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

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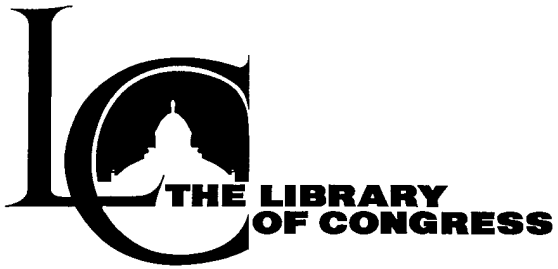
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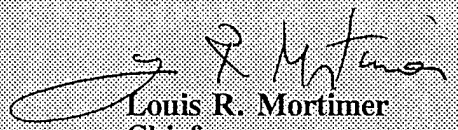
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PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 January to 30 June 1984, is the twelfth 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 Karen Flanders performed word-processing.

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CONTENTS

	Page
GLOSSARY	vii
DATES OF CHINESE AND SOVIET RECOGNITION OF ASIAN COUNTRIES	ix
MAP	xi
MATRIX: SINO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES	xiii
SUMMARY OF EVENTS	1
CHRONOLOGY	
Bangladesh	39
Burma	47
India	53
Indonesia	77
Japan	91
Kampuchea	135
Korea (North)	153
Korea (South)	181
Laos	197
Malaysia	205
Pakistan	217
Philippines	233
Singapore	245
Thailand	251
Vietnam	263

APPENDIXES

A.	Communique - Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, Vientiane, Laos, 28-29 January 1984	295
B.	Statement - CGDK on Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, 1 February 1984	303
C.	Reportage and Speeches - Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov Trip to India, 5-10 March 1984	305
D.	Reportage and Speeches - Chinese President Li Xiannian Trip to Pakistan, 5-8 March 1984	319

Page

E. Joint Communique - Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja Trip to the USSR, 1-4 April 1984 327
F. Speeches - CCP Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang Trip to North Korea, 4-8 May 1984 329
G. Speeches - North Korean President Kim Il-song Trip to the USSR, 17-26 May 1984 337

H. Soviet Foreign Trade with Asian Countries (Mil/rubles), January-June 1984 341

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)*	December 1975	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 with 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.]

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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									S	S	C						C			C	C
BURMA									C												C		C	C/S	
INDIA	S		S	S	S	S	C	C/S	S		C	C	C/S					S	S	S	S	S	C/S	C/S	S
INDONESIA												S		C/S	S			S					S		
JAPAN		C	C				S	C/S	C	C/S			C		C		C	C	C/S	C			C/S	C/S	C
KAMPUCHEA			S		C			S	S					S							S	C	S	S	
LAOS					C/S		C	S	S						S								S	S	
MALAYSIA			C											C						C			C		
NORTH KOREA			C/S					S	C/S		S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	C/S	C	C	S
PAKISTAN			S						C/S	C	C/S		C		C/S			C			S	C/S	C	C	C
PHILIPPINES			C					C/S	C					S	S					C	C	C	C		
SINGAPORE			C					S		S			S		C/S			S						C	C
SOUTH KOREA																								C	
THAILAND		C										C/S	S		C/S			C/S					C	C	C
VIETNAM							C	S	S						S						S	S	S	S	S

Summary of Events

BANGLADESH

Douglas C. Makeig

Bangladeshi President H. M. Ershad's decision to expel 14 Soviet diplomats and to close the Soviet Cultural Center in December 1983 led to a sharp downturn in Bangladesh-Soviet relations in the early weeks of 1984. Ershad took the dramatic step after learning that Soviet Embassy personnel had distributed money to Communist and criminal elements in Dhaka as part of a campaign to topple the martial law regime. In an interview with an American correspondent, Ershad maintained that the Soviets were orchestrating street demonstrations against his regime because of Bangladesh's unabashedly pro-Western orientation. To underscore the point, Ershad claimed that the Russians had coveted Bengal "since the days of Peter the Great." The Kremlin, he insisted, was attempting to install a government in Dhaka which "toes the Soviet line." Moscow predictably signalled its displeasure over Ershad's anti-Soviet rhetoric by cancelling purchases of Bangladeshi jute and postponing negotiations over a barter-trade protocol.

By the end of January, however, both sides had made their points, and the Soviets eased their campaign of economic retaliation. In February, Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral M. A. Khan sounded out Soviet leaders in Moscow while attending the Andropov funeral. Shortly thereafter, Bangladesh posted a new ambassador to the USSR; Ershad publicly tempered his anti-Soviet utterances; Moscow resumed jute purchases, and bilateral trade negotiations were rescheduled for mid-July. Although the immediate crisis in relations has passed, Ershad remains deeply suspicious that the Soviets will continue to support leftwing opposition forces and to frustrate his timetable for returning Bangladesh to elected civilian rule.

Relations with China--a cornerstone of Bangladesh's foreign policy since the overthrow of the Mujib government in 1975--remained on a solid footing. In January, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmood paid an official visit to China where he inspected military airfields, air defense units, and air force training facilities. In May, President Ershad inaugurated construction of a "friendship bridge" to be built with Chinese assistance across the Buriganga River.

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BURMA

Barbara A. LePoer

Relations between Burma and the Soviet Union were, as usual, correct, but minimal during the reporting period. The only exchange noted was a visit by a low-level Soviet trade delegation, which met with leaders of Burmese peasant and worker organizations in Rangoon.

Government officials beat a path between Rangoon and Beijing in early 1984, as both countries seemed in the mood to expand their bilateral relations. On the diplomatic front, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visited Rangoon at the invitation of his Burmese counterpart U Chit Hlaing. Both diplomats called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and agreed to expand economic cooperation between Burma and China. Wu also called on Burmese President U San U and invited him to visit China, thus laying the groundwork for a visit that did indeed occur in September. Economics, however, was the main focus of the increased relations between the two countries. Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance U Tun Tin led an economic mission to Beijing and several other cities. Tun Tin met with Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, who had visited Rangoon the previous December. An economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries was reportedly signed. A lesser, but still important, delegation to Beijing to study the Chinese textile industry was led by Deputy Minister of Industry U Maung Ohn.

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INDIA

Douglas C. Makeig

In March 1984, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov led a 55-member military delegation to India to make arrangements for the transfer of a wide range of Soviet military hardware. The defense purchases that were discussed during the Ustinov visit and subsequently agreed to during follow-up negotiations in Moscow and New Delhi revealed that the Soviets spared no effort in satisfying India's mounting defense needs. Moreover, reliable press reports alleged that Ustinov promised "complete and unequivocal" Soviet support if India were attacked from any quarter.

During his 5-day tour of India, Ustinov visited the Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. (HAL) complex at Bangalore, the Avadi heavy vehicle works near Madras, a military academy in Dehra Dun, and naval facilities at Vishakapatnam. As revealed in the Indian press after Ustinov left India, the centerpiece of the defense agreements was the transfer of at least 40 MiG-29/FULCRUMs to match Pakistan's acquisition of an equal number of US-supplied F-16 fighters. The Soviet offer, complete with coproduction rights, came at a time when India was weighing an option to coproduce the French Mirage-2000 under provisions of an earlier purchase agreement. If the MiG-29 purchase goes through as planned, India will become the first country outside the Warsaw Pact to receive and produce the sophisticated fighter. In other developments affecting the Air Force, the Soviets agreed to continue underwriting Indian purchase and co-production of MiG-23bis/FLOGGER, MiG-27/FLOGGER-D and AN-32/CLINE medium transport aircraft. In addition, India will purchase an undetermined number of IL-76/CANDID long-range transport aircraft.

For India's 1.1-million-man army, the Soviets agreed to sell 4,000 T-72 tanks--a purchase which will tie India to Soviet tank technologies through the next decade and probably undercut the development of an Indian-designed Main Battle Tank (MBT). For the upkeep of Soviet-supplied weapons, Moscow agreed to build a network of Army Base Workshops across the country. In addition, the Soviets agreed to build an Infantry Combat Vehicle manufacturing plant at Medak, a town in Mrs. Gandhi's political constituency. For the Indian Navy, the Soviets will supply: a nuclear-powered submarine; three NANUCHKA Class guided missile corvettes; three KASHIN II Class guided missile destroyers; and three FOXTROT Class diesel-electric submarines. Costs, specifications, and delivery schedules for all these purchase items were not made public.

In the area of trade, Indo-Soviet relations continued to improve in 1984. Commercial transactions between the two sides are carried out in Indian rupees, rather than in hard currency. This arrangement is unique among the Third World nations with whom Moscow maintains trade links and demonstrates the value that the Kremlin places upon its friendship with New Delhi. Purchases by the Soviet Union accounted for about 20 percent of India's foreign trade, and the USSR surpassed the United States as India's main trading partner.

According to Indian projections, two-way trade in 1984 is expected to increase 24 percent, or about $3.84 billion over figures for 1983. India currently maintains a favorable balance of trade of over $5 billion with the USSR. In 1983, this growing trade imbalance prompted the Soviets to cut back on Indian purchases. This decision hit some sectors of the Indian economy particularly hard, since a number of industries rely heavily on guaranteed Soviet purchases. Soviet state-trading organizations agreed to compensate for some of the dislocations suffered by Indian suppliers by promising to expand purchases from the Indian private sector.

From the Indian standpoint, a major element of Indo-Soviet barter arrangements is access to Soviet oil. In January, the Soviets agreed to supply 6 million tons of crude oil during 1984, repayable on rupee accounts. This represented an increase of 200,000 tons over 1983. Both India and the Soviet Union highlighted the benefits of bilateral economic cooperation when ceremonies were held to observe the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of the Soviet-built Bhilai steel complex.

In the area of science and technology, the Soviets entered into a number of agreements with India during the reporting period. Agreements were concluded in the fields of computer technology, electronics, thermal power, coal extraction, and oil exploration.

In February, Prime Minister Gandhi traveled to Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet Premier Yuri Andropov. The preferential treatment accorded Gandhi at the funeral revealed that India is a country that counts in Soviet calculations. Gandhi was the first head of state to be received by Chernenko after Socialist Bloc leaders. For protocol purposes, India was referred to as a "friendly state." Throughout the reporting period, both sides accentuated the positive aspects of bilateral relations and downplayed their disagreements such as over Afghanistan. In March, rumors appearing in the Indian press alleged that a Soviet diplomat was expelled from India after obtaining a confidential letter from Gandhi to Bangladeshi President Ershad. New Delhi and Moscow denied the rumors. In April, the Soviets scored a major propaganda success when an Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, joined two Soviet cosmonauts in a manned space flight.

India's relations with China remained low-keyed and uneventful throughout the reporting period. No discernible movement occurred on the boundary dispute, although both sides indicated a willingness to continue a diplomatic dialogue. In February, former Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and a 21-member Chinese delegation arrived in New Delhi to participate in the multilateral Asian Forum of Parliamentarians. After concluding his ostensible business in New Delhi, Huang stayed in the capital an additional three days in order to confer with Prime Minister Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao over the prospects for improved Sino-Indian relations. In Communist Party affairs, the Chinese continued to develop party-to-party contacts with Indian Communists, most of whom maintain close fraternal ties with the Soviet Union. In April, a delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions met in New Delhi with the general-secretary of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI). While the Chinese used the meeting to balance

off their closer ties with the CPI rival, the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), the CPI used the opportunity to urge China to join the Soviet-sponsored World Federation of Trade Unions. In May, Jyoti Basu, a prominent CPI-M figure and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, conducted a lengthy visit to China as a follow-up to a 1983 agreement between the Chinese Communist Party and CPI-M to renew interparty relations.

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INDONESIA

Russell R. Ross

Indonesian relations with the Soviet Union underwent visible rapprochement during the reporting period as two high-ranking delegations from the Suharto government traveled to Moscow. The two trips reversed somewhat an attitude of aloofness and suspicion that had characterized Jakarta's relations with the Kremlin since the 1982 expulsion from Indonesia of two Soviet officials accused of espionage. The outcome of the trips also demonstrated Moscow's ability to use trade to pry open the door to better relations with the non-Communist nations of Asia.

The first visit was that of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, the first such trip to Moscow by such a senior Indonesian official in over a decade. In the ensuing discussions, Soviet and Indonesian officials reached agreement on world issues such as disarmament, world peace, international cooperation, and the Law of the Sea. On the thorny question of Kampuchea, however, they remained far apart, although Moscow endorsed a continuing dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese states, and Jakarta's role as interlocutor with Hanoi. In bilateral matters, both sides conceded that an increase in economic and trade relations was in their mutual interest. The Soviets, alert to Jakarta's promotion of nonoil/gas exports, signaled their interest in buying Indonesian commodities such as natural rubber, wood products, coffee, spices, tin, textiles, garments, vehicle tires, and canned fruits. Should Jakarta respond to the offer, it will further increase the two countries' trade imbalance, which has been running heavily in Indonesia's favor.

Following Mokhtar's return home, the Suharto government mitigated some of the restrictions placed on ships and crews calling at Indonesian ports. These controls in the past had been the cause of some vexation between the two states and had served as a disincentive to bilateral trade.

The second visit was a high-profile trip to the Soviet capital by a large trade delegation of KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry). During the KADIN sojourn in Moscow, the Soviets offered low-cost credit loans to Indonesian businessmen and indicated a willingness to invest in Indonesia. As a probable consequence of the visit, the USSR subsequently signed a contract for the purchase of 60,000 tons of Indonesian rubber in 1984.

Indonesian relations with China underwent no change during the reporting period. Key New Order spokesmen such as Mokhtar and DPR (Indonesian Lower House) Chairman Amir Machmud again stated publicly that Jakarta was not on the threshold of restoring normal diplomatic relations with Beijing. Indonesia's unyielding stand on the issue continued to bear the stamp of the chief of state himself, who has consistently opposed normalization of diplomatic ties with China because of Beijing's alleged complicity in the

1965 coup attempt. President Suharto's unequivocal position on the matter was again evident during the reporting period when he vetoed a possible trip to China by Mokhtar and reminded visiting Vice President George Bush that improved US-China ties should not occur at the expense of US-ASEAN relations. As a continuing reminder that an absence of normal ties need not preclude business between Jakarta and Beijing, however, it was reported that Indonesia was negotiating a contract to sell LNG to China. If the deal is confirmed, it will represent a new milestone for the Indonesian gas industry, whose sales so far have been confined to Japan and South Korea.

JAPAN

Neal A. Marcot

Despite a bilateral pledge to hold annual Foreign Ministry meetings and to resume--after a 5-year hiatus--parliamentary exchanges, there were no dramatic breakthroughs in the longstanding strained relationship between Japan and the USSR during the reporting period. In March, the two governments agreed that they would initiate yearly, working-level Foreign Ministry dialogues and would arrange periodic bureau-level discussions about regional and global issues of mutual concern. In June, the Japanese House of Representatives voted to resume parliamentary exchanges with their Moscow counterparts, a practice which had ceased since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Nevertheless, politico/military differences, especially the ongoing Soviet deployment of sophisticated strategic weaponry into the Asian theater, continued to be a source of deep anxiety to Japan's leaders and its neighbors in the region. Prime Minister Nakasone and Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping, in their March meeting in Beijing, publicly expressed a common concern about the qualitative buildup of Soviet military might in Asia. Nakasone poignantly conveyed to Deng that Japan could not be indifferent to the increased Soviet deployments. Especially menacing from Tokyo's viewpoint were the additions during the reporting period of Backfire bombers (now estimated at 80) and SS-20 missiles (now estimated at 153) directed toward Far Eastern targets. In a new development, an unidentified Japanese source confirmed in April that the Soviets had introduced for the first time into Pacific waters a 14,000-ton OSCAR Class submarine. This craft has the capability to launch SS-N-19 cruise missiles.

Concerned by the scope of Soviet armaments buildup and determined to fulfill its counter role as a "porcupine with long ears," the Japanese Government announced in April that it had begun to erect a highly sophisticated electronic system facility to monitor Soviet warships passing through the Soya Straits. The Maritime Self-Defense Force also announced in April that it had completed construction of "ocean observation facilities" on Okinawa proper that would enable it to track relevant Soviet submarine maneuvers in the area.

Economic ties generally mirrored the poor state of bilateral relations, although an agreement was concluded in early February by Kanematsu Gosho, a major Japanese trading house, to import about 3.6 million barrels of Soviet crude oil during 1984. In February, Tokyo also began advocating a new line that some of the economic sanctions which it had imposed against Moscow at the time of the Afghanistan invasion, in concert with the West, might now be lifted. This changed attitude was probably a response to pressure from concerned Japanese business interests and reflected the 1983 bilateral trade statistics, which continued to show a downward spiral, decreasing 23 percent from 1982. There was a growing consensus in both Tokyo and Moscow, nevertheless, that there was little likelihood for marked trade improvements during 1984, especially

in light of the Japanese cabinet's March decision to tighten export restrictions on materials such as semiconductors, special alloys, and satellite equipment to Soviet Bloc countries, as mandated by the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM).

During the reporting period, Japanese suspicions of Soviet intentions surfaced in the cultural field in March when the Japanese Foreign Ministry requested that Soviet religious leaders remove Nagasaki coastal areas from their proposed itinerary. Tokyo apparently believed that some of Japan's naval secrets might be compromised if the religious leaders were allowed to visit the city's shipyard facilities. In another cultural development, in May the Soviet Communist Party invited the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to send a high-level delegation to Moscow during 1984. If the invitation is accepted, it will be the first time in 5 years that an official JSP delegation has visited the USSR.

Highlighted by a 4-day March visit to Beijing by Prime Minister Nakasone, Sino-Japanese relations remained generally cordial throughout the reporting period. Nakasone's Beijing visit, the fourth by a Japanese prime minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, afforded the heads of state an opportunity to reconfirm their friendly ties and discuss broad regional and international topics of mutual concern. Nakasone assured CCP General Secretary, Hu Yaobang, that despite its recent defense buildup Japan had not weakened its longstanding commitment to the three nonnuclear principles, no-war constitution, and nonacquisition of offensive military weapons. Other significant bilateral developments of the visit included:

- China's refusal to participate in 4-power Korean reunification talks or to act as a political mediator between Japan and North Korea;
- China's assurances that it would allow Koreans living in China to visit Japan or South Korea for reunions with their relatives;
- Japan's unwillingness to pledge substantially more investments in China until credible laws are in place which protect patent and investor rights; and
- Japan's extension to China through FY 1991 of a second yen credit package amounting to $2.09 billion.

The yen credit package, especially important to China's modernization plans, will assist Beijing with the completion of several key projects--double tracking and electrification of the railway line between Guangzhou and Hengyang; Zhengzhou-Baoji railway electrification; berth construction at Qinhuangdao port; expansion of Qing and Lianyun ports; telephone system improvements in Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou; and construction of a Tianyshengqiao hydraulic power station. To help implement the second yen package, the

Japanese Government announced that it would issue fresh bank loans through its Export-Import Bank beginning in FY 1985. Also during the reporting period, Japan offered China approximately $22 million in grant aid to help with two projects in Beijing--equipment for a telecommunications center and construction of a meat-processing-research institute.

Two-way 1983 trade, announced during the reporting period, generally reflected the healthy state of the relationship. It was up by 12.8 percent from 1982 to $10 billion, and continued to make Japan China's largest trading partner. Especially gratifying from the Japanese viewpoint were increases in exports of steel, up over 73 percent, and machinery and equipment, up over 28 percent from 1982. In April, it was also reported that Chinese orders for Japanese steel in the first half of 1984 set a record of nearly 3.4 million tons.

In another significant economic development, in May Mitsubishi Industries concluded an agreement with China's Atomic Energy Industrial Company to export nuclear-power plant equipment worth $4.33 million. This is the first time ever that Japan has exported this type of equipment to China. Under a bilateral agreement initialed in March, the nuclear equipment purchased from Japan can be used by the Chinese for peaceful purposes only. Japanese engineers will also be allowed to inspect the facilities where the equipment has been installed.

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KAMPUCHEA

Ronald Cima

The Soviet Union continued to strengthen its relationship with the Phnom Penh regime in Kampuchea during the early months of 1984. It was reported in March that more than $450 million in nonmilitary Soviet aid had been given the Phnom Penh Government since it came to power in 1979. Much of the aid focused on education and manpower training, with hundreds of Kampucheans leaving each year for courses in the Soviet Union. Through Phnom Penh Radio, it was learned that the Soviet Union had restored a hospital in Phnom Penh, assisted in building a diesel-power plant, and aided in expanding rubber plantation and latex-treatment enterprises. A trade protocol for 1984 was signed in March in Phnom Penh and a memorandum on cooperation in the field of goods transporation was negotiated in January. An agreement for a program of cultural and scientific cooperation was also concluded, and called for Soviet scholars and lecturers to visit Kampuchea, and for Kampuchean students to be sent to the USSR. Although direct Soviet aid to Phnom Penh had created tension between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the past, non-Communist observers residing in Phnom Penh reported little recent sign of tension or conflict between Soviet and Vietnamese interests.

Indications of ongoing Soviet military aid and involvement were reported by non-Communist Kampuchean Resistance Radio. Three Soviet ships were sighted delivering T-54 and PT-76 tanks in March, and a Soviet adviser was reported killed in April in an attack by resistance guerrillas on a Vietnamese base camp in southern Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk, leader of the resistance coalition, disclosed in January that he was not averse to talking to the Soviets in order to resolve the Kampuchean issue and would do so in a "personal" capacity if his resistance partners objected.

China's connection to the situation in Kampuchea altered during this time. To begin with, China responded to events by dramatically increasing military activity along the Sino-Vietnamese border as a gesture of commitment to its Thai and Kampuchean allies, a move calculated to correlate directly with intensified Vietnamese operations along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At the same time, China's previously unflagging support for the Khmer Rouge appeared to wane in favor of more pronounced backing for the resistance coalition as a whole. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke was told by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, for example, that China had "no intention to support the Khmer Rouge coming to power," a clear indication that Beijing would probably not sacrifice the coalition in order to protect the interests of its protege. China also persuaded the Khmer Rouge to share diplomatic representation with the followers of Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk, and the Chinese were reported to be encouraging Son Sann's KPNLF to propose heads of mission as well.

Reports in April indicated that for the first time since their December 1978 invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese were using air power against Kampuchean resistance forces, and that the Chinese were said to be closely following the new development. There was no suggestion, however, that they were considering adding surface-to-air missiles to future weapons shipments to the resistance in order to supplement the inventory of 12.7-mm antiaircraft machineguns already supplied.

Foreigners traveling in Khmer Rouge-held areas reported in June that China had begun supplying artillery weapons to Khmer Rouge forces. Previously, the heaviest armaments in the Khmer Rouge arsenal had been reported to be 120-mm mortars, Chinese-made DK-82 recoilless antitank guns, and Soviet-made 75-mm recoilless rifles.

KOREA (NORTH)

Rodney P. Katz

There was some improvement in Soviet-North Korean relations in the first half of 1984 as both countries demonstrated flexibility on some of the issues that had hindered rapprochement in the past. The Soviet Union appears to have dropped its longstanding opposition to North Korea's political succession plan, as a conciliatory gesture to DPRK President Kim Il-song. In January, Soviet leaders sent New Years greetings to Chong-il, Kim's son and heir apparent, marking the first time any such recognition has been reported. In return, Korean leaders showed more willingness to acknowledge the Soviet Union's importance to North Korea's security and economic well being. North Korea also joined the Soviet-led boycott of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

The most significant bilateral event was Kim Il-song's first official trip to Moscow since 1961. Kim visited Moscow for 3 days in late May, leading a large delegation that included Korea's top political, military, and economic specialists. Reports in the Soviet and Korean media during and following the visit have not provided signs of major policy shifts on the part of either nation. They agreed on the US threat to peace and the need to improve unity among Communist countries, but these themes were not new. Korean leaders did not voice support for Soviet policies on Asia, particularly Kampuchea and Afghanistan. CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko was not enthusiastic concerning a proposal made by North Korea in January to hold tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea. It is likely that military and economic issues were discussed, although neither side publicized any new agreements. North Korea probably asked for weapons similar to those the Soviet Union has provided to the Warsaw Pact and other countries, but has so far refused to sell to North Korea. Pyongyang also wants to import new technologies to modernize the mining, energy, and machine-building sectors of its economy. The Soviets appear to have taken these matters under consideration. The fact that Kim went to Moscow and talked with Chernenko shows he desires closer relations. The fact that no joint communique was issued and no new agreements were publicized suggests that Soviet-Korean rapprochement will take a long time.

Other exchanges worth noting were the annual trade protocol signed in February, a TASS interview with Kim Il-song in March; economic exchanges between government officials in March, May, and June (but no agreements were publicized following these contacts); and the visit of a Korean military delegation led by Lt. General Yun Chi-ho, Deputy Director of the KPA General Political Bureau, to the Soviet Union for a week in June.

Statistics published in May 1984 concerning North Korea's trade with the Soviet Union showed that trade declined from $932 million in 1982 to $811 million in 1983. Economic problems in North Korea are believed

to have been the cause. The Soviets allowed the balance of trade to run in North Korea's favor by $61 million and $86 million in 1982 and 1983, respectively. The surpluses were probably used to pay debts owed to the Soviet Union. According to Japanese estimates, North Korea met less than 40 percent of its trade commitments to the Soviet Union in 1983. Since it imports mostly fuels and machinery from the USSR and because the Soviets adjust exports to correspond to Korea's ability to pay or barter, North Korea probably could not import as much of these items as originally planned.

During the 6-month period the Soviet media continued to stress the significance of that country's assistance to various projects in North Korea, while the Korean media heralded the opening of a new era in Korea's economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The primary purpose of the Korean media campaign was to encourage more technology transfer from Soviet Bloc nations to North Korea. Following his visit to Moscow, Kim Il-song visited seven East European countries where he toured a number of industrial plants and signed economic agreements with East Germany, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Relations with China passed through a period of strain early in 1984. This may have been caused by China's concern with North Korean terrorism and Pyongyang's interest in improving relations with Moscow. A May visit to North Korea by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang improved relations. Hu and Kim discussed Korean reunification and evidently Hu asked Kim to assure him that North Korea will not take actions that could destabilize peace on the Korean peninsula. Hu said later that he and Kim agreed on the general goal and peaceful means necessary to achieve Korean reunification. In an apparent bid for technological assistance, Kim escorted Hu to some of North Korea's most important industrial facilities located in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok, and Chongjin. Hu promised that he would promote the expansion and diversification of technological cooperation between the two countries, but he did not mention any specifics. Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the CCP Military Commission and a member of Hu's delegation, joined Hu in voicing support for the North Korean Armed Forces, but they also stressed that China sees peace on the Korean peninsula as important to the security of all Northeast Asia.

China was a strong supporter of North Korea's January 1984 call for tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea. Pyongyang initially asked China to forward the proposal to the United States on its behalf in early October 1983, and then proceeded to undermine its own peace initiative by attempting to assassinate ROK President Chun Doo Hwan a few days later in Rangoon, Burma. North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly revived the issue in January and since that time the Korean and Chinese media have encouraged the early realization of the talks. According to several Western press reports, China is not interested in participating in four-way talks.

The pattern of North Korea's trade with China in 1983 followed that of its trade with the Soviet Union. According to Japanese sources, total trade for the 9-month period from January to September 1983 decreased by 9.7 percent when compared to the same period in 1982. If the available data is extrapolated to cover an

entire year, it appears that total trade was about $571 million and $516 million in 1982 and 1983, respectively. Imports and exports were relatively balanced in both years. Oil, coal, and special industrial machinery accounted for most of what China exported to North Korea. It is estimated that Pyongyang was able to meet only one third of its trade commitments to China in 1983.

KOREA (SOUTH)

Rodney P. Katz

During the reporting period neither Seoul nor Moscow changed its position on the September 1983 KAL 007 shootdown. The Soviets continued to claim that the aircraft was on a US spy mission while the South Koreans continued to condemn the Soviet Union for refusing to apologize for the action or to pay damages for the loss of life. In June, however, Seoul lifted sanctions that had been in place since September 1983 and resumed its open door policy toward the Soviet Union. South Korea considers the promotion of contacts with Communist nations to be in its national interest, particularly if such contacts weaken North Korea's relations with the same countries.

The Soviet Union criticized South Korea for promoting tension on the Korean peninsula by not accepting North Korea's January proposal to hold talks with the US and South Korea. The Soviet press portrayed the ROK-US TEAM SPIRIT-84 military exercise as a threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist nations in the region. The Soviets also claimed that the United States, Japan, and South Korea were forming a military bloc that threatens the peace in Northeast Asia. During Kim Il-song's May visit to Moscow, Soviet leaders said that the USSR would take whatever measures were necessary to defend the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. These statements suggest that the Soviet Union may in the future consider increasing its military involvement in and around the Korean peninsula.

China increased the level of its nonofficial contacts with South Korea during the period. Significant compromises were reached during two sports competitions. In February, the South Korean Davis Cup tennis team competed in Kunming, China. The Koreans asked that their country be referred to as "Hanguo." China officially uses "Chaoxian" in references to both North and South Korea, but tournament officials honored South Korea's request. In April, the Chinese sent teams to participate in the Asian Junior Basketball Championships in Seoul. The Chinese asked that they be allowed to display their flag and that the Taiwanese teams not be allowed to display Taiwan's flag. The South Korean organizers agreed and Taiwan withdrew from the competition. Also in April, a Chinese sports official granted an interview to a South Korean reporter and clarified China's policy on sports exchanges. The official noted that as long as a competition in either country is sponsored by an international organization, China will have no objections to such a competition. This appears to include the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics scheduled for Seoul.

China continued to call for the withdrawal of US military forces from South Korea, but Beijing's interest in ending the long military stalemate on the Korean peninsula appears to have influenced some changes in its approach to the problem. In the past Chinese leaders have said that China would support North Korea if war broke out on the peninsula. In June, however, an advisor to the CCP International

Liaison Committee told a Japanese Socialist Party leader that China would not assist North Korea if the latter started a war. This appears to indicate that, although China's Korean policies remain tilted toward Pyongyang, that leaning is contingent upon North Korea's keeping the peace.

Bilateral trade with China through Hong Kong showed a modest increase in both directions when compared to the last 6 months of 1983. China imported goods valued at about $49.2 million from South Korea and exported goods valued at about $90.3 million to South Korea during the reporting period. This represents a 100 percent increase in China's imports from South Korea and a 50 percent increase in China's exports to South Korea when compared to the previous 6-month period.

LAOS

Ronald Cima

Soviet influence in Lao military and economic development became increasingly evident during the first half of 1984. Lao pilots were reported to be flying three new squadrons of MiG-21/FISHBEDs (a total of 27 aircraft) provided by the USSR, and there were unconfirmed reports of new Soviet SAM missiles being installed, bringing the total in Laos to between 260 and 280. In January, fearing they would be put to military use, Thai Customs seized a shipment of heavy machines in transit from the Soviet Union to Laos at Klong Toei port.

The USSR and Laos also studied the implementation of various joint projects, including the construction of Highway 9 and the building of a 395-kilometer oil pipeline between Vientiane and the Lao-Vietnamese border. A survey was completed for the pipeline, and over 100 Soviet experts, in addition to the necessary machinery and materials, were committed.

Lao-Chinese relations continued to be largely derivative from China's relationship with Vietnam. Following the Vietnamese line in its diplomatic exchanges with Thailand, Vientiane concluded that the Thai Government was acting in collusion with China in its dispute with Laos regarding sovereignty over three border villages. Similarly, China was accused of having triggered several incidents along its common border with Laos in order to heighten already existing tensions along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Far Eastern Economic Review reported that in order to sustain pressure on Laos, China had permanently maintained three regular divisions on the Lao border since its invasion of Vietnam in February 1979. Regarding Vietnamese forces the Review further disclosed that the divisions were all from the 11th Military Group and were backed by one division of regional forces and "tens of thousands" of road construction troops.

Separately, the Chinese Government agreed to take back about 280 Laotian refugees languishing on an island in the Mekong River, after having been refused admission by Laos as well as Burma and Thailand. Dissatisfied with conditions in resettlement areas in southern China, the group had trekked across Burma from China seeking repatriation to Laos.

MALAYSIA

Barbara A. LePoer

The Malaysian Government continued to be suspicious of the USSR, as the ruling party, the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), the dominant component in the ruling National Front coalition, condemned the Soviets for their continuing presence in Afghanistan, and their military buildup in Southeast Asia. Other voices, however, such as former Prime Minister Hussein Onn, argued that China, not the Soviet Union, posed the real threat to the region. Onn reported on a meeting he had with Soviet Ambassador B. T. Konlik, who assured him that the Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, is being used only for supply distribution, not for repair of military ships.

Malaysian-Chinese relations showed substantive movement forward during the reporting period, with exchange visits by the two nations' foreign ministers. Both political and economic matters were addressed during these visits, in contrast to past exchanges that have focused largely on economic affairs. On foreign policy, the two nations were reported to be in agreement on the Kampuchea question when that issue was discussed during the February visit to Kuala Lumpur of Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Also discussed at that time were the touchy subjects of illegal visits by Chinese Malaysians to China and Beijing's (mostly moral) support for the Malayan Communist Party (MCP). China promised to cooperate on the first question, but continued to maintain that relations between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the MCP are on a strictly party-to-party basis.

On the economic front, as a result of the Wu visit, China agreed to have more direct trade with Malaysia (rather than through a third country) and to make an effort to correct the trade imbalance currently in China's favor. The conversations between the two foreign ministers were continued with the 8-day June visit of Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie to Beijing. Ghazali, accompanied by a private sector economic delegation, also met with Economic Foreign Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua, who welcomed Malaysian entrepreneurs to invest in China's special economic zones, coastal cities, and Hainan Island. Thus encouraged, the Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation (MOIC) signed contracts for the construction of auto plants, commercial complexes, residential housing, factory buildings, bridges, and a tourist center in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

The Malaysian Government continued to resist expansion of people-to-people relations between the two countries by restricting permits to visit China to aged Malaysian Chinese wishing to visit relatives or those requiring special medical treatment not available in Malaysia. Although only 3,000 permits were granted in 1983, more than 40,000 Malaysians traveled to Macao, a large number of whom were believed to have made a side trip to China.

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PAKISTAN

Douglas C. Makeig

Relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union in the first half of 1984 showed signs of continuing strain. The Soviets demonstrated no willingness to back down from their 4-year struggle to crush Afghan insurgents fighting to topple the Soviet-installed regime of Babrak Karmal. There were numerous reports of Soviet-Afghan border violations in the Northwest Frontier Province which serves as a safehaven for a majority of the 3 million Afghans who have fled their homeland since the Soviet invasion of December 1979. To compound Pakistan's sense of insecurity, Islamabad's relations with its historic adversary to the east, India, became outwardly hostile, after the Gandhi government accused the Zia regime of abetting Sikh terrorists in the Punjab. Soviet spokesmen and media coverage left no doubt that the Kremlin backed India in its ongoing disputes with Pakistan.

Vitaliy Smirnov, the outspoken Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, outlined the elements of the Kremlin's South Asia policy during a February speech before the Pakistan Council of National Security Studies in Karachi. According to Smirnov, the Soviet Union was prepared to expand economic relations with Pakistan. He warned, however, that Pakistan must "practice political realism"--codewords alluding to the Soviet insistence that progress on Afghanistan could be made only if the Zia regime formally recognized the Karmal government and acknowledged Soviet security interests in the region. Smirnov urged Pakistan "to be guided by genuine national interests and not by the interests of those forces who try to block the development of Pakistan-Soviet relations because it contradicts their strategic military plans in this area."

Pakistani reactions to the Smirnov speech were extremely negative. Angry editorials excoriated the Ambassador for abusing his diplomatic privileges and the Government of Pakistan formally protested his remarks. In the meantime, the Zia regime did not modify its 4-point program for securing a diplomatic settlement in Afghanistan in response to Soviet approaches. Moreover, the regime was clearly concerned that Smirnov's remarks might strike a responsive chord in some Pakistani political circles which are willing to make concessions to the Soviets on Afghanistan.

Aside from Smirnov's pragmatic speech, Soviet propaganda themes that appeared during the six-month period took an uncompromisingly harsh stand against Pakistan. Soviet media accused Islamabad of waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, developing air and naval bases for eventual use by US and Chinese forces, and laying plans to deploy Pershing II missiles on Pakistani soil.

Against this backdrop of rhetorical skirmishing, the Zia regime attempted to maintain a semblance of normal relations with the Kremlin. In January, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan traveled to Moscow to

negotiate an annual barter trade protocol. Under terms of an agreement signed in April, Pakistan and the USSR will exchange $92 million worth of goods in the upcoming year. Pakistan will trade finished leather and cotton goods for Soviet machinery and equipment. In addition, the Soviets reaffirmed their financial commitments to a Pakistani thermal power station and a Soviet-built steel complex outside Karachi. Although both sides view two-way trade and scientific exchanges as positive elements in an otherwise troubled bilateral relationship, there is little reason to suspect that these limited ties will expand. The Soviets are distrusted by Pakistan and have little to offer in the way of trade or economic concessions. Moreover, Islamabad is convinced that the Kremlin's offers of economic assistance are calculated explicitly to counter US and Chinese influence in Pakistan.

In marked contrast to Pakistan's chilly relations with the USSR, Sino-Pakistani relations continued to prosper and expand during the first half of 1984. Besides the growing number of scientific and cultural delegations which were exchanged to bolster bilateral ties, a number of high-level political and military exchanges took place. In March, Chinese President Li Xiannian conducted a state visit to Pakistan. Both sides reported a close identity of views on all international issues, most notably on Afghanistan. Both sides rejected widespread reports that Sino-Pakistani cooperation extended to nuclear weapons research. In June, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang stopped in Karachi while en route to Europe. During a press conference, Zhao pledged Chinese support for Pakistan "no matter what happens."

Military contacts between China and Pakistan were particularly evident during the 6-month period. According to compilations appearing in the press, over 100 exchanges of military delegations from all three service branches occurred between 1980 and 1983. During the period January-June 1984, Pakistani military delegations traveling to China included representatives from the Pakistan Navy, the National Defense College, and the Air Force College. In May, Pakistani Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Tariq Kemal Khan conducted an extensive tour of Chinese naval facilities. All of the Pakistani military visitors were received graciously by China's highest military and political officials, and the state-controlled Chinese media accorded the delegations favorable treatment. Although no formal defense agreements or military transfers were announced during the reporting period, military contacts between the two countries have become extensive and extremely close.

PHILIPPINES

William Shaw

Although official political relations between the Philippines and the USSR were not publicized during the reporting period, the Soviet Union intensified its media efforts to divide the Philippines and the United States. Soviet media ignored major developments in the Philippines, such as the ongoing Aquino assassination hearings, the legislative elections in May, and increasingly broad political opposition, in favor of sympathetic reporting on Philippine anti-Americanism.

Soviet comment on military affairs took an increasingly tough line on US bases in the Philippines, the introduction of first-strike strategic weapons, and US policy said to be aimed at the "militarization" of Southeast Asia. Such comment (describing the US military presence as "tension-producing" or "aggressive," and, on at least three occasions, threatening the possibility of nuclear retaliation) departed from more restrained Soviet language of the period from July to December 1983.

The Soviet-Philippine trade balance continued to favor the Philippines heavily, although the overall volume of trade reported in Soviet sources, $31.7 million, was less than the $41.5 million total for the same period in 1983. The Soviet Union presumably tolerates the trade imbalance for political reasons. Soviet broadcast media directed at Southeast Asia used the Philippines as an example of how trade with the Soviet Union could free regional countries from the uncertainties of dependence on the international capitalist economy. Philippine economic problems were alluded to only indirectly and were attributed to "the US and certain other imperialist powers." Soviet broadcasts on occasion exaggerated the total of Soviet-Philippine trade and ignored the trend, evident from 1981 to 1984, of progressive reduction in bilateral trade levels.

Philippine political relations with China were low-keyed following the visit of First Lady Imelda Marcos to Beijing in January. While in China, Mrs. Marcos signed agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation and concluded economic agreements negotiated earlier by working-level groups from the two countries. Acting Premier Wan Li expressed China's appreciation for the Philippines' support of the Chinese position on Vietnam during the Vietnamese war and more recently on Kampuchea.

In March Agence France-Presse reported Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong as stating that China maintained a neutral and non-interventionist policy toward revolutionary movements such as the New People's Army of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Economic relations between the two countries, though well-publicized during the first 6 months of the year, remained unclear. Official Philippine statistics showed a serious current account deficit with China, as Philippine exports accounted for less than 20 percent of $151 million total two-way trade. Mrs. Marcos' trip to Beijing resulted in what she claimed was a Chinese "New Year's Gift" of $250 million in financial concessions and aid. However, publicly announced Chinese credits, loans, and other concessions totalled only $120 million, and the Chinese Embassy in Manila denied Philippine press claims that China intended to provide total financing for a joint-venture hotel project in Guangzhou. Mrs. Marcos also apparently failed to sell several hundred million dollars in Philippine treasury bills to China. A reported agreement to raise the level of bilateral trade to $500 million per year seemed unrealistic, as did the claims of President Marcos that China had given the Philippines a privileged position in Chinese markets. A January agreement reportedly provided for purchase on a deferred basis of some 650,000 to 900,000 tons of Chinese oil, although oil trade talks continued during the following months.

SINGAPORE

Barbara A. LePoer

Singapore continued to distance itself from the USSR as a result of the September 1983 downing of KAL flight 007. In March, however, Singapore announced that it was resuming cultural relations and granting permission for a performance by Soviet soloist Andrei Lobo Odyanil. A Soviet trade representative speaking in Singapore in April noted optimistically the increase in trade between the two countries, from $79 million in 1969 to $231 million in 1983, with the balance of trade heavily in Singapore's favor.

In Singapore, as in neighboring Malaysia, 1984 saw a dramatic increase in economic interest in China, as Beijing began to offer greater foreign trade and investment opportunities. In April, a 30-member delegation from the Singapore Chambers of Commerce and Industry made a 3-week visit to China with the stated purpose of exploring investment possibilities in China's new economic zones. Letters of intent were reportedly signed on such joint venture projects as supermarkets, factories, hotels, and fisheries. Although not an official Singapore Government mission, the delegation met with Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. Interest in economic cooperation was mutual. In February, Singapore began processing 20,000 barrels per day of crude oil from China's Daqing field under a 1-year contract, and in March, a 5-member PRC trade delegation visited Singapore. In people-to-people exchanges, the Government of Singapore announced it would issue about 500 work permits to elderly Chinese to work as domestic servants. The workers will be recruited from Fujian Province, from which the majority of Singapore's Chinese population migrated.

THAILAND

Ronald Cima

Very little occurred in the first 6 months of 1984 to alter Bangkok's relationship with Moscow. In February, the Office of the Prime Minister confirmed Thailand's policy of promoting good relations, but urged the Soviets to play a more constructive role not only in maintaining good relations with Thailand but with all of Southeast Asia. At the same time, Thai apprehensions were expressed on two separate occasions by National Security Council Chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri. Speaking at the Pacific Security Conference in Seoul in January, he predicted a new type of cold war in Southeast Asia as the Soviet Union "tried to force its way into the area." Later, at a world media conference in Bangkok in April, he interpreted the Soviet goal to be "a world made unsafe for democracy."

Soviet gestures toward improving the relationship were few, but nevertheless significant. Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov, in an unprecedented move, extended an invitation (not accepted) to Thai Supreme Commander General, Arthit Kamleng-ek to visit the USSR. The Soviets further assured Thai Ambassador to Moscow Waikun Samuatruaphon that no Soviet missiles were aimed at Thailand, information which up to that point had been a closely guarded military secret.

A 10 April press conference at the Soviet Embassy in which Australia, Japan, and the United States were accused of being involved in a plot to recruit two Soviet diplomats in Thailand to spy for the CIA, proved an embarrassment to the Soviets when Thailand strongly protested their use of Thai soil to launch verbal attacks against third countries with which Thailand had diplomatic relations.

The threat to Thai security posed by Vietnam's continued presence in Kampuchea pressed Thailand to continue nurturing its close relationship with China. Key military leaders, including General Arthit, visited Beijing. Arthit's trip provoked the Vietnamese into issuing a strongly worded statement condemning Sino-Thai "collusion" when it was disclosed that he had been taken to within four kilometers of the Vietnamese border and was filmed patting Chinese gunners on the shoulder in a tour of artillery positions. The visit was well timed as it came in the wake of Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty on the Kampuchean border.

Thailand also investigated the possibility of purchasing Chinese weapons. The Chinese version of the Soviet MiG-23/FLOGGER was rumored to be of interest although the Thais were known to prefer the US F-16. Following a trip to Beijing in June, Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat announced that China had offered to build warships for the Thai Navy and that he had accepted the proposal for consideration. He also related that he had visited a Chinese aircraft factory, but denied reports that Thailand had agreed to buy fighters from Beijing.

Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek returned from China in February having failed to secure an agreement for the Chinese to buy glutinous rice. He stated that Thailand could not rely on China as a potential market for agricultural products in the future.

The two countries, however, did conclude a new air agreement in April to increase the number of flights between them. Under the agreement, Thai Airways was permitted to operate flights from Guangzhou to Bangkok on a twice weekly schedule.

VIETNAM

Ronald Cima

In light of stepped up Chinese activity along the Sino-Vietnamese border, several occurrences in Soviet-Vietnamese relations in the early months of 1984 appeared directed toward fulfilling the "consultations" clause of the 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation which called for Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the event of a threat to either posed by a third country. Soviet amphibious landing maneuvers in April on the coast of Vietnam, for example, marking the first time that foreign troops had landed on Vietnam's shores since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, were ideally suited to such an interpretation. Although described by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as very small, the exercises were reported by US intelligence sources to have included 500 Soviet marines landing from the 14,000-ton amphibious assault ship Ivan Rogov, and eight warships, including the aircraft carrier Minsk or Novorossiysk. Equally unprecedented and provocative was a tour of northern border military installations given several high ranking Soviet naval officers at about the same time. Although the exchange of military delegations is a common occurrence, this particular group included a vice admiral, probably the highest-ranking Soviet to be permitted near the border thus far. Finally, Defense Minister Van Tien Dung's visit to Moscow in mid-May strongly reinforced speculation over Vietnam's intentions with respect to the treaty. Dung's trip was believed to be motivated by the need for additional arms, not only to counter the Chinese, but to match the Thais in their anticipated purchase of the US F-16, an acquisition that Vietnam may feel necessitates seeking a similar aircraft from the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, in response to fears over the direction of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, propaganda and information chief of the VCP Central Committee, Hoang Dung, stated in May that Vietnam had no intention of invoking its 1978 treaty with the USSR over tensions with the Chinese on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Although no new economic agreements were undertaken during the reporting period, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vo Van Kiet spent a week in the Soviet Union in March meeting with members of the State Planning Commission of the USSR. Hanoi Radio reported at that time that the volume of SRV-USSR trade for 1985 was due to increase 1.8 fold. The first oil deposits on Vietnam's continental shelf were also discovered early in the year as the result of a joint Soviet-Vietnamese venture called Vietsov Oil.

Heightened tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border captured the focus of Chinese-Vietnamese relations during the beginning months of 1984. On 6 April, barely a day after Thai troops regained control of a Thai-Kampuchean border pass from Vietnamese forces, Chinese soldiers struck across Vietnam's northern border in a move that both sides agreed was a directly related act of retaliation for Vietnam's cross border operations into Thailand. Later, on 30 April, the Hanoi diplomatic corps learned from a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman that the most serious Chinese incursion since 1979 was taking place at that very moment with three

full regiments of the Chinese 40th Division having crossed the border. This incident was followed on 1 May with the rendezvous for an alleged naval exercise of a number of Chinese warships and supply ships near Amboyna Cay, one of the Vietnamese-occupied Spratly Islands. Such military activities appeared motivated by China's need to respond to both Vietnam's dry season campaign in Kampuchea and its 13-16 April joint air, land, and sea military maneuvers carried out with the Soviet Union. The timing of events further suggests that Beijing was looking to step up pressure on Hanoi in the wake of US President Reagan's China visit.

It was reported in June that Vietnam was inflating claims of victory in frontier clashes in hopes of unbalancing China's strategy with respect to Thailand and the United States. Topping its accusations of Chinese aggression were claims of both a massive military victory and a spy trial. Military victory was reported in Nhan Dan on 5 June when the newspaper claimed that between 2 April and 2 June, Vietnamese forces had killed or wounded 5,500 Chinese troops. The trial of three alleged Chinese spies was held at the end of May although the three had actually been captured 5 years before.

Vietnam's third annual troop withdrawal from Kampuchea was dismissed as a hoax by China. Beijing then expressed the concern that troops withdrawn might be redeployed along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

China as well as the Soviet Union regarded the border clashes as having interrupted their slow but steady search for improved relations. Specifically, Vietnam's actions along the border were blamed by China for having caused the cancellation of Soviet First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov's visit to Beijing in May.

