufficient guarantees that it would not resell U.S. technology or equipment to third countries. The United States had demanded on-site controls in China to prevent any reprocessed fuel from being diverted to military uses. The problem of controls also came up in the Sino-Japanese discussions and was reportedly resolved in March 1984. Reports from Tokyo said that China had agreed to "friendly visits" by Japanese experts to nuclear sites to verify that the equipment was being used for peaceful purposes. China has embarked on an ambitious nuclear program and hopes to develop a capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000.	E S P	Indonesia Observer (Jakarta) 19 Oct 84	5845

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Nihon Keizei Shimbun quotes a US Defence Department source as saying that Japanese parts are being used by the Soviet Union in their testing of medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles in order to increase their accuracy. The paper did not identify the parts but quotes sources as saying the parts are installed in the missiles at a military factory in Leningrad. The Pentagon sources complained that much high technology information leaks to the communist bloc from Japan and that Japan should adhere more closely to the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM). In another development, a floating dock made by Japan's Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries and purchased by the Soviet Union has been reportedly servicing ships in the Soviet Navy although the Japanese were told that it would not be put to military use.	M	Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) 21 Oct 84	5100
10/22/84	JAPAN/PRC. Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki leaves for China to attend the opening ceremony of a hospital built with Japanese aid. During his three-day stay in Beijing, Suzuki will confer with Deng Xiaoping, Premeir Zhao Zhiyang, and other Chinese leaders. Suzuki is accompanied by Health and Welfare Minister Minister Kozo Watanabe, who will represent the Japanese Government in the opening ceremeony. The Sino-Japanese friendship hospital, which was built with a Japanese Government grant, is the largest general hospital in China, and is equipped with facilities for research and teaching. Sigeko Ohira, widow of the Former Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, has also been invited to attend the opening ceremony. While in China, Watanabe will hold talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss the issue of Japanese war orphans who have grown up in China. Watanabe also plans to make a trip to the northeast China city of Harbin for meetings with the orphaned Japanese and their Chinese foster parents.	C E	FBIS (AP) 22 Oct 84	5730
10/22/84	JAPAN/PRC Health and Welfare Minister Kozo Watanabe arrives in Beijing for a five-day visit with Chinese officials. Watanabe will discuss with his Chinese counterparts the issue of Japanese "war orphans" left behind in China and will meet with their foster parents. Watanabe will be the first Japanese Cabinet minister in charge of the issue to meet with such war-displaced Japanese and their foster parents in China. Watanbe arrives in Beijing with former PM Suzuki and other Japanese officials to attend an opening ceremony of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Hospital built with Japanese aid. During his visit, Watanabe will meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss the handling of Japanese children orphaned in China in the aftermath of World War II and adopted by Chinese. In the meeting, Watanabe will seek further Chinese cooperation in the search for such war-displaced Japanese to promote repatriation to Japan of those who wish to do so. Watanabe also plans to make a trip to the northeastern city of Harbin to meet with the orphaned Japanese and their Chinese foster parents.	C E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Oct 84	5836

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/22/84	JAPAN/PRC. Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing, arrives in Tokyo to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of sister-city relations between the two capitals. During his nine-day visit to Japan, Chen will hold talks with his Tokyo counterpart Shunichi Suzuki and speak to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. Chen and Suzuki will also sign a joint declaration calling for the promotion of international exchanges. The Beijing mayor will call on PM Nakasone and make a tour of western Japan before leaving for home from Osaka airport.	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 23 Oct 84	5837
10/22/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Diet announces that an eight-member Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, will arrive in Tokyo on 25 October for an eight-day visit. According to the announcement, the Soviet delegation will meet the speaker and president of both houses of the Diet and attend a receiption to be given by the heads of the two houses. The delegation will also meet separately with PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe and conduct talks with members of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship. The delegates will also visit Kyoto and Osaka and meet with Japanese business leaders before departing on 1 November.	C E P	FBIS (AP) 22 Oct 84	5339
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping meets with former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in Beijing. According to Japanese sources Deng asks Suzuki to encourage more Japanese businesses to invest in North Korea. Deng reportedly tells Suzuki that North Korea is interested in pursuing an open door policy similar to China's.	E P	FBIS (AP) 24 Oct 84	5126
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki meets separately with Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng reiterates to Suzuki China's support for North Korea's proposal for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. Deng also tells Suzuki that the concept of "one country, two systems," applies not only to the reversion of Hong Kong to China but also to the reunification of Taiwan to China. Deng says that in the case of Taiwan, China would offer more liberal terms than those given to Hong Kong. Zhao and Suzuki discuss China's most recent economic reforms and Zhao tells Suzuki that prices will not spiral upward with the restructuring of China's economy.	E P	FBIS (China) 24 Oct 84	5148
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping meets with former Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki in Beijing. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Deng asked Suzuki to promote Japanese investments in North Korea; disagreed with the US position that North Korea is superior to South Korea in its military strength; and stated that North Korea would not invade South Korea because it does not have the force to do so. Deng said that if Japanese corporations invest in North Korea they will be making a contribution to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 24 Oct 84	3947

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. Tomen Menka Kaisha Ltd., a Japanese trading house, proposes to the Soviet Union to extend a long-term contract on Ural oil dealing by expanding their volume. Tomen's moves herald other Japanese trading houses' intentions to expand dealings in Ural oil amid a sluggish state of Japan-Soviet trade. Ural oil will be shipped to other countries via Japanese trading firms. Tomen says that negotiations on the proposal will be held in November 1984. The long-term contract which was signed two years ago in line with Nichimen Corp. will expire at the end of October 1984. In another development, Mitsubishi Corp. and Kanematsu Gosho are also planning to expand their dealing volume, while Marubeni Corp. and Mitsui and Co. have started negotiations for long-term contracts.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Oct 84	5745
10/23/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Motors announces it will supply China with 10,000 trucks and truck cab technology in a combined $121 million deal. The company will sign the contract with China National Automobile Import and Export Corporation in early in November, 1984. Under the contract, Mitsubishi will ship 5,000 units each of 5- and 8-ton trucks between December 1984 and September 1985. Mitsubishi will license the Chinese concern to produce truck cabs. Mitsubishi exported about 2,000 trucks to China in FY 1983, and 3,000 trucks in the first half of FY 1984. Total truck exports in the current year will be approximately 25,000 units. Japan's truck exports to China hit a record annual high of 26,325 units in FY 1981. Industry sources predict that with 19,651 trucks shipped to China in the first half of FY 1984, shipments in all of the year will reach a new record.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Oct 84	5747
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. During a meeting between Deng Xiaoping and visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki, Deng suggests that Japanese corporations pursue doing business in North Korea as a way of contributing to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. He also tells Suzuki that North Korea will never invade South Korea and does not have the strength to do so.	E M P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 84	5269
10/23/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Corp. announces that it will export 10,000 trucks to China along with the necessary truck-cab production skills through its group trader, Mitsubishi Corp. The two Mitsubishi group companies are scheduled to sign the export contract with China Automotive Industry Corp. in early November 1984. This will be the first automotive export to be made by Japanese automakers on the basis of the recent Chinese overtures that trade be combined with technolgy transfer. The 10,000 units break down into 5,000 large trucks with an 8-ton payload capacity and 5,000 medium-sized trucks with a 5-ton capacity. They will be exported from December 1984 through September 1985. The Chinese corporation will receive designs for making truck-cabs from Mitsubishi Motors for use in its knockdown assembly at either the First Automobile Factory in Changchun or the Second Automobile Factory in Wuhan.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 30 Oct 84	5813

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/24/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito meets with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Beijing. Ito encourages China to begin official economic exchanges with South Korea. According to Japanese sources Hu says that China must wait and observe South Korea's attitude toward North Korea before it can agree to such contacts.	E P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Oct 84	5128
10/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Trio-Kenwood Corp., a major audio equipment maker, says it has agreed with China to start knock-down production of oscilloscopes in China from December 1984. A company spokesman says the deal calls for Trio to provide China with parts for four types of oscilloscopes in semi-finished form to be assembled at Beijing Electronic Display Instrument Factory at a rate of 500 units a month initially worth about $2million a year. If production goes smoothly, both sides will consider joint development of new products in the future.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Oct 84	5464
10/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Fanuc Ltd, a Japanese precision machine manufacturer, has licensed China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. to produce small-sized machining centers. Under the 5-year contract, the Chinese corporation will assemble the "tape-drill" model of the numerically controlled machines at a plant in Beijing, which are used for manufacturing electrical parts for radios and black-and-white television sets. Production volume has yet to be decided.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Oct 84	5338
10/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev, arrive in Tokyo and meet separately with Japanese law makers Kenju Gukunaga, Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives and Matsuo Kimura, Speaker of the Japanese House of Councillors. The Japanese side expresses the hope to promote dialogue between the two countries in order to build trust. The Japanese also demands the return of the Northern Territories, the four small islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The Japanese law makers claim that the Northern Territories issue is an obstacle to the signing of a Peace Treaty between the two countries. Evading the Northern Territories dispute, Kunayev refuses to accept Soviet blame for a freeze in bilateral relations. He accuses Japan of adopting a passive attitude toward peace and disarmament by supporting Washington's stance on these issues. Kunayev hopes future contacts between parliamentarians of the two countries might become a regular event. He also invites Japanese law makers to visit the Soviet Union. Kunayev is the first high-ranking Soviet official to visit Japan in nine years, and during his eight-day stay in Japan he will confer with PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 84	5749

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. Visiting Soviet Politburo member Dinmuhamed Kunayev criticizes Japan for its close alliance with the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and holds Japan responsible for its chilled relations with the USSR. In a meeting with House of Representatives Speaker Kenji Fukunaga, Kunayev alleges Japan's foreign policy is more oriented toward Washington than ever before and it has become less enthusiastic about peace and disarmament. However, Kunayev, leader of a Soviet parliamentary delegation, accepts Fukunaga's call for an expanded dialogue between lawmakers of the two countries and invites Japan to send a Diet mission to the Soviet Union. He also proposes that the two countries organize exchange visits of lawmakers on a regular basis and adds Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko wants to improve Japan-Soviet relations. The Soviet mission arrives in Tokyo earlier in the day for an eight-day visit, which is expected to serve as an opportunity to break icy relations between the two countries. It is the first Supreme Soviet mission to visit Japan in nine years and is in Japan at the invitation of Fukunaga and Mutsuo Kimura, President of the House of Councillors. In his arrival statement, Kunayev says he is looking forward to constructive talks with Japanese officials on bilateral and international issues.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Oct 84	5811
10/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet parliamentary delegationl led by party Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev arrives in Tokyo in a bid to break icy relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. It is the first visit to Japan by a delegation from the Supreme Soviet in nine years. Japan imposed sanctions against the Soviet Union following its invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979, which made it extremely difficult for the two countries' lawmakers to visit each other. The Soviet delegation, on an eight-day visit to Japan, is being invited by Kenji Fukunaga, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mutusuo Kimura, President of the House of Councillors. In an arrival statement, Kunayev says the visit is aimed at exchanges of "constructive opinions" with Japanese officials on bilateral and international problems. Kunayev also says that he hopes the discussion will contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries. According to the itinerary, the Soviet delegates are to call on Fukunaga and Kimura and will hold separate talks with PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe. The Nakasone Administration has recently called for expansion of dialogue between Japan and the Soviet in an effort to improve Tokyo-Moscow relations. Bilateral relations have been at the lowest ebb chiefly over the Afghan question and a territorial issue involving the Soviet-held islands north of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island. The Soviet delegates are scheduled to meet Japan's business leaders in Tokyo and visit industrial plants in western Japan.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Oct 84	5854

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese fishing boat with a crew of 18 is seized by Soviet authorities in waters off the northern Kurile Islands. Soviet patrolmen seize the fishing boat, Fukuju Maru No. 38 of the Ochiishi fishery cooperative of Nemuro, eastern Hokkaido, apparently on charges of trespassing in Soviet waters. The Japanese boat is towed away probably to Paramushir Island of the Kuriles. The seized boat left Nemuro on 24 Oct to fish for cod. Another Japanese cod boat was taken into custody by the Soviets in the same area in March 1984.	E P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5756
10/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe demands the return of four northern Soviet-occupied islands to facilitate relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Abe tells a visiting Soviet lawmakers delegation he expects his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan soon for talks on "the basic issue" and conclusion of a peace treaty. Soviet Communist Party Politburo member, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, who is heading the Soviet delegation, reiterates the long-standing Kremlin position that the territorial issue has been already resolved and thus no longer exists. In an unusual gesture Kunayev tells Abe he will tell PM Nakasone of the Soviet plan to release shortly all 13 Japanese fishermen now held in the Soviet Union. At the outset of the hour-long meeting, Kunayev read messages from Gromyko and Soviet leader Chernenko who urges Japan to conclude a good neighborly pact, ban the use of arms, and promote trade and cultural exchange.	C E M P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 84	5853
10/27/84	JAPAN/PRC. In a joint document The Communist Party of China and Japan Socialist Party agree to promote friendship and solidarity between the two countries toward the next century. The two parties also agree on best efforts to promote disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world. The document, issued after two days of consultations in Tokyo, also says the two parties will help reunify the Korean Peninsula and support North Korea's proposal for a tripartite peace conference among North and South Korea and the United States. The two parties also agree to develop interchanges at various levels and ease tensions in Northeast Asia. Qiao Shi, alternate secretariat member of the Chinese party, leads a 10-member delegation, while Makoto Tanabe, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party heads the Japanese team. Earlier in the day, Qiao met Japan Socialist Party leader Masahi Ishibashi and discussed the Korean situation, nuclear weapons in Asia, and other regional issues. In the meeting, Ishibashi sought China's support for the idea of establilshing a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Asia-Pacific region. The Chinese mission is scheduled to leave for home on 2 November after visiting industrial plants and farming facilities.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 84	5834

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/28/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. In a Kremlin dinner speech honoring Mongolia's visiting leader, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the United States, Japan and South Korea of broadening military ties with the hope of "creating some kind of NATO eastern branch." Chernenko tells the gathering that "a buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the USSR's Far Eastern border is continuing. The Soviet leader says "a normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China would contribute to improving the situation in the Asian continent. This is particularly important now that the imperialists are pooling their efforts in the fight against socialism; the situation in the world has become tense; and the danger of the world is growing."	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 84	5835
10/29/84	JAPAN/PRC. A reliable Japanese source says Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. is sending a senior executive to Beijing soon for negotiations with China over the construction of an atomic power station. The sources say Yotaro Iida, Executive Vice President of Mitsubishi, hopes to visit the Chinese capital in November 1984 to start negotiations with the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power over an atomic power plant project. The project calls for the construction of two 1-million-kilowatt capacity atomic power plants of the Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) type in China's mideast region. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries earlier won a Chinese order for a pressure reactor container for installation at the projected Qinshan atomic power station.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5791
10/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Mininistry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) indicates that it is ready to extend positive cooperation to China in the field of nuclear energy as an atoms-for-peace agreement with China is likely to be signed as early as the end of the year. MITI's Agency of Natural Resources and Energy intends to meet positively a strong request by China for technological cooperation in refining uranium ore and enriching refined uranium, and assist Japanese private enterprises in exporting atomic power plants and equipment to China. The ministry is attaching importance to China as a promising export market for the Japanese atomic industry. China reportedly has sought Japanese technological cooperation in refining crude uranium ore into uranium ore concentrate in northern Hebei. MITI intends to cooperate in the Chinese project since this will contribute toward diversification of Japan's uranium supply sources. The ministry and private interests have begun joint study into the economic feasibility of the project. By the year 2000 China plans to construct atomic power plants with a combined generating capacity of 10 million kilowatts. One atomic power station is estimated to cost more than $813 million. West Germany, Britain, France and other countries are negotiating with China in order to win orders for atomic power plants and equipment. Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is also making approaches to China in an attempt to obtain orders.	E S	FBIS (AP) 31 Oct 84	5164

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. Visiting Soviet Politburo member Dinmukhammed Kunayev in a meeting with Yoshihiro Inayama, Chairman of the Federation of Economic Organization calls for Japanese cooperation in tapping Siberian oil, coal, and copper resources. Inayama, however, shows a lukewarm respose and tells Kunayev that Japan's economic expansion has slowed, reducing its dependence on foreign countries for supplies of natural resources. In a meeting with Kyodo news service representatives Kunayev calls for expanded political exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan to build up bilateral mutual trust. Kunayev says Japan and the Soviet Union harbor a sense of distrust toward each other and some confidence building measures should be taken in the Far East. These measures, he claims, could include expanded political exchanges as well as cooperation in the trade and economic fields. He says the Soviet Union should not use nuclear weapons against Japan and proposes the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries provided that Japan will stick to its three nonnuclear principles which rule out the possession, manufacture, and introduction of nuclear arms into Japan.	E M P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5760
10/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that a Japanese mission which visited China between 11 and 19 October is studying Chinese ideas for cooperative uranium refining, including the possibility of a joint venture company in the People's Republic of China. China is interested in a joint venture for refining the ore produced in Hebei Province. The Japanese mission wants to confirm if China wants to include coversion of refined ore (yellow cake) into uranium hexafluroide in the proposed joint venture. The fluoride is enriched before the uranium's consumption in a nuclear reactor. China intends to realize substantial nuclear electricity generation by raising its capacity to between 15 million and 20 million kilowatts by the year 2000.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 30 Oct 84	5827
10/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. The first group of 800 Japanese youths leave Beijing for home to end a massive youth exchange program involing 3,000 persons from all parts of Japan. The Japanese were invited to China by Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang to mark the 12th anniversary of restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The invitation was extended late in 1983 when Hu visited Tokyo as a guest of the Japanese Government. Calling the exchange program a major event in China-Japan relations, officials of the Chinese Government as well as local municipalities rolled out the red carpet for the Japanese visitors who were provided accomodations and transportation free of charge by the host country. The highlight of their tour came on 29 October when they were invited to ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of China's national founding. Most Japanese youths said they were greatly impressed with their visit to the world's most populous country, but many others complained about "too many welcoming ceremonies and receptions."	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Oct 84	5843

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10/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsui Cyanamid, Ltd. and the China National Technical Import Corp have signed a contract to jointly develop crude oil recovery know-how by using Mitsui's "special" high polymer. Ordinary oil recovery methods can obtain only about 30 percent of crude oil reserves. The recovery by means of special polymer (polyacrylamide) is being utilized only on a limited basis in the US and Soviet Union. The joint venture agreed to develop crude oil recovery in China's Daligang field in Tianjin City and Hebei Province beginning in the spring of 1985. The Chinese corporation is to supply oil field information, conventional recovery knowhow, and oil production wells in the project.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 30 Oct 84	5852
10/31/84	JAPAN/USSR. Commenting on the recent visit to Japan by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member Dinmukhamed Kunayev, RENMIN RIBAO (Beijjing) says Kunayev's visit is an example of how not to improve relations between countries. While Kunayev's visit resumed the dialogue between the Japanese Diet and the USSR Supreme Soviet, suspended since 1980, he told Japanese PM Nakasone that Japan's request for the return of the four northern islands was "unacceptable" and that the Soviet Union has "decided on its stand on this question." RENMIN RIBAO charges that the Soviet Union regards the territories of other countries as its own. The commentary concludes that the Soviet Union should expect Soviet-Japanese relations to improve or to receive Japanese financial or technological assistance while it holds such an attitude.	P	FBIS (China) 2 Nov 84	5147
11/01/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet parlimentarian delegation led by party Politburo member Dinmukhamed Kunayev leaves Tokyo for home after winding up an eight-day visit at the invitation of the leaders of both house of the Japanese Diet. The eight-member Soviet delegation held talks with PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe on ways to expand Japan-Soviet dialogue. It is the first visit to Japan of such a Soviet delegation in nine years.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 84	5751
11/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union informs Japan that it will release on 5 November seven crewmen of a Japanese fishing boat, which was seized by a Soviet patrol ship in September 1984. The Japanese ship, according to Soviet officials, was in violation of Soviet territorial waters. According to the Japanese Maritime Safety Office in Nemuro, the Japanese crew members seized were aboard the 19-ton Yoshie Maru in waters about 18 kilometers north of the Soviet-held island of Kunashiri.	E P	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 84	5754
11/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. Fukushima Prefecture officials decide to reject port calls by Soviet fishermen to Onahama City because of the costly security required to protect the Soviets from Japanese rightist groups. Fukushima officials indicate that their decision will be conveyed to the Japanese Fishery Agnecy and Foreign Ministry when Vice Governor Noboru Tomoda visits Tokyo on 5 November. The officials say the Prefecture has spent about $610,000 for security fences to keep back Japanese groups opposed to port calls by Soviet fishermen. In addition, the Prefectural Police Headquarters has had to deploy hundreds of policemen in the Pacific coast city every time a Soviet fishing vessel arrives there for rest for the crew and replenishment	E P	FBIS (AP) 6 Nov 84	5814

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	of supplies. Sabotage activities by Japanese rightists have inconvenienced citizens and port laborers in the city, north of Tokyo, according to the officials. During Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations in 1983, the Japanese Government allowed the Soviets to make a maximum 70 port calls to the city between February and December 1984. Nineteen Soviet fishing boats operating off the Japanese coast visited the city between February and August 1984. But most Soviet fishermen were forced to stay on their boats by rightist groups. The Soviets are expected to call for continued access to the port in annual bilateral fishery talks scheduled to open in Moscow later in the month.				
11/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. In an interview with Asahi Shimbun, Foreign Minister Abe indicates the chances for Foreign Minister Gromyko visiting Japan have increased. Abe says than an opening has been made in Japan-Soviet relations through his talks with Gromyko in New York in September and the recent Kunayev parliamentary visit. Commenting on the Kunayev visit, Abe says that "the delegation was comprised of very important people, and I believe their visit will play a significant role in improving relations between Japan and the Soviet Union." Abe also discloses that he met Kunayev on 30 October and Kunayev had gained a better impression of Japan than previously. Abe also said that Kunayev promised him he would "certainly convey" Abe's request for FM Gromyko to visit Japan at an early date.	P	Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 2 Nov 84		5855
11/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources confirm that China has asked	E	Flight International		5058

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10/28/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. In a Kremlin dinner speech honoring Mongolia's visiting leader, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the United States, Japan and South Korea of broadening military ties with the hope of "creating some kind of NATO eastern branch." Chernenko tells the gathering that "a buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the USSR's Far Eastern border is continuing. The Soviet leader says "a normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China would contribute to improving the situation in the Asian continent. This is particularly important now that the imperialists are pooling their efforts in the fight against socialism; the situation in the world has become tense; and the danger of the world is growing."	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 84	5835
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11/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources confirm that China has asked Japan for help in developing its aerospace industry. Talks between the Japanese authorities and China's Ministry of of Aeronautics Industry have been going on with specific Chinese interest in satellites for weather-reporting, communications, and resource prospecting.	E S	Flight International (London), 10 Nov 84	5058
11/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese shipowners groups says it has agreed with China to man Japanese ships with Chinese crews. The Japanese Middle Trade Shipowners Association of Kobe and the China Ocean Shipping Agency of Beijing sign the agreement in the Chinese capital on 28 Oct, the Japanese organization says. The one-year agreement, which came into force immediately, covers shipping routes around Japan from Kamchatka Peninsula of the Soviet Union down to Sumatra Island of Indonesia. Under the agreement, each Japanese member shipowner will conclude a contract with the China Ocean Shipping Agency to man their ships with the Chinese. The first Japanese ship manned by a Chinese crew will begin serving Japan-China routes early in 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Nov 84	5265

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union initial a fishing agreement to replace two separate one-year pacts with a multiyear accord on operations in each others' 200-mile fishery zone. The agreement, which comes after more than a week of "tough" negotiations in Tokyo, also stipulates creation of a committee to determine quotas. The initialing of the accord ends a long-standing problem for Japan, which had to negotiate separate one-year pacts with the Soviet Union. Japan hopes to sign a formal single multiyear agreement with the Soviet Union "within this month" and then send it to the Diet for ratification. Japan is pushing for a pact of "five years" although the Soviet Union has not made a formal response, despite its willingness to allow such a pact to remain in effect for more than a year. A Foreign Ministry spokesman says that once the two countries sign an agreement it will be automatically renewed after the designated period unless one side objects. The tenative agreement on unfication of the two pacts, extension of the agreement, and creation of the committee will "help stabilize fishery operations" in the 200-mile zones of both countries. Japanese officials would not say if the quick pace at which the two sides came to terms was connected with a warming of chilly relations between the two countries in the past several months. A ministry source insists that the dispute over four Soviet-controlled Japanese islands off Hokkaido does not hamper the latest round of fishery talks which began on 5 Nov.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Nov 84	5266
11/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Defense Agency says that it scrambled its jet fighters when 7 Soviet bombers fly south between South Korea and Japan. Forty Japanese fighters are scrambled when a Tu-16/BADGER violates Japanese airspace above the island of Okinoshima. A Japanese spokesman says two of the Soviet bombers keep flying southward apparently to Vietnam and the other five turn back. In the last five years, Soviet military aircraft have flown close to Japanese airspace an average of 315 times a year.	M	New York Times 14 Nov 84	5815
11/18/84	JAPAN/USSR. Leaders of four Japanese opposition parties and a major labor organization agree in Moscow to establish an institute on peace studies after talks with Soviet Government and Communist Party officials. The officials from Komeito, the Deomocratic Socialist Party, the New Liberal Club, the United Social Democratic Party, and the Japanese Confederatrion of Labor have been in Moscow at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet for a five-day visit. During the talks with Soviet officials, members of the Japanese delegaton, led by DSP Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, take up nuclear arms disarmament as a major topic for discussion and urge the Soviet Union and the United States to resume their dialogue.	C M P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 84	5336

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. A group of Japanese centrist party and union leaders ends a five-day visit to Moscow with guarded optimism about a resumption of nuclear arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Ryosaku Sasaki, the mission leader, says that "the result of the visit has beeen very positive." The mission, consisting of leaders from four centrist opposition parties and a trade union organization, has held a series of talks with the Soviet Government and party leaders in a bid to urge the Soviets to resume a dialogue with Washington. Sasaki, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, says the visit left him with the impression that there will be a strong possibility for the United States and the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table. He says his party will continue to press for nuclear arms control, and take the initiative to keep up the antinuclear campaign in Japan. Also, he says as the only atom-bombed nation in the world, Japan has the right and duty to stand in the forefront of an international antinuclear movement. Turning to bilateral relations, Sasaki says he felt encouraged by the Soviet response to Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's possible visit to Japan. Soviet officials "have made it clear that Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit is on the agenda, and this is quite something", he says. Sasaki, however, admits Soviet officials have stuck to a stringent position with Japan on the "Northern Territories"--which Japan views as the biggest issue dividing the two countries.	M P	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 84	5267
11/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. A group of Japanese centrist party and union leaders end a five-day visit to Moscow with guarded optimism about resumption of nuclear arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Ryosaku Sasaki, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, says the visit left him with the impression that the United States and the Soviet Union will return to the bargaining table. He adds that his party will continue to press for nuclear arms control and that as the only atom-bombed nation in the world, Japan has the right and duty to stand in the forefront of an international anti-nuclear movement.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Nov 84	5823
11/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. First Vice Soviet Premier Geydar Aliyev says in Moscow that Soviet Foreign Minister Adrey Gromyko will visit Japan if Tokyo meets certain conditions. Aliyev is quoted as telling a group of Japanese opposition party leaders that "there is no problem, Gromyko can visit Tokyo." He also says a Tokyo visit by Gromyko would produce results, if the Japanese Government meets at least one of two conditions set by the Soviet Union. This probably refers to a Soviet proposal for talks on a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation or negotiations on the reestablishment of mutual trust between Moscow and Tokyo. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe in New York in September, Gromyko said he could not visit Tokyo under present conditions, which he termed "inappropriate."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Nov 84	5463

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. In an editorial the Japan Times asserts that talks between the Soviet Union and a joint delegation of Japan's four centerist parties held over the weekend in Moscow "produced little, if anything to improve relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, the visit helped to promote dialogue with our giant communist neighbor to the north." The editorial claims that the Soviet side remained as "evasive as ever" on the territorial question involving the southern Kurile islands occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II. The editorial also claims that a proposal by the centrist groups to promote global disarmament through early resumption of nuclear arms control talks with the United States also met with a cool reception. Nevertheless, the visit "produced a broad hint from one alternate Politburo member that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko might come to Tokyo. A Gromykyo visit, pending for a long time, would be welcome even if his answer to the territorial question remains Nyet."	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Nov 84	5824
11/20/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Times reports that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's 1978 book "A New Conservative Theory" has become a best seller in Chinese bookstores. The Chinese translation of the book is being read avidly among officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, those engaged in trade with Japan, and other people who are dealing with Japanese affairs. The publication of Nakasone's book is believed to indicate that China is welcoming Nakasone's friendly attitude toward China and is interested in his ideas of "Comprehensive Security" and of a Pacific Economic and Cultural Sphere. In the book Nakasone discusses his attitude toward sensitive questions about Japan's domestic politics, such as the proposal to revise the Peace Constitution and strengthen the Self-Defense Forces. Nakasone's book was translated by Jin Sucheng, Deputy Secretary-General of the China-Japan Friendship Association and others,and was published by World Knowledge Publishers.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Nov 84	5825
11/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. First Vice Soviet Premier Geydar Aliyev says Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit Japan if Tokyo meets certain conditions. "There is no major problem-- Gromyko can visit Tokyo," Aliyev tells a group of Japanese opposition leaders, who are visiting Moscow. Aliyev indicates that a visit by Gromyko would produce results, if the Japanese Government meets at least one of two conditions set by the Soviet Union. This probably refers to a Soviet proposal for either talks on a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation or negotiations on the reestablishment of mutual trust between Moscow and Tokyo. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York in September, Gromyko said he could not visit Tokyo under present conditions, which he termed "inappropriate." Tokyo-Moscow relations are not very good, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the shooting down of South Korean airliner by Soviet missiles last year. The Japanese Government wants Gromyko to come to Tokyo to discuss the issue of the four small islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. A senior Soviet Communist Party official later said after the New York meeting that Gromyko's Tokyo visit was still on the diplomatic timetable.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Nov 84	5337

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. Valeriy P. Chichkanov, visiting Director of the Far East Science Center Economic Research Institute in the Soviet Academy of Sciences says in Osaka that the Soviet Union is expected to invite foreign companies to bid in the projected steel plant construction along the newly-completed Baykal-Amur Railway. He suggests the possibility that the Soviets might ask for Japansee cooperation in the project at a Soviet-Japan joint committee meeting to be held next month in Tokyo. Chichkanov is visiting Japan to promote exchanges with Japanese private universities.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5204
11/22/84	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan end a two-day conference in Tokyo, sponsored by the Japan-China Friendship Association, The conference is aimed at improving bilateral exchanges. The Japanese delegation called on the Chinese to lower air fares and build more hotel facilities in order to encourage more Japanese travelers to visit China. The Chinese responded with suggestion that more small businesses and not just large businesses should take part in bilateral exchanges. In winding up the two days of discussions, the participants agree to bring their recommendations to the attention of their own governments.	C E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Nov 84	5828
11/23/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force reports that two Soviet Tu-95/BEAR bombers intruded into Japanese airspace for about three minutes. It is the second such violation during the month of November. The two BEAR bombers were among seven Soviet military aircraft spotted by ASDF radars. The seven bombers include five Badgers. Soviet planes also violated Japanese airspace on 13 November. The announcement says 34 ASDF planes scrambled as the Soviet bombers headed southward over the Sea of Japan. It claims the Bears ignored ASDF planes' warnings and were in Japanese territorial airspace near Okinoshima Island in Fukuoka Prefecture for 3 minutes and 20 seconds starting around 6:30 a.m. The announcement also indicates that three fuel supply-type Badgers turned back North. Of the remaining four, the two Bears flew toward the Pacific Ocean but the two Badgers continued southward. The Japanese Defense Agency speculates that the Badgers may have gone to Vietnam. On 12 and 13 November, five Soviet military planes were confirmed heading south--possibily bound for Vietnam. Japanese officials believe 13 Soviet bombers were sent to Vietnam last year. With the latest apparent addition, 20 Badgers and Bears may be deployed in Vietnam, according to the officials.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5203
11/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Times reports that Japanese trading companies are now attaching top-priority to business deals with China. According to Japanese statistics, exports to China between Jan-Sept 1984 totaled $4.6 billion, up 37.9 percent from a year earlier. Imports from China amounted to $4.5 billion, up 20.3 percent. The volume of two-way trade in the same period posted an increase of 28.7 percent and was at an all-time high. According to the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade,Japanese investment in China continues to be brisk. At the end of 1983 the number of Japan-China joint ventures totaled only 12. However, in 1984 more than 20 joint venture firms have been established. Asked to comment on the "Chinese fever" an official of the Japanese External Trade Organization cites the	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Nov 84	5839

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	fact that the Chinese economy is now on a path to high-pitched growth. China's industrial production in the first six months of 1984 registered a gain of 11.6 percent from the corresponding period last year. JETRO official observes that "demand continues to surge in every industrial sector of that country." Of late, Japanese investments range from coffee shops and hotels to oil development projects. Japan's principal export items to China are steel products, machinery related to equipment investment, and some consumer items such as automobiles, television sets, and air-conditioners. To boost trade with China further, Nissho Iwai Corp.for the first time has sent an executive-level official to China as a permanent representative.			
11/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. A 16-member Japanese group, led by Gov. Takahiro Yokomichi of Hokkaido prefecture meets U.N. Under-Secretary General Rafeeuiddin Ahmed in New York to seek understanding of Japan's territorial claim over four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido. The group gives Ahmed a letter outlining the problem, and some of the names collected during a Japanese campaign for a 36-million signature petition. The letter says that the affair is between Japan and the Soviet Union, but that the Soviets have built military bases on three of the four islands, and that this is a threat to world peace. The islands--Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomais and Shikotan--have been occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II. Ahmed tells the group that he understands their position but the U.N. cannot take up such a bilateral affair.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Nov 84	5201
11/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan strongly protests repeated violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft Nov 12 and 23 and demands such violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft be stopped. The Foreign Ministry calls in Lyudvig Chizhov, Minister-Counsellor in the Soviet Embassy, to verbally protest the intrusions and to relay the Japanese Government's "grave concern" over the matter. The protest, the second in 11 days, is conveyed to Chizhov, the Embassy's No. 2 man, by Takehiro Togou, Councillor in the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The latest protest referred specifically to a territorial violation near the strategically important Tsushima Strait by two TU-95 aircraft on 23 Nov. The Japanese Foreign Ministry claims Russian bombers violated Japanese airspace despite repeated warnings from Japanese aircraft. Soviet military airplanes allegedly made similar territorial violations on 12 Nov, prompting the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to make an official protest to the Soviet three days later.	M P	FBIS (AP) 26 Nov 84	5264

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/27/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Two Japanese citizens who have visited North Korea and China in recent months comment on the state of China's relations with both North and South Korea in an interview with Ekonomisuto (Tokyo). Tokyo University Professor Makoto Oda says that he was told by "an important figure in China" that China would only provide military aid for a war on the Korean peninsula if it determined North Korea was not responsible for starting the war. Oda believes Sino-North Korean relations are currently in good shape and it is his opinion that Chinese leaders are sincere in their support for North Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal to form a North-South confederation as the first step toward reunification. Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors, addresses the issue of Sino-South Korean relations. Utsunomiya believes that Beijing wants a relationship with Seoul so that it can be in a position to promote peace between the two Koreas. Utsunomiya did not give an opinion on how he sees China's effort to establish a relationship with Seoul affecting its relations with Pyongyang.	M P	JPRS-KAR-85-03L, 18 Mar 85	5686
12/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Hitachi Ltd. has won a 4 billion yen order from China to construct an entire coal center at Huangpu Port, Guangdong Province. The center in Huangpu Port, will be designed to handle 4 million tons of coal annually.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Dec 84	5057
12/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Japan-Soviet trade during 1984 is certain to sag to its lowest level since 1978. Japanese trading company sources disclose that the volume of two-way trade in the Jan-Oct, 1984 period totaled $3.3 billion on a customs clearance basis, down more than 10 percent from the corresponding period in 1983. They speculated that if the present trend continues, the figure for the entire year will probably fall short of $ 4 billion for the first time in six years. Traders attributed the decline to the decrease in new business talks and West European firms' strong competition with low-interest financing which sharply curtailed Japanese exports to the Soviets.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo), 4 Dec 84	5059
12/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. Nissan Motor Co. has won contracts from China's Hainan Administrative Region of Guangdong Province to export 20,000 light commercial vehicles. The vehicles are the multipuropose Bannets which can be used as a pickup truck or a six-passenger minibus.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Dec 84	5060
12/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. In a major move to unite war-displaced Japanese residing in China with their kin in Japan, the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry announces that it will send a team to Northeast China in June 1985 to carry out a survey. The ministry team, to consist of some 15 members, will interview and make videotapes of some 200 Japanese "war orphans" and their respective families who reside in China. The survey, pending final approval by the Chinese Government, will take place in three Northeast Chinese centers of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Changchun, Jilin Province and Shenyang, Liaoning Province. The majority of Japanese "war orphans" still reside in these provinces, where Japanese agricultural communities were	C	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Dec 84	5849

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	largely concentrated during Japan's occupation of Northeast China up to the end of World War II.			
12/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. China has established a second container route between Japan and China, using local ports. The China National Charter Corporation (SINOCHART) recently reached agreement with Nitto Transportation Co, naming the Kobe-based forwarder its agent for transporting goods from the Jiangsu Province ports to Japan. SINOCHART is engaged in ocean-going chartered ship operations, under the administration of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. At present, the China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO) under the control of the Ministry of Communications monopolizes the Sino-Japanese container service. Currently, 11 Japanese shipping lines and COSCO cooperate in transporting goods between the two countries.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 4 Dec 84	5086
12/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union rebuts Japan's recent protest against violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft last month. The Soviet Foreign Minister, in its answer to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, claims Japan's allegations are groundless and the protest is designed to stir up unfriendly feelings toward the Soviet Union. Japan refutes that the protest was based on scientific grounds and the Soviet attitude would not be conducive to promotion of better Russo-Japanese relations. Japan strongly protested last weeek against Soviet aircraft's repeated violations of Japanese airspace on November 12 and 23 and demanded such violations be stopped.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Dec 84	5165
12/07/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union sign a new fisheries agreement consolidating separate accords for fishing operations in each others 200-mile economic zone. The new pact will stay in effect for three years, instead of one year as in the past, and will be extended automatically each year thereafter unless either party to the accord notifies the other of its intention to terminate it six months in advance of the expiration date.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Dec 84	5200
12/07/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union sign a new long-term fishing agreement that enables fishing ships from the two nations to operate within each other's 200-fishery zones. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov signs the Japan-Soviet offshore fishing agreement at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The three-year accord replaces previous temporary agreements signed in 1977 by the two nations, which had to be renewed each year. The agreement will be automatically renewed in 1988 unless either of the nations notifies the other it does not want to renew it. The new agreement takes effect 1 January 1985 after an expected ratification by the Diet, but the actual detailed fishing conditions are still to be negotiated by the two nations representatives. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials indicate that they are expecting the negotiations to be very tough. Japan hopes to call a bilaterl fishery committee meeting to set quotas for 1985 in time for fishing from 1 January.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Dec 84	5725

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/08/84	JAPAN/USSR. In the preface to a recently published book of his speeches, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko pays tribute to the necessity of cultivating good relations with Japan. He notes that "In the nuclear age, when we all live in an inteconnected, fragile world, the need to establish genuinely good-neighborly and full-fledged relations between the USSR and Japan is insistently making itself felt. This is necessary for the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and for peace in Asia and throughout the world." The reportage relating the above development in Izvestia reviews various Soviet-Japanese interchanges that have taken place in the last six months. These interchanges have included: the ninth conference of the bilateral Committees on Economic Cooperation, the round table conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, the meetings between the foreign ministers of each nation, the visit of the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to the USSR, the meeting between Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman N.A. Tikhonov and Japanese PM Yasuhiro Nakasone, the resumption of contacts between parliamentarians of both countries, and various goodwill visits by friendship delegations. The Soviet reportage also makes another plea for a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation with Japan, and expresses the view that such a development "would make it possible to take an important step toward the strengthening of mutual trust and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the continuation of talks on a peace treaty."	P	CDSP (Columbus, OH) vol XXXVI 9 Jan 85	5658
12/11/84	JAPAN/PRC. Yasunobu Kishimoto, President of the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association, says that Japan's petrochemcial industry will extend technical help to China for the modernization of the country's petrochemical facilities. Kishimoto says that the assistance is in response to a Chinese request for technical help and guidance in modern management techniques and cooperation in improving petrochemical production. Kishimoto says that China has expressed a willingness to establish joint ventures and to allow establishemnt of wholly owned Japanese subsidiaries in China in the field of processed petrochemical goods, including resin for vinychloride used to construct greenhouses that improve agricultural productivity. Promotion of the petrochemical industry is one of the most important targets under China's seventh five-year program starting in 1986. Under the program, China plans to increase the annual production capacity of ethylene facilities to 1.9 million tons from the present 700,000 tons.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Dec 84	5724
12/11/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Kawasaki Heavy Industries has obtained a contract from the China Ocean Shipping Co. to enlarge the size of three petroleum product carriers. The Chinese order calls on the Japanese firm to convert the three 15,000 deadweight tonners into 20,000 dead weight tonners. The three carriers were constructyed by Hayashikane Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. also of Japan. Delivery of the first remodeling ship is set for mid-March 1985, that of the second ship for April 1985 and the third ship for May 1985. The Chinese company reportedly plans to put the refitted carriers into service between Dalian and the United States.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 11 Dec 84	4093

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. Hiroshi Anzai, board Chairman of the Tokyo Gas Co., says in a keynote speech to a Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee meeting in Tokyo that Japan-Soviet trade should be expanded. Anzai acknowledges that bilateral trade expansion will require normalized relations between the two countries. Two-way trade has been declining since it peaked at $5.58 billion in 1982. It is likely to drop below $4 billion in 1984. In the speech, Anzai says Japan and the Soviet Union can take advantage of their economic potential and geographical promixity to expand economic relations beyond cooperation currently promoted in joint development of Soviet natural resources. Some 120 Japanese businessmen take part in the opening session of the three-day meeting held at a Tokyo hotel. A 70-man Soviet delegation is led by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov. The committee is scheduled to hold nine subcommittee sessions on 13 December. Foreign Minister Abe, who also addresses the opening session, says he values highly the expansion of bilateral trade and economic relations which he says would help promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. He calls on the Soviet delegates at the meeting to deepen their understanding on bilateral territorial issues.	E P	FBIS (AP) 12 Dec 84	5789
12/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union calls for Japanese cooperation in construction of methanol and coal liquefying plants, expansion of grain store-houses and coal loading facilities at Nakhodka and other projects. The requests are made during the first day of a three-day meeting of the private-level Japan-Soviet business cooperation meeting being held in Tokyo. Vice Foriegn Trade Minister Vladimir N. Sushkov, the leader of a 70-man Soviet delegation, says, however, that the Soviet Union is ready to continue cooperation in the supply of natural resources like oil, coal, and logs to Japan. His remark is taken as indicating that the Soviet Union would also like Japan's continued cooperation in development of coal, oil, and forestry resources in Siberia and Sakhaliln, in addition to the newly proposed projects. Expressing hope for diversifying and broadening the scope of bilateral economic and trade relations, Sushkov also seeks Japanese cooperation in joint production of machinery and in projects for producing consumer goods such as color television sets and tape recorders. He adds that the Soviet Union hopes to introduce Japanese know-how on product quality control. In reply, the Japanese side expresses readiness to promote cooperation with the Soviet Union in new areas such as light industry and services.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Dec 84	5790
12/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, which suspended activities since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, holds its first meeting in five years in a Tokyo hotel to search for new ways to improve and expand completely strained bialteral trade ties. The three-day meeting, the ninth of its kind since 1966, is particpated in by 140 Japanese businessmen headed by Tokyo Gas Co. Chairman Hiroshi Anzai and the 70-member Soviet delegation led by Soviet Vice Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushov. In a speech read by Sushov to the plenary meeting, the Soviets indicate they are now more flexible than before in expanding bilateral trade. Sushov in his speech lists some of the areas where both nations	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 18 Dec 84	5133

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	could cooperate, such as plant renovation, marketing and joint production of consumer products. Specifically, he mentions the remodeling of a paper-pulp plants in Siberia, construction of chemical plants under "turn-key formula" and expansion of the facilties in the port of Ulangej near Nakhodka, among others. In response, Mitsubishi Corp. President Yohei Mimura, the Chairman of the trade subcommittee, points out that behind the background of the present bilateral strained bilateral trade lies the tense international environment and changes in the Japanese industrial structure, and says "there is of course some room for expansion of bilateral trade if both countries promote joint ventures, establish free free-trade zones in the Far East and promote other trade enhancing measures." Japan-Soviet trade at present is at its lowest ebb. In the January-October period of 1984, the two-way trade totaled $3.3 billion on a customs clearance basis, down more than 10 percent from the corresponding period of a year earlier, and if the present trend continues, the figure for the entire year will probably fall short of $4 billion for the first time in six years.			
12/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe tells an Upper House committee meeting if Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko will visit Japan on a friendship basis without setting down prior conditions, results would be achieved. Commenting on the long pending Japan visit by Gromyko, Abe tells the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee "it is unusual that conditions must be set down for fixed bilateral talks at the foreign-ministerial level." Although the Japanese Government has long desired a Tokyo visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister to mend relations which deteriorated following the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Gromyko has insisted on concrete conditions to make such a trip worthwhile. Moreover, Gromyko has been quoted as saying now is not a proper time to visit Tokyo because there is no room for discussion of the Japanese Northern Islands territorial claim. Soviet Foreign Ministry officials have called for bilateral economic agreement as a possible "condition." Abe also tells the committee the Japanese Government has not veered from its basic policy of aiming for a resolution of its demand for return of the Northern Islands, seized by the Soviet Union at the end of the Pacific War, and the conclusion of a peace treaty.	E P	FBIS (AP) 14 Dec 84	5157
12/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. A high-ranking Soviet trade official indicates his country is ready to study the possibility of establishing joint ventures with foreign capital and free trade zones. Vice Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin tells the second day session of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee that he considers it necessary to study whether it is possible for the Soviet Union to take such measures as part of industrial cooperation with other countries. The establishment of joint ventures and free trade zones is currently prohibited in the Soviet Union. Grishin makes the statement in response to a Japanese proposal for such Soviet actions, during the first-day session. Soviet delegates to the meeting also express hope for holding negotiations with Japan on the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement as the basis of expanding bilateral economic and trade relations.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Dec 84	5162

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. The ninth conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees on Economic Cooperation adjourns in Tokyo. The conference reportedly discussed the possibility of cooperation in the timber and chemical industries, transportation, the production of building materials, nonferrous metallurgy and other projects.	E	CDSP (Columbus, OH) vol XXXVI 9 Jan 85	5659
12/14/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Representatives from the four nations reach a tentative agreement to begin holding a biannual soccer competition that could begin as early as 1985. The representatives of the four nations met in Singapore where they attended the thirtieth anniversary of the Asian Football Confederation. The North Koreans said that the matter would require further consultations with their government, but they raised no objections to the idea. This sports meeting would be the first such cooperative effort by these four countries.	C	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 Dec 84	5154
12/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official says that Japan is not likely to sign any long-term economic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union unless Moscow agrees to send Foreign Minister Gromyko for a visit to Japan. The official outlines the Japanese position after a Soviet economic mission says Moscow wants to conclude a long-term pact with Tokyo to bolster bilateral economic ties. The Japanese Government has long stated that it wants the Soviet Forign Minister to pay a visit to Japan as a means to ease strained relations between the two countries. The Foreign Ministry official, however, says he appreciates the "extremely lively discussions" in a three-day conference between Japanese businessmen and Soviet trade officials in Tokyo. He says the discussions themsleves were meaningful. The conference, sponsored by the Keindanren-backed Japan-Soviet Economic Council, ends with a call for closer economic ties between the countries.	E P	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5103
12/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese businessmen and Soviet trade officials make little progress at a three-day conference which ends in Tokyo, apparently impeded by the long-standing bilateral territorial disputes. A joint communique issued at a press conference simply lists what had been stated by each side in the last three days. The joint communique quotes Foreign Minister Abe: "He stressed the need for dialogue in order to put Japan-Soviet relations on a stable foundation." This was a reference to the address Abe delivered as a guest at the opening session in which he urged the Soviet delegates to deepen their understanding of the territorial problem involving the four northern Pacific islands. The Foreign Minister termed the territorial problem as a basic political issue hampering conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries. The joint statement said the delegates to the business coopertion committee meeting expressed the hope that economic relations between the two countries would be developed under the principle of reciprocity and equality. It said the Soviet delgates hoped for an expansion of bilateral trade "in a diversified manner" and called for Japanese cooperation not only in the development of Siberian resources as in the past but in Soviet efforts for modernization of Soviet industries. The Japanese urged the Soviet Union to supply goods meeting the needs of	E P	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5104

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the Japanese market so that two-way trade could be expanded in a more balanced manner. It said the Soviet delegates proposed conclusion of a long-term economic cooperation agreement and that the Japanese side took note of the proposal. Delegates told the press conference that export and import deals, valued at $90 million, were concluded during the conference between Soviet corporations and Japanese companies.			
12/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union begin talks in Tokyo on the 1985 fishing quotas. Japanese Government officials say the Soviet side asked that the Japanese quota be drastically reduced, as the Soviets reduced their catch during 1984. The Soviets also ask the Japanese to ease fishing regulations in their zone. The Japanese catch mainly Alaska Pollack and Cuttlefish, while the Sovet take Sardines and Mackerel. The quota was 750,000 tons for Japan and 650,000 tons for the USSR until 1983, when the Soviet Union asked for a drastic cut in the Japanese amount because of an unexpectedly poor year for Soviet ships. The quota was therefore reduced to 700,000 tons for Japan and 640,000 tons for the USSR during 1984.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5105
12/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Foreign Ministry official reports that Japan has agreed to resume annual trade consultations with the Soviet Union in late January 1985 after a four-year suspension. Foreign Minister Abe gave the go-ahead for resumption of annual trade meetings as he met with Soviet Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov. Sushkov led a 70-member delegation to last week's three-day joint session of the Japanese and Soviet Committees on Promotion of Economic and Trade Relations in Tokyo. The last annual governmental trade dialogue was held in Tokyo in January, 1981, but Japan refused to resume the dialogue after that as part of the economic sanctions against Moscow following the imposition of martial law in Poland. Foreign Ministry sources say the two countries will review two-way trade and trade prospects during the forthcoming meeting in Tokyo in late January, 1985. The sources add that the Soviets are very anxious to resume trade consultations particularly to discuss their new five-year economic plan beginning in 1986.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5101
12/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushkov asks for Japanese cooperation in developing the Soviet Union's oil and natural gas projects in Sakhalin when he meets Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Keijiro Murata. Sushkov, who attended the ninth Japan-Soviet Union joint economic meeting in Tokyo, the first in five years, also says it is vital for the two countries to conclude a long-term economic cooperation agreement and asks for Japanese cooperation in large Soviet chemical projects. Murata replies that establishment of a long and steady Japanese-Soviet relationship will be the basis for signing such an agreement. He also says that bilateral economic exchanges should be encouraged steadily but they are basically made by private Japanese businesses.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5102

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union submits a request to Japanese industry circles seeking Japan's cooperation in four fields: robots, computers, semi-conductors, and communications. The Soviets submit the request on the occasion of the Japan-Soviet Joint Economic Committee held in Tokyo. This is the first time that the Soviets have officially requested at a high level meeting Japanese cooperation in the fields of high-level advanced technology. The Japanese side expresses extreme caution to the Soviet request especially when various nations of the West are seeking to strengthen restrictions on the export of high technology to the USSR.	E	Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) 20 Dec 84	5710
12/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet fishery negotiators reach a provisional fishery agreement, setting the stage for Japanese fishermen to begin operations in the Soviet 200-mile fishery zone from 1 Jan 1985 as they had planned. The conclusion of the provisional accord, covering only January, 1985 was necessitated because the two countries failed to reach an accord on the conclusion of an annual agreement on fishing operations in each other's 200-mile economic zone. The two nations will resume negotiations on the annual agreement at the earliest possible date in January 1985 in Moscow. The provisional agreement calls for the number of Japanese fishing boats, including dragnet boats and long-liners to be limited to 180 without setting a catch quota. In return, Japan will allow the Soviet Union to operate about 70 fishing boats off northeastern Honshu and the Boso peninsula, east of Tokyo. But the provisional agreement does not allow Japanese fishing in the Sea of Japan off the maritime province of Siberia, where it was possible for Japanese fishermen to operate in the past.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Dec 84	5163
12/25/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Soviet Union has been calling upon Japanese industrial circles to provide technological assistance in robotics, computers, semiconductors and telecommunications equipment. The request was made during the December 12-14 meeting of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee. The Japanese side took a very cautious posture toward the subject, since the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM) is trying to strengthen restrictions on tranfer of high technology to the Soviets. The strong Soviet interest in Japanese high technology is considered likely to become a focal point in future Japan-Soviet economic and trade negotiations. The Soviet Union was seeking cooperation in four high technology areas: robotics, computers, semiconductors, and telecommunications. While the Soviet request was not specific as to the type of techologies sought, Japanese believe they include large-scale integrated circuit manufacturing, fiber optics, computer software, and office computers all of which are items restricted by COCOM. Some Japanese corporations express the desire to promote high technology exports to the Soviet Union on a "business is business" principle. The Japanese Government, however, agrees with enhancing COCOM restrictions and is committed as a memeber of the Western community to the Reagan Administration's policy to freeze out the Soviet Union in high technology. Thus, very few expect high technology transfer to the Soviets to proceed very rapidly.	E M S	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo), 25 Dec 84	5055

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/25/84	JAPAN/PRC. The 32-company Mitsubishi group has started concrete moves toward scientific and technological exchanges with China according to the Japan Economic Journal. Informed sources said the group in the spring of 1984 signed an agreement on scientific and technological exchange with the China Science and Technology Exchange Center, a body affliated with China's State Scientific and Technological Commission. It then established an 11-member Mitsubishi Managing Committee to implement the agreement. The committee held its first scientific and technological exchange symposia in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. They were attended by seven Mitsubishi-group firms and about 900 ranking Chinese officials and leading engineers. Faced with various requests from Chinese officials and engineers at the symposia, the committee plans to work with the Chinese on three projects: 1) construction and management of a thermal power plant; 2) transfer of basic biotechnology; 3)traffic control systems in Beijing and Shanghai.	E S	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 25 Dec 84.	5056
12/27/84	JAPAN/USSR. On the fifth anniversary of the Soviet Union's military intervention into Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Abe renews Japan's call for an immediate and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In his second statement on the Afghan issue in four months, Abe sets forth three conditions for the settlement of the issue. The three are restoration of Afghanistan's political independence and non-aligned status, respect for the Afghan people's right to self-determination, and return of the Afghan refugees to their homes "in safety and with honor." Abe adds, "it is most regrettable that there is no sign of improvement in the situation." Abe issued a similar statement on the Afghan issue in August calling for an immediate halt to bombing of Pakistani territory and a quick withdrawal of Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan. In his latest statement, the Japanese Foreign Minister expresses the hope that "a concrete prospect" for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops will emerge and a clue to a solution be found in the indirect talks in Geneva scheduled for February 1985.	M P	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 84	5156
12/29/84	JAPAN/USSR. In a reaction to Japan's defense budget increase of 6.9 percent in 1985, Radio Moscow says the increase shows PM Nakasone's regime has taken an aggressive step forward to expand Japan's military power. The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, attacks Japan's leaders for the decision saying,"they are spreading the United States' adventurist strategy in the Far East by having responded positively to the US demand."	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 Dec 84	5844
12/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. Toyota Motor decides to start on-site production of "Dina" small trucks and "Crown" deluxe passenger cars in China beginning in the summer of 1985. Toyota has already submitted plans of technological assistance centering on knockdow production at auto plants in Changchun, Beijing, and Wuhan and, based on them, negotiations are now under way at the working level. Toyota's chairman, Eiji Toyoda, plans to visit China in February or March and meet with Chinese ministry level officials to finalize the project. The Japanese auto industry as a whole shows much	E	Tokyo Shimbun (Tokyo) 31 Dec 84	5161

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.

interest in the Chinese market. Thus, Toyota's move will add to the momentum of Sino-Japanese industrial cooperation.

Kampuchea

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Chinese journal asserts that the Soviet-Vietnamese "strategic alliance" is the root cause of the tension and turbulence in SE Asia, and claims that it is this alliance that "gravely threatens the security of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states, and China." The articles notes that the USSR and China have held four rounds of talks at the vice-foreign minister level in the past two years, but failed to reach agreement on Kampuchea. The Soviet side reportedly "stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea" and in their other "anti-Chinese" activities, on the grounds that such activities were not detrimental to the interests of third countries (sic). The article further states that "the support for Vietnam can bring nothing good to the Soviet Union, but harm to the third countries' interests and the peace and security of Asia and the world." The journal notes that "China sincerely wishes to live in amity with her neighbors and to establish and develop normal relations with all countries in her efforts to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. She is realistic with regard to her relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam and makes no harsh demand. ...An end to the aggression in Kampuchea and to the anti-China activities is to the best interest of Vietnam who has been at war for nearly 40 years; and an end to the support for Vietnamese aggression and expansion is conducive to normalizing Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations, and to defusing tension and safeguarding regional and world peace."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5208
07/01/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. According to official Soviet statistics, the USSR exported goods worth $96.85 million to the PRK in 1983. Most of these exports comprised machinery, trucks, and petroleum products. In exchange, the PRK exported natural rubber valued at $5.71 million. In the meantime, the Soviet Union and Kampuchea have agreed to the creation of an inter-governmental commission for commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation to further develop bilateral economic relations for 1986-1990. (.7 ruble=$1.00)	E	Economist Intel Unit, No.4, 1984	5722
07/01/84	ASEAN/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. The Chinese journal LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] (Beijing) publishes an article that charges the "strategic alliance," formed in 1978, between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is the "root cause of tension and turbulence in Southeast Asia" and "gravely threatens the security of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states, and China." The article says that despite four rounds of vice foreign minister level talks on normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviets have "stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and their anti-Chinese activities." LIAOWANG says the Soviet Union takes Vietnam as a "foothold and advance base in its southward strategy" and Vietnam depends on Soviet support for its "unbridled aggression against Kampuchea, frantic anti-China activities, and ruthless pursuance of regional hegemonism." The article concludes that an end to aggression in Kampuchea by Vietnam and an end to the support of Vietnam by the Soviet Union is condusive to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations and Sino-Vietnamese relations.	M P	FBIS (China) 2 Jul 84	5335

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC. Singapore has given 3,000 Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, purchased in Africa, possibly from Somalia, to the Khmer resistance. The KPNLF of Son Sann received 2,000 weapons and Prince Sihanouk's ANS 1,000. At the same time, China recently has pledged arms for an additional 6,000 troops, of which 2,000 weapons will go to each of the three factions in the CGDK. China also will give each of the factions a cash grant amounting to $380,000.	M	Economist Intel Unit, No. 4, 1984	5723
07/02/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Writing in the Chinese journal LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] (Beijing), Ling Dequan argues that Vietnam launches a dry season offensive in Kampuchean and increases armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border because of the "full support" it receives from the Soviet Union. Both militarily and politically, the Soviet Union in recent months has increased it support for Vietnam. In June, Soviet leader Chernenko repeated that "giving full support" to Vietnam is a "persistent policy" of the Soviet Union. During the rounds of negotiations on normalization of Sino-Soviet relations over the last two years, the Soviets have "stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and in their anti-China activities on the basis of safeguarding the interests of third countries." The crux of the matter, according to the author, is the Soviet Union takes Vietnam as its "foothold and forward base in its southward strategy," while Vietnam depends on Soviet support for its aggression in Kampuchea.	M P	FBIS (China) 25 Jul 84	5493
07/02/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. In a communique published at the end of their one day meeting in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos condemn Sino-American collusion and what they call the "new escalation" directed against the Indochinese countries by "the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles." The army commander, Gen Arthit Kamleng-ek, is criticized by name.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Jul 84	5298
07/04/84	ASEAN/KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. China's Xinhua News Agency publishes a commentary on the one-day conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held on 2 July in Vientiane. Xinhua argues that this ninth conference of the "three Indochinese countries" is "another occasion for Vietnam to attempt to cover up its aggressive actions in Kampuchea." The conference issued a communique which calls for a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN "to ensure the interests of all countries in the region." Xinhua charges that Vietnam's call for a dialogue with ASEAN is an attempt to legitimize its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 7 Jul 84	5496

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/04/84	KAMP/PRC. Kampuchean nationalist leader Son Sann departs for Beijing on an unanounced visit to China amid reports of maneuvering within the ranks of the former Rouge partners to eclipse Pol Pot.	P	CON 5 JUL 84	5286
07/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The three leaders of the CGDK: President Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan, end three days of talks in Beijing and reaffirm their determination to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. It is the second meeting of the CGDK leaders in Beijing. The first meeting took place in December 1983.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5218
07/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A high-level PRK delegation, headed by PM Chan Si departs Phnom Penh on a tour of socialist countries in search of economic aid. The group meets with Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov in Moscow and comes away with a five-year unspecified assistance agreement with the USSR. The delegation also visits Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary.	E P	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Jul-Sep 84	5634
07/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency criticizes the remarks of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, made during the visit of Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si. Tikhonov says the Soviet Union opposes "foreign interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs." Xinhua argues that the Soviet Union supports Vietnam in both committing aggression against Kampuchea and attacking nations opposed to its aggression and expansion and that Vietnam "truculently" interferes in Kampuchea's internal affairs.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 84	4889
07/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si arrives in Moscow for an official visit at a time when Vietnam is suffering setbacks in this year's dry season offensive in Kampuchea and the "Phnom Penh puppet regime is having a difficult time."	M	FBIS (China) 18 Jul 84	4890
07/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PM Chan Si arrives in Moscow on an official visit that is expected to focus chiefly on Soviet economic and military aid for the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh. Asian observers said the Soviet leadership also would question Chan Si on the military and political situation in Kampuchea.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5033
07/17/84	KAMP/USSR. SPK (Phnom Penh) reports that a power station project with Soviet assistance is underway in Kompong Cham Province and that by the end of June, 90 percent of the construction had been completed. When completed, the station will have four generators with a total capacity of 2,000 kw.	E S	FBIS (AP) 19 Jul 84	5294

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/17/84	KAMP/USSR. Chan Sy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and a member of the politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party arrives in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He meets with N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and both sign an agreement on the creation of a Soviet-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.	E	The Current Digest of the Soviet Press Vol. XXXVI, No. 29	5295
07/18/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Soviet Union and Kampuchea sign an agreement on economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation during the Moscow visit of PM Chan Si.	E S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5034
07/23/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. At the conclusion of a week-long official visit to the Soviet Union by Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si, the two countries issue a communique condemning other countries for opposing Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. The communique reiterates the Soviet Union's stance on seating the Heng Samrin regime in the United Nations. The communique says the main source of tensions in Kampuchea is the "continuing interference of external forces," yet according to the Xinhua News Agency, "Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and its military provocations against its neighboring countries" have created tensions in the region and the Soviets continue to give "all out" support to Vietnam.	M P	FBIS (China) 24 Jul 84	4888
07/23/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan writes that Vietnam's aggression along the Sino-Vietnamese border is meant in part to block normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. China has long insisted that one precondition to normalization of relations with the Soviet Union is the cessation of Soviet assistance for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Fearing the loss of "all-around assistance" that could result from normalized Sino-Soviet relations, Vietnam escalated its "anti-China armed provocations" on the eve of the last two rounds of Sino-Soviet normalization negotiations as well as on the eve of Soviet Deputy Premier Arkhipov's scheduled May visit to China, a trip that was delayed until December.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 84	5494
07/25/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila holds five hours of talks with Chinese FM Wu Xueqian on the first day of a 5-day visit to China. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the "two sides fully exchanged and reached a broad identity of views on international issues of common concern." The two ministers denounced Vietnam, accusing it of being "obstinate" in refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. At a banquet held that night Wu says that China would stand by other Southeast Asian countries in "their struggle against external aggression." Wu endorses the position taken at the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers' conference calling for a political resolution of the Kampuchean issue and the realization of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. Wu also says that Sino-Thai "friendly cooperation" is based on the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jul 84	4693

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio states that Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos are ready to normalize relations with China and other countries in the region. President Truong Chinh is quoted as saying the three Indochinese nations are committed to making Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, stability and cooperation." Howevber, no new proposals for normalizing ties are suggested.	P	Bangkok Post, 27 Jul 84	5427
07/26/84	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang assures ASEAN that China has no intention of using the Kampuchean problem to threaten other countries. He gives his assurance to Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila during an hour-long meeting in Beijing. Hu also states that China will normalize relations with Hanoi if Vietnamese forces leave Kampuchea. Talks between the two also centerd on long term economic cooperation and a joint venture agreement to build an animal feed factory in Beijing is concluded. China also agrees to buy 40,000 tons of black mung beans and 2,000 tons of rubber from Thailand.	E P	Bangkok Post 27 Jul 84	5302
07/31/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchea and the USSR have signed an agreement for cooperation on economic, commercial, scientific and technical matters.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 30 Sep 84	5776
07/31/84	KAMP/THAI/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Sawetsila discloses that China has thrown its "total" support behind a new ASEAN initiative which calls for national reconcilliation in Kampuchea. The backing means that China, for the first time, has accepted the idea of a possible future role in Kampuchea for the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The INDONESIA TIMES (Jakarta) speculates that this would appear to indicate a tactical concession to Hanoi as part of China's effort to end Vietnam's armed presence in Kampuchea.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 Aug 84	5306
08/02/84	KAMP/THAI/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that a senior diplomat from the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok made an unpublicized assessment mission to bases controlled by all three resistance coalition factions in Kampuchea in late June and came away with an unexpectedly favorable assessment of the two non-communist factions. The official is thought to be the second or third ranking member of the Bangkok embassy and to have remained at the camps for more than 10 days. The Chinese now reportedly feel that the KPNLF are penetrating deeper into Kampuchea and that the fighting around Ampil gave the KPNLF a much needed psychological boost. FEER suggests that one possible outcome of China's new optimism is increased Chinese aid for the coalition.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 2 Aug 84	5308

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) reports that China recently promised to supply the 2 non-communist Khmer resistance forces with anti-aircraft guns to boost their capabilities in battle against Vietnamese troops, who "have been using air attacks since last March."	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Aug 84	5310
08/21/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. China Daily responds to an article published in the Vietnamese army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) which argues the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union must not hurt the interests of third countries. Since the outset of the most recent rounds of Sino-Soviet normalization talks, China has insisted that one of the conditions for normalization is the cessation of Soviet assistance to Vietnam for its aggression in Kampuchea. The China Daily article attributed to Tang Tianri argues that Vietnam is "painfully aware that without all-out Soviet assistance it cannot go on with its pursuit of hegemonism" in Kampuchea. In demanding that the Soviet Union end its support for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, China is calling for an end to "incorrect and unjust Soviet-Vietnamese relations." The article concludes that Vietnam seeks to "hold back the [Sino-Soviet] normalization process."	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Aug 84	4715
09/02/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. In an article originally published in RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing), Yu Sui writes that after just six months in office, the foreign policy of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "has come to a dead end." Yu arugues that Chernenko has adopted a "hard-line strategy," which is less flexible than his predecessor, Yuriy Andropov. The author says that Chernenko has intensified Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Regarding Sino-Soviet relations, upon assuming office Chernenko said that improvement of Sino-Soviet relations in "advantageous and beneficial," yet he has done nothing to remove the three obstacles to normalization of relations. Since last March Soviet propaganda organs "more than doubled" the amount of anti-China pronouncements and in June, Chernenko himself twice attacked China by name. The article concludes that recent development in Soviet policy are an indication of "frustration and anger, and on obstinacy in the face of an adverse international environment."	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 02 Sep 84	5491
09/06/84	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union calls the demand made by the 17th meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea "unreasonable." The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA charges that the ASEAN foreign ministers distorted the policies of the Indochinese countries and asks ASEAN to participate in Vietnam's proposed Indochinese-ASEAN dialogue on Kampuchea. The ASEAN foreign ministers call Vietnam's proposal a "propaganda ploy."	M P	FBIS (China) 7 Sep 84	5490

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/13/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. According to a western diplomatic source in Bangkok, Soviet assistance to Kampuchea in 1984 will amount to about US$100 million. This aid will include 134,000 metric tons of oil products, 4,000 tons of coal, 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 361 trucks, 250 tractors, 100 passenger cars, 4,000 tons of paper products and 10 million meters of fabric.	E	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Jul-Sep 84	5637
09/13/84	KAMP/THAI/USSR. THE NATION REVIEW (Bangkok), relying on a Western diplomatic source, reports that the Soviet Union will in 1984 provide about US $100 million worth of assistance to Kampuchea. Kampuchea will receive from the Soviet Union 134,000 tons of oil products, 4,000 tons of bitumen, 10,000 tons of nitric fertilizer, 361 trucks, 100 cars, 250 tractors, 4,000 tons of paper and 10 million meters of fabric. The source adds that from 1980-85, the Soviet Union is providing gratuitous aid and long-term interest free credits to Kampuchea to carry out construction work on 50 projects, which include 80,000 tons of equipment and supplies delivered between 1980-83.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 84	5324
09/18/84	KAMP/PRC. THE INDONESIA TIMES (Jakarata) reports that a message broadcast on 17 September in the name of Khmer Rouge defense official Son Sen may signal a step up for him in the Khmer Rouge hierarchy. The newspaper also indicates that earlier published reports had indicated that China might be moving to eclipse Pol Pot and boost Son Sen as leader of a more moderate faction in the Khmer Rouge.	P	The Indonesia Time	5327
09/18/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that to help withstand the attacks of resistance forces, Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have been supplied since the middle of September with a large number of heavy weapons by the Soviet Union. These include 21 T-54/55 tanks and armored personnel carriers.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Sep 84	5328
09/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. In a Xinhua News Agency commentary, Li Yongming labels Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach's latest proposal for resolving the Kampuchea issue as "nothing but the same old thing in a new guise." The proposal calls for "mediation" and the setting up of an "international supervision commission." The commentary attacks the proposal for not addressing the issue of the removal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It also charges that the call for talks between ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries is an attempt to gain recognition for the "Vietnamese-propped Heng Sanrim regime" in Kampuchea as an equal negotiating partner. The commentary also says that Vietnam continues to "whitewash its aggression in Kampuchea under the so-called 'China-threat.'"	M P	FBIS (China) 21 Sep 84	5489

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/21/84	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee arrives in India for a 6-day visit for the purpose of garnering New Delhi's support for Vietnam's position on Kampuchea. India recognizes the Vietnam installed Heng Samrim regime in Phnom Penh. After Le Duan's departure, other Vietnamese officials will remain for discussions on cooperation in trade and science and technology.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Sep 84	5145
09/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian meets with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and coalition leaders PM Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan on the first day of a 5-day official visit to China. This is the second time that all three leaders of the coalition have been together in China for an official visit since the founding of the CGDK in July 1982. Li reiterates his country's support for Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. He says that China will "support you through to the final victory." Li also says that Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnam is of "international significance." The victory over Vietnamese aggression will not only save Kampuchea, but also will help to "safeguard the principle and dignity of the United Nations Charter," according to Li.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Oct 84	4887
09/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China reiterates its support for the CGDK and pledges its support to help rebuild Kampuchea after the Vietnamese occupation forces are driven out by the Khmer insurgents. The Chinese assurances are given by President Li Xiannian in the course of a red-carpet welcome for CGDK leaders Prince Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann. Li pointedly tells them that their continued unity is the "fundamental guarantee" for victory, and that "The Chinese people will as always continue to firmly support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese invasion to the end when victory is achieved."	E M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5765
09/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) President Samdech Norodom Sinahouk, PM Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan and reaffirms China's support for the Kampuchean people's "struggle for national independence and liberation." Zhao says the Chinese people have taken the struggle of Kampuchea as part of the "cause of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace."	P M	FBIS (China) 2 Oct 84	4875
09/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. General Secretary of the CCP-CC Hu Yaobang meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, PM Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan and reaffirms China's support to the "Kampuchean people in their just struggle" against Vietnamese aggression. Hu pays tribute to the three Kampuchean parties for having "discarded their past grudges in a determined effort to save (Kampuchea) through unity today and to build the country in unity tomorrow."	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Oct 84	4876

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. In meeting with CGDK leaders Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping reiterates Beijing's support for the tripartite coalition fighting the Vietnamese, but warns the three partners that they must remain united to oust Hanoi's occupation forces from Kampuchea. Deng told the coalition leaders that they had to maintain unity and that "no party could dispense with any of the others."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5640
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission, meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, PM Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan and emphasizes that Kampuchea would only win its struggle against Vietnamese aggression when its three parties are united, and no party could dispense with any of the others.	M P	FBIS (China) 3 Oct 84	4874
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR has given the government Phnom Penh emergency aid supplies, consisting of over two tons of medicine, blankets, milk and other relief goods. The Soviet action follows severe flooding in Kampuchea along the Tonle Sap and Mekong River.	E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5764
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Speaking in Tokyo, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach calls for a 15-nation international conference to discuss the Kampuchean situation, but rules out any role for Japan as intermediary, because the present Japanese Government only reflects the policies of China and ASEAN which are hostile to Hanoi. Thach reveals that he has urged India to take the lead in convening such a conference which should include the Indochinese and ASEAN states, the USSR, China, the United States, Britain, France and India.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5766
10/03/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In an interview with the Xinhua News Agency, Thailand's FM Siddhi Savetsila says the only obstacle to a political settlement in Kampuchea is "Vietnam's reluctance to admit that a solution by military means cannot be achieved." According to Siddhi Vietnam's belief "is reinforced by the continued assistance rendered by the Soviet Union." He says that the Soviets are not pursuing their stated policy of strengthening relations with Southeast Asian nations, including Thailand. Siddhi endorses China's position in raising the Kampuchean problem as one fo the prerequisite conditions to normalize relations with the Soviet Union.	M P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	4909
10/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila accuses Vietnam of turning the region of Southeast Asia "into a stage for major power rivalry by allowing the Soviet Union use of its military bases in exchange for Soviet backing of Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea." Siddhi notes that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea is a major obstacle to peace and stability in the area, and that ASEAN would continue trying to persuade Hanoi "to turn away from its present destructive course," and to "continue to engage Vietnam in a political dialogue...to become a partner with ASEAN in bringing about a regional order."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5768

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. SPK News Agency (Phnom Penh) reports that the construction of the power plant in Kompong Som City begun in 1983 with the assistance of the Soviet Union is 90 percent complete.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Oct 84	5375
10/08/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A group of lecturers led by K. E. Yusupov, lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee, arrives for a visit to Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the PRPK.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Oct 84	5376
10/11/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach declares during a reception in New Delhi that there can be no unilateral withdrawal of Hanoi's forces from Kampuchea. He specifies that such a movement would need to be linked to the elimination of Pol Pot, an end to Khmer insurgent sanctuaries in Thailand, and the cessation of Chinese attacks along the Sino-Vietnamese border.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5763
10/15/84	KAMP/USSR. A protocol on exchange of the ratification instruments of a consular agreement between the PRK and the USSR is signed in Moscow. Signatories are Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR and N. S. Ryzhov, Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 84	5379
10/15/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A protocol on exchange of the ratification instruments of a consular agreement between the PRK and theR Soviet Union is signed in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Oct 84	5381
10/20/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan criticizes Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach's 9 October speech before the United Nations General Assembly as masking Vietnam's true intentions of seeking a military, rather than political resolution to the Kampuchea issues. Thach's repeated calls for dialogues between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries is inconsistant with Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Thach reportedly tells a news conference that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea only when the Heng Samrin regime is able to undertake its own defense, which could be from five to ten years. The commentary argues that Vietnam "remains as stubborn as ever and shows no sign of change."	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 84	5487
10/22/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. China indirectly criticizes the Soviet Union for its support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The move comes as Soviet negotiators in Beijing hold talks with their Chinese counterparts to improve Sino-Soviet relations. China has consistently said that Moscow's close ties with Hanoi encouraged Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.	P	New York Times, 23 Oct 84	5428

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/27/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Phnom Penh Radio reports that a Soviet economic delegation recently visited Memot and Chup rubber plantations as a gesture towards strengthening cooperaiton between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union in the field of rubber planting.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 84	5386
10/29/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach meet in Moscow for discussions on "pressing international issues and bilateral relations including tensions in Southeast Asia" according to the Xinhua News Agency. Gromyko says that preserving tensions in Southeast Asia "would be fraught with serious consequences" for both countries in that region and beyond. He also says normalization of relations with China by the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the principles of peaceful coexistence and not at the expense of other countries' interest would help consolidate peace in Asia. Thach emphasizes that "all round cooperation with Moscow" is the foundation stone of Hanoi's foreign policy and reiterates his country's proposal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea "annually and gradually." Thach says that Vietnam has made continued efforts to improve relations with China and that it was up to China to decide how to respond. Gromyko and Thach agree that their two countries should continue to "synchronize" their policies in order "to achieve the best effects" in bilateral relations and cooperation in the international arena.	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Oct 84	4913
11/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. In a Vietnamese language broadcast, China charges that Tan Son Nhut airport, the former Saigon's main airport, has become another Soviet military foothold in Vietnam, in addition to the military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. The Soviets have deployed a squadron of military cargo aircraft at Tan Son Nhut to assist the Vietnamese military in transporting weapons and troops to Kampuchea. The Soviets have also sent "hundreds" of advisors and technical personnel to handle operations at Tan Son Nhut. In addition to Tan Son Nhut, the Soviet have placed technical personnel at Bien Hoa and Tra Noc airfields as well as at air control towers at airfields, the Soviets can more easily observe Vietnam's military activities both in Vietnam and Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (China) 7 Nov 84	5484
11/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrives in Phnom Penh for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5399
11/20/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reportage on a recent goodwill visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation to the LPDR, a Tass account says that the two sides reaffirmed "the unswerving principled line of the Soviet Union towards providing aid and assistance to fraternal Laos in building a new society." The delegates from both nations also expressed "serious concern over a dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of an adventurist militarist policy pursued by the US administration and its allies." The Laotian side reportedly endorsed the "foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards ending the arms race, preventing	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Dec 84	5816

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	nuclear war and consolidating universal peace," and "fully approved the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member states to strengthen their defenses and security." The discussants agreed that the "root cause of persisting tensions in Southeast Asia" was the "unending interference on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, and their scheming with a view to kindling confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries." The visiting Soviet parliamentarians and their Laotian hosts came out in favor of an early settlement of the problems afflicting the Southeast Asian region "by means of a constructive dialogue between them on the basis of equality of the sides, mutual respect for the legitimate interests of one another and without interference from outside." The Soviets stressed that the USSR fully "supports the peaceful foreign policy course pursued by the LPDR at one with the SRV and the PRK, and the constructive steps of the three countries of Indochina toward normalizing the situation in SE Asia, transforming it into a zone of peace, good neighborly relations and cooperation." The Soviet delegation also "welcomed further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is an important factor of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian continent as a whole."			
11/21/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that in Phnom Penh, CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh tells a mass rally that the Heng Samrin regime in alliance with Laos and Vietnam could rely on the support of the Soviet Union. Dolgikh describes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Norodom Sihanouk, as a "coalition of has-beens" and that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the ruling government in Kampuchea are "strengthening and expanding with every year." Dolgikh heads a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet on a 3-day visit to Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Nov 84	5456
11/22/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan criticizes remarks made by CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh during a recent visit to Hanoi. Dolgikh supported Vietnam's most recent call for "dialogue" and negotiations" on the Kampuchea issue. Huang argues that this call in addition to the joint Soviet-Vietnamese call for "peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" are aimed at diverting world attention from the issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Despite its calls for "negotiations" and "dialogue," Vietnam continues to label as "unlawfull and useless" United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. Huang concludes that the Vietnamese armed occupation of Kampuchea is the root cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia and peace and stability in the region depends on Hanoi's willingness to change.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Nov 84	5470

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/23/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. During an official visit to Thailand, Chinese Vice FM Liu Shuqing meets with Thai FM Sitthi and condemns the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border.	P	Bangkok Post 24 Nov 84	5402
11/26/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Speaking to newsmen at the Thai Foreign Ministry, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Dept Pratchayathawi Tawethikun noted the Soviet role in the situation in Kampuchea. He reported an additional 5 Soviet medium-range Tu-16/BADGER bombers based at Cam Ranh, making a total of 14; the improvement of Battambang Airport for the likely use of Soviet-supplied aircraft in the upcoming Vietnamese dry season campaign, and the November visit of CPSU Central Committee member Vladimir Dolgikh to Phnom Penh in early November.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	5403
12/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) views the importance of Kampuchea's Kompong Som port to the Soviets, stating that while Cam Ranh Bay has opened the South China Sea to the Soviets, Kompong Som has given them a foothold in the Gulf of Thailand.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Dec 84	5404
12/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the conversion of Kompong Som into Kampuchea's deep sea port was already in the works before the communists took over the country in 1975 and that the Soviets are simply completing the project. The newspaper reports, however, that the original aim was to benefit the Kampucheans while the present plan of adding another berth to the port is intended to benefit Soviet Pacific strategy. While Cam Ranh opened the South China Sea to Soviet penetration, Kompong Som is giving them a window onto the Gulf of Thailand.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Dec 84	5431
12/13/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. During an official visit to Thailand, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) Ye Fei meets with Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila. Ye reiterates China's support of Thailand's stand on the Kampuchea problem and adds that Thailand contributes much to the stability of Southeast Asia. Ye also says that China and Thailand "share identical views on all international problems."	P	FBIS (China) 14 Dec 84	5458
12/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that weapons which Beijing promised to give the KPNLF in October have apparently arrived. KPNLF guerrillas in Nong Chan received about 5-600 AK-47 assault rifles at the beginning of December. At about the same time, KPNLF forces at Nong Samet received about 250 of the same kind of weapons. At Nong Samet, the rifles seem to have been used to arm a new battalion. KPNLF field commanders say they do not know who provided the weapons but a packing list identifies them as being of Chinese manufacture.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 20 Dec 84	5440

Korea (North)

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam was received in Beijing by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 30 June.	E P	FBIS (AP) 3 Jul 84	4761
07/03/84	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) discusses the significance of DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visits to the Soviet Union and seven East European countries. The article emphasizes North Korea's support for Soviet foreign policies and says that particular attention was directed toward "strengthening unity and cohesion between the socialist countries and the international communist movement" for the purpose of promoting opposition to "the forces of imperialist reaction." Izvestiya does not refer to North Korea as a fraternal socialist country, but says only that "the Korean people will continue to strengthen their cohesion with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries."	P	FBIS (USSR) 5 Jul 84	4983
07/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. The Japanese News Agency Kyodo reports that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and former Japanese FM Kiichi Miyazawa discuss the future of the Korean peninsula and that Hu favors direct contact between North and South Korea in negotiations for reunification. Publicly, Beijing expreses its support for North Korea's proposed tripartite talks on reunification with South Korea and the United States. Hu reportedly tells Miyazawa that both North and South Korea should "move step by step, over a long period of time without engulfing each other toward peaceful reunification of the peninsula."	P	FBIS (China) 9 Jul 84	4904
07/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Hu Yaobang tells former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that North and South Korea should move step by step toward reunification over a long period of time. According to Kyodo, Hu's remarks are indicative of Chinese support for the development of a North-South dialogue concerning reunification and other issues that concern the two Koreas. Kyodo considers the Chinese position as noteworthy because the South Koreans have for some time favored a "building block" approach for reducing tension with the North that would begin with agreements on simple questions and gradually expand to the more complex issues over time. Miyazawa is currently in Beijing on an unofficial visit.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Jul 84	5169
07/05/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that a Chinese military delegation visiting North Korea laid a wreath at the monument to fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army on 4 July. The Chinese delegation is led by Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou units of the CPLA.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Jul 84	4695

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xuexian in private talks with former Japanese FM Kiichi Miyazawa in Beijing says that North Korea wants to have talks with Japan in the hope of improving ties between the two countries. Japan and the DPRK have no diplomatic ties. This is the first public disclosure by a top-level Chinese leader of North Korean desires regarding Japan. Wu further tells Miyazawa that North Korea has no intention of invading South Korea.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Jul 1984	5465
07/05/84	DPRK/USSR. N. M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to North Korea hosts a reception in Pyongyang to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. High ranking North Koreans attending include Vice President Pak Song-chol, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces O Kuk-yol. Shubnikov and Kim Yong-nam make speeches. Shubnikov says that during DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union the two countries discussed ways to expand cooperation on the basis of the existing Treaty of Friendship. He says further that North Korea's struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas is an important part of the effort being made by socialist countries and progressive forces around the world to preserve peace and prevent war. Kim Yong-nam thanks the Soviet Union for its friendship and says that the Treaty of Friendship is "a reliable guarantee for checking and frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and for defending Asian and world peace."	M P	FBIS (AP) 17 Jul 84	4762
07/06/84	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from the CCP Party School, led by Professor Han Shuying, concludes a two-week visit to the DPRK. During the visit the delegation met Hwang Chang-yop, Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee who told the visiting delegation that strengthening relations between party schools is "vital" in promoting relations between the two countries and parties.	P	FBIS (China) 9 July 1984	5143
07/06/84	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya says that the Soviet Union is helping North Korea eliminate debts owed to the USSR by accepting the delivery of goods produced at North Korean factories as payments on those debts. The factories that are participating in this program include the Kimchaek Steel Plant, an enamel pipe plant, a microelectric motor plant, and an "accumulator plant". In addition to reducing the debt this assistance program is designed to "create condtions conducive to more active cooperation by the DPRK in the international socialist division of labor".	E	FBIS (USSR) 9 Jul 84	4985
07/09/84	DPRK/PRC. A reception at the North Korean embassy in Beijing commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the DPRK-PRC treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is attended by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the standing committee of China's National People's Congress. KCNA reports that Geng Biao spoke at the reception in support of North Korea's policies for Korean reunification and tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 84	4696