Bangladesh

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/03/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Seven Soviet diplomats finally leave Bangladesh after being expelled by the military government in Dhaka. The expulsion order was served on 30 November, two days after antigovernment violence flared in the Bangladesh capital, but the Soviet Embassy had asked that the diplomats' departure be delayed. Five other diplomats returned to Moscow on December 26 after authorities ordered their expulsion for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. According to Bangladeshi sources, at least four of the twelve Soviet diplomats ordered to leave Dhaka already had been expelled on suspicion of espionage by other countries.	P	Christian Science Monitor (Boston) 4 Jan 84	3349
01/03/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the last of a group of 14 Soviet diplomats the Bangladesh Government claimed were "involved in activities beyond their diplomatic assignment" left for Moscow after being asked to leave the country on 21 December.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Jan 84	4561
01/04/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. The Bangladesh Government expels a second group of nine Soviet diplomats and their families from Dhaka. This latest expulsion comes on the heel of the ouster of five Soviet diplomats from Bangladesh on December 26 for activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. Host country officials also have ordered the closing of the Soviet cultural centers in Dhaka and Chittagong. The USSR formerly had the largest diplomatic mission in Bangladesh with 36 officials accredited to its embassy in Dhaka and another four in Chittagong.	P	Times (London) 4 Jan 84	3867
01/12/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Wire services report that the Soviets have taken steps that can be interpreted as retaliation for the Ershad regime's decision to oust a number of Soviet diplomats. According to these reports, Moscow has stopped buying jute and other commodities to protest Bangladesh's action. An official Bangladeshi delegation was to have left for Moscow to negotiate the renewal of existing barter protocols between the two countries. The delegation's departure has been indefinitely postponed. Officials in Dhaka decline to comment on the reports.	E P	FBIS (SA) 12 Jan 84	4255
01/22/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Government radio in Dhaka announces that the deputy CMLA and energy minister, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, will pay an official 10-day visit to China in the near future. No details of the trip are revealed.	M	FBIS (SA) 25 Jan 84	4312
01/22/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Government radio in Dhaka announces that the Deputy CMLA and Energy Minister, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, will pay an official 10-day visit to China in the near future. Details of the trip are not revealed.	P	FBIS (SA) 25 Jan 84	3057

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/23/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, Deputy CMLA, Chief of the Bangladesh Air Staff and Energy Minister, arrives in Beijing on an official visit to China. The Bangladeshi military leader's trip is at the invitation of his counterpart, Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa.	M	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 24 Jan 84	3883
01/23/84	INDIA/BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh and the Soviet Union enter into a shipping accord which will allow the state-owned Bangladesh Shipping Corp. an equal share of bilateral cargo trade between the two countries. The level of cargo currently stands at about 100,000 tons per year. Since Bangladesh only owns three cargo vessels, the increased cargo allotment will be handled by chartered vessels. Bangladesh has put out tenders for the purchase of three more cargo vessels, but will probably rely on Indian shippers to haul Soviet cargo.	E	Economic Times (New Delhi) 24 Jan 84	5220
01/25/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. AVM Sultan Mahmood, Deputy CMLA and Chief of the Bangladesh Air Staff during his official visit to China, calls on Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping. He also meets separately with Mo Wenxiang, Minister of Aviation Industry, and Sun Daguang, Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources. The Bangladeshi military leader also tours a Chinese air defense unit in the course of his visit.	M	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 27 Jan 84	3886
01/25/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Visiting Bangladesh Air Force Chief Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud meets with his PLA counterpart Zhang Aiping in Beijing. A terse dispatch notes that the two military leaders exchanged views "on developing friendly ties between the Chinese and Bangladesh Armed Forces and international issues of common interest while they met."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jan 84	5172
01/25/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping receives Bangladesh's Air Vice Marshal and Chief of the Air Staff Sultan Mahmud. The meeting is held during Mahmud's week-long official visit to China at the invitation of Zhang Tingfa, Commander of China's Air Force. In addition to holding talks with Cdr. Zhang, the Bangladesh Air Vice Marshal visited an antiaircraft unit near Beijing, an aviation school of the PLA Air Force at Shijiazhuang, an air base near Hangzhou and an aircraft factory near Xi'an during his China tour. Mahmud's visit comes after two visits to Bangladesh by Liu Huaqing, first in his capacity as Dept. Chief of Staff of the PLA and second as Commander of the Chinese Navy.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Jan 84	4573
01/29/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Quoting "diplomatic observers," an Indian correspondent speculates that the Chinese will play a leading role in modernizing Bangladesh's small air force. The basis for this speculation is the recently concluded trip to China by Bangladeshi Deputy CMLA, Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud. While in China for a week, Mahmud held discussions with Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and visited an Air Force base and an antiaircraft unit. Although no substantive agreements were publicly announced at the end of the visit, Indian observers feel certain that China has agreed to extend help to the Bangladesh Air Force.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 30 Jan 84	4299

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/03/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Returning from a visit to China, Bangladesh Air Force Chief AVM Sultan Mahmud announces that Beijing will assist Dhaka in onshore oil drilling and identification of areas for bilateral cooperation in mineral development and exploration. He adds that China will very soon send a study team to Bangladesh to carry out a geological survey for the exploration and development of hydrocarbons. In the meantime, a Chinese team of experts is already in Dhaka to work out the design and other details of a friendship bridge to built over the Buri Ganga River. In the military sector, China of late has become the main supplier of Bangladesh's defense equipment which includes naval vessels, gunboats, aircraft and weapons.	E M S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Feb 84	5173
02/03/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Deputy CMLA, Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud, returns from a one-week visit to Beijing where he secured Chinese agreement to supply Bangladesh with technical experts on the fields of mineral development and on-shore oil drilling. Mahmud is highly complimentary of the "great strides" China has made in recent years and terms Sino-Bangladeshi relations as extremely close. The Chinese are constructing a "friendship bridge" across the Buri Ganga in Dhaka and now are Bangladesh's main suppliers of defense equipment for all three service branches. Mahmud visited Islamic mosques and institutions in China and calls the Beijing regime "tolerant" towards Islam.	P S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 6 Feb 84	4300
02/08/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. After returning from a trip to China, Minister of Energy and Minerals Sultan Mahmood states that the Chinese have agreed to send a team of technical experts to Bangladesh to study the possibilities for developing the country's untapped resources of oil and natural gas.	E S	Bangladesh Fortnightly Bulletin (Washington, D.C.) 16 Feb 84	4328
02/14/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral M. A. Khan attends Andropov's funeral in Moscow's Red Square. The DCMLA expresses his condolences on behalf of Bangladesh and congratulates new Soviet party boss Chernenko on his assumption of power.	P	Public Opinion Trends (Dhaka) 18 Feb 84	4333
02/19/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Dhaka newspaper article maintains that Bangladesh's relations with the Soviets are gradually recovering from the Ershad regime's decision to expel 12 Soviet diplomats and close down the Soviet Cultural Center. Moscow reacted to these moves by halting the import of jute, Bangladesh's largest foreign exchange source. In addition, Moscow cancelled a scheduled visit to the Soviet Union of a Bangladeshi trade delegation. The Soviets have indicated their willingness to resume trade and the Ershad regime will soon appoint a new ambassador to Moscow. A thaw in relations was also signalled when Deputy Chief Martial Administrator Rear Admiral M. A. Khan attended the Andropov funeral and met with Communist Party boss Chernenko.	E P	Holiday (Dhaka) 19 Feb 84	4619

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/01/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Lieutenant-General Ershad, Bangladesh's blunt-spoken dictator, lashes out at the Soviet Union during a freewheeling interview with CSM reporter Mary Anne Weaver. His recent order expelling 14 Soviet diplomats was the climax to a determined Soviet campaign "to bring me down," according to Ershad. "I went the extra measure to improve relations with the Soviets after coming to power. We signed a new cultural treaty. Then, with no forewarning, they started to openly, I repeat openly, disperse money among the people to revolt against my government, to destroy government property." Asked why the Soviets would want to overthrow the regime, Ershad responds that "they've been interested in this strip of territory since the days of Peter the Great." Ershad sees the entire region from Afghanistan to Vietnam "in turmoil...The Soviets know that I'm Western-oriented. They want someone here, in my position, who toes the Soviet line," he concludes.	P	Christian Science Monitor (Boston) 1 Mar 84	3592
03/21/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Syed Najmuddin Hashim, a Minister without portfolio in the Ershad regime, is appointed Bangladesh Ambassador to Moscow.	P	FBIS (SA) 2 Apr 84	4343
03/30/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. During an interview session with foreign correspondents in Dhaka, President Ershad seeks to tone down his anti-Soviet attitudes in the wake of his expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Bangladesh. In response to a query from the local TASS correspondent, Ershad notes that the two countries are "still friends and whatever happens will not jeopardize our relations." Ershad explains his expulsion order by saying that "such things may happen between two friendly nations." Other reports from Dhaka suggest that the Soviets are prepared to resume barter trade with Bangladesh. The Soviets also offered to purchase more Bangladeshi jute last month.	P	Holiday (Dhaka) 31 Mar 84	4378
04/02/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Under an agreement signed last week, Bangladesh will import 40,000 tons of high-speed diesel fuel and 10,000 tons of lubricating base oil from China at an estimated cost of $14 million. Repayment will be made under a bilateral barter arrangement which, is in the past, did not cover petroleum products. All of the shipments will reach Bangladesh in May and September 1984.	E	Bangladesh Times (Dhaka) 3 Apr 84	4379
04/24/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Unidentified "defense experts" in New Delhi report that Bangladesh has contracted with the PRC for the delivery of six Romeo class submarine. The first vessel has reportedly already arrived in Bangladesh. The Indian sources term these developments "unexpected".	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 25 Apr 84	4369

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/27/84	BANGLADESH/INDIA/PRC. According to the pro-Soviet Indian newspaper PATRIOT, the United States and China are working in tandem against India's interests in the region. In an editorial, the paper rails against US arms shipments to Pakistan and indications that the Chinese will sell 6 unspecified submarines to Bangladesh. Reasoning that "China has always longed for naval access to the Indian Ocean region," the editorial warns that China is eyeing Chittagong, Dhaka, and Cox's Bazaar as possible port facilities for Chinese vessels.	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 27 Apr 84	4930
05/03/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Bangladesh receives a Chinese loan, equipment and technical assistance to construct a highway bridge.	E S	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Sep-Oct 84	4961
05/03/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. At a ceremony in Dacca, Bangladesh President Ershad lays the foundation stone for a bridge that will cross the Burgiganga River. In accordance with a bilateral agreement reached last November, China is providing Bangladesh with an interest free-loan, technical assistance, materaials and machinery for construction of the bridge.	E	FBIS (China) 14 May 84	4248
05/30/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Ceremony is held in Moscow to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the clearing of Chittagong harbor by Soviet military personnel. Coming after the conclusion of the 1971 liberation war, the Soviets agreed to clear the harbor of mines and destroyed vessels. On hand to observe the occasion is Col. N.Islam, Dhaka's military attache in the Moscow Embassy.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 4 Jun 84	4389
06/01/84	BANGLADESH/PRC. Wuhu Shipyards of Anhui builds a 3,000 horsepower tugboat for Bangladesh.	E	China Business Review (Washington, DC) Sep-Oct 84	4962
06/02/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. FM A.R.Shams-ud Doha tells newsmen in Dhaka that relations with the Soviet Union became tense in November 1983 when Soviet diplomats were expelled from the country. Dhaka has since been trying to normalize relations with Moscow which Doha terms "good" at the current moment. Observing that he had breakfast with the Soviet Ambassador recently, Doha states that "we are on normal talking terms" with the Soviets. "We have been trying to normalize the relations and get a correct balance" ever since the Ershad regime came to power in March 1982. Bangladesh is "a very important nonaligned country and our action [against the Soviets in November 1983] must not be misinterpreted."	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka) 2 Jun 84	4927

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/06/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. During formal ceremonies in Moscow, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the first Vice President of the USSR, accepts the credentials of Bangladesh's newly appointed ambassador to the USSR Syed Najmuddin Hashim. Kuznetsov states that efforts on the part of Dhaka to improve relations with Moscow "would meet with every understanding from the Soviet Union. Ties between the two countries must be based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.	P	Bangladesh Times (Dhaka) 7 Jun 84	4928
06/25/84	BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh and the USSR are expected to sign a new barter trade agreement when a trade team from Moscow visits Dhaka in mid-July. The trade agreement was to be signed in January 1984, but was postponed when Bangladesh expelled 14 Soviet diplomats in December 1983. Dhaka's relations with Moscow then deteriorated, but improved somewhat when Deputy CMLA RADM Mahbub Ali Khan later visited the USSR to attend the funeral of deceased CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov. The last barter trade agreement between Bangladesh and the USSR provided for an exchange of goods worth about $35 million. Dhaka exports mainly jute and jute goods to the Soviet Union and receives machinery in return.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 26 Jun 84	4039

Burma

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/84	BURMA/USSR. A Soviet trade delegation led by Edwin Tazotov, secretary of the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions, calls on U Ba Nyein, vice chairman of the Burmese Workers Organization Central Body in Rangoon. The delegation also visited the Peasants Organization Central Body headquarters.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 84	4444
02/22/84	BURMA/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian visits Burma from Feb 22-24 at the invitation of his Burmese counterpart, U Chit Hlaing. During official talks, both sides express satisfaction at the existing level of bilateral relations and agree to step up economic cooperation and trade links. Wu also calls on Burmese President U San Yu and PM U Maung Maung Kha. During the official call, the Burmese chief of state extends an invitation for Chinese President Li Xiannian to visit Burma.	E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5175
02/22/84	BURMA/PRC. PRC State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian visits Rangoon at the invitation of Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing. Wu Xueqian attends an banquet given in his honor by U Chit Hlaing and meets with Burmese President U San U the following day.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 84	4445
02/22/84	BURMA/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrives in Burma for a 3-day official visit. During talks with his Burmese counterpart, U Chit Hliang, Wu says that the "Chinese Government and people will, together with the Burmese Government and people, make continued efforts to further strengthen and develop Sino-Burmese amicable cooperation and 'paukphaw' [brotherly]-like friendship." At a banquet in his honor, Wu tells the gathering that "So long as all peace-loving forces close ranks, oppose and persist in struggle against hegemony, power politics, aggression, and expansion, world peace can be preserved."	P	FBIS (China) 23 Feb 84	4211
02/22/84	BURMA/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. WU Xueqian, visiting PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister, holds talks with Burma's Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Both sides express satisfaction with relations between the two countries and agree to further economic cooperation and trade exchanges between them. Wu states that the key to solving the Kampuchean problem is the withdrawal of Vietnames troops from that country. Chit Hlaing concurs with this view and calls for implementation of the UN resolutions calling for the pullout of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.	E P	FBIS(China) 23 Feb 84	4078
02/23/84	BURMA/PRC. Burmese President U San U receives a visit from PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Rangoon. Wu extended an invitation to San U from PRC President Li Xiannian to visit China, and San U invited the Chinese President and other officials to visit Burma.	P	FBIS(China) 24 Feb 84	4075

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/24/84	BURMA/PRC. In talks held between visiting State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs Chit Hlaing, satisfaction is expressed by both officials over relations between the two countries, and an agreement is made to increase economic cooperation and trade exchanges between China and Burma.	E P	SWB 27 Feb 84	4446
02/24/84	BURMA/PRC. Visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pays a call on Burmese Prime Minister Maung Kha and visits a rice mill in Pazundaung before leaving Burma.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Feb 84	4447
02/24/84	BURMA/PRC. PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian concludes a 3-day visit to Burma, during which he met with various Burmese officials, including Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and President U San U. Wu also visited the Burmese National Museum and Pazundaung Rice Mill.	P	FBIS(China) 27 Feb 84	4076
04/12/84	BURMA/PRC. The Red Cross Society of China donates US $10,000 to aid Burmese fire victims. The donation was presented to Dr. Pe Thein, president of the Burma Red Cross Society by Chinese Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda.	C E	SWB 14 Apr 84	4067
04/17/84	INDIA/BURMA/PRC. India's Ambassador to Burma, G. G. Swell, reveals that a final border demarcation between India and Burma has been put off because of China's territorial claim to a strip of land in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. The disputed territory involves about 125 kms of India's northern border with Burma at Diphu. Although India and Burma have settled on a mutually agreeable border demarcation, the two sides have decided to delay a formal agreement pending final disposition of the Chinese claims.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 18 Apr 84	4354
06/13/84	BURMA/PRC. A Burmese industrial delegation headed by Deputy Industry Minister U Maung Ohn returns to Rangoon following a visit to the PRC to study industrial work.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 84	4394
06/19/84	BURMA/PRC. U Tun Tin, Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance, is honored at a banquet in Beijing given by PRC Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. Tun Tin, who arrived in Kunming City on 16 June with his economic mission, states that the purpose of his visit is to promote friendship and develop bilateral economic and trade relations. Chen, who visited Burma in December, notes that the two countries should develop various forms of bilateral trade so as to supply each others needs and make common progress.	E P	FBIS(China) 20 Jun 84	4077

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/21/84	BURMA/PRC. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, meets with visiting Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance U Tun Tin in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Tun Tin recalls the frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries, noting that "Chairman U Ne Win has visited China eleven times and the late Premier Zhou Enlai visited China nine times." During his visit to the PRC, Tun Tin met with other Chinese officials, including President Li Xiannian, Vice-premier Wan Li, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. Before the Burmese delegation left Beijing to tour other cities of China, Chen Muhua and Tun Tin signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.	E P	FBIS(China) 21 Jun 84	4071
06/26/84	BURMA/PRC. Visiting Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance U Tun Tin and his party leave Guangzhou today by train for Shenzhen accompanied by Wu Xueqian, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade. A dinner given for the Burmese delegation by the Guangdong provincial government last evening was attended by the governor and vice governor of the province and Wu Xuejian. The Burmese delegation arrived in Guangzhou after visiting Yunnan, Beijing, Nanjing, And Shanghai, and will depart for Burma by way of Hongkong.	E	FBIS (China) 25 Jun 84	4709

India

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/04/84	INDIA/PRC. A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries arrives in Delhi for a two-week tour of India. The visit of the five-member delegation is in response to an invitation by the India-China Friendship Association. Aside from New Delhi, the Chinese group will travel to Chandigarh, Agra, Calcutta, Patna, Madras, and Hyderabad.	C	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jan 84	4569
01/06/84	INDIA/PRC. A delegation led by Ma Hong, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, arrives in New Delhi. The twelve-member party will be on a 2-week study tour of India and will call on PM Indira Gandhi.	C	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 21 Jan 84	3868
01/06/84	INDIA/PRC. A high-level 14-member delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences arrives in India for an official visit. The delegation reportedly is interested in any subject having relevance to China's current drive for modernization, and will visit various institutes and universities dealing with industrial management, energy resources and administrative reforms. The group will travel to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during its tour of India.	C S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jan 84	4836
01/10/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet domestic broadcast notes the arrival of US Congressman Charles Wilson in Pakistan. From Moscow's vantage point, the arrival signifies further confirmation that Pakistan will be provided with more military aid with which to secure American armaments. Moscow notes that the transfer will take place in the full knowledge that India has been the victim of Pakistani attacks in the past. Even today, the commentary notes, Pakistan is waging an "undeclared war" on Afghanistan. Citing unidentified Indian press reports, the broadcast speculates that the Congressman's arrival may coincide with reports that the Pentagon is planning on deploying Pershing II missiles on Pakistani soil. The additional $325 million in miltary aid that is slated for Pakistan may, in the broadcast's opinion, be earmarked to build launching pads for the Pershings. Also noted are other unidentified press reports on Pentagon plans to secure naval bases at Gwadar and Karachi and air bases at Peshawar and Sargodha. In conclusion, the broadcast states the "the Pakistani regime is playing a dangerous game."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Jan 84	3967
01/11/84	INDIA/PRC. Chinese delegation meets in New Delhi with an Indian team of experts from the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research. The delegation is headed by Ma Hong (Affiliation not noted). Other stops in India include Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.	E S	FBIS (SA) 11 Jan 84	4321

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/11/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian daily HINDUSTAN TIMES reports that the Soviet Union is likely to buy the Indian version of the French-designed Alouette lll helicopter for use in Siberia. Tests on the aircraft in the Himalayas have led the Soviets to believe that the helicopter is ideally suited to Soviet needs. The paper speculates that the sale could be the opening wedge in a vigorous export promotion drive by India's state-owned defense industries. Moreover, a Soviet purchase would help offset the mushrooming balance of payments surplus that India holds with the Soviet Union. If the deal goes through, it would represent India's first major arms export order. The Alouette lll is used for both civilian and military requirements.	M	FBIS (SA) 12 Jan 84	4323
01/12/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian wire service reports that Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov will conduct a 7-day visit to India next month along with Deputy PM V. Dymshits and Heavy Industries Minister N. Goldin. The trip will be timed to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of India's first public sector steel plant built with Soviet assistance.	M P	FBIS (SA) 12 Jan 84	4322
01/15/84	INDIA/USSR. "Prospects for Indo-Soviet trade appear to be bright for 1984 after the rather unsatisfactory performance in 1983" is the conclusion R. G. Gidadhubli draws in his treatment of Indo-Soviet trade relations. The bilateral trade protocol signed in New Delhi on 9 Dec 83 envisages a 24 percent increase over 1983 figures. The Soviet Union is one of India's major trading partners, accounting for about 20 percent of India's total foreign trade. There are some problems in the relationship, however. The 1983 trade targets fell short by about 14 percent. The cause of the sudden decline in trade in 1983 was the accumulation of a trade surplus in favor of the USSR. By early 1983, the trade surplus had mushroomed to over $5 billion. In the 1970s, trade with the Soviets was generally balanced. This started to change in 1980, leading the Soviets to cut down on Indian imports to rectify the imbalance. Most troublesome to the Soviets was the fall in the export of Soviet engineering goods to India. A salient feature of the 1984 protocol is the increased emphasis the Soviets have placed on doing business with the Indian private sector--something the Kremlin was ideologically opposed to even a decade ago. Private industries now run offices in Moscow to promote their products.	E	Indian Economic & Political Weekly 15 Jan 84	4252
01/18/84	INDIA/USSR. A high-level delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Smelyakov arrives in New Delhi to discuss the transfer of Soviet technology to India. The delegation comprises various department heads in the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and representatives of seven Soviet trade organizations.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 84	3988

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/18/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet delegation headed by deputy minister of foreign trade Smelyakov arrives in New Delhi to conduct discussions over the transfer of Soviet technology to India. Included in the delegation are members of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and chiefs of seven Soviet trade organizations.	E S	FBIS (SA) 19 Jan 84	4250
01/19/84	INDIA/PRC. Chinese delegation led by the president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ma Hong, calls on PM Gandhi in New Delhi. The delegation is conducting a study tour of India.	E S	FBIS (SA) 20 Jan 84	4313
01/22/84	INDIA/USSR. Speaking at an interview with the Associated Press, PM Indira Gandhi, responding to an observation about a Soviet contribution to tensions in South Asia, says that "Well, the Soviet Union, they've got their policies and they've got their strategies. But I don't see that it is in their interest--as they see their interest--that tension grow here. They certainly would not like Western influence in a country like Afghanistan, and that's why they are there." Commenting on Indian military purchases from the USSR, Gandhi observes that "When we need it and we get it on a attractive terms, we take it, but it's not binding us in any way...we can buy it from any country, as we do now, but sometimes it does come more expensive from other countries."	M P	Asian Recorder (New Delhi) 1-7 Apr 84	3882
01/23/84	INDIA/BANGLADESH/USSR. Bangladesh and the Soviet Union enter into a shipping accord which will allow the state-owned Bangladesh Shipping Corp. an equal share of bilateral cargo trade between the two countries. The level of cargo currently stands at about 100,000 tons per year. Since Bangladesh only owns three cargo vessels, the increased cargo allotment will be handled by chartered vessels. Bangladesh has put out tenders for the purchase of three more cargo vessels, but will probably rely on Indian shippers to haul Soviet cargo.	E	Economic Times (New Delhi) 24 Jan 84	5220
01/28/84	INDIA/USSR. Two high-level Soviet delegations arrive in India. One is headed by Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers V.E. Dymshits, and the other by Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry D.A. Takoyev. The Takoyev mission will discuss oil cooperation with India for the period 1984-90, and will seek ways to make India more self-reliant in energy.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 31 Jan 84	3891
01/31/84	INDIA/USSR. Under a contract signed in New Delhi, the Soviet Union will supply India with 6 million tons of crude oil this year on a rupee repayment basis. This year's supply represents a 200,000 ton increase over last year.	E	SWB 8 Feb 84	4370

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/31/84	INDIA/USSR. A Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Minister of the Petroleum Industry D.A. Takoyev, presently visiting India, holds talks with its Indian counterparts on developing bilateral cooperation in seismic exploration, and onshore drilling in Gujarat. The group also discusses prospective Soviet assistance for training Indian nationals in the USSR.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 84	3896
02/01/84	INDIA/USSR. India will export 150,000 tons of steel products to the USSR under an agreement to be signed next month. This information was disclosed during a visit by a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers V.E. Dymshits. The Soviet visitors are in India to celebrate the silver jubilee anniversary of the Bhilai steel plant. In a subsequent meeting with the visiting Soviets, President Zail Singh reportedly tells his guests that he "fully supports the Soviet state's policy and action in defense of peace, and appraises highly the aid given to India by the Soviet Union, in the establishment and development of its industry." In a separate meeting with the delegation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reportedly asked what aid the USSR could give "in resolving the complicated issues that have emerged in India's metallurgical industry due to a certain overstocking of products." The Soviet minister reportedly responded that the USSR, working with Indian specialists, "could resolve the problem of reorienting Indian factories, and transfer them to a new technology, and is prepared to buy the surplus steel that has accumulated in India."	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 84	3897
02/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Veniamin Dymshits, the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, continues his official trip to India by inspecting Soviet-supplied facilities at the Bhilai steel complex. The Dymshits tour is being actively promoted in the Soviet press, while Indian press coverage has also been fairly thorough. Elaborate celebrations are being stage to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of the Indo-Soviet steel project.	E P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Feb 84	4301
02/02/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaliy Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, addresses a gathering of the Pakistan Council of National Security Studies on the topic of "Soviet Policy towards the Countries of the Subcontinent." Smirnov maintains that the USSR follows "principled" policies in its relations with all countries. Pakistan is no exception. Soviet economic aid to Pakistan, given without "any political strings attached," has benefitted both countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to deepen its ties in the fields of marine shipping, consular affairs, and cultural exchanges. He warns, however, that good relations are a two-way street. Smirnov states: "We are close neighbors. Both of our countries are interested in peace and stability in the region. To achieve these goals, it is important not only to correctly assess the present situation, but also to see everything in perspective, to practice political realism, to be guided by genuine national interests and not by the interests of those forces who try to block the development of these relations, because it contary to the beliefs of"some" Pakistanis, the 1971 treaty between India and the Soviet Union is not a military pact and is not directed against any third party.	P	Dawn (Karachi) 3 Feb 84	4620

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Indo-Soviet ties symbolize "model relations between states with different social systems," according to Smirnov. After covering standard Soviet positions on Sino-Soviet relations and disarmament, Smirnov mentions "the possibility of constituting an international body which could construct railway tracks and roads linking the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and India." Such a project "would yield great economic benefits to the peoples of these countries." military plans in the area."			
02/03/84	INDIA/USSR. The Soviet Union will assist in the construction of the first section of the Vindhyachal thermal power station in Madya Pradesh. This section will have an initial capacity of 1260 mW which can later be expanded to 3,000 mW.	E S	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 14 Feb 84	3899
02/04/84	INDIA/USSR. India inaugurates the "3600" plate mill of the Bhilai steel complex in Madya Pradesh. The mill is the largest of its kind in South Asia and was built with Soviet technical assistance. Its construction raises the capacity of the Bhilai complex to four million tons of steel a year. This date also marks the 25th anniversary of the first blast furnace at Bhilai which was the initial example of Indo-Soviet economic and technical cooperation, and which has produced a total of 40 million tons of steel over the years.	E S	Foreign Trade (Moscow) 9/1984	5013
02/04/84	INDIA/USSR. Kremlin officially passes word through TASS news agency that the visit to India by Defense chief Dmitriy Ustinov has been postponed and will be "put off for some time." The announcement makes no mention of the reasons behind the postponement, nor does the official Indian announcement add anything to the Soviet statement. The trip was to have begun on 6 February.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Feb 84	4302
02/09/84	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol for further cooperation in the development of the Indian oil industry. Under terms of the pact, the Soviet Union will dispatch more teams of experts to help rehabilitate unproductive oil wells.	E S	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 84	3910
02/09/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet and Indian space experts complete a week of talks in Bangalore and finalize details of the proposed launching of a 900-kg Indian remote-sensing satellite from a Soviet cosmodrome in late 1986. The satellite will be in orbit for three years.	S	FBIS (SA) 10 Feb 84	4303
02/09/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian petroleum secretary A. S. Gill and the Soviet deputy minister of oil industries, D. A. Takoyev initial a bilateral agreement under which the Soviets will send technical teams to India to assist in efforts to repair and revive ailing oil wells. The wells in question are located in West Bengal and Gujarat. Indian specialists are expected to visit the Soviet Union to acquaint themselves with Soviet techniques in oil recovery and the repair of old wells.	E	FBIS (SA) 10 Feb 84	4304

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/09/84	INDIA/PRC. Rajiv Gandhi, heir-apparent in the Nehru family dynasty, tells the press that he is seriously considering a trip to China some time in 1985. He reports that his schedule is now "too tight" to set a date, considering that national elections will be held within the next ten months. Gandhi states that he hopes to leave for China after the elections.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 10 Feb 84	4341
02/12/84	INDIA/PRC. Former Chinese FM Huang Hua leads a 21-member delegation to the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on population and development being held in New Delhi. While in the Indian capital, Huang is slated to discuss Sino-Indian relations with PM Gandhi and FM Rao in anticipation of the next round of border talks scheduled for some time in 1985. According to columnist G. K. Reddy, "the Chinese know quite well that the present government of India will not be able to engage in a serious dialogue on the border problem in an election year." Because Huang is not a serving official in the Chinese Government, his talks with Indian officials are not expected to result in any substantive movement on the border issue. However, India regards his dispatch to New Delhi as a visible signal that the Chinese are still eager to probe New Delhi's thinking on the border problem. The Chinese are reportedly pressing FM Rao to pay an official visit to Beijing in the near future.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 13 Feb 84	4256
02/13/84	INDIA/PRC. Informed sources in New Delhi report that Natwar Singh, a Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, is likely to pay a visit to China in two months on his way home from deliberations in Japan. Although the Chinese have been urging FM Rao to come to Beijing, such a trip will probably not take place this year because of the upcoming elections in India.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 14 Feb 84	4329
02/15/84	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi holds a 25-minute discussion in the Kremlin with new Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. At Mrs. Gandhi's invitation, Chernenko has accepted an invitation to visit India "as soon as possible." Chernenko reportedly visited India once before in 1961.	P	FBIS (SA) 15 Feb 84	4298
02/15/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian analysts note that PM Gandhi was accorded extremely preferential treatment during her stay in Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral. Of the 167 countries and party delegations represented at the funeral, the Indian contingent was placed just after the socialist states for protocol purposes. Officially termed a "friendly" state, India ranked ahead of all other non-communist states. Analysts note that Gandhi met with new Soviet Communist boss Chernenko immediately after his meeting with Warsaw Pact leaders. The Chinese and Pakistani representatives to the funeral did not receive a private audience at all.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 16 Feb 84	4320

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/84	INDIA/PRC. Faction of unreconstructed Indian Maoists coverage on the PRC Embassy in New Delhi to present a memorandum urging the Chinese people to "throw out the Soviet renegades" now in power in Beijing. The group identifies itself as followers of the Charu Mazumdar faction of the ultra-leftist Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). A spokesman for the group refuses to disavow the CPI-ML doctrine of the "annihilation of class enemies" and vows to liberate India one day by building up the party's revolutionary cadres. The groups view the current policies of the Beijing leadership as a betrayal of Mao Zedong's program of revolutionary upheaval.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 16 Feb 84	4351
02/16/84	INDIA/USSR. Vladimir Promyslov, the mayor of Moscow, arrives in India to begin a 7-day visit. During his tour, Promyslov will discuss urban problems with the mayor of Delhi and other Indian officials.	P	FBIS (SA) 17 Feb 84	4257
02/17/84	INDIA/PRC. Huang Hua, a former high-ranking Chinese official now in New Delhi to attend a population conference, sends word that he will stay on in New Delhi an additional three days in order to allow time for meetings with FM Rao and PM Gandhi.	P	FBIS (SA) 17 Feb 84	4258
02/23/84	INDIA/PRC. After attending the first conference of the Asian Forum on Population and Development held in New Delhi, Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, stayed on as the guest of the Indian Government for talks on "population and development issues." The Xinhua News Agency reports without comment on Huang's meeting with India's Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao. China and India conclude an agreement for bilateral exchanges in family planning and biomedical research during the Asian Forum on Population and Development.	C S	FBIS (China) 24 Feb 84	4213
02/26/84	INDIA/PRC. Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Chinese-occupied Tibet, meets with PM Gandhi in what Indian officials describe as a "courtesy call". In an accompanying interview, the Dalai Lama reveals that, in all probability, he will return to Tibet in 1985, although only for a visit. He has not returned to his native soil since Chinese troops overran Tibet 25 years ago.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 27 Feb 84	4254
02/27/84	INDIA/USSR. Indo-Soviet protocol signed in New Delhi envisions increased cooperation in the fields of electronics and computer technology. Under the terms of the agreement, India will export computer programs and electronic items to the Soviet Union valued at $4 million over the next year.	E S	FBIS (SA) 28 Feb 84	4338

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/27/84	INDIA/USSR. Protocol signed by Soviet Deputy Minister for the radio industry, N. D. Gorshkov, and Indian Deputy Minister for electronics, Sanjeevi Rao, envisions closer Indo-Soviet collaboration in the fields of electronics and computers. Under the agreement, India will export computer programs and electronic items to the USSR worth about $4 million over the coming two years. The Indian public sector electronics corporation will handle the import and installation of computers from the Soviet Union. The first three Soviet computers will be sited at engineering colleges.	S	FBIS (USSR) 28 Feb 84	4342
03/02/84	INDIA/PRC. A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions arrives in India for an official visit at the invitation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The group will visit Calcutta and Jamshedpur (Bihar State) before going on to New Delhi.	E P	SWB FE (8 Mar 84)	3919
03/02/84	INDIA/USSR. MEA spokesman tells the Rajya Sabha that New Delhi is unaware of any Soviet diplomats being posted to India after being expelled from Britain and Ethiopia. In response to members' questions, the spokesman denies allegations that Aeroflot personnel in India receive accommodations on a par with Soviet diplomatic personnel. Additionally, the spokesman denies that any MPs have submitted a memorandum demanding the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. India's stand on the issue is "well known," he states.	P	Indian Express (Bombay) 3 Mar 84	4251
03/05/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Miinister Dmitriy Ustinov arrives in New Delhi for several days of discussion with top Indian leaders and defense officials. Accompanying Ustinov are Soviet Fleet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, Deputy Defense Minister Vitaliy Shabanov, Deputy Chief of the Soviet General Staff Sergey Akhroneyev, and several other high-ranking military leaders. During an evening banquet speech hosted by Indian Defense Minister Venkataraman, Ustinov praises Indo-Soviet relations. The goal of both sides is "preserving and consolidating peace." In the second half of the speech, Ustinov launches into a scathing attack on "aggressive imperialist circles" which are pushing the world to nuclear disaster. With regard to South Asia, Ustinov lambasts U. S. militarization schemes against "peaceloving India" and notes the U. S. military presence in Diego Garcia where the "interventionist" RDF is based. In conclusion, Ustinov declares: "We want to see friendly India be a strong, nonaligned, independent state actively struggling to preserve peace in Asia and throughout the world."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Mar 84	4922
03/05/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov arrives in India for a 6-day official visit. He is accompanied by a delegation of 55 high-ranking Soviet official. Soon after his arrival, he confers with PM Indira Gandhi. In a meeting lasting nearly two hours, with no one present except for interpreters, the Soviet leader reportedly briefs Mrs. Gandhi on the Soviet economy and Moscow's efforts to bring about disarmament and world peace. Later during the day, Ustinov holds talks with his Indian counterpart Defense Minister R.I. Venkataraman. That evening at a state banquet in his honor, Ustinov says that the USSR appreciates the need for India to strengthen its defense to safeguard its independence. He says	M	SWB FE 6 Mar 84	3925

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	that Moscow wants to see India a strong nonaligned country advocating peace in Asia and the world. In response, Defense Minister Venkataraman expresses his thanks for the continued Soviet assistance in building India's defenses and hopes that "it will grow further."			
03/05/84	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Pro-Chinese communists identifying themselves as Naxalites demonstrate in front of the Soviet consulate in Calcutta to protest the arrival in New Delhi of Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. Numbering almost 200, the demonstrators inveigh against "Soviet imperialism" and the "Russian pirate forces."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 6 Mar 84	4253
03/06/84	INDIA/USSR. Lawyers of the USSR and India meeting in New Delhi sign an agreement for the creation of an Indo-Soviet Juridical Commission. The main aim of the commission will be to contribute to the struggle for peace and disarmament and the implementation of the norms of international law.	C P	SWB FE 9 Mar 84	3926
03/07/84	INDIA/PRC. PM Indira Gandhi receives a visiting delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.	E	SWB FE 9 Mar 84	3929
03/07/84	INDIA/USSR. Continuing his trip in India, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov visits the HAL complex in Nasik (Maharatra State) where he tells employees that the coproduction of MiG aircraft in India will help the country accelerate the pace of self-reliance in defense industries. He also compliments the workers and technicians for their excellent performance and technical competence in the production of various types of MiG aircraft.	E M	SWB FE 9 Mar 84	3930
03/09/84	INDIA/USSR. According to journalist G. K. Reddy, the list of weapons systems that are being discussed during Soviet Defense Minsiter Ustinov's negotiations in New Delhi include: T-72 tanks, BMP armored personnel carriers, "advanced MiG versions," Il-76 transports, "heavy helicopters, " "different missile systems," "and various categories of artillery and rockets, besides high-speed missile boats and underwater equipment for the Navy, multi-purpose radars for use by the Army and the Air Force, and military communication equipment." Specifics have not been furnished to the press since the talks are being kept secret. Soviet sources term the visit "highly successful." PM Gandhi hosted a lunch in honor of Ustinov and his senior colleagues, a courtesy that is not usually extended to other visiting defense ministers. It is not customary for Ustinov to sign arms pacts while conduction a goodwill tour. Such trips are intended to lay the groundwork for a final agreement which will be worked out be senior officials later. Both sides insist that no new arms deal has been struck. Instead, Indo-Soviet defense ties are only building on the solid foundation that already exists.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 10 Mar 84	4931

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/09/84	INDIA/USSR. Continuing his trip in India, visiting Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov calls on Indian President Zail Singh, Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao and once again on PM Indira Gandhi. President Zail Singh tells Ustinov that the USSR is "today the chief guarantor of world peace." He also notes that India always will be grateful to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid and support.	P	SWB FE 12 Mar 84	3934
03/10/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov departs India after a 5-day official visit. During his stay, he toured defense production plants such as the Avadi heavy vehicle works near Madras, the military academy at Dehra Dun and nearby tactical units, and various naval installations, including the dockyard and port at Vishakapatnam.	P	SWB FE 12 Mar 84	3936
03/10/84	INDIA/USSR. BJP sources announce that India has expelled a Soviet assistant military attache, Nikolai I. Gololobov, from New Delhi. The Soviet diplomat reportedly had tried to obtain the text of a letter from Bangladesh Chief of State General H. M. Ershad to Indian PM Indira Gandhi, and had approached a Sikh employee of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs for this purpose. Both Indian and Soviet sources in New Delhi refuse to confirm or deny the expulsion.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 12 Mar 84	3937
03/12/84	INDIA/PRC. Observances marking the 25th anniversary of the Chinese invasion of Tibet climax in the arrest of 3,000 refugee women in New Delhi who take to the streets to protest the occupation of their country. The marchers present a petition to the Indian foreign office and then court arrest near the Chinese Embassy. Memorandums forwarded to the Beijing regime demand that Chinese troops be withdrawn from Tibet.	P	FBIS (SA) 13 Mar 84	4332
03/15/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian commentator reviews the bidding in the Soviet offer to co-produce the MiG-27 with India. When the agreement was being finalized in New Delhi during the visiting of Defense chief Ustinov, a 3-man Soviet delegation headed by S. Systoe was conferring with Indian experts at the HAL facility in Bangalore. India has 20 years of experience in producing under license the MiG-21, the MiG-21 M and and the MiG-23 BIS. In addition, India has acquired a "large number" of MiG-23s from the USSR. This latest coproduction agreement also includes the manufacture of the AN-32 medium transport aircraft at the Kanpur facility of HAL. The newspaper analyst maintains that the Ustinov aircraft package was timed to coincide with a French campaign to persuade India to co-produce the Mirage-2000 instead. The Soviets maintain that their aircraft are superior to Pakistan's inventory of American F-16s and are best suited to India's defense needs. Lastly, the Soviets have offered to sell India the latest model MiG-29, an aircraft previously reserved only for Warsaw Pact clients.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 15 Mar 84	4249

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/18/84	INDIA/USSR. P. N. Lekhi, a leading member of the Lawyers Association for Democracy, renews his charge that the Gandhi government has quietly ordered a Soviet diplomat out of the country. The diplomat is identified as Nikolai I. Bololobov, an assistant military attache, who was reportedly caught trying to obtain a classified message from PM Gandhi to Bangladeshi President Ershad. The Indian Foreign office has publicly denied the charge and Lekhi is now accusing the government of covering up the whole affair.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 18 Mar 84	4371
03/19/84	INDIA/PRC. New Delhi informs the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) that if China's entry into the forum undercuts India's position as a permanent member of the governing board, India will withdraw altogether from the IAEC. Currently, China is listed as an "active observer" on the board. Efforts are being made, however, to give permanent status to the Chinese. Since the board cannot be expanded without altering the IAEA charter, suggestions have been made that China should take over the Indian seat. The controversy is similar to the ill-will that developed between the two sides when China joined the International Monetary Fund and staked a claim to sizable amounts of international lending assistance previously authorized for India. China joined the IAEA in January. Debate of China's status within the organization will begin in June.	P S	Times of India (Bombay) 20 Mar 84	5222
03/20/84	INDIA/PRC. West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu announces that he will make another visit to China starting on 2 May. His trip is being sponsored by the Chinese Association for Friendship with Other Countries.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 21 Mar 84	4374
03/20/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet shipping delegation signs an agreement with an Indian shipping consortium in which the two sides will operate a 300-ton capacity container ship exclusively in trade between the two countries. The Soviets have always insisted on receiving Indian shipments in containers only.	E	Financial Express (Bombay) 21 Mar 84	4375
03/20/84	INDIA/PRC. In response to Parliamentary inquiries, Defense Minister Vankataraman tells the Lok Sabha that the Chinese committed three ground intrusions into Indian territory between 1981 and 1983. The matter was taken up with Beijing at the diplomatic level, although the Chinese denied that intrusions ever took place. Venkatarman notes that there have also been "a few instances" of Chinese air incursions, "but it is not of great importance." The defense chief maintains that Indian forces are prepared to meet "any eventuality" but that India is pursuing a consistant policy of rapprochement with both Pakistan and China.	M P	The Hindu (Madras) 21 Mar 84	4339
03/27/84	PAKISTAN/INDIA/PRC. A spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Office in Beijing denies an Indian statement that Pakistan has manufactured an atomic bomb and with China's help, conducted underground testing. The Xinhua News Agency also carries a denial that Pakistan's foreign minister attended a 2-day meeting of nuclear experts at an atomic bomb test site in China.	M	FBIS (China) 29 Mar 84	4208

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/27/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Indian sources report that the USSR has warned Islamabad that the setting up of a Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe station on Pakistani territory will be considered an unfriendly act to the Soviet Union. A Tass report asserts that the USSR considers the Munich-based radio stations as being financed and controlled by the CIA. In a related development, a government spokesman in Islamabad characterizes the Indian report as baseless, and says there are no foreign radio stations in Pakistan, nor will Pakistani authorities permit the establishment of such a radio station or their territory in the future.	P	SWB FE 29 Mar 84	3970
03/30/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao tells parliament that New Delhi is keeping a constant watch on Pakistan's nuclear program in the wake of reports of Sino-Pakistani nuclear collaboration. Although he does not regard these reports as necessarily correct, Rao refused to "brush aside" the possibility that the Chinese are assisting the Pakistanis in a bomb-building project. Most of the reports, he notes, appear in the American press. To date, Chinese officials have not categorically denied the reports.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 31 Mar 84	5221
03/31/84	INDIA/USSR. Citing the reports of close associates of PM Gandhi, columnist Bhabani Sen Gupta summarizes the contents of the recent talks in New Delhi between Soviet Defense Chief Ustinov and PM Gandhi. According to his informants, Ustinov assured Gandhi of "complete and unequivocal" Soviet support if India is attacked from any quarter. To back up this pledge, Ustinov offered lines of military hardware to India that are ordinarily reserved for Warsaw Pact countries only. In their review of the world situation, both of the principals agreed that the growing danger of nuclear war is the most pressing issue of the time. Ustinov underscored Moscow's peaceful intentions and blamed the United States for triggering a dangerous arms race. Ustinov maintained that the USSR has reached strategic equality with the United States--a position which the Soviets will not relinquish. Gandhi was reportedly receptive to the Soviet viewpoint and agreed that the Reagan administration must bear the lion's share of the blame for increasing world tensions, particularly in the Third World. Gandhi repeatedly brought up the Pakistani "threat" to India, while Ustinov tended to confine his remarks to East-West relations. Gandhi agreed to travel to the USSR in April to witness the joint Indo-Soviet space launch and Chernenko will probably visit India in early 1985. Sen Gupta does not mention whether the issue of Afghanistan ever came up in the discussions.	M P	India Today (Bombay) 31 Mar 84	4350
04/01/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian journalists who arrive in the Soviet Union in advance of this week's Indo-Soviet space flight voice loud complaints that Soviet officials have refused permission for many of them to cover the launch at the Baykonur Cosmodrome in Kazhakstan. The Indian Embassy in Moscow took up the matter with Soviet officials, who refused to issue more press credentials. Indian reporters who will attend the launch write for the pro-Moscow organs BLITZ, NEW AGE and PATRIOT. Reluctantly, the Soviets also issued passes to correspondents from the two Indian press agencies and	P	FBIS (SA) 2 Apr 84	4340

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the government-owned All-India Radio and Television. All photos and films of the event will be supplied through the official Soviet news agency.			
04/04/84	INDIA/USSR. Rakesh Sharma, a 35-year old squadron leader in the Indian Air Force, becomes India's first man in space when he and two Soviet cosmonauts blast into orbit from a Soviet cosmodrome in central Asia. Both sides are hailing the flight as another example of the cooperative relationship that has developed between India and the USSR. While in space during the 8-day mission, Sharma will perform yoga experiments which will assist scientists in solving problems of space sickness, disorientation, and adverse effects of weightlessness on circulation. He will also take sophisticated photographs of large areas of India to assist Indian scientists in land-use mapping, oceanography, and geology. Sharma will dine on traditional Indian foods such as rice and lentils during his space odyssey and will conduct a press conference in Hindi during a radio-television broadcast.	P S	New York Times 5 Apr 84	4932
04/04/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian public figures from across the political spectrum hail the successful launching of a joint Indo-Soviet cosmonaut team into space. In a message relayed to the cosmonauts, Soviet General Secretary Chernenko calls the event the "logical result" of years of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and peoples. "I wish your success in fulfilling all tasks entrusted to you and a happy return to earth," the message adds.	P S	The Hindu (Madras) 5 Apr 84	4346
04/05/84	INDIA/PRC. Writing in the influential Beijing weekly OUTLOOK, the Chinese economist Qian Junrui notes that India's experiences in economic development can provide China with a model worthy of emulation. Qian is impressed by a number of factors. First, India strives to develop its national economy while maintaining its cultural identity. Second, India attaches importance to the market economy and looks for economic results. Third, India correctly places emphasis on scientific education, personnel training, and participation in international development activities. The scholar maintains that improved Sino-Indian relations could not only improve the economies of both countries but would also promote South-South cooperation.	E	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Apr 84	4348
04/05/84	INDIA/USSR. Soviet delegation headed by Technical Education Minister V.I.Knonkin arrives in India to tour various Soviet-assisted projects in the country.	P S	Indian Express (New Delhi) 6 Apr 84	4349
04/07/84	INDIA/PRC. Visiting delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions meets with Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the pro-Moscow CPI. According to press reports, the leader of the Chinese delegation, Politburo member Ni Jhu Phu, suggests that the CPI-sponsored All-India Trade Union Conference send a friendship delegation to China. In recent years, the CCP has conducted a series of exchanges with the rival trade union federation sponsored by CPI-M. The Chinese delegation makes it clear that, despite the differences of opinion they have with CPI, the two sides should look to develop closer ties. In response to the invitation, Gupta suggests that	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 19 Mar 84	4373

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions should join the Soviet-sponsored World Federation of Trade Unions.			
04/11/84	INDIA/USSR. Office of President Zail Singh announces that all participants in the joint Indo-Soviet space flight will receive India's highest awards for gallantry. Cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma and his two Soviet comrades will all receive the Ashok Chakra award. This is the first time the award has been given to non-Indians.	P	FBIS (SA) 12 Apr 84	4344
04/17/84	INDIA/BURMA/PRC. India's Ambassador to Burma, G. G. Swell, reveals that a final border demarcation between India and Burma has been put off because of China's territorial claim to a strip of land in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. The disputed territory involves about 125 kms of India's northern border with Burma at Diphu. Although India and Burma have settled on a mutually agreeable border demarcation, the two sides have decided to delay a formal agreement pending final disposition of the Chinese claims.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 18 Apr 84	4354
04/18/84	INDIA/USSR. Deputy Minister for foreign trade N. G. Osipov arrives in India with a 9-member Soviet delegation to discuss with their Indian counterparts various aspects of bilateral trading arrangements.	E	FBIS (SA) 19 Apr 84	4353
04/21/84	INDIA/USSR. The USSR has offered to supply India with a nuclear submarine and more than 20 other modern warships for a "blue-water navy". The offer comes as a high-powered Indian military team visits Moscow to follow up on commitments made when Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov visited New Delhi last month. At the same time, India has decided not to buy the six Nimrod surveillance aircraft offered by the United Kingdom, on the grounds that they are "too expensive". The Nimrods will be replaced by longer-range Soviet aircraft and by commercial planes adapted for military purposes. If the submarine deal goes through, India will be the first Third World nation to acquire nuclear underwater craft. Among the other ships offered by the Soviets will be: two Kresta II Class cruisers, three Kashin II Class guided-missile destroyers, three Manuchka II Class guided-missiles corvettes, and at least three Foxtrot Class diesel-electric submarines to replace older Russian subs previously provided by the USSR. The surface combatants will come equipped with missiles and over-the-horizon fire control systems that will permit targets to be engaged up to a distance of 100 kilometers. This latest arms offer by Moscow is an important Soviet gambit to head off any Indian trend to diversify its military hardware by selecting armaments from Western European sources. When India has been courted by Western European arms manufactuerers in the past, Moscow usually has countered by offering New Delhi some top-of-the-line equipment, such as the MiG-29, which has yet to be passed to the Warsaw Pact allies.	M	Sunday Times (London) 22 Apr 84	3991

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/27/84	BANGLADESH/INDIA/PRC. According to the pro-Soviet Indian newspaper PATRIOT, the United States and China are working in tandem against India's interests in the region. In an editorial, the paper rails against US arms shipments to Pakistan and indications that the Chinese will sell 6 unspecified submarines to Bangladesh. Reasoning that "China has always longed for naval access to the Indian Ocean region," the editorial warns that China is eyeing Chittagong, Dhaka, and Cox's Bazaar as possible port facilities for Chinese vessels.	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 27 Apr 84	4930
04/27/84	INDIA/USSR. The Indo-Soviet trade plan for 1984 anticipates a total trade turnover of 38.4 billion rupees (US$3.84 billion). Of this total, Indian exports to the USSR will amount to 20 billion rupees (US$2 billion). Total trade turnover between the two countries for 1983 amounted to 36.3 billion rupees (US$3.63 billion). Of this total, Indian exports amounted to 15.84 billion rupees (US$1.58 billion). According to official sources, India would like to increase its imports of non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, chemicals and newsprint from the USSR. Trade discussions currently are underway in New Delhi between a Soviet delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade G.M. Osipov and officials of the Indian Ministry of Commerce. Preparations reportedly have been initiated to double the amount of trade between India and the USSR during India's next five-year plan, beginning in January 1986. The two sides note that achieving an arithmetical balance of trade is not the main objective of the two countries, but rather "to dynamise and improve it to a much higher level."	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 28 Apr 84	3995
04/28/84	INDIA/PRC. According to a recent study by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), bilateral trade between India and China in the last three years has contracted sharply, and the trade deficit has moved increasingly against India. In 1979-80, trade between India and China stood at $39.79 million. In 1980-81, this total rose to $105.51 million and in 1981-82, to $130.94 million. Since that time, however, trade between the two large nations declined to $117.10 million in 1982-83 and to $27.84 million in the first six months of 1983-84. During these periods, the balance of trade consistently has been in China's favor. This has amounted to $58.35 million in 1980-81, $25.58 million in 1981-82, and $92.85 million in 1982-83.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 May 84	3996
04/29/84	INDIA/PRC. According to Indian Chamber of Commerce statistics, bilateral trade between India and China has fallen off sharply in the past two years. Two-way trade was abruptly halted by the border war of 1962 and not resumed until 1977. The balance of trade favored India until 1980 when the Chinese began exporting more to their southern rival. Two-way trade figures (in Rs10 million) are as follows: 1980-39.74; 1981-106.61; 1982-130.94; 1983-117.18; and for the first half of 1984-27.84. The principal items exported by India to China include cotton, crude vegetable materials, iron and steel, sugar, tobacco, certain manufactured items, and barley. In exchange, China exports silk, chemicals, zinc, non-ferrous metals, and miscellaneous items. The Chamber of Commerce issues its report on Sino-Indian trade on the eve of a 2-week visit to China by a team of	E	Times of India (Bombay) 30 Apr 84	4381

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Indian industrialists and trade experts. Headed by the federation president Ramakrishna Bajaj, the delegation will explore ways of expanding bilateral trade and identifying opportunities for technology transfer. Indian entrepreneuers view China's ongoing modernization drive as an opportunity for countries like India to supply intermediate technologies which the Chinese require. Areas of possible Sino-Indian cooperation include the fields of energy, light machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, textiles, hotels, power generation projects, tanning technology, glass manufacture, and automobiles.			
04/29/84	INDIA/PRC. Defense Minister Venkataraman tells a press conference that India will take "whatever steps are necessary" to safeguard its interests following the news that the Reagan administration has agreed to cooperate with China in the field of nuclear energy. India is "naturally" worried about these developments, although full details of the Sino-U.S. nuclear accord are not yet known.	M P	FBIS (SA) 30 Apr 84	4393
04/29/84	INDIA/PRC. According to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, trade between India and China has diminished sharply in the last three years, with the deficit increasingly mounting against India. In 1979-80, two-way trade between the two nations amounted to $39.74 million. In 1980-81, this total rose to $105.61 million, and increased further to $130.94 million in 1981-82. Since that time, however, it declined steeply to $117.18 million in 1982-83, and in the first six months of FY 1983-84 (April-September), it amounted to only $27.84 million. Trade turnover was in India's favor until 1979-80, but then turned in China's favor since that time. Trade balance in India's favor amounted to $23.08 million in 1978-79. This narrowed to $1.92 million in 1979-80. Trade balance in China's favor began in 1980-81, when it amounted to $58.35 million. In 1981-82, it amounted to $25.58 million, and in 1982-83 to $92.85 million. In the first six months of FY 1983-84, India's trade deficit with China amounted to $28.18 million. India and China initially concluded a trade agreement in 1954. It remained in force with extensions until December 1959 after which it was no longer renewed. Bilateral trade came to a halt in 1962 as a result of the border war between the two nations, and was not resumed until 1977. India's principal exports to China are cotton, crude vegetable materials, iron and steel, sugar, manufactured tobacco products, and barley. China's principal exports to India are silk, chemicals and related products, zinc, non-ferrous metals, and miscellaneous items. A recent FICCI delegation to China sought to explore ways to expand bilateral trade and identify opportunities for technology transfer. Some potential areas for joint ventures involving technology transfer are, on India's part, energy light (sic) machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, textiles, hotels, power generation projects, training technology, glass manufacture, and automobiles. China, for its part, can offer expertise on setting up biogas plants, plus mini-steel and mini-cement plants.	E S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) May 84	5191

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/29/84	INDIA/USSR. An Indian military delegation visits Moscow, possibly to discuss offers of Soviet military equipment made by Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov during his recent trip to New Delhi. The Indian delegation is led by Defense Secretary S. Ghosh and includes Deputy Chief of Army Staff LtG H. Kaul and Deputy Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal J. Reene.	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 27 Apr 84	3993
04/29/84	INDIA/USSR. A high-level Indian delegation led by Defense Secretary S. M. Ghosh returns from Moscow after finalizing a new arms deal with the USSR. The delegation had gone to the USSR to follow up on agreements reached when Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov visited India last month. During their trip the Indian officials met with top-ranking Soviet naval military leaders including naval chief Admiral S. G. Gorshkov. During the discussions, the Soviets agreed to offer to India more sophisticated hardware with greater striking power, and outlined the time frame for the provision of such armaments as fighter planes, maritime surveillance and reconnaissance aircraft, tactical low-level surface-to-surface, air-to-air, and air-to-ground missiles, the latest ECM equipment, modern warships for the navy, and modern weaponry for the army. The Indian team brought up the question of a suitable air defense system "in the light of current and future security perceptions in the region." The Soviet side reportedly expressed its readiness to supply the MiG-29/FULCRUM with shoot-up and shoot-down capability and expressed its understanding of "the Indian sense of urgency for the acquisition of requisite ECM systems." For the Indian Navy, the Soviets agreed to provide the latest shipboard sensing/surveillance systems to enhance the detection capability of Indian warships and to give them "electronic capabilities to contain the developing threats in the Indian Ocean." To enhance naval aviation and airlift capabilities, the Soviets reportedly offered the latest TU-142M, a maritime surveillance and anti-submarine aircraft that is a variant of the TU-95/BEAR, and agreed to speed up the supplies of the An-32/CLINE medium-range tactical transport plane, plus in the future to offer India the giant Il-76/CANDID long-range transport. The Soviet officials reportedly expressed their understanding of the Indian desire to press ahead as quickly as possible on domestic licensed coproduction of "all equipment and evaluation systems" to "progressively reduce contingent dependence" and "offered to help the process of indigenisation to the maximum extent possible."	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 1 May 84	3999
04/30/84	INDIA/USSR. Energy Minister Arif Mohammed Khan tells the Rajya Sabha that the Soviet Union has agreed to fund the Kahalgaon superthermal power project in Bihar state. The first unit of the 210-megawatt project is likely to be commissioned by 1990.	E	FBIS (SA) 1 May 84	4372

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/30/84	INDIA/USSR. Indian defense acquisition team headed by Defense Secretary S. M. Ghosh returns to New Delhi after a week-long series of negotiations in Moscow. The purpose of the mission was to take follow-up action on the agreements reached during Defense Minister Ustinov's visit to India in March. Included in the wide-ranging series of agreements are the supply of "futuristic fighter planes; maritime reconnaisance and tactical low surface-to-air, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles; the latest electronic countermeasures; new generation warships; and various weapons systems for the army.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 1 May 84	4388
04/30/84	INDIA/PRC. A delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry departs for a trip to China. While in Beijing, the Indian entrepreneurs will explore the possibility of setting up joint ventures with Chinese agencies. Reportedly there are two specific proposals under consideration. One involves an undertaking for the manufacture of coal tar enamel; another concerns the erection of a dyeing and printing plant. Other potential areas for joint ventures include energy, light machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, hotels, power-generating projects, tanning technology, the manufacture of glass and automobiles. The delegation also will visit the Canton Fair and hold talks with its Chinese counterparts in an effort to promote bilateral trade. In the short run, among the items India could import from China are petroleum, coking coal, fertilizers, newsprint, vegetable oils, raw silk, tungsten, aluminum, copper, zinc and steel. In a related development, the India-China Chamber of Commerce urges the Indian Government to lend its support to the private sector to promote Sino-Indian trade. Indian business sources note that the absence of a protocol on trade and cooperation between the two countries has added to the misgivings of Indian entrepreneurs about doing business with China. Reportedly, China is eager to enter into such a protocol with India, and even to extend most favored nation status. In another development, Indian sources welcome a recent protocol between India and China on standards of inspection to insure quality control of goods passing between the two countries. In recent years, trade between India and China totaled from $75 million in 1979, to $139 million in 1982.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 1 May 84	4000
05/01/84	INDIA/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that India's Defense Secretary returns from one week in the Soviet Union where he negotiated a delivery schedule for a new generation of Soviet military hardware that was promised during Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's March visit to India. The article does not provide the time frame for the deliveries but reiterates the list of equipment that India will receive, which includes: off the shelf advanced technology aircraft such as the MIG-29, new warships, sensing systems for Indian naval ships to increase their capabilities for surveillance and detection, and AN-32 and IL-76 transport aircraft.	M	FBIS (China) 15 May 84	3986

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/02/84	INDIA/USSR. Under the terms of an agreement signed in New Delhi, the Soviet Union will launch an Indian remote-sensing satellite in 1986. The satellite will weigh about 950 kg and will orbit at an altitude of 900 km.	M S	FBIS (SA) 3 May 84	4377
05/02/84	INDIA/PRC. Jyoti Basu, the CPM Chief Minister of West Bengal, departs for China in response to an invitation from the CCP. He will spend three weeks touring the PRC.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) May 84	5183
05/04/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS broadcast in English notes that Pakistani troops along the ceasefire line in Kashmir twice in the past week opened fire on Indian forces, seriously wounding several civilians in the process. Included in the Pakistani units in this volatile border area are "special sabotage groups whose task is to infiltrate Indian territory and carry out different subversive operations there."	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 May 84	3952
05/05/84	INDIA/USSR. India's first cosmonaut, S/L Rakesh Sharma, returns home to a hero's welcome in New Delhi. Accompanied by his two Soviet colleagues, Sharma and his Indian backup are greeted in a formal ceremony by Indian Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, members of parliament, and resident Soviet officials. Next week, the cosmonauts will be honored in a special ceremony by Indian President Zail Singh.	P	FBIS (SA) 7 May 84	4380
05/09/84	INDIA/USSR. New Delhi is negotiating with the USSR to buy nuclear power plants which use enriched uranium. The plants reportedly will help India reach a nuclear electricity production capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000.	E S	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 9 May 84	4988
05/10/84	INDIA/USSR. Aviation sources in New Delhi report that India pilots are currently testing the Soviet Mig-29 as part of an evaluation process to decide whether to purchase the aircraft. Whereas one of the prime attractions of Soviet weaponry has always been low prices, the Soviets have recently doubled the interest rates on arms sales to India to 5 percent. Nevertheless, this is still below the Western interest rate of 7 percent.	M	FBIS (SA) 11 May 84	4916
05/11/84	INDIA/PRC. Chinese officials tells a visiting group of Indian industrialists that China would like more trade with India in spite of differences between the two countries. This trade has been on a small scale and amounted to less than $100 million in 1983. Among the specific proposals by the Chinese side was an assertion that it could export edible oils, drugs, silk, and copper in exchange for chemicals, tea, raw materials, construction materials and machinery.	E	Patriot (New Delhi) 12 May 84	4005

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/17/84	INDIA/USSR. ISVESTIYA correspondent in New Delhi files a story that is highly uncomplimentary of Vice-President Bush's trip to India. According to the Soviet newsman, the two sides "expressed serious differences of view...on almost all questions discussed." The US reaffirmed its determination to arm Pakistan and its "tough stance" on North-South issues. "The US Vice-President met with a deserved rebuff," the article notes, "when he tried to deliver importunate attacks against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan at a banquet."	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 May 84	4382
05/30/84	INDIA/PRC. Chinese officials tell visiting West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu that a settlement of the border problem between India and China is not possible right now and will take some more time. They add, however, that this matter should not deter the two nations from moving closer to each other through trade, visits, and other exchanges.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5193
06/01/84	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR will strengthen cooperation in the field of film, TV and radio programming. The two countries are producing jointly a film on former PM Jawaharlal Nehru which is nearing completion, and in the future will undertake a documentary on the recent manned space flight in which Indian cosmonauts accompanied their Soviet colleagues.	C	Indian & Foreign Review (New Delhi) 30 Jun 84	4857
06/01/84	INDIA/PRC. A team of Indian geologists recently traveled to China to participate in the International Symposium on Geology in the Himalayas. The symposium took place in Chengdu, China and discussed crust formation and evolution of the Himalayas.	S	Indian & Foreign Review (New Delhi) 30 Jun 84	4858
06/02/84	INDIA/USSR. C. Rajaswara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India, is awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Peoples to commemorate his 70th birthday and his long devotion to the "struggle for peace."	P	Soviet Life (New Delhi) Jun 84	4618
06/07/84	INDIA/USSR. Spokesman for the Indian Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) reveals that India will purchase two light water reactors from the Soviet Union if the terms offered acceptable. Although India's nuclear power sector specializes in pressurized heavy water reactors, the DAE spokesman maintains that India has sufficient expertise to operate the Soviet-supplied LWRs in order to "supplement" the existing nuclear power configuration in the country.	E S	Deccan Herald (Bangalore) 8 Jun 84	5225
06/08/84	INDIA/USSR. Victor Litvenenko, a Soviet trade official, announces in Moscow that his government has contractd for the purchase of 80,000 tons of steel from the state-owned Steel Authority of India. The steel will be produced at the Bhilai and Bokaro plants and will relive India of a temporary glut domestic steel stocks. Touching on other bilateral trade arrangements, Litvenenko reports that preparations are continuing for the September meeting of the Indo-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission with oversees trade and technology exchanges. Working groups dealing with oil, coal, ferrous metallury and energy will meet in Moscow. The two sides are investigating collaboration schemes involving an 840 MW power station at	E S	Times of India (Bombay) 9 Jun 84	4924

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Kahalgaon, an aluminum complex in Andhra Pradesh, and a number of coal mining projects. Talks will also be held regarding the Indian manufacture of heavy machine and power generation equipment, machine tools, and chemical plants with Soviet assistance.			
06/08/84	INDIA/USSR. Victor Litvinenko, the deputy chairman of the USSR state committee on external economic relations, tells Indian reporters in Moscow that Indo-Soviet cooperation in heavy manufacturing is expanding to the benefit of both countries. Working groups have concludes agreements on oil, coal, ferrous metallurgy, and energy. In addition, talks are in progress over a proposed nuclear power plant in India and Soviet support for a trans-Indian gas pipeline from Hajira to Yakshitpur. The Soviet-assisted machine-building units at Ranchi and Durgapur have manufactured over 38,000 tons of machinery worth over $100 million for export to the Soviet Union and third countries such as Turkey, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Egypt and Bulgaria. In April, the Soviets agreed to purchase 80,000 tons of Indian steel during the upcoming year. The Soviets also are willing to purchase up to a half million tons of steel manufactured at Bhilar and Bokaro to help India tide over a "temporary glut."	E S	Times of India (Bombay) 9 Jun 84	5224
06/24/84	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol regarding long-term Soviet technical assistance to develop the Indian coal industry and help it raise its production goal from the present 150 million tons to 400 million tons by the end of the century. The pact provides specifically for the development of three coal-mining projects which will add 22.5 million tons to the annual production capacity by 1990. These projects are open-cast mining in the Jharia coal field block 5/6 in Bihar to produce 10 million tons of prime coking coal per year, underground mining at Sitanala in the Jharia field to produce 2.5 million tons of prime coking coal, and open-cast mining in the Mohern block of Madhya Pradesh to produce 10 million tons of power-grade non-coking coal. Soviet experts also will prepare a report to plan, organize, design and supervise the construction of coal washeries in India, and assist in exploration, exploitation and gasification of coal resources.	E S	Patriot (New Delhi) 24 Jun 84	4684
06/26/84	INDIA/PAK/PRC. As reported by Xinhua News Agency, China is urging Pakistan to seek good relations with India. The observation comes at the conclusion of talks in Beijing between Pakistani FM Yaqub Khan and Chinese President Li Xiannian. The Chinese supported the 7-nation regional cooperation organization and point out that close Sino-Pakistani ties are not directed against any third country, particularly India.	P	Telegraph (Calcutta) 27 Jun 84	4946

Indonesia

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/17/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR hands over the title of its former consular building in Banjarmasin to the provincial administration of South Kalimantan, in a brief transfer ceremony attended by the Soviet charge in Jakarta and middle-ranking officials of both sides. The building had been owned by the USSR since 1965, but had been unused in recent years since the closure of the Soviet Consulate in the locality.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 19 Jan 84	4064
02/03/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja announces officially that he will visit the USSR in early April. Observers speculate that while in the Soviet capital, Mokhtar will probe Kremlin officials on their position toward the conflict in Kampuchea, and their willingness to see a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and free elections in the embattled Southeast Asian country.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 Feb 84	3900
02/06/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China are a matter of course, says Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Bilateral contract between the two countries is continuing through the Indonesian embassies in New York and Geneva, according to Mokhtar, and nationals of the two countries are continuing to make exchange visits to attend seminars, conferences, and sporting events. Although preparations for the reopening of diplomatic relations are stipulated in the not-yet-approved draft state budget, the foreign minister notes that these preparations will be made in the most "profound" way and priority will be given to the nation's interest.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 Feb 84	4406
02/10/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Discussing his forthcoming trip to the USSR in April, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja announces that there "is a great possibility" that he will call upon the Soviet Union to assist in the settlement of the situation in Kampuchea. The Indonesian diplomat notes that in such discussions he will act as a spokesman for ASEAN, but adds that he is visiting Moscow in response to a Soviet invitation, and will engage principally in talks of a bilateral nature.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 Feb 84	3911
02/11/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja states when he visits Moscow in April he may request the Soviet Union's assistance on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Speaking at his weekly meeting with the press in Jakarta, Mokhtar notes that, as chairman of ASEAN's standing committee, he will speak as a representative of that group. The Soviet Union, according to the foreign minister, has an important role in the settlement of the Kampuchea problem, mainly in connection with Indochina.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Feb 84	4460

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja attends the funeral of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in Moscow. At a reception following the ceremony, Mokhtar is introduced to the new Soviet leadership, including Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrei Gromyko, and Vasiliy Kuznetsov.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 84	4461
02/16/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The Indonesian press reports on the activities of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, particularly the aircraft carrier Novorossiysk, which passed through the narrow Singapore Channel on its way to join the fleet. The report notes the expansion of the Soviet military strength in the Pacific, including expansion of naval and air facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam. The report also notes that noncommunist Southeast Asian countries have expressed concern over expansion of Soviet naval strength, which they see as a threat to the Strait of Malacca, the link between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 17 Feb 84	4395
02/16/84	INDONESIA/SRV/USSR. Xinhua News Agency reportage of Indonesian Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Benni Murdani's trip to Vietnam was based on reports made by the Vietnamese news agency, Nhan Dan, and Reuters. The Vietnamese news agency reports that Murdani said the Indonesian army and people do not believe that Vietnam poses a danger to Southeast Asia. Reuters said that Murdani sought information about Soviet use of naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay but did not provide further details.	M P	JPRS (China) 7 Mar 84	4195
02/17/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja and a delegation of Indonesian public figures return to Jakarta after having attended funeral services for deceased Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. During their stay in Moscow, the group met with newly appointed CPSU General Secretary Constantin Chernenko, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolai A. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Acting President Vasiliy V. Kuznetsov. Mokhtar relates, however, that FM Gromyko excused himself from substantive discussions with the Indonesians on the grounds that he had to accompany General Secretary Chernenko, as the latter received various heads of state coming to the USSR for the Andropov funeral.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 18 Feb 84	3914
02/23/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia is negotiating a contract to sell liquified natural gas (LNG) to China, according to industry sources in Jakarta. Indonesia currently sells LNG only to Japan, but recently signed a long-term sales contract with Korea.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 Feb 84	4407
03/07/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. According to sources in Hanoi, in a recent Vietnamese-Indonesian seminar, the participants unanimously pointed out that "Chinese expansionism and hegemonism constitute the main danger for Southeast Asia, because imperialist and colonialist forces came and went one after another, while Chinese expansionism and hegemonisms exists in Asia itself, next to Southeast Asian countries. Its presence, provocation and threat is permanent."	P	SWB FE 20 Mar 84	3931

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/09/84	INDONESIA/PRC. During a normal press conference, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares that he would gladly go to Beijing as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee to search for a settlement to the Kampuchean problem, but that he would refuse to make such a trip if it were linked to the normalization of ties between Indonesia and China. In a related development, the chairman of DPR Commission I (Security and Foreign Affairs) expresses the view that the renewal of full diplomatic relations between the two countries should only be considered from the aspect of Indonesia's national interest, and should not be linked with the problems of other countries, including Kampuchea. On the same subject, former Vice-President Adam Malik expresses a dissenting view and says that now is the "opportune time" for Indonesia to renew its diplomatic links with China.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Mar 84	3935
03/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Upon emerging from talks with President Suharto, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja declares at a press conference that Indonesia is not on the threshold of renewing its diplomatic ties with Beijing. He notes that "the Indonesian Communist Party has been outlawed in this country, and it would therefore be difficult to accept the PRC while it still helps the communist parties in Southeast Asia." He makes clear that "we consider it not the time yet to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, and the matter of normalization of relations should not be linked to the solution of the Cambodian conflict."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 Mar 84	3938
03/10/84	INDONESIA/PRC. The time for normalization of relations between Indonesia and the PRC is not yet ripe, says Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at a press conference in Jakarta. PRC support for Communist activities in Southeast Asia is still an obstacle to restoring diplomatic relations according to the foreign minister, and the problem of normalization cannot be linked to the solution of the Kampuchean issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Mar 84	4463
03/12/84	INDONESIA/PRC. "The time is not proper yet for us to open diplomatic relations with China," warns Indonesian House Speaker Amirmachud. The Speaker's statement is in response to a suggestion by former Vice President Adam Malik that it might be time to consider normalizing relations with China and settling the Cambodian question.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 14 Mar 84	4408
03/12/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. While visiting Jakarta, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told Indonesian President Suharto that "China is a long-range threat to Southeast Asia." According to Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mochtar, Suharto "merely listened" and did not agree or disagree with Thach's statement.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Mar 84	4193

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/12/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, upon emerging from a meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta, announces that Indonesia and Vietnam share a same view that the long-term strategic threat to Southeast Asia comes from China. He says Vietnam has twice withdrawn troops from Kampuchea and will pull out all its remaining forces from the war-ravaged country "if there will be no more threat from the People's Republic of China."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Mar 84	3941
03/12/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesia will not normalize relations with China as long as the PRC continues to support the activities of Communist parties in Southeast Asia, including the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), according to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The foreign minister was speaking to reporters in response to a proposal by former Vice President Adam Malik that relations be restored between the two countries as part of a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Mokhtar states that Kampuchea is an ASEAN problem, while normalization of relations with China is a bilateral matter, which should be considered separately.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Mar 84	4465
03/13/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Winding up an official visit to Jakarta, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declares at an airport press conference that Indonesia and Vietnam see the Kampuchean problem identically as a conflict between the PRC and the countries of Indochina. Parrying a question concerning Hanoi's ties with Moscow, Thach asserts that the USSR is a country that "made Vietnam independent" and "even helps and consolidates the independence of Vietnam at present."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 14 Mar 84	3944
03/17/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Son Sann meets separately with Indonesian President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in Jakarta. According to China's Xinhua News Agency, Suharto tells Son Sann that Indonesia supports the Kampuchean people because it opposes any country occupying another country. Son Sann meets for 2 hours with Indonesia's Foreign Minister but no details are given of their discussion.	M P	JPRS (China Report) 4 Apr 84	3893
03/21/84	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie states that the upcoming visit to Moscow by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will be "extremely relevant" to efforts toward working out a political settlement in Cambodia. Ghazali, having met with Mokhtar in Kuala Lumpur, says the Indonesian foreign minister will try to impress on the Soviets that they should not help Vietnam in its "occupation" of Cambodia.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Mar 84	4422

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/21/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Emerging from talks with Indonesian FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says that Mokhtar's forthcoming trip to the USSR will be "extremely relevant" in its efforts to work out a political solution on Kampuchea. According to Ghazali, during his visit to Moscow, Mokhtar will try to impress on the Soviets that they should not help Vietnam in its "occupation" of Kampuchea.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 Mar 84	3971
03/26/84	INDONESIA/PRC/SRV. If Vietnam perceives the PRC as a threat, it should enhance its own national resilience through economic development rather than wasting time, energy, and funds occupying Kampuchea, says Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Speaking to reporters in Jakarta, he notes further that the PRC is becoming stronger because it is actively developing its economy.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Mar 84	4466
03/26/84	ASEAN/INDO/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. The Chinese journal Liaowang (Beijing) charges that the purpose behind Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand was to "break up the unanimous position of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue." Through his "glib-tongued huckstering," Thach tried to convince his hosts that China is the main threat to the region, but his "diplomatic deception" proved to be a "vain attempt."	M P	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	4220
03/29/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja expects to discuss bilateral, regional, and global matters with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko in Moscow in early April. The Kampuchean problem, the nuclear arms talks between East and West, and Soviet-Chinese reconciliatory endeavors will all be on the agenda, Mokhtar states at a press conference just prior to his departure for Moscow. Bilateral discussions will focus on trade between the two countries, with emphasis on encouraging the Soviets to increase their rubber imports from Indonesia.	E P	FBIS (AP) 3 Apr 84	4396
04/02/84	INDONESIA/USSR. During the first visit to the Soviet Union by an Indonesian Foreign Minister in 10 years, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar tells his Soviet counterpart that their two countries have different views on a number of issues and that Indonesia will continue to work for a peaceful solution to Southeast Asia's problems. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko asked Indonesia not to believe that "the Soviet Union is a threat to peace."	M P	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4526
04/03/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko meeting with his counterpart, visiting Indonesian FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, expresses his pleasure that the two states share identical or nearly the same views on such world issues as disarmament and problems of war and peace. At a banquet for FM Mokhtar, the Soviet diplomat adds that the desire of the two nations for world peace and international cooperation forms a firm basis to further strengthen Indonesian-Soviet relations. Turning to the problem of Indochina, Gromyko lends renewed Soviet support for a dialogue between the ASEAN states and the three countries of Indochina. He emphasizes that Moscow is prepared to go along with members of the UN Security Council and	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 4 Apr 84	3978

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	guarantee any agreement reached by the nations of Southeast Asia that would increase the stability of the region. The veteran Soviet diplomat also goes on record that the USSR welcomes any increased dialogue between Jakarta and Hanoi.			
04/03/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Hosting a dinner for visiting Indonesian FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko notes that relations between Moscow and Jakarta have gone through their ups and downs in the 30 years since they were established, but that "good traditions have taken shape," and that it is time to inject a "new content" in the bilateral ties between the two states. Gromyko calls for a dialogue between ASEAN, of which Indonesia is a member, and the pro-Soviet nations of Indochina, led by Vietnam. He says that Moscow stands ready, along with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, to guarantee any agreement which will bring peace and stability to the region of Southeast Asia. A Tass report of the Indonesian diplomat's visit hints at substantial disagreements during the discussions, but notes that the two sides are willing to maintain the dialogue Between them. Reportedly the talks between the senior Soviet officials and the visiting Indonesians focused on improving political contacts and bilateral trade ties after years of suspicion on Jakarta's part towards Moscow.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 Apr 84	3979
04/03/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Commenting on FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja's trip to the USSR, the controlled Soviet press expresses satisfaction at the "active contact" between Jakarta and Hanoi and hopes that it will lead to an extended dialogue between the two nations concerned and between the ASEAN states and the countries of Indochina. The Soviet media also acknowledge differences in perception between Moscow and Jakarta but point out that USSR and Indonesia have potential for cooperation in a number of areas, including economic collaboration, science and technology, culture and athletics.	P	HUAB (Jakarta) 4 Apr 84	3980
04/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko states in a speech at a banquet in Moscow given for visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja that "on a number of key international issues, including those pertaining to peace and war and disarmament, the positions of the USSR and Indonesia are close or coincide." Mokhtar, in discussing the talks in an interview in New York, notes that 90 minutes of the four hours of talks between the two ministers were devoted to the Cambodian situation, but the Soviets refused to include the views exchanged on that subject in the joint communique. According to Mokhtar, Gromyko expressed appreciation for Indonesia's and ASEAN's efforts and initiative on Cambodia but regretted that he could not agree with their position.	E P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 19 Apr 84	4397

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia and the Soviet Union issue a joint communique at the end of the visit to Moscow by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The communique states that Mokhtar and Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko held talks on a broad range of topics including both international problems and the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Indonesia. Both sides express their support for the nonaligned movement and the establishment of an Indian Ocean zone of peace. They mutually agree to envigorate the development of economic, trade, and cultural relations between them. They also agree to step up the practice of consultation and political matters, both international and bilateral, of common interest. The Soviets state that they support efforts by the countries of Southeast Asia to improve the situation in the area through development of a dialogue between the two groups of countries in the region. The Soviets further state their intention of continuing to maintain and promote friendly relations with the ASEAN countries. Indonesia states that ASEAN is not a military grouping and will not become such, and that ASEAN members want to develop relations with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness. (See appendix for full text).	E P	Asia Research Bulletin 31 May 84	4398
04/04/84	INDONESIA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja pauses in his visit to the USSR to brief Indonesian newsmen on his talks with his Soviet counterpart, FM Andrei Gromyko. The Indonesian diplomat reports that the discussions were constructive and held in a friendly atmosphere beneficial to both sides. He notes that Indonesia and the USSR shared the view that the stepping up of trade and economic relations between the two countries was necessary. He says that bilateral trade between Indonesia and the USSR declined last year because of, among other things, insufficient sealift facilities and the "existing rivalry" on the export of non-oil/gas commodities between the two nations. He notes that the USSR hopes for a visit from KADIN (Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce) in the future to discuss trade relations between the two countries. Touching on political issues, Mokhtar says he expressed appreciation for the cooperation shown by the Soviet Union on the International Law of the Sea, an issue in which Indonesia has a great interest. The Indonesian diplomat also briefed his counterpart on the East Timor issue and notes that Indonesia understands the attitude of the USSR on this matter. Turning to regional problems in Southeast Asia, FM Gromyko reportedly told Mokhtar that the Soviet Union could understand and appreciate the Indonesian position, which Moscow termed positive. Gromyko agreed that the protracted situation in Kampuchea was a disturbance of the stability and peace in Southeast Asia and urged that talks be continued to find ways to resolve the conflict in that Southeast Asian nation peacefully. The Soviets, according to Mokhtar, expressed reservations that the efforts of ASEAN on Kampuchea could eliminate the causes of disturbance in the region because of the struggle for influence in the area by outside powers.	E P	Indonesia News & Views (Washington, DC) 16 Apr 84	3436

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/05/84	INDONESIA/USSR. During the visit of FM Indonesian FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja to the USSR, the two sides discussed ways to step up bilateral economic and trade relations. In this connection, the Soviets indicated their readiness to purchase Indonesian non-oil commodities such as natural rubber, wood products, coffee, spices, tin, textiles, garments, truck and tractor tires, and canned fruits. A trade agreement initially was signed between Indonesia and the USSR in 1974. Except for the last two years, there has been a steady increase in bilateral trade between the two countries, although the total value has not been large. Fifty percent of Indonesia's trade with Eastern European countries is with the USSR.	E	Indonesia News & Views (Washington, D.C.) 30 Apr 84	3981
04/11/84	INDONESIA/PRC. Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan, a key official in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, declares in a briefing to a visiting delegation from the US National War College that Jakarta does yet see the need to normalize relations with China. He adds by comparison that Vietnam has an embassy in Beijing, but that Hanoi's ties with China are far worse than Jakarta's, because the mere existence of diplomatic ties does not guarantee good relations.	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 12 Apr 84	4655
04/12/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR now has a better understanding of the Indonesian and ASEAN stand on the Kampuchea issue, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters on his return from a 4-day visit to Moscow. No agreement was reached on the Kampuchean problem, Mokhtar reports, although the Soviets expressed their desire to maintain friendly relations with the ASEAN countries. The Soviets also expressed interest in furthering development of economic and commercial relations with Indonesia, but this must be "followed by necessary steps," according to Mokhtar.	E P	FBIS (AP) 16 Apr 84	4399
04/13/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian member of Parliament and the House Foreign Affairs Commission Amin Iskandar says that the results of the recent visit to Moscow by Indonesia's foreign minister are very satisfactory, particularly in the economic field. The talks have laid a strong foundation for mutually beneficial economic cooperation, according to the member of Parliament.	E P	FBIS (AP) 18 Apr 84	4404
04/21/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesia will attempt to remove a major hindrance to its trade with the USSR by streamlining control procedures of a Soviet ships arriving in Indonesian ports, states Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. A list of crew members on Soviet ships bound for Indonesian ports will be submitted to Indonesian security authorities in advance as one step in speeding up security procedures that have at times delayed or prevented Soviet ships from docking. The tight security controls in Indonesian ports date from the discovery of a Soviet espionage net there in 1982.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Apr 84	4405

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/22/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, returning from an official visit to Moscow, declares that the USSR has expressed support for an Indonesian proposal to resolve the conflict in Kampuchea. The proposal calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a referendum on the composition of a new Kampuchean government which would be "independent, neutral and nonaligned." He says that "Russia is not interested in how Kampuchea is run," but that the Soviets "are interested in their bases... As long as these are undisturbed," Moscow can "live with" a neutral Kampuchea. Mokhtar declares that the fighting in Kampuchea is "basically a conflict between powers bent on domination," and that "the long-term ambition of Vietnam, aided by Russia, is to control the whole of the former French Indochina	P	New York Times 23 Apr 84	4990
04/22/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja says that the USSR has expressed support for an Indonesian initiative aimed at a political solution in Vietnamese-occupied Kampuchea. Mokhtar says that he discussed the subject in Moscow this month with Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko and that Soviet support for the initiative was very significant. According to the Indonesian diplomat, the plan contains a formula that would make Kampuchea "independent, neutral and nonaligned." Discussing the overall situation in Indochina, Mokhtar notes that the fighting in Kampuchea is "basically a conflict between powers bent on domination," and that "the long-term ambition of Vietnam, aided by Russia, is to control the whole of the former French Indochina," keeping Kampuchea and Laos subservient to Hanoi. He says that this ambition is being thwarted by China which backs the former Pol Pot regime, the most powerful component in a resistance coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Turning to Soviet ambitions in SE Asia, Mokhtar says "Russia is not interested in how Kampuchea is run...They are interested in their bases...As long as these are undisturbed, the Russians can live with a neutral Kampuchea."	P	New York Times 23 Apr 84	3992
05/11/84	INDONESIA/PRC. In a meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Indonesian President Suharto reminds the United States that U.S.-China relations should not harm U.S. relations with the ASEAN nations. Bush assures Suharto that the United States will not sacrifice her ASEAN friends in expanding relations with China. The vice president is in Jakarta to brief Indonesian leaders on President Reagan's visit to China last month.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 12 May 84	4409
05/14/84	INDONESIA/PRC. President Suharto rules out any early trip to China by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja for the purpose of seeking a Cambodian settlement. In an interview with Agence France-Presse, Mokhtar states that Suharto has decided against the visit to Beijing at this time "because it might confuse our friends," including China. Mokhatar had said in Bangkok last June that he might go to Beijing as ASEAN chairman to search for a Cambodian solution if President Suharto authorized such a trip. "No the President doesn't agree with that," Mokhtar reports. "And ours is a presidential system--so that's out."	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 May 84	4421

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/26/84	INDONESIA/USSR. A KADIN delegation will make tour of four European countries--Sweden, Finland, East Germany and the USSR--beginning in mid-June. The delegation will consist of some 20 businessmen representing various Indonesian business enterprises, and will be led by Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono, the general chairman of KADIN. In Moscow, the Indonesian mission will meet with its Soviet counterparts in an effort to revive trade which has been flagging between the two nations in recent years.	E	Indonesia News & Views (Washington, DC) 15 Jun 84	5047
06/02/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja denies as "baseless" a story in a foreign newspaper saying that his recent trip to the Soviet Union was to prepare for a visit by President Suharto to that country.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 Jun 84	3866
06/09/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja hails policies taken by the United States and the Soviet Union in dealing with the current war between Iran and Iraq. "The two superpowers have been involved in the war, and the policies they have taken have helped to prevent the conflict from spreading to other countries," the foreign minister tells reporters in Jakarta.	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 11 Jun 84	4705
06/10/84	INDONESIA/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia S. I. Semivolos tells reporters in Jakarta that the upcoming visit of an Indonesian trade delegation to the Soviet Union will create new possibilities to promote relations between the two countries. The volume of trade between Indonesia and the Soviet Union, which has tended to increase since 1976, has favored Indonesia in every year except 1982.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-106 24 Jul 84	4704
06/14/84	INDONESIA/USSR. It is now high time for restoring economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union to a more vigorous state, according to Sukamdani S. Gitosarjono, chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), who will lead a 30-member trade mission to the Soviet Union from 20-27 June. The main barrier to trade relations with Eastern Europe was only psychological in nature, says Gitosarjono, and followed the attempted communist coup in Indonesia in 1965. The April visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has removed that barrier, according to the Kadin leader, and "we should do our best to tap the huge markets in East Germany and the Soviet Union."	E P	FBIS(AP) 28 Jun 84	4088
06/16/84	INDONESIA/MAL/SING/USSR. In a meeting with newsmen in Jakarta, Soviet trade representative S.P. Polyakov notes that since Indonesia and the USSR signed a trade agreement on 23 March 1974, the trade balance consistently has been in Indonesia's favor except for 1982. During the ten-year period from 1974 to 1984, Indonesia recorded a surplus trade balance of over $250 million with the Soviet Union. The highest value of trade between the two countries occurred in 1981, when it amounted to $130 million. However, the following year in 1982, it declined to only $75 million. By contrast, during the same year (1982), bilateral trade between Malaysia and the USSR amounted to $250 million, and between Singapore and the USSR, $100 million. Polyakov explains that the USSR has continued to suffer this imbalance	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 16 Jun 84	4989

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	because Jakarta imposes "difficulties" in the loading and unloading of Soviet goods at Indonesian ports. Soviet imports from Indonesia consist mainly of natural rubber, coconut oil, spices and coffee. Soviet exports to Indonesia consist of cotton, mineral fertilizer, heavy equipment and oxygen equipment.			
06/28/84	INDONESIA/USSR. The USSR has signed a contract to purchase 60,000 tons of Indonesian natural rubber in 1984, states Sukamdani Gitosardono, chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN). Sukamdani, who has just returned from leading a trade mission to the Soviet Union also states that the USSR is seriously interested in investing in Indonesia and has offered low-interest credit loans to Indonesian businessmen for various projects.	E	FBIS(AP) 12 July 84	3475

Japan

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe and Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov agree to hold Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial talks sometime in 1984. The understanding comes in an informal conversation between the two who happen to meet at a New Year's reception sponsored by major business organizations at Tokyo's Keidanren Hall. Abe and Pavlov did not, however, discuss when and where to hold such a meeting. Abe has expressed his strong intention to improve Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, strained over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the KAL incident.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Jan 84	4356
01/06/84	JAPAN/USSR. A senior Japanese defense official tells PM Nakasone that the Soviet Union is likely to deploy its latest aircraft carrier, the 42,000-ton Novorossiysk in Far Eastern waters in the near future. Briefing Nakasone on the international military situation Haruo Natsume, Vice-Minister of the Japan Defense Agency, makes the prediction on the basis of the flattop's movements since its commissioning almost a year ago. Natsume says Novorossiysk may be assigned to the Soviet Pacific fleet temporarily, if not permanently. According to the officials of the agency, Novorossiysk is currently deployed in Middle Eastern waters. Natsume briefs Nakasone for about an hour and urges the PM to boost defense spending to build up Japan's defense capability. Nakasone remains noncommittal.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Jan 84	4355
01/10/84	JAPAN/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. China Daily quotes the Voice of Free Asia, a radio network run by the Thai Foreign Ministry, as saying that the Soviet Union will increase the number of nuclear missiles in Asia from 117 to 144. The missiles, reportedly, are targeted at China and Japan. The radio commentary also claims that the Soviets are building another three launching platforms in the region.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 10 Jan 84	4183
01/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the China National Chemicals Export Corp. has asked the Japanese petroleum industry to increase the supply of Chinese crude oil by 600,000 tons to 8.6 million tons in 1984. The corporation also proposed to set the supply volume at 2.2 million tons in the first quarter, up 10 percent over the same quarter last year. The negotiations are usually held at year-end and early in the year. But the oil industry wants to discuss the proposals after February in light of the fluid oil situation, including the possibility of crude oil price cutting by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 10 Jan 84	4544
01/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to JETRO, trade between Japan and China increased 12.8% to $10.001 billion in 1983, reversing a 14.7% drop of the previous year. Japanese exports to China soared 40% to $4.914 billion, while imports dropped 5% to $5.087 billion. As a result, Japan's trade deficit with China shrank to $173 million from the previous year's $1.841. The marked expansion of Japanese exports to China was attributed to Beijing's increased imports resulting from vigorous investments in basic construction. Japanese steel exports to China rose by 73.3% to $2.204 billion, while Tokyo's exports of machinery and equipment to Beijing rose by 28% to $1.379 billion. Japan's drop in imports from China was attributed primarily to the downtrend in petroleum and coal prices,	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Feb 84	5174

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	although textiles, soya beans and other farm products showed steady gains. Japanese crude oil imports from China declined by 11.1% in value to $2.081 billion, although the quantity increased by 2.1%. Japanese coal imports from China increased slightly by 2% in value to $213 million, although the quantitative increase was much greater. In 1984, JETRO predicts that Japan-China trade will reach a new high, surpassing the previous record of $10.4 billion in 1981.			
01/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan will sell China nuclear power equipment on the condition that China pledges not to use the equipment for military purposes. Mainichi Shinbum (Tokyo) reports that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries will begin exporting millions of dollars worth of nuclear power equipment if China accepts the condition. Mitsubishi also needs approval from the Westinghouse Electric Corp of the U.S. to sell the equipment to China which licenses its nuclear technology to Mitsubishi.	S	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 18 Jan 84	4566
01/13/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announces that Japan's two-way trade with China increased by 12.8 percent to $10.01 billion during 1983, reversing the 14.7 percent decrease from the previous year. Japanese exports soared 40 percent to $4.9 billion, while imports sagged 5 percent to $5.08 billion. As a result, Japan's trade deficit with China shrank to $173 million from the previous year's $1.8 billion. JETRO predicts that Japan-China trade will hit a new high in 1984, surpassing the previous record of $10.4 billion in 1981. The marked expansion of Japanese exports in 1983 is attributed to China's stepped-up imports in basic construction materials. Exports of Japanese steel shot up by 73.3 percent to $2.2 billion. Japanese exports of machinery and equipment increased by 28 percent to $1.3 billion. The drop in Chinese exports is ascribed to the downtrend in petroleum and coal prices, although textile goods, soybeans, and other farm products posted steady gains. JETRO says that Japan's exports to China will register a double-digit growth in 1984, although some slowdown is likely.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Jan 84	4553
01/16/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. TONGA ILBO (Seoul) on 1 November 83 published a detailed discussion of Chinese and Japanese use of the North Korean port of Chongjin. According to TONGA ILBO the trade route is now operational after several months of test runs. North Korea agreed to the route because it needs the foreign exchange it can earn from the Japanese and Chinese use of the port. According to Tonga Ilbo, China has two reasons for wanting to use Chongjin in its trade with Japan. First, China has had problems exporting goods to Japan on a timely basis through ports such as Dalian, Liaoning Province. Second, China is concerned about Soviet influence in Korea's North Hamgyong Province. North Korea has allowed the Soviet Union to use Najin port since the mid-1970s. Thus, the Chinese see this trade route as important to contain Soviet influence in North Korea.	E P	JPRS (KAR) 16 Jan 84	4489

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Soviet Union is expected to submit its Sakhalin gas production proposals to both the Sakhalin Oil Development Corp. and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The official proposal will include the commencement of production of liquefied natural gas in 1990 or 1991 and raising the annual supply volume to 3 million tons four or five years after the project starts up.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 17 Jan 84	4554
01/18/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official says Japan will call on the Soviet Union to hold a meeting of working level officials in a bid to continue dialogue between the two countries, despite severely strained bilateral relations. The official, who declined to be named, says the talks will be held in Moscow toward the end of March if the Soviet Union agrees to the Japanese proposal. The last regular working level talks were held in Tokyo in April,1983. The officials are to exchange views on bilateral and international problems and explain their foreign policy positions. The Japanese delegation to the expected Moscow meeting will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima. The Soviet Union is likely to be represented by Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa. The working level talks, if held, will be the first contact between high-level officials of the two countries since September 1983.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Jan 84	4546
01/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and The Soviet Union extend their cultural agreement for two years until Jan 1986. Notes on the pact are exchanged between Japanese Foreign Minister Abe and Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov in Tokyo. The accord has been renewed six times since both countries concluded it in 1972 to promote cooperation by exchanging government-dispatched scholars and researchers, and by distributing government-published information material.	C	FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 84	4555
01/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe strongly urges his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko to visit Japan at an early time to help improve bilateral relations, which have been "chilly" over the past year. During a 45-minute meeting with Soviet ambassador to Tokyo, Vladimir Pavlov, at his office Abe stresses the need to promote dialogues at various levels between the two countries. Abe also puts forth a four-point message calling for Gromyko's early visit to Tokyo. Pavlov responds positively to Abe's call, saying that Gromyko has by no means canceled his trip to Japan and that he is aware that it is his turn to come to Japan. The highly placed official says that Pavlov's remarks are the first official signal from Moscow acknowledging Gromyko's turn to visit Japan since Soviet Vice-Minister Mikhail Kapitsa made a similar remark to Abe in Moscow in Aug 83.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 Jan 84	4357

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's big four steel pipe producers agree to furnish the Soviet Union with one million tons of large-diameter pipeline pipe for shipment beginning in FY 1984. The executives refuse to reveal details of the agreement. However, mill sources say the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corp. ordered 500,000 tons of line pipe from Nippon Steel Corp, Nippon Kokan, Sumimoto Metal Industries, and Kawasaki Steel Corp. for shipment between April and September 1984. The balance will be shipped later.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Jan 84	4556
01/28/84	JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone will visit China for four days beginning 23 March, government sources announce. They say the visit, on which Tokyo and Beijing agreed last year will feature Nakasone's talks with Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The talks will provide Nakasone with an opportunity to explore ways to promote long-term friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to exchange views with top Chinese leaders on possible solutions to international tensions, particularly those on the Korean peninsula. Nakasone will be the fourth Japanese PM to visit China after the two countries restored diplomatic relations in 1972. Previous visits were made by Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira and Zenko Suzuki.	E P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 29 Jan 84	4228
01/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to increase air traffic, in both passenger and cargo terms, beginning April 1, 1984, the Japanese Transport Ministry says. In announcing the Sino-Japanese aviation agreement arranged in Shanghai, the ministry says both sides agree on ways to strengthen bilateral air transport, including starting an exclusive regular air cargo liner to meet the growing demand. They agree to set a one-way weekly seat quota at between 2,900 and 3,00 for each side, an increase of 14% to 18% from the current year, which ends March 31. Another 300 seats are to be added between August and October. The two sides also agree to increase cargo transport by 45% to 120 tons weekly for each side.	E	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 31 Jan 1984	4227
02/01/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the February edition of Asian Shipping (Hong Kong) an order for the first joint Japan-China project for the construction and installation of offshore oil production facilities has been placed with the joint venture of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) and China Offshore Platform Engineering Corp, by the Tokyo-based Cheng Bei Oil Development Corporation. The order calls for MHI to build the offshore oil production modules and all related facilities, except the jackets, for the Cheng Bei oil fields in the western part of Bohai Bay. When in operation, the facilities are expected to produce about 10,000 barrels of oil per day.	E	Asian Shipping (Hong Kong) Feb 84	4229

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/01/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese government officially opens a center designed to help Japanese who have been stranded in China since the end of World War II to prepare for reentry into Japanese society. The center will accommodate the returning Japanese and their families for the first four months or so, during which time they will receive instruction in the Japanese language.	C	Japan Quarterly (Tokyo) Apr-Jun 84	4231
02/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. Kanematsu Gosho, a major Japanese trading company, has concluded a contract with the Soviet Union for a long-term import of Ural crude oil, which will be resold to European countries. Kanematsu is the third Japanese firm to import Soviet oil, and will purchase about 10,000 barrels of oil a day between January and December 1984. The oil will come from the Ural region where current daily production runs at 12 million barrels per day. The Soviet Union is trying to export its oil to earn foreign currency, and major Japanese trading houses are competing to buy the oil for resale to Western Europe and other countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 84	4547
02/06/84	JAPAN/USSR. A ranking Soviet party official says in Moscow that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan are at their lowest ebb. Ivan Kovalenko, Deputy Chief of the party's International Department says his party will make efforts to improve bilateral ties. Tokyo-Moscow relations, which have been strained over the years, worsened following the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines jetliner by the Soviet Union over Sakhalin in September 1983. Kovalenko meets with a visiting Japan Communist Party delegation, including Hiroshi Tachiki, Chief of the party's International Bureau. When asked by JCP officials to assume responsibility for the KAL shootdown, Kovalenko does not comment.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Feb 84	4453
02/07/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that a movement demanding the return of the Northern Territories by the Soviet Union to Japan is growing. The Japanese Government has designated 7 Feb as "Northern Territories Day," which is observed in every prefecture of the country. According to the Xinhua report, millions more Japanese citizens take part in signature collecting campaigns each year for petitions demanding the return of the four Soviet-occupied islands. On "Northern Territories Day" this year, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone said, "The return of the northern territories is the aspiration of the nation."	P	FBIS (China) 9 Feb 84	4187
02/10/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone expresses his "heart-felt condolences" over the death of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. He tells reporters he has yet to decide who will be sent to Moscow to convey the Japanese government's condolences over his death. FM Abe and Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami issue brief statements. Both cabinet ministers predict there would be no drastic change in Japan-Soviet relationship regardless of who succeeds him. Abe adds that to improve relations with the Soviet Union has been and will be one of the main tasks of Japan's foreign policy. The planned Japan-Soviet working level meeting scheduled in Moscow in mid-March is expected to be held despite the death of Andropov.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Feb 84	4232

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/10/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese sources say the Soviet Union has agreed to hold working-level consultations with Japan in Moscow to improve worsening bilateral relations. The sources say Japan will be represented at the talks by Deputy Foreign Minister, Toshijior Nakajima, and the Soviet Union by Vice Minister, Mikhail Kapitsa. The last working-level contact between the two countries was held in Tokyo in April, 1983 but bilateral relations have remained at a low ebb since September 1983 when the USSR shot down a South Korean airliner near Japan, killing 269 people on board.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 84	4557
02/13/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Aviation Week and Space Technology, Japan and the PRC have agreed to increase available civil airline seats between the two nations by 15-17 percent and cargo volume by 45 percent beginning in April 1984. Japan Air Lines flights will increase from 10 a week to 11, eight of which will be operated with McDonnell Douglas DC-10-40s and three with McDonnell Douglas DC-8s. The Civil Aviation Administration of China will increase flights from 14 to 15 a week, six with Boeing 747s and nine with Boeing 707s, Ilyushin II-62s or McDonnell Douglas MD-80 aircraft. Available seats will rise from 2,550 to 2,990-3,000 each week, with 300 more seats permitted between August and October. The Japan-China market has been growing at approximately 10 percent a year. Approximately 410,000 passengers are expected to fly between Japan and China in the current fiscal year ending in March 1984. The projection is 450,000 passengers in the next fiscal year.	E	Aviation Week & Space Technology (Highstown, N.J.) 13 Feb 84	4164
02/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe attends the funeral of Soviet Communist Party Chief Yuri Andropov in Moscow and confers with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko. The two men agree to hold the fourth round of senior working-level consultations in Moscow on March 12 and 13th. Gromyko rules out the possibility of his visiting Japan to discuss bilateral problems, saying the time is not yet ripe.	P	Japan Quarterly (Tokyo) Apr-Jun 84	4230
02/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. In an unusual military briefing at the Soviet embassy in Tokyo by Yuri Danilov, Military and Air Attache, and N.A. Usov, Naval Attache, they indicate that the Soviet Union will take every necessary countermeasure against the US deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on warships, and the planned deployment of F-16 fighter squadrons at Misawa Base in 1985. The military attaches also indicate that the USSR will take countermeasures against Japan's military buildup, which the Japanese say is intended to protect its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles from the homeland. Usov says the Soviets cannot let the Japanese sea lane buildup pass in silence , and the Soviets may have to change their current military evaluation. Touching on the 43,000-ton Kiev-class Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk, now believed heading for the Far East, the Soviet naval attache says it may be deployed in the Far East if necessary. His remarks indicate the possibility of two Kiev-class aircraft carriers in the Far East. The USSR currently has the Kiev-class aircraft carrier Minsk in the Far East. Danilov repeats the Kremlin's position that the USSR will not attack Japan with nuclear weapons as long as Japan is not armed with nuclear weapons.	M	FBIS(AP)16 Feb 1984	4334

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Moscow is ready to confirm this position in official negotiations with Japan.			
02/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. A Japanese Government source says China has moved closer to agreement with Japan on the export of nulcear power generation equipment during unofficial talks in Tokyo. If the two countries reach an agreement, China may become the first importer of Japanese nuclear power equipment. One equipment maker described China as haveing "great potential" for Japanese makers. In a meeting between Jia Weiwen, a member of the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission and Hideyuki Ugawa, Councillor at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Jia indicates China's willingness to understand and accept Japanese policy on non-proliferation safeguards over nuclear power plants. In previous meetings, Japan has proposed that China accept on of several forms of international inspection methods on future nuclear power plants, including the standard inspection conducted under the auspices of the International Atmoic Energy Agency (IAEA). China has applied for membership in the Vienna-based IAEA.	E	Asian Wall St. Journal (Hong Kong) 17 Feb 1984	4335
02/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union calls on Japan's five major steelmkers for counterpurchases. Unamed sources say Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan, Kawasaki Steel, Sumimoto Metal Industries and Kobe Steel would soon send a team of production technology staffers to Moscow. While in the Soviet capital, the team will sound out the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation about their counter demand and inquire on details of equipment which the Soviets wish to sell them.	E	FBIS(AP), 17 Feb 84	4336
02/20/84	JAPAN/PRC Japan and China open their eighth annual joint fishery committee meeting in Beijing to discuss implementation of a bilateral fishery treaty. The meeting scheduled to continue until February 24th, will study the current fishery resources situation, and discuss preservation measures for young cutlass fish and croaker. The discussions will be focused on established fishing suspension zones for a limited period to protect both species of fish, an issue first raised by the Chinese at the sixth meeting two years ago.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo), 21 Feb 84	4166
02/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says that Japan will call on the Soviet Union to allow Koreans in Sakhalin to seek reunions with their relatives. Speaking at a meeting of the Budget Committee in the House of Representatives, Abe says the matter would be brought up at the Japan-Soviet high-level negotiations scheduled for March 12-13 in Moscow. The issue involves Koreans who were sent to southern Sakhalin before the end of WW II when that portion of the island was under Japanese administration. They have been living there since 1945 when the Russians recovered the territory.	C	FBIS (AP) 21 Feb 84	4337

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/21/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Economic Journal, the Japanese Government has decided to offer its full-fledged cooperation for the expansion of China's telephone communication network. Specifically, the Japanese Government say that Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation will sell at at special price to China its cross-bar switching system. Japan will also build, free of charge, a center for training telephone communication engineers in China. In addition, the government plans to offer 30 billion yen- based credits for the expansion of a telecommuications network connecting Tianjin, Shangahi, and Guangzhou. PM Nakasone is scheduled to officially announce the details of the cooperation agreement when he visits China in March.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 21 Feb 84	4361
02/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Economic Journal reports that exports of oil country tubular goods to the USSR, which had been suspended since April 83, have been revived. Four groups of steelmakers and trading houses recently signed contracts to export a total of 60,000 tons of oil well drilling pipe to the Soviet Union during the first quarter of 1984. The export prices separately negotiated with the Soviets average about $420 per ton. The Japanese suppliers feel uncertain about exports to the Soviet Union after April, since the USSR is to import oil well drilling pipe on a full-scale basis from Belgium and Australia.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 21 Feb 84	4362
02/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone indicates that now may be the time for the Western bloc to reassess its joint sanctions against Moscow over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Speaking before the Lower House Budget Committee, Nakasone hints it now may be time to ease the economic sanctions against the Soviets as part of efforts to improve US-Soviet relations. He stresses that anti-Moscow sanctions have been a joint action by the Western bloc nations, and emphasizes that even if Japan should ease sanctions it must come after sufficient consultations among the Western nations. Observers take the statement as indicating that the Japanese Government may begin studying a reassessment of its policy while trying not to give the impression abroad that it is taking the initiative in reconsidering the anti-Soviet sanctions.	P E	FBIS (AP) 21 Feb 84	4363
02/22/84	JAPAN/USSR. Radio Moscow welcomes Japanese moves to try to resume exchanges of parliamentarians between the two countries which have been suspended since 1978. The address says such exchanges used to contribute largely to the development of bilateral relations. It adds that exchanges among countries with different social systems are especially important amid increasing nuclear war threats in a complicated international situation.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 24 Feb 84	4165

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/23/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Importers Conference of Chinese Petroleum in Japan says Japan has agreed to import 58.4 million tons of crude oil from China during 1984. In talks held in Peking, representatives of the conference and the China National Chemical Import-Export Corporation also set the crude oil import price for the first quarter at $28.65 a barrel, down five cents from 1983s fourth quarter.	E	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 27 Feb 84	4364
02/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe promises to press the Soviet Union to allow relatives of victims of last year's Korean Airliner incident to visit the scene of the tragedy for a memorial service. Speaking with a delegation of next of kin in Tokyo he also says he would call on the South Korean Government to arrange fair compensation from Korean Air Lines (KAL). High-level Japan-USSR talks are scheduled for Moscow March 12-13, and Abe says Japan would make its request then. He notes that many bodies and personal belongings have not been returned.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Feb 84	4365
02/23/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan agrees to import 8 million tons of crude oil from China in 1984, unchanged from 1983, according to the Importers Conference of Chinese Petroleum which is meeting in Beijing. Representatives of the conference and the China National Chemicals Import and Export Co. also set the crude oil import price for the first quarter of 1984 at $28.65 per barrel, down five cents from 1983s fourth quarter.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 1984	4366
02/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources say that Japan may ease restriction on personnel exchanges with the Soviet Union it enforced after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The sources, however, take a cautious attitude toward easing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The sources say Japan has to talk with other Western countries before easing restrictions on the extension of official credits to the USSR.	E P	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 84	4367
02/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe expresses his understanding of the US buildup of an aircraft carrier capability in the Far East to cope with the deployment of the new Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk in the region. Abe makes the remark in reply to questions posed by Socialist Wataru Kubo at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee. Kubo questions how Japan would respond when the US deployed an Enterprise-class aircraft carrier in waters off Japan and sought a new base in Japan to cope with the Soviet deployment of the 43,000-ton Novorossiysk in the Far East. Abe answers that he cannot say whether the Novorossiysk would replace the Minsk. Abe says the US defense buildup for security in the Far East is understanable in order to counter Soviet moves to increase deployment of SS-20 missiles and to add to its army, navy, and air forces in the region.	M	FBIS (AP) 23 Feb 1984	4383