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/84	DPRK/PRC. Chinese ambassador to North Korea Zong Kewen hosts a banquet in Pyongyang commemorating the 23d anniversary of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Korean leaders attending include Vice President Pak Song-chol, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and So Yun-sok, who is the KWP Secretary responsible for Pyongyang. Zong Kewen and Kim Yong-nam make speeches. Zong congratulates DPRK President Kim Il-song for successes achieved on his recent visit to the Soviet Union and several countries in Eastern Europe, reaffirms Chinese support for North Korean proposals on reunifying the two Koreas and tripartite talks with the US and South Korea, calls for the withdrawal of US military forces from South Korea, and says that China and Korea are cooperating and learning from each other in the political, economic, cultural, military and other fields. Kim Yong-nam refers to Korea-China friendship as "solid and indestructible". He says that the two countries are working together for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and to build a prosperous Asia free from domination and subjugation.	M P	FBIS (AP) 11 Jul 84	4763
07/10/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports on the 9th plenary of the 6th KWP Central Committee that was held from 6-to-9 July in Chongjin. One item on the agenda of the plenary was the evaluation of DPRK President Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and seven East European countries in May and June. The Central Committee determined that these visits contributed to "checking and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the world." It is also noted that the visits "laid a solid basis for further expanding and developing economic and scientific-technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries."	E M P	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 84	4787
07/10/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An article published in Korea and World Affairs discusses Soviet and Chinese perceptions relative to North and South Korea. The author believes that the fabric of bilateral diplomatic relations existing in East Asia today should help the two Koreas in their own efforts to promote a dialogue. China's desire to maintain equidistance in its relations with Washington and Moscow and US-Japanese interest in improving contacts with both Moscow and Beijing are regarded as positive developments in that these interchanges can promote an environment in which the two Koreas can talk to each other. The author posits that China is more sensitive to Japanese and US security concerns about Korea because its leaders are more aware of the importance of this issue to the maintenance of peace in the region. Moscow is believed to have placed Korea low on its list of concerns. If US and Soviet relations improve the author suspects that Soviet leaders may show more interest in joining efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. [Two tables: Table 1, Soviet Trade with North Korea; Table 2, China's Trade with North Korea]	E M P	Korea and World Affairs (Seoul) Spring 1984	5046

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/12/84	DPRK/PRC. North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u meets with a military friendship delegation from China in Pyongyang. The Chinese delegation is led by Fuzhou Military Region Commander Jiang Yonghui.	M	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 84	4788
07/12/84	DPRK/USSR. G. S. Blanov, Soviet military attache to the DPRK, visits a Korean War memorial and calls for the withdrawal of US military forces from South Korea.	M	JPRS-KAR-84-046, 3 Aug 84	4789
07/15/84	DPRK/USSR. So Yun-sok, a member of the KWP Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Pyongyang Municipal Committee, addresses a rally in Pyongyang. So says that the recently concluded 9th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth KWP Central Committee assessed the results of DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visits to the Soviet Union and seven East European countries. So says that Soviet leaders approve of North Korea's succession plans. He said: "This time, the leaders of the Soviet Union and socialist countries could not repress their marvel at the fact that the question of the successor to the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly settled in our country, and expressed thier envy at the fact that, because of this great success, which becomes a precious common asset for the development of the international communist movement, the future of our revolution is being more firmly guaranteed."	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 84	4697
07/17/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK Vice Minister of the Metal Industry Cho Chang-tok is received by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Beijing.	E	SWB (London) 19 Jul 84	4790
07/18/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A reporter for Hanguk Ilbo (Seoul)discusses contact with a Soviet journalist in Iraq. Igor Belayev who covers the Middle East for Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow) talked with Pak Chong-kun during a tour of the Basrah front in Iraq. Belayev is portrayed as a tough, respectable professional who speaks frankly concerning his country's perception of Korean issues. Beleyev did not think that the Soviet Union would supply sophisticated weapons to North Korea because he believes that his country has little interest in supporting the regime of Kim Il-song. This is Beleyev's personal opinion and he pointed to the fact that no joint communique was issued when Kim Il-song visited Moscow last May to support his claim. Beleyev suggested that the Soviet Union may boycott the Seoul Olympics in 1988 because South Korea boycotted the Moscow Olympics in 1980. He expressed support for his country's positions on shooting down the Korean civil aircraft that strayed into Soviet airspace in September 1983 and regarding its concern about US and Japanese military cooperation with South Korea. Pak does not admit to having discussed Soviet-South Korean relations during his conversation with Beleyev.	M P	JPRS-KAR-84-060, 11 Oct 84	5050

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/20/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast reports that a new air cargo service has been established connecting North Korea and the Soviet Union. Tu-154 aircraft will be used to fly fruits, vegetables and perishable foodstuffs from North Korea to destinations in the Soviet Far East.	E	FBIS (USSR) 23 Jul 84	4986
07/27/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast says that the Soviet Union supports several political proposals put forward by North Korea in recent years. According to the broadcast the Soviet Union favors replacing the 1953 Korean Armistace Agreement with a peace treaty, the adoption of a declaration on nonaggression between North and South Korea, a mutual reduction of armed forces by the two Koreas, and an agreement to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone. The broadcast does not include on this list DPRK President Kim Il-song's call for the establishment of a North-South Korean confederation as a step toward reunification.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 31 Jul 84	4987
07/27/84	DPRK/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency marks the 31st anniversary of the end of the Korean War, or the "Fatherland Liberation War of Korea," by publishing excerpts of a Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) editorial. The editorial endorses North Korea's proposed tripartite talks between North and South Korea and the United States as a way to peacefully reunite the two Koreas. The editorial also calls for the United States to withdraw its armed forces from the Korean peninsula.	M	FBIS (China) 2 Aug 84	5278
07/27/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet citizen who saved the life of DPRK President Kim Il-song on 1 March 1946 is honored in Pyongyang. Mr. Y. T. Novichenko is the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. Kim Yong-chae, DPRK Minister of Communications and Chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society speaks at the banquet saying: "The Soviet Union is a liberator which helped our people in the building of a new society and their cause of national reunification, both materially and morally."	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 Aug 84	4792
07/28/84	DPRK/USSR. A ceremony is held in Pyongyang in honor of a Soviet citizen who saved DPRK President Kim Il-song's life on 1 March 1946. Y. T. Novichenko is formally awarded the title of Labor Hero by DPRK Vice President Yim Chun-chu. After receiving the award Novichenko says: "I accept today's state decoration of the DPRK as a symbol of the joint efforts of the Soviet Army and the Korean patriots in defeating the Japanese imperialist aggression forces and liberating Korea from the colonial oppression and [as an] expression of the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples."	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 Aug 84	4798

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/30/84	DPRK/PRC. China's military attache in Pyongyang, Wang Shaowu, attends a rally at a Korean People's Army (KPA) medical university to mark the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The president of the KPA medical university praises the PLA for "developing into a powerful revolutionary armed force" and wishes the PLA success in socialist construction and the reunification of China and Taiwan.	M	FBIS (China) 31 July 84	5280
07/31/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song receives Y. T. Novichenko, a Soviet citizen who saved his life on 1 March 1946. Novichenko was a soldier in the Soviet Army occupying North Korea at that time. The meeting with President Kim represents the conclusion of Novichenko's highly publicized visit which was made at the expense of the Korean Government.	M P	FBIS (AP) 2 Aug 84	4799
08/05/84	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang hosts a banquet for visting North Korean Premier Kang Sang-son. Zhao praises DPRK President Kim Il-song for pursuing an independent foreign policy while improving relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries. Zhao then says that Sino-Korean cooperation will benefit both countries while helping to maintain peace and security in Northeast Asia. Kang describes Sino-Korean friendship as indestructible. He praises China's economic development program and its increasing prestige in the international arena. Kang closes by expressing military solidarity with China in its effort to achieve reunification with Taiwan. Other Korean leaders present on the occassion include Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin, Chairman of the People's Service Commission Nim Hyong-ku, and Minister of the Coal Industry Choe Kwan-yong.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Aug 84	4878
08/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. DPRK Premier Kang Sang-son is said to protest Chinese business contacts with South Korea during a meeting with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that a reliable Chinese source provided it with information about the 5 August meeting. According to that source, DPRK Ambassador Sin In-ha had a list of nearly one hundred South Koreans who have entered China through Hong Kong in recent months and this list was the basis for Kang's protest. Sin also attended the meeting. Zhao reportedly agreed to instruct the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Hong Kong office to stop issuing visas to South Koreans. The Chinese source believes this will be a temporary measure taken to placate North Korea. Yomiuri Shimbun says that trade between China and South Korea through Hong Kong increased from $68.8 million in 1982 to $78.4 million in 1983.	E P	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 84	5171
08/05/84	DPRK/PRC. Upon arriving in China for an official 6-day visit, DPRK Premier Kang Song-san holds a three hour session of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Premier Zhao Ziyang. The two premiers exchange views on bilateral political and economic relations, the situation on the Korean peninsula and a number of international issues. Zhao tells his guest that "friendship between the two countries has withstood a long period of tests." Later, at a banquet for Kang, Zhao pledges that China "will, as always, do our utmost" to expand and strengthen Sino-North Korean relations. Kang, who assumed the Premiership in January 1984, is accompanied by DPRK Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin, Chairman of the DPRK Public	P	FBIS (China) 6 Aug 84	5234

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Service Commission Kim Hyong-ku, and Minister of Coal Industry Choe Kwan-yong.	P	FBIS (China) 7 Aug 84	5235
08/06/84	DPRK/PRC. Visiting North Korean Premier Kang Song-san meets Chinese President Li Xiannian. Xinhua News Agency does not report the subject of their talks but notes that their meeting was held in "a cordial and friendly atmosphere." Li says that the Chinese and North Korean peoples are "comrades in arms of the same trench."	E P	FBIS (AP) 9 Aug 84	4879
08/07/84	DPRK/PRC. North Korean Premier Kang Sang-son hosts a banquet for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Korean embassy in Beijing. Kang says that consolidating the militant friendship that exists between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China and the development of more economic and technological cooperation between the two neighboring countries will make an important contribution to socialism and to defending peace in Asia and the world. Zhao's response refers to the fact that problems remain to be worked out in developing China's open door policy in a way that is consistent with socialism, but he says that China is seeking solutions to these problems. Zhao then welcomes constructive criticism from North Korea on this problem saying, "I eagerly hope that the comrade premier and other Korean comrades will point out our defects and problems and render assistance in the improvement of our work." Other Korean leaders present at the banquet are Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of the Coal Industry Choe Kon-yong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim chae-suk and Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Aug 84	5237
08/07/84	DPRK/PRC. On the third day of his 6-day official visit to China, DPRK Premier Kang Song-san hosts a banquet at the North Korean Embassy in Beijing. Kang tells the assembled guests that his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Pres Li Xiannian were "very useful" and took place in a "friendly and comradely atmosphere," and that he hopes the "monolithic Korean-Chinese friendship" will be passed on from generation to generation. At the banquet Zhao says that Kang's visit will further Sino-North Korean relations. The Xinhua News Agency does report on the substance of the talks between Kang and his Chinese hosts.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Aug 84	4880
08/08/84	DPRK/PRC. A Korean delegation led by Premier Kang Sang-son is escorted to Beidaihe in China's Hebei Province to meet with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. The Chinese escorts include Minister of Railways Chen Puru and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.			

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/09/84	DPRK/PRC. A Korean delegation to China led by Premier Kang Sang-son visits Shanghai. The delegation is shown a residential community, a washing machine factory, a suitcase and bag making factory, a children's food factory and a knitwear mill. That evening second secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee Hu Lijiao hosts a banquet for Kang's delegation.	E P	FBIS (AP) 13 Aug 84	4881
08/10/84	DPRK/PRC. As visiting DPRK Premier Kang Song-san departs for home after a 6-day official visit to China, the Xinhua News Agency publishes an enthusiastic appraisal of Kang's trip. The commentary says Premier Kang's China visit was a "complete success." The article notes his meetings with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Pres Li Xiannian, and CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. [Obvious by its absence, Kang did not meet with China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.] The leaders of the two countries "held the same or identical views on the international issues they discussed." The commentary also notes that China "appreciates Korea's diplomatic actions in further developing its relations with the Soviet Union." During Kang's visit, leaders of the two countries exchanged views on bilateral economic and technical cooperation, were briefed on each country's domestic situation, and "exchanged experiences on building socialism."	P	FBIS (China) 13 Aug 84	5241
08/14/84	DPRK/PRC. Chief Secretary of North Korea's South Pyongan Province Kye Ung-tae concludes a visit to China. While in China Kye, who is also an alternate member of the KWP Political Bureau, visited Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Aug 84	4883
08/17/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. New Times (Moscow reports on political and economic trends in North Korea and on the military balance. The article praises North Korea for its great strides in agriculture and industry, but notes that there is a shortage of good housing and a need to raise the standard of living of North Korea's population. According to New Times the Soviet Union supports the proposals of the North Korean Government on reunification. The US "occupation" of South Korea is criticized as posing "a serious danger to peace throughout the Far East." The South Korean Government is criticized for accepting US military assistance and for turning down the North's proposals on reunification. New Times says that DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visit to the USSR promoted the development of cooperation between the two countries.	E M P	New Times (Moscow) No. 33, 1984	5002
08/20/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan holds a press conference. In the course of answering a question about the political situation in Northeast Asia Chun expresses concern about North Korea's relations with both China and the Soviet Union. Chun fears that if the Soviets give new weapons or if the Chinese transfer Western technologies to North Korea they will strengthen the North's warmaking capabilities. Chun says, "Blind support for North Korea by pro-Pyongyang countries or any hasty approach to them by Western countries would be a decisive factor abetting North Korea's miscalculation [of the military balance]." Chun says that South Korea	M P	FBIS (AP) 22 Aug 84	5079

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	continues to seek cooperative relations with Communist nations on an equal and reciprocal basis.			
08/21/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North Korea has reportedly complained to China over the latter's policy of allowing South Koreans to visit relatives in China. According to Japanese sources the complaint was made by North Korean Premier Kang Song-san as he met with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing on 5 August. Zhao is quoted as telling Kang that only some of the South Koreans who have applied for permission to visit China have been granted such permission and that China has not admitted South Korean government officials.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 21 Aug 84	5078
08/24/84	DPRK/USSR. Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Moscow) says Soviet assistance to North Korea's metal industries. The first section of the Pukchong Aluminum Plant is now operational with a 23,000-ton capacity. A section of a copper plant in Nampo began operations in June. This section will produce 50,000 tons of oxygen-free copper a year. Ekonnomicheskaya Gazeta says that Soviet support to the Kimchaek Steel Plant in Chongjin is continuing. A Soviet firm has recently designed a new strip mill for the plant. About 800 Soviet workers and engineers have worked at Kimchaek to help modernize the plant. According to the article Soviet assistance is responsible for 10 percent of the pig iron, 33 percent of steel and rolled products, and 40 percent of the iron ore being produced today in North Korea.	E	JPRS-KAR-84-062, 18 Oct 84	5001
08/29/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in an interview with the Japanese press says that his country must help reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Abe says that South and North Korea as well as other countries concerned such as the United States and China all want peace on the peninsula. He however makes it clear that Japan would not deal with any political, not to mention military issues from the viewpoint of tripartite relationships among Japan, the US, and South Korea or Japan, the US, and China. Abe says, "Japan should be very prudent not to give any impression that it takes a foreign policy approach based upon such a tripartite relationship so as to avoid provoking the Soviet Union." In this context Abe says Japan will promote its dialogue and cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of its friendly ties with the US, South Korea, and China.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Aug 84	5850
08/30/84	DPRK/USSR. International Affairs (Moscow) reports economic cooperation between the USSR and DPRK is expanding. Total bilateral trade in 1983 came to about 587 million rubles. According to International Affairs, the USSR is currently asssisting 12 projects in North Korea and cooperation also includes timber-cuttting and fishing in Soviet areas. The USSR is increasing its use of the North Korean port of The article mentions that the primary purpose of DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union was to reach agreement on some practical ways to deepen and improve Soviet-Korean cooperation. Various international issues were discussed and both countries agreed on the threat to peace posed by the United States and Japan. Soviet leaders are said to have supported North	E P	International Affairs (Moscow) No. 8, 1984	5003

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Korea's recent proposals for negotiating a peace treaty with the US to replace the 1953 armistace agreement and a North-South Korean agreement for a mutual reduction of armed forces on the peninsula. Both sides agreed that an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations would contribute to peace in Asia. North Korea is viewed as being interested in expanding cooperation with all socialist countries, a move that is welcomed by Moscow.			
09/03/84	DPRK/USSR. Two way trade for the first quarter of 1984 is valued at $205 million. According to Soviet statistics the Soviet Union exported goods valued at $102 dollars and imported goods valued at $103 million. Radio Liberty Research notes that North Korea is less important now as a trade partner compared to the 1970s. In the 1970s North Korea accounted for about 1.5 percent of the Soviet Union's total foreign trade, whereas that figure is presently under one percent.	E	Radio Liberty Research (Washington D.C.) No. 330/84, 3 Sep 84	4283
09/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Yosoji Kobayashi, Director of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), that he is disappointed at the lack of progress towards peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. "It was a pity that no substantial progress had been made." Hu says the question of the Korean peninsula is "complicated, but the situation there has been eased considerably in the past year."	P	FBIS (China) 6 Sep 84	4958
09/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang says that he is disappointed that South Korea and the United States have not agreed to hold peace talks with North Korea. Hu says, "It is quite regrettable that the indications which appeared early this year of movement toward easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula have not yet made great progress." Hu also says that China, Japan and the United States should make joint efforts to help ease tension on the Korean peninsula and welcomes the possibility of North and South Korea opening a bilateral dialogue. Hu made these comments to the president of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun who is currently visiting China.	P	JPRS-KAR-84-056, 20 Sep 84	5081
09/07/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan holds a press conference in Tokyo during his official visit to Japan. A Japanese journalist asks Chun about South Korea's perception of threats to its security. Chun mentions North Korea as one threat and calls for Japan to carefully evaluate its contacts with North Korea so that the latter does not "misjudge" the situation on the Korean peninsula. Chun says that war in Korea would quickly expand to include Japan and the other big powers in the region. Chun did not refer to the Soviet Union directly but he implied that the expansion of Soviet forces in Asia has undermined the US-USSR military balance in the area and that the continuation of this military buildup represents a threat to peace in Northeast Asia. Chun said that he hoped North Korea's allies would "transcend the posture of unilaterally supporting North Korea and exercise greater prudence and efforts for world peace and [the] coprosperity of mankind."	M P	FBIS (AP) 10 SEP 84	3243

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/08/84	DPRK/PRC. The CCP Central Committee and the Chinese Government jointly send a message of congratulations to North Korean President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK. The message says that China is "very satisfied" with the "close friendly relations" between the "two parties, countries, and peoples of China and Korea." A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) editorial on the following day says that the Chinese people extend to the DPRK "cordial regards and warm congratulations" that China "highly treasures" Sino-Korean friendship. The editorial praises the Korean leadership for building a strong socialist country, adhering to an independent foreign policy, and working to improve the standard of living of the Korean people. independent foreign policy.	P	FBIS (China) 10 Sept 84	5276
09/08/84	DPRK/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian attends a reception at the DPRK Embassy in Beijing marking the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and says that the exchange of visits by leaders of the two parties and countries in recent years has promoted friendship between the two countries. Wu also reitereates China's support for North Korea's proposals for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Sept 84	5277
09/20/84	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Affairs met in Moscow from 13 to 18 September. The talks centered on projects that were discussed during North Korean President Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union last May. A protocol was signed at the end of the Committee's meeting.	E S	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 84	5005
09/21/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese economic delegation to North Korea led by Minister of Commerce Liu Yi meets with North Korean President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 84	4885
09/21/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korean Foreign Minister Kim yong-nam is in New York City to attend two meetings: a meeting of foriegn ministers belong to NAM, and a meeting of foreign ministers belonging to the Group of 77. On 21 September Kim meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The two leaders discuss problems of mutual concern.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Sep 84	4886
09/24/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent meets in Pyongyang with N. M. Shubnikov, Soviet Ambassador to North Korea. North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u also attends the meeting.	M P	FBIS (AP) 24 Sep 84	4884
10/01/84	DPRK/PRC. Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) congratulates China on the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. The PRC is described as a "mighty peace force in Asia". Nodong Sinmun says that the Chinese party, government and people are actively supporting North Korea's struggle for socialism and its effort to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the two Koreas. China is regarded as a reliable ally of North Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Oct 84	4963

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/01/84	DPRK/PRC. China's Xinhua News Agency reports that North Korea celebrated China's National Day with a a four-hour television program on Korean Central Television entitled "Friendship." The special program included a televised speech by Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, a Chinese documentary film entitled "The Pace of China," a Korean documentary film entitled "A Visit to a Fraternal Country, China," and a Chinese feature film entitled "Fourth Crossing of Chishui River."	C P	FBIS (China) 11 Oct 84	5275
10/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. China praises the successful completion of the delivery of flood relief from North Korea to South Korea. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) says that this cooperation "shows that the North and South can take coordinated and concerted actions with regard to other specific problems on the basis of mutual trust and the best intentions."	P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	5947
10/05/84	DPRK/PRC. On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the DPRK, China's President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang send a message of congratulations to North Korean President Kim Il-song. The message says that China" notes with satisfaction" the development of relations between the two countries over the last 35 years. The "great friendship" between China and North Korea is based on "Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism" and will pass on "from generation to generation."	P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	5273
10/06/84	DPRK/PRC. PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang meets in Beijing with a North Korean delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Oct 84	4964
10/07/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin meets in Pyongyang with a Soviet delegation led by E. I. Razumeyev, director of the Light Industry Department of the USSR State Planning Committee.	E P	FBIS (AP) 9 Oct 84	4966
10/09/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK Premier Kang Song-san meets in Pyongyang with a Chinese delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yao Guang.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Oct 84	4965
10/09/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation led by Vice FM Yao Guang meets North Korean Premier Kang Song-san in Pyongyang. The delegation, which arrived in North Korea on 5 October, is attending celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the DPRK. During their meeting Vice FM Yao says that Sino-Korean friendship is "unshakable." Simultaneously in Beijing, a delegation from North Korea's Foreign Ministry, led by Vice Minister Kim Chae-suk, meets Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Zhao tells the visiting delegation that what was "most valuable" in Sino-North Korean relations is the "sustained mutual trust, which has stood firm before all storms."	P	FBIS (China) 9 Oct 84	5272

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/14/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK Premier Kang Song-san meets in Pyongyang with a Chinese delegation led by the First Vice Minister of Railways Li Senmao.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 84	4967
10/16/84	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from Hongqi [Red Flag], the theoretical journal of the CCP Central Committee, headed by editor-in-chief Xiong Fu leaves for a visit to North Korea at the invitation of the journal Kulloja, the theoretical publication of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Oct 84	5271
10/16/84	DPRK/PRC. China's Minister of Public Security Liu Fuzhi receives his North Korean counterpart, Yi Chol-pong. At a welcoming banquet, Liu says that this visit will further "friendly cooperation" between the public security organizations of the two countries. During his 9-day visit, Yi meets with Politburo and CCP Central Committee Secretariat member Xi Zhongxun as well as with Vice Premier Wan Li.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Oct 84	5274
10/17/84	DPRK/USSR. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko meets in Moscow with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Oct 84	4968
10/17/84	DPRK/PRC. PLA Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi meets in Beijing with a Korean military delegation led by Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin.	M	SWB (Reading, UK) 19 Oct 84	4970
10/18/84	DPRK/USSR. AFP reports on speeches made by Soviet ideologues during a seminar held under CPSU auspices in Moscow. The apparent purpose of the seminar was to further the Soviet line on a number of foreign issues including arms talks, space wars, and Soviet relations with other Communist nations. Some of the speakers, however, reportedly departed from the official line in making comments critical of Communist regimes that do not support Moscow. One such report was made by Mr. P. Petrenko of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Mr. Petrenko denounced North Korean President Kim Il-song for perpetrating a personality cult and adopting a foreign policy that favors Beijing. Mr. Petrenko also criticized China's granting "concessions to foreign capital, American first and foremost" and Romania's "flirting with the United States and NATO." AFP does not report when the seminar took place and its reporters did not actually attend the meeting. AFP is reporting second hand information provided by Soviet authorities as propaganda.	P	FBIS (USSR) 19 Oct 84	4753
10/19/84	DPRK/PRC. China's President Li Xiannian receives a delegation from the North Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Yo Yon-ku, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. Li says that Sino-North Korean relations are "very good" and that both countries face the task of "promoting national reconstruction and achieving national reunification."	P	FBIS (China) 22 Oct 84	5270

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping meets with former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in Beijing. According to Japanese sources Deng asks Suzuki to encourage more Japanese businesses to invest in North Korea. Deng reportedly tells Suzuki that North Korea is interested in pursuing an open door policy similar to China's.	E P	FBIS (AP) 24 Oct 84	5126
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki meets separately with Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng reiterates to Suzuki China's support for North Korea's proposal for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. Deng also tells Suzuki that the concept of "one country, two systems," applies not only to the reversion of Hong Kong to China but also to the reunification of Taiwan to China. Deng says that in the case of Taiwan, China would offer more liberal terms than those given to Hong Kong. Zhao and Suzuki discuss China's most recent economic reforms and Zhao tells Suzuki that prices will not spiral upward with the restructuring of China's economy.	E P	FBIS (China) 24 Oct 84	5148
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping meets with former Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki in Beijing. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Deng asked Suzuki to promote Japanese investments in North Korea; disagreed with the US position that North Korea is superior to South Korea in its military strength; and stated that North Korea would not invade South Korea because it does not have the force to do so. Deng said that if Japanese corporations invest in North Korea they will be making a contribution to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 24 Oct 84	3947
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. During a meeting between Deng Xiaoping and visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki, Deng suggests that Japanese corporations pursue doing business in North Korea as a way of contributing to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. He also tells Suzuki that North Korea will never invade South Korea and does not have the strength to do so.	E M P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 84	5269
10/24/84	DPRK/PRC. A CPLA delegation headed by Zheng Weishan, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region and former acting commander of the 20th Army Corps of the Chinese People's volunteer Army (CPVA), is received in Pyongyang by North Korean Defense Minister O Chin-u and meets with North Korean officials.	M	FBIS (China) 26 Oct 84	5268
10/25/84	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese news agency Xinhua comments on the dedication of a memorial in Pyongyang that was rebuilt by the Koreans to honor the 34th anniversary of China's entry into the Korean War. Zheng Weishan, PLA commander of the Lanzhou Military Region attends the ceremony and thanks the Koreans on behalf of the Chinese for reconstructing the memorial.	M P	FBIS (China) 26 Oct 84	5948

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that North and South Korean delegates talked to each other during a meeting of the Asian Pacific and Oceania Sports Assembly being held in Beijing. Kyodo attaches significance to the fact that the Chinese referred to the South Korean delegates as the representatives of the Republic of Korea, an apparent upgrading of the amount of recognition accorded Seoul during international events held in China. In February when a South Korean tennis team visited Kunming, China for a Davis Cup match the Chinese agreed to refer to the team as the representative of Korea, but did not stress that the visitors were from Seoul.	C P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 84	4677
10/25/84	DPRK/PRC. North Korea has rebuilt the monument in Pyongyang that is a memorial to Chinese soldiers who died during combat in the Korean War. The monument, called the Tower of Friendship, was dedicated on the 34th anniversary of the date China entered the Korean conflict. The ceremony was attended by Zheng Weishan, Commander of China's Lanzhou Military Region.	M	Pyongyang Times, 31 Oct 84	5514
10/25/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. FEER comments on the economic influences of Moscow and Beijing on Pyongyang. North Korea is seeking economic cooperation with both its Communist neighbors and seems particularly impressed with China's economic modernization program. DPRK Premier Kang Song-san, who visited Beijing and Shanghai in August, is reported to have been impressed with factories that China has built using Western capital and technology. Kang signed a joint-venture agreement during the visit. It is possible that North Korea could recieve Western technology through joint ventures with China. The article mentions that North Korea publicized in September new laws intended to protect foreign investments and speculates that light industry and coal mining may represent the areas where it plans to begin joint ventures. The report says that although North Korea is dissatisfied with the Soviet Union's refusal to fulfill some of the economic assistance promised in the past, it is seeking automation and nuclear technologies from Moscow. North Korea's economic planners are believed to have learned from mistakes made in the 1970s and FEER suggests they will only look for foreign involvement in projects that do not require large investments of capital.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 25 Oct 84	5099
10/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North and South Korea are both attending a meeting of the Asian Pacific Oceania Sports Assembly [APOSA] in Beijing. The Chinese have treated the South Korean delegation well and have agreed to refer to it as the delegation of the Republic of Korea. This is the first time China has hosted an international meeting attended by both Koreas.	C P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 84	5127

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/29/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song meets with Chinese military and press officials in Pyongyang. PLA Commander of the Lanzhou Military Region Zheng Weishan, the editor of Red Flag, Xiong Fu, and the editor of People's Daily, Li Zhuang are present. Korean leaders present include Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u,the editor of Nodong Sinmun, Kim Ki-nam, and the editor of Kulloja, Kim Yong-hak.	M P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	4971
10/29/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK Premier Kang Song-san meets in Pyongyang with a delegation of Chinese coal experts led by the deputy director of the Inner Mongolian Coal Complex, Han Ying.	E P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	4972
10/29/84	DPRK/PRC. Work is progressing on joint construction of the Wiwon Hydroelectric Plant on the Yalu River. A meeting held at the construction site is attended by the PRC's Vice Minister for Water Resources and Power Li Daigeng and by the DPRK's Vice Minister of the Power Industry Yu Yong-chik.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 84	4973
10/30/84	DPRK/PRC. Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Military Commission and Politburo member, receives a delegation from the Korean People's Army (KPA) led by LTG Kim Kwang-chin. The KPA delegation has been visiting south and east China for two weeks.	M	FBIS (China) 31 Oct 84	4912
10/31/84	DPRK/USSR. In October an Iranian businessman, Serushi, is arrested in Munich on charges of attempting to illegally ship military electronics, purchased in the United States, to North Korea. The case, involving large quantities of electronics and parts for night-vision devices, was brought to light through the "Exodus" campaign of the FBI. The North Koreans are believed to have contacted Serushi through the Moscow branch of his trading company.	M E	"Pukkwoe, sobang ch'omdan kisul ul norinda" (Northern Puppets Eye Advanced Western Technology), Ch'ian Munje (Problems in Public Order) (Seoul), November-December 1984, pp. 42-43.	6092
11/02/84	DPRK/USSR. USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N. S. Patolichev meets in Moscow with DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun.	E	FBIS (USSR) 7 Nov 84	5006
11/03/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese military friendship delegation led by PLA Commander of the Lanzhou Military Region Zheng Weishan leaves Pyongyang and returns to China.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Nov 84	4974
11/10/84	DPRK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) reports that North Korea is erecting a new memorial in Pyongyang in tribute to Soviet servicemen who died in Korea while fighting against the Japanese in 1945. The 80-meter tall monument is being constructed to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese control.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Nov 84	5007

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/13/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the Soviet Union begin border talks in Pyongyang. The Soviet delegation to the talks is led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs M. S. Kapitsa and the Korean delegation is led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Nov 84	4975
11/16/84	DPRK/USSR. Naewoe Tongsin (Seoul) reviews Soviet assistance provided to twelve North Korean industrial, mining, and power facilities over the past fifteen years. In the industrial sector Soviet technical assistance has helped to improve North Korea's capability to produce steel, aluminum, various chemicals, electrical and communication wire, small motors for electric appliances, motor vehicle batteries, and bearings for coal mining and transportation machinery. In the mining sector, the Soviet Union is continuing to support North Korean efforts to expand and modernize the Anju Coal Mine. In the power sector, Moscow is providing equipment and technical assistance in the construction of two thermal plants: one at Pukchang is nearing completion and work is continuing on another in Chongjin. Naewoe Tongsin notes that during the fifteen year period the Soviet Union has on occassion suspended aid to some of these facilities because of strains in bilateral relations. Soviet-North Korean relations are said to be improving as a result of Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984. Naewoe Tongsin predicts that Soviet technical assistance to North Korea will increase in the near future.	E P	JPRS-KAR-85-12, 11 Feb 85	5687
11/16/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Chinese news agency Xinhua praises North and South Korea for opening discussions on the possibilities for trade and economic cooperation. Xinhua comments that both sides favor establishing shipping and rail links and says further that proposals on the exchange of raw materials and other products were similar. The Chinese consider the economic talks to be a good beginning for promoting mutual understanding. Xinhua calls on boths sides to refrain from taking actions that will obstruct the holding of future discussions.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 84	5949
11/16/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Soviet newspaper Sotsialsticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) comments on discussions between North and South Korea concerning trade and economic cooperation. The report notes only that the two sides advocated developing trade, setting up a standing commission to deal with bilateral economic issues, and to meet again on 5 December. Sotsialsticheskaya Industriya reports remarks made by the chief North Korean delegate to the meeting. Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok is said to have called the talks an important step toward normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet newspaper does not comment on South Korean reactions to the talks.	E P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Nov 84	5951

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/19/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA announces that border talks between North Korea and the Soviet Union have reached a successful conclusion.	P	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 84	4976
11/21/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea is reported to have obtained SCUD surface-to-surface missiles from the Soviet Union. Zbigniew Brzezinski mentioned this development in a speech delivered in Hammatsu, Japan. Brzezinski was national security advisor to former President Jimmy Carter and is now a professor at Georgetown University.	M	Korea Herald (Seoul) 24 Nov 84	5131
11/21/84	DPRK/USSR. An agreement for exchanges between the Soviet and Korean foreign ministries in 1985 and 1986 is signed in Pyongyang. KCNA says the agreement deals with the problems related to futher expanding friendship and cooperation between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	4977
11/22/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) reports on a meeting between US and Soviet Korean experts in Moscow. A representative of the US Department of State attended the US-Korean Policy Consultative meeting in Seoul from 30-31 October and shortly thereafter visited Moscow and held talks with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. The Soviets did not suggest anything new at these meetings. They opposed the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations claiming this would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. Pyongyang has long been opposed to dual entry to the United Nations for this reason. The Soviets were not clear about their position on tripartite talks including the United States, South Korea and North Korea. The Soviets are said to have acknowledged the importance of finding ways to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula but do not appear ready to facilitate changes to the status quo.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5130
11/23/84	DPRK/PRC. The 37th meeting of the Chinese-Korean Council that oversees the use of electricity produced at three jointly operated hydroelectric power plants on the Yalu River meets in Pyongyang. An agreement is signed on the use of electricity in 1985.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 29 Nov 84	5689
11/23/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Soviet citizen visiting the North-South Korean border defects to South Korea by crossing the military demarcation line in the joint security area of Panmunjom. North and South Korean guards begin firing at each other when the North Koreans follow the defector across the demarcation line. Three soldiers are killed in the fighting: two North Koreans and one South Korean. The defector escaped unharmed and remains in South Korea.	M P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 25 Nov 84	4481

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/24/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Premier Kang Song-san meets in Pyongyang with a delegation of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union headed by N. Vorov. DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice Chairman of the DPRK State Planning Commission An Pong-ki also attend the meeting.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Nov 84	4979
11/25/84	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports on the 23 November meeting between DPRK President Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent Kim Chong-il and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M. S. Kapitsa who is visiting Pyongyang. During the meeting the two leaders discussed international issues in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Nov 84	5008
11/26/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol meets in Pyongyang with a visiting delegation of the Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy of the Soviet Union.	M	FBIS (AP) 27 Nov 84	4978
11/26/84	DPRK/USSR. Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs M. S. Kapitsa concludes his official visit to North Korea and returns to Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Nov 84	4980
11/27/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Two Japanese citizens who have visited North Korea and China in recent months comment on the state of China's relations with both North and South Korea in an interview with Ekonomisuto (Tokyo). Tokyo University Professor Makoto Oda says that he was told by "an important figure in China" that China would only provide military aid for a war on the Korean peninsula if it determined North Korea was not responsible for starting the war. Oda believes Sino-North Korean relations are currently in good shape and it is his opinion that Chinese leaders are sincere in their support for North Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal to form a North-South confederation as the first step toward reunification. Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors, addresses the issue of Sino-South Korean relations. Utsunomiya believes that Beijing wants a relationship with Seoul so that it can be in a position to promote peace between the two Koreas. Utsunomiya did not give an opinion on how he sees China's effort to establish a relationship with Seoul affecting its relations with Pyongyang.	M P	JPRS-KAR-85-03L, 18 Mar 85	5686
11/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review, China is ahead in Sino-Soviet competition for influence on Korean affairs. Japanese government officials are said to have told FEER that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang was apparently able to convince Kim Il-song to stress internal economic development and deemphasize the use of military means to achieve reunification during meetings last May. FEER says revelations by the Soviet diplomat who defected to South Korea through Panmunjom on 23 November suggest that the Soviet Union is trying to use North Korea to increase its military presence in Northeast Asia. According to the defector the main purpose for the November visit to North Korea by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa was to negotiate a military agreement whereby the Soviets would supply MiG-23 fighter aircraft in exchange for access to some North Korean military facilities. FEER believes that North Korea turned down the proposal. With regard to South Korea, FEER sees the	E M P	FEER (Hong Kong), 17 Jan 85	5199

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	gradual expansion of trade contacts as an indication that Beijing is trying to woo Seoul into cooperating with North Korea to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. China reportedly wants the 1988 Olympics in Seoul to take place without incident as it hopes to host the Olympics in the near future.			
11/28/84	DPRK/PRC. A spokesman for the International Liaison Dept of the CCP Central Committee announces that Korean Workers' Party General Secretary Kim Il-song made an "unofficial visit" to China from 26-to-28 November. According to the spokesman, Kim held talks in a "comradely and friendly atmosphere" with Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen. During the 3-day visit the two sides "fully exchanged views on further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries and on international issues of common concern, and reached complete agreement on all questions discussed." Kim does not meet with either President Li Xiannian, who is visiting Spain and Portugal, or Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is visiting a number of China's coastal cities. a number a China's coastal cities.	P	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 84	5467
11/30/84	DPRK/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) comments on Soviet-Korean trade relations and reports that President Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent has been invited to the Soviet Union. According to Kyodo, the border agreement nogotiated during Soviet Deputy FM Mikhail Kapitsa's November visit to Pyongyang will facilitate the expansion of trade between the two countries. As part of the deal the Soviet Union has reportedly agreed to increase oil shipments to North Korea and the latter has electrifed and doubled the transportation capacity of the 40-kilometer railway from its port at Najin to the Soviet border. Soviet exports of oil are said to have peaked at 1.1 million tons in 1975. Kapitsa reportedly invited Kim Chong-il to the Soviet Union during a 23 November meeting in Pyongyang.	E P	FBIS (AP) 3 Dec 84	5188
11/30/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA announces that DPRK President Kim Il-song made an unoffical visit to China from 26-28 November. Kim met with Deng Xiaoping on 26 November and with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 27 November. The talks focused on the problem of developing friendly relations and international problems of mutual concern.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	4981
11/30/84	DPRK/USSR. Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) discusses the development of North Korea's foreign economic relations with socialist and capitalist countries since the Korean War. North Korea's trade with socialist nations is described as stable and accounts for 60-percent of its foreign trade. The Soviet Union and China are said to account for 30-percent and 20-percent of North Korea's trade, respectively. Japan is said to have an 18-percent share based on 1980 figures. North Korea is likened to the European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA] in that it needs to import most of its fuel and machinery. The article stresses that North Korea is now attempting to expand exports and provides figures that indicate it had some success from 1976 to 1979, but progress has slowed since then. Far Eastern Affairs says North Korea is now trying to organize	E	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) No. 4, 1984	5009

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	it trade so that it will be more suited to the international market. The article says that North Korea will conduct some trade with capitalist countries in the future, but will continue to emphasize economic cooperation with socialist countries. [Four tables: Table One, "Output and Export of Industrial Production in the DPRK in 1980"; Table Two, "Dynamics of DPRK Trade Turnover"; Table Three, "Structure of the DPRK Exports to Japan"; Table Four, "Structure of DPRK Imports from Japan".]			
12/01/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. According to South Korean sources North Korea's outstanding debts to the Soviet Union and China stand at 700 and 330 million dollars, respectively. A number of events in 1984 are seen as indications of friendlier ties between Moscow and Pyongyang including President Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, North Korea's admission to Inter-Sputnik, (a Moscow based satellite communications network), and the completion of a railway between the North Korean port of Najin and the Soviet border that will double the utility of the route for trade. Soviet sources say that several hundred Koreans are working on projects in Siberia and about 5,000 Soviet specialists are now in North Korea.	E S	Quarterly Economic Review of China, North Korea (London) No. 4, 1984	5198
12/01/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Premier Kang Sang-son meets in Pyongyang with Soviet specialists in the field of exploring underground resources. DPRK Minister of Natural Resources Development Ko Chong-sik attends the meeting.	E P	FBIS (AP) 3 Dec 84	4982
12/02/84	DPRK/USSR. A Korea Herald report suggests that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa may have had more than one reason for visiting North Korea in November. TASS and KCNA said only that Kapitsa came to Pyongyang to hold border talks with the Koreans. The Korea Herald considers the fact that Kapitsa was still in Pyongyang on 23 November, four days after the border talks ended, to be significant. It is speculated that Moscow is interested in putting more emphasis on its relations with North Korea and that Kapitsa may have stayed on to discuss North-South Korean contacts and other issues.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 2 Dec 84	5150
12/05/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Korea Herald reports that a Soviet citizen who defected from North Korea to South Korea on 23 November had inside information on Soviet plans to provide new weapons to North Korea. Vasily Matuzok said that when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visited Pyongyang in November he negotiated a border agreement and also discussed the supply of MiG-23 fighter aircraft, T-72 tanks, and an unidentified type of combat helicopter. Matuzok served as an interpreter at the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang before his defection.	M P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 5 Dec 84	5160

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. The Far Eastern Economic Review analyzes the status of relations between the four nations. It says that Soviet-North Korean relations may suffer as a result of the 23 November incident when a Soviet diplomat defected to South Korea by crossing the military demarcation line in Panmunjom. Since the incident the Chinese have encouraged both North and South Korea to continue talking to each other. On 25 November CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang told the publisher of Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) that the development of direct trade between China and South Korea is related to progress in inter-Korean talks. North and South Korea were to have met for talks concerning trade and economic cooperation on 5 December, but these talks were cancelled by North Korea as a result of the Panmunjom incident. FEER says that the Chinese position will provide South Korea with an incentive to continue a dialogue with North Korea.	E P	FEER (Hong Kong) 6 Dec 84	5190
12/07/84	DPRK/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa has indicated that the Soviet Union will not continue its opposition to North Korea's hereditary succession plan. During a meeting with a group of visiting Japanese journalists Kapitsa was asked if the Soviet Union has recognized Kim Chong-il as President Kim Il-song's heir apparent. Kapitsa answered, "We consider the matter of who occupies what post a problem of that country." Kapitsa also said he does not think that the transfer of power will take place soon because Kim Il-song is in good physical condition.	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Dec 84	5189
12/08/84	DPRK/USSR. Tongil Ilbo (Tokyo), a pro-South Korean newspaper published by Korean residents in Japan, says that the Soviet Union has offerred to provide MiG-23 fighter aircraft to North Korea if the latter agrees to begin holding joint military exercises and to allow Soviet naval vessels to use the North Korean ports of Najin and Chongjin. According to Tongil Ilbo the offer was made when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visited Pyongyang in November.	M	Press Translations: Korea (US Embassy, Seoul) 10 Dec 84	5153
12/11/84	DPRK/PRC. North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Pok-sin receives a light industry delegation from China.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Dec 84	5261
12/13/84	DPRK/USSR. A North Korean broadcast to South Korea discusses the political orientation of Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent. According to the broadcast Kim Chong-il once rejected an invitation to study at a Soviet university because of his chuche-oriented consciousness. The broadcast says that Kim Chong-il is opposed to dogmatism and flunkyism. A 1961 treatise attributed to Kim Chong-il is said to have criticized Soviet revisionism and to have properly assessed the characteristics of imperialism.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 84	5262