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd., Japan's eighth biggest trading house, announces it has agreed with China and a Hong Kong concern to build 240 km of toll highways linking three southern Chinese cities--Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and Zhuhai--in Guangdong Province. With the highway's southern end connected to Hong Kong, the projected roads are expected to help spur economic development in southern China. Construction will begin in the fall of 1984 and end in 10 years. It is estimated that construction will cost $900 million. Kanematsu plans to ask Katahira Engineers Inc., a major Japanese consulting firm, for designs of the highways.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Feb 84	4384
02/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese trade sources say Japan's trade with the Soviet Union has been rapidly shrinking recently with little prospect for improvement in the immediate future. The sources say trade with the Soviet Union during 1983 dropped 23.3 percent from the preceding year to $4.3 billion, the largest decline since restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956. Japanese exports fell 27.6 percent to $2.82 billion and imports decreased 13.4 percent to $4.3 billion.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Feb 84	4385
02/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. A visiting delegation from the Japan Economic Coopertion Fund (OECF) finds seven Chinese projects appropriate for the second round of yen credits to be provided by Japan. The delegation reaches the conclusion after a series of talks with Chinese officials and trips to the areas where the projects are planned. Atsuhiko Yatabe, Director of the OECF, tells reporters "the seven projects are worthwile for the yen credits and we would like to recommend that the Japanese Government positively consider granting it." China has been asking Japan for yen credits to finance construction of seven projects, including a expansion of berthing facilities at Qingdao and the construction of two railroads and an electric power station. Based on a report by the delegation, the Japanese Government is expected to soon send two separate delegations to China before finally deciding on the number of projects and the amount of financial assistance.	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Feb 84	4386
02/28/84	JAPAN/USSR. According to the Japan Economic Journal, the Soviet Union has called upon Japanese steelmakers to purchase its steelmaking machinery and other products in return for their steel exports to the country. In response to the Soviet request, five major Japanese steelmakers, led by Nippon Steel Corp, dispatched last week a mission to Moscow to talk about the matter with Soviet authorities. The mission will be composed of chief staffers in charge of production technology. The Soviet Union has reportedly revealed dissatisfaction over Japan's export surplus in trade with it, saying that Japan has purchased virtually nothing from it and has lopsidely been exporting steel products to it thus far. In its current request, the Soviet Union complains that while it has often asked Japanese trading houses to buy its lumber and other products in an attempt to normalize its trade with Japan, they have yet to do so on the grounds that their domestic lumber market is in a slump. It also says that it can supply high-performance steel making machinery, and that European steelmakers have purchased a considerable amount of its products each year. The five major Japanese steelmakers took the Soviet request seriously because it came	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo), 28 February 84	4201

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	immediately after they had concluded a large-diameter steel pipe export deal with the Soviet Union.			
02/28/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Japan's measuring instrument industry has been actively cooperating with China to help it modernize its industrial facilities. Yamatake-Honeywell Co. and Yokogawa Hokushin Electric Co. are due to provide China with skills concerning measuring instrument manufacture. Chino Works Ltd. and Ono Sokki Co. are also negotiating with the Chinese to extend technological know-how. While finding it a must to improve measuring expertise to promote modernization, China is eager to introduce skills from Japan and other countries. China, instead of the past practice of of importing finished products, now emphasizes imports of technologies in a bid to bolster domestic production as well as to save on foreign exchange.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 28 Feb 84	4500
03/01/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Defense Councillor Furukawa says at a Lower House cabinet meeting that the number of Soviet Backfire bomers deployed in the Far East has increased by about 10 in less than one year. He claims there has been a "marked increase" in the bombers. Furukawa claims presently there are now 80 Backfire bombers deployed in the Far East. Furukawa also indicates that some 20-odd Soviet naval ships are now deployed in Cam Ranh Bay and in Danang Port on a standing basis. This is ten more ships than last year.	M	Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 2 March 1984	4412
03/01/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Kyodo news agency, Japan and China have reached an agreement on ensuring the peaceful use of nuclear power, clearing the way for sales of Japanese nuclear power equipment to China. China has agreed not to transfer nuclear power technology to other countries and permit Japanese officials to inspect Chinese nuclear power facilities for compliance. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan will supply key components for a plant to be built in Qingshan, Hubei Province.	S	FBIS (China) 8 Mar 84	4199
03/02/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. A Japanese Defense Agency counsellor, Kiyoshi Furukawa, is quoted as saying that the Soviet Union has turned Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Danang Port into "forward bases of the Soviet Navy." The Xinhua News Agency reports that there are at least 20 Soviet warships in Cam Ranh Bay and that nine Soviet Tu-16/BADGER medium-range bombers had been deployed to the airbase at Cam Ranh Bay at the end of last year. According to Furukawa, Soviet warships based at Cam Ranh Bay have almost doubled their patrols in the South Sea compared with last year.	M	FBIS (China) 2 Mar 84	3361

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/02/84	JAPAN/PRC. China's First Vice Premier Wan Li expresses a hope that PM Nakasone's coming visit to China will pave the way for increased Japanese contributions toward China's current efforts to modernize its economy. At a news conference held at the Great Hall of the People before a group of visiting Japanese reporters, Wans says, "Peace, friendship and cooperation between China and Japan will be beneficial not only to the whole of Asian but also to China's own eocnomic development." Nakasone will visit China starting March 23rd as a reciprocal visit for the trip to Japan last autumn by Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. The First Vice Premier specifically says that besides having talks on the global politcal situation, Hu and Nakasone will exchange opinions not only on bilateral economic exchanges but also on bilateral scientific and technological exchanges in connection with China's seventh five-year plan, which will start in 1986.	E P S	Japan Times (Tokyo), 3 March 1984	4271
03/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, proposes the resumption of exchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians during a visit with President Mutsuo Mimura at the House of Councillors. Kimura, expressing hopes for the strengthening of ties between the two countries, says a decision would be made after consultation with members of the House of Representatives.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 3 March 1984	4272
03/03/84	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan conclude negotiations over an agreement allowing China's Tianjin Automotive Industry Co. to manufacture 20,000 minitrucks and 10,000 commercial motor engines a year through 1990 with technology supplied by Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co.	E	FBIS (China) 05 Mar 84	3874
03/06/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that Japan and China agreed last week on the methods for Japan to confirm that the nuclear energy equipment it sells to China is used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This opens the way for the pending sale from Japan of nuclear power generation equipment to Chinese power plants. At the third round of bilateral nuclear cooperation consultations held in Tokyo last week the two governments agreed that China would use the Japanese bought nuclear equipment only for peaceful purposes; and confirmed that the Chinese are keeping their promise that Japanese engineers will be allowed to visit nuclear power facilities in China. As a result, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. is expected to soon sign a contract with the China Atomic Energy Industrial Co. to export pressure vessels for the 300,000-kilowatt Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 6 March 1984	4413
03/06/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Economic Journal reports that Japanese machinery exports to China have shown a large upsurge recently. Contracts with China for machinry exports in FY 1983 are swelling by an estimated 30 to 40 percent over a year earlier. Also in FY 1984,Japanese trading companies engaged in machinery expect their contracts with China to advance steadily. After peaking in 1981, Japan's machinery exports to China slumped 65 percent in 1982. China is currently introducing into its country a host of Japanese construction and agriculture machinery as well as equipment to produce consumer durables or housing-related products. Chinese inquiries	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 6 March 84	4414

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	currently being received in Japan concern relatively small plants, including industrial machinery, food-making apparatuses, and electronic appliance making equipment.			
03/06/84	JAPAN/PRC The Japan Economic Journal reports that Japan and China agreed last week on the methods for Japan to confirm that the nuclear energy equipment it sells to China is used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This opens the way for the pending sale from Japan of nuclear power generation equipment to Chinese power plants. Under the agreement, China will use the Japanese-built equipment only for peaceful purposes and Japanese engineers will be allowed to visit Chinese nuclear power facilities. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is expected to soon sign a contract with the China Atomic Energy Commission to export pressure vessels for the 300,000 kilowatt Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant located in the outskirts of Shanghai. Mitsubishi says that since the equipment uses technology of Westinghouse Corp. permission from the US Government for the export will be required.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 6 March 84	4455
03/07/84	JAPAN/PRC. PM Nakasone says he wants to exchange views with Chinese leaders frankly and without reserve when he visits Beijing later this month. Nakasone makes the statement when he meets Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Song Zhiguang, who will shortly return to Beijing to prepare for Nakasone's China visit beginning March 23. Japanese officials quote Nakasone as telling Song's last year's visit to Japan by Chinese party leader, Hu Yaobang, had greatly contributed to strengthening bilateral relations. Nakasone indicates to the Chinese Ambassador that he is especially looking forward to another meeting with Hu while in Beijing. He says his government wants to inaugurate a bilateral committee to promote mutual friendship into the 21st century, agreed on during his talks with Hu in 1983, as soon as possible.	C P	FBIS (AP) 7 March 1984	4415
03/08/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Foreign Ministry says Moscow's positive assessment of last month's Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial talks apparently indicates that the Kremlin is attaching importance to the forthcoming bilateral high-level talks to be held in the Soviet capital March 12-13. Noting that the dialogue between FM Abe and his Soviet counterpart Gromyko was held under an unusually "friendly atmosphere" the sources say there seemed to be a consensus emerging between the two countries that the planned high-level talks should be "meaningful" to both sides even though no dramatic improvement of bilateral ties could be expected immediately. Radio Moscow, monitored in Tokyo says that "positive and firm" signs have appeared for improvement of bilateral ties since the Gromyko meeting held following the funeral of the late Yuri Andropov. The Japanese side also attaches importance to the high-level talks, the first bilateral meeting since Konstantin Chernenko came to power, in that they will help indicate future Japan-Soviet relations which have been strained over the past years. The Japanese side is particularly interested in restoring the Japan-Soviet film festival which have been suspended for five years. During the talks, the two sides will exchange opinions on a wide range of international issues,	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Mar 84	4233

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	including Soviet-China relations, the Middle East and the Korean Peninsula, in addition to the improvement of bilateral relations.			
03/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR agree to expand their dialogue after several years of chilled relations by holding working-level consultations at least once a year. They also agree to hold meetings of bureau directors on specific regional issues from time to time. The agreement comes in the first-day session of two days of consultations which open in Moscow. Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajime represented Japan and Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet Foreign Vice Minister leads the Soviet delegation. It is the first time official consultations had taken place between the two countries since K. Chernenko succeeded the late U. Andropov as Soviet leader. The opening session agrees to hold working-level consultations at least once a year and similar meetings at bureau director levels on specific regional problems. The agreement raises hopes that the two countries may hold another round of political consultations later this year to expand their dialogue.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Mar 84	2328
03/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Gromyko tells Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima the time is not yet ripe for him to visit Japan despite Tokyo's strong urgings. Gromyko reiterates his view when Nakajima conveyes FM Abe's message expressing his hope to meet with Gromyko again at an early date. The Soviet FM told Nakajima he had nothing to add to what he had said in his meeting with Abe in Moscow on the occasion of the funeral of Soviet leader Andropov in mid-February. In that meeting, Gromyko said conditions for his visit to Japan were not yet ready.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Mar 84	3817
03/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone says he welcomes Soviet moves to resume and promote a dialogue with Japan. FM Abe says the Soviet-Japanese consultations held in Moscow on the 12th and 13th of March were partly fruitful, and Japan is prepared to continue its dialogue with the Soviet Union. Both Nakasone and Abe make their comments in reply to an opposition questioner at a House of Councillors Budget Committee session.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 16 March 84	4167
03/15/84	JAPAN/PRC. Wang Ganchang, an official of China's Ministry of Nuclear Industry, says Japan's limitations on nuclear equipment export licenses obstruct trade with Japan. In a speech to the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Wang says without these limitations nuclear equipment trade and cooperation would proceed much more effectively. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official says Japan must receive guarantees that exported nuclear equipment will be used only for peaceful purposes before the Ministry of Interntional Trade and Industry will grant an export license. He says these must come not only in a declaration by the importing country but also must include an agreement allowing Japanese missions to visit the power plant site. The ministry official adds that until a long-term nuclear agreement is reached nuclear equipment terms will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.	E P	Asian Wall St. Journal (Hong Kong) 15 March 84	4501

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/15/84	JAPAN/USSR Komeito Dietman Akinori Mineyama demands in a lower house session that the government clarify when it formally decided to defend the sea lanes extending up to 1.000 miles from Japanese territory which was not stated in the government's National Defense Outline Program. Mineyama points out that the Outline only states that Japan will try to build up its defense capabilities to defend surrounding areas extending for several hundred miles and protect the security of marine transportation routes. The opposition Dietmen indicates that there is no specific figure "1,000 miles" for defending the sea lanes in the Outline Program. Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara tells the Diet session that the government holds the view that the Japanese Self Defense Forces will defend 1,000 mile sea lanes if it becomes necessary to set up such sea lanes. Shinji Yazaki, a senior Defense Agency official, says the idea to defend the 1,000 mile sea lanes was agreed to at the National Defense Council in 1976 while the Defense Agency explained about the Defense Outline Program. Dissatisfied with the government's reply, Mineyama refuses to continue his questioning and presses the government to make a clear cut answer on the issue. It is decided that the government will announce its unified view on the matter by the end of the current Budget Committee session.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 March 84	4502
03/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announces that Japan and China exchange notes under which a Japnese firm will sell a pressure vessel for a Chinese nuclear power plant. The exchange takes place in Beijing. The notes were initialted earlier in March following consultations between the two countries. As stipulated in the tentative agreement signed earlier the notes authorized Japan to make sure China used the pressure vessel for "peaceful purposes." MITI Minister Okonogi indicates his ministry will approve the plan of Mitusbishi Heavy Industries to sell the pressure vessel for China's first nuclear power plant at Qingshan when the company requests export permission.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Mar 1984	4417
03/16/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announces that Japan and China exchange notes on plans for a Japanese firm to sell a pressure vessel to the Chinese for one of their nuclear power plants. The exchange takes place in Beijing. The notes were initiatled earlier this month following consultations between the two countries in February. As stipulated in the tenative agreement signed earlier in March, the notes authorize Japan to visit the power plant to see if China is using the pressure vessel for "peaceful purposes." The Chinese side has pledged that the vessel will be used for peaceful purposes. MITI Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi indicates his ministry will approve the plan from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. to sell China the pressure vessel for its first nuclear power plant at Qinshan near Shanghai when the company requests export permission. COCOM is expected to give the go-ahead for the sale.	E	FBIS (China) 17 Mar 84	4310

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/16/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Cabinet approves a plan to add six strategic industrial materials to the list of export items regulated by the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM) in its member trade with the Soviet bloc. The six items include semiconductor materials, special alloys, and satellites. As a result, the number of Japanese export items that will be regulated under the COCOM list will total 158. COCOM had been reviewing the list since October 1982 as part of Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo), 17 Mar 1984	4311
03/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Government decides to extend a second yen credit package plan to China amounting to 470 (milllion yen ($2.09 billion) beginning in FY 1984. The credit plan will last for seven years, and will be conveyed to China by Tomoya Kawamura, Councillor of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau and other government officials who will leave for Beijing on 18 March. PM Nakasone will formally offer the new credit plan when he visits Beijing on an official visit March 23-26. The new yen credit plan will cover the following projects: (1) double- tracking and electrification of the railway line between Guangzhou and Hengyang; (2) Zhengzhou-Baoji railway electrifcation; (3) berth construction at Qinhuangdao Port; (4) expansion of Qing and Lianyun Ports; (5) telephone improvements in Tianjing, Shanghai, and Gunagzhou; (6) the construction of banks through economic assistance from the Export-Import Bank of Japan; and (7) grant aids for the purchase of telecommunications equipment and the construction of a meat processing research institute.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Mar 1984	4418
03/18/84	JAPAN/PRC. Trade volume between Japan and China has increased tenfold since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. In 1983, trade turnover between Tokyo and Beijing was valued at more than $9 billion, a 5.3% increase over 1982. Chinese exports to Japan include petroleum, coal, cereals, edible oils, native produce, animal by-products and textiles. Japanese exports to China include steel, industrial machinery, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, chemical fibers, and light industrial products. Since 1979, the Japanese Government has provided China with long-term, low-interest loans of about $1.5 billion. The loans have been used in the construction of ports at Qinhuang-dao, Hebei Province, and at Shijiusuo, Shandong Province, and in building the Beijing-Qinhuang-dao and the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo Railways. These four projects are due for completion between 1984 and 1986, and will help increase the capacity of railway and port facilities and promote export trade. The Export-Import Bank of Japan has also loaned China about $2 billion to develop four oilfields and seven coal mines. In addition, the two countries have cooperated in offshore oil exploration in the Bohai Gulf, the South China Sea and in the estuary of the Pearl (Zhujiang) River near Canton. China and Japan have established 27 cooperative enterprises, 14 of them in China and 13 in Japan.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Apr 84	5182

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry is disturbed over a visit to Nagasaki by three Soviet religious leaders scheduled later in the month, and expresses its desire that they not be allowed to go to places overlooking the city's shipyards. The three, who are associated with the Russian Orthodox Church, will visit Nagasaki on a cultural exchange tour arranged by the Japan External Cultural Federation. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has a shipyard in Nagasaki engaged in substantial design and construction work for the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF). Until the end of March, two of the latest MSDF destroyers, the Kurama and the Sawakaze, will be undergoing refitting work there. The Foreign Ministry has told the association that the three visitors should not be allowed to visit high places where they might be able to view the shipyards, and also that it does not want them to stay at the Nagasaki Tokyo Hotel, which offers them a view of the city's coast.	C P	FBIS (AP) 19 March 1984	4416
03/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. A Japan Defense Agency source says that the Soviet Far Eastern military forces have generally reached a peak in their quantitative increases and have now entered a stage of qualitative strengthening and improvement. The source points out that this "policy shift" is being carried out not only in the air force but also in the ground and naval forces as well. He indicates that Soviet aircraft in the Far East region has decreased in number from 2,120 planes in 1982 to 2,100 planes in 1983; the number of planes has further decreased in 1984. However, since 1978 more than 90 percent of the tactical planes have been replaced by a new third-generation aircraft.	M	Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) 20 March 1984	4419
03/19/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources say that PM Nakasone's four-day China visit starting March 23rd will reaffirm the two countries "relationship of mutual trust and understanding" so that their amicable relations can last well into the next century. Since Nakasone's trip comes only four months after PRC's Hu Yaobang's official visit to Tokyo in November 1983 there are no pressing bilateral issues. Rather Nakasone and his Chinese counterpart will concentrate their discussions on ways to further bilateral ties in the years to come. To that end, Nakasone will pledge, as a token of Japan's firm commitment to China's modernization a second package of Japanese yen loans amounting to some 470 billion yen. The loans will extended for seven Chinese infrastructure-building projects over a period of either six or seven years in in FY 1984. Both sides will also formally inaugurate the "21st Century Committee," agreed upon during last November's Nakasone-Hu talks, so as to expand both the size and scope of personnel and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The trip is also meaningful in that it will help strengthen Nakasone's "personal rapport" with Hu and Chinese leader Deng Ziaoping.	C E P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 19 Mar 1984	4297

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/19/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Masayoshi Ito, a former Japanese Foreign Minister on a visit to Beijing, that China has no interest in four way talks including itself, the United States, South Korea and North Korea. Hu is quoted as saying: "China supports the North Korean-proposed tripartite talks. We don't want to be involved in the Korean question in the form of four-sided talks."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Mar 84	4578
03/22/84	JAPAN/USSR. Governor of Hokkaido, Ahairo Yokomichi, requests that PM Nakasone take steps to stir world opinion so that the Japanese claim to the four Soviet-held islands east of his prefecture can be resolved. Yokomichi makes the request when he calls on the PM at his official residence. The governor then emphasizes that the return of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and Habomai Islands, held by the Soviets since WWII, is a wish of all Japanese and that a solution of this issue is the basis of friendship between the two countries. The PM throws his support behind the cause, adding that he would strive to stir national sentiment. Yokomich was to submit lists of three million signatures backing the restoration movement to both houses of the Diet. Some 34 million such signatures have been collected since 1965. Ichiro Nakanishi, Director General of the of the PM Office, proposes to present the lists to the United Nations.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Mar 1984	4420
03/22/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Socialist Party decides to invite a delegation from the People's Daily to Japan from April 12-26. The eight-member Chinese delegation will visit Japan under an agreement the two parties reached in March 1983 for promoting exchanges of the staff of their official papers. The Chinese will meet editorial and othr staff of the JSP organ Shakai Shimpo and tour the Tsukuba academic town north of Tokyo.	C	FBIS (AP) 22 Mar 1984	4434
03/23/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. On the first day of a 4-day visit to China, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhira Nakasone meets with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who tells his Japanese guest that China "understands Japan's concern over the increasing deployment by the Soviet Union of SS-20 intermediate range missiles in Asia." The Xinhua News Agency describes the meeting between Nakasone and Zhao as "frank, sincere and friendly."	P	FBIS (China) 26 Mar 84	4207
03/23/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone begins his 4-day visit to China by pledging 470 billion yen in government loans to China to finance seven construction projects. The projects are: electrifying and double-tracking railways between Hengyang, Hunan and Guangzhou and between Zhengzhou, Henan and Baoji, Shaanxi; building wharfs at Qinhuandao and Qingdao harbors; upgrading the Lianyun, Shandong harbor; upgrading the telephone systems in Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou; and supplying the Tianshengqiao hydroelectric power complex on the Guizhou-Guangxi border. This is the second loan package from the Japanese, the first, for 300 billion yen was made in 1979.	E	China Business & Trade (Washington) 9 Apr 84	4224

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. PRC Party Chief Hu Yaobang tells visiting Japanese PM Nakasone that China was willing to help expand contacts between Japan and North Korea in order to help ease tension on the Korean Peninsula. Hu says that China sincerely hopes peace and reunification will be realized on the divided Korean Peninsula. He does not elaborate, however, on what role Beijing is ready to play for improved Tokyo-Pyongyang ties. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations. The Chinese party leader makes these remarks during an hour-long meeting at Hu's official residence in Beijing following a rare private luncheon hosted for Nakasone. At the meeting, Nakasone tells Hu that increased exchanges between the U.S. and North Korea on the one hand and South Korea and China on the other would help ease tensions on the peninsula. Hu makes no definitive reply to Nakasone's request merely saying that Japan might be overrating China's influence on North Korea. Hu and Nakasone reconfirm that bilateral relations are closer than they have ever been.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Mar 84	4130
03/24/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhira Nakasone meets with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. According to Kyodo News Agency, on the subject of Sino-Soviet relations, Hu tells Nakasone that he has "ruled out any prospect of improvement [in relations] in the near future."	P	FBIS (China) 27 Mar 84	4206
03/24/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. During Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to China, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian meet to discuss international issues of common concern. Abe tells Wu that problems between Japan and the Soviet Union "have been chiefly caused by the Soviet Union" and that the greatest problems in Soviet-Japan relations is the Soviet occupation of Japan's northern territory.	P	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4529
03/25/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. On the third day of his 4-day visit to China, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone meets with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CCP Central Advisory Commission. According to the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), Deng reported tells Nakasone he does not expect the new Chernenko leadership will bring about changes in Soviet policy. Deng says that since Chernenko came to power, the "Soviet side has changed nothing in the Sino-Soviet normalization negotiations."	P	FBIS (China) 27 Mar 84	3598
03/25/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping and visiting Japanese PM Nakasone share common concern about the Soviet military buildup in Asia, including SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles. Nakasone says Japan could not be indifferent to the Soviet deployment of the aircraft carrier Minsk, Backfire bombers as well as SS-20 missiles in Asia. Deng says Soviet reinforcement of its naval, air and other military strength is a matter of strong concern for China. On Sino-Japanese relations, Deng thanks Nakasone for Japan's offer of 470 billion yen in new low-interest credit and other economic cooperation to help China's modernization policy.	E M P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 26 Mar 1984	4308

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/25/84	JAPAN/PRC. In a nearly two-hour meeting with visiting PM Nakasone, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping says Japanese investments in China is far behind the United States and that constitutes the only problem in Beijing's otherwise close relationship with Japan. Deng says, "several thousand... Japanese enterprises should come to China to invest." Nakasone, winding up a three-day visit to Beijing, withholds any promises. He says China first should create more favorable conditions, particularly the formulation of laws protecting patents, copyrights, and investments. Japan, like the United States, is negotiating an investment treaty with China and Deng says Beijing will adopt all the necessary laws and regulations to win investors' confidence. Nakasone, speaking at a news conference, also says both sides agree to conclude the Sino-Japan Investment Treaty and a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement as soon as possible.	E P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 26 March 1984	4309
03/26/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Minister Abe says in Wuhan, China that he would ask Chinese authorities to act as a mediator to settle fishery disputes between Japan and North Korea from "a humanitarian viewpoint." Speaking to Japanese reporters before leaving for Japan via Shannghai, Abe says that he hoped for China's help in obtaining release of Japanese fishermen detained by North Korea for alleged infringement of the North Korean fishing zone. Informed sources say that Chinese mediation betwen Tokyo and Pyongyang could pave the way for government-to-government contacts between the two countries. Abe also expresses the hope that China, on behalf of the Government of Japan, will ask the North Korean government to allow Japanese women married to North Koreans to vist their motherland. But Abe adds that Japan stands firm on limiting personnel exchanges with North Korea because the North Koreans still have taken no responsibility for their terrorist acts in bomb attacks against South Korean Cabinet ministers in Rangoon in the fall of 1983.	C E P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 27 Mar 1984	4295
03/29/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Corp. says that over 30 companies of the Mitsubishi group will enter in a scientific and technological exchange with China. Mitsubishi President, Yohei Mimura, and senior executives leave for Beijing to sign the agreement with China's Scientific and Technology Exchange Center. The announcement comes only days after Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping tells visiting Japanese PM Nakasone that improving technology and knowhow is one of China main needs it its aim to increase agriculture and industrial output fourfold by the end of this century.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Mar 84	4519
03/30/84	JAPAN/USSR. Former Foreign Minister, Yoshio Sakurauchi, becomes the new leader of a 400-member non-partisan Dietmens' League for Promotion of Japanese-Soviet Friendship. The post has been vacant since former Labor Minister Hirohide Ishida retired from politics in December 1983. Sakurauchi, a conservative member in the House of Representatives, served as Foreign Minister between 1981 and 1982. Sakurauchi is a chief aide to PM Nakasone.	C P	FBIS (AP) 30 Mar 84	4520

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/31/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Japanese Government sources say that China is reluctant to become deeply involved in proposed talks for bringing peace to the Korean peninsula in light of its relations with the Soviet Union. The sources are referring to a series of meetings PM Nakasone and FM Abe had with Chinese leaders in Beijing between March 23-25. The sources say that the Chinese leaders, including Party Chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, supported North Korea's proposal in January which called for peace talks with the US and South Korea. The Chinese are reluctant to become deeply involved in such talks because they fear that such involvement might irritate relations with North Korea and the Soviet Union, making the situation on the peninsula even more complicated. Instead, the Chinese leaders proposed promotion of exchanges between China and South Korea in non-political fields and improved relations between Japan and North Korea. The Japanese leaders agree to this plan of action.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 84	4503
04/03/84	JAPAN/USSR. China Daily (Beijing) reports that the Soviet Union is deploying its first cruise missile-firing, Oscar-type, submarine to the Vladivostok-based, Soviet Pacific fleet. An unidentified Japanese Defense Agency source says the submarine is 14,000 tons, is twice the size of the largest attack submarine in the U.S. arsenal, and carries 24 SS-N-19 cruise missile.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 4 Apr 84	4196
04/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says at a lower house Foreign Affairs Committee meeting that "the deployment of 135 Soviet SS-20s has been completed by this time. However, two more bases are now under construction. It is viewed that there will be 153 missiles in the near future directed at the Far East."	M	Tokyo Shimbun (Tokyo) 4 Apr 84	4435
04/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe as saying that the Soviet Union has increased the number of SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Asia to 153. When Abe accompanied Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to China in March 1984, he said there were 144 SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East.	M	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 84	4198
04/04/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe predicts that the number of Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in the Far East will be increased from 135 units at present to 153 units. He makes the prediction at a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. The Foreign Minister does not mention when the the Soviet Union would complete deployment of the additional missiles. Abe also tells the committee PM Nakasone had discussed the Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia with Chinese leaders during his visit to Beijing in March. Japan and China agreed at the March meeting to cooperate in efforts to achieve arms reduction in the Asian region.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Apr 84	4521

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The first Japan Air Lines plane on a new regular China freight service leaves Narita for Beijing. The fortnightly freight flights on the Narita-Beijing-Shanghai route was agreed upon in the Sino-Japanese air talks in January. An annual freight volume on the route is estimated at 6,000 tons from Japan, consisting mainly of electronic equipment. From the PRC, an annual volume of 10,000 tons of perishable foods and other items will be transported to Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Apr 84	4523
04/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Forces completes construction of its "ocean environmental observation facilities" in Okinawa Prefecture as a key base to monitor Soviet submarine operations. The facilities were built at Katsuren Beach, a 8,000 sq meter site, at a cost of about $13 million. The facilities, consisting of about 10 buildings with a staff of about 100, are under the Maritime Self-Defense Oceanographic Command in Yokosuka. The base is aimed at detecting submarines through detectors planted on the sea bottom. The detectors also collect ocean data on such information as ocean currents and water temperature.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Apr 84	4522
04/06/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Fuji Electric Company of Japan says that it has signed a contract with Tianjin City in China to train Chinese engineers in the use of computers and other electronic instruments to be marketed in China. Fuji, a major Japanese manufacturer of electrical appliances, says it would train Chinese engineers in Japan on using Fuji products.	E	New York Times 6 Apr 84	4457
04/10/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Toshiba Corp. and the Nichimen Corp. have won a 2,500 million yen order from China for a TV picture tube-making plant. The order, placed by Liaoning Province's General Foreign Trade Corp., calls for the Japanese team to build a plant and some in-house facilities in Dalian City to produce black and white picture tubes and electron guns on an integrated basis. Completion of the TV picture tube plant is scheduled for the spring, 1986. This is the third Chinese order for a Japanese monochrome picture tube plant. The first came to Matsushita Electric for a plant in Shanghai and the second to NEC for a plant in Tianjin. Both plants made 12-14 inch picture tubes. The Dalian plant will be designed to make 17 inch tubes and will become China's largest TV picture tube factory. The factory will be capable of turning out 720,000 units a year.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 10 Apr 84	4504
04/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Defense Agency says that China has proposed the initiation of an exchange between Chinese and Japanese defense officials. China proposes reciprocal visits by training officers of the both the People's Liberation Army and the Japanese Self-Defense forces. The heads of the Japanese Self-Defense staff colleges--ground, air, and maritime--have been invited to visit China. Japanese Defense Agency Director, Yuko Kurihara, says that any exchange between military officers of the two countries would be limited to the areas of sports and medicine as has been the case up to now. Kurihara says that Japanese military cooperation has been limited to the United States and there are no plans to develop such a relationship with China.	M	FBIS (AP) 12 Apr 84	4532

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/12/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan lodges a formal protest with the Soviet Union against Moscow's announced missile firing tests in waters off the Kurile Islands. The Japanese protest is conveyed to the Soviet Union through the Japanese embassy in Moscow after Japan's Maritime Safety Agency monitored a Soviet radio announcement of missile tests in international waters between April 10-13. Japan demands the USSR call off the drills because the area overlaps three northern air routes between Japan and the US. Moscow replies their test missiles would not reach 28,000 ft., the altitude normally used by airlines.	M	FBIS (AP) 17 Apr 84	4533
04/13/84	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. The Kyodo News Agency reports that Fang Yi, Minister in Charge of China's State Science and Technology Commission, tells members of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission that the Soviet Union has offered to sell its nuclear reactors to China "unconditionally." Fang reportedly also says that the Soviets claim they have no secrets to keep from China about nuclear reactors since the Chinese already have nuclear weapons. Fang is visiting Japan at the invitation of Japan's Science and Technology Agency.	S	FBIS (China) 13 Apr 84	4215
04/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe says that his office will dispatch a senior diplomat to Moscow at the end of the month as part of a move to seek expanded dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union. Abe says at a news conference that Takehiko Nishima, Director-General of the Promotion Affairs Bureau, will confer with the Soviet Foreign Ministry officials on the promotion of government level talks. Abe also says government officials of the two nations will meet in Moscow in June 1984 for negotiations on a bilateral taxation treaty. The Foreign Minister says Japanese and Soviet officials will also hold talks in Tokyo in August 1984 on problems related to the United Nations. In addition, he indicates that a Japanese movie festival will be held in Moscow, Leningrad, and Nakhaodka in September. The two nations also plan to hold trade and economic consultations in October, 1984 in Tokyo.	C E P	FBIS (AP) 17 Apr 84	4534
04/14/84	JAPAN/PRC. China orders an additional 585,000 metric tons of steel products from Japan's big steelmakers for shipment in the first half of 1984. This brings the total amount of steel products ordered by the China National Metals and Minerals Export-Import Corp. for shipment in the first half of the year to a record 3,387,000 tons. The previous half-yearly high was 3,322,000 tons reached in the same period in 1983. A mission from Mitsui Corp., Japan's top steel trader, says steel sales to China may slow in the latter half of 1984 in view of the large amounts of steel products remaining unused in various parts of China. About 70 percent of China's steel purchases from Japan for shipment in the first half of 1984 comprised of cold rolled sheets (used for making motor vehicles, electrical machinery, and building materials), plates (used for ships, pipes and chemical plants), hot coil or hot rolled sheets in coil (used for cold rolled sheets, pipes, and light gauge steel sections), and wire rods (used for steel wire and nails).	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Apr 84	4552

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Construction Minister, Kiyoshi Muzuno, announces he will vist China between April 30 and May 5 to initiate a series of talks with senior Chinese officials on Japanese technical assistance to Chinese road-building programs. China urgently wants to build a network of roads linking important areas. The network would include the country's first real highway between Beijing and Tianjing, construction of which is planned to start in 1984. Japan has already cooperated extensively with China in port and railroad construction, but apart from offering training to a few engineers has done little to help build roads. Long-term Chinese plans call for the construction or upgrading of 40,000 km of roads by 1990. Ten new highways are to be included in the program.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Apr 84	4536
04/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. According to the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Defense Agency is secretly deploying a highly sophisticated electronics system to monitor Soviet warships passing through the Soya Straits located between the northern tip of Hokkaido and Sakhalin. The 2.4 billion yen system is to be completed by March 1984 and be put into practical use by April, 1985. The system works under all-weather conditions and is capable of monitoring Soviet ships around-the-clock. Its surveillance capacity is said to be two times higher than ordinary radar.	M	Yomiuri Shimbun, (Tokyo) 22 Apr 84	4436
04/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Defense Agency says that a fleet of four Soviet warships, including the aircraft carrier Minsk, is spotted off Okinawa steaming northward toward the Tsushima Straits. The Minsk is detected sailing through the straits March 28, raising speculations that it was being replaced in the Soviet Pacific Fleet by another Soviet flattop--the Novorossiysk--which entered the Vladivostok port of the fleet in February, 1984. Defense Agency officials point out that it has not become certain that the Soviet Union is deploying both aircraft carriers in the Far East. The officials point out that in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has only three aircraft carriers, the deployment of two of them in the Far East indicates a major Soviet emphasis on the strategic effort in the area to cope with the US strengthening of its Pacific Fleet.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 84	4535
04/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union, in its first proposal of the current Russo-Japanese salmon fishing quota negotiations, offers Japan a catch quota of 35,000 tons in 1984 in the northwestern Pacific. The figure is down from 42,500 tons finally agreed upon in the 1983 negotiations. Japan requests a 45,000-ton quota for 1984. The Soviet Union also proposes tightening control on Japanese fishing violations in the area by increasing the number of Japanese patrol boats from four to six which would be accessible to Soviet officials for joint inspection. In their first proposal, the Soviet negotiators do not mention the amount of "fishing cooperative fee" from Japanese fishermen operating in the area.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Apr 1984	4458

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Yomiuri Shimbun reports that Japan is installilng a powerful coastal surveillance system that will be able to monitor the movement of Soviet vessels through the Soya Strait under any weather conditions. The newspaper says that the device will be constructed by the end of 1984 at a cost of $10 million. The device can monitor nealrly all ship movements through the strait between Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido and the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island. An average of 230 Soviet warships have passed through the Soya Strait each year for the past five years, according to the 1983 White Paper on Defense.	M	Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), 21 April 1984	4306
04/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. Based on a report in the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), China Daily says that the Japan Defense Agency is deploying an electronic surveillance system at the Soya Strait to monitor passing Soviet warships for use beginning in April 1985.	M	China Daily (Beijing), 24 Apr 84	2785
04/27/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Defense Agency announces that the Soviet Union has doubled to 40 the number of MiG-23s deployed on Etorofu, an island east of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union first deployed the fighters in Sept 83 as part of its military buildup in the Far East. Between 1966 and 1981 the Soviet Union had based about 20 MiG-17s on the four northern islands claimed by Japan, but in 1983 it replaced them with MiG-23s. Officials of the Japan Defense Agency say that though the number of MiG-23s deployed on Etorofu fluctuated over the past months, it is most likely that the Soviet Union will keep 40 MiG-23s there in 1984.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Apr 84	4464
05/01/84	JAPAN/USSR. Masuo Takashima, Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, cancels a speech he planned to make on Soviet TV due to Moscow's demand that he eliminate part of the address. Takashima's speech, commemorating the Japanese Emperor's birthday, was scheduled to be broadcast on a regular news program as Japan's good-will address to the Soviet public. It is customary for western ambassadors to give TV speeches on the occasion of their national holidays. According to reliable sources, Moscow called on Takashima to change or eliminate part of his speech which related to the issue of Soviet-held Northern Territories and the nuclear arms reduction talks. In the speech, the ambassador was to have stated that it is a precondition for Japan's signing a peace treaty with the Soviets that both countries first resolve "the issue which has been pending" since diplomatic normalization in 1956.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 May 1984	4470
05/01/84	JAPAN/PRC. An authoritative Japanese Government source says that Japan and China will resume talks for a pact on nuclear cooperation in Beijing early next month, prompted by the initialing of a similar accord between the US and China. Japan and China basically agreed upon the export of nuclear power generation facilities to China during the third round last March, but an umbrella pact on nuclear power cooperation is still pending. In resuming the talks, Japanese officials will probably follow the Sino-American accord which may serve as a model for a Sino-Japanese nuclear pact.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 May 84	4537

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/01/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. Japanese defense sources say the Soviet Union is gradually shifting the emphasis of its arms buildup to the Far East and is also increasing military maneuvers in the area. As evidence of the Soviets increased military buildup in the region, it staged a major amphibious landing exercise on the Vietnamese coast late in April, 1983-the first of its kind in Asia. The current pace of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East is said to be catching up with its European forces, raising concern in the Japanese Defense Agency of a Soviet capability to shut down sea transport in the northwest Pacific region. Japanese defense sources say the Soviets have transferred a total of nine warships, including the 43,000-ton aircraft carrier Novorossiysk from their European command to the Pacific fleet over the past year. The reinforcements have brought the strength of the Soviet Pacific fleet to 820 vessels totaling 1.62 million tons, one fourth of the total Soviet naval strength. The sources note that the huge Cam Ranh naval base in Vietnam has become a major staging point for the Soviet Pacific fleet. About 20 Soviet war ships operate out of the Cam Ranh base, according to Western intelligence sources. This Soviet naval strength, together with the nine medium-range Tu-16/BADGER bombers the Soviets deployed recently at Cam Ranh Bay, means the Soviet Union now has enough military strength in the region to pose a direct threat to sea transport between the Malacca Straits and the South China Sea. As part of its new emphasis on the Far East, the Soviet Union has phased out a large number of old-style airplanes in the region and replaced them with advance warplanes like the Su-24/FENCER, MiG-23/FLOGGER, and MiG-27/FLOGGER-D.	M	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4538
05/02/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Communist Party Chairman, Miyamoto and Soviet General Secretary Chernenko may possibily meet next month at the earliest to discuss the abolition of nuclear weapons. According to a JCP announcement of a recent preliminary meeting in Tokyo, the two communist parties agreee to hold a summit meeting of their two top leaders shortly on the subjects of reducing nuclear weapons and realizing a total ban on nuclear arms. The announcement also reveals that a second parliamentary meeting would be held late this month in Moscow to prepare for the summit talks. If realized, the planned summit meeting would be the first between the JCP and Soviet parties in five years. Chairman Miyamoto and the late General Secretary Brezhenev held a summit talk in 1979.	P M	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4539
05/03/84	JAPAN/PAKISTAN/USSR. PM Yasuhiro Nakasone severely criticizes the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan while visiting an Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar near the Pakistani border with Afghanistan. In a speech addressed to refugees from Afghanistan, PM Nakasone says the Soviet intervention has posed a grave threat to world peace and stability. The Japanese PM calls for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and expresses his desire that the Afghan refugees be allowed to return to their homeland safely and honorably.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 May 84.	4540

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree to set Japan's salmon catch quota in the northwest Pacific waters for 1984 at 40,000 tons, 2,500 tons less than in 1983. The agreement is reached in Moscow after 15 days of negotiations between Japan's Fisheries Agency Chief Fumio Watanabe and Soviet Deputy Fisheries Minister Yuri Bystrov. Under the terms of the agreement, Japan agrees to pay 4.25 million yen, the same as in 1983, as a "fishery cooperation fee" for Japanese fishermen's right to operate inside the Soviet 200-mile fishery zone. During the negotiations Japan proposed a quota of 45,000 tons, which was later lowered to 42,500 tons; the Soviet Union wanted a 35,000 ton limit and demanded 4.4 million yen in fishing fees.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 May 84	4479
05/08/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Communist Party invites Japan's main opposition Socialist Party to send a high-level delegation to Moscow during 1984. The invitation is extended when Soviet Ambassador, Vladimir Pavlov, visits Socialist Party Chairman, Masahi Ishibashi, at his office in Tokyo. Pavlov tells Ishibashi that the Soviet Union wants to discuss disarmament, Asia, and peace with Japanese socialists. Ishibashi gives no clear-cut answer to the Soviet invitation. The Socialist party last sent a delegation to Moscow in December, 1979. It was headed by then Chairman Ichio Asukata.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 May 84	4551
05/15/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Kyushu Electric Power Group, one of Japan's top technical experts in the field of geothermal power generation, will cooperate with the Chinese in the development of geothermal resources. This is the first time that an electric power company has provided technological cooperation to China for the development of geothermal resources. An investigation commission from the Chinese Government will arrive in Japan sometime this month to discuss plans for cooperation. The Chinese Government plans to construct large-scale geothermal power plants in the suburbs of Tianjin, Ningbo, and other cities with the cooperation with the Kyushu Electric Power Group, which will complete feasibility studies by the end of 1984. Kyushu Electric plans to cooperate with China's New Energy Development Organization in an effort to develop the wealth of subterranean sources of geothermal energy located throughout China.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 15 May 84	4558
05/17/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) has decided not to invite a Soviet military attache to to a JGSDF-sponsored tour of Kyushu in an apparent gesture of displeasure over the shooting down of a civilian South Korean airplane by a missile fired by a Soviet warplane. A JGSDF official says inviting a Soviet military attache to the tour is inadvisable because the Soviet Union still rejects demands for compensation from the families of 269 persons killed in the incident. The official says military attaches from 13 countries--including the US, China, and Chile--have accepted the invitation to tour the southwestern island from May 21-24.	M	FBIS (AP) 17 May 84	4548

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/17/84	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries says it has signed a contract with China's Atomic Energy Industrial Co. for the export of nuclear power plant equipment worth more than $4.33 million. This is the first Japanese export of this kind to China, and officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry welcome the deal as "the first step in Japan-China nuclear power cooperation." Under the agreement, the Japanese company will supply a pressure vessel--the main part of a nuclear reactor--to the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant in September 1986. The Chinese plant, with a pressurized light-water reactor and capacity of 300,000 kilowatts, is to be built in Haiyan, Zhejiang Province, and will begin operations in 1989. The contract is part of a Chinese plan to build nuclear power plants capable of producing 10 million kilowatts by the year 2000.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 May 84	4559
05/19/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to launch a joint effort to explore for uranium ore resources. The agreement, China's first ever collaboration of this kind, is signed in Beijing by Noboru Yoshid, board chairman of Japan's Power Reactor and Nuclear Fule Development Corporation and Chinese officials. The agreement calls on the Japanese Government-run corporation to send experts to carry out geophysical surveys in cooperation with the China's Uranium Geology Bureau for the next three years, beginning in FY 1984. Japan will also provide China with machinery and equipment for the surveys, mainly in the Tenchong district, Yunnan Province. If a promising find is made and both sides determine that it has commercial potential, they will embark on a joint exploration program.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 May 84	4505
05/22/84	JAPAN/PRC. Nissan Diesel Motor Co., Japan's leading truck manufacturer, and China's Second Automotive Factory are negotiating to establish a joint venture to produce 20,000 large trucks a year in China. Nissan says that this venture has been designated by the Chinese Government as "a major national project" to streamline its nationwide transportation network. The Second Automotive Factory has already secured a 10 million sq. meter tract in Hubei Province as a plant site for the joint venture. Nissan Diesel will dispatch its officials to Beijing in June for closer consultations with the Chinese Government. It plans to map out the project's concrete blueprint by year-end in cooperation with other members of the Nissan Group. The Second Automotive Factory is the biggest of its kind in China and currently produces 60,000 units annually, including 4-ton payload trucks called "Dongfenghao" in its plants in Shiyan, Hubei Province. But since its technology and production equipment have become antiquated and inefficient, it has approached Nissan Diesel about wide-ranging technical cooperation to meet China's ever growing demand for trucks.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 22 May 84	4549

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the US of forging a military bloc with Japan and South Korea to "divide and rule" in Asia. Chernenko sums up the Soviet view of the Asian scene in a Kremlin banquet speech for visiting North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, who arrives in Moscow on his first visit to the Soviet Union in almost twenty years. Chernenko says Washington is applying a policy of "divide and rule" in Asia and has not learned from the failure of past attempts to create military alliances in the area. Chernenko says, "they (US) are trying to forge a militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc." Chernenko reiterates the Kremlin's charge that US nuclear weapons, Japanese militarism, and US troops in South Korea are all grave threats to Asia.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 May 84	4497
05/24/84	JAPAN/USSR. PM Nakasone will call for joint Western action urging the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table on disarmament. Nakasone will have intensive talks with other leaders of the free world before going into the June 7-9 London summit to obtain their agreement on his appeal. Nakasone hopes the summit would issue a joint political statement urging Moscow to resume US-Soviet missile reduction talks, suspended last November.	P M	FBIS (AP) 25 May 1984	4437
05/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. A Japan Defense Agency official says that the Defense Agency will send a group of four education experts to China June 4-13 for a firsthand look at the schools of the People's Liberation Army. The group, led by Defense Councillor Isamu Nitta, will visit the National Defense Ministry and Military Academy, which educates PLA officers in Beijing. The Japanese will also visit air force and navy academies in other parts of China. Agency sources says education experts of the PLA will be invited to visit Japan by the end of the year. The proposed visits will the first exchanges of military education experts between the two countries since diplomatic relations were normalized in 1972. Japan's Defense Agency sent athletic experts to China in 1974 and health officers in 1981.	M	FBIS (AP) 25 May 84	4438
05/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Education ministry officials say Education Minister Yoshiro Mori will probably visit China in mid or late August for talks with his Chinese counterpart, He Dongchang. The meeting will be the first between the Japanese and Chinese education policymakers. Mori was invited by Chinese Vice Education Minister, Huang Zinbai, on behalf of the Chinese Education Minister. Mori says he wanted to visit China at the earliest possible date. Huang, now visiting Japan at the invitation of the Education Ministry, pays a courtesy call to Mori at his office. In 1982, the previous Education Minister Heiji Ogawa was scheduled to visit China but the cancelled the visit because of a diplomatic dispute over descriptions in Japanese textbooks concerning Japan's military actions in China before and during WWII.	C P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 May 84	4498

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/24/84	JAPAN/PRC. At the conclusion of the 5th annual meeting between the Chinese State Economic Commission and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Chinese State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu meets with head of the Japanese delegation Kazuo Sugiyama. During the talks, the two delegations discussed Japanese assistance for the technical transformation of China's existing enterprises and technical exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.	E	FBIS (China) 29 May 84	4528
05/29/84	JAPAN/USSR. Former Japanese PM Fukuda and Yugoslav Chief of Government Milka Planinc agree to make joint efforts to bring US and Soviet leaders together in a bid to defuse tensions between eastern and western blocs. Fukuda pays a courtesy call on the President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council at the latter's office. Fukuda and other former prime ministers and presidents from 19 countries are taking part in a meeting in Yugoslavia to discuss the world situation. The conference calls for concerted efforts for dialogue between leaders of the United State and the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 May 84	4439
05/29/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government announces that Japan's tobacco monopoly will join a nationwide campaign for the return of the four Soviet-occupied northern islands next year with the sale of "Northern Territory Day" cigarettes. Ichiro Nakanishi, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office makes the announcement at a news conference, but a spokesman for the Tobacco and Salt Public Coporation say the project is still under study. If the corporation decides to go ahead with the plan, it will be the second time for the tobacco monopoly to take part in the publlicity campaign for the return of the four island groups to Japan. As part of the government sponsored "Northern Territory Day" events in 1981, it printed the map of the four islands on 900,000 "Mild Seven" packs, and all the commemorative cigarettes were sold "within a couple of days," according to corporation spokesman. The Japanese Government since 1980 has set Feb 7th as the "Northern Territory Day" as part of a publicity campaign to urge the Soviet Union to return the four islands, located just off eastern Hokkaido, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 30 May 1984	4203
05/29/84	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan sign an agreement on surveying uranium resources in China's Yunnan Province. China's Uranium Geology Bureau, Ministry of Nuclear Industry and Japan's Power Reactor & Nuclear Fuel Development Corp agree to establish a joint commission to oversee the surveying; China will perform the surveying and Japan will provide funding and technology.	S	FBIS (China) 21 May 84	4527

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/31/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Hokkaido prefectural office issues an order for 15 salmon fishing boats to immediately stop operations off the northern main island and return to home ports because of alleged violations of the Soviet Union's economic waters. The office takes the action after receiving information from the Japanese Foreign Ministry on the allegations made by Soviet authorities. According to the Soviet report, the 15 fishing boasts were spotted operating within the 200-mile Soviet economic zone on 16 and 18 May. The Soviet authorities have ordered the Japanese boats to pay fines of 2.8 million yen each. The Soviet Union reported on similar violations by five salmon and trout fishing boats earlier in the month.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 May 1984	4440
05/31/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Matsushita Electric Co., in cooperation with Chinese authorities ,is expanding to five the number of color TV assembly plants in China. Agreement has been reached to set up two new plants in Nanjing and Qingdao in addition to three plants already operating in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Sichuan Province. Japanese news reports say the two new plants, each with a production capacity of about 150,000 to 200,000 sets a year, would begin operation in 1985, bringing Matsushita's total annual production of color TV sets in China to around 750,000 or 800,000. However, a Matsushita spokesman dismisses these figures as speculative, saying production targets have yet to be decided.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 May 84	4441
06/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. In the first such exchange since World War II, Japan will send four JSDF officers for training and observation to China. The Japanese military personnel, one each from the GSDF, MSDF, ASDF and JSDF Inquiry Commission, will tour Chinese military training institutions in Beijing and Shijiazhuang for a ten-day period. Chinese PLA officials will return the visit to Japan at an unspecified date.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5211
06/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Defense Agency has sent four of its military education experts to the PRC to evaluate military schools there at the request of the Chinese Government. The Chinese will reciprocate with a visit to Japan by their experts. This is the first exchange of this type between the two countries since Japan recognized mainland China as the sole China in 1972. Japanese Defense Councillor, Isamu Nitta, led the visit to the People's Liberation Army military academy as well as the other academies that train air force and naval personnel. The Chinese will receive their invitation to Tokyo before the end of the year.	M	Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, DC) 4 June 84	4499
06/04/84	JAPAN/PRC. Kobe Stell Ltd. says that it will establish a joint venture in China to design and build aluminum and other nonferrous metals factories. The joint venture, to be formed by by the Kobe Steel group and the China National Nonferrous Metal Industry Corporation's, Zhuoxian Hebei Province Aluminum Factory, is the first Japan-China joint venture in the field of engineering. The Kobe steel group will shoulder one-fourth and the Chinese partner three-fourths of the $3 million capital of the joint venture, Zhuo-Shen Nonferrous Metals Processing Facilities Ltd. The first task of the joint venture will be the engineering of the enlargement of the existing Zhuoxian Aluminum Factory, which now has the capacity of producing	E	Japan Times (Tokyo), 5 June 1984	4263

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	an annual 5,000 tons of aluminum foil and an annual 30,000 tons of aluminum press products, aluminum, and other nonferrous metals factories.			
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC The Japan Economic Journal reports that the Power Reactor & Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. has signed a contract to extend cooperation to China's survey of uranium resources in the Tengchong district, Yunnan province, near the border with Burma. The Japanese corporation will send geological experts and survey devices to China. The three-year contract can be extended upon mutual agreement. Japan is the first foreign country to aparticiapte in a uranium resource prospecting project in China.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 5 June 1984	5155
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. China's Petroleum Ministry is seeking financing help from Japan, including credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, in order to raise crude oil production at four fields. The projects, aimed at increasing oil output by 40 million barrels annually will cost some $500 million. The Export-Import Bank of Japan has firmed up its intention to cover the oil project financing with the existing second round of lending programs. The Chinese ministry plans to boost crude oil production at Dagang, Liaohe, and Zhonguyan fields by 11 million barrels a year and at Daqing field by 7.4 million barrels annually. In its response, the Japanese bank is dispatching a team of loan officials to the oil ministry. The bank intends to exclude the Zhonguyan project, which the World Bank is already helping. The oil project financing is likely to become a major one along with the credit for a $ 5 billion project aimed at developing coal in Jungar, Inner Mongolia. The Export-Import Bank of Japan financing for the second lending programs are likely to total $3.0-3.5 billion.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 5 June 84	4442
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. has signed a contract to cooperate with China's survey of uranium resources due to start shortly in the Tengchong district, Yunnan province. The Japanese enterprise's cooperation will take the form of sending geological experts and survey devices to China. The three-year contract can be extended upon mutual accord. When a promising uranium ore vein is discovered the survey will be shifted into a full-fleded prospecting stage. Japan is the first foreign country to particpate in a uranium resources propecting project in China.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 5 June 84	4443
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. Kobe Steel agrees to set up a joint nonferrous metal plant engineering company in China. A Kobe Steel official says the projected joint company would be located in Zhuo County, Hebei Province shortly after Chinese Government authorization is obtained. This will be the first Chinese-Japanese joint nonferrous metal and engineering venture. The joint company will conduct engineering services chiefly in aluminum rolling and others forms of processing. The company will be capitalized at $3 million, three quarters of which will be put up by the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corp. and the remainder by Kobe Steel.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 5 June 84	4480

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan Economic Journal reports that China's Petroleum ministry is seeking financing help from Japan, including credits from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, for raising crude oil production at four fields. The Chinese hope to increase oil output by 40 million barrels at an annual cost of $500 million. The Chinese ministry plans to boost crude oil production at Dagang, Liaohe, and Zhongyuan fields by 11 million barrels a year at at the Daqing field by 7.4 million barrels annually. The oil project financing is likely to become a major one along with the $ 5 billion project aimed at developing coal in Jungar, Inner Mongolia.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 5 June 84	4482
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Government sources reveal that China wants to send its Defense Ministe, Zhang Aiping, to Japan for talks with Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara. Japan intends to accept Beijing's proposal for what will be the first meeting between the defense ministries of the two countries. The Chinese proposal was made through diplomatic channels, and Zhang will probably stop over in Tokyo in early July on his way home from a tour of France. Zhang will be the first Chinese Defense Minister to vist Japan. Some observers in Tokyo view the Chinese proposal for Zhang's visit as an indication of closer exchanges between China and Japan in the military field. Meanwhile, a group of high-ranking officers of the Japanese Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces, mostly Major Generals and Rear Admirals, arrive in Beijing on an observation tour at the invitation of the Chinese Defense Minister.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo), 5 June 1984	4246
06/05/84	JAPAN/PRC. A group of 4 military education experts from the Japanese Defense Agency, headed by Defense Councillor Isamu Nitta, meets with Xu Xin, Dep Chief of the PLA General Staff, in Beijing. The group also visits the PLA Military Acad as well as other academies that train Air Force and Navy personnel. A Chinese military education group will reciprocate with a visit to Japan before the end of the year.	M	Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Wash., DC) 10 Jun 84	4042
06/05/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Government of Japan appoints the former Ambassador to China Yasue Katori as the new ambassador to The Soviet Union, succeeding Masuo Takashima, who is retiring. Katori, 62, has been ambassador to Beijing since September 1981. He previously served as ambassador in Vienna and Deputy Foreign Vice Minister for Political Affairs. It is unprecedented for an envoy to China to be reassigned to the post in the Soviet Union.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 June 1984	5092
06/06/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. CCP General Secretary meets with a leader of the Japanese Buddhist group Soka Gakkai in Beijing. Hu tells Daisaku Ikeda that during his visit to the DPRK in May, nine out of ten hours of talks with President Kim Il-song were devoted to the reunification issue. Hu says further that Japan and China should work for the realization of tripartite talks between the two Koreas and the United States.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Jun 84	4585

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/08/84	JAPAN/PRC. A visiting Chinese mission requests Japanese cooperation for economic development of Hainan Island in the South China Sea. The 33,000 km island, with a population of 5.6 million, has about 50 kinds of mineral resources, including gold, silver, titanium, uranium, oil, and natural gas. The Chinese Government decided to develop the island in 1983, and in 1984 the National People's Congress granted self-governing rights independent from Guangdong Province. The Hainan administration has been authorized to spend foreign currencies up to an equivalent of $10 million a year for the island's development.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 June 84	4492
06/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. Sources close to the Japanese Education ministry say that accounts of Japan's "aggression" against China and other events in school history textbooks have now been revised in response to protests from China and South Korea in 1982. The Education Ministry has approved the revised history textbooks for high school students one year ahead of schedule. The books are issued every three years. The textbooks criticized by China and South Korea for glossing over Japanese activities before and during WWII have now been amended as recommended by the ministry's textbook authorization research council. However, some textbook editors criticized the ministry for still trying to cover up the dark side of prewar Japanese history. The word "aggression" is now used instead of "invasion" in describing the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-45. On the so-called "Nanjing Incident" in 1937 the textbooks say the Japanese Army murdered more than 100,000 Chinese civilians, mostly women and children. The word "riot" is deleted in a description of the anti-Japanese mass demonstration staged in Seoul on 1 March 1919, when Korea was under Japanese rule. The textbooks also say the Japanese military forces and police put down the demonstration by claiming many Korean victims. The textbooks also refers to Koreans as being dispossessed of their land by the Japanese, the ban by the Japanese of the Korean language, and Koreans forcibly being taken to Japan to labor during the colonial rule.	P C	FBIS (AP) 11 June 84	4493
06/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. According to the Japan Economic Journal China's Petrochemical Industry Ministry has proposed a broad spectrum of joint enterprises to the Japanese industry. The proposals include utilization of idle ethylene and other plants in Japan for export products for the Chinese market, supply by China of naphtha feedstock, and offering by Japanese firms of technical cooperation to improve plant management in the People's Republic. The proposal is unprecedented particularly because of the Chinese interest in the wide range of cooperation. China presented the ideas following a ministry group's visit to Japan for conferences with leaders of both the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the petrochemical industries in Japan and Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. late year. The proposals are designed to combine the idle and suspended plants in Japan with naphtha refined in China. The products are expected to help eliminate shortages of petrochemical products for both farmers and the general public in China.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 12 Jun 84	4235

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/12/84	JAPAN/PRC. Japan will help China to modernize it tobacco manufacturing system by extending technological knowhow and training to the Chinese. The Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation last week reached agreement with the China National Tobacco Corporation. The agreement calls for: mutual personnel exchanges; inspection, training, and acceptance of trainees; and the holding of seminars and discussions. As part of the agreement, the Japanese corporation has concluded a deal with its Chinese counterparts to export about 50 automatic cigarette making machines with an output capacity of 2,500 cigarettes a minute.	E	Japan Economic Journal (Tokyo) 12 June 84	4494
06/13/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say that Japan and the Soviet Union will hold two rounds of talks this summer to promote political dialogue. The agreement comes during talks between Japanese Foreign Minister Abe and Soviet Vice Minister Mikhail Kapitsa held at Moscow Airport. Abe briefly stops at Moscow Airport on his way home from the London summit of seven Western powers following stops in Spain and Switzerland. The first meeting to be held in Tokyo between bureau chief level officials of the two countries in July or August will cover Mideast problems. The second meeting also in Tokyo will be held on August 20th and will focus on disarmament issues prior to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in September.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 15 June 1984	4182
06/14/84	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa tells Japanese Foreign Minister Abe the Soviet Union is ready to exchange views with Japan on ways to achieve a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war. Meeting with Abe at the Moscow airport, Kapitsa also tells Abe that the Soviet foreign Minister Gromyko will be "glad" to see him when the two ministers attend a United Nations General Assembly session this autumn. Abe was at the Moscow airport for a brief stopover on his way home from a West European visit which followed his attendance at the annual summit of the seven industrial democracies last week in London. The officials say Abe during the meeting lasting one and a half hours asked Kapitsa for "necessary" Soviet efforts on the Gulf War issue. Kapitsa was quoted as saying in reply that the Soviet Union will do its utmost for a peaceful solution.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 84	4236
06/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government officials say that PM Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe share the view that Japan and the Soviet Union should expand their dialogue to improve the current "frosty" relations. Abe, who returned to Tokyo from a European tour, meets with Nakasone to report on his talks with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa held on 14 June at Moscow airport. During the brief meeting, Japan and the Soviet Union hastily agreed to hold two rounds of consultations this summer to discuss disarmament and the Iran-Iraq war. Abe is quoted as telling Nakasone, "I got the impresssion that the Soviet side obviously regarded (Abe-Kapitsa) meeting as a starting point toward improving Japan-Soviet relations." Besides the summer consultations other efforts at improving bilateral atmosphere have included a proposed visit to Moscow by the Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura, and a projected visit to Tokyo by a delegation from the Supreme Soviet. Nakasone	E P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 84	4496

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and Abe agree that Japan should respond to the Soviets positive attitude toward better relations by vigorously carrying out these visits. In a separate meeting with Abe, Yamamura reportedly expressed a hope to visit the Soviet Union after the current Diet session concludes in August.			
06/15/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources say that the Japanese Government plans to improve its relations with the Soviet Union which are in their worst state in many years because of the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan and the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in 1983. The sources say the government is moving to patch up ties with Moscow after the London summit of major Western industrialized countries last week and a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in Moscow on 13 June. Participants in the London summit agree to call for resumption of stalled U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks. Kapitsa gives signs that the Soviet Union under the new leadership of President Chernenko may positively promote dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow. Abe held talks with Kapitsa at Moscow International Airport en route home from London. The Soviet shift is regarded by Japanese Foreign Ministry officials as stemming from the Kremlin's new perception of Japan as a key member of the international community, though most ministry officials still believe the Soviet Union puts its relations with Japan much below its ties with the United States. The officials say the Soviet occupation of four small islands off Japan's northern major island of Hokkaido still constitutes a major stumbling block to improvement of bilateral relations. Currently, there are several Japan-Soviet meetings being planned--bilateral consultations to discuss the Mideast crisis either in Tokyo or Moscow this summer, talks concerning UN disarmament negotiations in August, a foreign ministerial meeting between Abe and Gromyko in New York in September, trade and economic consultations in Tokyo in October and a visit to Tokyo by a Soviet national assembly delegation, the date for which has yet to be set.	P E C	FBIS (AP) 18 Jun 84	4244
06/19/84	JAPAN/USSR. FM Abe predicts the Soviet Union will continue a "hardline" foreign policy under the initiation of FM Andrey Gromyko. Abe also says in a report that the activities of Mikhail Gorbachev should be watched closely in connection with the health problem of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, indicating Japan's view that the young Politburo member was a key figure in the Kremlin's succession problem. The FM submits a report to Cabinet ministers meeting on security, which covers the latest international situation including the East-West relations, the Gulf War and disarmament. Abe says in the report that under Chernenko the roles of leaders of their respective fields, like Gromyko and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, have substantially increased. Abe also notes that Gorbachev is believed to be in a position of "second secretary" of the Communist Party, next to Chernenko.	M P	FBIS (AP) 19 Jun 84	4245

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese fighters scramble when Soviet planes, including at least three Backfire bombers, appear off the west coast of Hokkaido. A military spokesman says eight fighters took off from Chitose Air Base on Hokkaido and from Misawa Air Base on Honshu after radar detected evidence of seven planes. The fighters spotted three Backfire bombers, but fail to see the others. Radar screens show that the Soviet planes flew south over the Sea of Japan, approaching to within 110 miles of Shakotan peninsula on Hokkaido before turning west. Japanese military analysts say Soviet planes regularly fly close to Japanese airspace to test radar installations.	M	New York Times 21 Jun 84	4237
06/20/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japan Air Self-Defense Force says that three Soviet "Backfire" bombers were spotted flying south over the Sea of Japan west of Hokkaido. It is the third time that the ASDF has confirmed sightings of the Soviet bomber following the first in September 1982, and the second in September 1983. The Soviet bombers approached Japan at a point about 170 km west of Shakotan Peninsula, Western Hokkaido and flew south at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 m at a speed of 740 to 830 km per hour. The bombers change course to fly west and disappear from the radar screen around 9:50 a.m. The ASDF believes the Soviet bombers were on a training mission in view of their flight pattern. About 80 Backfire bombers are stationed in the Far East.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Jun 84	4238
06/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese House of Representatives decides to invite Soviet parliamentary mission to Japan to resume bilateral parliamentary exchanges frozen since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The timing of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels. A Soviet parliamentary mission was scheduled to visit Japan in January 1980, but Japan withdrew the invitation in protest against the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan in December 1979. The Soviet lawmakers' visit is likely to come in the autumn because of the Soviet desire for early resumption of the parliamentary exchanges. The decision to extend an invitation came as the ruling LDP agree to lift the freeze on the parliamentary exchanges at the day's lower house Diet Steering Committee. The counterpart upper house committee is expected to make a similar decision shortly.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 84	4240
06/21/84	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Minister Abe tells the Foreign Affairs Committee that Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa has accused Japan of trying to use the territorial dispute between the two countries as a tool for East-West confrontation when the two meet briefly at Moscow Airport on 20 June. The Soviet Union has time and again said the dispute has already been settled, but this if the first time that a Soviewt official has accused Japan by using such a phraseology. Abe stopped over at Moscow Airport on his way home from the London summit of seven Western powers and visits to Spain and Switzerland.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 21 Jun 1984	4267

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/22/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese House of Representatives decides to invite a Soviet parliamentary mission to Japan to resume bilateral parliamentary exchanges, which have been suspended since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. The decision to send an invitation to the Soviet Union is taken at a meeting of the Lower House Rules Committee. The House of Councillors, which is also considering resumption of such exchanges, is expected to follow suit soon. In January 1980, Japan withdrew its invitation to a Soviet parliamentary mission in protest against the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. Soviet officials recently called on Japan to resume parliamentary exchanges.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 22 Jun 1984	4266
06/23/84	JAPAN/USSR. The stepson of Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov requests Japan's assistance in reestablishing contact with the exiled Nobel Prize winner and his wife. Alexei Semyonov Sakharov makes the request during a hastily arranged meeting with Nobuo Matsunaga, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. Matsunaga says the Sakharov case is a "matter of concern" to the Japanese people and government, but stops short of making any commitment. The meeting between Matsunaga and Semyonov, who fled the United States in 1978, was arranged after a socialist lawmaker and US Ambassador Mike Mansfield called on the Foreign Ministry on the 22nd of June and asked Foreign Minister Abe to meet Semyonov.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 24 Jun 1984,	4264
06/25/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade will send experts to Shenyang City in China's Liaoning Province this autumn to help map out a comprehensive development plan for the city's Tiexi industrial district. The district, a key industrial area in Northeastern China, has about 450 factories, but most of their facilities have become obsolete. The Association will advise the Chinese on the renovation of 50 plants in ten industrial sectors such as machine tools, agricultural machinery, automobiles, rubber, pharmaceuticals and foods.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Jun 84	4239
06/25/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the CCP International Liaison Department and vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association told an official of the Japanese Socialist Party in May that if North Korea starts a war on the Korean peninsula China would not support North Korea. On the other hand, if South Korea invades North Korea China would assist North Korea. Zhang made the statement to Hodeyoshi Hirose in Beijing in May. Hirose was a member of a Japanese Socialist Party delegation that visited North Korea in late April and early May. The delegation was on its way back to Tokyo through Beijing when Hirose and Zhang met. According to Yomiuri Shimbun the Japanese Government attaches importance to the statement because of Zhang's position in the CCP.	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4587

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/26/84	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese manufacturer Daihatsu Motor Co receives an order for 5,200 commercial vehicles, worth US$8.4 million, from China. This is the largest vehicle export order a Japanese company has won from China. The vehicles will be used for both cargo and passenger transportation.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Jul 84	4643
06/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Minister Abe, attending a meeting of the Federation of Economic Organizations in Tokyo, says in a speech that efforts would be made by the society to expand Japan-USSR economic interchange. Abe points out that Japan-US frictions have been generally settled while the country's economic relations with China, the ROK, and various European countries are stable. The Foreign Minister points out that Japan-USSR relations will probably remain "cool" but efforts should be made to expand mutual dialogue.	E P	Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) 27 June 84	4495
06/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union proposes opening talks to conclude a new fishery agreement replacing the existing one signed in 1978. The Soviet Foreign Ministry also proposes to terminate the 1978 pact by the end of 1984. The existing pact, which came into force in April 1978, is designed to promote Russo-Japanese fishery cooperation and to work for reasonable use of fishery resources in the open seas. Japan and the Soviet Union held the first round of talks to review the 1978 agreement in Moscow between May 28 and June 1. During the first round, Moscow proposed a new draft pact which called for the ban on salmon fishing in the open seas and for establishing a joint fishery committee. The two countries will hold the second round of talks in Tokyo next month at the earliest.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Jun 84	4241
06/26/84	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union informs Japan of its intention to terminate the existing fishery agreement with Japan by the end of the year and negotiate a new pact. Moscow cites the conclusion of the new International Law of the Sea and a related order issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet as the reason for the need for a new agreement with Japan. A verbal note to his effect is handed to embassy minister Minoru Tanba at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. Tanba expresses regret over the Soviet move, which comes shortly before another round of bilateral talks in Tokyo to review the current agreement signed in 1978, and calls for reconsideration on the part of Moscow. When Japanese and Soviet officials negotiated salmon catch quotas in northern Pacific waters in the spring of 1984, the Soviet side proposed separate talks to review the 1978 agreement. The first round of talks for review of the pact were held May 28-June 1 in Moscow. During the talks, The USSR proposed the conclusion of a new pact which would call for a ban on salmon fishing in the open seas and for the establishment of a joint fishery committee.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo), 28 June 1984	4273

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/27/84	JAPAN/USSR. Officials of the Japanese Fisheries Agency say in Tokyo that they are perplexed at the Soviet unilateral action terminating the existing bilateral fishing accord, which was made after the Japanese side positively responded to a meeting with the Soviet officials for reviewing the accord. They say the Soviet Union apparently took such an action to impress Japan with Moscow's determination to keep a tough negotiating position in negotiating a new fishery agreement on salmon fishing operations in the open seas, as well as within the Soviet 200-mile zone. During the working-level meeting to review the present accord held in Moscow in May 1984, the Soviet side demanded a total ban on catches of salmon in the open seas. The Japanese officials say that the Japanese Government will make all efforts to conclude a new accord replacing the present one by the end of 1984 so that Japanese fishermen will be able to continue salmon-hauling operations beginning in 1985.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo), 28 June 1984	4274
06/27/84	JAPAN/USSR. Foreign Ministry sources say that Japan will call on Iran to be cautious in improving its relations with the Soviet Union amid increasing contacts between them. The sources say that some actions should be taken in order to prevent Iran from tilting further toward Moscow, which from a long-term viewpoint is not only harmful to Tehran but also poses a threat to Japan. The sources, however, say that a rapid improvement of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union is unlikely at least for the time being because Iran is certainly not willing to be placed under Moscow's influence. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials are paying close attention to the exchanges of officials between Iran and the USSR to see if they lead to Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati's visit to Moscow in the near future.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 28 June 1984	4319
06/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. Former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will visit China next week for a week-long trip which is widely linked to his forthcoming bid for the prime ministership. The July 3-11 trip, hosted by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, will include talks with the top three Chinese leaders: strongman Deng Ziaoping, Party Chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Miyazawa has also been invited to have a first-hand look on China's modernization program with visits to Xian, Guangzhou and the special economic zone at Shenzhen. By inviting Miyazawa to China, officials in Beijing apparently also want to assess his chances as a successor to Nakasone. For Miyazawa, the upcoming China trip also marks a sort of "rapprochement" with Chinese leaders. As a foreign minister during the Miki administration, Miyazawa angered the Chinese leadership by playing a key role in the stalling of negotiations of the Sino-Japanese peace treaty.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Jul 84	4242

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/30/84	JAPAN/PRC. Former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa announces he will visit China on an eight-day trip beginning July 3. The trip is widely linked to Miyazawa's forthcoming bid for the prime ministership. The trip, hosted by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, will include talks with the top three Chinese leaders--Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. Miyazawa has also been invited to have a first-hand look at China's modernization program with visits to Xian, Gungzhou and the special economic zone at Shenzhen. Miyazawa's China trip is aimed at improving his image among LDP voters as a leder with links to foreign capitals, a counterpoise to Nakasone's summit diplomacy, political analysts believe. By inviting Miyazawa to China, officials in Beijing apparently want to assess his chances as a sucessor to Nakasone. As Foreign Minister during the Miki administration, Miyazawa angered the Chinese leadership by proposing tough conditions in the negotiations for the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 1 Jul 1984	4307

Kampuchea

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China reminds Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his partners in the CGDK that all factions of the Khmer insurgents must close ranks in their struggle to drive out Vietnamese occupation forces from Kampuchea. Sihanouk and his CGDK allies recently received a cordial welcome as they arrived in Beijing for their first summit meeting. In an airport address, Sihanouk declares that he and the Khmer insurgent leaders "are not coming to Beijing to examine tripartite affairs, but to pay homage to China, our great friend and supporter for the national liberation of Kampuchea." In a later meeting with senior Chinese officials, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells the Khmer resistance leaders that "the more you get united, the sooner you will get victory. We will back and aid you without reservation, so that you can win your struggle against Vietnamese aggression at an earlier date." Sihanouk expresses warm gratitude for the Chinese aid which he characterizes as of "tremendous importance to our struggle to drive out the Vietnamese invaders and to build up our country."	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jan 84	3364
01/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Beijing reportedly has extracted some political concessions from its anti-Vietnamese allies, the Khmer Rouge. The Chinese say that the Khmer Rouge are more open to sharing diplomatic representation with their two non-communist associates Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. The tripartite coalition government's ambassador-designate to Yugoslavia, the Chinese say is a Sihanoukist. Son Sann's KPNLF, the Chinese add, is welcome to propose its own heads of mission in countries that recognize the coalition government, providing an "appropriate person" can be found.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Jan 84	4827
01/07/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. A Chinese broadcast to Kampuchea on the fifth anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to the Vietnamese Armed Forces, charges that the Soviet news agency TASS has "ballyhooed the so-called achievements made by the Phnom Penh puppet regime." The Chinese broadcast claims that since the invasion Vietnam five years ago the amount of arable land in Kampuchea has been cut by almost one-half and that the country's annual production of grain can only feed one-third of the population.	M P	FBIS (China) 16 Jan 84	4562
01/09/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Prince Norodom Sihanouk reportedly has advised a group of ASEAN ambassadors meeting with him in Beijing that he is not averse to talking to the USSR in order to resolve the Kampuchean problem. He adds, however, that he would enter into a dialogue with the Soviet Union not as president of the CGDK but only in a personal capacity. Sihanouk later clarifies his position by announcing that "I have no wish to meet with the Soviets, but being a man of dialogue, I do not adhor the idea of eventually receiving in audience the people on the other side of the barrier if one day they wish to see me." Sihanouk adds that the he would keep China, the ASEAN states and the CGDK informed of such informal conversations.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 19 Jan 84	3871

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/13/84	KAMP/USSR. Phnom Penh Radio reports that the Soviet has expanded its relations with Kampuchea in many fields including, agriculture, transport, energy, refurbishment, and health. The Soviet Union restored a hospital in Phnom Penh and assisted in building a diesel power plants. The Soviets also assisted in building and expanding rubber plantation and latex treatment enterprises. In 1983, latex exports to the Soviet Union increased by 40 percent.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Jan 84	4835
01/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Laos-Thailand Border Committee, Lao Vice for Min Sooban Salitthilat tells his Thai counterpart that China is responsible for threats to Thailand's security and worsened Laos-Thai relations.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4570
01/24/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR/ASEAN. A Chinese commentary argues that the member-nations of ASEAN view Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, not as an isolated incident, but as a "move within Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia." According to the commentary, the Soviet Union regards Vietnam as a pawn, providing it with as much as $1 million in aid a day. If Vietnam overtakes Kampuchea, China warns, the Soviet Union will have "an additional springboard for its expansion in Southeast Asia."	P M	FBIS (China) 2 Feb 84	4184
01/25/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The USSR and the PRK sign a memorandum of agreement on goods transport for 1984.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 31 Jan 84	3885
01/25/84	KAMP/USSR. A memorandum on cooperation in the field of goods transportation between the Kampuchean Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts and the Soviet Maritime Ministry of 1984 is concluded in Phnom Penh.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Feb 84	4837
01/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk announces at a press conference in a "liberated zone" on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier that China has provided weapons and ammunition for 5,000 of his followers. The latest increment of this weaponry--enough for 1,000 men--came in December 1983 following a meeting in Beijing of the three-party Khmer coalition fighting the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. Sihanouk also says that Singapore has armed an additional 1,000 of his men.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 28 Jan 84	3888
01/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Chinese issue a commentary claiming that Vietnam intends to annex Kampuchea and incorporate it into an Indochinese federation dominated by Vietnam. Through a policy of resettling as many as 600,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchean territory, Vietnam hopes to "assimilate themselves with the Kampuchean people and pillage their resources." The commentary continues, "The Vietnamese authorities' objective in emigrating people to Kampuchea is to gradually increase the number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea and in time make the Kampuchean people one of Vietnam's minority nationalities."	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Jan 84	4574

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Meeting for the eighth time in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries table a set of four proposals in an attempt to bring a negotiated end to tension with China and the ASEAN states over the situation in Kampuchea. The proposals include: (1) conclusion of an overall agreement with the ASEAN countries which would serve as a basis to resolve further contentious issues, and the subjection of all such agreements to international guarantees and supervision, (2) negotiations with Thailand for the establishment of a security zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border with some form of international control, (3) negotiation with China to bring about a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and an end to "the Chinese threat" as well as the utilization of Thai territory by Khmer insurgents, (4) negotiations on a global basis with parties concerned, to bring about a complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from Southeast Asia. (See appendix for full text of Communique of the Eighth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam).	M P	Le Monde (Paris) 31 Jan 84	3892
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reception for LPDR, PRK and SRV diplomats in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa lends Soviet support to the recently issued communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference in Vientiane. Kapitsa notes that the declaration reflects "the correct stand of the three Indochinese countries to solve the problems of Southeast Asia through dialogue."	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 84	3895
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports the comments of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa on the recently concluded meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. After Kapitsa was briefed by envoys of the three Indochinese states, he gave "full approval" to the "constructive line" of the meeting which called for dialogue between the three Indochinese states and the nations of ASEAN. The Chinese refer to a call for dialogue as a "delaying tactic" at a time when "Vietnam is preparing for a new dry season offensive in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Jan 84	4575
01/31/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency describes a 2-day meeting in Vientiane of the foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea as manipulated by Hanoi. The communique that came out of the meeting calls for dialogue with the nations of ASEAN to settle the Kampuchean problem. China criticizes the communique, charging that it makes no mention of the issue of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Chinese also express its disapproval with the communique which labels China as the "chief menace" in the region.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 84	4576

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. At the conclusion of the 28-29 Jan conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, the official Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges the meeting's communique which blames China for hostilities in the region and calls for dialogue with members of ASEAN, is a reiteration of the "same old stuff," and contains nothing new for solving the region's problems. The Renmin Ribao commentary says that Vietnam has called for regional dialogues so many times that the world is "tired of listening to it."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Feb 84	4214
02/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. After Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes a commentary claiming that Beijing's support for Democratic Kampuchea is the main cause of "instability in Southeast Asia," Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges that the Soviet newspaper "has outdone itself in distorting realities and the Soviet Union's support for that aggression" is the root cause of hostilities in the region. The Soviet commentary also says that support of "international reactionary forces" for Kampuchea's coalition government "can only heighten tensions and deadlock the process of making the situation in Southeast Asia healthy." According to Renmin Ribao, Moscow's concept of a "healthy" situation in Southeast Asia is where the international community supports the "Vietnamese aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets."	P M	FBIS (China) 6 Feb 84	4186
02/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of Soviet Foreign Ministry members, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, arrives in Phnom Penh on an official visit at the invitation of its Kampuchean counterparts. An educational delegation from the Kazakh SSR also arrives in Kampuchea on the same date for a friendly visit.	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 7 Feb 84	3903
02/07/84	KAMP/USSR. A protocol on the restoration and reconstruction of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Institute of Technology is signed in Phnom Penh.	S	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 84	4838
02/08/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa and presently visiting Phnom Penh calls on PRK chief of state Heng Samrin and Deputy FM Kong Korm. The two sides pledge to promote bilateral relations, especially in the field of economic development.	E P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 84	3906
02/08/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchean and Soviet officials sign a protocol to restore and reconstruct the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Institute of Technology.	C S	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 84	3907
02/08/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchean President and Communist Party Leader Heng Samrin proclaims to visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa that Kampuchea's "comprehensive achievements in national defense and socialist construction are inseparable from the devoted assistance of the Soviet Union, as well as its Indochinese allies." Kapitsa notes in his response that the USSR values the continued development of bilateral relations with Kampuchea and will continue to promote them, especially in the economic field. The Soviet diplomat who is ending a 4-day visit in Phnom Penh will continue his Southeast Asian trip with a stopover in Hanoi.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Feb 84	3908

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/08/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Chan Si receives a visiting delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Deputy Minister Mikhail Kapitsa.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Feb 84	4839
02/09/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Soviet Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa meets with President Heng Samrin of the PRK in Phnom Penh.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 84	4840
02/10/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Discussing his forthcoming trip to the USSR in April, FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja announces that there "is a great possibility" that he will call upon the Soviet Union to assist in the settlement of the situation in Kampuchea. The Indonesian diplomat notes that in such discussions he will act as a spokesman for ASEAN, but adds that he is visiting Moscow in response to a Soviet invitation, and will engage principally in talks of a bilateral nature.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 Feb 84	3911
02/11/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. In the course of Australian PM Bob Hawke's visit to Beijing, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang states that China "has no intention to support the Khmer Rouge coming to power" in Kampuchea.	P	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 11 Feb 84	4828
02/12/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Phnom Penh Radio reports that the Soviets are assisting in the construction of a power plant in Kompong Som municipality.	S	FBIS (AP) 14 Feb 84	4841
02/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast an "open letter" to the "Soviet people" calling for the Soviet Union to stop aiding Vietnam so as to end the war in Kampuchea. The letter says Kampuchea will establish normal relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam if the Soviets terminate its aid to Vietnam and withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Feb 84	4194
02/22/84	BURMA/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. WU Xueqian, visiting PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister, holds talks with Burma's Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. Both sides express satisfaction with relations between the two countries and agree to further economic cooperation and trade exchanges between them. Wu states that the key to solving the Kampuchean problem is the withdrawal of Vietnames troops from that country. Chit Hlaing concurs with this view and calls for implementation of the UN resolutions calling for the pullout of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.	E P	FBIS(China) 23 Feb 84	4078
02/25/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian meets with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila during a one-day stopover in Bangkok. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the two foreign ministers express "identical views during their talks...on extensive international issues and regional problems." Wu stopped in Thailand on his way to Malaysia and after a 3-day visit to Burma.	P M	FBIS (China) 27 Feb 84	4209

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. In a keynote address before a conference of journalists in Hong Kong, former Indonesian VP Adam Malik surveying the situation in Indochina, declares that it is not difficult to conclude that developments in Kampuchea have been the result of a conflict of interest and influence between the People's Republic of China and Vietnam as an extension of Sino-Soviet rivalry. The former Indonesian statesman adds that "It is definitely not a conflict between ASEAN-member countries and Vietnam." Malih further observes that "despite the prospect of facing the formidable persistence of China, the Hanoi government seems bent on exerting its predominance in Phnom Penh based on military strength, as long as the Soviet Union is willing and able to sustain Vietnam's economy."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 Mar 84	3917
03/01/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China denounces measures by the Phnom Penh government aimed at giving Kampuchean nationality to some 500,000 Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea. PEOPLE'S DAILY (Beijing) comments on reports from Bangkok stating Hanoi had already obtained agreement from the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime to naturalize 300,000 Vietnamese immigrants and had requested citizenship for 200,000 more.	P	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 2 Mar 84	4829
03/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/PRC. Arriving from Rangoon for a brief session with Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila, Chinese FM Wu Xueqian declares that the PRC is not seeking a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, but wants an independent, neutral Kampuchea with Prince Norodom Sihanouk playing a major leadership role. Going on next to Kuala Lumpur, Wu announces after several days of talks with Malaysian leaders that China and Malaysia agree that "we should step up assistance to all three Cambodian resistance forces." He adds that neither Beijing nor Kuala Lumpur favors "any political faction or Cambodia becoming a socialist country in the future."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Mar 84	3920
03/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. At least one Soviet adviser was reported killed by Kampuchean resistance forces during an attack on the airport at Siem Reap. According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, two Soviet residential quarters along with aircraft, tanks, a fuel depot, and two ammunition dumps were also destroyed in the attack.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 8 Mar 84	4200
03/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Somboon Chuapibul, former Thai Naval chief, discloses that Chinese-built diesel-electronic submarines could be supplied to the Royal Thai Navy in 1985. Purchase of the Chinese Romeo Class submarines reportedly was discussed by Thai and Chinese military leaders in 1983. In related developments, Sino-Thai military cooperation has increased in recent years, and Chinese arms are being delivered to Khmer insurgents in Kampuchea through Thailand.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Apr 84	5181

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Malaysian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, in discussing his upcoming visit to Moscow, describes the Soviet position on the Kampuchea issue as "positive," showing a "willingness to help solve the Kampuchean problem."	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 Mar 84	3370
03/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry delegation arrives in Phnom Penh for talks with its Kampuchean counterparts.	E	SWB FE (9 Mar 84)	3923
03/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian arrives in Islamabad to begin a 4-day state visit. Li holds a lengthy discussion of international affairs with President Zia. At an evening banquet, both presidents praise the durable nature of Sino-Pakistani relations. In his speech, Li comes out strongly in favor of a political settlement in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Any settlement must be based on the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, the restoration of each country's sovereignty, and guarantees for their independence. Li praises Pakistan for providing timely assistance to millions of Afghan refugees and endorses the Zia government's handling of both domestic and foreign affairs. In response to the Chinese President's warm remarks, Zia lauds China as a "reliable friend". Zia maintains that the only solution to such troublesome questions as Kampuchea and Afghanistan is for "the more powerful states to renounce the aim of hegemony and for the less powerful ones to join in a common endeavor to secure respect for their independence and sovereignty." Zia confers the Nishan-i-Pakistan award on the Chinese President at a special ceremony.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Mar 84	4330
03/17/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Son Sann meets separately with Indonesian President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in Jakarta. According to China's Xinhua News Agency, Suharto tells Son Sann that Indonesia supports the Kampuchean people because it opposes any country occupying another country. Son Sann meets for 2 hours with Indonesia's Foreign Minister but no details are given of their discussion.	M P	JPRS (China Report) 4 Apr 84	3893
03/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Kampuchea and the Soviet Union sign in Phnom Penh a trade protocol for 1984.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Mar 84	4842
03/18/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the USSR-Kampuchean Society led by its deputy chairman, Soviet cosmonaut Sarafanov, visits Phnom Penh.	C	SWB FE 28 Mar 84	3948
03/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. THE NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) cites a report by the SINGAPORE MONITOR stating that the Soviet Union has given more than US $450 million in non-military aid to the Phnom Penh Government since it came to power in 1979. The article states that the aid is designed to expand Moscow's influence in Indochina. Part of the program is reported to focus on education and manpower training with hundreds of Kampucheans leaving each year for courses in the Soviet Union. Non-communist observers who reside in Phnom Penh are reported to say that there is little sign of tension or conflict between Soviet and Vietnamese interests in Kampuchea.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Mar 84	4843

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Commenting on Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of Thailand, Indonesia and Australia in a bid to enlist support for Hanoi's position that its troops cannot be withdrawn from Kampuchea until the Chinese threat is eliminated, a Chinese Government spokesman notes that "There is not a single Chinese soldier stationed abroad, nor does China have any selfish interest in the Kampuchean issue. The Chinese Government has, time and time again, indicated that China hopes Kampuchea will become a peaceful, neutral, independent, and non-aligned country after the future withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. China does not advocate the rule of the country by a single political party, but the joint rule of the country by various political parties."	M	SWB FE 22 Mar 84	3950
03/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A ceremony is held in Moscow for the signing of a protocol on Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in the field of radio and television for 1984-86. The protocol envisages a greater exchange of articles, tapes and films.	S	FBIS (AP) 23 Mar 84	4844
03/24/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet-built 1,000 kilowatt power station soon will go into operation in the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey area of Kampuchea.	E S	SWB FE 4 Apr 84	3973
03/26/84	ASEAN/INDO/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. The Chinese journal Liaowang (Beijing) charges that the purpose behind Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand was to "break up the unanimous position of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue." Through his "glib-tongued huckstering," Thach tried to convince his hosts that China is the main threat to the region, but his "diplomatic deception" proved to be a "vain attempt."	M P	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	4220
03/27/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Khmer insurgent sources report that three Soviet advisers were killed when their jeep ran over a land mine in the vicinity of Siem Reap.	M	SWB FE 29 Mar 84	3975
03/27/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A cooperation agreement between Kampuchea and the USSR followed by a protocol for its implementation in 1984-85 is signed in Phnom Penh.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Apr 84	4845
03/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. SIAM RAT (Bangkok) reports that the radio station of the Son Sann faction of the Khmer Serei reported that March 20, 3 Soviet ships off-loaded Soviet T-54 and PT-76 tanks at Kompong Phen port in Kompong Som Province.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Apr 84	4846

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. The non-communist Kampuchean resistance radio claims that a Soviet adviser was killed when resistance guerrillas recently attacked a Vietnamese base in southern Kampuchea.	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 Apr 84	4848
04/05/84	KAMP/SRV/USSR/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that for the first time since their December 1978 invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have been employing air power against Kampuchean resistance forces-in most cases around Tonle Sap lake and away from the Thai border. Armed Soviet-built Mi-8/HIP helicopters have been seen in action since early March. Khmer Rouge guerrillas--so far the main target of Vietnamese air gunners--are equipped with 12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns supplied by the Chinese. FEER adds that the Chinese are known to be closely following the new development but that there has been no suggestion that they will be willing to consider adding surface-to-air missiles to weapons shipments.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Apr 84	4830
04/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary charges that when the Vietnamese army launched a "rabid attack" on the border of Thailand in the last days of March, "it not only sent its establish troops, but also utilized a large number of tanks and artillery as well as sophisticated Soviet weapons." The official Chinese newspaper also claims that the "roar of the big guns of the Vietnamese troops invading Thailand has torn off the mask of Vietnam and announced the bankruptcy of the tricks played for a time by the Vietnamese authorities." The commentary says that recent trips to Australia and ASEAN member nations by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach were attempts to "hoodwink public opinion" into believing that Vietnam wants to settle the Kampuchean problem in a fair and reasonable way. Renmin Ribao concludes: Vietnam has "now shown to the world through their violations of the Thai border, their armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and their action in persistently committing aggression against Kampuchea that the main threat to the region comes from none other than the Vietnamese authorities with their regional hegemonist ambitions."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 84	4197
04/11/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen departs Moscow after a short working visit during which he met with his counterpart, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At the conclusion of the discussions, both men express satisfaction at the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea and stress their determination to "strengthen their friendship still further for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the name of peace and social progress." FM Gromyko reaffirms "Soviet solidarity with the constructive policy of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos for a resolution of outstanding problems through negotiations," and "strongly appreciates" the position of the Indochinese countries to bring about "a climate of confidence, good neighborliness, and cooperation on a basis of equality in South East Asia." Hun Sen notes that efforts of the three countries of Indochina is aimed at "normalization of the situation in Southeast Asian region and its conversion to a peaceful and stable zone."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 Apr 84	4679

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/14/84	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In a letter to Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea President Norodom Sinhanouk on the 9th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea, North Korean President Kim Il-song reassures Kampuchea of its support and wishes the coalition government to further strengthen its unity. Kim concludes his letter with the hope for "greater successes for the just cause of the Kampuchean people."	M P	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4517
04/15/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union, for the first time, conducted naval landing exercises in Vietnam, about 90 miles south of Haiphong harbor. At least 400 Soviet marines took part in the beach landing, as well as many warships, and an aircraft carrier. The Chinese note these maneuvers take place against a backdrop of increased "armed provocations" along the Sino-Vietnamese border, proving that Vietnam's "acts of aggression and provocations have been conducted with Soviet support." The Chinese argue that "collusion between the big Soviet hegemonist and the tinpot Vietnamese hegemonist is the root cause of instability in the Southeast Asian region." The Soviets use Vietnam as a "springboard" for expansion in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, according to the Chinese report. The Vietnamese "stubbornly pursue their regional hegemonist policy" in Kampuchea with Soviet support in return for setting aside part of their territory for use by the Soviet military.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Apr 84	4222
04/16/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Chinese journal Shijie Zhishi, or World Knowledge (Beijing) criticizes an article appearing in the 2 March issue of the Vietnamese periodical Nhan Dan. The Nhan Dan article charges that Vietnam's unilateral withdrawal from Kampuchea is an "extremely wrong and illegal demand" in China's normalization talks with the Soviet Union. Nhan Dan says the demand is a "brazen violation of another country's sovereignty." The Chinese journal responds by saying that Vietnam "has neither truth nor principle." The article asks whether sending tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops, together with tanks and guns into Kampuchea, with no intention of leaving, is not in fact a "brazen violation of another country's sovereignty?"	M P	FBIS (China) 27 Apr 84	4899
04/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. A statement by the Chinese Foreign Ministry "indignantly denounces and strongly condemns" recent Vietnamese incursions into Thailand in the name of the "Chinese Government and people." The statement calls Vietnamese actions a "brazen provocation" against all countries "who have repeatedly called on the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea."	M	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	3985

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/22/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, returning from an official visit to Moscow, declares that the USSR has expressed support for an Indonesian proposal to resolve the conflict in Kampuchea. The proposal calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a referendum on the composition of a new Kampuchean government which would be "independent, neutral and nonaligned." He says that "Russia is not interested in how Kampuchea is run," but that the Soviets "are interested in their bases... As long as these are undisturbed," Moscow can "live with" a neutral Kampuchea. Mokhtar declares that the fighting in Kampuchea is "basically a conflict between powers bent on domination," and that "the long-term ambition of Vietnam, aided by Russia, is to control the whole of the former French Indochina	P	New York Times 23 Apr 84	4990
04/22/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/USSR. FM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja says that the USSR has expressed support for an Indonesian initiative aimed at a political solution in Vietnamese-occupied Kampuchea. Mokhtar says that he discussed the subject in Moscow this month with Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko and that Soviet support for the initiative was very significant. According to the Indonesian diplomat, the plan contains a formula that would make Kampuchea "independent, neutral and nonaligned." Discussing the overall situation in Indochina, Mokhtar notes that the fighting in Kampuchea is "basically a conflict between powers bent on domination," and that "the long-term ambition of Vietnam, aided by Russia, is to control the whole of the former French Indochina," keeping Kampuchea and Laos subservient to Hanoi. He says that this ambition is being thwarted by China which backs the former Pol Pot regime, the most powerful component in a resistance coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Turning to Soviet ambitions in SE Asia, Mokhtar says "Russia is not interested in how Kampuchea is run...They are interested in their bases...As long as these are undisturbed, the Russians can live with a neutral Kampuchea."	P	New York Times 23 Apr 84	3992
04/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Speaking at a press conference in Bangkok, KPNLF leader Son Sann says he has urged Chinese leaders to "speed up increased aid and assistance to the resistance forces, particularly to the KPNLF." The latter group has about 12,000 men under arms fighting the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. In response to a question, Son Sann denies that he also has asked China to invade Vietnam, "but if China does that, I welcome it."	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 27 Apr 84	3994
04/28/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Based on a report that appears in the Japanese newspaper Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo), the Xinhua News Agency argues that the "recent Vietnamese large scale dry-season offensive against Kampuchea" are related to Soviet military activities throughout the world and "should be seen as a show of strength with strategic designs."	M	JPRS China Report 25 May 84	4347

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. AFP reports that China's ambassador to Vietnam, Qiu Lixing, walks out of a gathering in Hanoi commemorating the communist victory over the Republic of Vietnam after a Vietnamese official "vehemently" condemned "Beijing's hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries [Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea]. The Vietnamese official, Pham The Duyet, Secretary General of Vietnam's Trade Union, calls for an immediate end to China's "acts of aggression, provocation and encroachments on Vietnam." He also decries U.S. President Reagan's trip to China as "collusion between imperialism and expansionism against the Soviet Union and Vietnam."	P M	FBIS (China) 30 Apr 84	4635
05/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea accuses the PRC of increasing its military pressure on Vietnam to "please" President Ronald Reagan during his recent visit to China. In a separate commentary, official government sources in Phnom Penh assert that China was trying "to attract Reagan's sympathy, in the hopes of being given U.S. military and technical aid for the modernization of its armed forces."	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 May 84	4003
05/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In Thailand, the personal representative of the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk says the Vietnamese are building a 200-km road along the Thai-Kampuchean border to expedite the movement of tanks and artillery to attack Kampuchean resistance forces from the rear. The road is more than 80% complete and a Vietnamese division of about 8,000 troops equipped with tanks and Soviet-made SAM missiles is preparing for an offensive.	M	China Daily (New York) 5 May 84	4895
05/06/84	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency provides few details of the second day of talks CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and North Korean President and General Secretary KWP Kim Il-song other than the two leaders "continued exchanging views on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and other matters." During the day Hu meets with Norodom Sihanouk, president, Democratic Kampuchea, who says he is "pleased to see the friendly relations between two friends of the Kampuchean people...being enhanced and developed." Hu also attends a rally at Kim Il-song Square at which he says his talks with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were "excellent, very cordial and very sincere. Our views are identical." Hu reiterates China's support for an "independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." He says that Korea occupies a "strategic position in Northeast Asia" and that a "protracted division" of the country is "unfavorable to the maintenance of security and stability" in the region.	P	FBIS (China) 8 May 84	4649

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/09/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association led by its president, Yos Por, visits Moscow for a professional conference and tours the Soviet Union.	C	SWB FE 10 May 84	4004
05/14/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union for 1984-85 is concluded in Phnom Penh. According to the document, Soviet scholars and lecturers will visit Kampuchea, and Kampuchean students will be sent to the USSR.	C S	FBIS (AP) 15 May 84	4849
05/15/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Xinhua News Agency commentary charges that Soviet backing of Vietnam is "the root cause of the protracted turmoil in Indochina and Southeast Asia." Xinhua says that Soviet backing "has everything to do with Vietnam's frenzied armed provocations against China, its [Vietnam's] refusal to implement the UN resolutions calling for its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and its intensified acts of aggression against Kampuchea."	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 15 May 84	4893
05/16/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. After arriving in China for a week-long official visit, Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Thai Army, holds separate meetings with Yang Dezhi, Chief of the PLA General Staff, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force and Premier Zhao Ziyang. At a reception for Gen. Athit, Yang Dezhi says that "Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its practice of regional hegemonism had caused the current tense situation in Southeast Asia and sabotaged peace and stability." Zhao tells Athit that the Chinese people deeply admire the Thai army and people's spirit of defying Vietnam's aggression which not only threatens Thailand's sovereignty but also endangers peace in the region.	M	FBIS (China) 16 May 84	4511
05/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. China's Xinhua News Agency reports on a meeting between Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and his Vietnamese counterpart, General Van Tien Dung in Moscow by saying the two had a "warm and friendly conversation [during] which they discussed matters of mutual interest." Xinhua notes that the visit takes place at a time when Vietnamese troops are launching a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and carrying out "military provocations" against China. According to Xinhua, Van Tien Dung's "visit to Moscow is believed to be closely related to these matters.	M	FBIS (China) 17 May 84	4892
05/30/84	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. In an article appearing in The Patriot (New Delhi), M.K. Sridharan argues that despite twists and turns over time, Beijing's basic, long-term objective in Southeast Asia is to establish its influence and hegemony in the region. Currently, China pursues a two-pronged policy of "increased hostility towards Vietnam, on the one hand, and flirting with ASEAN countries on the other." He argues that China's cuurent policy in Southeast Asia hinges on what is described as the "Kampuchean problem." The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is used to "scare" ASEAN countries. He charges that Beijing "does all that lies in its power to sabatoge every initiative for a dialogue and	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 30 May 84	4681

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	settlement" in Southeast Asia. Sridharan says that China supports ASEAN becoming a military alliance which indicates its lack of interest in easing regional tensions. China hopes that a militarily strong ASEAN will oppose Vietnam and thereby give China a powerful means to influence the region.			
06/07/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea states that it is ready to join Vietnam in fighting China, which it alleges in launching large-scale attacks on Vietnamese border provinces.	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 Jun 84	4831
06/12/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Eye-witness observers report that China has started to provide artillery pieces to the Khmer factions fighting the Vietnamese occupation forces. According to unconfirmed accounts, the weapons may be old US-made 105mm howitzers. Other reports indicate the guns have a range of about 20 kilometers (12.4 miles), indicating that they would be of a larger caliber than 105 mm.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jun 84	4040
06/13/84	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. China has begun supplying artillery weapons to Khmer Rouge forces battling Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Foreigners traveling in Khmer Rouge-held areas said the guerrillas had been using the artillery pieces in protracted fighting near the Thai border. The artillery was reported to have a range of about 20 km which could make it 105 mm or larger. Previously, the heaviest weapons reported to be in the Khmer Rouge arsenal included 120 mm mortars, Chinese-made DK-82 recoilless anti-tank guns and Soviet-made 75 mm recoilless rifles.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 13 Jun 84	4832
06/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China dismisses Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as hoax and expresses concern that the troops withdrawn might be redeployed along Vietnam's frontier with China.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 21 Jun 84	4796
06/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Renmin (Beijing) publishes a short commentary entitled "The Same Old Stuff" which criticizes an announcement by Vietnam that it will withdraw about 10,000 troops from Kampuchea at the end of June by calling it a "propaganda farce." The newspaper argues that Vietnam troop withdrawals in 1982 and 1983 that were no more than troop rotations and that Vietnam continues to be involved in aggression against Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 84	4855
06/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. In 1983, bilateral Soviet aid to Kampuchea was stepped up, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture, transport, energy and health. Recent aid projects have included the restoration of a hospital in Phnom Penh, the erection of a diesel power plant that provides 50 percent of the Kampuchean capital's electricity, the construction of numerous bridges and hundreds of kilometers of road, and the opening of latex treatment plants for the rubber industry. During 1983, latex exports from Kampuchea to the USSR increased by 40 percent over the previous year.	E S	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 19 Jun 84	3877

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Phnom Penh radio announces that the USSR is building a power plant in Kompong Som and that it is one of the 19 major construction projects undertaken in cooperation with the Soviet Union since the beginning of 1983.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 84	4850
06/26/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/USSR. During a visit by the Premier of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "resolutely condemned China for its hostilities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea." China's Xinhua News Agency argues "this only serves as an indication that Chernenko remains headstrong in supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations agaisnt China." The Soviet and Laotian leaders also accuse Thailand of making "armed provocations" against Laos.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Jun 84	4247
06/28/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Charging that Soviet leader Chernenko is "muddleheaded" and his "failed to achieve anything in foreign affairs," the Hong Kong newspaper Ta Kung Pao charges that the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance has strengthened since Chernenko's assumption to power. The newspaper argues that Chernenko has boosted the courage of the "Hanoi clique." Ta Kung Pao concludes that the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship is one of "mutual collusion" directed against China. "Moscow utilizes Vietnam as an important strategic link in encircling China" and Hanoi in turn receives military and economic assistance which enables it to continue its occupation of Kampuchea and Laos.	M P	Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong) 28 Ju 84	4851

Korea (North)

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/11/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. An unidentified spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry says China "actively supports" North Korea's proposal for holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, "South Korean authorities" and the United States on reunification of the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Jan 84	4565
01/13/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes a commentary on North Korea's proposal of tripartite talks between South and North Korea and the United States calling it "another major endeavor undertaken by the northern side of Korea for the realization of reunification of the motherland and a solution to the Korea issue." The commentary endorses the Northern Korean proposal for arranging with the United States a "peace agreement" for withdrawing U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula and adopting a "nonaggression pact" with South Korea as preconditions for an independent and peaceful reunification.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Jan 84	4568
01/16/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. TONGA ILBO (Seoul) on 1 November 83 published a detailed discussion of Chinese and Japanese use of the North Korean port of Chongjin. According to TONGA ILBO the trade route is now operational after several months of test runs. North Korea agreed to the route because it needs the foreign exchange it can earn from the Japanese and Chinese use of the port. According to Tonga Ilbo, China has two reasons for wanting to use Chongjin in its trade with Japan. First, China has had problems exporting goods to Japan on a timely basis through ports such as Dalian, Liaoning Province. Second, China is concerned about Soviet influence in Korea's North Hamgyong Province. North Korea has allowed the Soviet Union to use Najin port since the mid-1970s. Thus, the Chinese see this trade route as important to contain Soviet influence in North Korea.	E P	JPRS (KAR) 16 Jan 84	4489
01/19/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports that Kim Chong-il, DPRK President Kim Il-song's son and heir apparent, has received New Year greetings from two Soviet officials. The two Soviet officials are V. V. Grishin, a CPSU Politburo members and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee and K. V. Rusakov, a CPSU Central Committee Secretary. Kim Chong-il is a member of the KWP Political Bureau and is also a KWP Central Committee Secretary.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Jan 84	4065
01/20/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) comments on a recent North Korean proposal for tripartite talks and criticizes South Korea and the United States for not responding favorably to Pyongyang's call for talks. Izvestiya says, "In conditions of worsening tension on the peninsula, for which the United States is primarily responsible, the only way to achieve peace in and the peaceful unification of Korea is constructive dialogue. To develop this, as a KCNA report on the subject stresses, the DPRK proposes holding trilateral talks involving the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. The talks must focus on the question of replacing the armistice with a peace agreement and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea." Izvestiya says that the U.S. and South Korea are not interested in "taking the heat out of confrontation on the peninsula" is indicated by the annual joint military exercise TEAM SPIRIT, by the deployment of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, and by U.S.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jan 84	4023