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/14/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Representatives from the four nations reach a tentative agreement to begin holding a biannual soccer competition that could begin as early as 1985. The representatives of the four nations met in Singapore where they attended the thirtieth anniversary of the Asian Football Confederation. The North Koreans said that the matter would require further consultations with their government, but they raised no objections to the idea. This sports meeting would be the first such cooperative effort by these four countries.	C	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 Dec 84	5154
12/14/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea says that three million tons of freight were transported by railway between the two countries in the first nine months of 1984.	E	FBIS (USSR) 20 Dec 84	5256
12/17/84	DPRK/USSR. Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov meets with North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Pok-sin in Moscow. The two leaders discuss developing bilateral relations in line with accords reached during a visit to the Soviet Union by North Korean President Kim Il-song.	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Dec 84	5255
12/18/84	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li meets with a North Korean delegation led by Minister of Construction Cho Chol-chun. The North Korean delegation will visit various projects under construction throughout China.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Dec 84	5688
12/20/84	DPRK/USSR. Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Nikolay Martynov meets with North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Pok-sin in Moscow. The two leaders exchanged opinions on matters concerning bilateral cooperation.	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Dec 84	5258
12/25/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports on the activities of the military delegation that attended the funeral of former Soviet Minister of National Defense Dmitriy Ustinov. The delegation was led by Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u. The delegation visited Ustinov's bier on 23 December. On 24 December O Chin-u met with Sergey Sokolov who is the new Soviet Minister of National Defense. The delegation returned home on 25 December.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Dec 84	5257
12/25/84	DPRK/PRC. A working plan for bilateral scientific and technological cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of Korea and China is signed in Beijing. The plan covers the two year period 1985-1986.	S	FBIS (AP) 27 Dec 84	5260
12/28/84	DPRK/PRC. The pro-Beijing newspaper Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong) reports that the 26-28 November "unofficial visit" to China by Korean Workers' Party General Secretary Kim Il-song "clearly shows that Sino-[North] Korean relations are extremely good." Ta Kung Pao argues that an "unofficial visit" allows the two sides to "discuss in a straightforward way problems of interest to both countries" without the perfunctory ceremonies associated with receiving a visiting head of state. The newspaper emphasizes that the two sides reached full agreement on all questions discussed. According to Ta Kung Pao, China and North Korea support each other because they "both need a stable and peaceful international environment" to pursue their policies of opening up to the world and developing their national economies.	P	FBIS (China) 3 Dec 84	5468

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/28/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Korea reviews the status of Soviet economic assistance to North Korea. Two of three generators have been installed at the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, the fourth such facility built with Soviet assistance. The Yongsan Bearing Plant is reported to have begun operations in 1984. An aluminum plant in Pyongyang should become operational in the near future. The Soviet Union is continuing its assistance to the Korean steel and coal industries. Future assistance will include the expansion of a plant that produces enamel wire, geological surveys, the construction of an ore dressing plant for lead and zinc, and the construction of another thermal power plant in Pyongyang.	E	FBIS (USSR) 3 Jan 85	5259
12/29/84	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese news agency Xinhua assesses the state of North Korea's economy. Xinhua mentions that 1984 was the last year of North Korea's Second Seven Year Plan, but the report does not praise the Koreans for the successful completion of the Plan. Xinhua says that the North Koreans produced 70 million tons of coal in 1984, thereby acknowledging that one of the goals of the Second Seven Year Plan was reached, but says nothing of other parts of the economy. Xinhua maintains that the North Korean Government is trying to solve economic problems that include high prices, a scarcity of some consumer goods, urban unemployment and quality control of goods produced.	E P	FBIS (China) 31 Dec 84	5950
12/30/84	DPRK/USSR. According to comments by former US Presidential Special Advisor Zbigniew Brezezinski at a conference in Japan, North Korea has received over the past several months a number of SCUD missiles from the Soviet Union. The missiles have a range of 300 Km.	M	Gunji Kenkyu (Military Studies) (Tokyo), February 1985, p. 187.	373

Korea (South)

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Hu Yaobang tells former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that North and South Korea should move step by step toward reunification over a long period of time. According to Kyodo, Hu's remarks are indicative of Chinese support for the development of a North-South dialogue concerning reunification and other issues that concern the two Koreas. Kyodo considers the Chinese position as noteworthy because the South Koreans have for some time favored a "building block" approach for reducing tension with the North that would begin with agreements on simple questions and gradually expand to the more complex issues over time. Miyazawa is currently in Beijing on an unofficial visit.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Jul 84	5169
07/05/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan discusses the Soviet perspective of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's forthcoming trip to South Korea. The broadcast notes that Abe's visit is another indication that the Japanese Government is cooperating in a move to create a tripartite military alliance with South Korea and the United States. The broadcast criticizes the Japanese Government for ignoring the fact that Abe will be visiting Seoul at a time when the Soviet Union and other countries are conducting a solidarity campaign in support of the Korean people's demand to force the withdrawal of US military personnel from South Korea. The broadcast suggests that the Japanese Government is working on behalf of the United States to promote the expansion of contacts between Seoul and Beijing.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jul 84	4984
07/10/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An article published in Korea and World Affairs discusses Soviet and Chinese perceptions relative to North and South Korea. The author believes that the fabric of bilateral diplomatic relations existing in East Asia today should help the two Koreas in their own efforts to promote a dialogue. China's desire to maintain equidistance in its relations with Washington and Moscow and US-Japanese interest in improving contacts with both Moscow and Beijing are regarded as positive developments in that these interchanges can promote an environment in which the two Koreas can talk to each other. The author posits that China is more sensitive to Japanese and US security concerns about Korea because its leaders are more aware of the importance of this issue to the maintenance of peace in the region. Moscow is believed to have placed Korea low on its list of concerns. If US and Soviet relations improve the author suspects that Soviet leaders may show more interest in joining efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. [Two tables: Table 1, Soviet Trade with North Korea; Table 2, China's Trade with North Korea]	E M P	Korea and World Affairs (Seoul) Spring 1984	5046

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of July is valued at 31.1 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 13.6 million dollars and exported goods valued at 17.5 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) December 1984	5263
07/18/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A reporter for Hanguk Ilbo (Seoul)discusses contact with a Soviet journalist in Iraq. Igor Belayev who covers the Middle East for Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow) talked with Pak Chong-kun during a tour of the Basrah front in Iraq. Belayev is portrayed as a tough, respectable professional who speaks frankly concerning his country's perception of Korean issues. Beleyev did not think that the Soviet Union would supply sophisticated weapons to North Korea because he believes that his country has little interest in supporting the regime of Kim Il-song. This is Beleyev's personal opinion and he pointed to the fact that no joint communique was issued when Kim Il-song visited Moscow last May to support his claim. Beleyev suggested that the Soviet Union may boycott the Seoul Olympics in 1988 because South Korea boycotted the Moscow Olympics in 1980. He expressed support for his country's positions on shooting down the Korean civil aircraft that strayed into Soviet airspace in September 1983 and regarding its concern about US and Japanese military cooperation with South Korea. Pak does not admit to having discussed Soviet-South Korean relations during his conversation with Beleyev.	M P	JPRS-KAR-84-060, 11 Oct 84	5050
07/21/84	ROK/USSR. Yonhap reports that the South Korean Government is preparing to lift the ban on non-political exchanges between Soviet and South Korean citizens. These exchanges were stopped in September 1983 after the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean civil aircraft with 269 people on board. Yonhap says that the Government will allow three Korean geologists to visit Moscow in August to participate in two international meetings. The Koreans will apply for the necessary visas in Paris.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 84	5051
07/24/84	ROK/PRC. Lu Jindong, Vice Chairman of the China Sports Federation, says that China is planning to attend the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. Lu indicates that his country is in favor of imposing sanctions on countries that boycott the Olympics in future years. Lu made these statements at a press conference in Los Angeles. China supported the 1980 boycott of the Moscow Olympics and its appearance in the 1984 Summer Olympics represents its first participation in the Summer Games since 1956. It withdrew from the International Olympic Committee in 1956 because of the Taiwan issue and did not rejoin until 1979.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 27 Jul 84	5052

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/01/84	ROK/PRC. A Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) report says that China is beginning to openly display its interest in particular industries in South Korea. These include the producers of electric appliances, machine tools, construction equipment, television sets, and video recorders. Last May an offical of the Guangdong Trading Corporation visited South Korea for five days and toured a number of factories. Apparently the Chinese official went to South Korea to assess the quality of products available for export and to inquire about prices. South Korea's participation in last April's Guangzhou Trade Fair is mentioned as another indicator that economic exchanges are likely to increase in the future.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 84	5170
08/01/84	ROK/PRC. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) reports on business contacts between the two countries. A South Korean company is said to have participated in an international trade fair in Guangzhou, China in April 1984. A month later an executive of the Guangdong Provincial Trade Corporation is said to have toured industrial facilities in South Korea at the invitation of a Korean shipbuilding company. Details of these exchanges are not included in the report.	E P	JPRS-KAR-84-050, 24 Aug 84	5053
08/03/84	ROK/PRC. China and South Korea are building up a mutually profitable economic relationship on a scale that was unthinkable a few years ago. According to sources in Tokyo, the two countries have been exchanging visits for some time past and South Korea, for the first time, attended China's International Trade Fair at Guangzhou (Canton) last spring. China, for its part, is showing interest in South Korea's electronics, and may use Hong Kong or Japanese firms to import goods from the ROK. Beijing also is reported to have indicated its willingness to import South Korean technology, and experts, and there are hints that China may wish to import such goods as textiles and fertilizer from the ROK. China would like to diversify its source of imports and production technology which at present is heavily dependent on Japan.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5232
08/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. DPRK Premier Kang Sang-son is said to protest Chinese business contacts with South Korea during a meeting with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that a reliable Chinese source provided it with information about the 5 August meeting. According to that source, DPRK Ambassador Sin In-ha had a list of nearly one hundred South Koreans who have entered China through Hong Kong in recent months and this list was the basis for Kang's protest. Sin also attended the meeting. Zhao reportedly agreed to instruct the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Hong Kong office to stop issuing visas to South Koreans. The Chinese source believes this will be a temporary measure taken to placate North Korea. Yomiuri Shimbun says that trade between China and South Korea through Hong Kong increased from $68.8 million in 1982 to $78.4 million in 1983.	E P	FBIS (AP) 24 Aug 84	5171

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/10/84	ROK/PRC. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) reports that China is prepared to accept joint business ventures with South Korea. The South Korean daily newspaper says that Chinese government officials expressed a willingness to accept Korean overtures for such ventures in the fields of machine tool and motor vehicle production. The statements, apparently off the record, were made to Dr. Kim Il-p'yong, an American professor who has just returned from a visit to Beijing, Changchun and Shanghai. Dr. Kim was interviewed in Tokyo.	E P	Press Translations (US Embassy, Seoul) 13 Aug 84	5054
08/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of August is valued at $28 million. China imported goods valued at $13.5 million and exported goods valued at $14.5 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) Jan 85	5455
08/15/84	ROK/PRC. The Korea Herald reports that the South Korean Government has allowed six Chinese citizens who hijacked a passenger jet and forced it to land in South Korea in May 1983 to be extradited to Taiwan after serving one year on jail terms that ranged from four to six years. A spokesperson for the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the Government took this action in response to domestic sentiments in favor of the hijackers and because of the traditional friendship that exists with Taiwan. The unnamed official said that these actions do not violate international laws and agreements because Korea prosecuted the hijackers for air piracy and they have served "considerable" time in jail. In response to the move China has accused South Korea of violating international treaties against air piracy in conspiracy with Taiwan.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 Aug 84	5076
08/17/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. New Times (Moscow reports on political and economic trends in North Korea and on the military balance. The article praises North Korea for its great strides in agriculture and industry, but notes that there is a shortage of good housing and a need to raise the standard of living of North Korea's population. According to New Times the Soviet Union supports the proposals of the North Korean Government on reunification. The US "occupation" of South Korea is criticized as posing "a serious danger to peace throughout the Far East." The South Korean Government is criticized for accepting US military assistance and for turning down the North's proposals on reunification. New Times says that DPRK President Kim Il-song's recent visit to the USSR promoted the development of cooperation between the two countries.	E M P	New Times (Moscow) No. 33, 1984	5002
08/18/84	ROK/PRC/USSR. Yonhap reports the ROK has invited Soviet and Chinese officials to attend the opening ceremonies for the sports complex in Seoul that will host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics. It is also reported that the first non-political contacts between South Korea and the Soviet Union since the downing of KAL 007 in September 1983 took place earlier this month when a Seoul National University professor attended a meeting of the World Geological Map Commission from 4-14 August in Moscow. A director of the state supported Korea Institute of Energy and Resources also planned to attend the Moscow meeting, but was refused a visa by Soviet authorities.	C P	JPRS-KAR-84-053, 6 Sep 84	5077

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/20/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan holds a press conference. In the course of answering a question about the political situation in Northeast Asia Chun expresses concern about North Korea's relations with both China and the Soviet Union. Chun fears that if the Soviets give new weapons or if the Chinese transfer Western technologies to North Korea they will strengthen the North's warmaking capabilities. Chun says, "Blind support for North Korea by pro-Pyongyang countries or any hasty approach to them by Western countries would be a decisive factor abetting North Korea's miscalculation [of the military balance]." Chun says that South Korea continues to seek cooperative relations with Communist nations on an equal and reciprocal basis.	M P	FBIS (AP) 22 Aug 84	5079
08/21/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North Korea has reportedly complained to China over the latter's policy of allowing South Koreans to visit relatives in China. According to Japanese sources the complaint was made by North Korean Premier Kang Song-san as he met with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing on 5 August. Zhao is quoted as telling Kang that only some of the South Koreans who have applied for permission to visit China have been granted such permission and that China has not admitted South Korean government officials.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 21 Aug 84	5078
08/22/84	ROK/PRC. The Asian Wall Street Journal reports that trade between the two countries through Hong Kong in the first five months of 1984 were more than double that in the same period in 1983. China is supplying coal, textile fibers, fabrics, glass, chemicals and silk to South Korea in return for steel pipe, fertilizers, machinery, paper, and a variety of electronic products such as picture tubes for television sets, diodes, transistors, semiconductors and micro-circuits. South Korean businessmen doing business with China remove country-of-origin labels before exporting their goods and make the necessary arrangements through middlemen organizations in Hong Kong and Japan. One South Korean corporation has been approached by an unnamed Hong Kong trading company concerning its interest in purchasing one million tons of Chinese coal a year. The South Koreans are interested in this proposal and others. China may be interested in acquiring South Korean assistance to improve its capability to produce machinery such as diesel engines. A South Korean businessman said that he looks forward to the day when middlemen can be eliminated thereby reducing the cost of doing business with China by as much as 5 percent.	E P	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 22 Aug 84	3367
08/22/84	ROK/PRC. The South Korean Government reports that five agricultural experts are now in China as part of an internationl delegation that is inspecting silk production facilities in Zhejiang Province. The Korean delegation is led by the director of the sericulture division of the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The visit is taking place under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia.	P S	JPRS-KAR-84-053, 6 Sep 84	5080

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/29/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in an interview with the Japanese press says that his country must help reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Abe says that South and North Korea as well as other countries concerned such as the United States and China all want peace on the peninsula. He however makes it clear that Japan would not deal with any political, not to mention military issues from the viewpoint of tripartite relationships among Japan, the US, and South Korea or Japan, the US, and China. Abe says, "Japan should be very prudent not to give any impression that it takes a foreign policy approach based upon such a tripartite relationship so as to avoid provoking the Soviet Union." In this context Abe says Japan will promote its dialogue and cooperative relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of its friendly ties with the US, South Korea, and China.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Aug 84	5850
09/05/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Yosoji Kobayashi, Director of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), that he is disappointed at the lack of progress towards peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. "It was a pity that no substantial progress had been made." Hu says the question of the Korean peninsula is "complicated, but the situation there has been eased considerably in the past year."	P	FBIS (China) 6 Sep 84	4958
09/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang says that he is disappointed that South Korea and the United States have not agreed to hold peace talks with North Korea. Hu says, "It is quite regrettable that the indications which appeared early this year of movement toward easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula have not yet made great progress." Hu also says that China, Japan and the United States should make joint efforts to help ease tension on the Korean peninsula and welcomes the possibility of North and South Korea opening a bilateral dialogue. Hu made these comments to the president of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun who is currently visiting China.	P	JPRS-KAR-84-056, 20 Sep 84	5081
09/07/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. ROK President Chun Doo Hwan holds a press conference in Tokyo during his official visit to Japan. A Japanese journalist asks Chun about South Korea's perception of threats to its security. Chun mentions North Korea as one threat and calls for Japan to carefully evaluate its contacts with North Korea so that the latter does not "misjudge" the situation on the Korean peninsula. Chun says that war in Korea would quickly expand to include Japan and the other big powers in the region. Chun did not refer to the Soviet Union directly but he implied that the expansion of Soviet forces in Asia has undermined the US-USSR military balance in the area and that the continuation of this military buildup represents a threat to peace in Northeast Asia. Chun said that he hoped North Korea's allies would "transcend the posture of unilaterally supporting North Korea and exercise greater prudence and efforts for world peace and [the] coprosperity of mankind."	M P	FBIS (AP) 10 SEP 84	3243

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/12/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman comments on South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's 6-8 September visit to Japan, the first visit by a Korean head of state to Japan, saying China hopes "that in this visit nothing detrimental to the relaxation of the situation in the Korean Peninsula would occur so that no additional obstacle would be created to the peaceful reunification of Korea."	P	FBIS (China) 12 Sep 84	4692
09/13/84	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the main reason ROK President Chun Doo Hwan visited Tokyo recently was to promote military ties between South Korea and Japan. Pravda says, "The program of Chun Doo Hwan's visit included talks on purely military matters, specifically, on the coordination of actions between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea in the patrolling of sea routes and the blockade of international straits. In fact, it was the central issue of the visit. Thus, we are witnessing another step towards the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military political alliance." Pravda criticizes Japan for providing material assistance to South Korea in order to please the United States.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Sep 84	5004
09/14/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Japanese trading offices in Hong Kong are said to be handling about 20 percent of all trade between South Korea and China via Hong Kong. According to Kyodo the volume of trade between South Korea and China is increasing. Total trade in 1983 is estimated at about $150 million. Total trade in the first four months of 1984 is estimated at about $91 million, more than double the amount for the same period in 1983. Kyodo also reports that 90 percent of ROK-PRC bilateral trade goes through Hong Kong.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 84	5454
09/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in September is valued at 30.9 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 15.4 million dollars and exported goods valued at 15.5 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) February 1985	5861
09/24/84	ROK/PRC. China recently allowed the first private visit ever by a South Korean national in another example of growing non-political exchanges between the two countries, in the absence of formal diplomatic ties. The visitor, Dong Hoon, a former vice minister of South Korea's National Unification Board, toured farms, factories and Korean settlements, and met with Chinese scholars during a trip to the PRC in early September.	C P	Ant News Bul (Jkt) 25 Sep 84	4638
10/04/84	ROK/PRC. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) publishes a report attributed to the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong) that says South Korea will be able to maintain economic and cultural offices in Hong Kong when the PRC assumes control in 1997. Tonga Ilbo adds that the South Korean Government is concerned about this issue because South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China, but has close economic ties with Hong Kong. Korean Air Lines, South Korea's only commercial carrier, operates regular service between Seoul and Hong Kong.	C E P	Press Translations (US Embassy, Seoul) 5 Oct 84	5097

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/05/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. China praises the successful completion of the delivery of flood relief from North Korea to South Korea. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) says that this cooperation "shows that the North and South can take coordinated and concerted actions with regard to other specific problems on the basis of mutual trust and the best intentions."	P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	5947
10/12/84	ROK/PRC. A South Korean delegation is in Shanghai to participate in the 10th Women's Asian Basketball Championship to be held from 13-24 October. The delegation includes 19 athletes and sports officials and 10 reporters. The Chinese are providing a direct communication link to Seoul marking the first time they have provided this service to visitors from South Korea. Yonhap mentions that when a Chinese delegation attended a meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia in Seoul last month, South Korea provided the Chinese visitors with a direct communication link to China. China's reciprocation of this courtesy is appreciated by South Korea.	C P	FBIS (AP) 12 Oct 84	5098
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki meets separately with Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng reiterates to Suzuki China's support for North Korea's proposal for the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. Deng also tells Suzuki that the concept of "one country, two systems," applies not only to the reversion of Hong Kong to China but also to the reunification of Taiwan to China. Deng says that in the case of Taiwan, China would offer more liberal terms than those given to Hong Kong. Zhao and Suzuki discuss China's most recent economic reforms and Zhao tells Suzuki that prices will not spiral upward with the restructuring of China's economy.	E P	FBIS (China) 24 Oct 84	5148
10/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. During a meeting between Deng Xiaoping and visiting former Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki, Deng suggests that Japanese corporations pursue doing business in North Korea as a way of contributing to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. He also tells Suzuki that North Korea will never invade South Korea and does not have the strength to do so.	E M P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 84	5269
10/24/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Former Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito meets with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang in Beijing. Ito encourages China to begin official economic exchanges with South Korea. According to Japanese sources Hu says that China must wait and observe South Korea's attitude toward North Korea before it can agree to such contacts.	E P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Oct 84	5128
10/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that North and South Korean delegates talked to each other during a meeting of the Asian Pacific and Oceania Sports Assembly being held in Beijing. Kyodo attaches significance to the fact that the Chinese referred to the South Korean delegates as the representatives of the Republic of Korea, an apparent upgrading of the amount of recognition accorded Seoul during international events held in China. In February when a South Korean tennis team visited Kunming, China for a Davis Cup match the Chinese agreed to refer to the team as the representative of Korea, but did not stress that the visitors were from Seoul.	C P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 84	4677

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North and South Korea are both attending a meeting of the Asian Pacific Oceania Sports Assembly [APOSA] in Beijing. The Chinese have treated the South Korean delegation well and have agreed to refer to it as the delegation of the Republic of Korea. This is the first time China has hosted an international meeting attended by both Koreas.	C P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 84	5127
10/28/84	JAPAN/ROK/PRC/USSR. In a Kremlin dinner speech honoring Mongolia's visiting leader, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the United States, Japan and South Korea of broadening military ties with the hope of "creating some kind of NATO eastern branch." Chernenko tells the gathering that "a buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the USSR's Far Eastern border is continuing. The Soviet leader says "a normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China would contribute to improving the situation in the Asian continent. This is particularly important now that the imperialists are pooling their efforts in the fight against socialism; the situation in the world has become tense; and the danger of the world is growing."	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Oct 84	5835
10/31/84	ROK/PRC. South Korea is seeking permission from China to allow its civil aircraft to utilize air routes that pass through some flight information regions under Chinese control. Chinese civil aircraft are now using an air route that passes through South Korea's flight information region in transit from Shanghai to Tokyo. According to South Korean Minister of Transportation Sohn Soo-ik South Korea has made official and unofficial contacts with China through the International Civil Aviation Organization concerning this matter.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 2 Nov 84	5151
11/04/84	ROK/PRC. Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo) says that South Korean Vice Minister of Energy and Resources Yi Tu-hum is attending the International Conference on Turning Wastes into Resources that opened yesterday in Shanghai, China. Yi is reported to be the highest ranking South Korean government official ever to have visited China.	C P	FBIS (AP) 7 Nov 84	5187
11/06/84	ROK/PRC. China has sent a delegation to the third general assembly of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity that is underway in Seoul. Yonhap reports that the Chinese delegation is led by an official of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Ninety officials from seventeen nations and five international organizations are in Seoul for the meeting.	C P	FBIS (AP) 6 Nov 84	5152
11/11/84	ROK/PRC. A Swissair passenger jet flies directly from Beijing to Seoul marking the first time that a commercial flight has flown between the two capitals without first stopping in a third country.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Nov 84	5129

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/16/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Chinese news agency Xinhua praises North and South Korea for opening discussions on the possibilities for trade and economic cooperation. Xinhua comments that both sides favor establishing shipping and rail links and says further that proposals on the exchange of raw materials and other products were similar. The Chinese consider the economic talks to be a good beginning for promoting mutual understanding. Xinhua calls on boths sides to refrain from taking actions that will obstruct the holding of future discussions.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 84	5949
11/16/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Soviet newspaper Sotsialsticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) comments on discussions between North and South Korea concerning trade and economic cooperation. The report notes only that the two sides advocated developing trade, setting up a standing commission to deal with bilateral economic issues, and to meet again on 5 December. Sotsialsticheskaya Industriya reports remarks made by the chief North Korean delegate to the meeting. Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok is said to have called the talks an important step toward normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula. The Soviet newspaper does not comment on South Korean reactions to the talks.	E P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Nov 84	5951
11/22/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) reports on a meeting between US and Soviet Korean experts in Moscow. A representative of the US Department of State attended the US-Korean Policy Consultative meeting in Seoul from 30-31 October and shortly thereafter visited Moscow and held talks with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. The Soviets did not suggest anything new at these meetings. They opposed the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations claiming this would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. Pyongyang has long been opposed to dual entry to the United Nations for this reason. The Soviets were not clear about their position on tripartite talks including the United States, South Korea and North Korea. The Soviets are said to have acknowledged the importance of finding ways to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula but do not appear ready to facilitate changes to the status quo.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5130
11/23/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Soviet citizen visiting the North-South Korean border defects to South Korea by crossing the military demarcation line in the joint security area of Panmunjom. North and South Korean guards begin firing at each other when the North Koreans follow the defector across the demarcation line. Three soldiers are killed in the fighting: two North Koreans and one South Korean. The defector escaped unharmed and remains in South Korea.	M P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 25 Nov 84	4481

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/27/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Two Japanese citizens who have visited North Korea and China in recent months comment on the state of China's relations with both North and South Korea in an interview with Ekonomisuto (Tokyo). Tokyo University Professor Makoto Oda says that he was told by "an important figure in China" that China would only provide military aid for a war on the Korean peninsula if it determined North Korea was not responsible for starting the war. Oda believes Sino-North Korean relations are currently in good shape and it is his opinion that Chinese leaders are sincere in their support for North Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal to form a North-South confederation as the first step toward reunification. Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors, addresses the issue of Sino-South Korean relations. Utsunomiya believes that Beijing wants a relationship with Seoul so that it can be in a position to promote peace between the two Koreas. Utsunomiya did not give an opinion on how he sees China's effort to establish a relationship with Seoul affecting its relations with Pyongyang.	M P	JPRS-KAR-85-03L, 18 Mar 85	5686
11/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. According to the Far Eastern Economic Review, China is ahead in Sino-Soviet competition for influence on Korean affairs. Japanese government officials are said to have told FEER that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang was apparently able to convince Kim Il-song to stress internal economic development and deemphasize the use of military means to achieve reunification during meetings last May. FEER says revelations by the Soviet diplomat who defected to South Korea through Panmunjom on 23 November suggest that the Soviet Union is trying to use North Korea to increase its military presence in Northeast Asia. According to the defector the main purpose for the November visit to North Korea by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa was to negotiate a military agreement whereby the Soviets would supply MiG-23 fighter aircraft in exchange for access to some North Korean military facilities. FEER believes that North Korea turned down the proposal. With regard to South Korea, FEER sees the gradual expansion of trade contacts as an indication that Beijing is trying to woo Seoul into cooperating with North Korea to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. China reportedly wants the 1988 Olympics in Seoul to take place without incident as it hopes to host the Olympics in the near future.	E M P	FEER (Hong Kong), 17 Jan 85	5199
11/28/84	ROK/USSR. An official of the South Korean Foreign Ministry says that the Soviet citizen who defected to South Korea from North Korea on 23 November will soon be handed over to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Rome. The unnamed official says that South Korea wishes to handle the transfer as quietly as possible in order not to offend the Soviet Union. Non-political contacts between Seoul and Moscow were becoming more frequent before the Soviet Union shot down KAL 007 in September 1983. South Korea resumed its open door diplomacy last August, but so far contacts between the two countries have been limited.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 30 Nov 84	5158

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/30/84	ROK/USSR. Vasily Matuzok, a Soviet citizen who defected to South Korea from North Korea on 23 November, is allowed to leave South Korea and travel to Rome with a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Matuzok says he wants to seek political asylum in the United States.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 1 Dec 84	5159
12/05/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. The Korea Herald reports that a Soviet citizen who defected from North Korea to South Korea on 23 November had inside information on Soviet plans to provide new weapons to North Korea. Vasily Matuzok said that when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visited Pyongyang in November he negotiated a border agreement and also discussed the supply of MiG-23 fighter aircraft, T-72 tanks, and an unidentified type of combat helicopter. Matuzok served as an interpreter at the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang before his defection.	M P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 5 Dec 84	5160
12/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. The Far Eastern Economic Review analyzes the status of relations between the four nations. It says that Soviet-North Korean relations may suffer as a result of the 23 November incident when a Soviet diplomat defected to South Korea by crossing the military demarcation line in Panmunjom. Since the incident the Chinese have encouraged both North and South Korea to continue talking to each other. On 25 November CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang told the publisher of Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) that the development of direct trade between China and South Korea is related to progress in inter-Korean talks. North and South Korea were to have met for talks concerning trade and economic cooperation on 5 December, but these talks were cancelled by North Korea as a result of the Panmunjom incident. FEER says that the Chinese position will provide South Korea with an incentive to continue a dialogue with North Korea.	E P	FEER (Hong Kong) 6 Dec 84	5190
12/06/84	ROK/PRC. The Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology (KIET) publishes a report on China's economic reforms. The report suggests that China's open door policies will increase the possibilities for South Korea being able to promote diplomatic and trade relations with China. Included in the report were recommendations on South Korean relations with China. The report proposed that all contacts between South Korea and China--cultural, economic, and political-- be brought under the supervision of one government organization. It said that the private sector should take the lead in promoting trade and mentioned the need to develop publications that are oriented toward potential consumers in China.	C E P	JPRS-KAR-85-001, 2 Jan 85	5254
12/14/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Representatives from the four nations reach a tentative agreement to begin holding a biannual soccer competition that could begin as early as 1985. The representatives of the four nations met in Singapore where they attended the thirtieth anniversary of the Asian Football Confederation. The North Koreans said that the matter would require further consultations with their government, but they raised no objections to the idea. This sports meeting would be the first such cooperative effort by these four countries.	C	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 Dec 84	5154

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/15/84	ROK/PRC. The South Korean Government will create a new inter-ministerial task force to make recommendations on how South Korea can promote closer relations with China. The Korea Times (Seoul) reports that the task force will help the goverment coordinate policymaking that is presently split among several ministries and government supported institutes. Matters concerning bilateral trade are now being handled by special teams at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Korean Institute for Economics and Technology. Academic research on the PRC is being conducted at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs matters concerning China are handled by a sub-section of the Northeast Asian affairs division.	C E P	JPRS-KAR-85-003, 9 Jan 85	5253

Laos

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	LAOS/USSR. According to official Soviet statistics, trade between the LPDR and USSR amounted to $111.14 million in 1983. Laotian imports totalled $107.85 million and comprised mostly machinery, trucks, armaments and aircraft, petroleum products and cotton fabrics. Laotian exports to the USSR totalled $3.28 million and comprised mostly tin. (.7 ruble=$1.00)	E	Economist Intel Unit, No.4, 1984	5721
07/02/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. In a communique published at the end of their one day meeting in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos condemn Sino-American collusion and what they call the "new escalation" directed against the Indochinese countries by "the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles." The army commander, Gen Arthit Kamleng-ek, is criticized by name.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Jul 84	5298
07/04/84	ASEAN/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Saly Khamsy, LPDR envoy to New Delhi, declares at a press conference in the Indian capital that nearly four divisions of Chinese troops are concentrated on the Sino-Laotian border and are threatening peace in the region. He adds that the recently adjourned Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane expressed total support for the measures taken by Vietnam to repel Chinese attacks against its territory. He says the foreign ministers also signaled their desire to restore long-standing relations of friendship between their countries and China, and to normalize ties with Beijing based on the principles of coexistence. The ambassador also notes that a dialogue between ASEAN and the countries of Indochina would provide an important prelude to the easing of tension in the area and would be a step toward peace and stability in the region.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5206
07/04/84	ASEAN/KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. China's Xinhua News Agency publishes a commentary on the one-day conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held on 2 July in Vientiane. Xinhua argues that this ninth conference of the "three Indochinese countries" is "another occasion for Vietnam to attempt to cover up its aggressive actions in Kampuchea." The conference issued a communique which calls for a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN "to ensure the interests of all countries in the region." Xinhua charges that Vietnam's call for a dialogue with ASEAN is an attempt to legitimize its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 7 Jul 84	5496
07/16/84	LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. Writing in Beijing Review, the commentator Duan Ping charges that Vietnam seeks to disrupt efforts by Thailand and Laos to resolve their border dispute. According to the author, Vietnam's newspapers have been publishing articles claiming that Thailand encroaches on Laotian territory. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry has "groundlessly charged" that China and Thailand have conspired to cause tensions in the region. Duan argues that "out of profound hatred of China and Thailand for their opposition to Vietnamese expansion and hegemonism, Vietnam has contrived all kinds of false charges." Vietnam's false accusations against China and Thailand "only further expose [Vietnam] as expansionists and	M P	Beijing Review 16 Jul 84	5495

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	hegemonists" and an accord between Thailand and Laos will be achieved independent of foreign interference.			
07/21/84	LAOS/USSR. A senior Thai air force officer tells DAO SIAM (Bangkok) that the Soviet Union recently sent the Lao Air Force three Squadrons of 27 MiG-21 planes which are now stationed at Wattai Airbase in Vientiane.	M	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 84	5296
07/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio states that Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos are ready to normalize relations with China and other countries in the region. President Truong Chinh is quoted as saying the three Indochinese nations are committed to making Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, stability and cooperation." Howevber, no new proposals for normalizing ties are suggested.	P	Bangkok Post, 27 Jul 84	5427
07/31/84	LAOS/USSR. Laos has agreed to accept more than 100 Soviet technicians in country to lay an oil pipeline running from Vinh (SRV) to Vientiane. Under three contracts signed earlier this year in May, the USSR has agreed to supply machinery, material, and workers for the project. When completed, the pipeline will be able to carry 300,000 metric tons of POL a year to the Laotian capital, and will lessen its economic dependence on Thailand.	E S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5738
07/31/84	LAOS/USSR. DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS DAILY (Wash, D. C.) reports that Lao Air Force pilots are currently flying three new squadrons of MiG-21/FISHBED aircraft provided by the Soviet Union. The 27 MiGs are stationed at Wattai Airbase in Vientiane. There are also a number of new Soviet SAM-2/3/7 missiles that have been installed in Laos in Vientiane and two other unidentified cities.	M	Defense and Foreign Affairs Daily 31 Jul 84	5307
08/08/84	LAOS/USSR. A governmental delegation of the Soviet Union arrives in Laos to take part in the inauguration of Nam Ngum Bridge 60 km from Vientiane. The bridge was constructed with Soviet financial assistance.	E	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 84	5312
08/10/84	LAOS/USSR. The USSR officially hands over to the LPDR Government a bridge built with Soviet help. The structure is about 254 meters in length and crosses the Nam Ngum River about 60 kilometers east of Vientiane.	E P	SWB FE/7720/A2/2 13 Aug 84	4600
08/17/84	LAOS/USSR. The Lao-Soviet Friendship Bridge over the Ngum River recently has been been completed. The span is located on Highway 13 south of Vientiane. It was built with technical and economic assistance from the USSR over a four-year period beginning in 1981.	E S	JPRS-SEA-84-146 SE Asia Report 23 Oct 84	4731

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/29/84	LAOS/USSR. A 55-member delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, led by its acting First Secretary Thongvin Phomvihan, departs for the USSR to attend the first Lao-Soviet youth solidarity meeting in Moscow.	C	SWB FE/7740/A2/1 5 Sep 84	4653
09/19/84	LAOS/PRC. Laos accuses Bangkok of colluding with China by creating incidents along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea or Laos. Official sources in Vientiane note that the last time talks were held with Bangkok on the border issue, Thai officials immediately dispatched a team to Beijing to keep China informed, thereby proving that Thailand could not take independent action without consulting with its mentor.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5739
09/19/84	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by Sopha Khotphouthan, deputy head of propaganda and training, reparts for the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Sep 84	5329
10/10/84	LAOS/USSR. A Lao educational delegation led by education minister Bountiam Phitsami departs Vientiane to attend the 11th conference of state organs concerned with vocational training in socialist countries to be held in Moscow.	C	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 84	5377
10/12/84	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations led by Khammon Phonkeo departs for Moscow to attend a conference of the peace committees of socialist countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Oct 84	5378
10/15/84	LAOS/USSR. Phoun Sipaseut, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR holds talks in Moscow with Ssoviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Oct 84	5380
10/18/84	LAOS/USSR. Sali Vongkhamsao, chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee and Chairman of the Lao-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, receives in Vientiane a delegation of the Soviet-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientifc and Technical Cooperation. Sali states that the visit will contribute to stimulating the cooperation between the two countries in 1985, which is the last year of the First Five Year Plan of Laos.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Oct 84	5382
11/17/84	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee's Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee arrives in Vientiane for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Nov 84	5396
11/20/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reportage on a recent goodwill visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation to the LPDR, a Tass account says that the two sides reaffirmed "the unswerving principled line of the Soviet Union towards providing aid and assistance to fraternal Laos in building a new society." The delegates from both nations also expressed "serious concern over a dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of an adventurist militarist policy pursued by the US administration and its allies." The Laotian side reportedly endorsed the "foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards ending the arms race, preventing	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Dec 84	5816

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	nuclear war and consolidating universal peace," and "fully approved the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member states to strengthen their defenses and security." The discussants agreed that the "root cause of persisting tensions in Southeast Asia" was the "unending interference on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, and their scheming with a view to kindling confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries." The visiting Soviet parliamentarians and their Laotian hosts came out in favor of an early settlement of the problems afflicting the Southeast Asian region "by means of a constructive dialogue between them on the basis of equality of the sides, mutual respect for the legitimate interests of one another and without interference from outside." The Soviets stressed that the USSR fully "supports the peaceful foreign policy course pursued by the LPDR at one with the SRV and the PRK, and the constructive steps of the three countries of Indochina toward normalizing the situation in SE Asia, transforming it into a zone of peace, good neighborly relations and cooperation." The Soviet delegation also "welcomed further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is an important factor of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian continent as a whole."			
11/21/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that in Phnom Penh, CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh tells a mass rally that the Heng Samrin regime in alliance with Laos and Vietnam could rely on the support of the Soviet Union. Dolgikh describes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Norodom Sihanouk, as a "coalition of has-beens" and that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the ruling government in Kampuchea are "strengthening and expanding with every year." Dolgikh heads a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet on a 3-day visit to Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Nov 84	5456
12/12/84	LAOS/THAI/PRC/USSR. Thai PM Prem receives a delegation of the Chinese People's Congress led by its vice chairman Ye Fei. Prem is told that People's Congress Chairman Li Xiannian would visit Thailand in 1985 at the invitation of the Thai Government and an invitation is extended for Prem to visit China a second time. A cooperation memorandum is signed between the Lao and Soviet Ministries of Justice.	P	Bangkok Post 12 Dec 84	5407
12/19/84	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of the Cultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee led by Deputy Department Head Afanasyev arrives in Vientiane for an official visit.	C	FBIS (AP) 21 Dec 84	5410

Malaysia

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/09/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad tells US Secretary of State George P. Shultz that US support for China's economic modernization endangers Southeast Asian security. A Malaysian foreign ministry spokesman reports further that Mahathir reiterated the Malaysian concern that China poses the longrun threat to the region and expressed the hope that the United States will take into account the concern for small countries on the periphery of China. Secretary Shultz is in Kuala Lumpur enroute to the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Jakarta.	M P	New York Times 10 Jul 84	2778
07/24/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. The passports of 150 Malaysians who made unauthorized trips to China have been impounded, Deputy Home Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad tells the Malaysian Parliament. Another 120 cases are still to be investigated. The government will revoke the passports of these people, he says, and may also revoke their citizenship. Radzi states that the government has no intentions of barring people from going to China as long as they fulfill the conditions laid down by the government.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 Jul 84	5576
08/01/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China has assured Malaysia it will act on Malaysia's protest against Chinese missions issuing special permits to Malaysian Chinese to visit that country, according to Foreign Affairs Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Malaysia's protest was conveyed by former Foreign Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie when he visited China recently, Rithauddeen notes.	C P	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 31 Aug 84	5581
08/03/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Democratic Action Party (DAP) President Chen Man Hin describes the Ministry of Home Affair's planned revocation of citizenship of unauthorized visitors to China as utterly unfeeling. Speaking at a press conference, Chen states that entering China for sightseeing without official permission from the Malaysian Government is merely a technical problem, not a major criminal violation.	C P	JPRS-SEA-84-139 10 Oct 84	5578
08/03/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party (DAP) states at a press conference in Penang that his party is paying close attention to the planned revocation of citizenship of 7,000 persons by the Malaysian Government, including those who made unauthorized visits to China. Lim describes the punishment as too severe, pointing out that the unauthorized visits reflected shortsightedness or stupidity, but definitely not disloyalty.	C P	JPRS-SEA-84-139 10 Oct 84	5579
08/03/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysia regards any beefing up of military strength by any big power anywhere as a threat to world peace and security in general, states Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. A threat to Malaysia's security is caused by not only the presence of Soviet military forces in Cam Ranh Bay but also by Soviet satellite states and the guided missiles that could be launched from the Soviet Union, he adds.	M	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 31 Aug 84	5580