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	plans to deploy Pershing missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron weapons in South Korea.			
01/21/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese delegation led by Railways Minister Chen Puru travels to Pyongyang for a week-long friendly visit to North Korea. During their stay in the DPRK, the group also will attend celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean border railway agreement.	E C	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 23 Jan 84	3881
01/22/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese radio broadcast commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of a railway transport agreement by the DPRK and PRC says that since 1954 200,000 passengers and 2.3 million tons of freight have been transported to and from the DPRK.	E	North Korea News (Seoul) 31 Jan 84	4490
01/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North Korea rejects a U.S. suggestion that China participate in a quadrilateral conference concerning the future of the Korean Peninsula. The controlled media from Pyongyang notes that only the U.S. Government (and the two Koreas) should take part since the United States "is the only nation interferring directly in Korean affairs thereby aggravating tensions and increasing the danger of war."	P	Le Monde (Paris) 27 Jan 84	3887
01/25/84	DPRK/PRC. Celebrations are held in both Beijing and Pyongyang to mark the 30th anniversary of the Sino-Korean Border Railway Agreement. In Beijing, a delegation from North Korea's Ministry of Railways is received by Vice Premier Li Peng. In Pyongyang, China's Minister of Railways Chen Puru heads a reciprocal delegation. At the celebration in Beijing, Vice Premier Li tells the participants that the opening of a new rail line between Pyongyang and Beijing last October and the opening of Chongjin Harbor for China to transship international cargo last year were important new additions for international land and sea transport.	E	China Daily (Beijing) 27 Jan 84	4185
01/25/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that Sin In-ha has been appointed as the new ambassador to the PRC.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Feb 84	4026
01/30/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) again comments on the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Izvestiya indicates support for the North Korean proposal saying, "By means of constructive dialogue the interested parties--the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea--would eliminate the prevailing tension and take measures to ensure that the Korean peninsula is not a focus for the growth of a world conflagration." Much of the rest of the Izvestiya report is critical of the United States for maintaining U.S. troops, F16 fighter aircraft, and nuclear weapons in South Korea. Izvestiya says, "Taking account of the aggressive nature of Washington's hegemonist aspirations, it is impossible to guarantee that a dangerous new center of military conflict will not emerge there."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 84	4024

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Pyongyang Times reports PRC President Li Xiannian's comments on Korean issue during a meeting with Sin In-ha, North Korea's new ambassador to China. First, Sin presented his credentials to Li and conveyed the cordial regards of Kim Chong-il to Chinese leaders. Li says that Korean-Chinese friendship is everlasting thanks to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Kim Il-song. Li reportedly comments on North Korea's tripartite talks proposal and the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise TEAM SPIRIT-84. According to the Pyongyang Times Li says China supports the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks and describes TEAM SPIRIT as a "bluff [that] cannot frighten the Korean people."	M P	Pyongyang Times 14 Feb 84	4055
02/07/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. DPRK FM Kim Yong Nam arrives in Beijing for discussions that observers expect will focus on North Korean proposals for reunification talks with South Korea and the United States. Chinese relations with the DPRK, sensitive at the best of times, have been strained by evidence linking Pyongyang to the Rangoon bombing that killed four South Korean cabinet ministers last fall. In the wake of the bombing, the North Korean envoy to China departed Beijing quietly and his replacement did not present his credentials until February 6, the day before Kim Yong's arrival in the Chinese capital. At the time of the bombing, diplomats in Beijing viewed the incident as a setback for China's cautious efforts to encourage contacts between the DPRK and the United States. Since then, however, the North Koreans have responded more positively to the Chinese gambit by proposing tripartite peace talks with both Washington and Seoul. Although Western diplomats suspect that the idea for the unification talks originated with Beijing, FM Kim is credited with being the architect of the proposals and his visit to China may signal an easing of the strain in relations between Pyongyang and Beijing. In the meantime, the ROK has rejected the tripartite unification talks, and has proposed instead straight bilateral negotiations between North and South Korea, or a large multilateral conference which would include China.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5180
02/07/84	DPRK/PRC. North Korea's Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam arrives in Beijing for the start of an official visit and holds talks with China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Wu endorses North Korea's recent proposal for tripartite talks between North and South Korea and the United States to bring about a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. Wu says that China is "willing to make efforts to help bring about the tripartite talks." This is Kim Yong-nam's first trip abroad since becoming North Korea's foreign minister in Dec 83. The visit is also meant to reciprocate Wu Xueqian's trip to Pyongyang in May 83.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Feb 84	4188

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/07/84	DPRK/PRC. Kim Yong-nam's departure from Pyongyang and arrival in Beijing are reported by KCNA. The North Korean Foreign Minister is seen off by several Korean officials and by the Chinese Charge d' Affaires ad interim Wu Liangpu. In Beijing, Kim is greeted at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to North Korea Zong Kewen, and North Korea's Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 84	4027
02/07/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The comments of the Chinese and North Korean foreign ministers at a banquet in Beijing are reported by KCNA. KCNA first reports Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's references to North Korea's success in building socialism. KCNA then focuses on Wu's criticism of the United States for participating in the TEAM SPIRIT-84 military exercise in South Korea. Wu reportedly says, "this only aggravates the situation in this area and runs counter to the desire of peoples of various countries." KCNA discusses Wu's expressions of support for North Korea's tripartite talks proposal and its struggle for the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas. Then North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam addresses the banquet. KCNA focuses on Kim's emphasis that North Korea is striving for peaceful reunification and that these efforts will succeed with the active support of the world's progressive people including the Chinese people. Kim praises China's socialist modernization under the experienced leadership of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.	M P	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 84	4056
02/08/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Australian Foreign Ministry confirms that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told Australia's PM Robert Hawke that China no longer believes it feasible to reunify Korea under one government. According to the New York Times, the Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed the Australian version of the Zhao-Hawke conversation on the Korean unification question. The conversation was held during Hawke's official visit to China.	P	New York Times 9 Feb 84	4189
02/08/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. During a meeting in Beijing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reportedly remarks to Australian Prime Minister Robert J. Hawke that China no longer believes it is feasible to reunify Korea under one government. Li Zhengjun, an official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry is said to have confirmed for reporters that Zhao made this statement.	P	New York Times 9 Feb 84	4577
02/13/84	DPRK/USSR. Pak Song-chol, KWP Political Bureau member and DPRK Vice President leads the North Korean delegation to the funeral of Yuri Andropov.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Feb 84	4068
02/14/84	DPRK/PRC. During the last day of an official visit to China, North Korea Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam extends an invitation to CCP Gen Sec Hu Yaobang to visit the DPRK in 1984. After accepting the invitation, Hu tells the North Korean envoy that the "great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is growing steadily." Kim, who is also a Vice Premier, held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang before returning to Pyongyang.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Feb 84	4190

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/14/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam meets with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Kim extends an invitation for Hu to visit North Korea in 1984. Hu accepts the invitation and comments that the two parties and two countries of China and Korea have an unshakeable and growing friendship. Kim concludes his visit later that day. He is seen off at the airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Feb 84	4028
02/14/84	DPRK/USSR. The Pyongyang Times gives front page coverage to North Korea's response to the 10 February death of CPSU General Secretary Yuri Andropov. In his message of condolence to the CPSU CC and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, DPRK President Kim Il-song praises Andropov for opposing imperialism, defending world peace, and improving friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Kim says further that Andropov will be missed by the Korean people. A large KWP and DPRK Government delegation paid respect to Andropov on 11 February at the Soviet embassy. The delegation was led by Kim Il-song and heir apparent Kim Chong-il. A joint decision of the KWP CC and DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council declared the day before and the day of Andropov's funeral as official days of mourning in the DPRK.	P	Pyongyang Times 14 Feb 84	4066
02/15/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Journal of International Studies (Beijing) publishes "A Look at the Korean Question" by noted Korea specialist Tao Bingwei. Tao basically voices support for North Korean proposals of the past, but does not comment on the most recent North Korean call for tripartite talks. Much of the article is critical of the South Korean and U.S. Governments for action the author sees as promoting two Koreas. Tao also criticizes those in the West who say China tacitly approves of the U.S. stationing troops in South Korea as a counterweight to Soviet influence in the area. He says: "Since the normalization of Sino-American relations, some in the West have argued that because China sides with the U.S. in opposing the Soviet Union that it "tacitly approves" and even "welcomes" the continued stationing of American troops in South Korea. This misrepresents and slanders China's policy concerning the Korean peninsula. China undertakes some parallel actions with the U.S. and other Western countries to oppose Soviet hegemonism and expansionism and safeguard world peace. However, China cannot abandon its principles and go against the basic interests of the Chinese people and the people of the Third World in order to develop this [Sino-U.S.] relationship." Tao says further that the withdrawal of U.S. military forces is necessary to allow North and South Korea to work out solutions to the Korean problem.	P	Journal of International Studies (Beijing) 15 Feb 84	4596

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the USSR sign a protocol on trade turnover and payments for 1984. The agreement provides for the export of Soviet machinery, equipment, raw and finished materials to North Korea. Pyongyang in turn will export to the Soviet Union non-ore minerals, rolled ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, cement, vegetables and fruits, and consumer goods.	E	Foreign Trade (Moscow) 6/1984	5010
02/28/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the Soviet Union sign a protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1984 in Moscow.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 84	4069
02/29/84	DPRK/USSR. A protocol on trade between the DPRK and USSR for 1984 is signed in Moscow. The protocol provides for a 30-percent increase in the volume of trade over that registered in 1983.	E	FBIS (USSR) 6 Mar 84	4007
03/06/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Kwon Hui-kyong meets with the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. Kwon and Gromyko discuss the state of Soviet-Korean relations and other problems of mutual interest.	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Mar 84	4008
03/16/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A reception is held at the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on cultural and economic cooperation between the USSR and DPRK. Soviet Ambassador to North Korea N. M. Shubnikov and North Korean Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin address the banquet. According to KCNA Shubnikov says that the USSR will not allow the military supremacy of imperialism over socialism and will take "all steps necessary" together with fraternal countries to oppose the United States, NATO, and other military blocs. Shubnikov then criticizes the U.S. and South Korea for conducting the joint military exercise TEAM SPIRIT-84. Soviet Government policies opposing "U.S.-led imperialism" in Europe and the world, but she does not mention Soviet support for the DPRK.	M P	FBIS (AP) 20 Mar 84	4087
03/17/84	DPRK/PRC. LE MONDE (Paris) publishes the first of a three part story on North Korea that includes interviews with various North Korean officials. During an interview with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Kim says that Pyongyang considers Chinese participation in talks concerning Korea to be "inconceivable" because China has indicated to North Korea that it does not want to become involved in talks that would include itself, the United States and the two Koreas.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 17 Mar 84	4583
03/19/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Masayoshi Ito, a former Japanese Foreign Minister on a visit to Beijing, that China has no interest in four way talks including itself, the United States, South Korea and North Korea. Hu is quoted as saying: "China supports the North Korean-proposed tripartite talks. We don't want to be involved in the Korean question in the form of four-sided talks."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Mar 84	4578

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/23/84	DPRK/USSR. Pak Nam-ki, vice chairman of the DPRK State Planning Committee, leads a delegation to the Soviet Union to hold talks with unnamed officials of the USSR State Planning Committee on "matters pertaining to planning future cooperation between the two countries."	E P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Mar 84	4009
03/25/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), the official newspaper published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, criticizes U.S. military cooperation with Japan and South Korea and says that the creation of a military bloc including the U.S., Japan and South Korea is now in the final stages. The article suggests that Japan is increasing its participation in TEAM SPIRIT, the annual ROK-U.S. joint military exercise held in and around South Korea. Krasnaya Zvezda claims, "The point is not simply that all the U.S. bases on the Japanese islands are involved in TEAM SPIRIT and representatives of the Self Defense Forces are attending the exercises as observers. The Pentagon especially plans joint U.S.-Japanese troop exercises so that the most important of them coincide with TEAM SPIRIT." The article concludes that U.S. efforts to form a U.S.-Japan-ROK military bloc is part of an effort by the U.S. to achieve military superiority over the USSR and to threaten the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the region. The article praises the DPRK for proposing tripartite talks, but does not discuss Soviet-Korean military relations.	M	FBIS (USSR) 29 Mar 84	4025
03/26/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. Japanese Foreign Minister Abe says in Wuhan, China that he would ask Chinese authorities to act as a mediator to settle fishery disputes between Japan and North Korea from "a humanitarian viewpoint." Speaking to Japanese reporters before leaving for Japan via Shannghai, Abe says that he hoped for China's help in obtaining release of Japanese fishermen detained by North Korea for alleged infringement of the North Korean fishing zone. Informed sources say that Chinese mediation betwen Tokyo and Pyongyang could pave the way for government-to-government contacts between the two countries. Abe also expresses the hope that China, on behalf of the Government of Japan, will ask the North Korean government to allow Japanese women married to North Koreans to vist their motherland. But Abe adds that Japan stands firm on limiting personnel exchanges with North Korea because the North Koreans still have taken no responsibility for their terrorist acts in bomb attacks against South Korean Cabinet ministers in Rangoon in the fall of 1983.	C E P	Japan Times (Tokyo), 27 Mar 1984	4295
03/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. KCNA reports on CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang's meeting with a delegation representing Nodong Sinmun, the official newspaper of the KWP. At one point Hu is said to reaffirm China's resolve to aid North Korea if the latter is invaded by another country. According to KCNA Hu says, "If any country invades the North of Korea, we will do our best to help you defeat [the] aggressors." KCNA also reports that Hu favors the confederation idea for reunification as "the only correct policy". Finally, KCNA reports that Hu placed considerable emphasis on the need for negotiations to settle the reunification issue and mentions that Hu supports the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Hu is quoted as	M P	FBIS (AP) 29 Mar 84	4057

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	saying: "Any country which opposes the settlement of the Korean question through negotiation is bound to meet the denunciation of the whole world."			
03/31/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Japanese Government sources say that China is reluctant to become deeply involved in proposed talks for bringing peace to the Korean peninsula in light of its relations with the Soviet Union. The sources are referring to a series of meetings PM Nakasone and FM Abe had with Chinese leaders in Beijing between March 23-25. The sources say that the Chinese leaders, including Party Chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, supported North Korea's proposal in January which called for peace talks with the US and South Korea. The Chinese are reluctant to become deeply involved in such talks because they fear that such involvement might irritate relations with North Korea and the Soviet Union, making the situation on the peninsula even more complicated. Instead, the Chinese leaders proposed promotion of exchanges between China and South Korea in non-political fields and improved relations between Japan and North Korea. The Japanese leaders agree to this plan of action.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 84	4503
03/31/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song is interviewed in Pyongyang by TASS. Kim thanks the Soviet party, government and people for their support of DPRK proposals for a North-South Korean confederation and for the recent [January 1984] DPRK proposal for talks with the United States and South Korea [tripartite talks]. In the interview Kim says that North Korea has no intention of invading South Korea. The DPRK President praises the Soviet press for its coverage of U.S. military activities in Asia. He says that the Soviet and North Korean perceptions of U.S. intentions of forming a trilateral military alliance with Japan and South Korea are identical. On DPRK-USSR relations Kim refers to a "relationship of alliance" and calls the Soviet Union Korea's "comrade-in-arms". Kim says that the DPRK supports Soviet policies in opposition to the U.S. in Europe and he thanks the USSR for supporting the struggles of the world's oppressed peoples and for defending the independence of Third World countries. Kim says the DPRK attaches great importance to its friendly relations with the USSR.	M P	FBIS (AP) 10 Apr 84	4070
04/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An interview with former U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is published in ASIAWEEK. Laird says that Chinese leaders are very concerned about how issues related to Korea will affect China in the future. According to Laird the Chinese see South Korea's economic advantage over the North growing. Chinese leaders are said to fear that this situation coupled with China's inability to meet North Korea's demands for Chinese economic aid will drive the DPRK "much closer to the Soviets." Laird believes the Chinese will agree to participate with the United States in four way talks with the two Koreas within a year. Laird says that the Chinese profess to accept North Korean accounts of the military balance on the Korean peninsula: "They [the Chinese] are misinformed about the military strength of the South Koreans. They accept the North's assessment. The assessments that have been given to them are wrong! I asked the question: "Why don't we get together an agreement as to what the military forces in Korea of both sides really are? At the moment the	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 6 Apr 84	4579

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	figures you have are wrong!" They don't agree. They will take our information as far as the Soviets' military strength [is concerned] but when it comes to South Korea, they take the North Koreans' assessments." Laird says that Deng Xiaoping was critical of U.S. military support for both Korea and Taiwan. Laird was interviewed in Tokyo on the way home from Beijing. Laird was in Beijing as a member of a delegation representing Georgetown University in a Chinese-American exchange program.			
04/11/84	DPRK/USSR. Moscow broadcasts to North Korea concerning Soviet technical support for the building of a bearing plant in Yongsong, North Korea. According to the broadcast Soviet technicians designed the plant, 60 North Koreans have received on-the-job training at various facilities in the Soviet Union, and presently 120 Soviet personnel are in Yongsong to provide training and other assistance during the final stages of construction of the plant. Some of the North Koreans trained in the Soviet Union visited a plant in Kharkov to learn the process involved in producing bearings for rolling stock.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Apr 84	4011
04/14/84	DPRK/PRC. Xi Zhongxun, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, attends a banquet at the North Korean embassy in Beijing honoring President Kim Il-sung on his 72d birthday. Xi praises Kim's "brilliant contributions to Korea's independence, unification, and socialist construction...and developing the friendship between the two parties, two governments, and peoples of China and Korea."	P	FBIS (China) 17 Apr 84	4225
04/14/84	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In a letter to Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea President Norodom Sinhanouk on the 9th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea, North Korean President Kim Il-song reassures Kampuchea of its support and wishes the coalition government to further strengthen its unity. Kim concludes his letter with the hope for "greater successes for the just cause of the Kampuchean people."	M P	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4517
04/21/84	DPRK/PRC. The anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army is marked in China by a rally in Beijing attended by soldiers and officers of the Beijing Garrison. Wang Yancheng, a political commissar of the Garrison, and Chon To-chol, North Korea's ambassador to China give speeches which the Xinhua News Agency reports emphasize "Sino-Korean friendship and unity."	M	FBIS (China) 24 Apr 84	4223
04/21/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Zheng Chengda, General Secretary of the Chinese Football Association is interviewed in Singapore by a South Korea reporter. Zheng explains China's policy on sports exchanges with South Korea. China will send delegations to South Korea and welcome South Korean teams to China for international competition only. Zheng says, "It is still premature for South Korea to participate in goodwill games in China." Zheng says he thinks China will participate in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul. He says that North Korea has not been invited to an upcoming soccer event in China because of sanctions by the Asian Football Federation as a result of violent behavior exhibited by North Korean players during the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Apr 84	4584

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/25/84	DPRK/PRC. On the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (KPA), Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi attends a banquet at the North Korean embassy and the Beijing Garrison holds a commemorative meeting. At the commemorative meeting, a member of the Garrison CCP Committee, Wang Yongsun, applauds the "great leader of the Korean people" President Kim Il-song and his proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Wang praises the KPA for its "immortal exploits" by defeating the U.S. aggressors in the 1950s.	M	FBIS (China) 26 Apr 84	4516
04/25/84	DPRK/PRC. Chong To-chol, DPRK military attache to China hosts a banquet at the DPRK embassy in Beijing to commemorate the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. A number of Chinese military leaders are invited to the banquet including Huang Yukun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department. Huang and Chong speak at the banquet.	M	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4051
04/27/84	DPRK/PRC. The 1984 protocol for commodity exchange between the DPRK and PRC is signed in Pyongyang.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4035
04/29/84	DPRK/USSR. Pyongyang Domestic Service announces that DPRK President Kim Il-song will visit the Soviet Union sometime in May.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Apr 84	4072
04/30/84	DPRK/USSR. Far Eastern Affairs publishes a report on Soviet-Korean political, economic, scientific and cultural relations. According to the report bilateral trade in 1982 was valued at $922 million. North Korea began paying back debts owed to the Soviet Union since the Korean War in 1981. The most recent Soviet loan to North Korea for technological assistance was signed in 1976. The report says that North Korea has a satellite tracking station that was built with Soviet assistance. On political relations the report lists various political meetings that have taken place in Moscow and Pyonyang since 1973. An exchange of messages between Yuri Andropov and Kim Il-song in early 1983 is said to have improved mutual understanding between the two countries. countries.	C E P S	Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow) No. 2, 1984	4713
04/30/84	DPRK/USSR. North Korea and the Soviet Union sign an agreement for cultural exchanges in 1984 and 1985. The agreement is signed in Pyongyang and includes plans to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in both countries.	C M	FBIS (USSR) 3 May 84	4010
05/04/84	DPRK/PRC. Addressing a welcoming banquet in his honor in Pyongyang, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells his host North Korean President and General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) Kim Il-song that exchanges of visits between the two countries has increased to over 200 in 1983 from some 100 in 1981 indicating that bilateral relations are "developing more extensively and in a deeper-going way." Hu thanks Kim and the KWP Central Committee for its support of China's "new phase of socialist construction for modernization." Hu says that "Korean-Chinese friendship has developed into a firmly-linked, unbreakable and sincere friendship based on lofty revolutionary values." Hu is accompanied by Yang Shangkun, member, CCP-CC Politburo and Fice Chairman, CCP-CC Central	P	FBIS (China) 8 May 84	4651

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Military Commission, Qian Liren, Director, CCP-CC Intelligence Liaison Dept., and Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of Staff, CPLA.			
05/04/84	DPRK/PRC. Nodong Sinmun (Pyongyang) publishes an article welcoming the visiting to North Korea of CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. The article refers to the special friendly relations and revolutionary comradeship that exists between the two countries. It says that Korean and Chinese destinies have been united as one "from a half century ago" when the Chinese and Korean people cooperated and supported each other in their struggles against the aggression and subjugation of foreign imperialism. It notes that Kim Il-song had an intimate relationship with Mao Zedong and has the same with Deng Xiaoping. Hu's visit is described as proof of this intimacy. Nodong Sinmun briefly mentions Chinese support to Korea in the Korean War and also describes Kim Chong-il's visit to China in 1983 as an example of "militant friendship". It mentions that the Korean people are "extending full support" for China's reunification with Taiwan, but there is no mention of Chinese support for Korean reunification.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 May 84	4029
05/04/84	DPRK/PRC. Kim Il-song hosts a banquet in Pyongyang on the evening of the arrival of the Chinese delegation led by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. KCNA reports reports the full texts of speeches made by Kim and Hu. Hu's speech focuses on the various high level visits that have taken place between the two countries since April 1982 and mentions that there were more than two hundred exchanges of various kinds in 1983 alone. Hu refers to past cooperation in military struggles as follows: "The revolutionaries of the two countries fought side by side, shedding blood together, in many years of revolutionary wars in the two countries and in their common struggle against foreign aggressors. The Korean Communists represented by Comrade Kim Il-song fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese Communists to help the Chinese revolution out of the extremely difficult circumstances with their blood and lives." This is the only such reference. Hu says the CCP supports Kim Il-song's call for a Korean Confederation and his tripartite talks proposal. Hu says that the friendship between the two countries has in the past and will in the future overcome any heavy storm and stress. In his speech Kim welcomes the "Chinese comrades-in-arms" to Korea. He makes several reference to Korea-China friendship and then praises the achievements of Hu and Deng Xiaoping in China. In the final part of his speech Kim focuses on a need for the two countries to unite in the fight to complete the reunification of both countries in order to bring about the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China. Kim says, "Our party and our people will vigorously fight without the slightest vacillation in the same ranks with the Chinese people, in any storm and stress, and will forever remain a genuine friend of yours."	P	FBIS (AP) 7 May 84	4030

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/05/84	DPRK/PRC. On the first full day of his visit to the DPRK, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang meets with North Korean President and General Secretary KWP, Kim Il-song for what Xinhua describes as "cordial, sincere and friendly" discussions. The two leaders brief each other on "recent developments and discuss international issues of common concern." Hu also briefs Kim on the recent trips to China of Japanese PM Nakasone and U.S. President Reagan. Referring to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Hu says that China hopes "to see a durable stability of the situation."	P	FBIS (China) 8 May 84	4650
05/05/84	DPRK/PRC. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP, and Yang Shangkun, permanent vice-chairman of the CCP Military Commission, visit an unidentified unit of the Korean People's Army. KCNA reports that Hu and Yang present the unit with the following written regards: "Our regards to the heroic Korean People's Army. Let us defend the motherland and safeguard peace in Asia. Hu Yaobang, Yang Shangkun, May 5, 1984."	M	FBIS (AP) 7 May 84	4052
05/06/84	DPRK/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency provides few details of the second day of talks CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and North Korean President and General Secretary KWP Kim Il-song other than the two leaders "continued exchanging views on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and other matters." During the day Hu meets with Norodom Sihanouk, president, Democratic Kampuchea, who says he is "pleased to see the friendly relations between two friends of the Kampuchean people...being enhanced and developed." Hu also attends a rally at Kim Il-song Square at which he says his talks with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il were "excellent, very cordial and very sincere. Our views are identical." Hu reiterates China's support for an "independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." He says that Korea occupies a "strategic position in Northeast Asia" and that a "protracted division" of the country is "unfavorable to the maintenance of security and stability" in the region.	P	FBIS (China) 8 May 84	4649
05/06/84	DPRK/USSR. A Moscow broadcast discusses Soviet technical aid to two facilities in North Korea. The Soviet Union continues to support North Korean efforts to expand the Kimchaek Steel Plant in Chongjin. Current efforts are to increase annual steel output to 2,400,000 tons a year. According to the Soviet broadcast the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant under construction with Soviet cooperation will provide energy for the Kimchaek Steel Plant and for residential neighborhoods in Chongjin. Reportedly, the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant was designed by Soviet technicians and the Soviet Union supplied "high performance facilities" needed for the construction of the plant. The broadcast also says that more than 1,500 Soviet engineers and technicians have worked in North Korea "at various construction sites."	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 May 84	4012

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/06/84	DPRK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang meets with Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in Pyongyang. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to North Korea and Sam Sann, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to North Korea also attend the meeting.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 May 84	4033
05/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. KCNA reports that a mass meeting is held in Kim Il-song Sqaure, Pyongyang, to welcome CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. KCNA broadcasts the full texts of speeches by Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang. Kim says three times that the DPRK desires peace and not war in Korea. Kim twice calls on the U.S. and South Korea to negotiate with North Korea if they want peace. Kim thanks the CCP and Chinese Government for supporting North Korea's tripartite talks proposal. Kim says that China and Korea have common ideologies and ideals and are old comrades-in-arms. He says further that the rally attests to the Korean people's trust in China. Hu Yaobang then mentions that the permanent vice chairman of the CCP Military Commission, Yang Shangkun and he have had two days of talks with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. Hu says the subject of these talks has been the international situation, particularly the peaceful reunification of Korea. Hu refers once to Korea's national desire to force U.S. troops out of the southern half of Korea and then assures the North Koreans of China's support. Hu says: "China has always resolute opposed the U.S. military presence in South Korea and its interference in the international affairs of Korea. When the U.S. President visited China recently, Chinese leaders including me frankly reiterated the stand of China fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea of its own accord, support the reunification of the North and South of Korea in the framework of confederation through talks and thus act in favor of a durable peace on the Korean peninsula." Hu also says that the division of Korea is not good for security in Northeast Asia.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 May 84	4058
05/07/84	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese friendship delegation led by CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang visits the 8 February Vinolan Plant in Hamhung. Later, Yang Shangkun, permanent vice-chairman of the CCP Military Commission speaks at a banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong KWP Provincial Committee. According to KCNA Yang says: "As solemnly stated by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the Pyongyang mass meeting, the Communist Party, government and people of China support with might and main the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against the interference of foreign forces. No matter how many difficulties and turns and twists may be on the road ahead, we believe, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly be realized and the day will come when the fellow countrymen in the North and South will joyfully meet at one place." Yang also comments on one aspect of economic cooperation between North Korea and China. He notes that Hamhung and Shanghai are sister cities and that there are frequent exchanges between various factories of the two cities.	E P	FBIS (AP) 11 May 84	4031

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/07/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song and CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang visit a unit of the Korean People's Army in the vicinity of Wonsan. KCNA reports that Hu and Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the CCP Military Commission, present the unit with the following written regards: "Impregnable fortress for defending the homeland. Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun. May 7, 1984." Kim and Hu stopped briefly enroute to Hamhung.	M	FBIS (AP) 9 May 84	4053
05/08/84	DPRK/PRC. Visiting CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and CCP-CC Politburo member and Vice Chairman of the CCP-CC Central Military Commission Yang Shangkun tour a Navy unit of the Korean People's Army (KPA) near Hamhung, North Korea. The two Chinese officials are accompanied by North Korean Pres. and KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song and Minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces O Chin-u. During the day, Hu receives Yasir Arafat, chairman, Executive Committee, Palestine Liberation Organization. Also during the day, Hu lays a wreath at a statue of the late Premier Zhou Enlai in Hamhung.	P M	FBIS (China) 9 May 84	4648
05/08/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song accompanies CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang and permanent vice-chairman of the CCP Military Commission Yang Shangkung on a visit to a Korean People's Army unit in the vicinity of Hamhung. The Chinese leaders presented the unit with the following written regards: "Let us strive for a peaceful reunification of the country and defense of security in Asia. Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun. May 8, 1984."	M	FBIS (AP) 10 May 84	4054
05/09/84	DPRK/PRC. DPRK President Kim Il-song and CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang visit the Komdok General Mining Enterprise enroute to Chongjin, North Korea. Later, in Chongjin, Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee, arranges a banquet for the Chinese delegation. At the banquet Kang welcomes Hu to Chongjin and says that the residents of North Hamgyong Province are "glad to meet the Chinese comrades-in-arms not merely because North Hamgyong Province is close to the Chinese land geographically, but because the friendship and trust between us are true and deep-rooted."	P	FBIS (AP) 11 May 84	4032
05/09/84	DPRK/PRC. Pyongyang Domestic Service broadcasts a speech made by Yang Shangkun, permanent vice-chairman of the CCP Military Commission at a banquet hosted by the Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committees. Yang comments on China's use of Chongjin port for trade saying, "The transit of Chinese export and import cargo through Chongjin constitutes the opening of a new path of economic cooperation between China and Korea. It can be said that the citizens of Chongjin are building a new bridge for China-Korea friendship and cooperation." Yang mentions that CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang "personally proposed" this visit to Chongjin.	E P	FBIS (AP) 14 May 84	4036

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/10/84	DPRK/PRC. The KOREA HERALD (Seoul) reports that according to Japanese sources in Beijing talks in Pyongyang between DPRK President Kim Il-song and CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang have not resulted in a consensus of views on economic issues. According to these Japanese sources Hu called on North Korea to end its closed-door policy and promote more economic exchanges with capitalist nations as China has done in recent years. Kim Il-song reportedly listened to this view but did not endorse it.	E P	FBIS (AP) 10 May 84	4491
05/10/84	DPRK/PRC. On the last full day of CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang's official visit to the DPRK, DPRK President Kim Il-song and Hu meet to discuss international issues, inspect Chongjin port, visit the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and speak at a banquet arranged by Hu in honor of Kim. KCNA says that at their Chongjin talks the two leaders concentrated particularly on issues related to the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, meticulously analyzing the issues and reaching a complete concensus of views. At the port of Chongjin, Hu was interested in the loading and unloading of ships and the transit capacity of the port. The Chinese ship Minjiang is reported in the port at the time and Hu greeted crewmen of this ship. At the Kim Chaek Iron Works Hu is shown part of the Musan-Chongjin ore transport line, hot and cold rolling shops, a galvanizing shop and finishing shop. Hu compliments the North Koreans on the concentrated ore transport line. In his banquet speech, Hu praises the spirit of the Korean people referring to their revolutionary enthusiasm and effectiveness in work. Hu says that during his visit there was complete unamimity of views "on the way of [achieving] the peaceful reunification of Korea and a series of important problems of mutual concern." Implicitly referring to the United States, Hu says that he will inform "heads of relevant countries" of North Korea's "reasonable proposals" on the topic of reunification and says further that "politicians of any countries concerned should respect the interests and desires, views and claims of the Korean people." Hu says that his talks with Kim on Korean reunification will "give a powerful impetus to the further development of Sino-Korean friendship." He concludes by saying the two parties, governments and peoples are linked together by many years of common struggle and common ideal. In his speech, Kim Il-song acknowledges that Hu's visit has been useful in that the two sides have shown mutual understanding and sincere trust in each other, but he does not refer to a unanimity of views. Kim compliments Hu for showing interest in travelling to Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin saying, "You have done a great deal, indeed, during your current visit to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship." Kim mentions that during the visit Hu has "reiterated the consistent stand of the Communist Party and people of China that support our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification, thus giving our people great inspiration and confidence." Kim says that the Korean people support Chinese policies on Taiwan and Hong Kong. Kim concludes by saying, "In whatever trials that may come in the future, we will invariably fight on shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people."	E P	FBIS (AP) 11 May 84	4034

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/11/84	DPRK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang concludes his visit to North Korea and is seen off at the Chongjin railway station by DPRK President Kim Il-song and other Korean leaders. KCNA reports that one of the placards set up at the station for the farewell ceremony says "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese Peoples!" Later, Hu leaves North Korea through the border city of Namyang.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 May 84	4037
05/12/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Upon his return from a visit to North Korea, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang gives an interview to Xinhua in which he assesses his recently concluded trip by saying he held more than 10 hours of talks with North Korean President and KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song and had "identical views". Hu says North Korea will "never do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation" on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention of advancing into South Korea. Hu argues "the alleged intention of the north to thrust south is sheer nonsense." He says the most "realistic and feasible way" to reunify Korea is to peacefully create one single state with two different systems in practice in the form of a confederation and "neither side should swallow the other." Hu says that he only touched on a few economic subjects during his talks with Kim Il-song but that he got an "extraordinary impression" of Korea's economic construction during his visit.	P E	Beijing Review 21 May 84	4647
05/13/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Pyongyang Domestic Service reports on a 12 May Xinhua interview with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang held in Yanji, Jilin Province, China. Hu speaks on reunification and on economic matters, including the expansion of China-North Korean economic relations. Pyongyang Domestic Service notes that Hu says in the interview that agreement was reached during his just concluded visit to North Korea on three aspects of the Korean reunification issue: "the general goal--independent and peaceful reunification; the principle--the realization of reunification in the form of confederation; and the means--negotiations." Hu favors the confederation approach as the "most realistic and best way to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula."; he mentions that Kim Il-song promised "never to do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation"; and he says that China has consistantly opposed the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. Concerning Korean advances in the field of nonferrous metals. He praises the speed with which the Koreans built an ore dressing plant at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and says that the Korean experience in the nonferrous metal industry "is worth accepting on our part." Hu says that China and North Korea have agreed to further expand economic and technological cooperation and suggests that this cooperation will become more diverse in the future.	E P	FBIS (AP) 15 May 84	4059

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/15/84	DPRK/USSR. President Kim Il-sung may present his wish list for defense equipment to the USSR when he visits Moscow this month, in an effort to revive an earlier precedent for Soviet military assistance. The Kremlin reportedly suspended military aid to Pyongyang ten years ago. Kim is expected to ask for MiG-23/FLOGGER and MiG-25/FOXBAT and some of the most recent Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, among other items. The North Korean chief of state also will seek the blessings of the Soviet Government for his plan to hand over the reigns of power to his son, Kim Chong-il in the near future (The younger Kim allegedly was behind the bombing incident perpetrated by North Korea in Rangoon last year).	M P	D&FA Weekly (Washington, DC), 14-20 May 84	2984
05/15/84	DPRK/USSR. A Moscow broadcast to North Korea says that trade between the two countries during this five year period [1981-85] is expected to be 20-percent greater than that conducted in the previous five year period. The broadcast mentions enamel electric wire and motor vehicle batteries as new commodities being exported by North Korea to the Soviet Union as partial compensation for Soviet assistance in building the plants producing these products. A small-sized motor plant and a bearing plant are being constructed now in Korea under compensation agreements. The Soviet broadcast says that the Soviet Union is increasing the volume of oil and other raw materials it exports to North Korea.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 May 84	4013
05/16/84	DPRK/PRC. While en route via train to the Soviet Union, North Korean Presdient and Sec. Gen. of the Korean Workers Party, Kim Il-song makes stops in China's Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. At Tumen in Jilin Province Kim is met by Li Desheng, member of the CCP-CC Politburo and Commander, Shenyang Military Region, as well as Gong Dafei of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Jiang Guanghua of the CCP-CC Intelligence Liaison Dept. Li accompanies Kim on his train to the city of Manzhouli in Heilongjiang Province on the Sino-Soviet border.	P	FBIS (China) 23 May 84	4633
05/16/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. The Director of China's Institute of International Studies and Adviser to the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Zheng Weizhi, tells the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) that North Korean Press Kim Il-sung's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union is "expected to improve overall relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea" and will be "conducive to stabilizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula."	M P	FBIS (China) 24 May 84	4530
05/17/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. Pyongyang Domestic Service reports that DPRK President Kim Il-song passed through Northeast China on 16 and 17 May. Kim is travelling by train to Moscow for an official visit to the Soviet Union. Kim's route took him through the following Chinese cities: Tumen, Madanjiang, Hailar and Manzhouli.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 May 84	4043

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/20/84	DPRK/USSR. A Moscow broadcast to Korea discusses scientific and technological cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union. Such cooperation is arranged through agreements signed regularly between the academies of science of the two countries. As an example of the type of cooperation that is ongoing, the broadcast mentions cooperation between an unnamed Pyongyang-based research institute and a Soviet design research institute based in Dnepropetrovsk of the Ukraine SSR. Reportedly, this cooperation has included "jointly prepared designs" for steel production facilities in North Korea. The broadcast says further, "The success of Soviet experts in metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical production, railway transport, and automotive transport are extensively utilized in the DPRK economy. In the meantime, Soviet scholars highly value the work of the Korean scholars in many fields, such as production of vinalon synthetic textiles, growing herbal medicines, raising fresh water fish and growing ginseng."	S	FBIS (USSR) 22 May 84	4014
05/21/84	DPRK/USSR. A protocol is signed in Pyongyang at the conclusion of the 17th meeting of the Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and USSR. The most important Soviet official to participate in the discussions was M. G. Kruglov, vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.	E S	FBIS (AP) 22 May 84	4073
05/23/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. During the visit to the Soviet Union of North Korean President and Gen. Sec. of the Korean Workers Party Kim Il-song, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko tells Kim that relations between the Soviet Union and China are "very important" and that the Soviet Union "has always stood for healthy relations with China" and hopes for an improvement in bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (China) 24 May 84	4632
05/23/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il Sung arrives in Moscow by train for a brief 48-hour visit. It is the first trip of the North Korean leader to the Soviet capital since 1961. In mutual toasts at a state banquet, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko evokes the "fraternity of arms" between the USSR and North Korea. He expresses hope for the expansion of cooperation between the two states in the "sphere of international activity," and stresses continuing Soviet support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, thereby indicating that Moscow would be on the side of Pyongyang in any future talks concerning this issue among the two Koreas, China and the United States. In his response, Kim Il Sung repeats his offer of three-sided negotiations among Washington, Seoul and Pyongyang to settle the problem of Korean reunification, in a proposal that specifically excludes Beijing from the discussions.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 25 May 84	4661

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the US of forging a military bloc with Japan and South Korea to "divide and rule" in Asia. Chernenko sums up the Soviet view of the Asian scene in a Kremlin banquet speech for visiting North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, who arrives in Moscow on his first visit to the Soviet Union in almost twenty years. Chernenko says Washington is applying a policy of "divide and rule" in Asia and has not learned from the failure of past attempts to create military alliances in the area. Chernenko says, "they (US) are trying to forge a militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc." Chernenko reiterates the Kremlin's charge that US nuclear weapons, Japanese militarism, and US troops in South Korea are all grave threats to Asia.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 May 84	4497
05/23/84	DPRK/USSR. A North Korean delegation led by DPRK President Kim Il-song arrives in Moscow. A welcoming ceremony is held in the Kremlin and is attended by the most prominent members of the CPSU Politbureau.	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 May 84	4015
05/23/84	DPRK/USSR. A dinner is held at the Kremlin to honor the visit of DPRK President Kim Il-song. CPSU General Secretary Chernenko and Kim Il-song address the dinner. The full texts of the speeches made by both leaders are reported in Krasnaya Zvezda, the official newspaper of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In his speech Chernenko begins by calling the 1961 DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance "an important factor of peace and security in the Far East." Chernenko says the USSR and DPRK could cooperate more closely both politically and economically and stresses CPSU support for the principle of socialist internationalism. Chernenko criticizes the United States for keeping troops in South Korea, establishing a military bloc with Japan and South Korea, and for positioning nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific that are a threat to the USSR and other socialist countries. The CPSU General Secretary says the USSR is interested in finding ways to "improve the situation on the Asian Continent without wasting precious time." Avoiding direct comment on a recent DPRK proposal for talks with the U.S. and South Korea he says only that the USSR supports important initiatives for peace made by North Korea. Chernenko also mentions Soviet support for peace initiatives made by Mongolia and Vietnam and says that Sino-Soviet rapproachment is essential to improve the situation in Asia and to facilitate the growth of socialism in the world. Chernenko promises that the USSR will not improve its relations with China at the expense of other countries. He closes his speech by saying that the USSR while not seeking military superiority will defend itself and the security of its allies and calls for solidarity among socialist countries, communist parties and national liberation movements. In his speech Kim Il-song emphasizes the common interest of North Korea and the Soviet Union in promoting socialism and communism. Kim says that the socialist countries and progressive people of the world must "fight all out to prevent a new world war and safeguard peace." Kim says that the KWP and DPRK Government support Soviet policies to oppose imperialism in Europe and in the rest of the world. In his comments related to the security of Asia and the Korean peninsula Kim maintains that North Korea's recent call for talks with the United States	E M P	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 84	4016

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and South Korea was made to find ways to reduce tension and he thanks the Soviet Union for supporting the proposal. Kim lists the reasons for the visit as follows; to consolidate friendship, to learn from Soviet experience, and to develop exchange and cooperation. He says the Korean delegation is hoping to find "effective ways of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries." The North Korean leader states that his country wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to build socialism in Korea and in the world. He says that communism represents the future of mankind and calls for socialist countries to strengthen their solidarity and oppose "allied imperialist forces."			
05/23/84	DPRK/USSR. Nodong Sinmun, the KWP's official newspaper, discusses the significance of DPRK President Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow. Nodong Sinmun says that economic and technological exchanges between the two countries are becoming active and that this visit will raise the level cooperation to a higher stage. The article refers to Soviet and North Korean political support for each other, but does not mention military cooperation. On the issue of Korean reunification, Nodong Sinmun talks in general terms of Soviet support. It says: "The Soviet party, government and people are strongly exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppets' schemes of national division and war and are extending active support to and solidarity with our people's struggle for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." Nodong Sinmun does not mention North Korean support for Soviet policies that are in opposition to U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.	E P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 84	4074
05/24/84	DPRK/USSR. Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Politbureau and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and DPRK Premier Kang Song-san address a rally during a visit to the Moscow Automated Lines Plant. Grishin criticizes teh United States for forming a military alliance with Japan and South Korea. He says that the Soviet Union is supporting measures to reduce tension in the Far East. He mentions Soviet support for Mongolia's proposal to have Asian and Pacific countries meet and conclude a nonagression agreement and the peace proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as examples of Soviet supported efforts to reduce tension. Grishin states that the Soviet Union supports DPRK efforts to force the withdrawal of the US troops from South Korea, to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula, and to achieve peaceful reunification. Grishin concludes by saying that the Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy but will strengthen its security and that of its friends and allies to prevent others from achievying military supremacy. Early in his speech Kang refers three times to the importance of defense as an aspect of Korea-Soviet relations. Kang says also that North Korea is "reliably defending the eastern s post of socialism, smashing the continuous maneuvers of imperialists for aggression and war, and struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland." Kang calls for the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea. Kang thanks the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and progressive people of the world for	P	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 84	4268

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	supporting DPRK positions on Korean reunification. However, Kang also says that if socialist countries, communists, members of the Non Aligned Movement, and movements for national liberation pooled their resources, "they could check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world." Kang says the DPRK supports Soviet policies for peace in Europe, but does not comment on Soviet policies for peace in Asia.			
05/24/84	DPRK/USSR. Soviet-North Korean talks are held in Moscow. DPRK President Kim Il-song talks about North Korea's economic planning and the success of North Korea's Second Seven-Year Plan scheduled to be completed in 1984. CPSU General Secretary Chernenko talks about the successes of the USSR in perfecting developed socialism and strengthening peace and security. The two sides discuss Soviet-Korean relations, economic cooperation and the expansion of interparty ties. They agree on the danger posed by growing militarism in Japan and by that country's participation in a military-political alliance with South Korea and the United States. On Korean reunification Chernenko says that the Soviet Union supports "peaceful democratic reunification without any outside interference."	E P	FBIS (USSR) 24 May 84	4017
05/24/84	DPRK/USSR. USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov meets in Moscow with DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u.	M	FBIS (USSR) 25 May 84	4020
05/24/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports that Wan Li, CCP Politburo member and Vice Premier of the State Council, meets in Beijing with Pak Yong-chol, a rector of North Korea's Kimchaek University of Technology.	C S	JPRS (Korea) 24 May 84	4049
05/24/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports on the banquet speeches of CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song. The North Korean account of the speeches is the same as that reported in Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) with one exception. The section of Kim Il-song's speech that deals with North Korea's support for Soviet policies in Europe and Soviet support for North Korea's tripartite talks proposal has been deleted from the KCNA report.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 May 84	4083
05/25/84	DPRK/USSR. KCNA reports that a Soviet citizen is greeted by the North Korean delegation visiting Moscow and is awarded the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK for his activities as an officer in the Soviet Red Army contingent that participated in the liberation of North Korea from the Japanese in 1945. Y. T. Novichenko is also presented with the DPRK Order of National Flag First Class and a decree signed by DPRK President Kim Il-song. The decree says that Novichenko acted heroically in "countering the heinous assault of reactionaries who tried to do harm to our revolution under the complicated situation right after liberation." The decree says that Novichenko symbolizes Korean-Soviet friendship and the common struggle of the two countries to oppose imperialism.	M P	FBIS (AP) 29 May 84	4269

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/25/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK President Kim Il-song meets in Moscow with CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and invites Chernenko to visit North Korea. Chernenko accepts the invitation. A TASS report says that the two leaders discussed broadening interparty contacts and strengthening security in the Far East during the talks.	P	FBIS (USSR) 25 May 84	4018
05/25/84	DPRK/USSR. The North Korean delegation led by DPRK President Kim Il-song leaves Moscow by train. Kim plans to visit several East European countries before returning to North Korea with Warsaw, Poland scheduled as the next stop on this tour.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 May 84	4019
05/26/84	DPRK/USSR. DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u returns to Pyongyang after participating in talks with Soviet leaders as part of a delegation to the Soviet Union led by DPRK President Kim Il-song. Kim and other members of the delegation that visitied the USSR are now on the way to Warsaw, Poland.	M	FBIS (AP) 29 May 84	4270
06/01/84	DPRK/PRC. A Chinese Government delegation arrives in Pyongyang to attend the 24th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the DPRK and PRC. The Chinese delegation is led by Vice-Minister of Forestry Dong Zhiyong.	S	FBIS (AP) 7 Jun 84	4044
06/02/84	DPRK/USSR. The DPRK Olympic Committee announces that North Korea will not participate in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles because "the personal safety of our sportsmen cannot be ensured."	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Jun 84	4084
06/06/84	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC. CCP General Secretary meets with a leader of the Japanese Buddhist group Soka Gakkai in Beijing. Hu tells Daisaku Ikeda that during his visit to the DPRK in May, nine out of ten hours of talks with President Kim Il-song were devoted to the reunification issue. Hu says further that Japan and China should work for the realization of tripartite talks between the two Koreas and the United States.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 11 Jun 84	4585
06/07/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports on a meeting in Pyongyang between KWP and CCP officials responsible for discipline in the two communist parties. So Chol, Chairman of the KWP Central Committee Control Commission and Han Tianshi, Secretary of the CCP Central Discipline Inspection Commission lead their respective delegations to the talks.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 Jun 84	4045
06/07/84	DPRK/PRC. KCNA reports a meeting is held in Pyongyang between DPRK Vice Premier Kim Hwan and PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.	P	SWB (Reading, UK) 8 Jun 84	4597

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/11/84	DPRK/PRC. Chong Song-nam, DPRK Minister of External Economic Affairs, leaves Pyongyang for an official visit to China.	E	FBIS (AP) 12 Jun 84	4046
06/11/84	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet economic delegation to North Korea led by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrives in Pyongyang. The Soviet delegation is met at the airport by Kim Chong-u, DPRK Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs.	E P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jun 84	4085
06/15/84	DPRK/PRC. China and North Korea sign a protocol in Pyongyang during the 24th session of their joint scientific and technological commission. The two countries will conduct technological cooperation in the fields of machinery, chemical industry, and agriculture.	S	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 84	4038
06/15/84	DPRK/PRC. A protocol is signed at the conclusion of the 24th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the DPRK and PRC.	S	FBIS (AP) 20 Jun 84	4047
06/15/84	DPRK/USSR. A ceremony to commemorate the opening of new facilities at a Nampo copper smeltery is attended by Soviet technicians who helped build the facilities and by representatives of the Soviet Embassy. Pyongyang Domestic Service reports that gifts were presented to the Soviet technicians on the behalf of DPRK President Kim Il-song.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Jun 84	4086
06/18/84	DPRK/USSR. I. V. Yastrebov, chief of the Heavy Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee and V. I. Dolgikh, a candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and former Chief of the Heavy Industry Department, meet in Moscow with a Korean delegation led by Kim Kwang-chin, director of the KWP Central Committee First Economic Department. Pak Nam-ki, director of the Second Economic Department, Kye Chong-yong, director of the Machine Industry Department, and DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong also attended the meeting.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jun 84	4021
06/18/84	DPRK/PRC. Kim Myong-po, vice president of the DPRK Foreign Trade Bank, meets in Beijing with Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council.	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 84	4048
06/19/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. According to ROK sources, the USSR has upgraded its military alliance with North Korea by promising President Kim Il-song more than 20 MiG-23/FLOGGER aircraft during the DPRK leader's recent trip to Moscow. The source explains that "In the past, their (North Korean and Soviet) alliance was a simple bilateral matter, but now Kim's visit uprgraded their relationship to a new strategic level opposing military cooperation between the US, Japan and South Korea. For the Soviet Union, the Pyongyang gesture was a welcome move because Moscow was able to use North Korea as a part of its strategic communist stance." The source concludes with foreboding that "the strenghtening of military ties between the two communist allies during Kim's five-day visit would worsen tension with the US-led military alliance in the Far East."	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5214

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/19/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL speculates that China's recent interest in sports exchanges with South Korea may have resulted from concern over North Korea's attempt to kill ROK President Chun in Rangoon, Burma in October, 1983. According to the Hong Kong newspaper China is doing what it can to reduce tension and prevent war in Korea.	P	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 19 Jun 84	4586
06/22/84	DPRK/PRC. At the invitation of the Kim Il-song Party Academy of the Korean Workers Party, a delegation from the Party School of the CCP-CC, led by Prof. Han Shuying, Vice President of the school, travels to North Korea on a "friendship visit."	P	FBIS (China) 22 Jun 84	4640
06/23/84	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from China's National People's Congress (NPC) led by Chen Pixian, Vice Chairman, NPC Standing Committee, is the guest of the Standing Committee of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly. At a banquet in honor of the Chinese visitors, Chen says "the intimate relations between China and Korea are fraternal" and possess a "vigorous vitality" based on Marxism-Leninism and "proletarian internationalism."	P	FBIS (China) 25 Jun 84	4631
06/25/84	DPRK/PRC. Shen Tu, Director General of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), concludes a week-long "friendship visit" to North Korea where he and his party met with Vice Premier Kim Hwan and "visited many places."	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4639
06/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) delegation visiting China reports back that during a meeting with Zhang Xiangshan, an adviser with the International Liaison Department, the Chinese official declared that "We cannot support North Korea if it starts war against the South." Observers in Tokyo note that this is believed to be the first time a senior Chinese official has stated on the record that Beijing would withhold support from North Korea if it attacked the ROK across the demilitarized zone.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5215
06/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that China "would be in no position to support" North Korea if it invades South Korea on its own initiative. The article is based on comments reportedly made by Zhang Xiangshan, an adviser to the CCP-CC International Liaison Dept, and Vice President, China-Japan Friendship Association. Zhang also says that China would clearly support North Korea if South Korea "expands its Army and invades the North."	P M	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4518
06/25/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the CCP International Liaison Department and vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association told an official of the Japanese Socialist Party in May that if North Korea starts a war on the Korean peninsula China would not support North Korea. On the other hand, if South Korea invades North Korea China would assist North Korea. Zhang made the statement to Hodeyoshi Hirose in Beijing in May. Hirose was a member of a Japanese Socialist Party delegation that visited North Korea in late April and early May. The delegation was on its way back to Tokyo through Beijing	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4587

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	when Hirose and Zhang met. According to Yomiuri Shimbun the Japanese Government attaches importance to the statement because of Zhang's position in the CCP.			
06/28/84	DPRK/PRC. Liu Fuzhi, PRC Minister of Public Security, concludes a visit to North Korea.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Jun 84	4050
06/29/84	DPRK/USSR. Lt. Gen. Yun Ch'i-ho, deputy chief of the KPA Main Political Directorate concludes a 9-day visit to the Soviet Union. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) says that Yun led a delegation of political workers of the KPA and mentions that the delegation was in the Soviet Union from 20 to 28 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the visit the delegation was received by Soviet Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The Korean delegation visited units of the Transcaucasus Military District.	M	FBIS (USSR) 2 Jul 84	4022
06/30/84	DPRK/PRC. After meetings with China's Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen, visiting North Korean Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam is received by Hu Yaobang, Gen Sec CCP-CC. Hu says that he is satisfied with the progress made during Ching's visit on cooperation in coal mining and hopes for "quick results".	E	FBIS (China) 2 Jul 84	4515
06/30/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. An article in the May/June issue of China Newsletter published by the Japan External Trade Organization discusses North Korea's trade with several countries for the years 1982 and 1983 and includes trade statistics for its trade with the PRC and USSR for those years. 1982 was the first year that China published an itemized account of its foreign trade and this account included some items for North Korea. China says that it exported oil, coal and industrial machinery to North Korea in 1982 in exchange for non-metal mineral products, coal, metal ore and scrap, steel, non-ferrous metals, and fishery products. JETRO reports that the sum of all itemized figures do not correspond to the total trade figure indicating that the Chinese have chosen not to list some items. In the first nine months of 1983 North Korea's exports to China are valued at $177.98 million, down 19.4 percent to $209.07 million in the same period. North Korea's foreign trade with the Soviet Union is reported to have dropped sharply in 1983. Exports to the Soviet Union were down 9.6 percent to $448.52 million and imports from the Soviet Union were down 16.8 percent to $362.13. However, North Korea did register a surplus of $86.39 million in its trade with the USSR. North Korea is believed to have imported 1.1 million tons of oil from China in 1982. JETRO got this figure by substracting the known oil exports to other countries from China's total export figure for oil. JETRO says that the value of Soviet oil sold to North Korea also increased in 1982, but says that it is not possible to determine the volume. Overall trade with 19 trade partners in 1983 is said to have declined 11 percent to $2,005.9 million because of North Korea's economic problems. [Three tables: Table 1, North Korea's Trade by	E	China Newsletter (Tokyo) 30 Jun 84	4588