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/09/84	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad tells US Secretary of State George Shultz that, unlike the United States, Malaysia sees China, not the Soviet Union as the long-term threat to the region. Other senior Malaysian foreign ministry officials tell Shultz in a briefing that if China is sincere it should withdraw its support for the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and other communist insurgent movements in Southeast. The officials also note that when Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie visited Beijing last month, China continued to refuse to withdraw support for the CPM, saying the support is only moral and no materials, money, or arms are given.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jkt) 10 Jul 84	5551
08/10/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. PM Mahathir Mohammad, a speech to the National Press Club, attacks Chinese moral support for the communist insurgents in Malaysia and elsewhere in SE Asia and states that he is worried about Beijing's future policies in this respect. Asked to elaborate on the anxieties he expressed to visiting US Secretary of State George Schultz about the possible sale of American armaments to China, Mahathir says he told US officials that "Although we are worried at the moment about the activities of Vietnam, in the long run we feel that it is China that poses a threat to SE Asia and the countries around here."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5236
08/11/84	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. The Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board (MRELB) is organizing two rubber trade missions this year that will include China and the Soviet Union. A mission to the USSR, Poland, Hungary, and East Germany in September will attempt to boost rubber exports to Eastern Europe, which have dwindled since 1977. Primary Industries Minister Leong Khee Seong says a November mission to East Asia will focus on China as a "valued client" and try to reach agreement on a long term rubber contract with the PRC.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-133 27 Sep 84	5531
08/16/84	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. Secretary General of the Democratic Action Party (DAP) Lim Kit Siang urges the Malaysian Government to change its so-called "Chinese military threat is greater than Soviet's" attitude and to normalize its relations with the PRC comprehensively. Lim also expresses the hope that the government will completely lift its restriction on travel to China in order to encourage Malaysians to take part in China's modernization plans. "This way, Malaysia not only will get economic benefit, but also ease the international tension in the region," he tells the DAP 1984 General Assembly.	E M P	JPRS-SEA-84-138 5 Oct 84	5549
08/18/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A working committee has been formed in the Malaysian Foreign Ministry to study various aspects related to the upgrading of bilateral relations between Malaysia and China, according to Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. Bilateral cooperation will be intensified in the economic and political fields, he notes, but the Malaysian Government will ensure that the new relations do not jeopardize the nation's security or greatly affect systems of the new economic policy.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jul 84	5550

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/19/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia regards China as a threat although China has shown willingness to nurture good and close relations with Malaysia, Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir tells the Malaysian parliament. He regrets that China is not trading directly with Malaysia but through middlemen in Singapore and Hongkong. China has agreed to give this matter more serious attention and will, for a start, sell $700,000 worth of goods to the Malaysian Government-run national trade corporation Pernas, he notes.	E	Indonsia Times (Jkt) 20 Jul 84	5552
08/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. The People's Republic of China guarantees that any Malaysian investment in that country will be protected against expropriation and all investors could retain total equity in projects agreed upon for that country, according to Chinese Metallurgical Industry Vice Minister Lin Hua. Lin, who is leading a high-level trade delegation on a one-week visit to Malaysia, holds talks with Malaysian Vice Minister of Primary Industries on the export of such Malaysian commodities to China as rubber, plywood, palm oil, tin and pig iron.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-150 3 Oct 84	5567
08/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China has given an assurance that it will buy more rubber from Malaysia in the future, Deputy Minister of Primary industries Megat Junid Megat Ayub tells reporters in Kuala Lumpur after meeting with a Chinese trade delegation, led by Vice Minister of Metallurgical Industry Lin Hua. This increase is expected to be achieved through a special office China has set up in Kuala Lumpur, Megat Junid tells reporters. He also notes that the Chinese delegation stressed the importance of bilateral visits by both government officials and businessmen for creating a better understanding between the two coutries.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-144 19 Oct 84	5568
08/29/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China has opened her doors to foreign trade representatives for several years, and Malaysia should do the same in order to promote trade relations between the two countries, declares PRC Deputy Minister of Metallurgical Industry Lin Hua. Speaking at a news conference at the PRC Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Lin divulges that every year the PRC Ministry of Metallurgical Industry receives more than 10,000 foreign businessmen, yet Malaysian businessmen are nowhere to be seen. He states that trade relations between Malaysia and China should not be conducted through third parties, because direct bilateral trade can save a lot of foreign exchange.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-151 1 Nov 84	5569
08/31/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kadir Sheikh Fadzir tells the Dewan Negara (Malaysian Senate) that the government should look for the best way by which Malaysian businessmen can participate in China's development. At the same time the deputy minister expresses concern over any kind of military cooperation between China and America, saying the US should not hand over the responsibility of looking after the security in this region to China. He also notes Malaysia's concern over the continuing recognition of the Communist Party of Malaya by the PRC government.	E M P	JPRS-SEA-84-114 13 Aug 84	5547

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/01/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China is prepared to buy hot briquetted iron (HBI) from Malaysia if experiments to meet China's needs show favorable results, states Chinese Metallurgical Industry Vice-Minister Lin Hua. A technical team from Malaysia will visit China soon to conduct experiments, Lin tells the Malaysian news agency Bernama, and if they prove successful, China is prepared to purchase "a very large quantity of the HBI. Lin is currently leading a high-level PRC trade delegation on a one-week visit to Malaysia.	E	Indonesia Times 5 Sep 84	5566
09/02/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. The Chief of the Royal Malaysian Air Force, Major General Mohamed Ngah, says that he will visit Moscow next month to test Soviet helicopters. An unnamed defense ministry spokesman, says the sudden interest in Soviet weaponry stems partly from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad having seen and been impressed by Soviet helicopters during a visit to Pakistan last March. In addition, Malaysia wants to reduce its trade imbalance with Moscow, he says.	E M	Indonesia Times (Jkt) 24 Sep 84	5526
09/12/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysia will not bring Soviet military advisers into the country even if the government decides to buy helicopters from the Soviet Union, states Chief of Defense Forces Gen Ghazali Mohamad Seth at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur. According to General Ghazali, the proposed acquisition of Soviet helicopters is primarily to meet the requirements of the Malaysian armed forces, although citing a need to even out the current trade imbalance between Malaysia and the Soviet Union. The defense chief describes the proposed visit to the Soviet Union by an RMAF evaluation team as a basically "look and see" exercise to find out whether the Soviet helicopters are suitable for local requirements.	E M	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) 30 Sep 84	5527
09/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) calls on Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh to issue an explanation whether it is the ministry's new policy to restrict Malaysian Chinese businessmen from attending the annual trade fair in Canton, since only 57 Chinese traders have been given permission by the ministry to attend the fair this fall. Lim states that the Ministry of Trade and Industry should not restrict Malaysian businessmen who wish to attend the trade fair, considering the fact that, when Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen visited China last summer, he advocated the promotion of bilateral trade relations between the two countries.	E	JPRS-SEA-84 28 Sep 84	5621
10/01/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. The Malaysian Government is making efforts to market more rubber directly to communist bloc countries rather than through third-party countries, Deputy Primacy Industries Minister Megat Junid Megat Ayub tells reporters. The Malaysian Government is looking into various incentives for the purchasing countries to promote direct trade including barter trade, according to Megat Junid. The purchase of Soviet-made helicopters is being considered by the government and a high-level Malaysian military delegation will visit Moscow later this month to explore the possibility.	E M	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 84	5532

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/05/84	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen expresses concern over the US enthusiasm for developing relations with China to counter the global Soviet challenge. Addressing a Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gathering in Washington, he voices ASEAN fears that the United States, in developing a strategic consensus relationship with the PRC will become less sensitive to ASEAN's concern about China. An even greater concern, he notes, is that Washington will delegate to Beijing the role of sole restraining hand against Soviet or Soviet-backed threats in Asia. Rithauddeen also notes that the biggest obstacle to improvement of relations between Malaysia and China is the PRC refusal to renounce ties with the Communist Party of Malaya.	M P	FBIS (AP) 10 Oct 84	5548
10/08/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Immigration authorities withdraw the passports of 85 Malaysians for going to China without Malaysian government permission, while another 138 such cases are under investigation. The passports will be withheld for five years, Director-General of Immigration Abdul Jabid Mohamed tells reporters in Kota Kinabalu. In reply to questions, he states that despite such action, there are still Malaysians going to China without permission. "We are aware of this and will not compromise on the issue. Appropriate action will be taken against those involved," he adds.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 Oct 84	5577
10/15/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Oo Gin Sun will lead a trade delegation to China later this month, announces Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Haji Muhyiddin Haji Mohd Yassin.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-160 21 Nov 84	5570
10/23/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A 24-member mission departs Kuala Lumpur for China, Japan and South Korea to promote the sale of Malaysian natural rubber. The latter three countries account for 18-20 percent of Malaysia's natural rubber exports which totalled 1.53 million tons in 1983. While in the PRC, the mission will request the China Ocean Shipping Co. to continue its existing bulk latex shipping service, and to extend its full container service to Malaysia, by making direct calls at Port Klang and Penang. The Malaysian delegation also will hold talks with the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation, and visit tire factories in Shanghai and the port at Guangzhou. China consumed about 290,000 tons of natural rubber a year between 1975 and 1983, about 40 percent of which came from Malaysia.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 23 Oct 84	4741
11/09/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A 30-member Malaysian governmental trade delegation led by Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Oo Gin Sun meets with PRC State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. Chen expresses pleasure at the results achieved by the delegation during its visit to Tianjin, Beijing, and Guangzhou, where it also visited the 1984 autumn export commodities fair. Oo Gin Sun notes that during their visit in China they have witnessed the progress of China's modernization. He also expresses Chen's view that economic and trade relations between the two countries may reach a new height. The delegation, consisting of many Malaysian business leaders, arrived in China on 31 October and has met with many PRC trade officials and toured factories and scenic areas.	E	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 84	5571

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/14/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. The Malaysian Government has no intention of letting its citizens visit China freely so long as the PRC continues to maintain party-to-party relationships with the Communist Party of Malaya, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Radzi Sheikh Ahmad tells the Malaysian Parliament. Every Malaysian citizen who has visited China is placed under close surveillance by the authorities concerned, he notes, for this is a question of our internal security. In the future, however, the government will speedily handle applications by Malaysian citizens who wish to visit China for medical treatment, according to the deputy minister.	C P	JPRS-SEA-85-017 18 FEB 85	5582
11/15/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A 30-member Malaysian trade delegation is feted by Shanghai Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi at the Jingan Guesthouse. Both the host and his guests express the hope that friendship and trade between the two countries will continue to grow.	E	FBIS (China) 21 Nov 84	5572
11/22/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A Malaysian trade mission which visited Beijing, Canton, and Shanghai earlier this month returned with Chinese orders for Malaysian palm oil worth $2 million. China also pledged to buy more Malaysian goods and services directly. Trade between the two nations currently is running in China's favor. In 1983, this deficit amounted to $113.6 million, while in 1982, it was $168 million. According to sources in Kuala Lumpur, China also has demonstrated an interest in buying Malaysian hot briquetted iron.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jkt) 24 Nov 84	5015
11/22/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Vice Minister of Trade and Industry Oo Gin Sun reports that he has requested China to have Malaysia better represented on its shipping schedule in order that trade between the two countries may be carried on directly rather than through third-party countries.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 5 Dec 84	5575
11/23/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia has made some headway in penetrating the huge Chinese market for wood-based products, cocoa, and palm oil, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Oo Gin Sun tells newsmen in Kuala Lumpur following his return from the PRC. Oo led a 30-member 3-week mission to China, which reportedly secured $4.63 million in sales, the bulk of it in palm oil. Letters of intent were also signed with PRC representatives of the chocolate and wood-based industries. Oo states that he is not satisfied with the present trade between Malaysia and China as a substantial amount is conducted through third countries. The deputy minister states that Malaysians should seize the opportunities available in China, now that it is adopting an open-door policy. China lacks certain technical skills, he says, which Malaysians can provide.	E	JPRS-SEA-85-0038 Jan 85	5573

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/24/84	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam calls for serious attention to increased Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia. Speaking at the signing of the 1984 Border Security Agreement between Malaysia and Indonesia in Yogyakarta, Musa notes that Indonesia and Malaysia have expanded the meaning of their common enemy. Formerly the common enemy was limited to the danger of communist threats, particularly on their common borders, but now it covers all kinds of threats in the ideological, political, social, cultural and economic fields.	M P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Summary No. 225 4 Dec 84	5625
11/26/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. A three-man PRC trade mission is currently in Kuala Lumpur exploring the possibility of buying logs from Malaysia for use in railway sleeper cars. Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) chairman Abrin Buang says that two types of Malaysian hardwoods have been identified as being suitable for the purpose, but it may be several years before any export of lumber will be made. Since Peninsular Malaysia will ban the export of logs from 1 January, China may have to look to Sabah and Sarawak for logs, Abrin Buang notes. The mission will visit Sabah and Sarawak before returning to China on 8 December.	E	JPRS-SEA-85-003 8 JAN 85	5574
11/30/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. A joint Malaysian Air Force and Foreign Ministry team has recently returned from a trip to the USSR where it evaluated various Soviet helicopters for possible purchase. The team, led by RMAF chief MG Datuk Mohammad Ngah, visited an "air center" near Moscow where they viewed an assortment of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, and where Ngah was permitted to fly a MiG fighter. The Malaysian visitors showed a special interest in the Mi-8/HIP, Mi-17/HIP-H, and Mi-26/HALO transport helicopters with most attention focused on the latter model because of its heavy lift and long distance capability. The team's report, now in preparation, will probably contain a recommendation to purchase two aircraft on a trial basis. In addition, the report will need to address the reliability of a spare-parts supply, and whether to press for the training of Malaysians in the USSR or to accept the presence of Soviet technicians in Malaysia. The recent interest shown by Kuala Lumpur in the acquisition of the Soviet helicopters may be attributed to the large trade imbalance with the USSR, rather than to any political considerations. From January-August 1984, for example, Malaysia exported US$162 million worth of goods to the USSR, while importing only US$9 million in return.	E M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 14 Feb 85	5515
12/27/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysia again appeals to the Soviet Union to respond positively to the calls by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Organization of Islamic Conference for a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kadir Sheikh Fadzir reiterates Malaysia's appeal in a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the 5th year of Soviet presence in Afghanistan and appeals to the international community to give its continued support to the struggle of the Afghan mujahidin.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Dec 84	5530

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/28/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. The Muslim Youth Movement of Malaysia (Abim) pledges its continued support and sympathy for the Mujahiddin movement and the Afghans in their struggle against the Soviet Union. Abim Vice President Kamarudin Mohamed Nor states that Soviet sympathizers believed that after some years the Soviet's presence in Afghanistan would be accepted by the whole world. "We want to break this view. Abim will continue reminding Malaysians and the world what the Soviets have done," Kamarudin declares at a press conference on the fifth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He further notes that Abim sent a letter of protest to the Soviet Ambassador in Kuala Lumpur demanding that the Soviets stop their acts of cruelty against the Afghans and reiterating its call for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.	M P	JPRS-SEA-85-026 8 Feb 85	5647

Pakistan

(Reverse Blank)

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/14/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Moscow radio broadcasts asserts that the Pakistani military regime, in collusion with the CIA, has acquired the requisiste technology to explode a nuclear device.	P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jul 84	4623
07/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Yaqub Khan arrives in Beijing for a six-day visit involving talks with senior Chinese leaders. The discussions are a regular annual event between the Pakistani and Chinese foreign ministers.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5938
07/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. On the first day of a 6-day visit to China, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan meets with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Their talks center around the situation in Afghanistan. Yaqub Khan also says that Sino-Pakistani relations are "not directed against any country." Referring to Afghanistan as well as Vietnam, Yaqub Khan says that China and Pakistan "both engage in endeavors to solve differences with our respective neighbors through conciliation and dialogue."	P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 84	4689
07/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Yaqub Khan arrives in Beijing for a five-day visit involving talks with senior Chinese leaders. The discussions are a regular annual event between the Pakistani and Chinese foreign ministers.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5219
07/23/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. At a welcoming banquet in Beijing for visiting FM Yaqub Khan, Chinese FM Wu Xueqian repeats his country's support for Pakistani efforts to bring about a political solution to the Afghan conflict based on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops. Wu also stress the need for full respect and guarantees for Afghanistan's independence.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5228
07/24/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Wu Xueqian declares to his visiting counterpart, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan, that China wishes to see a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary issue with India in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. According to Wu, China will continue its efforts to improve and develop good-neighborly relations with India. Yaqub Khan responds that Pakistan supports China's efforts to improve Sino-Indian relations because such harmonious ties are in the interests of the people of the two countries and their regional neighbors.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5229
07/25/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During his 6-day visit to China, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan meets separately with Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian. Zhao says that Sino-Pakistani relations have become an example for South-South cooperation and that bilateral relations are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Yaqub Khan and Li discuss the situation in South Asia and Li says that both China and Pakistan hope for good relations with India.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Jul 84	4688

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/27/84	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. At the conclusion of a 6-day visit to China, Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan says that his discussions with Chinese leaders were "most useful" and confirmed the "existence of identical or similiar views between the two countries on almost all contemporary issues." Yaqub Khan says China supports Pakistan's efforts for a negotiated settlement in Afghanistan and considers the continuing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as one of the three obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.	M P	FBIS (China) 30 Jul 84	4687
07/29/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. FM Yaqub Khan's sojourn to Beijing (22-27 Jul) prompts Indian observers to assess the prospects for Sino-Pakistani relations. According to the TRIBUNE, this was the fourth time Yaqub has been to Beijing in two years. President Zia has traveled there three times since coming to power in 1977. As is customary, the two sides stressed that friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is not directed against any third country. Simultaneously, however, the Chinese went out of their way to impress upon Pakistan that efforts to normalize relations with India will not be made at the expense of China's ties with Pakistan. Both Pakistan and China have endorsed efforts by each side to promote friendly relations with India.	P	Tribune (Chandigarh) 30 Jul 84	5285
07/31/84	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Reporting on Pakistani FM S. Yaqub Khan's trip to China, Tass News Agency says that one of his main topics of conversation with Chinese leaders was the so-called "Afghan question." The diplomat allegedly appealed to Beijing to allow a certain percentage of Afghan insurgent camps to relocate from Pakistan to China, since the guerrillas were now receiving modern, up-to-date weapons, including anti-aircraft missiles from the United States. In the face of this development, Yakub Khan conveyed the view of his government that training in the use of these armaments should be conducted only in China, since Islamabad could not take on such a responsibility. According to informed sources available to Tass, three Afghan insurgent camps already have relocated to China in the southern part of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region.	M	CDSP (Columbus, OH) vol XXXVI 29 Aug 84	5657
08/01/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. In an article to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the PLA, an article in the BEIJING REVIEW notes that China will retain its nuclear capability. Without mentioning Pakistan by name, however, the article states that China will not assist non-nuclear states in achieving a weapons capability.	P S	National Herald (New Delhi) 2 Aug 84	5283
08/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian receives a visiting delegation from the Pakistani Federal Advisory Council (Majlis-i-Shoora) led by its chairman, Khawaja Mohammad Safdar.	P	SWB FE/7715/A3/6 7 Aug 84	5939

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/10/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A 10-member delegation from various PLA Air Force academies and schools headed by PLA Air Force Academy Commandant Yang Weiqun leaves for a visit to Pakistan.	M	FBIS (China) 14 Aug 84	4691
08/12/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese Air Force delegation comprising 12 members arrives in Islamabad for a 12-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation is led by Yang Weiqun, commandant of the Air Force Academy in Beijing.	M P	SWB FE/7721/A3/4 14 Aug 84	4601
08/13/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Trade delegations from Pakistan and China meet in Golgit to sign a border trade protocol. Under the agreement, Pakistan will export cotton cloth, medicinal herbs, cigarettes, and dried fruits; China will export silk, electricity generating sets, coal, and kerosene oil.	E	FBIS (SA) 14 Aug 84	4945
08/13/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A visiting Chinese Air Force delegation led by Yang Weiqun, commandant of the Air Force Academy in Beijing, calls on the chief of the Pakistan Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamin.	M P	SWB FE/7722/A3/4 15 Aug 84	4602
08/13/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. China and Pakistan sign a new border trade agreement in Gilgit. Under terms of the pact, Pakistan will export cotton cloth, medicinal herbs, dry fruits, and cigarettes. It will import in return from China, silk, electricity generating sets, coal and kerosene.	E	SWB FE/7722/A3/4 15 Aug 84	4603
08/16/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a new border trade agreement. Under terms of the pact, Pakistani truck convoys traveling via the Karakoram Highway will bring cotton cloth, medicinal herbs, dried fruits, and color television sets to China's remote Xinjiang Province. China, in turn, will send back milk, porcelain, generators, coal and kerosene. Overall border trade turnover between Pakistan and China amounts to $300,000 to $450,000 annually.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5242
08/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. China has donated a 200 kilovolt generator to Pakistan as gesture of goodwill. This is in addition to two generators of similar capacity to be supplied by Beijing under the border trade agreement recently concluded between the two nations.	E S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5244
08/24/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Pakistani science and technology delegation visits China to attend the sixth meeting on cooperation in science and technology between Islamabad and Beijing.	S	SWB FE/7733/A3/13 28 Aug 84	4675
08/28/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the USSR have agreed to cooperate in oil and gas exploration and in the erection of a plant that will manufacture prefabricated housing. The two nations also have agreed to study the possibility of cooperating in the construction of the Kalabagh Hydropower Station, the delivery of two generating units for the Mangla hydropower scheme, and the establishment of a number of other projects in Pakistan's private sector.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Aug 84	5940

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/28/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A government spokesman in Islamabad denies Indian press reports that Pakistan will permit China to establish an airbase near Gilgit and a naval base in Karachi and that Chinese military forces already have established camps in the northern areas of Pakistan.	M	SWB FE/7734/A3/7 29 Aug 84	4671
08/28/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan and the USSR have agreed to cooperate in oil and gas exploration and in the erection of a plant that will manufacture prefabricated housing. The two nations also have agreed to study the possibility of cooperating in the construction of the Kalabagh Hydropower Station, the delivery of two generating units for the Mangla hydropower scheme, and the establishment of a number of other projects in Pakistan's private sector.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Aug 84	5773
08/31/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes an article charging that in mid-August of this year the Soviet Union built up a task force of 12,000 to 14,000 troops, equipped with 50 armed helicopters in an unspecified area in Afghanistan along the Pakistani border. Renmin Ribao argues that the "Soviet propaganda machine. . . "concocted the slander" that Pakistan provides shelter for Afghan guerrillas and that the Soviets amassed troops along the Pakistani border to expert pressure on Pakistan.	M	FBIS (China) 31 Aug 84	4690
08/31/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Pakistani public health delegation led by Social Welfare and Health Minister Prof. Basharat Jazbi arrives in China for an official visit.	C S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5238
08/31/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan has taken delivery of four Huangfen Class missile patrol boats from China. The vessels are the largest and latest of the missile patrol craft to be build in Chinese shipyards. Pakistan already has four Hegu Class missile fast attack craft, four Hainan Class large patrol craft, twelve Shanghai-II fast attack craft with guns, and four Huchuan Class fast attack hydrofoils with torpedoes. All of the above vessels also were received from China.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5626
09/01/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Yuri Fokin, during a press interview in India, denies that the USSR has adopted "a tough line" with respect to Pakistan. He says that Moscow has "carefully refrained from taking any action that might have even indirectly destabilized Pakistan." He notes that the Soviets have "completed the Karachi Steel Mill and offered Pakistan a large portfolio of development assistance. In return, we expect them to stop their unfriendly acts. They cannot expect us to remain friendly if they do not reciprocate."	E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5618

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/01/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Radio Moscow charges that Pakistan has set up a nuclear installation near Skardu in the Northern Areas. The base reportedly was set up with the assistance of Western nations and China, and will be used for "blackmailing" India. The radio account also alleges that experimentation with nuclear weapons is taking place at the installation which is protected by radar and anti-aircraft guns.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5628
09/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman denies an allegation that the PRC has rendered assistance to the Pakistani Government for the construction of a nuclear installation near Skardu in the Northern Areas of Pakistan.	P S	SWB FE/7743/A3/14 8 Sep 84	4645
09/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman denies Soviet and Indian reports that Pakistan has built a nuclear installation with Beijing's assistance near Skardu in the Northern Areas. Responding to questions during a press conference, the spokesman labels the accounts "a pure fabrication with ulterior motives."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5629
09/07/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pres Zia-ul-Haq declares to newsmen in Islamabad that "Any action which aggravates the internal situation in Afghanistan, and subjects the Afghan nation to oppression and prolongs the stay of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, is of utmost concern not only to Pakistan but to the whole free world."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5615
09/10/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Pakistani military delegation led by LTG Aslam Beg, chief of the general staff, travels to China on a goodwill visit. For the first time, the Pakistani group enters China via the land route of the Karakoram Highway and Khunjerab Pass.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5627
09/15/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Dr Basharat Jazbi, Minister for Health and Social Welfare, holds a press conference in Islamabad to report on his recent trip to China. He says that apart from more visits by experts from both sides, bilateral cooperation in the field of health will increase between Pakistan and China in the future. The objective of Dr. Jazbi's trip was to study the Chinese primary health care system. The Pakistani delegation visited various medical colleges in China, and some institutions of the primary health care system at the grassroots level in Beijing, Shanghai, and Canton.	S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5617
09/16/84	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. At a news conference following a two-week visit to China, Pakistan's Minister for Health, Social Welfare and Special Education, Dr. Basharat Jazbi, conveys Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li's assurances that the issue of Afghanistan will be raised when the Chinese Foreign Minister meets his Soviet counterpart in the near future. Vice Premier Li had reminded Dr. Jazbi that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan constitutes a major obstacle to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.	P	Muslim (Islamabad) 17 Sep 84	4859

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/18/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. The Chief of the Pakistani Army General Staff LTG Aslam Beg meets with China's Minister of National Defense Zhang Aaiping in Beijing. LTG Aslam Beg heads a Pakistani military delegation that arrived on a "friendly visit" to China on 10 September via a jointly-built Sino-Pakistan highway through the Karakorum Pass. During his meeting with LTG Aslam Beg, Zhang Aiping says the highway closely links the people of the two countries and it will promote friendship and bilateral economic relations.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Sep 84	4908
09/20/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian press report takes a dim view of the travels of Pakistani military delegation through the recently opened Khunjerab Pass that links Pakistan with China. According to Indian information, Lt-Gen Aslam Beg, Chief of General Staff of the Pakistan Army, traveled by road across the 4,620-meter pass on 10 September. After making some stops in Xinjiang, the Pakistani delegation traveled to Beijing where they met with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. India has formally protested the opening of the Khunjerab road link since it connects China with Indian-claimed parts of Kashmir that are under Pakistani control.	M P	Hindu (Madras) 21 Sep 84	4942
09/20/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko warns that Pakistan's continued support for Afghan insurgents will affect its relations with Moscow. Giving details of the meeting between Gromyko and Pakistani FM Yakub Khan, Tass News Agency says that Islamabad has waged "undeclared war" against Soviet forces in Afghanistan by supporting Afghan guerrillas who use Pakistani territory to attack Russian troops. Tass adds that this waging of war from Pakistani territory not only will adversely affect relations between Moscow and Islamabad, but will impede all efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Afghan problem.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5619
09/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. More than 400 Chinese Muslims, who were stranded in Pakistan when the Saudi Embassy denied them pilgrims' visas, have been enabled to complete their religious travel after Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq presented their case to the Saudi Government.	C	Muslim (Islamabad) 22 Sep 84	5941
09/26/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a memorandum for technical cooperation in the field of surveying and mapping between the two countries.	S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5616
09/26/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, arriving at Lahore Airport, tells newsmen that Pakistan and the Soviet Union are engaged in ongoing frank and forthright discussions. The President adds that his government remains optimistic about a solution for the Afghanistan problem, calling a political settlement the only acceptable answer.	P	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 27 Sep 84	4862

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/27/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China have signed an agreement for technical cooperation in surveying and mapping. The memorandum was signed in Karachi at the end of a two-week visit by a four-member delegation of the National Bureau of Surveying of China.	S	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 28 Sep 84	4863
09/28/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian press reports allege that four Chinese-built Huangfen-class missile fast attack vessels were delivered to Pakistan in August aboard Chinese barges. If correct, the delivery will double the size of Pakistan's existing Hegu-class vessels, also supplied by China. The Huangfen-class is based generally on the Soviet OSA-class missile fast attack craft. The vessels have a range of 800 miles and carry four Hai-Ying 2 surface-to-air missiles.	M	Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly 1 Oct 84	4948
10/04/84	PAK/PRC/USSR. Citing Indian and Afghan press reports, TASS alleges that Afghan "counterrevolutionary units" are being transferred from base camps in Pakistan to the Chinese province of Sinkiang. Pakistani officers are reportedly accompanying the rebels during their subversive training in China. The training arrangement was finalized when Pakistani FM Yaqub Ali Khan traveled to Beijing earlier this year, according to TASS. So far, 100 "bandits" have been trained in the "use of modern US weapons, including ground-to-air rockets." To Moscow's way of thinking, this new development confirms the "growing coordination of Washington, Beijing and Islamabad in fomenting the undeclared war against Afghanistan."	M	FBIS (USSR) 4 Oct 84	4944
10/05/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaliy Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, grants an interview to French correspondents inquiring about the fate of Jacques Abouchar, a French television reporter who was captured by Afghan forces while covering the war with mujahiddin guerrillas. Smirnov broadly hints that Abouchar will soon be released from prison in Kabul. Smirnov states: "I warn you and all your colleagues, do not try any longer to enter Afghanistan with the rebels because all these bandits and the people accompanying them will from now on be eliminated. One thing is clear: the Red Army in Afghanistan will no longer differentiate between those who carry weapons and those who carry microphones or fountain pens."	P	SWB (Far East) 19 Oct 84	5942
10/11/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Khan tells an American news conference that there has been a downward trend in Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union. In their recent talks, Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko strressed Moscow's allegations about external interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, while Khan noted the increase in cross-border violations against Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. Khan says that the recent Geneva talks had produced some progress, but that it had not been enough to resolve differences.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 16 Oct 84	4864

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/15/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Moscow World Service commentary charges that Pakistan is providing training assistance to Afghan resistance forces. "The new training camps for counterrevolutionaries are appearing in Pakistani territory with the connivance of the local authority and on their initiative. Now there are 117 of them... Youths deceived or driven to Pakistan by force are being dragged to these camps. Army soldiers are teaching the science of war to counterrevolutionaries and are taking part in raids against Afghanistan."	P M	FBIS (USSR) 16 Oct 84	4865
10/17/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistan President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, speaking to newsmen in Lahore, says Pakistan has no dispute with the Soviet Union, but the two countries have differences on the Afghanistan issue. He says Pakistan has close economic relations with the Soviet Union and that these relations have prospects of growing.	P E	FBIS (South Asia) 18 Oct 84	4866
10/24/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. General Fazle Haq, Governor of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, speaks at a dinner honoring a visiting delegation of Chinese editors. General Haq describes China as Pakistan's most trusted friend, citing historical ties dating from the Silk Road era as well as modern Chinese investments in a fertilizer complex and the Tarbela Cotton Mills. In reply, Li Pu, the leader of the delegation, calls NWFP the frontline area of Pakistan. The delegation is visiting NWFP to learn more about the border situation, the state of the economy, the workings of local government, and the growth of educational facilities.	C E P	Muslim (Islamabad) 24 Oct 84	4867
10/25/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. A prominent TASS commentator, Mr. Boris Chenkonnin, accuses Pakistan of attempting to foment a war with India, saying the "Pakistani military is only the obedient executor of Washington's will." The commentary suggests that Pakistan's military leaders have their own reasons for seeking war with India.	P M	Statesman (Calcutta) 25 Oct 84	4868
11/07/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, heads a powerful guest list at the Soviet Embassy's party celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Also in attendance are the family of former Air Marshal Asghar Ali Khan, now a political opposition leader who is unable to attend the party due to government orders banning him from Punjab province.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 8 Nov 84	4869
11/07/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pakistani President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, heads a powerful guest list at the Soviet Embassy's party celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Also in attendance are the family of former Air Marshal Asghar Ali Khan, a political opposition leader who is unable to attend the party due to government orders banning him from Punjab province.	P	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 8 Nov 84	5943

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/11/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Oceanography, earth sciences, jute and textile industries, and railways are identified as possible areas for bilateral cooperation. A Chinese delegation led by Sun Honglie, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Science, met with M. A. Kazi, Advisor to the President of Pakistan on Science and Technology.	E S	SWB (FE) 13 Nov 84	5857
11/17/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. During a "meet the press" function in Karachi, Soviet Ambassador Vitality Smirnov lashes out at the Pakistani press for relying exclusively on Western news reporting, particularly in their coverage of Afghanistan. Smirnov singles out NAWA-E-WAQT, THE MUSLIM and THE MORNING NEWS for not using Soviet sources in their reportage. In response to journalists' questions, Smirnov notes that relations between Pakistan and the United States are flourishing. This, he admits, "is hurting Soviet relations and interests." For good measure, Smirnov warns that China's foreign policies are "becoming more militant."	P	FBIS (SA) 27 Nov 84	5364
11/18/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. In a speech outlining the deterioration of Soviet-Pakistan relations, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, Vitaliy Smirnov, says the Soviet Union will not provide Pakistan with nuclear energy technology. Pakistan had requested such assistance for its Chasma plant in December 1983. Smirnov confirmed that the Soviet Union will complete commitments to assist with conventional energy technologies.	E M P S	Nucleonics Week (Washington, D.C.) 22 Nov 84	5858
11/20/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in the Urdu daily NAWA-E-WAQT takes strong exception to the comments expressed by Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Smirnov during a press gathering in Karachi on 17 November. The newspaper accuses the Soviet envoy of violating diplomatic etiquette by adopting a belligerent tone toward Pakistan and the Pakistani press. The editorial concludes: "Mr. Smirnov was so inebriated with the feeling of representing a superpower that his manner of speaking on the soil of a smaller country was against all norms of diplomacy." The paper urges the Zia government to lodge a formal protest with the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (SA) 27 Nov 84	5944
11/22/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy Smirnov attends the funeral of noted Urdu poet Faiz Ahmed r r 5859akistan's major newspapers carry quotations of sympathy and prominent photos of the somber diplomat laying a wreath on the bier.	C	Pakistan Times (Lahore), Muslim (Islamabad), 22 Nov 84	5945
11/22/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Valery Smirnov attends the funeral of noted Urdu poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz. Pakistan's major newspapers carry quotations of sympathy and prominent photos of the somber diplomat laying a wreath on the bier.	C	Pakistan Times (Lahore), Muslim (Islamabad), 22 Nov 84	5082

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/29/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. U.S. Senator Sam Nunn, speaking at a press conference in Islamabad during a trip to South Asia, reiterates his four-member delegation's support for Pakistan's western-border defense. Nunn praised the strong will and courage of the Afghan resistance fighters, which had prevented the Soviets from gaining control over Afghanistan after five years. The Senatorial delegation, all conservative Democrats, visited a refugee camp in Peshawar, and was received by President Zia-ul-Haq. The delegation expressed satisfaction with Pakistan's guarantee not to possess nuclear weapons.	P	JPRS (NE/SA Report) 19 Dec 84	5859
12/01/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. An unspecified Indian newspaper is quoted as reporting that China has offered to sell the most modern and sophisticated F-7 aircraft at a price significantly lower than that asked by the United States and France for comparable aircraft. If purchased, the aircraft will be able to carry Chinese-manufactured PL-7 missiles and feature other tactical advantages.	M	FBIS (South Asia) 20 Dec 84	5946
12/01/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. An unspecified Indian newspaper is quoted as reporting that China has offered to sell the most modern and sophisticated F-7 aircraft at a price significantly lower than that asked by the United States and France for comparable aircraft. If purchased, the aircraft will be able to carry Chnese-manufactured PL-7 missiles and feature other tactical advantages.	M	FBIS (South Asia) 20 Dec 84	5090
12/01/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. An article in Karachi's Urdu-language paper, JASARAT notes that there are presently 5,500 Pakistani students illegally studying in the Soviet Union. 3,000 of these come from Northwest Frontier Province, with only a handful of the remainder being Baluch. The article speculates that these are students whose academic performance does not win admittance to western schools. The author worries that when these students return to Pakistan and find themselves unable to obtain jobs with Soviet degrees, they will become embittered and provide opportunities for the Soviets to plant disruptive ideas in influential families in important regions.	P C	JPRS (NEA) 28 Feb 85	5860
12/14/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Following a meeting between President Reagan and Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Moscow World Service charges that Pakistan's assistance to Afghan mujahiddin has been taking on new dimensions. Commentator Ivan Lavrov contends that Pakistani military academies are training resistance leaders, and that units of the Pakistani Armed Forces take part in aggressive actions on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Lavrov also repeats the charge that Pakistan runs training centers for mujahiddin fighters on its soil.	P M	FBIS (South Asia) 17 Dec 84	5083

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/22/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. The authoritative Soviet daily Pravda labels the recent referendum on islamisation in Pakistan as a "farce" which the "Pakistani ruler" needed "above all to whitewash the ugly facade of the dictatorial regime that usurped power and to make it look as if it represented the people." The reportage notes critically that Islamabad was "pushed into these 'democratic' steps by its protectors in Washington," and editorializes that "A referendum at gunpoint cannot be regarded as the verdict of Pakistan's people or their approval of the current military regime's domestic and foreign policy. This action only reflects the current Pakistani rulers' uncertainty and fear in the face of the growing mass movement that demands the restoration of democracy."	P	CDSP (Columbus, OH) vol XXXVI 16 Jan 85	5660

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Philippines

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The July issue of the magazine NEW TIMES criticizes US Secretary of State Schultz's July Pacific tour on behalf of a new "Pacific Community," to include the Philippines and the other regional states. The concept is "manifestly conceived as a guarantee of capitalist development" in the region and is timed to coincide with "the Pentagon's current blatantly bloated war preparations in the Pacific.	P	New Times (Moscow) July 1984	4670
07/04/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. First Lady Imelda Marcos receives an award from the Soviet Ambassador for promoting friendship between the two countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 5 Jul 84	4172
07/10/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In a newspaper interview, Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino notes that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines are beneficial to the country and the region, as they counterbalance the Soviet military buildup in the area. He states that although the ideal solution would be to have the superpowers leave the region, it is best to have a balance of power while they remain. Tolentino notes that the Philippines alone bears the risk of attack inherent in having the bases in the region.	M P	FBIS (AP) 11 Jul 1984.	5866
07/11/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. IZVESTIYA announced that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President Marcos conveying greetings and wishes for success on the occasion of Philippine independence day. The telegram expressed hopes for further development of bilateral relations contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia and Pacific region. According to the report, President Marcos in his reply telegram expressed gratitude for the greetings and his best wishes for the further progress of the USSR.	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jul 84	4175
07/12/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Hu Yuzhi, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, meets with a press delegation from the Philippines. The Philippine press delegation arrived in China on 10 July at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association.	C	FBIS (CHINA) 13 Jul 84	4170
07/13/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. TASS, commenting on a recent meeting in Jakarta of ASEAN foreign ministers, cites Philippines Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino in an interview in BUSINESS DAY as saying that US bases in the Philippines represent a threat to the national interests of the Filipino people and increase the danger of involving the Philippines in a nuclear conflict. According to TASS, Tolentino stated that turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality presupposes liquidation of the US military presence in the region.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jul 84	4179

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/14/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Moscow Radio Chinese language broadcast to Southeast Asia contests recent comments of the US Ambassador to Manila that the US military presence in the Philippines is a deterrent to possible aggression. The broadcast states that it is the intention of the United States to "turn the Philippines into the Pentagon's forward guided missile nuclear weapons base, a preparatory action for a nuclear attack on the USSR." Such plans place the Philippines in the role of nuclear hostage. The broadcast mentions recent demonstrations in Manila demanding an end to the US military presence and quotes Philippine Minister of Foreign Affairs Tolentino as favoring the dismantling of US bases.	P M	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jul 84	4178
07/16/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Tass Manila correspondent reports on negative Philippine reaction to a recent visit by US Congressman Stephen Solarz. The report notes that "the progressive public of the Philippines is indignant" at contact between Solarz and opposition leaders, businessmen and religious activists critical of the Marcos government.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jul 84	4287
07/20/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Speaking at the opening of a Soviet art exhibit in Manila, First Lady Imelda Marcos says that cultural exchanges indicate closer ties between the two countries.	C	FBIS (AP) 25 Jul 84	4171
07/26/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua receives Philippine Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco for celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Sino-Philippine oil trade. Velasco lead a delegation to China in 1974 to sign the first oil contract between China and the Philippines. During his current trip to China, Velasco also meets with Vice Premier Tian Jiyun.	E	FBIS (China) 27 Jul 84	4906
07/26/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco arrives in Beijing to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Sino-Philippine oil trade. In talks with Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Velasco notes his country's hopes for expansion of bilateral trade in oil and other goods.	E	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, U.K.), 28 July 1984, p. A3/4.	4204
07/28/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In an English language broadcast, Moscow World Service reviews the "dangerous war preparations in the Pacific" of the United States and in passing notes large-scale demonstrations in the Philippines demanding removal of US bases from Philippines' territory.	P M	FBIS (USSR) 30 Jul 84	4180
07/28/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Visiting Minister of Energy Velasco hosts a banquet in Beijing for Zheng Tuobin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. During after-dinner toasts, both men express satisfaction over a decade of relations between the two countries and hope that economic and technical relations will continue to expand.	E	FBIS (PRC) 2 Aug 1984	4261

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/31/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A Philippine trade journal reports that China has contracted to buy $5 million of fertilizer from the Philippines Phosphatic Fertilizers Corporation (PHILPHOS).	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Aug 84	4710
08/01/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In trade between the Philippines and China during the first quarter of 1984 the Philippines exported $13 million and imported $51.8 million. In Philippines trade with Hong Kong, the Philippines exported $46.3 million and imported 62.4 million.	E	International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (Washington, D.C.: August, 1984), p. 102.	5419
08/01/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In trade between the Philippines and the Soviet Union in the first quarter of 1984, the Philippines imported $3.3 million and recorded no exports.	E	International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (Washington, D.C.: August, 1984), p. 102.	5420
08/08/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Commentary on Moscow Domestic Service, criticising "US preparations for waging aggressive wars in Asia," mentions joint US-Philippines military exercises and states that the Philippines among other Asian countries is being drawn by the US into the arms race.	M	FBIS (USSR) 9 Aug 84	4163
08/14/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A Zhi Gong Dang (Masonic) group returns to China following visits to overseas Chinese communities in the Philippines, Canada and the United States.	C	FBIS (PRC) 17 Aug 1984	4260
08/28/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A ten member Chinese trade delegation arrives in Manila for a five day visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Energy. Delegation leader and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin met the following day with Prime Minister Cesar Virata.	E C	FBIS CHINA 30 Aug 84	4590
08/29/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China's first Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin leads a 10-member delegation to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippines Ministry of Energy for celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the first oil agreement between the two countries.	E	FBIS (China) 30 Aug 84	4907
09/03/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Representatives of 20 Asia-Pacific nations including the Philippines arrive in Beijing to begin a 10-day seminar sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The seminar is in preparation for the fourth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair to be held in Beijing in November 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Sep 84	4360