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Country; Table 2, USSR North Korea Trade; Table 3, North Korea's Exports to Socialist Countries.]			
06/30/84	DPRK/PRC/USSR. An article by Jae Kyu Park discusses the effects of Sino-Soviet competition on North Korea since 1960. Park concludes that North Korea can best promote its own economic interests by not attempting to play "diplomatic chess" with China and the USSR as it has done in the past. He sees Kim Il-song achieving some success in promoting a degree of independence from the Sino-Soviet conflict through trade with western and non-alined countries. The article does not concern itself with developments since 1980, but is mentioned here because it provides information relevant to Sino-Soviet competition over a long period. [Seven tables: Table 1, Economic Non-Military Assistance to North Korea (1945-1980); Table 1-1: List of Projects which the USSR Promised to Assist for the Period of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984); Table 2: North Korean Exports and Imports 1954-1980); Table 3: Change in North Korea's Visible Trade with USSR and PRC (1954-1980); Table 5: North Korea's Foreign Trade (1979-1980); Table 6: Re-export of North Korean Products to China Through Hong Kong (1979/80); Figure 1: Changes in North Korea's Visible Trade with Major Trading Partners (1954-1980).	E P	Comparative Strategy (New York) 30 Jun 84	4589

Korea (South)

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/11/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. An unidentified spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry says China "actively supports" North Korea's proposal for holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, "South Korean authorities" and the United States on reunification of the Korean peninsula.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Jan 84	4565
01/13/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes a commentary on North Korea's proposal of tripartite talks between South and North Korea and the United States calling it "another major endeavor undertaken by the northern side of Korea for the realization of reunification of the motherland and a solution to the Korea issue." The commentary endorses the Northern Korean proposal for arranging with the United States a "peace agreement" for withdrawing U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula and adopting a "nonaggression pact" with South Korea as preconditions for an independent and peaceful reunification.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Jan 84	4568
01/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of August 1983 is valued at $11 million. China imported goods valued at $3.8 million and exported goods valued at $8 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) 15 Jan 84	4591
01/20/84	ROK/PRC. China may send a team of swimmers and divers to South Korea in May. This would mark the first time that Beijing has permitted its athletes to visit the ROK.	C	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 23 Jan 84	3879
01/20/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) comments on a recent North Korean proposal for tripartite talks and criticizes South Korea and the United States for not responding favorably to Pyongyang's call for talks. Izvestiya says, "In conditions of worsening tension on the peninsula, for which the United States is primarily responsible, the only way to achieve peace in and the peaceful unification of Korea is constructive dialogue. To develop this, as a KCNA report on the subject stresses, the DPRK proposes holding trilateral talks involving the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. The talks must focus on the question of replacing the armistice with a peace agreement and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea." Izvestiya says that the U.S. and South Korea are not interested in "taking the heat out of confrontation on the peninsula" is indicated by the annual joint military exercise TEAM SPIRIT, by the deployment of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, and by U.S. plans to deploy Pershing missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron weapons in South Korea.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jan 84	4023
01/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. North Korea rejects a U.S. suggestion that China participate in a quadrilateral conference concerning the future of the Korean Peninsula. The controlled media from Pyongyang notes that only the U.S. Government (and the two Koreas) should take part since the United States "is the only nation interferring directly in Korean affairs thereby aggravating tensions and increasing the danger of war."	P	Le Monde (Paris) 27 Jan 84	3887

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/30/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of January 1984 is valued at 22.1 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 8.7 million dollars and exported goods valued at 13.4 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) July 1984	5037
01/30/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) again comments on the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Izvestiya indicates support for the North Korean proposal saying, "By means of constructive dialogue the interested parties--the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea--would eliminate the prevailing tension and take measures to ensure that the Korean peninsula is not a focus for the growth of a world conflagration." Much of the rest of the Izvestiya report is critical of the United States for maintaining U.S. troops, F16 fighter aircraft, and nuclear weapons in South Korea. Izvestiya says, "Taking account of the aggressive nature of Washington's hegemonist aspirations, it is impossible to guarantee that a dangerous new center of military conflict will not emerge there."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 84	4024
02/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Pyongyang Times reports PRC President Li Xiannian's comments on Korean issue during a meeting with Sin In-ha, North Korea's new ambassador to China. First, Sin presented his credentials to Li and conveyed the cordial regards of Kim Chong-il to Chinese leaders. Li says that Korean-Chinese friendship is everlasting thanks to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Kim Il-song. Li reportedly comments on North Korea's tripartite talks proposal and the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise TEAM SPIRIT-84. According to the Pyongyang Times Li says China supports the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks and describes TEAM SPIRIT as a "bluff [that] cannot frighten the Korean people."	M P	Pyongyang Times 14 Feb 84	4055
02/07/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The comments of the Chinese and North Korean foreign ministers at a banquet in Beijing are reported by KCNA. KCNA first reports Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's references to North Korea's success in building socialism. KCNA then focuses on Wu's criticism of the United States for participating in the TEAM SPIRIT-84 military exercise in South Korea. Wu reportedly says, "this only aggravates the situation in this area and runs counter to the desire of peoples of various countries." KCNA discusses Wu's expressions of support for North Korea's tripartite talks proposal and its struggle for the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas. Then North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam addresses the banquet. KCNA focuses on Kim's emphasis that North Korea is striving for peaceful reunification and that these efforts will succeed with the active support of the world's progressive people including the Chinese people. Kim praises China's socialist modernization under the experienced leadership of Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.	M P	FBIS (AP) 8 Feb 84	4056

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/08/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Australian Foreign Ministry confirms that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told Australia's PM Robert Hawke that China no longer believes it feasible to reunify Korea under one government. According to the New York Times, the Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed the Australian version of the Zhao-Hawke conversation on the Korean unification question. The conversation was held during Hawke's official visit to China.	P	New York Times 9 Feb 84	4189
02/08/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. During a meeting in Beijing Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reportedly remarks to Australian Prime Minister Robert J. Hawke that China no longer believes it is feasible to reunify Korea under one government. Li Zhengjun, an official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry is said to have confirmed for reporters that Zhao made this statement.	P	New York Times 9 Feb 84	4577
02/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of September 1983 is valued at $11.8 million. China imported goods valued at $3.8 million and exported goods valued at $8 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) 15 Feb 84	4592
02/15/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Journal of International Studies (Beijing) publishes "A Look at the Korean Question" by noted Korea specialist Tao Bingwei. Tao basically voices support for North Korean proposals of the past, but does not comment on the most recent North Korean call for tripartite talks. Much of the article is critical of the South Korean and U.S. Governments for action the author sees as promoting two Koreas. Tao also criticizes those in the West who say China tacitly approves of the U.S. stationing troops in South Korea as a counterweight to Soviet influence in the area. He says: "Since the normalization of Sino-American relations, some in the West have argued that because China sides with the U.S. in opposing the Soviet Union that it "tacitly approves" and even "welcomes" the continued stationing of American troops in South Korea. This misrepresents and slanders China's policy concerning the Korean peninsula. China undertakes some parallel actions with the U.S. and other Western countries to oppose Soviet hegemonism and expansionism and safeguard world peace. However, China cannot abandon its principles and go against the basic interests of the Chinese people and the people of the Third World in order to develop this [Sino-U.S.] relationship." Tao says further that the withdrawal of U.S. military forces is necessary to allow North and South Korea to work out solutions to the Korean problem.	P	Journal of International Studies (Beijing) 15 Feb 84	4596
02/25/84	ROK/PRC. South Korea's Davis Cup tennis team arrives in Kunming, China for a second round Davis Cup match with the Chinese Davis Cup tennis team. This marks the first time a South Korean sports team has been admitted to China to compete in an international event. Until now China and South Korea have only competed against each other in events held in third countries.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Feb 84	4471

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/29/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in February 1984 is valued at 22.3 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 7.4 million dollars and exported goods valued at 14.9 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) August 1984	5038
03/01/84	ROK/PRC. The Chinese committee organizing the Davis Cup tennis match to be held in Kunming, China between teams representing China and South Korea announces that the South Korean team will be referred to by its preferred name "Hanguo" during the competition. "Chaoxian" is used officially by the PRC to refer to both North and South Korea whereas Hanguo is used by Taiwan and is preferred by the South Korean Government for references to the Republic of Korea. According to the Korea Herald the Chinese have been extremely secretive about the event, even announcing that the gymnasium where the competition is to be held from gymnasium where the competition is to be held from 2-4 March will be closed to the Chinese public and to foreigners. There will be no flags or national anthems during the match.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 2 Mar 84	4472
03/10/84	ROK/PRC. An economic journal published in Beijing is critical of South Korea's dependence on Foreign capital and claims that Japan and the United States are enabling South Korea to increase such imports creating more economic problems for Seoul. According to Shijie Jingji [World Economics] the amount of foreign capital borrowed by South Korean firms has reached such alarming levels that many items produced in South Korea are no longer competitive in international markets because the utilization of expensive foreign capital adds to the cost of production. Although the journal does not refer to the South Korean government or to South Korean leaders by name, it implies that the country's economic policies are unsound.	E	JPRS (Korea) 11 Jun 84	4598
03/11/84	ROK/PRC. Addressing a parliamentary foreign affairs committee, ROK Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung declares that South Korea plans to enlarge its non-political contacts with China in such areas as the exchange of sports teams, and the reunion of Korean families separated by the two countries. He adds that the government in Seoul will handle the case of the six Chinese hijackers in its custody "with prudence" so that it will contribute favorably to the improvement of relations between South Korea and China.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Mar 84	3939
03/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of October 1983 is valued at $12.7 million. China imported goods valued at $3.7 million and exported goods valued at $9 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) 15 Mar 84	4593
03/16/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A reception is held at the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the signing of an agreement on cultural and economic cooperation between the USSR and DPRK. Soviet Ambassador to North Korea N. M. Shubnikov and North Korean Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin address the banquet. According to KCNA Shubnikov says that the USSR will not allow the military supremacy of imperialism over socialism and will take "all steps necessary" together with fraternal countries to oppose the United States, NATO, and other military blocs. Shubnikov then criticizes the U.S. and South Korea for conducting the joint military exercise TEAM	M P	FBIS (AP) 20 Mar 84	4087

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	SPIRIT-84. Soviet Government policies opposing "U.S.-led imperialism" in Europe and the world, but she does not mention Soviet support for the DPRK.			
03/19/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang tells Masayoshi Ito, a former Japanese Foreign Minister on a visit to Beijing, that China has no interest in four way talks including itself, the United States, South Korea and North Korea. Hu is quoted as saying: "China supports the North Korean-proposed tripartite talks. We don't want to be involved in the Korean question in the form of four-sided talks."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Mar 84	4578
03/25/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow), the official newspaper published by the USSR Ministry of Defense, criticizes U.S. military cooperation with Japan and South Korea and says that the creation of a military bloc including the U.S., Japan and South Korea is now in the final stages. The article suggests that Japan is increasing its participation in TEAM SPIRIT, the annual ROK-U.S. joint military exercise held in and around South Korea. Krasnaya Zvezda claims, "The point is not simply that all the U.S. bases on the Japanese islands are involved in TEAM SPIRIT and representatives of the Self Defense Forces are attending the exercises as observers. The Pentagon especially plans joint U.S.-Japanese troop exercises so that the most important of them coincide with TEAM SPIRIT." The article concludes that U.S. efforts to form a U.S.-Japan-ROK military bloc is part of an effort by the U.S. to achieve military superiority over the USSR and to threaten the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the region. The article praises the DPRK for proposing tripartite talks, but does not discuss Soviet-Korean military relations.	M	FBIS (USSR) 29 Mar 84	4025
03/27/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. KCNA reports on CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang's meeting with a delegation representing Nodong Sinmun, the official newspaper of the KWP. At one point Hu is said to reaffirm China's resolve to aid North Korea if the latter is invaded by another country. According to KCNA Hu says, "If any country invades the North of Korea, we will do our best to help you defeat [the] aggressors." KCNA also reports that Hu favors the confederation idea for reunification as "the only correct policy". Finally, KCNA reports that Hu placed considerable emphasis on the need for negotiations to settle the reunification issue and mentions that Hu supports the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Hu is quoted as saying: "Any country which opposes the settlement of the Korean question through negotiation is bound to meet the denunciation of the whole world."	M P	FBIS (AP) 29 Mar 84	4057
03/28/84	ROK/PRC. The Korean National Red Cross based in Seoul has arranged for visits to South Korea by 189 Korean residents of China since 1978. Of the 189, 100 have chosen to stay in South Korea and 89 have returned to China.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 28 Mar 84	4473

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/31/84	ROK/PRC. The KOREA NEWSREVIEW analyzes events of the past year that it suggests show that China has become less hostile to South Korea. In May 1983 South Korea's handling of a Chinese aircraft hijacked to that country is said to have "softened China's seemingly hostile attitude toward the Republic of Korea." Since then China is said to have opened its door to South Korean participation at international meetings held in China. Additionally, China plans to send a team to South Korea to participate in next month's Asian Junior Basketball Championships. According to KOREA NEWSREVIEW China has allowed its diplomats to meet with South Koreans at social gatherings since 1981. Finally, the article mentions that during Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's recent visit to the PRC, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang agreed to provide entry permits to South Koreans wishing to visit relatives living in China. It concludes by saying that China is interested in seeing tension reduced on the Korean peninsula.	P	Korea Newsreview (Seoul) 31 Mar 84	4474
03/31/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Japanese Government sources say that China is reluctant to become deeply involved in proposed talks for bringing peace to the Korean peninsula in light of its relations with the Soviet Union. The sources are referring to a series of meetings PM Nakasone and FM Abe had with Chinese leaders in Beijing between March 23-25. The sources say that the Chinese leaders, including Party Chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, supported North Korea's proposal in January which called for peace talks with the US and South Korea. The Chinese are reluctant to become deeply involved in such talks because they fear that such involvement might irritate relations with North Korea and the Soviet Union, making the situation on the peninsula even more complicated. Instead, the Chinese leaders proposed promotion of exchanges between China and South Korea in non-political fields and improved relations between Japan and North Korea. The Japanese leaders agree to this plan of action.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Apr 84	4503
04/05/84	ROK/PRC. A 34-member contingent of male and female basketball players representing the PRC arrives in Seoul to participate in the Asian Junior Basketball Championships. Taiwan is among the ten countries scheduled to compete in the event. The Korea Herald report says that the organizing committee hopes to avoid conflict between China and Taiwan by using the English spelling for all participating countries and by not displaying any national flags except for host South Korea. The tournament will be played between 9 and 19 April in Seoul.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 8 Apr 84	4477
04/06/84	ROK/PRC. Two South Korean reporters are issued visas to enter China for the purpose of reporting on a meeting of the Asian Football Confederation to be held in Guangzhou from 8-10 April.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Apr 84	4475

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC/USSR. An interview with former U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is published in ASIAWEEK. Laird says that Chinese leaders are very concerned about how issues related to Korea will affect China in the future. According to Laird the Chinese see South Korea's economic advantage over the North growing. Chinese leaders are said to fear that this situation coupled with China's inability to meet North Korea's demands for Chinese economic aid will drive the DPRK "much closer to the Soviets." Laird believes the Chinese will agree to participate with the United States in four way talks with the two Koreas within a year. Laird says that the Chinese profess to accept North Korean accounts of the military balance on the Korean peninsula: "They [the Chinese] are misinformed about the military strength of the South Koreans. They accept the North's assessment. The assessments that have been given to them are wrong! I asked the question: "Why don't we get together an agreement as to what the military forces in Korea of both sides really are? At the moment the figures you have are wrong!" They don't agree. They will take our information as far as the Soviets' military strength [is concerned] but when it comes to South Korea, they take the North Koreans' assessments." Laird says that Deng Xiaoping was critical of U.S. military support for both Korea and Taiwan. Laird was interviewed in Tokyo on the way home from Beijing. Laird was in Beijing as a member of a delegation representing Georgetown University in a Chinese-American exchange program.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 6 Apr 84	4579
04/07/84	ROK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that the first direct news transmission from China to South Korea took place on 7 April when a Yonhap reporter filed a report on the 11th General Meeting of the Asian Football Federation to be held in Guangzhou, China. Four South Korean delegates to the Asian Football Federation and two South Korean reporters are in Guangzhou for the meeting.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Apr 84	4476
04/12/84	ROK/PRC. The Taiwan representatives to the Asian Junior Basketball Championships leave Seoul after team leaders receive instructions from Taipei to boycott the tournament. The dispute arose because the tournament's organizing committee reversed a decision on the displaying of national flags. During an opening ceremony held on 7 April the team representing the PRC was allowed to display its flag, but the team from Taiwan was not. No reason is given concerning why the organizing committee changed its original plans to have only the host Korean flag displayed during the tournament.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 12 Apr 84	4478
04/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect Trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of November 1983 is valued at $14 million. China imported goods valued at $5.4 million and exported goods valued at $8.6 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) 15 Apr 84	4594

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/21/84	ROK/PRC. The male and female teams that represented China at the recently concluded Asian Junior Basketball Championships leave Seoul to return home. Before departure Mou Zuyun, president of the Chinese Basketball Association thanks the tournament's organizers and says that China will invite South Korea to the Ninth Asian Women's Basketball Championship to be played in Shanghai this coming October.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 24 Apr 84	4483
04/21/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Zheng Chengda, General Secretary of the Chinese Football Association is interviewed in Singapore by a South Korea reporter. Zheng explains China's policy on sports exchanges with South Korea. China will send delegations to South Korea and welcome South Korean teams to China for international competition only. Zheng says, "It is still premature for South Korea to participate in goodwill games in China." Zheng says he thinks China will participate in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul. He says that North Korea has not been invited to an upcoming soccer event in China because of sanctions by the Asian Football Federation as a result of violent behavior exhibited by North Korean players during the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 Apr 84	4584
04/26/84	ROK/PRC. The South Korean Federation of Korean Industries recently polled 182 Korean companies concerning the competitiveness of Korean goods compared to Chinese goods in overseas markets. According to Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) the survey shows that although Korean products are usually of better quality than similar Chinese items, exporters of the two countries are equally competitive in many markets. The survey calls for stronger marketing of goods to increase Korea's share of markets to which both countries export.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Apr 84	4484
04/30/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of April 1984 is valued at 22.1 million dollars. China imported goods valued at 6.3 million dollars and exported goods valued at 15.8 million dollars.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) September 1984	5039
05/02/84	ROK/PRC. Tonga Ilbo (Seoul) publishes an editorial that calls for caution in the development of relations between South Korea and China. The South Korean newspaper suggests that universities and research institutes need to promote Chinese studies because only a few have such programs at this time. The editorial maintains that Korean leaders must understand political, social and economic developments in China in order to be able to make qualified decisions on the development of relations with China. It mentions that the South Korean Government does not provide subsidies to students or institutions involved in studying communist nations.	C P	Press Translations (U.S. Embassy, Seoul) 3 May 84	4485

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/06/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. KCNA reports that a mass meeting is held in Kim Il-song Sqaure, Pyongyang, to welcome CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang. KCNA broadcasts the full texts of speeches by Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang. Kim says three times that the DPRK desires peace and not war in Korea. Kim twice calls on the U.S. and South Korea to negotiate with North Korea if they want peace. Kim thanks the CCP and Chinese Government for supporting North Korea's tripartite talks proposal. Kim says that China and Korea have common ideologies and ideals and are old comrades-in-arms. He says further that the rally attests to the Korean people's trust in China. Hu Yaobang then mentions that the permanent vice chairman of the CCP Military Commission, Yang Shangkun and he have had two days of talks with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. Hu says the subject of these talks has been the international situation, particularly the peaceful reunification of Korea. Hu refers once to Korea's national desire to force U.S. troops out of the southern half of Korea and then assures the North Koreans of China's support. Hu says: "China has always resolute opposed the U.S. military presence in South Korea and its interference in the international affairs of Korea. When the U.S. President visited China recently, Chinese leaders including me frankly reiterated the stand of China fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea of its own accord, support the reunification of the North and South of Korea in the framework of confederation through talks and thus act in favor of a durable peace on the Korean peninsula." Hu also says that the division of Korea is not good for security in Northeast Asia.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 May 84	4058
05/12/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Upon his return from a visit to North Korea, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang gives an interview to Xinhua in which he assesses his recently concluded trip by saying he held more than 10 hours of talks with North Korean President and KWP General Secretary Kim Il-song and had "identical views". Hu says North Korea will "never do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation" on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention of advancing into South Korea. Hu argues "the alleged intention of the north to thrust south is sheer nonsense." He says the most "realistic and feasible way" to reunify Korea is to peacefully create one single state with two different systems in practice in the form of a confederation and "neither side should swallow the other." Hu says that he only touched on a few economic subjects during his talks with Kim Il-song but that he got an "extraordinary impression" of Korea's economic construction during his visit.	P E	Beijing Review 21 May 84	4647

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/13/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. Pyongyang Domestic Service reports on a 12 May Xinhua interview with CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang held in Yanji, Jilin Province, China. Hu speaks on reunification and on economic matters, including the expansion of China-North Korean economic relations. Pyongyang Domestic Service notes that Hu says in the interview that agreement was reached during his just concluded visit to North Korea on three aspects of the Korean reunification issue: "the general goal--independent and peaceful reunification; the principle--the realization of reunification in the form of confederation; and the means--negotiations." Hu favors the confederation approach as the "most realistic and best way to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula."; he mentions that Kim Il-song promised "never to do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation"; and he says that China has consistantly opposed the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. Concerning Korean advances in the field of nonferrous metals. He praises the speed with which the Koreans built an ore dressing plant at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and says that the Korean experience in the nonferrous metal industry "is worth accepting on our part." Hu says that China and North Korea have agreed to further expand economic and technological cooperation and suggests that this cooperation will become more diverse in the future.	E P	FBIS (AP) 15 May 84	4059
05/15/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of December 1983 is valued at $17.8 million. China imported goods valued at $5.8 million and exported goods valued at $12 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) 15 May 84	4595
05/23/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/USSR. Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko accuses the US of forging a military bloc with Japan and South Korea to "divide and rule" in Asia. Chernenko sums up the Soviet view of the Asian scene in a Kremlin banquet speech for visiting North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, who arrives in Moscow on his first visit to the Soviet Union in almost twenty years. Chernenko says Washington is applying a policy of "divide and rule" in Asia and has not learned from the failure of past attempts to create military alliances in the area. Chernenko says, "they (US) are trying to forge a militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc." Chernenko reiterates the Kremlin's charge that US nuclear weapons, Japanese militarism, and US troops in South Korea are all grave threats to Asia.	M P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 May 84	4497
05/30/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China through Hong Kong in the month of May 1984 is valued at $26.4 million. China imported goods valued at $9.9 million and exported goods valued at $16.5 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) October 1984	5040

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/02/84	ROK/PRC. The Korea Newsreview (Seoul) reports that South Korea's Supreme Court has upheld a lower court's decision to imprison six Chinese who hijacked a civil aircraft to South Korea in May 1983. The six hijackers were convicted for violating international laws on hijacking signed by South Korea, and for violating Korean immigration and firearms control laws. The sentences for the six hijackers range from four to six years. A petition signed by 239 prominent South Korean citizens has been sent to President Chun Doo Hwan asking him to grant clemency to the six so that they can seek political asylum in Taiwan.	P	Korea Newsreview (Seoul) 2 Jun 84	4486
06/07/84	ROK/USSR. An unnamed South Korean government official discloses that the ROK Government has decided to revoke sanctions on non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union. This ends formal sanctions put in place after the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean civil aircraft on a flight from Anchorage to Seoul in September 1983. The same official says that although the Soviet Union has never apologized for shooting down the airliner, the South Korean Government will continue to seek compensation for destruction of the aircraft and for the loss of life.	C P	Press Translations (U.S. Embassy, Seoul) 8 Jun 84	4487
06/09/84	JAPAN/PRC. Sources close to the Japanese Education ministry say that accounts of Japan's "aggression" against China and other events in school history textbooks have now been revised in response to protests from China and South Korea in 1982. The Education Ministry has approved the revised history textbooks for high school students one year ahead of schedule. The books are issued every three years. The textbooks criticized by China and South Korea for glossing over Japanese activities before and during WWII have now been amended as recommended by the ministry's textbook authorization research council. However, some textbook editors criticized the ministry for still trying to cover up the dark side of prewar Japanese history. The word "aggression" is now used instead of "invasion" in describing the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-45. On the so-called "Nanjing Incident" in 1937 the textbooks say the Japanese Army murdered more than 100,000 Chinese civilians, mostly women and children. The word "riot" is deleted in a description of the anti-Japanese mass demonstration staged in Seoul on 1 March 1919, when Korea was under Japanese rule. The textbooks also say the Japanese military forces and police put down the demonstration by claiming many Korean victims. The textbooks also refers to Koreans as being dispossessed of their land by the Japanese, the ban by the Japanese of the Korean language, and Koreans forcibly being taken to Japan to labor during the colonial rule.	P C	FBIS (AP) 11 June 84	4493

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/11/84	ROK/USSR. The South Korean Government, in a bid to improve relations with Moscow since the Soviet downing of a KAL airliner last fall, has decided to resume contacts with the USSR. Sources in Seoul report that ROK leaders will seek to normalize exchanges with the Soviet Union in such non-political fields as international games and conferences. Reportedly, South Korean delegates will be permitted to participate in such events to be held in the USSR, and conversely, Soviet representatives will invited to attend such functions in the ROK.	C P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5216
06/19/84	DPRK/ROK/USSR. According to ROK sources, the USSR has upgraded its military alliance with North Korea by promising President Kim Il-song more than 20 MiG-23/FLOGGER aircraft during the DPRK leader's recent trip to Moscow. The source explains that "In the past, their (North Korean and Soviet) alliance was a simple bilateral matter, but now Kim's visit uprgraded their relationship to a new strategic level opposing military cooperation between the US, Japan and South Korea. For the Soviet Union, the Pyongyang gesture was a welcome move because Moscow was able to use North Korea as a part of its strategic communist stance." The source concludes with foreboding that "the strenghtening of military ties between the two communist allies during Kim's five-day visit would worsen tension with the US-led military alliance in the Far East."	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5214
06/19/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL speculates that China's recent interest in sports exchanges with South Korea may have resulted from concern over North Korea's attempt to kill ROK President Chun in Rangoon, Burma in October, 1983. According to the Hong Kong newspaper China is doing what it can to reduce tension and prevent war in Korea.	P	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 19 Jun 84	4586
06/20/84	ROK/PRC. Kyoto reports that China has agreed to allow a South Korean furniture company to advertize its products in Guangzhou. A Hong Kong agency has arranged for the South Korean company to utilize a billboard near a Guangzhou railroad station beginning on 1 July. The billboard will include the manufacturer's slogans in Chinese, Korean and English and will cost $5,150 for one year. This is the first time Chinese authorities are known to have permitted advertising by a South Korean firm inside China.	E P	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 84	4212
06/22/84	ROK/USSR. South Korea will send a delegation to an international conference to be held in Moscow from 14 to 21 August. A delegation from the Korea Institute of Energy and Resources will attend the conference which is being sponsored by the Geological Map World Commission.	C P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 24 Jun 84	4488

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. A Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) delegation visiting China reports back that during a meeting with Zhang Xiangshan, an adviser with the International Liaison Department, the Chinese official declared that "We cannot support North Korea if it starts war against the South." Observers in Tokyo note that this is believed to be the first time a senior Chinese official has stated on the record that Beijing would withhold support from North Korea if it attacked the ROK across the demilitarized zone.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5215
06/25/84	DPRK/ROK/PRC. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that China "would be in no position to support" North Korea if it invades South Korea on its own initiative. The article is based on comments reportedly made by Zhang Xiangshan, an adviser to the CCP-CC International Liaison Dept, and Vice President, China-Japan Friendship Association. Zhang also says that China would clearly support North Korea if South Korea "expands its Army and invades the North."	P M	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4518
06/25/84	DPRK/JAPAN/ROK/PRC. Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the CCP International Liaison Department and vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association told an official of the Japanese Socialist Party in May that if North Korea starts a war on the Korean peninsula China would not support North Korea. On the other hand, if South Korea invades North Korea China would assist North Korea. Zhang made the statement to Hodeyoshi Hirose in Beijing in May. Hirose was a member of a Japanese Socialist Party delegation that visited North Korea in late April and early May. The delegation was on its way back to Tokyo through Beijing when Hirose and Zhang met. According to Yomiuri Shimbun the Japanese Government attaches importance to the statement because of Zhang's position in the CCP.	P	FBIS (China) 26 Jun 84	4587
06/30/84	ROK/PRC. Indirect trade between South Korea and China in June 1984 is valued at $24.6 million. China imported goods valued at $9.9 million and exported goods valued at $14.7 million.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) November 1984	5041

Laos

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/84	LAOS/USSR. Nineteen Soviet experts are working with a Laotian state construction company to erect housing and teaching facilities for a vocational school that will offer instruction in various electrical and mining subjects in Vientiane. Soviet assistance on the project is being rendered under a cooperation agreement between the USSR and Laos signed in 1979.	E S	JPRS (SEA) 5 Jan 84	5045
01/05/84	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) reports that the Thai Customs Department has seized a ship and a shipment of heavy machines at Khlong Toei Port in transit from the Soviet Union to Laos. The confiscation was ordered based on the fear of Thai officials that the goods would be used for military purposes against Thailand.	E P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	4721
01/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Laos-Thailand Border Committee, Lao Vice for Min Sooban Salitthilat tells his Thai counterpart that China is responsible for threats to Thailand's security and worsened Laos-Thai relations.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4570
01/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Meeting for the eighth time in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries table a set of four proposals in an attempt to bring a negotiated end to tension with China and the ASEAN states over the situation in Kampuchea. The proposals include: (1) conclusion of an overall agreement with the ASEAN countries which would serve as a basis to resolve further contentious issues, and the subjection of all such agreements to international guarantees and supervision, (2) negotiations with Thailand for the establishment of a security zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border with some form of international control, (3) negotiation with China to bring about a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and an end to "the Chinese threat" as well as the utilization of Thai territory by Khmer insurgents, (4) negotiations on a global basis with parties concerned, to bring about a complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from Southeast Asia. (See appendix for full text of Communique of the Eighth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam).	M P	Le Monde (Paris) 31 Jan 84	3892
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reception for LPDR, PRK and SRV diplomats in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa lends Soviet support to the recently issued communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference in Vientiane. Kapitsa notes that the declaration reflects "the correct stand of the three Indochinese countries to solve the problems of Southeast Asia through dialogue."	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 84	3895

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports the comments of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa on the recently concluded meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. After Kapitsa was briefed by envoys of the three Indochinese states, he gave "full approval" to the "constructive line" of the meeting which called for dialogue between the three Indochinese states and the nations of ASEAN. The Chinese refer to a call for dialogue as a "delaying tactic" at a time when "Vietnam is preparing for a new dry season offensive in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Jan 84	4575
01/31/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency describes a 2-day meeting in Vientiane of the foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea as manipulated by Hanoi. The communique that came out of the meeting calls for dialogue with the nations of ASEAN to settle the Kampuchean problem. China criticizes the communique, charging that it makes no mention of the issue of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Chinese also express its disapproval with the communique which labels China as the "chief menace" in the region.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 84	4576
02/01/84	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the Soviet Union sign a document on the optimum use of Soviet machines and equipment in the social and economic development of Laos.	S	FBIS (AP) 6 Feb 84	4722
02/03/84	LAOS/USSR. The LPDR and the USSR sign an agreement on "the optimum use of Soviet machines and equipment in the social and economic development of Laos."	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 6 Feb 84	3901
02/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. At the conclusion of the 28-29 Jan conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, the official Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges the meeting's communique which blames China for hostilities in the region and calls for dialogue with members of ASEAN, is a reiteration of the "same old stuff," and contains nothing new for solving the region's problems. The Renmin Ribao commentary says that Vietnam has called for regional dialogues so many times that the world is "tired of listening to it."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Feb 84	4214
02/04/84	LAOS/USSR. A delegation of Soviet academicians led by Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Nikita Tolubeyev arrives in Vientiane. The Soviet group will hold discussions with its Laotian counterparts to increase the efficient implementation of various Lao-Soviet economical and technical cooperation projects, as outlined in the first 5-year plan of the LPDR.	C E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 7 Feb 84	3902

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/09/84	LAOS/USSR. Laotian and Soviet officials sign a memorandum on the appraisal of current bilateral development projects in Laos. The projects include highway construction of Route 9, emplacement of a fuel pipeline, forest and mineral exploitation, and transportation.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 84	3909
02/09/84	LAOS/USSR. A memorandum on the results of the appraisals of the Lao-Soviet economical and technical cooperation projects is signed in Vientiane. The two sides had studied the implementation of various joint projects including the construction of Highway 9, the construction of a fuel pipeline, forest and mineral exploitation and state construction and transport.	E S	FBIS (AP) 14 Feb 84	4723
02/29/84	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign in Vientiane a protocol on promotion and consolidation of friendship and cooperation for 1984-85.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Mar 84	4724
03/03/84	LAOS/SRV/USSR. A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Culture visits Vietnam and Laos. In Vietnam the two sides sign a protocol on cultural exchanges and cooperation.	C	SWB FE (6 Mar 84)	3921
03/06/84	LAOS/USSR. Soviet and Laotian officials sign a protocol on cultural cooperation for 1984. Under terms of the pact, the Soviet and Laotian Ministries of Culture will exchange delegations, and the USSR will train Laotian cadres.	C	SWB FE 9 Mar 84	3927
03/06/84	LAOS/PRC. Vientiane Radio broadcasts a commentary entitled "Who is Threatening Peace in Southeast Asia?" singling out the Chinese as the perpetrators of instability in the region.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Mar 84	4716
03/07/84	LAOS/USSR. Progress on the Nam Ngum Bridge being built with Soviet assistance is being delayed because of the difficulty of getting materials to the construction site. The bridge is about 85 percent complete, and should be finished by November. It will be 254 meters long, 10 meters wide and be able to bear a load of 80 tons.	E S	SWB FE 12 Mar 84	3932
03/23/84	LAOS/PRC. According to Vietnamese media, since 1979 China has supplied toxic chemicals to Laotian guerrillas and Pol Pot irregulars for the "manufacture of lethal weapons against the Lao and Kampuchean peoples." Allegedly in the first half of 1981, there were five incidents in Laos when guerrillas released toxic agents against the civilian population in Phalavek (Vientiane Province) and in Boun Tay (Phong Saly Province). In a related development, the same sources report that in the past few years, China, the United States, Thailand, and dissident Laotians "have founded a joint intelligence service to filter into Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea for long-range sabotage purposes."	M P	SWB FE 27 Mar 84	3972

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/26/84	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the USSR sign a memorandum for the completion of an aerial survey and topographical mapping of Laos.	S	SWB FE 28 Mar 84	3974
04/17/84	LAOS/USSR. According to a report from the "Phraya Nakkharat" Lao resistance group, an additional number of Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles were delivered to Laos in mid-December 1983, bringing the total number of these missiles in Laos to between 260 and 280. The missiles were transported by trucks and have been moved to unknown locations in northern Laos.	M	FBIS (AP) 17 Apr 84	4725
04/26/84	LAOS/PRC. Since its abortive invasion of Vietnam in February 1979, China has kept three regular divisions stationed permanently on the border with Laos, according to Vietnamese sources. The divisions, all from the 11th Military Group, are backed up by one division of regional forces and "tens of thousands" of road construction troops. The aim, according to the sources, is to keep up the pressure on Laos by constant "provocations" and minor trespassing operations.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 26 Apr 84	4717
04/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. AFP reports that China's ambassador to Vietnam, Qiu Lixing, walks out of a gathering in Hanoi commemorating the communist victory over the Republic of Vietnam after a Vietnamese official "vehemently" condemned "Beijing's hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries [Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea]. The Vietnamese official, Pham The Duyet, Secretary General of Vietnam's Trade Union, calls for an immediate end to China's "acts of aggression, provocation and encroachments on Vietnam." He also decries U.S. President Reagan's trip to China as "collusion between imperialism and expansionism against the Soviet Union and Vietnam."	P M	FBIS (China) 30 Apr 84	4635
05/02/84	LAOS/USSR. Two Soviet delegations, one from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the other from the administrative department of the CPSU, visit Laos.	C P	SWB FE 5 May 84	4001
05/28/84	LAOS/USSR. Several documents on oil pipeline construction are signed between Laos and the USSR. They included a document on the completion of the survey work on the laying of a pipeline from Vientiane to the Lao-Vietnamese border, a document on the assigning of over 100 Soviet experts to work on the project, and a document supplying the machinery and materials for the project.	S E	FBIS (AP) 31 May 84	4726
05/29/84	LAOS/USSR. A survey of a 395-km oil pipeline between Vietiane and the Laos-Vietnam border is completed with the assistance of the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Jun 84	4727

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/07/84	LAOS/PRC. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Chinese government has agreed to take back about 280 Laotian refugees who left resettlement areas in southern China only to find themselves stranded on a Mekong River island. The refugees, disgruntled with conditions in China, trekked across Burma and wound up on an island in the Mekong where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma converge. They have languished there since March as security forces of the three countries refused to admit them.	P	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 8 Jun 84	4718
06/15/84	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek dismisses Laotian charges that he is cooperating with Beijing to create tension on the Thai-Laotian border.	M	FBIS (AP) 18 Jun 84	4760
06/18/84	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Lao UN envoy Ambassador Kithong Vongsay accuses Thailand of collusion with China in "land-grabbing attacks on Laos".	M	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 84	4719
06/19/84	LAOS/PRC. Laotian Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom states that China in early May triggered several incidents along its border with Laos. The incidents, he relates, are not isolated but are linked to the current tension between China and Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 19 Jun 84	4720
06/26/84	LAOS/USSR. The Soviet Union and Laos condemn China's hostile activities against Vietnam during talks in Moscow between Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and Lao Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 84	4728
06/26/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/USSR. During a visit by the Premier of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "resolutely condemned China for its hostilities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea." China's Xinhua News Agency argues "this only serves as an indication that Chernenko remains headstrong in supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations agaisnt China." The Soviet and Laotian leaders also accuse Thailand of making "armed provocations" against Laos.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Jun 84	4247

Malaysia

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/08/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian PM Mahathir bin Mohamad, as he prepares for his trip to Washington, warns the United States about giving too much military aid to China and says this assistance should never include offensive weapons. He concedes that America "can help China strengthen itself, but that strength should never be such as to encourage China to venture outside its own borders." He notes that the Chinese should be able to defend themselves, and that is all they should be able to do."	M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Jan 84	3870
02/25/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xueqian pays an official visit to Malaysia from Feb 25-28 at the invitation of his counterpart, FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi. In subsequent talks, the two sides discuss trade matters, and Wu extends an invitation for Malaysian Deputy PM Datuk Musa Hitam to visit China. Meeting with reporters prior to his departure, Wu notes that the Malaysian communist insurgency was an internal affair in which "China would never interfere." He adds that "China's relations with the communist parties of Southeast Asian nations have basically been solved through consultations with countries concerned on many occasions." He points out that the CCP maintains only a moral relationship with the Malaysian Communist Party and that it is an "international phenomenon" for a party of a given country to maintain ties with the party of another country.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5176
02/25/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Chinese FM Wu Xuequian arrives in Kuala Lumpur for a 4-day visit. He is expected to hold discussions with his counterpart FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi and other Malaysian officials concerning the situation in Kampuchea.	P	Le Monde (Paris) 28 Feb 84	3916
02/27/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian meets with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and other Malaysian officials and discusses economic relations between the two countries. The PRC is urged to import more commodities in order to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries, currently in China's favor.	E P	FBIS (AP) 27 Feb 84	4451
02/27/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysians of Chinese origin are reminded that any visit to the PRC without Malaysian government approval will jeopardize their citizenship. The warning is sounded by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam after a meeting with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at which Datuk Musa questioned the PRC action of issuing return overseas Chinese entry permits to some Malaysians. The Malaysian deputy prime minister further states that, because of the continuing relationship between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), relations with Beijing are on a strict government-to-government basis. Foreign Minister Wu also meets with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie for talks focusing on improving trade relations.	E P	FBIS (AP) 27 Feb 84	4454

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. During a recent visit to Malaysia, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian stresses that ties between the CCP and the Malaysian Communist Party "have a moral aspect alone," and that these ties rest on four basic principles: independence, mutual respect, non-intervention in each other's affairs, and peaceful coexistence. He says that problems with domestic communist parties in SE Asia should be resolved by the responsible governments and that the PRC will not intervene in the internal affairs of those countries. He concludes by adding that relations between the CCP and the communist parties of SE Asia already have been resolved following a series of meetings with the respective countries.	P	SWB FE/7733/A3/10 28 Aug 84	4674
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China agrees to make more direct purchases of commodities from Malaysia in the future, rather than going through a third country such as Singapore. Recent purchases by China of M$14 million worth of logs and sawn timber are reflections of this new policy. The Chinese in return are hoping Malaysia will invest more heavily in their Special Economic Zones. Production will begin in 1985 on an palm oil project on Hainan in which Malaysian companies have invested. Rubber is the most important commodity purchased and China was Malaysia's largest rubber buyer in 1983. Malaysia is seeking to interest China in such non-rubber exports as timber, palm oil, cocoa, and light manufactures. However, Malaysia can expect not markets but increasing competition from China in such manufactures, according to this report.	E	China Trade Report 28 Feb 84	4425
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Links between the Chinese and Malayan Communist parties remain a serious obstacle to developing people-to-people relations between the two countries according to Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. Speaking at a news conference following the visit of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Ghazali notes that he is "more than satisfied," however, with the progress of relations between Malaysia and China. He also states that the PRC position on Cambodia "is in accordance with our position."	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Feb 84	4452
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. China is giving aid to all three factions of the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, according to PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian speaking at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur. The foreign minister's 4-day visit coincides with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Malaysia. Wu Xueqian also states that China is willing to cooperate with Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries to bring about a political solution to the Cambodian question. China and Malaysia are in complete agreement on the Cambodian question, according to the PRC foreign minister. On another issue Wu Xueqian states that problems of unauthorized visits to China by Malaysian Chinese can be resolved through diplomatic consultations. He also states that relations between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) are on a strict party-to-party basis.	E P	FBIS (AP) 28 Feb 84	4456

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Almost 100 percent of trade between China and Malaysia is through a third country, according to Malaysian Minister of Trade and Industry Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. The minister meets with visiting PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss establishing more direct trade relations, to which China agrees in principle.	E	FBIS (AP) 28 Feb 84	4459
02/28/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Minister of Trade and Industry Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen announces, following a meeting with visiting FM Wu Xueqian, that Malaysia and China have agreed in principle to establish direct trade relations instead of doing business through a third country. In 1982, Malaysia exported about $110 million worth of goods to China, while importing $276 million from Beijing. Malaysian exports consisted of natural rubber and latex, sawn timber and palm oil. Malaysian imports from China consisted largely of foodstuffs.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5022
02/29/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Beijing halts its practice of issuing special visas to Malaysian Chinese unless they have obtained special permission from their own government to travel to China. The new policy followed a visit to Kuala Lumpur by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, on which occasion the Malaysian government complained about clandestine travel to China from Macau. Only about 3,000 Malaysians were granted official approval to travel to China in 1983. More than 40,000 Malaysians travelled to Macau during the same period, and a large percentage of these were believed to have taken a side trip to China.	C P	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Mar 84	4426
02/29/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Following the visit of Chinese FM Wu Xueguian to Malaysia, officials in Kula Lumpur announce that the two nations still are negotiating proposed bilateral trade and shipping pacts. This attempt to put the best face on FM Wu's recent visit hints at the failure of both sides to reach agreement on the economic matters that were discussed. In the negotiations, China asked Malaysia for most-favored nation treatment of Chinese crews entering Malaysian ports. Malaysia currently allows the free entry of Chinese vessels into its ports, but denies shore leave for Chinese crews because of security reasons. Malaysia, for its part wants sea-borne trade between the two countries to be conducted in accordance with the UN Code of Liner Conference (sic) that Malaysia has signed. This code calls for cargo shipments to be carried 40 percent by domestic vessels, 40 percent by vessels of the importing country and 20 percent by third country vessels.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Mar 84	3918
03/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/PRC. Arriving from Rangoon for a brief session with Thai FM Sitthi Savetsila, Chinese FM Wu Xueqian declares that the PRC is not seeking a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, but wants an independent, neutral Kampuchea with Prince Norodom Sihanouk playing a major leadership role. Going on next to Kuala Lumpur, Wu announces after several days of talks with Malaysian leaders that China and Malaysia agree that "we should step up assistance to all three Cambodian resistance forces." He adds that neither Beijing nor Kuala Lumpur favors "any political faction or Cambodia becoming a socialist country in the future."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 9 Mar 84	3920

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Malaysian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, in discussing his upcoming visit to Moscow, describes the Soviet position on the Kampuchea issue as "positive," showing a "willingness to help solve the Kampuchean problem."	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 Mar 84	3370
03/12/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. An unidentified helicopter sighted off Terengganu recently is confirmed by the Malaysian Ministry of Defense as a Soviet helicopter from the carrier Novorossiysk, which is returning to Vladivostok from the Indian Ocean. According to the spokesman the helicopter was flying over the Petronas oil rig about 200 km from shore.	M	FBIS (AP) 14 Mar 84	4448
03/21/84	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie states that the upcoming visit to Moscow by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will be "extremely relevant" to efforts toward working out a political settlement in Cambodia. Ghazali, having met with Mokhtar in Kuala Lumpur, says the Indonesian foreign minister will try to impress on the Soviets that they should not help Vietnam in its "occupation" of Cambodia.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Mar 84	4422
04/23/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Some 89 Malaysians who visited China illegally face stern action by the Malaysian government, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Mohamed Kassim Ahmad. Possible punishment include withdrawal of passports for five years and loss of Malaysian citizenship. Many more Malaysians are believed to enter China each year by way of Hong Kong without having Chinese officials stamp their passports. Malaysia does grant special permission for aged Malaysian Chinese to visit relatives in China or go for medical treatment.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 Apr 84	4427
05/06/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. The United States assures Malaysia that the interest of its allies and friends will not be jeopardized in light of present Sino-American relations. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz gives this assurance to Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie in a briefing on U.S. policy following President Reagan's trip to China.	P	FBIS (SA) 9 May 84	4428
05/22/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie predicts that his visit to Beijing in late May will pave the way for increased trade and economic cooperation with China. Speaking at a news conference Ghazali states that Malaysia hopes to contribute through the private sector towards China's modernization program by offering technical assistance in such areas as rubber production and iron ore smelting. A private sector delegation will accompany the foreign minister to examine these and other areas of cooperation.	E P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 84	4429

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/22/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie declares that his forthcoming trip to China will pave the way for increased trade and economic cooperation with Beijing. Ghazali says that Malaysia hopes to contribute through the private sector to China's modernization program. He adds that he will also try to impress on Chinese authorities the need to increase the reciprocal flow of trade between the two nations. He notes that much of the Malaysian trade with China is now going through third parties and should be channeled directly between the state trading corporations of each country. Ghazali also says that in private sector participation in Chinese development programs, Malaysia has submitted about 20 successful tenders, including a housing project in Fukien Province and a modern hotel in Hangchow. He also notes that Malaysia could offer certain skills and expertise to China, in the cultivation of the rubber on Hainan Island, for example. About 23 top Malaysian businessmen and industrialists will accompany the foreign minister on his trip to China.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 23 May 84	4006
05/26/84	MALAYSIA/USSR. The United Malays National Organization (UMNO) at its 35th General Assembly condemned the Soviet Union and Vietnam for armed incursions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as well as criticizing the United States for supporting the Zionist Tel Aviv regime.	P	JPRS-SEA-84-086 12 Jun 84	1935
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Malaysia China's FM Wu Xueqian receives visiting Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali for an exchange of views on "bilateral relations, world and regional situations, and other issues of common concern." During their meeting, Ghazali tells Wu that "Malaysia could play a role in China's modernization drive" and that the success of China's modernization would "safeguard world peace and be of great importance to Malaysia." Later, Ghazali meets with China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua to discuss Sino-Malaysia trade which was valued at US$350 million in 1983. Chen and Ghazali witness the signing of a letter of intent between China Trade Consultants and Technical Service Corp and Malaysia's Kuok Hock Nien and Kuok Brothers for building an international trade center in Beijing, scheduled for completion in 1987.	P E	FBIS (China) 31 May 84	4642
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi relates that during a meeting with visiting US ambassador to the UN Jeanne Kirkpatrick, he told the American diplomat that "It would be disastrous to let China be the restraining power in Asia. The United States should never give the impression that it is leaving it to China to play the restraining hand in respect of the Soviets in Asia." Prior to leaving for a trip to Beijing at the head of a 33-member Malaysian delegation, Ghazali said that China's support for communist guerrilla movements in Malaysia and other countries in SE Asia continued to be a major thorn in bilateral relations with Kuala Lumpur. In talks with CCP Secretary General Hu Yaobang in Beijing, Ghazali reportedly took the "opportunity to explain some salient viewpoints with regard to (Malaysian) misgivings on China's political and moral sympathy for the banned Communist Party of Malaya, which was something Malaysia	E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5192

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	could not accept, and its people could not understand." In discussions with FM Wu Xueqian, both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations and expressed firm support for the anti-Vietnamese CGDK. China also agreed not to admit Malaysian Chinese into the country unless they had permission from Kuala Lumpur. On the economic front, Ghazali suggested that Malaysia and China work together in selling commodities. China could supply the goods, and Malaysia would seek out world markets from one of the 14 coastal port cities that China is opening to trade. Malaysian firms also could participate in China's modernization by building airports, digging oil wells, or planning cities. Ghazali also suggested increased direct trade between the two countries, bypassing Singapore and Hong Kong. Ghazali asked China to take into consideration Malaysia's New Economic Policy (which aims at improving the economic status of the Malays) when making decisions on Malaysian businessmen wanting to invest in China. At present, ethnic Chinese are dominant among Malaysian businessmen and one Malaysian Chinese firm this month signed a letter of intent to build an international trade center in Beijing. Vice-Chairman of the Chinese State Planning Commission Liu Suinian responded that Malaysian businessmen would be given preferential treatment if they proved competitive against others, and noted that China had much expertise to offer Malaysia in shipbuilding, oil exploration and building/providing equipment for small hydroelectric power stations.			
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Visiting Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie meets with high-level PRC officials during his visit to China. Acting Premier Wan Li tells Ghazali that there are no direct conflicts of interest between China and Malaysia and he hopes for promotion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit. Wan Li further notes that China is looking forward to a visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir. Ghazali also meets with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Chen Muhua who welcomes Malaysian entrepreneurs to invest in China's special economic zones, coastal cities, Hainan Island, and another areas. Ghazali replies that Malaysia would promote bilateral trade and was willing to contribute to China's modernization program. In the evening PRC State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian hosts a banquet in honor of the visiting Malaysian delegation at Diayutai State Guest House in Beijing. Wu states that, "The Chinese government and people firmly support the people of the Asean countries in their unyielding efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region." Ghazali notes that there now exists a strong level of understanding, even political will, for Malaysia and China to move forward in resolving their issues.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 1 Jun 84	4707

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, beginning an 8-day visit to China, meets with PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to exchange views on bilateral, regional, and international issues. Wu states that the Southeast Asian countries are friendly neighbors of China and good partners for cooperation. The Chinese foreign minister notes that there exists great potential for expanding economic relations between China and Malaysia and expresses hope for further promotion of bilateral economic, trade, and technical cooperation. Ghazali states that he hopes for increased understanding between the two governments.	E P	SWB (Reading, UK) 31 May 84	4708
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Former Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn states that in a recent meeting with Soviet Ambassador B. T. Konlik he was informed that the Soviet naval base in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, is used only for supply distribution and is not being used for repair of military ships, as had been suspected. Onn, speaking at a seminar organized by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), states further that there is no evidence available at the present time of any Soviet threat to this region. The greater and more obvious threat to Malaysia is the PRC, according to Onn. He states that, "although US President Ronald Reagan, who recently toured China, guaranteed that China was not a threat to Southeast Asia, we cannot accept that guarantee because China has been a threat to us for a long time."	M P	JPRS-SEA-84-108 26 Jul 84	4712
05/30/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian and Chinese companies sign a letter of intent to build an international trade center in Beijing, which will provide foreign economic and trade organizations with offices, residences, conference rooms, and exhibition halls as well as trade information and other services. PRC State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua is present at the signing ceremony for the high-rise complex, which is scheduled to be completed in 1987. The two companies cooperating on the joint venture are Kuok Brothers Sdn. Bhd. of Malaysia and China Trade Consultants and Technical Service Corporation of China.	E	FBIS (China) 31 May 84	3054
05/31/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysia's visiting FM Tan Sri Ghazali meets with Gen. Sec. CCP-CC Hu Yaobang for a "friendly and frank conversation." During their meeting Hu tells Ghazali that "there are many people of Chinese origin and Overseas Chinese living abroad and China's policy is to ask them not to do things that are detrimental to the interests of China and the countries where they are residing."	P	FBIS (China) 1 Jun 84	4641