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/08/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A new IZVESTIYA correspondent in Manila writes that the present Philippine leadership does not press for closure of the US bases because they provide work for 40,000 people, but that the question will arise in the future.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Sep 84	4506
09/11/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A goodwill delegation from Hangzhou leaves Manila for home following a two week good-will visit. Hangzhou is a sister-city of Baguio.	C	FBIS (CHINA) 134 Sep 1984	4368
09/11/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A goodwill delegation from Hangzhou leaves Manila after a two-week visit. The visit occured at the invitation of the Mayor of Hangzhou's sister city, Baguio, in central Luzon.	C	FBIS (PRC) 13 Sep 84	4508
09/12/84	ASEAN/ PHILIPPINES/USSR. TASS reports that representatives of ASEAN states meeting in Kuala Lumpur have agreed in principle to proclaim the region a nuclear-free zone.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Sep 84	4507
09/23/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The New York Times reports Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin intends to visit China for 11 days beginning 11 October. Cardinal Sin stated in New York that his trip would "promote harmony and understanding."	C	New York Times 23 Sep 84	4531
09/24/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The National Library in Manila opens a photo exhibit displaying achievements of the PRC over the past 35 years. C		FBIS (PRC) 25 Sep 84	4582
09/26/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian hosts a luncheon at the Chinese mission to the UN to honor the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries. C		FBIS (PRC) 28 Sep 84	4581
09/30/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. According to a publication of the International Monetary Fund, third quarter trade totalled $99.2 million, of which $78.0 million in Philippine imports from China.	E	International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (Washington, D.C.), February 1984	5908
10/01/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Philippine newspaper reprints an article titled "Russia and the Philippines" that allegedly appeared a month earlier in the Economic Newspaper Limited of London. The article discusses Soviet efforts to influence public opinion in the Philippines, both through enhanced efforts in cultural and ruble diplomacy, and through disinformation efforts. The article states that a controversial questionnaire purportedly distributed in the Philippines by the United States Information Agency was the work of Soviet Embassy First Secretary Boris Smirnov, a disinformation effort who arrived in the Philippines on April 12 1984. According to the article, Smirnov originated the spurious "Chou En-lai will" that circulated in the Japanese press in 1976.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	4676

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/01/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Ambassador to Manila Chen Songlu holds a reception in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In attendance are cabinet ministers and other government officials. C		FBIS (PRC) 2 Oct 84	4580
10/15/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The IZVESTIYA correspondent in Manila criticizes US efforts, in negotiations with base workers, to create a legal "no-man's land" where neither US nor Philippine laws apply. The article also cites local commentary and opinion favoring elimination of the bases, since the Philippines has no external enemies and the bases could drag the country into a US war. US comments on the strategic importance of the bases illustrate "the American imperialists' intention not to abandon the language of diktat."	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Oct 1984	4669
10/23/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos states in an interview that China has a $100 million trade surplus with the Philippines. Marcos notes that bilateral trade has reached the $500 million level following an agreement in January of this year between Mrs. Imelda Marcos and Chinese officials in Beijing. China is said to be supplying the Philippines with one million barrels of oil at "friendship prices." Bilateral trade is hoped to reach two billion dollars by 1986.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Oct 84 p 6	5185
10/24/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. President Ferdinand E. Marcos expresses the hope in an interview that China will buy more Philippine products to balance trade between the two countries. He notes that at present China enjoys a $100 million trade surplus with Manila, mostly accounted for by Chinese oil exports to the Philippines. Bilateral trade between the two nations presently amounts to about $500 million, and is scheduled to reach $2 billion, according to an agreement between Manila and Beijing in 1978. In a visit to China last January, Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos sought to persuade Chinese officials to purchase more traditional products such as copper concentrates, coconut oil, timber, and plywood.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Oct 84	4743
10/27/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A delegation from the city of Xiamen, in the Philippines for a 3-day visit, signs a sister city agreement with the mayor of Cebu. Xiamen is the fourth Chinese city to establish a sister-city relationship with a Philippine city.	C	FBIS (China) 31 Oct 1984	4702
10/27/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Cardinal Jaime Sin arrives in China for a ten-day visit to his ancestral home in Xiamen and as a "messenger of peace" for talks with Chinese Catholics and political leaders. Cardinal Sin's visit was made in a personal capacity and not as a representative of the Catholic Church.	C	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 8 November, 1984	4714

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/28/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Cardinal Jaime L. Sin dines with the vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and representatives of Chinese government Catholic organizations. C		FBIS (CHINA) 29 Oct 1984	4816
10/29/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The All-China Journalists Association, visiting on a three-week good-will tour, signs a memorandum of agreement with the National Press Club of the Philippines.	C	FBIS (PRC) 31 Oct 84	4703
10/31/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee meets with visiting Philippine Cardinal Jaime Sin to discuss friendship between the two countries. C		FBIS (CHINA) 1 Nov 1984	4817
10/31/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A publication of the International Monetary Fund reports bilateral trade statistics for the first half of 1984. According to Philippine sources, the Philippines exported $14.8 million to China while importing $92.2 million, for a total trade turnover of $107 million. According to Chinese sources and indirect computations, the Philippines exported $30.9 million and imported $86.6 for a total turnover of $118.5. The figures exclude trade through Hong Kong.	E	International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (Washington, D.C.), October 1984.	5863
11/26/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A Chinese delegation leaves Beijing to attend the eighth regional conference of national commissions for UNESCO of Asia in Manila. The conference is to be held from 29 November to 4 December.	P	Xinhua (Beijing), 26 Nov 84, in FBIS (PRC) 28 Nov 84.	5833
11/31/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China wins a tender in the month of December for construction of a 6,000 kw hydropower station in the Philippines.	E	China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), Mar-Apr 84, p. 55.	4325
12/10/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippines begins imports of dump trucks made in China with the recent arrival of 153 trucks from Shanghai.	E	FBIS (CHINA) 12 Dec 84.	5000
12/23/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. An editorial in the TIMES JOURNAL complains of repeated Soviet intrusions of Philippine air space and territorial waters and notes that the Philippines is capable of doing well without trade and assistance from the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Dec 84.	4234
12/24/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO compares Chinese and ASEAN investment environments. The serialized study includes sections on features of the investment incentive system of the Philippines.	E	FBIS (PRC) 24 Jan 85	5227
12/28/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Beijing International Service, broadcasting in Tagalog, reports favorably on the late November visit of a Chinese cultural delegation. The visit is said to have furthered the friendship between the two nations.	C	FBIS (PRC) 3 Jan 85	5088

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/29/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In commentary on Southeast Asian international relations, XINHUA Domestic Service notes that the Philippines is an exception to the "general, stable domestic situation" prevailing in ASEAN states.	P	FBIS (PRC) 3 Jan 85.	5087
12/31/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. According to a Soviet trade publication, during the period July-December 1984, Philippine exports to the Soviet Union equalled 38.1 million rubles, while imports came to 0.7 million rubles. Total bilateral trade turnover for 1984 was 62.6 million rubles, slightly more than total trade for 1983 of 60.7 million rubles.	E	Vneshnaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade) (Moscow), March 1985.	5864

Singapore

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC. Singapore has given 3,000 Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, purchased in Africa, possibly from Somalia, to the Khmer resistance. The KPNLF of Son Sann received 2,000 weapons and Prince Sihanouk's ANS 1,000. At the same time, China recently has pledged arms for an additional 6,000 troops, of which 2,000 weapons will go to each of the three factions in the CGDK. China also will give each of the factions a cash grant amounting to $380,000.	M	Economist Intel Unit, No. 4, 1984	5723
07/20/84	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singaporean Second Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong calls for increased military cooperation among ASEAN nations in the light of the Soviet naval and air buildup in Vietnam and the continuing Kampuchean conflict. Speaking before a graduation ceremony for military officers, Yeo describes as "unsettling" Vietnam's granting to Soviet naval and air forces access to facilities at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay. The Defense Minister states, "The military capabilities of the ASEAN countries should be enhanced to the level necessary to meet external threats and deter aggression." Yeo further notes that Singapore will step up joint air and naval exercises with Malaysia and Indonesia and provide training facilities for officers from ASEAN countries.	M	JPRS-SEA-84-128 17 Sep 84	5560
07/20/84	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. The military capability of the ASEAN countries should be enhanced to meet external threats and deter aggression, Singaporean Second Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong tells graduates of the Singapore Armed Forces Command and Staff Course. Yeo notes the increased presence of the Soviets in Vietnam and Moscow's involvement in Kampuchea. He further states that China's interest in the Kampuchean conflict was another complicating factor. Yeo calls for the strengthening of military cooperation among the ASEAN countries to ensure continued peace and stability.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 84	5563
07/22/84	ASEAN/SING/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that Singapore has called for increased military cooperation among six non-communist countries of Southeast Asia in order to meet any threat to the region's security. Singapore Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong states that the Kampuchean conflict and the Soviet naval and air buildup in Vietnam continue to have an unsettling effect on the region.	M	Bangkok Post, 22 Jul 84	5426
08/09/84	SINGAPORE/USSR. The Soviet ship Dalniy Vostok is being refitted from a whaling ship into a fish canning ship at Keppel Shipyard, one of Singapore's largest ship repair firms. The refitting is being done under a contract recently negotiated between Keppel and the Soviet Sudoimport Foreign Trade Association. It is also reported that Far East Levingston, another Singapore firm, has completed a floating oil drill platform and a crane barge for the USSR that will be used to install oil pumping equipment in the sea.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 84	5561

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/22/84	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/USSR. Soviet Foreign Ministry SE Asia Department Head Anatoliy Zaytsev stops in Singapore during a familiarization tour of the region. In the ensuing discussions, the visiting Soviets call for a dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese states. Singaporean negotiators note that they oppose the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and will continue to search for a political solution to the crisis in the embattled SE Asian nation.	P	SWB FE/7730/A2/4 24 Aug 84	4673
08/23/84	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/USSR. The Soviet Union is urging the ASEAN nations to respond to Vietnam's call for a dialogue on Kampuchea, according to a Singapore Foreign Ministry spokesman. Soviet Foreign Ministry Southeast Asian Department Chief Anatoliy Zaytsev conveys this message during a meeting with Singapore officials before leaving for Bangkok. ASEAN had dismissed an earlier Vietnamese call for an immediate dialogue as too vague. Singapore reportedly told Zaytsev that the Kampuchean issue was complex but that the ASEAN nations believed the solution should take into account Vietnam's "legitimate security interests."	M P	Indonesia Times (Jkt) 24 Aug 84	5564
08/31/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Sentinel Supply Ships, Ltd. of Singapore purchases three multi-purpose ships from the Shanghai Hudong Shipyard. Officials state that two of the three ships, the Foochow and the Freemantle, are leaving Shanghai for Britain today to service the offshore oil drilling in the North Sea. The three ships are equipped with hydraulic and satellite navigation and satellite telecommunications devices, as well as unmanned engine rooms. So far the Shanghai Hudong Shipyard has built altogether nine such ships for Singapore.	E	CEA-84-076 September 1984	5974
10/01/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. The October 1 celebration of the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China lifted the cover on a hitherto secret arms supply relationship between China and Israel in which Singapore served as the "cut-out point," according to the newsletter Mideast Markets. Two weapons systems on display in the Chinese military parade are described as almost certainly originating in Israel. The report notes that there is a large Israeli mission in Singapore and speculates that, by operating through the island republic, China has been able to deny any links with Tel Aviv.	M	Times (London) 14 Oct 84	5528
11/07/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Ye Nengtao, chairman of the Singapore building industrial bureau speaks at the Tianjin Youyi Club on the topic of Singapore's experience in drawing up urban construction plans and gives some constructive ideas on how to open port cities to the outside world. Ye Nengtao is visiting Tianjin at the invitation of the Tianjin urban and rural construction committee.	E	CPS-84-081 November 1984	5975

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/25/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. China is becoming an important source of pork for Singapore. The island republic imported 368 tons of Chinese pork during a three-month period in 1984.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jkt) 27 Nov 84	5020
12/01/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Singapore's Aerospace Industries, Pte., Ltd. (AIPL) begins marketing improved versions of Chinese-built F-7 interceptor and A-5 ground attack aircraft to third world customers. AIPL believes countries throughout the third world are candidates to buy either or both of the Chinese-built aircraft, says general manager Robert K. C. Khoo. The company hopes the Chinese aircraft will help renew its lagging aircraft and spare parts marketing business, Khoo adds.	E M	Aviation Week & Space Technology (Hightstown, NJ) 17 Dec 84	5533
12/19/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. The United Industrial Corporation Ltd. of Singapore and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation of the PRC sign a letter of intent to cooperate in building a modern hotel complex in China. Present at the signing ceremony in Beijing are Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Lee Kim Yew, chairman of the Singapore corporation.	E	FBIS (China) 20 Dec 84	4877
12/30/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Singaporean delegation from the United Industrial Corporation, led by its chairman, Lee Kim Yew, visited China in December.	E	Sino-Brit Trade Review (London) Jan 85	5820

Thailand

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/02/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. In a communique published at the end of their one day meeting in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos condemn Sino-American collusion and what they call the "new escalation" directed against the Indochinese countries by "the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles." The army commander, Gen Arthit Kamleng-ek, is criticized by name.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Jul 84	5298
07/11/84	THAILAND/USSR. BANGKOK WORLD reports that Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuzentsov is to be reassigned soon. The shift is a surpirse to the Thai diplomatic community because Kuznetsov is considered well-placed in seniority to become dean of the local diplomatic corps. He is the third longest-serving resident ambassador in Thailand.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 July 84	5289
07/11/84	THAILAND/USSR. Following a meeting between Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman and senior officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry, it is learned that Thai officials voiced concern that the Soviet Union may shift part of its nuclear arsenal to the Asian region if there is an arms reduction in Europe.	M	FBIS (AP) 12 July 84	5290
07/16/84	LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. Writing in Beijing Review, the commentator Duan Ping charges that Vietnam seeks to disrupt efforts by Thailand and Laos to resolve their border dispute. According to the author, Vietnam's newspapers have been publishing articles claiming that Thailand encroaches on Laotian territory. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry has "groundlessly charged" that China and Thailand have conspired to cause tensions in the region. Duan argues that "out of profound hatred of China and Thailand for their opposition to Vietnamese expansion and hegemonism, Vietnam has contrived all kinds of false charges." Vietnam's false accusations against China and Thailand "only further expose [Vietnam] as expansionists and hegemonists" and an accord between Thailand and Laos will be achieved independent of foreign interference.	M P	Beijing Review 16 Jul 84	5495
07/23/84	THAI/USSR. Outgoing Soviet Ambassador to Thailand and Yuriy Kuznetsov, calls on Supreme Commander General Athit Kamleng-ek to bid farewell. In the course of their meeting, Athit expresses appreciation for the Soviet Union's role in easing tensions on the Thai borders.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Jul 84	5297
07/24/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila arrives in China for a five-day official visit. The two sides will discuss long-term economic cooperation and will sign a joint contract for the construction of an animal feed plant in Beijing.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Aug 84	5230

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/25/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila holds five hours of talks with Chinese FM Wu Xueqian on the first day of a 5-day visit to China. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the "two sides fully exchanged and reached a broad identity of views on international issues of common concern." The two ministers denounced Vietnam, accusing it of being "obstinate" in refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. At a banquet held that night Wu says that China would stand by other Southeast Asian countries in "their struggle against external aggression." Wu endorses the position taken at the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers' conference calling for a political resolution of the Kampuchean issue and the realization of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. Wu also says that Sino-Thai "friendly cooperation" is based on the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jul 84	4693
07/26/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila meets separately with both General Secretary, CCP-CC Hu Yaobang and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. According to the Xinhua News Agency Siddhi and Hu "frankly and sincerely exchanged views" and agreed to do more work to "mobilize the international community" to support the Kampuchean resistance forces against Vietnam. Premier Zhao tells Siddhi that Sino-Thai relations have been "incessantly improved" in recent years and support each other in opposing "Vietnamese hegemonism and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia." Zhao also says the two countries should work to promote "South-South cooperation".	P	FBIS (China) 27 Jul 84	4699
07/26/84	THAILAND/PRC. During his 5-day visit to China, Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila meets with China's Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. The two agree that China and Thailand should "adopt effective measures" to promote the growth of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.	E	FBIS (China) 26 Jul 84	4700
07/26/84	INDONESIA/THAI/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Thai rice exporters are distrubed because the Indonesian Government, an ASEAN partner has this year turned more to Taiwan and China to make up the country's shortfall in rice supplies. Indonesia has traditionally looked to Thailand as its main supplier of rice, along with Pakistan and other friendly rice-exporting countries. The Thais are reported to be concerned that the Indonesians should turn to China and Taiwan. It is well known that Indonesia, despite the absence of diplomatic relations, trades with China via Hong Kong and sometimes through Singaporean middlemen.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 26 Jul 84	5301
07/26/84	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang assures ASEAN that China has no intention of using the Kampuchean problem to threaten other countries. He gives his assurance to Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila during an hour-long meeting in Beijing. Hu also states that China will normalize relations with Hanoi if Vietnamese forces leave Kampuchea. Talks between the two also centerd on long term economic cooperation and a joint venture agreement to build an animal feed factory in Beijing is concluded. China also agrees to buy 40,000 tons of black mung beans and 2,000 tons of rubber from Thailand.	E P	Bangkok Post 27 Jul 84	5302

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/26/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Army Chief-of-Staff General Banchop Bunnak drops out of a delegation that will visit the Soviet Union and Poland. No reason is given for his cancellation. The group, which will be the guests of the Supreme Soviet and Polish parliament will be headed by Senate Speaker Dr. Ukrit Mongkhonnawin.	P	Bangkok Post 26 Jul 84	5303
07/27/84	THAILAND/PRC. Bangkok and Beijing will cooperate in the production of rice cutters and small threshing machines in Thailand. Investment in the venture amounts to $870,000 with 49 percent equity held by China and 51 percent by Thailand.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Nov-Dec 84	5043
07/28/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. During his 5-day visit to China, Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila gives an interview to Beijing Radio and argues that the greatest threat to the security and stability of Southeast Asia comes from Vietnam, not from China. He says he has no doubts about China's intentions for world peace and stability.	M P	FBIS (China) 30 Jul 84	4698
07/30/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila hails his China visit as the opening of an era of economic cooperation between Thailand and China. Speaking on his arrival from a week-long visit to China, Siddhi says the two countries agreed to cooperate more closely on trade and economy. China pledged to buy tapioca from Thailand and that it would dispatch a freighter to pick up the 10,000 tons of glutinous rice it had already purchased. Private businessmen who accompanied Siddhi were able to sell 2,000 tons of rubber and 40,000 tons of green beans. China is also willing to invest in Thailand's potash industry.	E	Bangkok Post, 31 Jul 84	5429
07/30/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila hails his recently completed China visit as the opening of an era of economic cooperation between Thailand and China. Sitthi states that the two countries agreed to cooperate more closely on trade and economy. China pledged to buy tapioca from Thailand and that it would dispatch a freighter to pick up the 10,000 tons of glutinous rice it had bought from Thailand. Private businessmen who accompanied Sitthi were also able to sell 2,000 tons of rubber, and 40,000 tons of green beans. China further agreed to invest in Thailand's potash industry.	E P	Bangkok Post 31 Jul 84	5304
07/31/84	KAMP/THAI/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Sawetsila discloses that China has thrown its "total" support behind a new ASEAN initiative which calls for national reconcilliation in Kampuchea. The backing means that China, for the first time, has accepted the idea of a possible future role in Kampuchea for the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The INDONESIA TIMES (Jakarta) speculates that this would appear to indicate a tactical concession to Hanoi as part of China's effort to end Vietnam's armed presence in Kampuchea.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 Aug 84	5306

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/02/84	KAMP/THAI/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that a senior diplomat from the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok made an unpublicized assessment mission to bases controlled by all three resistance coalition factions in Kampuchea in late June and came away with an unexpectedly favorable assessment of the two non-communist factions. The official is thought to be the second or third ranking member of the Bangkok embassy and to have remained at the camps for more than 10 days. The Chinese now reportedly feel that the KPNLF are penetrating deeper into Kampuchea and that the fighting around Ampil gave the KPNLF a much needed psychological boost. FEER suggests that one possible outcome of China's new optimism is increased Chinese aid for the coalition.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 2 Aug 84	5308
08/07/84	THAI/USSR. THE NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) reports that 2 Soviet ships were spotted off Thai waters apparently to observe the month-long joint Thai-US exercise "Cobra Gold '84."	M	FBIS (AP) 7 Aug 84	5311
08/22/84	THAI/USSR. Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department, arrives in Bangkok for an official visit. He is scheduled to hold talks with permanent secretary of the Thai Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin and attend meetings with officials of the ministry's international and economic departments.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 84	5314
08/22/84	THAI/USSR. Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department, arrives in Bangkok for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Aug 84	5315
08/23/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that NHAN DAN (Hanoi) on 3 August accused Thailand of being the second prong of a three-pronged Chinese strategy aimed at weakening and ultimately annexing Vietnam. The portrayal of Thailand as a willing instrument of that strategy marks a new high in Vietnamese hostility towards Thailand. The commentary claimed that Beijing was executing a "three-pronged princer movement" against Vietnam and its Indochinese allies. The first prong was the Sino-Vietnamese border. At the beginning of August Hanoi estimated the Chinese to have nine army corps along the border. The third prong was the South China Sea. Having occupied the Paracel Islands in 1974, Beijing now coveted the Spratleys and was in the process of modernizing its navy.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 23 Aug 84	5316
08/23/84	THAILAND/USSR. FEER reports that two Soviet Tu-95/BEAR reconnaissance aircraft flew into the northern part of the Gulf of Thailand in late July in what is believed to be the deepest penetration since the carrier Minsk sailed close to Thai waters in 1980 and launched an aircraft to photograph offshore gas facilities. The two aircraft - one fitted for aerial photography and the other equipped with electronic surveillance gear - did not enter Thai territory, but intelligence sources said it was the most northerly overflight the Soviets have made in the Gulf. Their appearance coincided with the staging of the annual Thai-US Cobra Gold sea exercise, involving the US helicopter carrier New Orleans, attack submarines and more than 30 Thai and US surface ships.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 23 Aug 84	5317

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/24/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR have agreed to increase trade and exchanges of official visits following talks by officials of both sides. During discussions, Thai officials also expressed their satisfaction with recent Soviet purchases of Thai maize and tapioca flour.	C E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Sep 84	5762
08/24/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand's position on Kampuchea is related to director-general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department, Anatoliy Zaytsev by Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin during a discussion at the Thai Foreign Ministry. Zaytsev is told that Thailand wants a neutral Kampuchea which poses no threat to its neighbors and that foreign countries should not meddle in the internal affairs of the Khmer people.	P	Bangkok Post 25 Aug 84	5319
08/26/84	THAILAND/USSR. In talks recently concluded between visiting Soviet Foreign Ministry SE Asia Department Head Anatoly Zaytsev and Thai officials, the two sides reach agreement on expanding trade and exchange visits. The Soviet officials also express their wish to increase relations with Thailand in the political, economic and cultural sectors.	C E P	SWB FE/7735/A2/1 30 Aug 84	4666
08/27/84	THAILAND/PRC. Under terms of a recently negotiated agreement, China will cooperate in the production of rice cutting and small threshing machines in Thailand. The enterprise will call for an investment of $870,000.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Nov-Dec 84	5780
09/04/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sonsiri discloses at a seminar in Bangkok that Soviet military aid to Vietnam has averaged about US$1 billion a year since 1981, in contrast to about US$300 million a year during the Vietnam War years. He says that in the last four years, Moscow has sent Hanoi 25 MiG-21/FISHBEDS, 103 helicopters of various types, 125 transport planes, 45 naval vessels, and 1720 anti-aircraft guns and missiles.	M	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Jul-Sep 84	5633
09/04/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Secretary-General of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, warns that Soviet military expansion in Southeast Asia has "worsened the situation in the region," and "made the Kampuchean conflict even more vulnerable to hostile confrontation between Vietnam and ASEAN." He notes that Soviet military assistance to Vietnam increased substantially between 1979-1983, and over the years has included a quantity of armaments such as 25 MiG-21/FISHBED jet fighters, 30 Mi-24/HIND-D helicopter gunships, 17 Ka-25/HORMONE ASW helicopters, 65 Mi-6/HOOK transport and Mi-8/HIP passenger helicopters, 45 warships of various classes, air defense weapons and 1720 missiles of different types.	M	SWB FE/7740/A2/1 5 Sep 84	4652

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/08/84	THAILAND/USSR. In response to an AP report from Moscow stating that TASS had accused Thailand of "systematically shelling" Kampuchean and Laotian territory, the Thai Foreign Ministry denies the charges and calls them an "echo of Vietnamese propaganda."	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Sep 84	5322
09/09/84	THAILAND/USSR. A Thai delegation led by Bangkok Bank President Chatri Sophnonphanit returns from Moscow after opening up new trade channels between the two countries with "principoal agreements." The USSR agreed to buy garments, tapioca, flour, maize, sugar, rice and rubber on a trial basis in exchange for Thailand's purchase of hardwood, petrochemical products, and fertilizer. Chatri states that a breakthrough was achieved when the Soviet authorities, after years of refusing to allow Thai hard tapioca pellets into the USSR because of the pollution problem, agreed during the talks to ship in 5,000 tons of hard pellets after the Thai side explained that the quality of Thai pellets had improved and that the new shipment would be pollution-free.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Sep 84	5323
09/12/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR have reached a countertrade agreement that should increase bilateral commerce between the two nations by millions of dollars. A 14-member Thai mission, during a 26 August-3 September visit to the Soviet Union, signed agreements under which Thailand will sell tapioca flour, rubber, maize, rice, sugar and garments in exchange for Soviet fertilizer, hardwood, petrochemical products and farming machinery. Reportedly, it is the first time that the two nations, whose trade turnover has been narrow and one sided in Thailand's favor, have signed a wide-ranging agreement on bilateral commerce. It is the Soviet side that sought the countertrade pact, because in the past Thailand has shown little interest in buying Soviet products.	E	Asian Wall St Jnl (Hong Kong) 12 Sep 84	5432
09/13/84	KAMP/THAI/USSR. THE NATION REVIEW (Bangkok), relying on a Western diplomatic source, reports that the Soviet Union will in 1984 provide about US $100 million worth of assistance to Kampuchea. Kampuchea will receive from the Soviet Union 134,000 tons of oil products, 4,000 tons of bitumen, 10,000 tons of nitric fertilizer, 361 trucks, 100 cars, 250 tractors, 4,000 tons of paper and 10 million meters of fabric. The source adds that from 1980-85, the Soviet Union is providing gratuitous aid and long-term interest free credits to Kampuchea to carry out construction work on 50 projects, which include 80,000 tons of equipment and supplies delivered between 1980-83.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Sep 84	5324
09/18/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Arsa Sarasin will visit Moscow next month to "clarify" the Soviet position toward Bangkok in view of unremitting criticism of Thailand in Soviet media. Thailand continues to believe that the USSR can play a positive role in the region, and that bilateral and cultural relations are going well, but is stunned by Soviet rhetorical attacks on Bangkok's policy toward Indochina. Such invective from Moscow has taken place in spite of a recent visit by Anatoli Zaitsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department. Zaitsev assured Thai officials of Moscow's goodwill, and the two sides	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 18 Sep 84	4997

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	reached agreement in principle on the regular exchange of visits between foreign ministry officials of both countries.			
09/20/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand's supreme commander and army commander General Arthit Kamleng-ek, whose visit to China earlier this year provoked strong criticism from the three Indochinese states, is sitting on another invitation - this time to the Soviet Union. Out going Soviet Ambassadar Yuri Kouznetsov issued the invitation some time ago, but aids have let it be known that Arthit is now "actively considering" acceptance. Foreign Ministry under secretary Arsa Sarasin was expected to leave Bangkok in mid-September on a visit to Moscow, where he says he intends conveying Thai concern over the introduction of Soviet offensive weapons into the region. It is believed he was referring to the deployment of Tu-16/BADGER bombers, armed with air-launched cruise missiles at Cam Ranh Bay.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 20 Sep 84	5366
09/23/84	THAILAND/USSR. BANGKOK POST comments on the Thai parliamentary delegation's visit to the Soviet Union from 30 July to 9 August. The parliamentarians exchanged information on the basic activities of the parliament in Thailand and met with V. V. Kuznetsov, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In a brief reference to Southeast Asia, Mr. Kuznetsov said that the problems of the region should be settled by political means and that the region should be made an area of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation.	P	Bangkok Post 23 Sep 84	5369
09/24/84	THAILAND/PRC. The Thai Council of Economic Ministers assigns government agencies concerned to draw up an investment guarantee agreement with China. Such action is taken after the Council heard a report on the outcome of a recent visit to China by FM Sitthi Sawatsila. The report said that both China and Thailand had agreed to take steps towards the signing of an investment guarantee agreement and that China had expressed an interest in Thailand's potash project. During the visit of Sitthi's delegation, a joint venture agreement was signed between Chia Tai Co., a Hong Kong-based affiliate of the Charoen Phokphan Group and the Beijing city administration to set up an Charoen Phokphan Group and the Beijing city administrationto set up an animal feedmill factory in Beijing. Chinese officials also agreed to consider a request by the Bangkok Bank to set up a representative office in China.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 84	5370
09/26/84	THAILAND/USSR. Bangkok Post reports that in a major foreign policy drive, Thailand is launching an effort towards closer understanding and greater cooperation with the Soviet Union and India. To lay the groundwork for the promotion of such relationships, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin will be visiting New Delhi and Moscow in early October. In undertaking such a drive, foreign policy spokesmen explained that Thailand is demonstrating that it recognizes the importance of the USSR and its influence in Southeast Asia and that the ASEAN governments have no wish to evict the Soviet presence from the region.	P	Bangkok Post 26 Sep 84	5430

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/26/84	ASEAN/THAI/USSR. BANGKOK POST reports that in a major foreign policy move, Thailand is launching a drive towards closer understanding and greater cooperation with the Soviet Union and India and to lay the groundwork for the promotion of such relationships, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin plans to visit New Delhi and Moscow early in October. It is hoped that new relationships with each of the two countries will inspire them to support a new ASEAN initiative which will encourage Hanoi to hold a dialogue with the Democratic Kampuchean Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.	P	Bangkok Post 26 Sep 84	5371
09/26/84	THAILAND/USSR. BANGKOK POST POST reports that the Thai Cabinet has approved the appointment of Valentin Patrovitch Kassatkine as Soviet Ambassador to Thailand. Mr. Kassatkine replaces Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov who had been ambassador since 1978. His replacement surprised the Bangkok diplomatic community since he was next in line to become dean of the diplomatic corps.	P	Bangkok Post 26 Sep 84	5372
09/30/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thai permanent secretary for foreign affairs Asa Sarasin departs for a visit to India, the Soviet Union, France and the UK. The aim of the trip is reported to be to strengthen bilateral relations and to lobby for support for Thailand's candidacy for a seat in the UN Security Council	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5374
10/03/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In an interview with the Xinhua News Agency, Thailand's FM Siddhi Savetsila says the only obstacle to a political settlement in Kampuchea is "Vietnam's reluctance to admit that a solution by military means cannot be achieved." According to Siddhi Vietnam's belief "is reinforced by the continued assistance rendered by the Soviet Union." He says that the Soviets are not pursuing their stated policy of strengthening relations with Southeast Asian nations, including Thailand. Siddhi endorses China's position in raising the Kampuchean problem as one fo the prerequisite conditions to normalize relations with the Soviet Union.	M P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	4909
10/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila accuses Vietnam of turning the region of Southeast Asia "into a stage for major power rivalry by allowing the Soviet Union use of its military bases in exchange for Soviet backing of Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea." Siddhi notes that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea is a major obstacle to peace and stability in the area, and that ASEAN would continue trying to persuade Hanoi "to turn away from its present destructive course," and to "continue to engage Vietnam in a political dialogue...to become a partner with ASEAN in bringing about a regional order."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5768

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/22/84	THAI/PRC. BANGKOK POST reports that China is seeking rights to operate chartered flights on the Kunming-Chiang Mai-Bangkok route, with plans to upgrade this operation into scheduled flight services when the volume of traffic increases.	E	Bangkok Post 22 Oct 84	5383
10/25/84	THAI/USSR. Thai Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Niphon Sirithon states in a Bangkok Voice of Free Asia broadcast that the expansion of Soviet military power in the region will definitely have an effect on Thai security.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5384
10/26/84	THAI/USSR. Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila states that during a meeting with the new Soviet envoy to Thailand Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin, the ambassador called for more exchanges between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Oct 84	5385
10/30/84	THAILAND/USSR. AFP (Paris) reports that the Soviet Union has begun backing a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Thailand. Soviet and Vietnamese military instructors are reported to have been training recruits in the Thai Khaek area of Laos, opposite Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province along the Mekong River. A recent Thai intelligence assessment of the Thai People's Revolutionary Movement (Phak Mai) said the Soviets had stepped up support after only recently becoming convinced of the movement's potential.	M P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5387
11/07/84	THAILAND/USSR. NATION REVIEW Bangkok) reports that there are signs of a thaw in the Thai-Soviet relationship but that a dramatic improvement is still a remote prospect. The signs include visits by Thai personalities to the Soviet Union beginning with Parliament President Ukrit Mongkonnawin's trip there in July. Bangkok Bank President Chatri Sophonpanit's trip there in late August and early September which clinched a number of trade deals, and Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin's trip in October. The Permanent Secretary's visit is described as having been particularly fruitful by FM Sitthi. Newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin is expected to play a strong role in strengthening Thai-Ssoviet ties, particularly in the area of trade.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 84	5391
11/08/84	THAILAND/PRC. At the conclusion of the sixth session of the Sino-Thai Joint Trade Committee representatives of the two countries sign a protocol calling for US $350 to $400 million in bilateral trade in 1985. Trade between Thailand and China in 1984 was worth US $280 million according to the Xinhua News Agency.	E	FBIS (China) 9 November 1984	5149
11/08/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand and China sign a trade protocol for 1985. The pact provides for an overall trade turnover of $350-$400 million for the year.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Jan-Feb 85	5471

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/12/84	SRV/THAI/USSR. Thai Air Vice Marshall Kan Phimanthip, director of the Air Force Operations Department states that Soviet MiG-23 jet fighters are expected to be deployed in Vietnam in 1985. The Soviet Union is expected to replace the obsolete MiG-23's with the more sophisticated MiG-27/ FLOGGER-D and MiG-29/FULCRUM in Warsaw pact countries and redeploy them in other countries like Vietnam.	M	Bangkok Post 12 Nov 84	5393
11/15/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand has recently concluded a countertrade agreement with Moscow after an exchange of official visits. Under the agreement in principle, Thailand will trade farm products and garments for Soviet hard wood, petrochemical products, fertilizer and shipping services. Thailand's trade with the Soviet Bloc has more than tripled since 1974 and amounted to $178.85 million in 1983.	E	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 30 Nov 84	5012
11/16/84	THAILAND/USSR. Despite political differences, Thailand is gradually strengthening its economic ties with the USSR and Eastern Europe. During 1984, two high-level Thai commercial delegations visited the Soviet Union, while the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's SE Asia Department, Anatoly Zaytsev, visited Thailand in late August and held talks on expanding trade and official visits with Bangkok. One visit to Moscow, by Chatri Sophonpanich of the Bangkok Bank Ltd, led to an agreements in principle on transactions which will be on a countertrade basis. Under these agreements, Thailand will sell to the USSR 5000 tons of hard tapioca pellets, a million dollar's worth of garments, 400,000 to 500,000 tons of maize, 200,000 tons of tapioca flour, 100,000-300,000 tons of rice, and unspecified amounts of sugar and rubber. In return, it will buy from the Soviet Union hard wood, petrochemical products and fertilizer. Soviet ships will carry the goods involved and the freight charges earned by such transactions must be used to buy goods from Thailand. In a related development, over 20 Soviet firms are scheduled to participate in the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition to be held in Bangkok in 1986.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jkt) 17 Nov 84	5021
11/19/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri reports that the Soviet Union has sent five more long-range attack aircraft to Vietnam, posing a greater threat to Southeast Asia. Prasong states that the number of Tu-16/BADGER twin-jet medium bombers at the Cam Ranh Bay Air and Naval Base now total 14, "an increase from nine bombers at the last counting." The BADGER can carry both nuclear and conventional weapons, fly up 2,900 km, attack its target and return to base without refueling. For more than two years, the Soviets have had four Tu-95/BEAR turboprop long-range bomber and reconnaissance planes in near-continuous rotation at Cam Ranh from their base in Siberia.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 NOV 84	5397

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/19/84	THAI/PRC. Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Professor Sun Honglie calls on Thai Science, Technology and Energy Minister Damrong Latthaphiphat during an official visit to Bangkok. The Chinese team led by Professor Sun is the first group of Chinese Academy of Science officials to visit Thailand.	S	FBIS (AP) 26 Nov 84	5398
11/22/84	THAI/PRC. Bangkok Voice of Free Asia reports that Thailand and China have set a target of $400 million in bilateral trade for 1985. China has promised to fulfill the target for import of Thai goods.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Nov 84	5401
11/23/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. During an official visit to Thailand, Chinese Vice FM Liu Shuqing meets with Thai FM Sitthi and condemns the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border.	P	Bangkok Post 24 Nov 84	5402
11/26/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Speaking to newsmen at the Thai Foreign Ministry, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Dept Pratchayathawi Tawethikun noted the Soviet role in the situation in Kampuchea. He reported an additional 5 Soviet medium-range Tu-16/BADGER bombers based at Cam Ranh, making a total of 14; the improvement of Battambang Airport for the likely use of Soviet-supplied aircraft in the upcoming Vietnamese dry season campaign, and the November visit of CPSU Central Committee member Vladimir Dolgikh to Phnom Penh in early November.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	5403
12/11/84	THAILAND/PRC. Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) Ye Fei meets with Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda in Bangkok and says that as close neighbors, China and Thailand have cooperated very well in maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and should further this cooperation in the future. Later the same day, Ye and his delegation meet Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The king says that the "ever-growing friendly ties between Thailand is conducive to the maintenance of world peace and stability in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Dec 84	5457
12/12/84	LAOS/THAI/PRC/USSR. Thai PM Prem receives a delegation of the Chinese People's Congress led by its vice chairman Ye Fei. Prem is told that People's Congress Chairman Li Xiannian would visit Thailand in 1985 at the invitation of the Thai Government and an invitation is extended for Prem to visit China a second time. A cooperation memorandum is signed between the Lao and Soviet Ministries of Justice.	P	Bangkok Post 12 Dec 84	5407
12/13/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. During an official visit to Thailand, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) Ye Fei meets with Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila. Ye reiterates China's support of Thailand's stand on the Kampuchea problem and adds that Thailand contributes much to the stability of Southeast Asia. Ye also says that China and Thailand "share identical views on all international problems."	P	FBIS (China) 14 Dec 84	5458

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/14/84	THAILAND/PRC. Deputy PM Bhichai Rattakul departs for China on a tour of NE Asia that will include sojourns in North Korea and Japan. While in Beijing, he is expected to discuss Kampuchea and bilateral relations between Thailand and China. His trip is part of a continuing dialogue between the two nations, and follows the visits of PM Sitthi Savetsila and Gen. Arthit Kamlang-ek to the Chinese capital in recent months, and a trip to Bangkok last month by Assistant FM Liu Shuqing for regular consultations on Kampuchea. In the meantime, China has been urging Thailand to coordinate efforts in the face of a common adversary, Vietnam, and is believed to be pressing Bangkok to buy Chinese armaments, including fighter aircraft and tanks. China, however, is unlikely to sell the Thais any weapons beyond small arms, and possibly light amphibious tanks, because Bangkok is able to get sophisticated US aircraft and heavy weapons that Beijing cannot match. In a related development, Thailand and China, in a protocol signed last month, agreed on a two-way trade turnover of between $350-$400 million in 1985, compared to $280 million in 1983.	E M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 15 Dec 84	5516
12/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Thai Dep PM Bhichai Rattakul meets with China's Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and State Councillor Chen Muhua. During their meeting Chen says that Sino-Thai trade is growing and efforts should be made to further develop bilateral economic ties. She also says that on-going cooperative projects in motorcycle production, chicken farming, and glass manufacturing are "all proceeding well."	E	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 84	5460
12/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Thai Dep PM Bhichai Rattakul meets with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who tells his guest that China regards as one of its "unswerving policies" to develop permanent and stable friendship and cooperation with Thailand. Zhao says that China's policy of opening to the outside world is applicable both to developed and developing countries, and especially to its neighbors. "We welcome more Thai entrepreneurs to come to China for cooperative projects." Zhao says that he hopes the two countries will explore new fields for cooperation while continuing traditional economic and technical cooperation and trade.	E P	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 84	5461
12/16/84	THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Thai Dep PM Bhichai Rattakul holds separate meetings with Chinese Pres Li Xiannian and FM Wu Xueqian. Li reiterates China's support for Thailand and expresses satisfaction with the development of friendly relations. Bhichai and Wu exchange views on furthering Sino-Thai friendship and cooperation and on international issues of common concern. Wu proposes more frequent exchange of visits and contacts so as "to explore wider fields for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries." Bhichai thanks China for its support to the election of Thailand as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.	E P	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 84	5462

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/17/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. China's Dep Premier Li Peng receives visiting Thai Dep PM Bhichai Rattakul and tells his guest that China will look for new ways to advance economic and technical cooperation with Thailand. Li hails Sino-Thai relations as an "outstanding example" in handling state-to-state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He also says that China would always join with Thailand in "fighting unremittingly against the aggressive expansion" of Vietnam.	E M P	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 84	5459
12/19/84	THAI/USSR. The new Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin pays a courtesy Call on PM Prem on the occasion of beginning his new assignment. The Ambassador tells Prem that he will do everything possible to improve relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union and that he has studied ways to realize this goal.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Dec 84	5411
12/19/84	THAILAND/USSR. New Soviet Ambassador to Thailand V.P. Kasatkin , pays a courtesy call on Thai PM Prem on the occasion of beginning his new assignment.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Dec 84	5436
12/30/84	THAILAND/PRC. The Shanghai Tractor and Automobile Company unites in a joint venture with the Chia Dai Group of Thailand. The undertaking will seek to import technology for the manufacture of two and four-stroke motorcycles in China.	E S	Sino-Brit Trade Review (London) Jan 85	5821

Vietnam

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Chinese journal asserts that the Soviet-Vietnamese "strategic alliance" is the root cause of the tension and turbulence in SE Asia, and claims that it is this alliance that "gravely threatens the security of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states, and China." The articles notes that the USSR and China have held four rounds of talks at the vice-foreign minister level in the past two years, but failed to reach agreement on Kampuchea. The Soviet side reportedly "stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea" and in their other "anti-Chinese" activities, on the grounds that such activities were not detrimental to the interests of third countries (sic). The article further states that "the support for Vietnam can bring nothing good to the Soviet Union, but harm to the third countries' interests and the peace and security of Asia and the world." The journal notes that "China sincerely wishes to live in amity with her neighbors and to establish and develop normal relations with all countries in her efforts to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. She is realistic with regard to her relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam and makes no harsh demand. ...An end to the aggression in Kampuchea and to the anti-China activities is to the best interest of Vietnam who has been at war for nearly 40 years; and an end to the support for Vietnamese aggression and expansion is conducive to normalizing Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations, and to defusing tension and safeguarding regional and world peace."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5208
07/01/84	ASEAN/SRV/KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. The Chinese journal LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] (Beijing) publishes an article that charges the "strategic alliance," formed in 1978, between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is the "root cause of tension and turbulence in Southeast Asia" and "gravely threatens the security of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states, and China." The article says that despite four rounds of vice foreign minister level talks on normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviets have "stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and their anti-Chinese activities." LIAOWANG says the Soviet Union takes Vietnam as a "foothold and advance base in its southward strategy" and Vietnam depends on Soviet support for its "unbridled aggression against Kampuchea, frantic anti-China activities, and ruthless pursuance of regional hegemonism." The article concludes that an end to aggression in Kampuchea by Vietnam and an end to the support of Vietnam by the Soviet Union is condusive to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations and Sino-Vietnamese relations.	M P	FBIS (China) 2 Jul 84	5335
07/02/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Writing in the Chinese journal LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] (Beijing), Ling Dequan argues that Vietnam launches a dry season offensive in Kampuchean and increases armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border because of the "full support" it receives from the Soviet Union. Both militarily and politically, the Soviet Union in recent months has increased it support for Vietnam. In June, Soviet leader Chernenko repeated that "giving full support" to Vietnam is a "persistent policy" of the Soviet Union. During the rounds of negotiations on normalization of Sino-Soviet relations over the last two years, the Soviets have "stubbornly	M P	FBIS (China) 25 Jul 84	5493

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and in their anti-China activities on the basis of safeguarding the interests of third countries." The crux of the matter, according to the author, is the Soviet Union takes Vietnam as its "foothold and forward base in its southward strategy," while Vietnam depends on Soviet support for its aggression in Kampuchea.			
07/02/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. In a communique published at the end of their one day meeting in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos condemn Sino-American collusion and what they call the "new escalation" directed against the Indochinese countries by "the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles." The army commander, Gen Arthit Kamleng-ek, is criticized by name.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Jul 84	5298
07/04/84	ASEAN/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Saly Khamsy, LPDR envoy to New Delhi, declares at a press conference in the Indian capital that nearly four divisions of Chinese troops are concentrated on the Sino-Laotian border and are threatening peace in the region. He adds that the recently adjourned Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Vientiane expressed total support for the measures taken by Vietnam to repel Chinese attacks against its territory. He says the foreign ministers also signaled their desire to restore long-standing relations of friendship between their countries and China, and to normalize ties with Beijing based on the principles of coexistence. The ambassador also notes that a dialogue between ASEAN and the countries of Indochina would provide an important prelude to the easing of tension in the area and would be a step toward peace and stability in the region.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5206
07/04/84	ASEAN/KAMP/LAOS/SRV/PRC. China's Xinhua News Agency publishes a commentary on the one-day conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held on 2 July in Vientiane. Xinhua argues that this ninth conference of the "three Indochinese countries" is "another occasion for Vietnam to attempt to cover up its aggressive actions in Kampuchea." The conference issued a communique which calls for a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN "to ensure the interests of all countries in the region." Xinhua charges that Vietnam's call for a dialogue with ASEAN is an attempt to legitimize its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 7 Jul 84	5496
07/04/84	SRV/USSR. VNA reports that technical assistance has been provided by the Soviet Union to build or assemble 110 repair-maintenance stations for vehicles and farm machinery in Vietnam. A multi-purpose repair-maintenance station is to be set up in Hanoi for the repair and maintenance of all vehicles, machinery and other equipment imported from the Soviet Union. It will serve as a training center for repair and maintenance workers.	E	SWB (London) 25 July 84	5284

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/05/84	SRV/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (Hong Kong) reports that with respect to Vietnam's third annual withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea (reportedly 10,000), the Chinese have dismissed the exercise as "the same old stuff" and then quaintly accused Hanoi of adopting "a peaceloving posture and waving a goosefeather fan."	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Jul 84	5288
07/12/84	SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that Vietnamese forces launched a predawn offensive against Yunnan and that Chinese border guards had beaten back the "largescale" incursion and inflicted heavy casualties.	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Jul 84	5291
07/13/84	SRV/PRC. China reports that Vietnam launched a division-sized, cross-border attack supported by artillery. The incursion took place in the Laoshan sector of Yunnan Province. Chinese border troops reportedly repulsed the Vietnamese invaders, inflicting heavy casualties. If the account is confirmed, it would be the largest scale attack launched by Hanoi since the brief Sino-Vietnamese war of 1979.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Jul 84	5517
07/13/84	SRV/PRC. China charges that Vietnam launched a division-sized attack in the Laoshan area of Malipo District in Yunnan Province. The Vietnamese attack reportedly was supported by artillery, but was repulsed by Chinese frontier troops after 12 hours of heavy fighting.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5036
07/13/84	SRV/PRC. China announces that its frontier guards had repulsed a large-scale attack by Vietnam across their tense border on 12 July after 10 hours of heavy combat.	M	New York Times 14 Jul 84	5292
07/14/84	SRV/PRC. According to Chinese sources, a Vietnamese army division, numbering about 10,000 personnel, launched a dawn attack in an enveloping movement around Chinese positions in the vicinity of Laoshan and Baline-Dongshan, Yunnan Province. Chinese frontier troops reportedly repulsed the attack following a day of heavy fighting. If this latest action is confirmed, it would be the most serious incident along the tense Sino-Vietnamese frontier since the border war of 1979.	M	Le Monde (Paris) 14 Jul 84	4744
07/15/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam announces that Chinese troops had attacked and occupied hills in the northern Vietnamese border province of Ha Tuyen and were preparing to attack others.	M	New York Times 15 Jul 84	5293
07/16/84	LAOS/SRV/THAI/PRC. Writing in Beijing Review, the commentator Duan Ping charges that Vietnam seeks to disrupt efforts by Thailand and Laos to resolve their border dispute. According to the author, Vietnam's newspapers have been publishing articles claiming that Thailand encroaches on Laotian territory. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry has "groundlessly charged" that China and Thailand have conspired to cause tensions in the region. Duan argues that "out of profound hatred of China and Thailand for their opposition to Vietnamese expansion and hegemonism, Vietnam has contrived all kinds of false charges." Vietnam's false accusations against China and Thailand "only further expose [Vietnam] as expansionists and	M P	Beijing Review 16 Jul 84	5495

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	hegemonists" and an accord between Thailand and Laos will be achieved independent of foreign interference.			
07/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency criticizes the remarks of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, made during the visit of Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si. Tikhonov says the Soviet Union opposes "foreign interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs." Xinhua argues that the Soviet Union supports Vietnam in both committing aggression against Kampuchea and attacking nations opposed to its aggression and expansion and that Vietnam "truculently" interferes in Kampuchea's internal affairs.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 84	4889
07/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si arrives in Moscow for an official visit at a time when Vietnam is suffering setbacks in this year's dry season offensive in Kampuchea and the "Phnom Penh puppet regime is having a difficult time."	M	FBIS (China) 18 Jul 84	4890
07/23/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. At the conclusion of a week-long official visit to the Soviet Union by Kampuchean Premier and Politburo member Chan Si, the two countries issue a communique condemning other countries for opposing Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. The communique reiterates the Soviet Union's stance on seating the Heng Samrin regime in the United Nations. The communique says the main source of tensions in Kampuchea is the "continuing interference of external forces," yet according to the Xinhua News Agency, "Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and its military provocations against its neighboring countries" have created tensions in the region and the Soviets continue to give "all out" support to Vietnam.	M P	FBIS (China) 24 Jul 84	4888
07/23/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan writes that Vietnam's aggression along the Sino-Vietnamese border is meant in part to block normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. China has long insisted that one precondition to normalization of relations with the Soviet Union is the cessation of Soviet assistance for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Fearing the loss of "all-around assistance" that could result from normalized Sino-Soviet relations, Vietnam escalated its "anti-China armed provocations" on the eve of the last two rounds of Sino-Soviet normalization negotiations as well as on the eve of Soviet Deputy Premier Arkhipov's scheduled May visit to China, a trip that was delayed until December.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 84	5494
07/24/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. China accuses Vietnam of fomenting trouble along their common frontier to sabotage any normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations. An official commentary by Xinhua (Beijing) charges that Hanoi is creating border tensions in order to distract world attention from Vietnam's activities in Kampuchea. The commentary also implicitly criticizes the Soviet Union for having pledged support for Vietnam before "Hanoi's latest armed provocation against China "earlier this month."	M	New York Times 25 Jul 84	5299

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/25/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila holds five hours of talks with Chinese FM Wu Xueqian on the first day of a 5-day visit to China. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the "two sides fully exchanged and reached a broad identity of views on international issues of common concern." The two ministers denounced Vietnam, accusing it of being "obstinate" in refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. At a banquet held that night Wu says that China would stand by other Southeast Asian countries in "their struggle against external aggression." Wu endorses the position taken at the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers' conference calling for a political resolution of the Kampuchean issue and the realization of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. Wu also says that Sino-Thai "friendly cooperation" is based on the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jul 84	4693
07/25/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. An article in RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) suggests that Hanoi is to blame for the last minute cancellation of a visit to Beijing by Soviet Deputy PM Ivan Arkhipov who was due to visit China in May. Immediately before that the Vietnamese, according to the Chinese, stepped up armed provocations along the Chinese border.	M	Guardian (Manchester) 25 Jul 84	5300
07/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio states that Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos are ready to normalize relations with China and other countries in the region. President Truong Chinh is quoted as saying the three Indochinese nations are committed to making Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, stability and cooperation." Howevber, no new proposals for normalizing ties are suggested.	P	Bangkok Post, 27 Jul 84	5427
07/26/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. Visiting Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila meets separately with both General Secretary, CCP-CC Hu Yaobang and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. According to the Xinhua News Agency Siddhi and Hu "frankly and sincerely exchanged views" and agreed to do more work to "mobilize the international community" to support the Kampuchean resistance forces against Vietnam. Premier Zhao tells Siddhi that Sino-Thai relations have been "incessantly improved" in recent years and support each other in opposing "Vietnamese hegemonism and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia." Zhao also says the two countries should work to promote "South-South cooperation".	P	FBIS (China) 27 Jul 84	4699
07/26/84	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang assures ASEAN that China has no intention of using the Kampuchean problem to threaten other countries. He gives his assurance to Thai FM Sitthi Sawetsila during an hour-long meeting in Beijing. Hu also states that China will normalize relations with Hanoi if Vietnamese forces leave Kampuchea. Talks between the two also centerd on long term economic cooperation and a joint venture agreement to build an animal feed factory in Beijing is concluded. China also agrees to buy 40,000 tons of black mung beans and 2,000 tons of rubber from Thailand.	E P	Bangkok Post 27 Jul 84	5302

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/28/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. During his 5-day visit to China, Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila gives an interview to Beijing Radio and argues that the greatest threat to the security and stability of Southeast Asia comes from Vietnam, not from China. He says he has no doubts about China's intentions for world peace and stability.	M P	FBIS (China) 30 Jul 84	4698
07/31/84	SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio reports that a Chinese battalion attacked an area near Hill 233 in Vi Xuyen district of the northern province of Ha Tuyen. Chinese forces were reported to have fired more than 10,000 artillery and mortar rounds in support of the assault but the intruders were forced to retreat leaving behind military equipment. Two hundred of the Chinese were either killed or wounded.	M	Guardian (Manchester) 1 Aug 84	5305
08/01/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR reportedly will offer Vietnam access to its main technical information processing center in Moscow by means of a satellite communications link with a ground station near Hanoi.	S	Aviation Wk & Space Tech (Highstown, NJ) 1 Aug 84	5631
08/02/84	SRV/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that Vietnam appears to be seeking more Soviet military aid to cope with Chinese pressure on its northern border. Late in July Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung made his second visit to Moscow in less than six weeks. Both visits were apparently made at short notice and on both occasions Dung met his Soviet counterpart, Dmitriy Ustinov. The two meetings are thought to have concentrated on Chinese military pressure on Vietnam in general, and on an increase of Soviet aid in particular. There is no indication that the Soviets have started to send any extra hardware. What does seem likely is that Dung's request received a more sympathetic hearing from the Soviet leadership under Constantin Chernenko than it would have under Yuri Andropov.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 2 Aug 84	5309
08/08/84	SRV/PRC. CSM (Boston) reports that Hanoi has privately confirmed a Chinese claim that its forces crossed into China last month. This marks the first time in the four-month old war that the Vietnamese have admitted crossing their adversary's border. The incursion was intended to "take out" a Chinese artillery position.	M	CSM (Boston, MA) 8 Aug 84	5313
08/21/84	SRV/USSR. Air Vietnam receives three new Soviet-built passenger planes (Tu-134B's) from the USSR. Turnover ceremonies were held at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport.	E	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Jul-Sep 84	5632
08/21/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. China Daily responds to an article published in the Vietnamese army newspaper Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) which argues the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union must not hurt the interests of third countries. Since the outset of the most recent rounds of Sino-Soviet normalization talks, China has insisted that one of the conditions for normalization is the cessation of Soviet assistance to Vietnam for its aggression in Kampuchea. The China Daily article attributed to Tang Tianri argues that Vietnam is "painfully aware that without all-out Soviet assistance it cannot go on with its pursuit of hegemonism" in Kampuchea. In demanding that the Soviet Union end its support for Vietnam's	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 21 Aug 84	4715

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	aggression against Kampuchea, China is calling for an end to "incorrect and unjust Soviet-Vietnamese relations." The article concludes that Vietnam seeks to "hold back the [Sino-Soviet] normalization process."			
08/23/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that NHAN DAN (Hanoi) on 3 August accused Thailand of being the second prong of a three-pronged Chinese strategy aimed at weakening and ultimately annexing Vietnam. The portrayal of Thailand as a willing instrument of that strategy marks a new high in Vietnamese hostility towards Thailand. The commentary claimed that Beijing was executing a "three-pronged princer movement" against Vietnam and its Indochinese allies. The first prong was the Sino-Vietnamese border. At the beginning of August Hanoi estimated the Chinese to have nine army corps along the border. The third prong was the South China Sea. Having occupied the Paracel Islands in 1974, Beijing now coveted the Spratleys and was in the process of modernizing its navy.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 23 Aug 84	5316
08/23/84	SRV/USSR. Talks are held in Hanoi between Soviet first Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Komarov and SRV Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac. Both sides discuss issues aimed at continuing to develop trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 84	5318
08/25/84	SRV/USSR. A delegation of Soviet jurists pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.	C	SWB FE/7735/A2/2 30 Aug 84	4668
08/25/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR will assist Vietnam in the erection of a modern metallurgical complex. Drafting of the project according to Soviet plans has already begun. Moscow also will provide technical assistance to construct the plant which will have equipment for entire metallurgical process from the treatment of ore to the production of metal in electric furnaces and converters.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Aug 84	5774
08/28/84	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Association departs for a goodwill visit to the USSR.	C	SWB FE/7735/A2/1 30 Aug 84	4667
08/28/84	USSR/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes a review of Soviet foreign policy since Chernenko's assumption to power which says the "new Soviet leadership has stepped up its support for the Vietnamese aggressors." The review article notes that the Soviets conducted joint military maneuvers with Vietnamese forces for the first time in April. The joint maneuvers coincided with a dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchea border by Vietnam and increased "armed provocations" along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The article concludes by arguing that conducting joint military exercises with Vietnamese contradicts Moscow's claim that it was going to ease the situation in Southeast Asia and improve its relations with China.	M	FBIS (China) 28 Aug 84	4682

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/31/84	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the VCP Department for Class Agitation and Front Work, led by Central Committee member Tran Quoc Hoan, pays a friendship visit to the USSR.			4654
09/02/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. In an article originally published in RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing), Yu Sui writes that after just six months in office, the foreign policy of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "has come to a dead end." Yu arugues that Chernenko has adopted a "hard-line strategy," which is less flexible than his predecessor, Yuriy Andropov. The author says that Chernenko has intensified Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Regarding Sino-Soviet relations, upon assuming office Chernenko said that improvement of Sino-Soviet relations in "advantageous and beneficial," yet he has done nothing to remove the three obstacles to normalization of relations. Since last March Soviet propaganda organs "more than doubled" the amount of anti-China pronouncements and in June, Chernenko himself twice attacked China by name. The article concludes that recent development in Soviet policy are an indication of "frustration and anger, and on obstinacy in the face of an adverse international environment."	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 02 Sep 84	5491
09/03/84	SRV/PRC. In spite of tensions between China and Vietnam, PRC President Li Xiannian dispatches a message of greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Truong Chinh, the chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message notes that "because of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples of China and Vietnam and in the basic interests of the two countries, the government and people of China will continue to make tenacious efforts in safeguarding and developing this friendship."	P	SWB FE/7738/A3/3 3 Sep 84	4665
09/04/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sonsiri discloses at a seminar in Bangkok that Soviet military aid to Vietnam has averaged about US$1 billion a year since 1981, in contrast to about US$300 million a year during the Vietnam War years. He says that in the last four years, Moscow has sent Hanoi 25 MiG-21/FISHBEDS, 103 helicopters of various types, 125 transport planes, 45 naval vessels, and 1720 anti-aircraft guns and missiles.	M	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Jul-Sep 84	5633
09/04/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Secretary-General of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, warns that Soviet military expansion in Southeast Asia has "worsened the situation in the region," and "made the Kampuchean conflict even more vulnerable to hostile confrontation between Vietnam and ASEAN." He notes that Soviet military assistance to Vietnam increased substantially between 1979-1983, and over the years has included a quantity of armaments such as 25 MiG-21/FISHBED jet fighters, 30 Mi-24/HIND-D helicopter gunships, 17 Ka-25/HORMONE ASW helicopters, 65 Mi-6/HOOK transport and Mi-8/HIP passenger helicopters, 45 warships of various classes, air defense weapons and 1720 missiles of different types.	M	SWB FE/7740/A2/1 5 Sep 84	4652

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/06/84	ASEAN/KAMP/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union calls the demand made by the 17th meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea "unreasonable." The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA charges that the ASEAN foreign ministers distorted the policies of the Indochinese countries and asks ASEAN to participate in Vietnam's proposed Indochinese-ASEAN dialogue on Kampuchea. The ASEAN foreign ministers call Vietnam's proposal a "propaganda ploy."	M P	FBIS (China) 7 Sep 84	5490
09/06/84	SRV/USSR. FEER (Hong Kong) reports that the U.S. administration's concern over the growth of Soviet Pacific power is partially alleviated by the hope that the alliance between the Vietnamese and the Soviets is little more than a marriage of convenience which will not prove long-lasting. In an interview, US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage said "it is very difficult to control the Vietnamese over the long run. They have a great capacity for abuse and suffering but in the end they have always risen up against the real or perceived infringements of their sovereignty." He added that the Soviet military presence in Vietnam still has a temporary look and that most Soviet assets in Cam Ranh Bay--such as a floating dry dock, refuel and repair facilities--are still moveable.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 6 Sep 84	5321
09/10/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR is assisting Vietnam in constructing a factory to manufacture railway switches. The plant is expected to commence production at the end of 1985. When operational, it will have an output capacity of 500 pairs of raiway switches a year.	E S	Asia Research Bulletion (Hong Kong) 30 Sep 84	5775
09/17/84	SRV/PRC. ANTARA (Jakarta) reports a RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) article that says Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach's recent statement of Vietnam's readiness for talks on Kampuchea "without any preconditions" is an attempt to "cheat the international community." The newspaper continues that such moves as a rule precede every session of the UN General Assembly.	P	ANTARA (Jakarta) 17 Sep 84	5326
09/18/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR and Vietnam appeal for normalization of their relations with China, while renewing their condemnation of Beijing's policies in SE Asia. In a joint communique marking the visit to Vietnam of a high-ranking Soviet delegation led by acting politburo member Vladimir Dolghikh, the two countries also accuse Washington of trying to "open a new front in Asia." The communique also notes that normalization of ties by Moscow and Hanoi with China would help make "the situation healthy in Southeast Asia and the Asian continent as a whole."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Nov 84	5808
09/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. In a Xinhua News Agency commentary, Li Yongming labels Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach's latest proposal for resolving the Kampuchea issue as "nothing but the same old thing in a new guise." The proposal calls for "mediation" and the setting up of an "international supervision commission." The commentary attacks the proposal for not addressing the issue of the removal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It also charges that the call for talks between ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries is an attempt to gain recognition for the "Vietnamese-propped Heng Sanrim regime" in Kampuchea as an equal negotiating partner. The	M P	FBIS (China) 21 Sep 84	5489

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	commentary also says that Vietnam continues to "whitewash its aggression in Kampuchea under the so-called 'China-threat.'"			
09/20/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR will assist Vietnam in oil and gas exploration in the Red River Delta, and on the continental shelf off southern Vietnam. Exploration will focus on identifying the geological composition of deposits, plus their quality and possibility for commercial exploitation.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 30 Sep 84	5777
09/20/84	SRV/USSR. A delegation of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by its deputy head A. B. Dudyka arrives in Hanoi for an official visit.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5367
09/21/84	INDIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency reports that Le Duan, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee arrives in India for a 6-day visit for the purpose of garnering New Delhi's support for Vietnam's position on Kampuchea. India recognizes the Vietnam installed Heng Samrim regime in Phnom Penh. After Le Duan's departure, other Vietnamese officials will remain for discussions on cooperation in trade and science and technology.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Sep 84	5145
09/22/84	SRV/USSR. By 1985, trade revenue between Vietnam and the USSR will increase by 1.8 times over that of the previous five-year plan. Goods to be exchanged include ferrous products, nitrogenous fertilizer, spare parts for transportation conveyances, equipment and facilities, farm and construction machinery, and petroleum products.	E	SWB FE/W1307/A/28 3 Oct 84	4730
09/22/84	SRV/USSR. Hanoi Radio reports that Soviet assistance and Soviet-Vietnamese trade relations in 1985 will increase many times over the past. Specifically, trade revenue between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will increase 1.8 times over that of the previous 5-year plan and commodities important to Vietnam's economy will increase in volume. These include ferrous products, nitrogenous fertilizer, spare parts for transport equipment, farm and construction machines, and petroleum products.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Sep 84	5368
09/27/84	SRV/USSR. Nucleonics Week (Wash DC) reports that with the help of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has rebuilt its old Triga Research Reactor. D.H. Pham of the Vietnamese National Institute for Reactor Research relates that the 250-kilowatt Triga Mark IV reactor operated from 1962 to 1968 but was stripped of its fuel by departing Americans in 1975. In 1978, a cooperation project for reconstruction of the reactor with Soviet aid was approved and construction began in 1982.	S	Nucleonics Week (Wash DC) 27 Sep 84	5441

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian meets with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and coalition leaders PM Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan on the first day of a 5-day official visit to China. This is the second time that all three leaders of the coalition have been together in China for an official visit since the founding of the CGDK in July 1982. Li reiterates his country's support for Democratic Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. He says that China will "support you through to the final victory." Li also says that Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnam is of "international significance." The victory over Vietnamese aggression will not only save Kampuchea, but also will help to "safeguard the principle and dignity of the United Nations Charter," according to Li.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Oct 84	4887
09/29/84	SRV/USSR. Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, receives a delegation of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Oct 84	5373
09/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. General Secretary of the CCP-CC Hu Yaobang meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, PM Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan and reaffirms China's support to the "Kampuchean people in their just struggle" against Vietnamese aggression. Hu pays tribute to the three Kampuchean parties for having "discarded their past grudges in a determined effort to save (Kampuchea) through unity today and to build the country in unity tomorrow."	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Oct 84	4876
10/01/84	SRV/USSR. Since 1975, Vietnam has signed a number of agreements on cooperation with the USSR and Bulgaria to expand rubber plantations in the eastern part of South Vietnam and the Central Highlands. Under these agreements, Moscow and Sofia have provided equipment and materials for the planting of 70,000 hectares of rubber trees. By September 1984, the Vietnamese rubber industry had fulfilled 78 percent of its goals under the Soviet plan covering 50,000 hectares, and 30 percent of its goals under the Bulgarian plan covering 20,000 hectares.	E S	SWB FE/W1313/A/30 14 Nov 84	5167
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission, meets with the visiting leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, PM Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan and emphasizes that Kampuchea would only win its struggle against Vietnamese aggression when its three parties are united, and no party could dispense with any of the others.	M P	FBIS (China) 3 Oct 84	4874

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Speaking in Tokyo, Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach calls for a 15-nation international conference to discuss the Kampuchean situation, but rules out any role for Japan as intermediary, because the present Japanese Government only reflects the policies of China and ASEAN which are hostile to Hanoi. Thach reveals that he has urged India to take the lead in convening such a conference which should include the Indochinese and ASEAN states, the USSR, China, the United States, Britain, France and India.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5766
10/03/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In an interview with the Xinhua News Agency, Thailand's FM Siddhi Savetsila says the only obstacle to a political settlement in Kampuchea is "Vietnam's reluctance to admit that a solution by military means cannot be achieved." According to Siddhi Vietnam's belief "is reinforced by the continued assistance rendered by the Soviet Union." He says that the Soviets are not pursuing their stated policy of strengthening relations with Southeast Asian nations, including Thailand. Siddhi endorses China's position in raising the Kampuchean problem as one fo the prerequisite conditions to normalize relations with the Soviet Union.	M P	FBIS (China) 5 Oct 84	4909
10/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Thai FM Siddhi Savetsila accuses Vietnam of turning the region of Southeast Asia "into a stage for major power rivalry by allowing the Soviet Union use of its military bases in exchange for Soviet backing of Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea." Siddhi notes that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea is a major obstacle to peace and stability in the area, and that ASEAN would continue trying to persuade Hanoi "to turn away from its present destructive course," and to "continue to engage Vietnam in a political dialogue...to become a partner with ASEAN in bringing about a regional order."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5768
10/11/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach declares during a reception in New Delhi that there can be no unilateral withdrawal of Hanoi's forces from Kampuchea. He specifies that such a movement would need to be linked to the elimination of Pol Pot, an end to Khmer insurgent sanctuaries in Thailand, and the cessation of Chinese attacks along the Sino-Vietnamese border.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5763
10/14/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam recently has affirmed that it wishes to improve relations with China. A commentary in the party organ Nhan Dan says that "We want to restore our traditional friendship with the Chinese people and to normalize the Sino-Vietnamese relations."	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Oct 84	5767

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/15/84	SRV/PRC. The official VCP daily Nhan Dan declares in an editorial commentary that Vietnam wishes to improve its relations with China and the United States. The paper notes that "we wish to restore friendly, traditional ties with the Chinese people and normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations," and adds that "we always considered the American people as our friends, and we are prepared to resolve all problems with the United States, provided it is sincere in its desires and contributes to the peace and security of Southeast Asia."	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 15 Oct 84	4999
10/20/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan criticizes Vietnamese PM Nguyen Co Thach's 9 October speech before the United Nations General Assembly as masking Vietnam's true intentions of seeking a military, rather than political resolution to the Kampuchea issues. Thach's repeated calls for dialogues between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries is inconsistant with Vietnam's refusal to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Thach reportedly tells a news conference that Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea only when the Heng Samrin regime is able to undertake its own defense, which could be from five to ten years. The commentary argues that Vietnam "remains as stubborn as ever and shows no sign of change."	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 84	5487
10/20/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR is assisting Vietnam to construct 110 repair shops/maintenance facilities for wheeled vehicles and farm machinery throughout the country. In particular, a major such installation will be erected in Hanoi to service all machinery and equipment imported from the USSR, and to serve as a training center for technicians.	E S	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong) 31 Oct 84	5778
10/22/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. China indirectly criticizes the Soviet Union for its support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The move comes as Soviet negotiators in Beijing hold talks with their Chinese counterparts to improve Sino-Soviet relations. China has consistently said that Moscow's close ties with Hanoi encouraged Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.	P	New York Times, 23 Oct 84	5428
10/23/84	SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes ADM William Crowe, Commander in Chief of the US Pacific Fleet, as saying the Soviet military buildup at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay is an "alarming" development. The US admiral says that Cam Ranh Bay offers the Soviets the ability to control the sea lanes of communications in the South China Sea, eases deployment of their forces in the Indian Ocean, and brings the Philippines within the attack arc of Soviet aircraft.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 26 Oct 84	5486

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/24/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. Agence France Presse reports that China, for the fisrt time, accuses the Soviet Union of deploying nuclear weapons at the Cam Ranh Bay naval facility in Vietnam. AFP quotes Guy Allouche who recently visited China as a member of a French Socialist Party delegation as saying that Chinese leaders expressed their concern at what they called the growing threat posed by Soviet nuclear weapons recently installed at Cam Ranh Bay.	M	FBIS (China) 25 Oct 84	4910
10/24/84	SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes Adm. William J. Crowe, US Commander in Chief, Pacific as saying the Cam Ranh Bay naval facility in Vietnam has become a "permanent Soviet facility after years of gradual and steady buildup." Crowe says that on any given day the Soviets operate out of Cam Ranh Bay, 6 to 10 sophisticated combatant ships, 5 to 6 submarines, and 10 to 12 naval support ships.	M	FBIS (China) 25 Oct 84	4911
10/27/84	SRV/USSR. According to Agence France Presse, Vietnam denies that nuclear weapons have been deployed by the Soviet military at Cam Ranh Bay. In Hanoi, a visiting French Socialist Party delegation reported that while in Beijing recently they were told by Chinese officials that there are nuclear weapons at Cam Ranh Bay. In addition to denying the charge, Vietnamese sources also say that no foreign country has a military base on its territory, but that it allows Soviet ships and aircraft to use Vietnamese ports and airports. Vietnam claims that these ships and planes "are not a threat to any other country."	M	FBIS (China) 2 Nov 84	5485
10/27/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam declares that it will welcome any attempt by a third party to revive negotiations between Hanoi and Beijing. The announcement apparently comes as a response to a Chinese overture conveyed by visiting Australian PM Bob Hawke. Authoritative sources in Hanoi say that Vietnam has replied that it is ready to negotiate with China on the basis of both Vietnamese and Chinese proposals.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Nov 84	5807
10/29/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach meet in Moscow for discussions on "pressing international issues and bilateral relations including tensions in Southeast Asia" according to the Xinhua News Agency. Gromyko says that preserving tensions in Southeast Asia "would be fraught with serious consequences" for both countries in that region and beyond. He also says normalization of relations with China by the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the principles of peaceful coexistence and not at the expense of other countries' interest would help consolidate peace in Asia. Thach emphasizes that "all round cooperation with Moscow" is the foundation stone of Hanoi's foreign policy and reiterates his country's proposal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea "annually and gradually." Thach says that Vietnam has made continued efforts to improve relations with China and that it was up to China to decide how to respond. Gromyko and Thach agree that their two countries should continue to "synchronize" their policies in order "to achieve the best effects" in bilateral relations and cooperation in the international arena.	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Oct 84	4913

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/30/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. AFP (Paris) reports that Vietnam said it favored a Sino-Soviet normalization, denying suggestions that it was hostile to a possible thaw between Moscow and Beijing.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Oct 84	5388
10/31/84	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union recently paid a week-long visit to Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Nov 84	5389
11/02/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach concludes his official visit to the Soviet Union. A joint comminque on the visit condemns the policy of the US-led imperialists causing confrontation in many parts of the world and affirms the principle line of the two sides to peacefully solve the problems of Southeast Asia and to hold political dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 84	5390
11/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. In a Vietnamese language broadcast, China charges that Tan Son Nhut airport, the former Saigon's main airport, has become another Soviet military foothold in Vietnam, in addition to the military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. The Soviets have deployed a squadron of military cargo aircraft at Tan Son Nhut to assist the Vietnamese military in transporting weapons and troops to Kampuchea. The Soviets have also sent "hundreds" of advisors and technical personnel to handle operations at Tan Son Nhut. In addition to Tan Son Nhut, the Soviet have placed technical personnel at Bien Hoa and Tra Noc airfields as well as at air control towers at airfields, the Soviets can more easily observe Vietnam's military activities both in Vietnam and Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (China) 7 Nov 84	5484
11/12/84	SRV/USSR. A Soviet delegation led by CPSU Central Committee secretary Vladimir Dolgikh is welcomed to Hanoi by Nguyen Huu Tho, SRV National Assembly Chairman.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Nov 84	5392
11/12/84	SRV/THAI/USSR. Thai Air Vice Marshall Kan Phimanthip, director of the Air Force Operations Department states that Soviet MiG-23 jet fighters are expected to be deployed in Vietnam in 1985. The Soviet Union is expected to replace the obsolete MiG-23's with the more sophisticated MiG-27/ FLOGGER-D and MiG-29/FULCRUM in Warsaw pact countries and redeploy them in other countries like Vietnam.	M	Bangkok Post 12 Nov 84	5393
11/15/84	SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that in Hanoi, visiting CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh tells Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan that the Soviet Union and Vietnam should strengthen their cooperation. Dolgikh reiterates Moscow's complete support for Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies. In response Le Duan says that bilateral cooperation is the "guarantee" for Vietnam's socialist construction and security.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Nov 84	5469

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/16/84	SRV/USSR. A ceremony is held with Ho Chi Minh City marking the beginning of construction on the second "Hoa Sen" (Lotus) earthsatellite station with Soviet assistance in Vietnam.	S	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 84	5394
11/16/84	SRV/USSR. Construction of Hoa Sen (Lotus)-Two, the second Soviet-built earth satellite station in Vietnam, starts formally in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). The system will provide a direct telecommunications link with the USSR. Completion of the project is scheduled for around April 1985, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the fall of South Vietnam to Hanoi's forces. A related satellite station, Hoa Sen-One, already is in operation in Ha Nam Dinh Province.	S	Indochina Chronology (Berkeley) Oct-Dec 84	5630
11/17/84	SRV/USSR. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V. I. Dolgikh, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, departs to Ho Chi Minh City for Moscow, concluding its official visit to Vietnam.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 84	5395
11/19/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri reports that the Soviet Union has sent five more long-range attack aircraft to Vietnam, posing a greater threat to Southeast Asia. Prasong states that the number of Tu-16/BADGER twin-jet medium bombers at the Cam Ranh Bay Air and Naval Base now total 14, "an increase from nine bombers at the last counting." The BADGER can carry both nuclear and conventional weapons, fly up 2,900 km, attack its target and return to base without refueling. For more than two years, the Soviets have had four Tu-95/BEAR turboprop long-range bomber and reconnaissance planes in near-continuous rotation at Cam Ranh from their base in Siberia.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 NOV 84	5397
11/20/84	SRV/USSR. A five-year plan (1986-1990) on scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Committee for Social Sciences is signed in Moscow.	S	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	5400
11/20/84	SRV/USSR. A plan on scientific cooperation for five years (1986-1990) between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Committee for Social Sciences is signed in Moscow.	S	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	5433
11/20/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reportage on a recent goodwill visit by a Supreme Soviet delegation to the LPDR, a Tass account says that the two sides reaffirmed "the unswerving principled line of the Soviet Union towards providing aid and assistance to fraternal Laos in building a new society." The delegates from both nations also expressed "serious concern over a dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of an adventurist militarist policy pursued by the US administration and its allies." The Laotian side reportedly endorsed the "foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards ending the arms race, preventing nuclear war and consolidating universal peace," and "fully approved the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member states to strengthen their defenses and security." The discussants agreed that the "root cause of persisting tensions in Southeast Asia" was	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Dec 84	5816

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the "unending interference on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, and their scheming with a view to kindling confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries." The visiting Soviet parliamentarians and their Laotian hosts came out in favor of an early settlement of the problems afflicting the Southeast Asian region "by means of a constructive dialogue between them on the basis of equality of the sides, mutual respect for the legitimate interests of one another and without interference from outside." The Soviets stressed that the USSR fully "supports the peaceful foreign policy course pursued by the LPDR at one with the SRV and the PRK, and the constructive steps of the three countries of Indochina toward normalizing the situation in SE Asia, transforming it into a zone of peace, good neighborly relations and cooperation." The Soviet delegation also "welcomed further strengthening of the fraternal alliance of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is an important factor of peace in Southeast Asia and the Asian continent as a whole."			
11/21/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that in Phnom Penh, CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh tells a mass rally that the Heng Samrin regime in alliance with Laos and Vietnam could rely on the support of the Soviet Union. Dolgikh describes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Norodom Sihanouk, as a "coalition of has-beens" and that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the ruling government in Kampuchea are "strengthening and expanding with every year." Dolgikh heads a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet on a 3-day visit to Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Nov 84	5456
11/21/84	SRV/PRC. China accuses Vietnam of threatening Thailand's security with its attacks against the Khmer insurgents and of "multiplying its provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border." A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman adds that "the territory and security of Thailand are again under the threat of a Vietnamese invasion."	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Nov 84	5524
11/22/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua News Agency correspondent Huang Yuan criticizes remarks made by CPSU Politburo alternate member Vladimir Dolgikh during a recent visit to Hanoi. Dolgikh supported Vietnam's most recent call for "dialogue" and negotiations" on the Kampuchea issue. Huang argues that this call in addition to the joint Soviet-Vietnamese call for "peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia" are aimed at diverting world attention from the issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Despite its calls for "negotiations" and "dialogue," Vietnam continues to label as "unlawfull and useless" United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. Huang concludes that the Vietnamese armed occupation of Kampuchea is the root cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia and peace and stability in the region depends on Hanoi's willingness to change.	M P	FBIS (China) 23 Nov 84	5470

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/23/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. During an official visit to Thailand, Chinese Vice FM Liu Shuqing meets with Thai FM Sitthi and condemns the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border.	P	Bangkok Post 24 Nov 84	5402
11/23/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force reports that two Soviet Tu-95/BEAR bombers intruded into Japanese airspace for about three minutes. It is the second such violation during the month of November. The two BEAR bombers were among seven Soviet military aircraft spotted by ASDF radars. The seven bombers include five Badgers. Soviet planes also violated Japanese airspace on 13 November. The announcement says 34 ASDF planes scrambled as the Soviet bombers headed southward over the Sea of Japan. It claims the Bears ignored ASDF planes' warnings and were in Japanese territorial airspace near Okinoshima Island in Fukuoka Prefecture for 3 minutes and 20 seconds starting around 6:30 a.m. The announcement also indicates that three fuel supply-type Badgers turned back North. Of the remaining four, the two Bears flew toward the Pacific Ocean but the two Badgers continued southward. The Japanese Defense Agency speculates that the Badgers may have gone to Vietnam. On 12 and 13 November, five Soviet military planes were confirmed heading south--possibily bound for Vietnam. Japanese officials believe 13 Soviet bombers were sent to Vietnam last year. With the latest apparent addition, 20 Badgers and Bears may be deployed in Vietnam, according to the officials.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 84	5203
11/26/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/USSR. Speaking to newsmen at the Thai Foreign Ministry, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Dept Pratchayathawi Tawethikun noted the Soviet role in the situation in Kampuchea. He reported an additional 5 Soviet medium-range Tu-16/BADGER bombers based at Cam Ranh, making a total of 14; the improvement of Battambang Airport for the likely use of Soviet-supplied aircraft in the upcoming Vietnamese dry season campaign, and the November visit of CPSU Central Committee member Vladimir Dolgikh to Phnom Penh in early November.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 84	5403
12/04/84	SRV/PRC. Xinhua news agency (Beijing) reports that Chinese troops killed or wounded "large numbers" of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed "several hundred" Vietnamese military installations during intensified border clashes.	M	Christian Science Monitor (Boston) 13 Apr 84	4779
12/06/84	SRV/USSR. At the invitation of the Vietnam Scientific Research Center, two Soviet scientists from the Dubna Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Moscow arrive in Hanoi to discuss the development of nuclear physics for peaceful purposes.	S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Dec 84	5817

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/07/84	SRV/USSR. Chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong receives a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Justice led by Minister B. V. Kravtsov.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 84	5405
12/07/84	SRV/USSR. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, receives a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Justice led by Minister B.V. Kravtsov.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 84	5435
12/08/84	SRV/USSR. A contract on emulation to overfulfill the 1985 yearly plan for enlarging the Hanoi electric appliance factory is signed between Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 84	5406
12/10/84	SRV/USSR. A contract on emulation to over fulfill the 1985 yearly plan for enlarging the Hanoi electric appliance factory is signed in Hanoi between Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Dec 84	5434
12/12/84	ASEAN/INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. There is need for Vietnam and ASEAN to cultivate understanding and good relations for the sake of their common interests, says Indonesian defense commander Gen L.B. Murdani in an interview with Reuters. From the point of view of long-term needs, states Murdani, the vital common interests of all the Southeast Asian countries necessitate them to be united against the People's Republic of China, at least ideologically, if not physically.	E P	US Embassy Translation Unit Press Review No. 234 19 Dec 84	5645
12/17/84	SRV/PRC. The trial of 21 Vietnamese dissidents accused of treason and espionage is reported to be proceeding with great speed. The prosecution has claimed that the dissidents, with the support of China and Thailand, and the connivance of the US, planned to ovewrthrow the Government. Those on trial are among more than 100 dissidents alleged to have infiltrated Vietnam over a four-year period.	P	Guardian (Manchester) 17 Dec 84	5424
12/17/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. China's Dep Premier Li Peng receives visiting Thai Dep PM Bhichai Rattakul and tells his guest that China will look for new ways to advance economic and technical cooperation with Thailand. Li hails Sino-Thai relations as an "outstanding example" in handling state-to-state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He also says that China would always join with Thailand in "fighting unremittingly against the aggressive expansion" of Vietnam.	E M P	FBIS (China) 17 Dec 84	5459
12/17/84	SRV/PRC. The pace of frontier incidents increases along the tense Sino-Vietnamese border as both sides report almost daily violations. The incidents so far have consisted of intrusions by small units of armed personnel and attacks by artillery or mortar fire, and have taken place all along the frontier from China's Yunnan Province in the west to Vietnam's Quang Ninh Province in the east. Tension along the border has risen sharply since the start of Hanoi's dry season offensive against Khmer insurgent base camps in Kampuchea.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Dec 84	5818

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/19/84	SRV/USSR. A military delegation of the Soviet Union led by Soviet Army General Staff chief V. I. Petrov arrives in Hanoi for a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 84	5409
12/19/84	SRV/USSR. A military delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice minister of national defense, and chief of the Soviet Army General Staff, arrives in Hanoi for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vioetnam People's Army.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Dec 84	5437
12/21/84	SRV/USSR. The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice minister of natiuonal defense and commander-in-chief of the Soviet Army calls on the Vietnamese Tien Phuong (Vanguard) Division.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Dec 84	5439
12/25/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. KYODO (Tokyo) reports that Vo Dong Giàng, Vietnamese state minister in charge of foreign affairs, welcomes recent Sino-Soviet rapproachment moves as conducive to peace in Asia and the world. The minister states that there is no fear among Vietnamese that the rapproachment would disadvantage Vietnam since the country has close relations with the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Dec 84	5412

APPENDIXES

A. ASEAN Foreign Minister Joint Statement on Kampuchea, 9 July 1984

B. ASEAN Foreign Minister Joint Communique on Kampuchea, 10 July 1984

C. Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference Joint Communique, 2 July 1984

D. Indonesian Trade Turnover with China, 1974-1983

E. Soviet-Kampuchean Communique: Visit of Chan Sy to Moscow

F. Soviet-Kampuchean Communique: Visit of V. I. Dolgikh to Phnom Penh

G. Soviet Messages of Condolence to India Following the Assassination of PM Indira Gandhi

H. Soviet Trade with Asian Countries

I. Soviet-Vietnamese Communique: Visit of FM Nguyen Co Thach to Moscow

J. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Vietnam: Agreement on Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation* [Done at Hanoi, 31 October 1983]

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Appendix A

ASEAN Foreign Minister Joint Statement on Kampuchea, 9 July 1984

For over five years, the ASEAN states and the International Community have called upon Vietnam to cease its military occupation of Kampuchea and to join in the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam remains obdurate. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers stress that such a comprehensive political settlement should speedily be found. The primary objectives of such a settlement are the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination by the Kampuchean people and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Toward this end, the Foreign Ministers call for the early withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea under international supervision.

National reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions, as advocated by President of the CGDK Norodom Sihanouk, is essential for the restoration and maintenance of the independence and national unity of Kampuchea in any enduring political settlement. Such national reconciliation is an essential element for the realization of long-term peace, security, stability, and development in Kampuchea, which will contribute to the security of its neighbors including Vietnam.

The Kampuchean people are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the growing Vietnamese presence in their country. Together with the expanding resistance forces of the CGDK under the Presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, they have opposed with increasing effectiveness the military efforts by Vietnam to dominate their country. This clearly shows the futility of Vietnam's military efforts. Vietnam's attempts to impose a military solution will only serve to increase tension and undermine peace and stability in the region.

The Foreign Ministers welcome the statement issued on July 6 by the CGDK. They were particularly gratified by this evidence of further enhancement of the unity and solidarity among the Khmer Nationalists. They fully support the determination of the CGDK to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean situation.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirm that the appeal for Kampuchean independence of 21 September 1983 contains the most appropriate and practical steps leading to a comprehensive political settlement. They call on Vietnam to support national reconciliation. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm their readiness to discuss a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Vietnam.

Stressing the importance of increased international support for ASEAN's search for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministers express their confidence that the International

Community will continue to actively join in these efforts and will give all support toward ensuring the successful implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

The Foreign Ministers are convinced that with the comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem the obstacle to peace and stability in South East Asia will be removed.

Jakarta, 9 July 1984.

Source: Indonesia News and Views (Washington, DC), vol. IV, no. 17, July 1984, p. 1.

Appendix B

ASEAN Foreign Minister Joint Communique on Kampuchea, 10 July 1984

Situation in Kampuchea

THE Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern at the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces which poses a serious threat to the peace and stability of South-East Asia.

The Foreign Minister reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea which has as its primary objective the restoration of independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. In this regard, they affirmed the validity of the appeal for Kampuchean independence of 21st September 1983 which offered a reasonable basis for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea. The essential elements for such a political settlement are the total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern over the recurrent acts of Vietnamese aggression along the Thai-Kampuchean bordera nd the intrusions of Vietnamese troops as well as frequent artillery bombardments of Thai territory.

They noted the various incidents earlier this year in which the Vietnamese intentionally made incursions into Thai territory resulting in casualties and deaths of innocent Thai citizens living along the border. They condemned these attacks which took place immediately after the Vietnamese Foreign Minister's visits to Jakarta and Canberra. They urged Vietnam to cease such acts of provocation which increased tension along the border and effected the security of the whole region. They expressed their deep disappointment that Vietnam still shows no intention to seek a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers fully endorsed Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate right to self-defence. They reiterated ASEAN's firm support and solidarity with the government and people of Thailand in the preservation of Thai independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Foreign Ministers requested the UN Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the developments on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They once again called upon Vietnam to consider seriously the call of the international community for the stationing of a UN observer team on the Thai side of the border in conjunction with the establishment of safe areas under UN supervision in western Kampuchea for the displaced civilian Kampucheans encamped along the Thai-Kampuchean border and for those in Thailand who wished to return to their homeland, as contained in UN General Assembly resolution 35/6.

The Foreign Ministers noted Vietnam's latest so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and that such withdrawals had been annual troop rotations which were meant to deceive the international community, the Kampuchean people and Vietnam's own citizens.

The Foreign Ministers shared the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people that there are now at least half a million Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. They noted that the continuous demographic change resulting from Vietnamese settlements, particularly in the fertile areas, is displacing Kampuchean people from their homeland. The increased dissatisfaction with this Vietnamese colonisation has driven masses of Kampuchean people to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Foreign Ministers reafirmed their support for the CGDK under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in its just struggle to restore full independence and sovereignty, as well as a neutral and non-aligned status to Kampuchea. They noted the increasing unity of the CGDK and its determination to struggle for the freedom of the Kampuchean people.

The Foreign Ministers noted that the Kampuchean people are increasingly rallying to the patriotic resistance force of the CGDK in order to join the struggle against the Vietnamese forces occupying their country. They noted further that the failure of the latest Vietnamese dry-season offensive had enhanced the morale of the Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces which had emerged stronger than before.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their full supposed for President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call for a national reconciliation among all Kampuchean factions, as a positive approach towards realising the objectives of self-determination, independence, sovereignty and unity of the Kampuchean people.

The Foreign Ministers considered the latest Vietnamese proposal and concluded that it offered nothing positive towards the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. They felt that it was merely a propaganda ploy to divert the international community from the issue of Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea, which is the root cause of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their gratification to member states of the UN for their continued support of the CGDK under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. They also noted that in 1983 the Kampuchean credentials were not challenged in the UN General Assembly. They reaffirmed their intention to continue close consultations with all friendly countries on constructive approaches which would reinforce international efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their apprecation to the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. HE Mr Willibald Pahr, for his efforts towards the implementation of the objective of the ICK declaration and resolution. They also noted the efforts of the ICK ad-hoc committee and expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, HE Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal and all the members of the committee for their commitment and dedication.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation of the continuing efforts of the UN Secretary General to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolution. They welcomed the presence of his special representative of humanitarian affairs in South-East Asia, HE Mr Rafiuddin Ahmed at the 17th ASEAN ministerial meeting.

The Foreign Ministers were determined to continue the latest efforts in the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem undertaken by the Foreign Minister of Indonesia during his Chairmanship of the ASEAN Standing Committee. They strongly felt that it should now be clear to all that onus rests with Vietnam to respond in good faith to the on-going international efforts to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

With regard to the recent Thai-Lao border incident, the Foreign Ministers recognised that Thailand has been maintaining the policy of seeking, through a process of confidence-building measures, to establish an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding in order to lessen the disruptive impact of any problem which might have arisen as a result of the close geographical proximity of the two nations. They welcomed Thailand's policy of resolving differences with Lao amicably in the spirit of good neighbourliness. They called upon Vietnam to desist from interfering in the relations between Thailand and Laos which are based on reciprocity and recognised international principles.

Indochinese Refugees

The Foreign Ministers once again deplored the premeditated and indiscriminate attack launched by the Vietnamese occupation forces this year against the Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, notably during March and April. These encampments, under the supervision of UNBRO, contained only Kampuchean civilians as had been publicly declared by the communique of 24th January 1984 of the Council of Ministers of the CGDK. These attacks caused an influx of some 80,000 Kampuchean civilians into the Thai territory and compounded the already heavy burden carried by Thailand and the international community in providing temporary refuge to some 150,000 Indochinese refugees.

The Foreign Ministers also noted with deep concern that, in addition to some 200,000 Thai villagers along the Thai-Kampuchean border who had already been affected and had to be relocated as a result of the conflict in Kampuchea, several thousand more Thai villagers suffered from the intrusions of Vietnamese forces into Thai territory and from the numerous over-the-border shelling incidents.

The Foreign Ministers called on the international community to prevail on Vietnam to cease and desist from conducting further military operations against innocent Kampuchean civilians.

The Foreign Ministers note that since 1978 there remain hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons in the ASEAN countries. They considered that the most viable solution to the Indochinese refugee and displaced persons continue to be their voluntary repatriation and resettlement in third countries. They once again called on the traditional and potential resettlement countries to exert and to intensify their efforts to provide resettlement opportunities for these unfortu-

nate people in spirit of international burden-sharing and humanitarism.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that the granting of first refuge by ASEAN countries to Vietnamese illegal immigrants continues to be based on the understanding that resettlement in third countries is assured so that there would not be any residual problem in the ASEAN countries. They reaffirmed their conviction that the problem of these illegal departures especially by sea, must be resolved at the point of origin, through a fully effective orderly departure programme.

They strongly urged Vietnam, the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission on Refugees] and resettlement countries to intensify their efforts to make the existing orderly departure programme for Vietnamese fully effective.

The Foreign Ministers, reiterating their conviction that it is an inalienable right of the Indochinese refugees, now in temporary refuge in the neighbouring countries, to return safely to their homeland, once again strongly urged the UNHCR to intensify its efforts and the international community to render all necessary assistance to facilitate the return of these refugees.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the UN Secretary General for his valuable humanitarian role on behalf of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In this connection, they also noted with appreciation the appointment in January 1984 of Mr Tatsuro Kundoi as the UN Secretary General's special representative for co-ordination of Kampuchean assistance programmes. They also expressed their sincere appreciation to Sir Robert Jackson for having served with dedication and distinction as the UN Secretary General's special representative for co-ordination of UN humanitarian programmes as a result of developments in Kampuchea since 1979.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their conviction that the plight of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons remain a major humantarian problem for the international community, for which UN Secretary General continues to have a valuable role. They expressed the hope that the efforts of the UN Secretary General and his special representative would also continue and would be directed towards relieving the plight especially of those uprooted Kampucheans who have the greatest needs for humanitarian assistance while the conflict in Kampuchea remained unresolved.

The Foreign Ministers expressed their profound appreciation for the continuing response of governments to render assistance for the humanitarian needs arising from the refugee situation in South-East Asia and for the commendable work of the dedicated officials of UNBRO/WFP [World Food Programme] of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of other UN agencies and of the humanitarian organisations. They considered the efforts of these UN and international organisations as highly valuable and necessary and, therefore, appealed to the international community to continue to extend and intensify its support to them and to the humanitarian assistance to refugees/displaced persons/illegal immigrants along the Thai-Kampuchean border, in the holding centres in South-East Asia and to the affected Thai villagers.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong), vol. 14, no. 3, 31 August 1984, p. 1199.

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Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference Joint Communique, 2 July 1984

Joint Communique
Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference

Foreign Ministers of Laos, Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea met at their Ninth Conference in Vientiane, Laos, on July 2, 1984. Following is the joint Communique issued after the conference:

The conference is pleased to note that despite new tensions and complexities created by the Chinese war escalation undertaken in collusion with US imperialism and other reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries, the situation over the last six months has evolved favourably for the cause of each respective country's national construction and defence. With the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and friendly countries throughout the world, the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have continued to overcome difficulties and recorded new achievements in all fields, in a process of constant consolidation and growth. In particular the great achievements of the PRK during the last period in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields more than ever confirm the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, the ever more enhanced position of the PRK in the international arena in contrast with the ever weaker condition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and of the so-called "CGDK".

The partial withdrawal last June of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea following those of 1982 and 1983, is a new vivid evidence of the firm growth and stability of the PRK, of the solidarity binding the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea together, and of the consistent policy of the SRV to respect the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This constitutes another eloquent manifestation of the policy of peace and of the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries. Worldwide public opinion has warmly welcomed this goodwill and realises more and more clearly that the expansion and hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles is the root cause of the tension and instability prevailing in South-East Asia.

The conference strongly condemns the new escalation undertaken against the three Indochinese countries by the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles. Obviously the recent visit of the US President Reagan to the PRC comes as yet another evidence of the collusion between the Chinese leadership and US imperialism against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries and the other states in the socialist community.

In all evidence, despite its serious setbacks, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonists policy towards South-East Asia and especially towards Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam remains quite unchanged. China persists in strengthening its collusion with US imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles. The activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique with the assistance of China and Thailand with a view to undermining the Kampuchean people's edification process, the aggression staged by the Chinese authorities against the six Vietnamese border provinces and their concentration of troops to exert pressure along the Sino-Lao border in co-ordination with occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province by the ultra-Rightist reactionary in the Thai ruling circles taking place precisely after the visit to China of Commander-in-Chief of the Thai army Athit Kamlang-ek, prove that the Peking ruling circles are bent on implementing their policy of intensification of the multifaceted sabotage war against the Indochinese countries with a view to weakening Laos and Vietnam and to hindering the Kampuchean people's revival. The Chinese and Thai authorities' rejection of the proposals of negotiations put forth by the three Indochinese countries followed by the intensification of their activities against the latter more than ever expose the nature of their policy which is to maintain tension along the borders of the three Indochinese countries with China and Thailand, oppose the growing tend in favour of dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and undermine peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference expresses its total support to the just stand and the measures taken by the SRV to fight back the Chinese attacks and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from the Vietnamese positions they are occupying and respond to the latter's peace proposals on the cessation of military hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the resumption of talks between the two countries. If resolutely demands from the Chinese authorities that they put an immediate end to their pressure at the Sino-Lao border, the use of their agents for sabotage and subversives activities against the LPDR as well as their collusion with Thailand in the use of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. The LPDR, the PRK and the SRV once again reaffirm their desire and resolve to do their utmost to restore the long-standing relations of friendship between the three peoples of Indochina and that of China and to normalise relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, considering it an extremely important factor to guarantee peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference expresses its serious concern over the present tension at the Lao-Thai border and resolutely demands that the ultra-Rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities put an end to their violations of Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity, withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages they have occupied, return the Lao citizens they have detained and compensate for the losses and damages they have caused. It wholly supports the position of the LPDR expounded in the statement of 13th June 1984 by the Lao Foreign Ministry, as well as the measures taken by Laos with a view to safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to restoring normal relations between Thailand and also in conformity with the spirit of the Thai-Lao joint statement of 1979, and in keeping with the

mutual desire of the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain between them relations of good neighbourliness.

Concerning the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the conference considers it imperative now to swiftly reach agreement on every possible measure aimed at ensuring peace and security for both sides along their common border under international guarantee and control.

In the interest of peace and stability in the region, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their desire to entertain relations of good neighbourliness with Thailand, to turn the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into frontiers of peace and friendship, and to settle all problems arising from their relations with Thailand by way of negotiations.

The conference has reviewed a number of diplomatic activities of the Indochinese countries since the eighth conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries. It highly appraises the results of Minister Hun Sen's visit to Africa. These results bear evidence to the constantly growing international prestige of the PRK. The conference welcomes the fruitful activities of the leaders of the Lao Foreign Ministry in consolidating Laos' international position and contributing to the cause of peace and co-operation in the region. It views favourably the positive results of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Vietnam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The conference takes note that although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a common desire to and common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of world peace.

The three Indochinese countries consider that striving for durable peace and stability in South-East Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and co-operation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between the two ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides.

The three Indochinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of 21st September 1983 and that of the three Indochinese countries put forth in the 29th January 1984 communique of the eighth conference of their Foreign Ministers as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect.

In response to ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Vietnam on the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The conference considers that the dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. The conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in South-East Asia, to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and co-operation in the region."

Source: Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong), vol. 14, no. 3, 31 August 1984, p. 1199A.

Appendix D

Indonesian Trade Turnover with China 1974-1983

($ millions)

Year	Indonesia's exports		Indonesia's imports		Balance for Ind. (US$)
	Volume (m.ton)	FOB value (US$)	Volume (m.ton)	CIF Value (US$)	
1974	-	-	322,759.0	113,945,000	-113,945,000
1975	-	-	443,261.0	203,476,000	-203,476,000
1976	-	-	261,878.0	131,789,000	-131,789,000
1977	-	-	286,356.7	153,494,625	-153,494,625
1978	-	-	209,720.2	112,170,806	-112,170,806
1979	0.07	200	198,794.2	131,776,981	-131,776,781
1980	-	-	307,762.2	197,272,790	-197,272,790
1981	7,270.0	8,294,882	363,576.1	253,548,665	-245,253,783
1982	16,925.9	14,230,230	352,915.9	230,886,700	-216,656,470
1983	26,850.7	26,945,016	307,915.9	204,032,089	-197,087,073
1983 (Jan-April)	2,608.0	3,130,574	111,832.1	69,530,608	- 66,400,034

Source: JPRS-SEA-85-008, 13 January 1985, p. 59.

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Appendix E

Soviet-Kampuchean Communique: Visit of Chan Sy to Moscow

COMMUNIQUE ACCENTS SOVIET AID,
'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

SOVIET-KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNIQUE. (Pravda, July 23, pp. 1, 4; Izvestia, pp. 1, 5. 2,100 words. Condensed text:) At the invitation of the Soviet government, Chan Sy, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from July 17 to 23, 1984. ...

The guests visited the Tadzhik Republic, where they familiarized themselves with the republic's achievements in economic and cultural construction and with the prospects for its economic and social development. ...

During the visit talks were held, in which the following persons took part:

on the Soviet side—N. A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. K. Baibakov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N. V. Talyzin, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya. P. Ryabov, Chairman of the State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations; N. D. Komarov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; M. S. Kapitsa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and O. V. Bostorin, USSR Ambassador to the PRK; ...

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

I.—The participants in the talks exchanged information on the political and economic situation in their countries and on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Fourth PRPK Congress and discussed questions of the further expansion of cooperation between the CPSU and the PRPK and between the USSR and the PRK and urgent international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side gave a high appraisal to the impressive successes achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their militant vanguard—the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea—in carrying out revolutionary transformations in the country. Soviet people are gladdened by Kampuchea's progress in increasing agricultural production, providing the population with food, rehabilitating industrial enterprises and developing education, public health and culture. ...

On behalf of the leadership of the PRPK and the PRK, profound gratitude was expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR government and the entire Soviet people for their selfless and effective assistance and support in developing the PRK's economy and strengthening its international positions.

II.—The two sides noted with satisfaction the steady development of relations between the USSR and PRK, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and corresponding to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and the Kampuchean peoples. ...

The two sides stated their mutual determination to continue to strengthen and develop in every way relations between the USSR and the PRK in the spirit of the Soviet-Kampuchean statement of Feb. 5, 1980.[1]

The Soviet side reaffirmed the unchanging nature of the USSR's principled line aimed at providing comprehensive assistance and support to fraternal Kampuchea in the construction of a new life and in the defense of its revolutionary gains.

The two sides spoke in favor of the further expansion of ties between the CPSU and the PRPK, which are of great importance for the whole complex of Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of bilateral economic cooperation, which is making an important contribution to the development of Kampuchea's economy and to raising the living standard of its population. The two sides discussed ways of further deepening and improving cooperation, including questions of the construction with the USSR's assistance of industrial, power-engineering, transportation and agricultural facilities—the material basis for the creation of a modern economy for the country. An accord was reached on working out concrete measures in these areas within the framework of the forthcoming consultations between the planning agencies of the USSR and the PRK on questions of the development of bilateral trade and economic relations in 1986-1990. ...

During the visit, an agreement was signed on setting up a Soviet-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

III.—The exchange of opinions on international questions confirmed the complete unity of views of the USSR and the PRK on the present situation in the world and their mutual interest in the further intensification of the

two countries' cooperation in the field of foreign policy. ...

At the talks, a great deal of attention was devoted to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The two sides emphasized the growing danger of the aggressive militaristic course pursued there by the United States, a course aimed at transforming this vast region into another arena of military and political confrontation with the socialist countries. The two sides resolutely condemned the build-up of American military preparations in the Asian and Pacific region, the drastic intensification of militaristic and revanchist tendencies in the policy of Japan, the plans to involve it and other Asian countries in the US's global military strategy, and the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance.

The USSR and the PRK invariably come out for the security of Asian states and peoples and are consistent advocates of the transformation of Asia into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. The realization of the well-known proposals of the USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic and the three Indochinese countries would facilitate the achievement of this goal. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the nonaligned states' proposal on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and spoke out in favor of the earliest possible convocation for this purpose of an international conference, as envisaged by relevant decisions of the UN General Assembly. ...

After reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides noted that the principal cause of the persisting tension there is the continuing interference of outside forces seeking to impose their will on the peoples of this region, to kindle a confrontation between the Indochinese states and ASEAN and to impede the opening of a constructive dialogue between them. The incessant schemes of imperialism and reaction against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the subversive operations of the Chinese authorities against the Indochinese countries and the recent armed provocations by Thai reactionary circles against the Lao People's Democratic Republic were condemned.

The Soviet Union fully supports the measures, proposed by the PRK in conjunction with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the LPDR, for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and the creation in that region of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The USSR resolutely condemns the attempts to use the UN to cover up interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will continue to work consistently toward granting the PRK its legitimate place in that international organization.

The two sides confirmed their desire for the normalization of relations with the Chinese People's Republic, emphasizing that this normalization process must do no damage to the interests of third countries. ...

Source: Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH), vol. XXXVI, no. 29, August 1984, p. 11.

Appendix F

Soviet-Kampuchean Communique: Visit of V. I. Dolgikh to Phnom Penh

Following is an excerpt of a joint communique issued in Phnom Penh between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the USSR at the end of a three-day (20th to 22nd Nov) visit to Kampuchean by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V.I. Dolgikh:

[At the invitation of the National Assembly of the PRK, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, candidate member of the Politburo, and Secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to Kampuchea from 20th to 22nd November 1984. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was granted an audience by Comrade Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State of the PRK.

The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the dead. The Soviet parliamentarians visited some economic and social establishments of Kampuchea as well as the monuments of ancient Khmer architecture – Angkor Wat. They met with representatives of the masses, workers collectives, youth and students. The cordial welcome accorded everywhere to the Soviet representatives constitutes an expression of the feeling of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a talk with the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

During the talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete unanimity of viewpoints, there was exchange of opinion on the questions of future development of Kampuchean-Soviet relations and deepening the co-operation between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Some current international issues, including the situation in South East Asia, were also examined.

The Soviet representatives highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's success won under the leadership of the KPRP in elimnating the aftermath of the bloody Pol Pot regime, in the reconstruction and development of the national economy, in founding the basis for socialism on Kampuchean soil, and in the implementation of the fourth KPRP Congress's resolution.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the entire Soviet people, the Soviet delegation wished the National Assembly and people of the PRK new successes in socio-economic construction and the consolidation of Kampuchea's people's power progressing step by step toward socialism.

The Kampuchean delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested internationalist aid to people's Kampuchea in achieving the goals of economic, social and cultural development; safeguarding national independence; and strengthening the PRK's position in the international arena.

The Kampuchean leaders highly appreciated the achievements of the Soviet Union in every sector and wished the Soviet people new successes in the future in perfecting their advanced socialist society.

The delegations of the supreme organs of power of the PRK and USSR expressed their satisfaction at the staunchness of the friendship and all-round co-operation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and confirmed their mutual desire to develop and deepen them further, in conformity with the spirit of the Kampuchea-Soviet declaration of 5th February 1980.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again confirmed the principled line of the USSR, which consists of giving fraternal Kampuchea all-round support for the cause of building a new society and consolidating the gains of the revolution.

The delegations agreed on further developing the bonds between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in various fields and on closely cooperating in the struggle against imperialism and reaction for peace, freedom and the independence of the peoples.

During the exchanges of views on international issues, the two delegations expressed their deep concern at the sharp deterioration of the international situation because of the aggressive actions of US imperialism ...

The two delegations expressed their constant support for the struggle of the peoples who are still suffering from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two sides confirmed their full support for the Afghan people's struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and demanded an end to the undeclared war waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan ...

They stressed the growing role of the non-allgned movement in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for the establishment of international economic relations on the principles of fairness and equality of rights and highly appreciated India's role as the president of the non-aligned movement ...

During the exchanges of views on the situation in Asia and the Pacific, they resolutely condemned the efforts being made by the United States to build up its military presence in the region for the purpose of expanding its interference in the internal affairs of the states located in this part of the world, involving Asian countries in the global strategy of US imperialism, and forming a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance.

The sides consider that the realisation of the known proposals of the USSR, of the Mongolian People's Republic, and of the three Indochinese countries – including the elaboration of confidence-building measures in the Far East – will contribute to the normalisation of the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

The participants in the talks were of the opinion that the seriousness of the situation in South-East Asia is provoked by the unceasing interference by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in the internal affairs of the region; by their attempts on the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; and by their efforts to put these countries against the ASEAN states.

The delegations expressed the conviction that the elimination of tension in South-East Asia and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighbourliness will respond to the interests of security in Asia and the rest of the world.

In this connection, the Soviet delegation stated its support for the constructive initiatives of the PRK, put forward jointly with the SRV and LPDR and aimed at arranging for a political dialogue among the states of the region and at turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness, and co-operation. The USSR hails the unshakable consolidation of the fraternal friendship and cohesiveness among the PRK, SRV and LPDR, which is one of the decisive conditions for the fruitful accomplishment of the tasks of socio-economic development and defence of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese peoples.

The delegations of the PRK National Assembly and USSR Supreme Soviet firmly condemned the attempts to use the United Nations as a cover for interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and supported the return to the PRK of its legal seat in this international organisation.

The Kampuchean and Soviet delegations expressed their profound satisfaction at the results of their talks. The exchange of viewpoints confirmed the total convergence of opinion of the representatives of the PRK and USSR supreme organs of power on all questions discussed. They are convinced that the official friendship visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Kampuchea will effectively contribute to the development of relations of fraternal friendship between the USSR and the PRK.

The Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the Kampuchean side for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded it during its stay in Kampuchea and during the meetings with the leaders of the Party and state and the mass representatives of the country.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet delegation invited a parliamentary delegation of Kampuchea to pay a visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Source: Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong), vol. 14, no. 7, 31 December 1984, p. 1239.

Soviet Messages of Condolence to India Following the Assassination of PM Indira Gandhi

To His Excellency RAJIV GANDHI General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (I)

Esteemed Rajiv Gandhi,

The Soviet people are deeply grieved to learn of the untimely death, as a result of a villainous assassination, of the illustrious daughter of the great Indian people, the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, an outstanding stateswoman and public leader, ardent fighter for international peace and security and great friend of the Soviet Union.

The death of Indira Gandhi is a grievous loss for India.

Holding for a long time the responsible post of Prime Minister, she did much for the development and progress of India in every field and for the strengthening of its international positions.

Indira Gandhi enjoyed well-deserved prestige and profound respect in the world community. She energetically and consistently championed stronger peace and security for the peoples and equal co-operation among states. Great services were rendered by her in consolidating the unity and enhancing the international prestige of the non-aligned movement.

Indira Gandhi attached much importance to the promotion of friendship and the extension of comprehensive cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and India. In these days of mourning the Soviet leadership reaffirms the Soviet Union's constant striving to strengthen relations of friendship with the Republic of India.

Please accept, esteemed Rajiv Gandhi, our profound condolences on the death of your mother, the Prime Minister of India. The name of Indira Gandhi will remain forever in the grateful memory of the Soviet people.

Konstantin CHERNENKO

To His Excellency the President of the Republic of India Mr ZAIL SINGH

Esteemed Mr President,

We in the Soviet Union are shocked by the news of the untimely death, as a result of a villainous assassination, of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Soviet people wrathfully brand with shame the criminals and their patrons who dared to raise their hand against the outstanding leader of India who enjoyed well-deserved prestige and deep respect all over the world.

Indira Gandhi made a great personal contribution to the development and deepening of traditional friendship and many-sided co-operation between the Soviet Union and India.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, we express deep condolences to the people and government of India over the tragic death of Indira Gandhi. Please, convey our sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of the late Prime Minister.

The glorious name of Indira Gandhi will go down in history.

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Source: New Times (Moscow), 11 November 1984, p. 4.

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Appendix H

Soviet Trade with Asian Countries
(millions of rubles)

Countries		January-December 1983	1984	Countries		January-December 1983	1984
Afghanistan	Turnover	675,2	898,7	Yemen Arab	Turnover	4I,8	I0,9
	Export	40I,0	594,7	Republic	Export	4I,7	I0,8
	Import	274,2	304,0		Import	0,I	0,I
Bangladesh	Turnover	83,7	45,I	People's Demo-	Turnover	I4I,0	II6,0
	Export	50,I	28,I	cratic Republic	Export	I36,0	II0,2
	Import	33,6	I7,0	of Yemen	Import	5,0	5,8
Burma	Turnover	I,8	2,4	Kampuchea	Turnover	7I,8	8I,4
	Export	0,8	I,9		Export	67,8	76,2
	Import	I,0	0,5		Import	4,0	5,2
Vietnam	Turnover	II38,9	I26I,9	Cyprus	Turnover	36,4	56,2
	Export	904,I	I004,0		Export	2I,2	4I,6
	Import	234,8	257,9		Import	I5,2	I4,6
India	Turnover	2322,6	2809,2	China	Turnover	488,2	977,8
	Export	I27I,6	I537,4		Export	255,6	467,9
	Import	I05I,0	I27I,8		Import	232,6	509,9
Indonesia	Turnover	58,3	56,9	Korean People's	Turnover	587,4	7I2,8
	Export	22,2	5,6	Democratic	Export	262,4	347,2
	Import	36,I	5I,3	Republic	Import	325,0	365,6
Jordan	Turnover	68,0	33,4	Kuwait	Turnover	5,7	4,8
	Export	67,7	33,3		Export	5,I	4,2
	Import	0,3	0,I		Import	0,6	0,6

Countries		January-December 1983	1984	Countries		January-December 1983	1984
Iraq	Turnover	753,9	94I,7	Laos	Turnover	77,8	67,I
	Export	37I,4	272,9		Export	75,5	65,0
	Import	382,5	668,8		Import	2,3	2,I
Iran	Turnover	936,5	484,I	Lebanon	Turnover	22,0	43,I
	Export	559,2	24I,7		Export	I6,2	35,I
	Import	377,3	242,4		Import	5,8	8,0
Mongolian	Turnover	I348,2	I402,0	Malaysia	Turnover	259,2	228,8
People's	Export	993,2	I0I4,6		Export	I2,0	I4,0
Republic	Import	355,0	387,4		Import	247,2	2I4,8
Nepal	Turnover	I3,4	I5,4	Thailand	Turnover	62,5	73,9
	Export	I2,0	II,8		Export	I29,9	I36,2
	Import	I,4	3,6		Import	83,0	I22,2
Pakistan	Turnover	I45,6	I23,5	Turkey	Turnover	2I2,8	258,4
	Export	78,I	77,3		Export	I29,9	I36,2
	Import	67,5	46,2		Import	83,0	I22,2
Saudi Arabia	Turnover	I69,4	3I7,I	Philippines	Turnover	60,7	62,6
	Export	I2,9	25,I		Export	5,7	4,7
	Import	I56,5	292,0		Import	55,0	57,9
Singapore	Turnover	88,8	227,4	Sri Lanka	Turnover	38,7	65,0
	Export	23,2	24,3		Export	3,0	2,2
	Import	65,6	203,I		Import	35,7	62,8
Syria	Turnover	504,9	468,8	Japan	Turnover	3004,0	2894,3
	Export	205,0	249,3		Export	828,5	840,0
	Import	299,9	2I9,5		Import	2I75,5	2054,3

Source: Foreign Trade (Moscow), March 1985, p. 12.

Appendix I

Soviet-Vietnamese Communique: Visit of FM Nguyen Co Thach to Moscow

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE VISIT TO THE USSR OF NGUYEN CO THACH, CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM. (Pravda, Nov. 3, p. 4. 1,400 words. Excerpts:) At the invitation of the Soviet government, Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was in the Soviet Union from Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, 1984, on an official visit.

A. A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, held talks with Nguyen Co Thach. Certain key problems of the international situation, as well as issues of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, were discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. ...

The talks that A. A. Gromyko and Nguyen Co Thach held confirmed a unity of views on all the problems of the present world situation that were discussed. ...

In reviewing the situation in Asia and in the regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Ministers took note of the desire on the part of the US and its allies to establish, in addition to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, an eastern axis and a southern axis in carrying out their militaristic and aggressive policies. The sides condemned the US's military preparations in these regions, its buildup of armed forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the intensification of militarist and revanchist tendencies in the policies of Japan, and that country's enlistment in Washington's military strategy. ...

The Soviet side emphasized that the Soviet Union fully supports fraternal Vietnam in its struggle to build socialism and to defend its independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' solidarity with the fraternal Laotian people, who are defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity against encroachments from outside, was reiterated.

During the talks, the sides expressed unfailing support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea's selfless efforts to build a new society and to defend its revolutionary gains and condemned the continuing intrigues of imperialism and external reaction against that country. ...

The discussions took note of the fact that the Soviet Union and the SRV are in favor of normal, good-neighbor relations with the Chinese People's Republic, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and without prejudice to third countries. ...

[Pravda, Oct. 30, p. 4, and Izvestia, Oct. 31, p. 5 carried a report of the first day of talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers and the speeches they both gave at a luncheon that same day. --Trans.]

Source: Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH), vol. XXXVI, November 1984, p. 17.

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Appendix J

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Vietnam: Agreement on Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation*

[Done at Hanoi, 31 October 1983]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

proceeding from the provisions of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of November 3, 1978, and guided by the principles underlying the further development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations set forth during meetings between Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam,

confirming that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is invariably founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect of state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance,

guided by the need steadily to advance the national economies of both countries and to heighten on this basis the well-being of the working people,

voicing firm resolve to continue to expand and deepen many-sided economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and to impart to this cooperation a long-term and stable character,

seeking to contribute to the realization of the tasks advanced at the present stage by the CMEA member-countries in the sphere of multilateral cooperation and to heighten the degree of the participation of the SRV in socialist economic integration,

convinced that all-round fraternal cooperation between the two states serves the cause of building socialism and communism and helps to strengthen peace and lessen international tension,

basing themselves on the Agreement Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the Further Development and Deepening of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded on November 3, 1978,

have agreed the present Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

I. Basic Results of Cooperation

The Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific and technical ties are characterized by a steady growth in scale and the expansion of the range of the branches of the national economy encompassed.

The volume of the technical assistance rendered the SRV by the Soviet Union in the construction and reconstruction of economic installations is growing from year to year. More than 200 restoration, reconstruction or construction projects have been carried out in Vietnam with the assistance of the USSR, among them the Thac Ba Hydroelectric Power Station, the Uong Bi Thermal Electric Power Station, projects in the coal industry, the Hanoi Engineering Factory, a superphosphate plant in Lam Thao, the Bim Son Cement Works, the port of Haiphong, a space communication ground station, state farms growing vegetables, fruit and some tropical crops, a number of food industry enterprises, the Hanoi Polytechnical Institute, scientific research institutes, and educational, vocational training, cultural and health service establishments.

In 1981-1985 the volume of Soviet technical assistance to Vietnam is to more than double as compared with the previous five-year period. The designing, construction or reconstruction is now under way with the assistance of the Soviet Union of such important projects in key branches of the economy of the SRV as the Hoa Binh hydrotechnical development, the Pha Lai Thermal Electric Power Station, the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Station, coal mines and open-cut workings, the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, machinery repair works, a tin works, the Thang Long Bridge across the Red River, a prefabricated housing factory, and some other installations.

Trade between the USSR and the SRV is growing at a rapid rate and is to be roughly trebled in the present five-year period as compared with 1976-1980. The Soviet Union supplies raw and other materials: petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, rolled metal, machines and other equipment of vital importance for the economy of the SRV. Food supplies are also provided. In turn, the USSR receives from the SRV a wide range of agricultural products: natural rubber, tea, coffee, fresh and preserved vegetables and fruits, consumer goods made of local and Soviet-supplied raw materials, and art crafts items.

The role of Soviet-Vietnamese scientific and technical cooperation is growing. Scientific programmes with a close bearing on the requirements of the SRV economy are being drawn up and an up-to-date material and technical base for scientific research is being created in Vietnam by joint efforts. Joint research projects have been launched on a number of scientific themes of mutual interest.

Cooperation has been developed further in the training of Vietnamese skilled personnel, including the training of Vietnamese citizens at educational establishments, enterprises and construction sites in the USSR.

The expansion of the scale and scope of Soviet-Vietnamese economic, trade, scientific and technical ties is accompanied by the further improvement of the forms of cooperation already practised and the introduction of new ones.

An important milestone in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation was the founding of a Joint Enterprise for the prospecting and extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf in the south of Vietnam, which is of strategic significance for the development of Vietnam's economy.

Promising prospects are offered by coopération in the processing at Vietnamese enterprises of Soviet-supplied raw materials.

The General Outline for the development and distribution of the production forces of the SRV up to the year 2000, which is now being drawn up with the participation of Soviet specialists, is to provide a scientific foundation for Vietnam's long-term programmes of economic and social development.

An ever broader and fruitful character is being acquired by exchange of experience in the building of socialism.

USSR-SRV ties are becoming increasingly systematic and are being channelled onto long-term lines. A highly important means of linking together the programmes being effected by the two countries is the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the SRV, consultations on long-term development strategy, and agreeing of economic policy.

The effectiveness of cooperation is heightened by the activities of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which regularly examines the fulfilment by the Sides of their commitments.

The relations of a new type that have taken shape between the USSR and the SRV have become a decisive factor of the growth of Vietnam's economic potential. On the basis of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the SRV has been able to overcome the consequences of foreign aggression, to restore its war-wrecked economy, to stand up to the pressure exerted by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, to embark on the creation of the foundations of the material and technical base of socialism, and to create the preconditions for improving the life of the working people. The further expansion and deepening of the economic ties between the USSR and the SRV accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

II. Main Areas of Long-Term Cooperation

Proceeding from the task of creating the material and technical base of socialism facing the people of Vietnam, the task of gradually transforming Vietnam into a socialist state with developed industry and agriculture, advanced science, technology and culture, and of raising the living standards of the working people on this basis, the Sides have found it essential to develop and deepen their economic, scientific and technical cooperation and steadily to heighten the effectiveness of this cooperation, and to this end have agreed:

to work closer together in the leading branches of the economy, primarily in agriculture, the fuel and energy branches of industry, including geological prospecting, the extraction and processing of oil and gas, and the development of transport and communications;

to continue cooperation in the shaping of the basic branches of the engineering and metalworking, chemical and building materials industries;

to develop contacts in the training of national personnel in the spheres of culture, education and public health;

to create the conditions needed for the accelerated development of science and technology in the SRV through wider participation of Soviet organizations in the research conducted, transfer of technical documentation, scientific information and research findings, the supply of Vietnamese institutes and laboratories with the equipment and materials needed, the sending to Vietnam of Soviet specialists and of Vietnamese citizens to the USSR. To deepen cooperation in joint researches of interest to both sides;

to promote in the SRV, with the assistance of the Soviet Union the production for export, taking into account the requirements of the economy of the USSR and in order to create the conditions needed for economic cooperation on a balanced basis;

to continue work to establish joint enterprises as a new form of cooperation, making it possible to accelerate the development of the economy of the SRV and the training of highly skilled local personnel;

to expand cooperation on a mutually beneficial compensation basis, and in some cases to work out jointly comprehensive programmes for this purpose;

to develop cooperation in the processing in Vietnam of Soviet-supplied raw materials;

to expand trade along the lines of cooperative and internal trade organizations, and to practise additional goods exchange operations along the lines of foreign trade organizations;

to search for ways and means of expanding trade on a long-term basis in conformity with the export potential and import requirements of both countries, and to improve the existing forms of trade and economic cooperation in general;

to improve interaction between the planning and economic agencies of both countries so as to impart a regular, comprehensive and integrated character to the tackling of the tasks involved in the implementation of the agreed programmes for the development and deepening of cooperation;

to take the necessary measures to ensure the fuller utilization of the production potential created in the SRV, the concentration of the existing funds and resources on the construction of top-priority projects in the key branches of the Vietnamese economy. Moreover, the comprehensive solution is envisaged of problems connected with the construction and operation of the most important projects carried out by joint efforts, including the creation in some cases of infra-structure installations and the supply of raw and other materials and spare parts for specific purposes.

III. Priority Areas of Cooperation

The Sides have found it expedient to concentrate on cooperation in the following priority areas:

In agriculture: to make the SRV self-sufficient as regards foodstuffs and to increase production for export, the Soviet Side shall continue to supply agricultural machines, other equipment, fuel, lubricants and other materials, mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. Cooperation shall be expanded in the cultivation and processing of tropical fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea, tobacco and other agricultural crops, and also in laying out hevea plantations and the production of natural rubber, taking into account the requirements of the Soviet economy in these products;

In the fuel and energy branches: the Sides shall continue exploration and extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf in southern Vietnam within the framework of the Joint Enterprise, the development of coal mines and open-cut workings as well as power plants in conformity with the General Outline for the development of this branch, primarily of the Hoa Binh hydrotechnical development, the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Station, the Pha Lai Thermal Electric Power Station and high-tension transmission lines and substations. In working out the General Outline for the development and distribution of the productive forces of Vietnam, researches necessary for the effective step-by-step harnessing of the hydropower resources of the Black River shall be conducted;

In metallurgy: cooperation here shall be directed at the creation of an up-to-date iron-and-steel industry in the SRV in conjunction with the development of the energy and raw material base essential for this. Within the framework of this cooperation priority shall be given to assistance in the designing and construction of a semi-integrated steelworks with an annual capacity of about 500,000 tons using mainly scrap as raw material. The technical and economic substantiations for the construction of an iron-and-steel works with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel shall be completed at the earliest possible date in order to define and carry out the subsequent stages of the programme for the development of this branch on the basis of the most effective utilization of local resources of iron ore. At the same time steps shall be taken towards fuller utilization of the capacity of the existing iron-and-steel works in the SRV.

In non-ferrous metallurgy the priority area of cooperation shall be the development of the tin extraction industry;

In engineering: cooperation shall be directed at the creation of the metalworking production facilities essential to meet the needs of the SRV. Priority shall be given to continued assistance in the reconstruction of the Hanoi Engineering Factory, the completion of the construction of a diesel engine plant and of an engineering factory in Cam Pha, the construction of truck and building machine repair plants and factories to produce automobile and tractor spare parts. The Sides shall continue to cooperate also in the designing and construction of an industrial fittings and accessories plant, a forge and die press equipment plant, and a plant for the production of castings and forgings;

In the chemical and oil-refining industries: cooperation shall be continued in expanding the extraction of apatite and the production of phosphorous fertilizers, in the creation of the oil refining and petrochemical industries using local oil and gas resources, and in the manufacture of goods made of natural rubber. The Sides shall continue to cooperate in the designing and construction of a cellulose mill, a factory producing rayon, a nitrogen fertilizer and a caustic soda plant, with the simultaneous development of the raw material and energy base needed for this.

To ensure the supply of medicaments to the population of Vietnam, the Sides shall cooperate in launching the production in the SRV of some types of antibiotics;

In the sphere of transport and communications: the Sides shall complete the construction of the Thang Long Bridge across the Red River, and continue cooperation in the reconstruction of railways and raising their carrying capacity, first of all of the Hanoi-Haiphong and the Hanoi-Lao Cai railways and the Hanoi railway junction, as well as in the construction of a multi-channel radio relay communication line between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and, in conformity with an existing agreement, of a co-axial cable communication line;

In the sphere of geological prospecting: the Sides shall continue cooperating in the exploration of deposits of oil and gas, tin, apatites, iron ore and other minerals with a view to the effective utilization of the natural resources of the SRV, and in the further strengthening of the material and technical base of the country's geological service.

IV. Implementation of the Programme

The concrete areas, dimensions and specific objects of economic, scientific and technical cooperation following from the present Programme, and the priorities and time-limits for the construction of the various projects shall be defined and specified in the course of the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the SRV for 1986-1990 and subsequent five-year periods, and also taken into consideration in the elaboration of other Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation programmes.

The Sides have agreed to conduct consultations on questions relating to the implementation of the present Long-Term Programme.

Verification of the implementation of the Programme shall be vested in the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which, when necessary, shall submit recommendations aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of the Long-Term Programme.

The present Long-Term Programme may be amended and supplemented by the Sides depending on the results achieved and also on the new requirements and possibilities that might open in the development of cooperation.

Done at Hanoi on October 31, 1983, in two copies, each in the Russian and Vietnamese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
PHAM VAN DONG

Source: International Legal Materials (New York), vol. XXIII, May 1984, p. 659.