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/31/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie visits China to attend ceremonies marking the tenth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China. In talks with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang, Ghazali discusses the issue of Chinese support for the Malayan Communist Party (MCP). Hu Yaobang reportedly tells Ghazali that it is China's policy to ask Chinese people living abroad not to do things detrimental to the interests of China or the countries where they live. China has also reportedly agreed to issue entry visas only to Malaysians whose visits have been approved by the Malaysian government.	E P	Asia Research Bulletin (Hongkong) 30 Jun 84	4711
06/01/84	MALAYSIA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Former PM Dato Hussein Onn declares at a seminar in Kuala Lumpur that Southeast Asian countries should not panic in reaction to US warnings that the Soviet Union poses a threat to the region and that Malaysia should not respond by purchasing sophisticated weaponry and building up its military capabilities. The Malaysian leader says there is no indication of a real Soviet threat in the region, and that Moscow's warships only call at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam to replenish supplies. He adds that the Soviet naval presence in the Pacific does not compare with the US Seventh Fleet which is supported by shore installations at Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. Dato Hussein says that China poses a greater threat to Malaysia than the USSR. He notes that Hanoi refused Chinese assistance to rebuild Vietnam after the war against the Americans because the Vietnamese felt it would be difficult to compel the Chinese to leave, once they were allowed into the country. He says Hanoi had no choice but to accept assistance, since offers of aid from other countries were not forthcoming.	E M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Jun 84	4994
06/01/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attend a reception at the Malaysian embassy in Beijing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of establishment of Malaysian-Chinese diplomatic relations. Ghazali and his party leave the following day to visit Xian, Xiamen, and Shanghai.	E	FBIS(China) 8 Jun 84	3826
06/06/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. FM Wu Xueqian, visiting Kuala Lumpur, advises his counterpart FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie that the Malaysian and Chinese Governments should trust one another. The remark pertains to residual Malaysian suspicion about Chinese material support to the armed insurgents of the MCP. During a previous visit to Kuala Lumpur, Wu had assured his hosts that China no longer gave material backing to the MCP but would maintain its moral ties to fraternal communist parties.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5207

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/13/84	MALAYSIA/PRC. At a news conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie makes several statements on relations with China following his recent 8-day visit to that country. Ghazali states that in his meetings with PRC leaders he urged that China has more direct trade links with Malaysia instead of going through third countries. He also announced that Malaysia has concluded a two million ringgit purchase agreement of dried chili from China. The minister further states that China now realizes that the ethnic Chinese who make up the bulk of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) cannot be considered overseas Chinese and therefore, China should not draw a parallel between the CPM and the communist parties of other countries.	E P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 84	4430
06/15/84	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. In a speech to the Harvard Club in Singapore, Malaysian Deputy PM Datuk Musa Hitam elaborates on his country's doctrine of comprehensive security. He notes that in the region of SE Asia, there should be an independent Vietnam and a reduction of Soviet influence in Indochina. The nations of the area must resolve to remain nonaligned in great power competition, and uninvolved either in the Soviet Union's Collective Security System or in China's anti anti-hegemonist program. The ASEAN nations must not participate in the attempt to forge a US-China-Japan political coalition. Malaysia, for its part, has no wish to join any anti-Soviet, anti-Chinese or anti-American coalition, because it believes its first line of defense lies in having no enemies.	M P	Asian Def Jrnl (Kuala Lumpur) 7/1984	5168
06/16/84	INDONESIA/MAL/SING/USSR. In a meeting with newsmen in Jakarta, Soviet trade representative S.P. Polyakov notes that since Indonesia and the USSR signed a trade agreement on 23 March 1974, the trade balance consistently has been in Indonesia's favor except for 1982. During the ten-year period from 1974 to 1984, Indonesia recorded a surplus trade balance of over $250 million with the Soviet Union. The highest value of trade between the two countries occurred in 1981, when it amounted to $130 million. However, the following year in 1982, it declined to only $75 million. By contrast, during the same year (1982), bilateral trade between Malaysia and the USSR amounted to $250 million, and between Singapore and the USSR, $100 million. Polyakov explains that the USSR has continued to suffer this imbalance because Jakarta imposes "difficulties" in the loading and unloading of Soviet goods at Indonesian ports. Soviet imports from Indonesia consist mainly of natural rubber, coconut oil, spices and coffee. Soviet exports to Indonesia consist of cotton, mineral fertilizer, heavy equipment and oxygen equipment.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 16 Jun 84	4989

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Pakistan

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/03/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Item originally carried in NUCLEONICS WEEK alleges that negotiations are underway for Soviet assistance in constructing Pakistan's proposed 937mw Chashma nuclear power plant. The revelation was originally made by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan when he returned from Moscow in mid-December. The Soviets have reportedly agreed to consider the proposal. The Soviets originally offered in 1981 to set up four nuclear power plants in Pakistan in addition to assistance extended to the thermal power unit at Multan.	P S	Indian Express (Bombay) 4 Jan 84	3181
01/10/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Unidentified Soviet spokesman in Moscow tells an Indian wire service reporter that the USSR has no plans to sell or transfer a nuclear power reactor to Pakistan. The official's statement contradicts a story carried in NUCLEONICS WEEK which alleged that such a deal is in the offing. The Soviet source speculate that the story was planted by the US Government in order "to conceal their complicity in assisting Islamabad in producing its own 'Islamic bomb.'" Such transfers flout Congressional bans on assisting Pakistan in its covert nuclear program. The official concludes by noting that there is "talk" of deploying Pershing missiles on Pakistani soil.	M P	Statesman (Calcutta) 11 Jan 84	3963
01/10/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet domestic broadcast notes the arrival of US Congressman Charles Wilson in Pakistan. From Moscow's vantage point, the arrival signifies further confirmation that Pakistan will be provided with more military aid with which to secure American armaments. Moscow notes that the transfer will take place in the full knowledge that India has been the victim of Pakistani attacks in the past. Even today, the commentary notes, Pakistan is waging an "undeclared war" on Afghanistan. Citing unidentified Indian press reports, the broadcast speculates that the Congressman's arrival may coincide with reports that the Pentagon is planning on deploying Pershing II missiles on Pakistani soil. The additional $325 million in miltary aid that is slated for Pakistan may, in the broadcast's opinion, be earmarked to build launching pads for the Pershings. Also noted are other unidentified press reports on Pentagon plans to secure naval bases at Gwadar and Karachi and air bases at Peshawar and Sargodha. In conclusion, the broadcast states the "the Pakistani regime is playing a dangerous game."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Jan 84	3967
01/17/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a visit to Pakistan, a Chinese official tells press reporters that "it is just a rumor that China is supplying equipment and assistance to Pakistan to make an atomic bomb." Kim Lin, a spokesman for the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, maintains that it is not his government's policy to pit India against Pakistan.	P	FBIS (SA) 18 Jan 84	4305

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01/17/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a visit to Pakistan, a Chinese official tells press reporters that "it is just a rumor that China is supplying equipment and assistance to Pakistan to make an atomic bomb." Kim Lin, a spokesman for the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, maintains that it is not his government's policy to pit India against Pakistan.	P S	FBIS (SA) 18 Jan 84	3058
01/24/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. In the course of a recent visit to Moscow, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan reaches agreement with his hosts on a new Soviet-aided project for Pakistan. The project will consist of a plant to manufacture prefabricated parts for housing. It will be located near the smelter complex of Pipri in the vincinity of Karachi.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 26 Jan 84	3884
01/25/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Nikolay Mayukov, a Soviet trade official stationed in Pakistan, reveals that Pakistani officials will soon visit Moscow to discuss a draft protocol for barter trade between the two countries for 1984. The Soviets will organize two trade exhibits in Pakistan during the current year. One will exhibit farm machinery and the other will feature business information.	E	FBIS (SA) 10 Feb 84	3966
02/02/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Vitaliy Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, addresses a gathering of the Pakistan Council of National Security Studies on the topic of "Soviet Policy towards the Countries of the Subcontinent." Smirnov maintains that the USSR follows "principled" policies in its relations with all countries. Pakistan is no exception. Soviet economic aid to Pakistan, given without "any political strings attached," has benefitted both countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to deepen its ties in the fields of marine shipping, consular affairs, and cultural exchanges. He warns, however, that good relations are a two-way street. Smirnov states: "We are close neighbors. Both of our countries are interested in peace and stability in the region. To achieve these goals, it is important not only to correctly assess the present situation, but also to see everything in perspective, to practice political realism, to be guided by genuine national interests and not by the interests of those forces who try to block the development of these relations, because it contary to the beliefs of"some" Pakistanis, the 1971 treaty between India and the Soviet Union is not a military pact and is not directed against any third party. Indo-Soviet ties symbolize "model relations between states with different social systems," according to Smirnov. After covering standard Soviet positions on Sino-Soviet relations and disarmament, Smirnov mentions "the possibility of constituting an international body which could construct railway tracks and roads linking the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and India." Such a project "would yield great economic benefits to the peoples of these countries." military plans in the area."	P	Dawn (Karachi) 3 Feb 84	4620

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/03/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Angry editorial appearing in the Urdu-language JASRAT of Karachi attacks Soviet Ambassador Vitaly Smirnov by name for the speech he recently presented before the Council of National Security Studies. Calling the speech "disgraceful," the editorialists believe that "the Soviet diplomat is breaking diplomatic ethics and our government should take appropriate action to stop that." The newspaper cites the invasion and continuing occupation of Afghanistan as an aggressive Soviet move which has adversely affected Pakistan's security. Soviet offers to bolster Pakistan's economy and build road and rail links from Central Asia across the Indian Subcontinent are dismissed as dangerous proposals which Islamabad must resist. "Before making such proposals," the editorial states, "the Soviet Ambassador should get out of Afghanistan and reintroduce Russia as a peaceloving country that respects its neighbors freedom and safety."	P	JPRS/NESA 20 Mar 84	3958
02/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. The Chinese Deputy Minister for Public Security visits Islamabad to make arrangements for the for the official trip by the PRC chief of state to Pakistan next month.	C P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 10 Feb 84	3904
02/06/84	PAK/PRC. Tao Ksi-ju, Chinese Vice Minister of Public Security, and a 9-member official delegation arrive in Pakistan. Asked by newsmen about the purpose of his visit, the Chinese official mentions only strengthening goodwill between the two countries and sightseeing in Lahore.	P	Dawn (Karachi) 7 Feb 84	4953
02/11/84	PAK/PRC. Visiting Chinese delgation headed by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan pays a courtesy call on President Zia in Islamabad. The group is touring Pakistan on a goodwill visit.	P	Business Recorder 12 Feb 84	4952
02/13/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese goodwill delegation headed by Shanghai Mayor Wang Daoshan visits Pakistan and is feted in Karachi and Lahore by local officials. In Karachi the Chinese visitors and their Pakistani hosts sign a declaration proclaiming Shanghai and Karachi twin cities.	C	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 14 Feb 84	3912
02/13/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia departs for Moscow to attend the funeral services of Yuriy Andropov and to conduct talks with the new Soviet leadership. Accompanying him to the Kremlin are FM Yaqub Khan and Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik. Talking to newsmen at the airport, Zia repeats his claim that Pakistan has no disputes with the Soviet Union. The only "difference" that exists is over the issue of Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (SA) 14 Feb 84	3962
02/14/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet television carries a story highlighting a recent interview in an Urdu daily with famed Pakistani nuclear scientist, Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan. During the course of the lengthy interview, Qadir boasted that Pakistan's mastery of nuclear enrichment processes gives the country the capability to produce nuclear weapons. Although Qadir also vigorously denied that the Pakistani program was ever intended for anything but peaceful purposes, the Soviet news coverage details Qadir's shady involvement with the covert weapons program which he reportedly heads.	P S	FBIS (USSR) 16 Feb 84	3965

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/15/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Returning home from the funeral of the late Soviet President Yuri Andropov, President Zia-ul-Haq declares at an airport press conference that he looks forward to further improvement in relations between Pakistan and the USSR during the tenure of new Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. President Zia notes that there are no disputes between the two nations except that in the political field, there are differences of perception on Afghanistan. He adds, however, that both states are conscious that if this problem can be solved, it will lead to regional stability. He says that both Pakistan and the USSR are endeavoring to make the UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan a success and expresses his hope that Moscow will continue to extend its cooperation to resolve the Afghan crisis. President denies that Islamabad will engage in direct talks with the DRA because the Pakistani Government is bound by an OIC (Organization of the Islamic Conference) not to recognize the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul.	P	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 16 Feb 84	3913
02/15/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Editorial in an Urdu daily takes the Zia regime to task for adopting a "policy of weakness" toward the Soviet Union in the face of recurring border violations committed by Afghan puppet forces. Noting that the Pakistani Finance Minister recently returned from Moscow with pledges of Soviet economic assistance to Pakistan, the editorial equates such behavior with "kissing the hand that strikes you." The paper cites numerous passages in the Quran to justify a more vigorous opposition to Soviet inroads in the region. If such a response leads to a broader war involving India, then the United States, China, and Japan can be expected to come to Pakistan's defense. Additionally, "by starting a war in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, we could open the path to freedom from the Soviet Union for the Soviet Muslim states of Central Asia. This indeed would be a big feat," the paper admits. The breast-beating editorial ends with the injunction: "Come on, get ready to fight, don't be afraid. Then see how God's help comes to you."	M P	Nawa-i-Waqt (Lahore) 15 Feb 84	3955
02/15/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Upon his return home from the Andropov funeral in Moscow, President Zia underscores Pakistan's eagerness to develop healthy relations with the Soviet Union. Under Andropov's brief tenure in office, economic relations with the Soviets were expanded and mutually beneficial talks on the thorny issue of Afghanistan were opened up between the two sides. Zia calls Andropov a great leader with remarkable farsightedness" and hopes that his successor will continue to negotiate the issue of Afghanistan. Zia relates that he did not have the opportunity to meet privately with Chernenko while in Moscow but did manage to convey to him Pakistan's best wishes for success. Zia again rules out any suggestion that Pakistan should initiate any direct contacts with the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul.	P	FBIS (SA) 16 Feb 84	3964

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/21/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. The Chinese chief of state, President Li Xiannian, will pay a 4-day state visit to Pakistan from 5-9 March at the invitation of President Zia-ul-Haq. According to diplomatic sources, Li's visit to Pakistan will be his first foreign trip since he was chosen president in June 1983. He will be accompanied by his wife, by Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Vice Foreign Minister Cong Defei, Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Zhang Tuebin, Vice Minister Tao Giju and other senior Chinese officials. In the course of his stay in Pakistan, Li also will make a side trip to Lahore. His visit is the latest in the series of high-level exchanges between China and Pakistan and indicates the high degree of interest both sides attach to the preservation of cordial bilateral relations. Previously, President Zia-ul-Haq went to China in October 1982 and Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang came to Pakistan in June 1983.	P	Baluchistan Times (Quetta) 22 Feb 84	3915
03/04/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from the Pakistan Navy Staff College visits China. The group pays a call on the Chinese Naval Chief of Staff Ma Xinchun, and is scheduled to visit military units in Beijing, Dalian, Hangzhou and Canton.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5179
03/04/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Bilateral trade between China and Pakistan began in 1950 and has increased since that time to an average of $400 million a year. China mainly exports light industrial products, chemicals, hardware, machinery, and small complete plants to Pakistan. In turn, Pakistan exports cotton, chemical fertilizers, pig iron, cotton yarns, textiles, leather and cargo ships. In a related development, the Pakistani Minister of Industries, Elahi Bux Scomro, visited China to explore the possibility of importing Chinese mechanical equipment and beginning coproduction of electronic equipment and machine parts. At the same time, he expressed the hope that the present inter-governmental cooperation in industry could be extended to Pakistan's private sector and China's government corporations. Both China and Pakistan reportedly are willing to discuss further expansion of economic and technical cooperation, including joint ventures and technology transfers.	E	SWB FE (14 Mar 84)	3922
03/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. The commander of the Chinese navy, Liu Huaqing, receives the director of Pakistan's Technical Training and Naval Staff College Farhad Syed and his delegation. Liu, who visited Pakistan last year, says he hopes to see more exchanges between the armed forces of the two countries. Earlier, Syed met with Ma Xinchun, Chief of Staff, Chinese Navy. The delegation plans to inspect military units in Beijing, Dalian, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou.	M	FBIS (China) 5 Mar 83	4613

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Making his first trip abroad since becoming China's President, Li Xiannian arrives in Islamabad for the start of a 4-day state visit. During his first meeting with Pakistan Pres. Zia-ul Haq, Li says that "China and Pakistan have identical views" on the situation in Afghanistan and praises the Pakistani Government's "generous humanitarian assistance" to Afghan refugees.	P	FBIS (China) 6 Mar 84	4614
03/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian pays an official four-day visit to Pakistan beginning March 5. During a state banquet, both sides reiterate that a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can only be achieved on the basis of unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, restoration of national sovereignty, and guarantees for Afghan and Khmer independence.	P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5178
03/05/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. At a banquet hosted by President Ziaul Haq for visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian, the two chiefs of state reiterate that a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can only be achieved on the basis of unconditional withdrawal of foreign military forces, restoration of national sovereignty and guarantees of independence for the two Asian states. Li notes his appreciation for Pakistan's efforts to resolve the Afghan crisis in accordance with UN resolutions, and to provide humanitarian assistance to nearly 3 million Afghan refugees. He says that Pakistan has always worked for strengthening friendly relations with its neighbors and has striven to consolidate its unity with the Islamic countries. He notes that Pakistan has supported the "just struggle of the people of the Third World," and South-South cooperation, and is playing a more prominent role in international affairs. Referring to Sino-Pakistani friendship, Li says it has stood various tests and has made continuous progress. Both sides, the Chinese leader notes are satisfied and pleased with the way the bilateral relationship has developed. He says that China ia ready to continue to work with Pakistan for the steady growth of friendly relations.	P	SWB FE 7 Mar 84	3924
03/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a second day of meetings in Islamabad between Chinese Pres. Li Xiannian and Pakistani Pres. Zia-ul Haq, Li invites Zia to visit China and Zia accepts the invitation. Li describes his talks with Zia as "fruitful". China's Vice FM Gong Dafei, accompanying Li, says the objectives of the visit "have been fully achieved," although he does not provide any specifics. Before his visit, Li said his trip was to "enhance mutual understanding and study, promote friendship, and expand cooperation."	P	FBIS (China) 7 Mar 84	4615

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. In continuing talks between President Ziaul Haq and President Li Xiannian, the Pakistani chief of state expresses his appreciation for China's cooperation and assistance in Pakistan's economic development, especially for permitting it to achieve self-reliance in several fields. At a state banquet that evening, President Li in turn lavishes rhetorical praise on the government and people of Pakistan who "have won high acclaim, sympathy and support internationally for their noble actions to adhere to principle and uphold justice" on the Afghan issue. Li notes on his speech that "In the complicated and changing current international situation, we are willing to make new efforts jointly with our Pakistani friends for the continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan." Apparently missing from Li's banquet remarks are the affirmations of unequivocal support for Pakistan if it becomes the victim of unspecified aggression. Such remarks in the past were voiced repeatedly by Chinese leaders when visiting Pakistan or when entertaining Pakistani state guests.	P	SWB FE 8 Mar 84	3928
03/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian arrives in Islamabad to begin a 4-day state visit. Li holds a lengthy discussion of international affairs with President Zia. At an evening banquet, both presidents praise the durable nature of Sino-Pakistani relations. In his speech, Li comes out strongly in favor of a political settlement in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Any settlement must be based on the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, the restoration of each country's sovereignty, and guarantees for their independence. Li praises Pakistan for providing timely assistance to millions of Afghan refugees and endorses the Zia government's handling of both domestic and foreign affairs. In response to the Chinese President's warm remarks, Zia lauds China as a "reliable friend". Zia maintains that the only solution to such troublesome questions as Kampuchea and Afghanistan is for "the more powerful states to renounce the aim of hegemony and for the less powerful ones to join in a common endeavor to secure respect for their independence and sovereignty." Zia confers the Nishan-i-Pakistan award on the Chinese President at a special ceremony.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Mar 84	4330
03/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Speaking to newsmen after the conclusion of a second round of talks in Islamabad, President Zia and President Li report the two sides share a "complete identity of views on all international issues." Among other topics, the two discussed Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war. During an interview with Pakistani television, the Chinese President predicts that Sino-Pakistani ties will grow even stronger with the passage of time. Friendship between the two countries is "imperishable and everlasting," according to Li.	P	FBIS (SA) 6 Mar 84	4331

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/07/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During his last full day of his state visit to Pakistan, China's Pres. Li Xiannian says that in the 33 years since Pakistan and China exchanges diplomatic recognition the "governments and peoples of our two countries have always supported and helped each other."	P	FBIS (China) 8 Mar 84	4616
03/08/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese President Li Xiannian departs from Lahore, ending his state visit to Pakistan. In a related development, PRC Deputy FM Gong Dafei, giving a press conference in Beijing on the presidential trip to Pakistan says that "China and Pakistan have always maintained friendly cooperation in opposing wars of aggression and safeguarding world peace...Pakistan and India are two big countries in South Asia. We sincerely wish to see relations between India and Pakistan improve and develop. We are also willing to develop relations with our neighboring countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China, Pakistan and India are all developing countries, and all need a peaceful environment in this region. Only in this way, will there be time to build our countries and enable our peoples to enjoy a prosperous material and cultural life."	P	SWB FE 10 Mar 84	3933
03/16/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Political commentator Pran Chopra speculates in a newspaper article that the Soviets are gradually increasing their criticism of Pakistan's foreign policy stance with regard to Afghanistan. Soviet Ambassador Vitaly Smirnov has recently been an outspoken critic of Zia's hardline Afghan stance and has openly vented his feelings in public. The foreign office reportedly called in Smirnov and requested that he comply with diplomatic norms. According to Chopra, Smirnov vowed not to "desist from exposing Islamabad's anti-Soviet lobby." There are two possible explanations for the Soviets' obdurate stand. First, the Kremlin's attitude toward Pakistan may be hardening; or, second, "there is an audience now in Pakistan for [Smirnov] is saying, and he knows it." This audience includes political activists, intellectuals, and former diplomats and military officials.	P	Asian Wall Street Journal 16 Mar 84	3959
03/25/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. An Indian journalist with long experience in Beijing observes that military cooperation between China and Pakistan has grown to a point that it may match the defense links between the United States and NATO, or the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The journalist notes that according to well-informed sources in Beijing, a commitment to Pakistan has been almost a constant factor in Chinese foreign policy objectives in South Asia. Pakistan, for its part, is helping Beijing forge closer relationships with conservative Muslim nations in what amounts to a Chinese gambit to expand its ties with the Arab world. In the meantime, defense ties between China and Pakistan have been upgraded significantly since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. Exchange visits of military delegations between Islamabad and Beijing went from 22 in 1980, to 28 in 1981, to more than 30 in both 1982 and 1983.	M P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 27 Mar 84	4662

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/27/84	PAKISTAN/INDIA/PRC. A spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Office in Beijing denies an Indian statement that Pakistan has manufactured an atomic bomb and with China's help, conducted underground testing. The Xinhua News Agency also carries a denial that Pakistan's foreign minister attended a 2-day meeting of nuclear experts at an atomic bomb test site in China.	M	FBIS (China) 29 Mar 84	4208
03/27/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Authorities in Islamabad confiscate all copies of the Soviet quarterly Far Eastern Affairs 1983. Reasons for the action are not revealed.	P	JPRS/NESA 84-067 25 Apr 84	3953
03/27/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Indian sources report that the USSR has warned Islamabad that the setting up of a Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe station on Pakistani territory will be considered an unfriendly act to the Soviet Union. A Tass report asserts that the USSR considers the Munich-based radio stations as being financed and controlled by the CIA. In a related development, a government spokesman in Islamabad characterizes the Indian report as baseless, and says there are no foreign radio stations in Pakistan, nor will Pakistani authorities permit the establishment of such a radio station or their territory in the future.	P	SWB FE 29 Mar 84	3970
03/30/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao tells parliament that New Delhi is keeping a constant watch on Pakistan's nuclear program in the wake of reports of Sino-Pakistani nuclear collaboration. Although he does not regard these reports as necessarily correct, Rao refused to "brush aside" the possibility that the Chinese are assisting the Pakistanis in a bomb-building project. Most of the reports, he notes, appear in the American press. To date, Chinese officials have not categorically denied the reports.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 31 Mar 84	5221
04/08/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Union formally enters into an exchange agreement with Pakistan involving the export of Soviet machinerey and other unspecified product lines. In return, the Soviets will purchase cotton cloth, ready-made garments, and "other commodities." Details of the accord are not revealed in the Pakistani radio broadcast.	E	FBIS (SA) 10 Apr 84	3957
04/11/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Four-man delegation from XINHUA news agency arrives in Karachi to begin an 8-day tour of Pakistan.	C P	FBIS (SA) 11 Apr 84	4345
04/12/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Director General Mu Qing of China's Xinhua News Agency leads a delegation visiting Pakistan at the invitation of the Associated Press of Pakistan. Upon arrival Mu says Xinhua "will, as always, help spread Pakistan's just positions on international issues to other parts of the world."	P	FBIS (China) 18 Apr 84	4606

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/15/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Mu Qing, the director general of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, calls on President Zia in Islamabad to discuss broadening cooperation between the two countries in the field media. One item which comes up for discussion is the "new system" of satellite transmission which connects Pakistan and China--the first such linkage in the region. Mu Qing also visits an Afghan refugee camp while on tour in Pakistan.	C P	FBIS (SA) 18 Apr 84	4352
04/16/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from Pakistan's National Defense College, led by Major General Javed Nasir, meets with Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, PLA. Xu says to his guests that the armed forces of the two countries have enjoyed good relations and the National Defense College has played a role in "strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation [between] the two armed forces.	M	FBIS (China) 18 Apr 84	4612
04/16/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from the Pakistani National Defense College visits China and is feted by Chinese military leaders in Beijing.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) May 84	5184
04/19/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Deputy Commander of the Nanjing Military Region, Zhang Ming, receives a visiting delegation from Pakistan's National Defense College, led by Major General Javed Nasir. Zhang says that the delegation's visit will "further strengthen" the friendly contacts between the peoples and armies of the two countries.	M	FBIS (China) 24 Apr 84	4611
04/19/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Under a 1984 trade agreement with Moscow, Pakistan and the USSR will exchange goods worth $92 million for the following year. Under the agreement, Pakistan's exports to the Soviet Union will include finished articles of cotton and leather in exchange for machines and equipment. The protocol was initialed by the secretary of the Commerce Ministry, Izharul Haque, and the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, I. T. Grishin.	E	FBIS (USSR) 25 Apr 84	3956
04/20/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Information Minister Raja Mohammed Zafarul tells the press that the Chinese press agency, XINHUA, has been offered a plot of land in Islamabad to build a satellite communication station. The offer of a free site was conveyed by President Zia when he met last week with a Xinhua correspondent.	P S	Pakistan Times (Lahore) 21 Apr 84	4949
04/22/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. During a press conference in Islamabad, President Zia maintains that Pakistani intelligence agencies have received reports that the Soviet Union plans to reinforce its troop strength in Afghanistan. A Soviet pilot who recently defected to Pakistan has been quoted as saying that the Soviets plan to deploy an additional 80,000 troops, perhaps as part of a massive summer offensive.	M P	FBIS (SA) 26 Apr 84	3954

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/23/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A visiting delegation from Pakistan's National Defense College inspects a naval unit of the PLA Navy's East China Sea Fleet in Shanghai and meets with Yu Shuwen, Deputy Commander of the Fleet.	M	FBIS (China) 1 May 84	4610
04/25/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. Citing an Indian press report, TASS news agency notes that a "large group" of Afghan refugees in Pakistan have petitioned UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to put pressure on Pakistani authorities who are preventing them from returning to their revolutionary homeland. "The slanderous inventions of Western propaganda about the plight of the Afghans in Pakistan," the broadcast states, "have nothing in common with reality. The truth is that, deceived by counterrevolution, these people actually live as prisoners in special camps" run by "dushman groupings." These Afghan refugees have formed a Committee of Patriotically Minded Afghans Residing in Pakistan. The organization's credo is the "Afghanistan is a free and independent country whose true friend is the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Apr 84	3969
04/27/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. To mark the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of air services between Pakistan and China, the director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Shen Tu travels to Pakistan along with a 60-member delegation for a week-long visit.	E P	FBIS (China) 1 May 84	4609
04/27/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A 64-member Chinese delegation, headed by CAAC Director General Shen Tu, arrives in Rawalpindi on a six-day goodwill visit to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the airlink between Pakistan and China.	C E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5194
04/28/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A CAAC delegation led by Director General Shen Tu visits Islamabad to celebrate the 10th anniversary of CAAC service to Pakistan and the 20th anniversary of PIA service to China.	P	SWB FE 30 Apr 84	3997
04/29/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Commander of China's Air Force, Zhang Tingfa, receives a delegation from the Pakistan Air Force Staff College, led by Air Commodore Farooq Umar. The delegation arrived on 26 April and was also received by Air Force Chief of Staff, Ma Zhanmin.	M	FBIS (China) 1 May 84	4218
04/29/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Pakistani Air Force Staff College delegation led by Air Commodore Farooq Umar visits Beijing and calls on Zhang Tingfa, Commander of the Air Force of the Chinese PLA.	M	SWB FE 30 Apr 84	3998
05/02/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Shen Tu, head of China's civil aviation authority, leads a 64-member goodwill delegation to Pakistan. Air Marshal Wigar Azim, the Managing Director of Pakistan International Airlines(PIA), meets with the delegation in Karachi. The two sides discuss proposals for expanding passenger and cargo services between the two countries and the possibility of joint ventures in the field of air services. Another topic of discussion is the promotion of tourism. The occasion for the visit is the 20th anniversary of PIA service to China.	C P	Muslim (Islamabad) 3 May 84	4951

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/03/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Special Pakistan International Airlines jetliner transports a 64-member Chinese delegation home after the group spent a week in Pakistan celebrating the 20th anniversary of air services between the two countries.	M P	FBIS (SA) 8 May 84	4376
05/03/84	PAKISTAN/USSR. During discussions with reporters covering Japanese PM Nakasone's state visit to Pakistan, President Zia maintains that the Soviets have introduced 20,000 to 30,000 additional troops into Afghanistan in order to buttress their latest offensive in the Panjshir Valley. Despite this ominous development, Zia admits that he is still "optimistic" about the chances for a UN-brokered settlement over Afghanistan, "irrespective of the Russians."	M P	FBIS (SA) 3 May 84	3951
05/03/84	JAPAN/PAKISTAN/USSR. PM Yasuhiro Nakasone severely criticizes the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan while visiting an Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar near the Pakistani border with Afghanistan. In a speech addressed to refugees from Afghanistan, PM Nakasone says the Soviet intervention has posed a grave threat to world peace and stability. The Japanese PM calls for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and expresses his desire that the Afghan refugees be allowed to return to their homeland safely and honorably.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 May 84.	4540
05/04/84	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS broadcast in English notes that Pakistani troops along the ceasefire line in Kashmir twice in the past week opened fire on Indian forces, seriously wounding several civilians in the process. Included in the Pakistani units in this volatile border area are "special sabotage groups whose task is to infiltrate Indian territory and carry out different subversive operations there."	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 May 84	3952
05/06/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Admiral Tariq Karmal Khan, Chief of the Pakistani Naval Staff, arrives in Beijing for a goodwill visit. During his trip to China, Admiral Khan will tour various naval installations.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5195
05/10/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. 120-member goodwill mission from Pakistan International Airlines arrives in Beijing. The delegation is comprised of airline executives, diplomats, travel agents and media representatives.	P	Public Opinion Trends 14 May 84	4950
05/12/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) is in Beijing for celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of air services between Pakistan and China. The delegation is lead by PIA chairman and Sec. Gen. of Defense Rahim Khan. The PIA delegation's visit is a reciprocal visit for a 61-member Chinese delegation by Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) that visited Pakistan in April.	E P	FBIS (China) 14 May 84	4608

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/17/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan's Navy Chief of Staff Adm. Tariq Kamal Khan concludes a 12-day visit to China. During his visit Adm. Kamal Khan met with Liu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese Navy, Pres. Li Xiannian, and Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi. He also visited units of the North, South, and East Sea Fleets in Qingdao, Guangzhou, and Shanghai, respectively. In Shanghai, Adm. Kamal Khan inspected a guided missile destroyer and a submarine chaser.	M	FBIS (China) 10-23 May 84	4607
05/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan returns from Beijing after attending the second session of the Pakistan-China Joint Committee on Trade, Economic Cooperation, Science and Technology. During comments before newsmen, the minister reveals that the Chinese have agreed to increase funding for several joint projects including the heavy mechanical complex, a heavy forge and foundry, and the heavy rebuild factory (details not revealed). In addition, China will fund industrial undertakings dealing with Pakistan Steel, exploration and exploitation of natural gas and coal resources, and the manufacture of soybean-based products.	E	FBIS (SA) 24 May 84	4390
05/22/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Returning from a trip to Beijing, Finance Minister Ghulam Khan announces that Beijing has agreed to modernize and upgrade several projects that originally were built with Chinese assistance. These include a heavy mechanical complex, a heavy forge and foundry, and rebuilt facilities for airframes, aircraft engines, and tanks. China also has agreed to undertake several new projects in Pakistan. Among them will be industries based on steel produced by the Soviet-built Karachi steel complex, and the exploration and exploitation of coal and natural gas reserves.	E M P S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5186
06/03/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. In Islamabad, Pakistani and Chinese officials initial a protocol for cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, sports, education, and information for 1984-85. The agreement includes various exchanges in these fields.	C	FBIS (SA) 4 Jun 84	4391
06/03/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan and China sign a protocol under which the two sides will conduct exchanges in the fields of handicraft, painting, folk art, films, and reciprocal visits by sports teams, museum experts, professors, scholars and teachers.	C	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5196
06/14/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a recent visit to China, Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, chief of the Pakistani Naval Staff, tours units of the North and East China Fleets of the CPLAN. Accompanied by his Chinese counterparts, the Pakistani naval leader visits a guided missile destroyer and a domestically built submarine. Subsequently, on a trip to Shanghai, he inspects two ships of the East China Fleet: another guided missile destroyer and an ASW vessel.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5213

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/16/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. According to US intelligence reports, China may be transfering nuclear technology to Pakistan. US officials are allegedly worried that Beijing is trying to sabotage the agreement reached with Washington last April which bars the transfer of such technology to other countries. In a related development, a consignment of nuclear fuel from unknown sources reportedly has reached Pakistan already.	S	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5210
06/17/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. During a stopover in Karachi en route home after a 6-nation European tour, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang reassures Pakistan that "no matter what happens, China will always stay on the side of Pakistan and support its just cause." Chinese and Pakistani officials criticize the Reagan administration for holding up a nuclear cooperation agreement with China on the grounds that Pakistan has received military-related nuclear assistance from China. Zhao also pledges "moral and material support of the Afghan people" in their struggle against Soviet occupation forces. Meanwhile, reports from the Afghan-Pakistani frontier say that an Afghan aircraft dropped bombs yesterday on the Khyber Agency, killing one person and injuring six. In another incident, two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace near Landi Kotal and dropped seven bombs.	P	FBIS (SA) 18 Jun 84	4392
06/17/84	PAKISTAN/PRC. On his way back home after a 6-nation West European tour, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang makes a brief stopover in Karachi and in an airport interview says: "No matter what happens in the world or what storms the world will face, China will forever stand on the side of the Pakistani people."	P	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 84	4525
06/29/84	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Commentary carried by Radio Moscow notes that Pakistani FM Yaqub and his Chinese counterpart have just concluded talks in Beijing over the "so-called Afghan problem." According to Moscow's analysis, Beijing has "restored to the same verbal trick long used by Western propoganda. They only spoke of the need for withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan and tried to create the impression this was the key to the problem. They deliberately ignored the main aspect: that is, what prompted the Afghan Government to turn for help to the Soviet Union." The reason, listeners are told, is the "undeclared war" being waged against Afghanistan by China, the United States, and "foreign reactionaries." Chinese leaders have been "exploiting their friendly relations with Pakistan to use that country's northwestern areas as a transportaion terminal point for weapons deliveries to anti-Afghan terrorist bands." The Chinese are using the Karakoram highway for such purposes. Moreover, "scores" of Chinese military advisers have been sent to Pakistan. After pointing out that the Afghan government has put forward constructive proposals that would lead to a withdrawal of Soviet troops, the broadcast concludes that Beijing is standing in the way of a peaceful solution to the problem of Aghanistan.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 30 Jul 84	4943

Philippines

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/03/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong formally invites First Lady Imelda Marcos to visit China. She is to discuss trade, cultural, technical and scientific agreements with Chinese officials.	C E	FBIS (AP) 4 Jan 84	3408
01/05/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In a New Year's message to Beijing, President Marcos congratulates China on continuing progress in the four moderniztions and sends personal greetings to Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jan 84	4285
01/06/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Manila Far East Broadcasting Company reports on a meeting of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile with schoolteachers earlier in the week in which he stated that the Philippines has turned down several requests from the Soviet Union to allow its warships to enter Manila Bay. Enrile noted that it is only the presence of US bases which allows the Philippines to prevent Soviet intrusions into Philippine waters.	M	FBIS (AP) 9 Jan 84	4280
01/07/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. First Lady Imelda Marcos departs on a scheduled Philippine Air Lines flight for Beijing on a working trip for the government. She will reportedly try to sell Philippine treasury notes to China.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Jan 84	4281
01/07/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Special envoy to China Madame Imelda Marcos arrives in Beijing on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Mrs. Marcos' party includes the Philippine ambassadors to the United States and China and the Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines.	C E P	FBIS (CHINA) 9 Jan 84	2775
01/09/84	PHILIPPNES/PRC. The two countries sign a joint venture contract for construction of a $50 million hotel in Canton. Funds for the project are to be borrowed and guaranteed by the Chinese partner, and the Philippine partner is to contribute its 10 percent share of the capital when it is able to do so.	E	SWB (FE) 18 Jan 84	4278
01/09/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In conversations in Beijing with Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos, Acting Premier Wan Li expresses appreciation for the Philippine's independent foreign policy and for its position on Vietnam during the Vietnam war and with regard to Kampuchea. Wan also commended President Marcos for efforts to achieve political stability and economic prosperity for the Philippines. Mrs. Marcos is in China to secure Chinese support in her country's economic difficulties.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Jan 84	4282
01/09/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A Philippine radio report on the trip of First Lady Imelda Marcos to China notes that trade between the two countries totals some $300 million. Chinese oil exports to the Philippines have caused a $100 million imbalance in favor of China.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Jan 84	4284

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/09/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. During a four day stay in Beijing, First Lady Imelda Marcos signs three bilateral agreements on cultural, scientific and commercial matters. The cultural agreement for 1984 and 1985 provides for exchanges of artistic and performing arts delegations. The scientific and technical cooperation protocol, the sixth signed since March 1978, provides for reciprocal assistance in 18 projects, including earthquake analysis, particle board production, and small scale industrial management (China), and acupuncture anaesthesia, jewelry making, and food preservation techniques, surface erosion, cotton harvesting, and seed production (Philippines). There is also a joint-venture agreement implementing a 1979 memorandum of understanding for construction of a hotel in Canton. Mrs. Marcos was accompanied in Beijing by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya, and other Philippine officials.	C E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 Jan 84	4288
01/09/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China and the Philippines sign a joint venture contract for the construction of a hotel in Canton. Funding for the $50 million hotel will be provided and guaranteed by the Chinese partner. The Philippine partner, Manila Hotel Corporation, will put up its share of 10 percent of the paid-up capital on "pay when able" terms.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jan 84	4326
01/10/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A Philippine television news broadcast announces that First Lady Imelda Marcos, expected to return today from a 4-day visit to China, concluded several important trade agreements and secured $60 million oil credit from Beijing for a 90 day period, interest-free for the first 30 days. Reportedly the Chinese President, Li Xiannian offered full support to the Philippines in future financial discussions.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Jan 84	4358
01/10/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In Beijing, the Government of the Philippines, represented by Mrs. Imelda Marcos, and the Government of the PRC sign an executive program of cultural agreement for 1984-85, a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation and a memorandum on economic cooperation and trade. At a meeting with Mrs. Marcos, Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang expresses China's constant appreciation for "the independent foreign policy pursued by the Philippine Government." In a press conference in Manila following her return, Mrs. Marcos reports on a Chinese-Philippine agreement to strive for joint trade volume of US $500 million.	C E P	FBIS (CHINA) 10 Jan 84	4162
01/10/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. On her return from China, First Lady Imelda Marcos reports that China has agreed to provide the Philippines with new loans totalling US $100 million. The Bank of China is to make an initial placement of US $40 million to the Central Bank of the Philippines at "favorable terms." Other agreements include a bankers' acceptance facility of US $20 for Philippine non-oil imports from China, a contract for construction and management of a hotel in Guangzhou, and a new Manila-Xiamen air route.	E	Asia Research Bulletin (Hong Kong), 29 Feb 84	4169

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/10/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos concludes her visit to China after signing agreements on cultural programs for 1984-85, scientific and technical cooperation, and economic relations and trade. The Xinhua News Agency gives no further details. Mrs. Marcos meets with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang before her departure. He tells her that China appreciates the "independent foreign policy pursued by the Philippine Government."	C E P	FBIS (China) 10 Jan 84	4564
01/11/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos and Chinese Premier Wan Li sign a new economic agreement that is expected to double the volume of trade between Manila and Beijing to about $500 million during the coming year. Bilateral trade between the two nations amounted to $310 million in 1982, but slumped to $250 million in 1983. The new agreement also would diminish a Philippine trade deficit of about $101 million with China. Under terms of the pact signed by Mrs. Marcos, China also will extend generous help for the troubled Philippine economy, including $40 million in loans and $20 million in credit for the purchase of Chinese goods, excluding petroleum. Beijing also agreed to provide Manila with about $140 million worth of oil on a deferred payment basis in 1984. The Bank of China will also make a deposit of $40 million in the Central Bank of the Philippines to help Manila meet its foreign exchange requirements in trade financing and letters of credit to import essential raw materials.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 Jan 84	3872
01/11/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. In a report on First Lady Imelda Marcos' recent trip to China, the Asian Wall Street Journal states that the Presidential Palace earlier announced that one purpose of her trip was to secure Chinese orders for up to $700 million in Philippine treasury bonds.		Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 11 Jan 84	4277
01/12/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos returns from a working visit to Beijing with a "New Year's Gift" consisting of a Chinese financial aid package worth about $250 million. In addition, the two countrties negotiated a trade agreement which will increase bilateral trade to a minimum of $500 million. The new trade pact reportedly will give the Philippines a headstart in the race for the coveted Chinese market which has been wooed by many countries, including the industralized nations. President Marcos, reportedly expresses the view that the western world is "watching with a little envy" the Chinese position toward the Philippines, which he describes as the brotherly and affectionate attitude shown by a big brother to a younger brother. Mrs. Marcos, reporting on her trip, reports the assurances of Chinese leaders that the PRC "would always stand behind to help their friend and relation, the Philippines, morally and materially, and to the best of (its) ability."	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jan 84	3350

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/12/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. A columnist writing in the Metro Manila Times praises recent Chinese economic assistance and contrasts the generosity of Chinese motives with those of "the other class of aid-giver," which includes the Asian Development Bank and World Bank and presumably the United States. The article does not specify the terms or amount of economic assistance to be received from China. "Not only was this response generous in the extreme, but it appears to have been given without the strings normally demanded by other nations."	E	JPRS-SEA-84-018 27 Jan 84	4289
01/13/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. It is announced that the Philippines signed a trade agreement in December, 1983, to import 650,000 to 900,000 tons of crude oil from China.	E	Energy Asia (Singapore) Dec 1983 China Business Review (Washington, D.C.) Mar-Apr 84, pp. 55.	4324
01/18/84	PHILIPPINES/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes an unidentified spokesman for the U.S. Seventh Fleet as saying the Soviet Union had deployed a squadron of Tu-16/BADGER bombers last November at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and that the bombers are capable of reaching the American military bases in the Philippines.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4571
01/22/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Moscow World Service English language broadcast criticises US policy toward ASEAN countries, which it states "have been assigned the role of executors in America's policy towards the Indochina nations." The broadcast notes that US troops based in the Philippines and provision of F-16 fighter-bomber to the Philippines and other ASEAN countries are "small-step tactics" that will aggravate tensions in the region. To achieve its goals, the United States is said to be "willing to devastate the ASEAN countries," using the ASEAN countries as "nuclear pawns."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jan 84	4293
01/24/84	ASEAN/PHILIPPINES/PRC. In a commentary on ASEAN states' opposition to the Soviet backed Vietnamese position in Cambodia, Beijing home service states that "once Vietnam brings Kampuchea under its control, the Soviet Union will have an additional springboard for its expansion in South-East Asia."	P	SWB (FE) 31 Jan 84	3594
01/27/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Moscow broadcast to Indonesia comments on a Manila trade conference with representatives of socialist countries. The broadcast notes that Soviet imports from the Philippines greatly exceed Philippine imports of Soviet goods and cites remarks of the Philippine Deputy Trade and Industry Minister at the conference that trade with the USSR and other socialist countries helps the Philippines reduce its dependence upon the fluctuating capitalist market and strengthens its economic sovereignty. The two countries are reportedly holding a meeting to discuss development of a cement factory and other projects with Soviet aid.	E	FBIS (USSR) 31 Jan 84	4292

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/28/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Philippines and the USSR sign a bilateral agreement for cooperation in cultural matters. First Lady Imelda Marcos, signing for the Philippines, notes that the pact will increase friendly ties between her country and the Soviet Union.	C	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 31 Jan 84	3890
01/28/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. First Lady Imelda Marcos and Dr. Gennadiy Yanayev, Vice-Chairman and President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Friendship Societies sign a bilateral cultural cooperation agreement.	C	FBIS (AP) 30 Jan 84	4286
01/29/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A correspondent in Manila writing for Pravda comments on a recent seminar on expansion of trade between the Philippines and the USSR and other European socialist countries. The report states that serious economic problems in the Philippines stem in part from an unwise trade orientation toward the West, having its origin in "prolonged US colonial rule over the Philippines, whose consequences are far from overcome." Filipinos taking part in the seminar were reportedly attracted to the idea of achieving economic independence through trade with the socialist countries and impressed with the possibilities for expanded trade.	E	FBIS (USSR) 2 Feb 84	4290
02/14/84	ASEAN/PHILIPPINES/USSR. A broadcast of Moscow World Service criticises a recent visit to ASEAN countries of CINCPAC Chief Admiral William H. Crowe as an attempt to prepare for deployment of sophisticated nuclear missiles in the region. The broadcast notes that the US naval base at Subic Bay is a major stronghold of the US 7th Fleet and quotes former Philippine Senator Lorenzo Tanada as saying that such bases are an instrument of war and as such constitute possible targets for a retaliatory strike. The broadcast states that deployment of cruise missiles in the ASEAN region increases the danger of war.	M	FBIS (USSR) 15 Feb 84	4291
02/21/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The chairman of the Philippine-China Friendship Hotel says that China agrees to assume the entire US$50 million cost of a deluxe hotel in Canton, a joint venture with Manila. However, an unidentified official of the Chinese Embassy in Manila responds saying that the Bank of China is to guarantee a loan for the Philippines share of the project, but has not assumed the entire costs.	E	China Trade Report (Hong Kong) May 84	4217
03/01/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Agence France Press reports that China's ambassador to the Philippines, Mo Yanzhong, says that China has "no connections with" the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). China's official policy toward revolutions, he says, is "noninterference" and that "what practices they (the CPP) follow are their own affairs."	P	FBIS (China) 01 Mar 84	3876

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/01/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong states that China has no connections with the Communist Party of the Philippines and that China's policy toward revolutionary movements in other countries is one of noninterference.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Mar 84	4737
03/07/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Tass Manila correspondent, citing recent Congressional testimony of former US Ambassador to the Philippines William Sullivan, reports "deep discontent of the Philippine public over the US military presence and open US nterference in the internal affairs of the Philippines" on the eve of the May 1984 parliamentary elections.		FBIS (USSR) 9 Mar 84	4275
03/11/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A lengthy Pravda article condemning US "imperialist geopolitics" among ASEAN states cites anti-American demonstrations in the Philippines over the past several months as illustrating public opposition to US "militarization" of Southeast Asia. The article states that President Reagan's trip to the Philippines scheduled for November 1983 was cancelled due to the extensive scale of such demonstrations.		FBIS (USSR) 14 Mar 84	4276
03/14/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua meets in Beijing with Philippines' Minister of Energy and President of Philippine Natl Oil Co., Geronimo Velasco for dicussions on further development of trade, particularly oil trade.	E	FBIS (China) 15 Mar 84	3875
03/14/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippine Minister of Energy and President of the Philippine National Oil Company discusses Chinese-Philippine oil trade in Beijing with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade.	E	FBIS (CHINA) 15 Mar 84	4173
03/14/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Mme. Chen Muhua meets with Geronimo Z. Velasco, Minister of Energy and President of the Philippine National Oil Company. The two senior officials exchange views on the further development of trade and economic relations, particularly the sale of oil by China to the Philippines.	E	SWB FE 19 Mar 84	3945
03/14/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Soviet radio correspondent covering Southeast Asia reports on his recent visit (NFI) to the Philippines and on Soviet-Philippine economic relations. The report notes that bilateral trade has increased to 180 million rubles from 10 million Rubles in the early 1970s. The Soviet Union imports commodities such as cocoanut oil, copra, copper concentrate, nickel and hemp, while exporting machine tools, and electrical, mining, oil-drilling and road building equipment. The trade is conducted through Philsov, a joint shipping company, and helps the Philippines to "overcome serious economic difficulties created by the United States and certain other imperialist powers." The Soviet correspondent spoke with Blas Ople, Minister of Labor and President of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, and with other Filipinos in various walks of life.	E	FBIS (USSR) 16 Mar 84	4279

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/29/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Tass correspondent in Manila notes negative Philippine reaction to the outgoing speech of US Ambassador Michael Armacost. Tass quotes local press comments, which view Armacost's injunction to the Philippines to adopt the American model of democracy as "direct interference in the internal affairs of another country backed by important economic, political and military interests of the US."	P	FBIS (USSR) 30 Mar 84	3425
04/17/84	ASEAN/PHILIPPINES/USSR. In an Indonesian-language broadcast from Moscow, a Soviet commentator accuses the United States of carrying out "militaristic diplomacy in Southeast Asia," and criticises delivery of US F-16 aircraft to regional countries including the Philippines. The broadcast cites an article in the Jakarta daily newspaper Merdeka that notes that such weapons have nothing to do with the actual defense needs of these countries and are simply intended to bolster US strategic aims to control ASEAN policies and exert military pressure on Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (USSR) 23 Apr 84	4296
05/02/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippines' permanent representative to the UN, Moreno-Salcedo attends an Asia and Pacific mass media leaders' roundtable in Shanghai. The conference was organized by the UN Department of Public Information.	C	FBIS (PRC) 9 May 84	3536
05/07/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippines' permanent representative to the United Nations, Moreno-Salcedo, meets with Wu Xueqian, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister. At the meeting were other Southeast Asian officials who had earlier attended a UN mass media conference in Shanghai.	C	FBIS (PRC) 9 May 1984	3489
05/10/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. In an Indonesian language broadcast from Moscow, a Soviet commentator accused the United States of attempting to turn ASEAN into a military alliance. The broadcast mentioned the Philippines as a country unwilling to participate in this plan and noted that President Reagan's planned trip to Manila was cancelled following anti-US demonstrations in November of 1983.	M	FBIS (USSR) 15 May 84	3611
05/13/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A Moscow radio broadcast in English comments on the recent trip to Asia of US General Wickham. According to the broadcast, General Wickham's trip was for the purpose of coordinating the operations of US naval and air force units in Asia and to persuade Thailand and the Philippines to permit deployment of ground-based cruise missiles. Deployment of first strike nuclear missiles would make these countries hostages to US policy and targets for retaliatory nuclear strikes.	M P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Apr 84	3483

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/28/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Tass Manila correspondent, reporting on joint US-Philippines exercises ("Balitakan-84"), states that local observers have noted the "exclusively offensive nature" of the maneuvers. The joint exercises are intended to "heighten the already explosive tension in Southeast Asia."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 30 May 84	4177
06/01/84	ASEAN/ PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Soviet newsmagazine New Times in two articles states that bilateral defense agreements between the United States and the Philippines are part of US hopes to gradualy transform ASEAN into a military bloc. The magazine characterizes US bases in the Philippines and elsewhere as "bases of agression.	M P	New Times (Moscow) No. 25, 1984	4294
06/09/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos exchanges expressions of mutual friendship with outgoing Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong at a Malacanang dinner. Mrs. Marcos notes that the Philippines, like China, is attempting development through self-reliance. The Ambassador notes that China and the Philippines are both in the Third World and value world and regional peace and defense build-up.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 84	3389
06/12/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Tass correspondent in Manila reports on Philippine protest meetings against the US military presence and US interference in internal Philippine affairs through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the IMF. Speakers at a rally sponsored by several "progressive" organizations demanded removal of US bases in the Philippines and blamed the White House for the nuclear arms race. Sponsoring organizations included the Democratic Youth League, the Kjatipunan Trade Union Federation and the Women's Democratic Movement.	M	FBIS (USSR) 14 Jun 84	3365
06/15/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Receiving outgoing Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong, President Marcos expresses satisfaction with Philippine-PRC relations and states he would like to visit China again.	P	FBIS (CHINA) 18 Jun 84	3447
06/15/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. While awarding outgoing Chinese ambassador Mo Yanzhong for service in the field of international relations, President Marcos mentions cooperation on specific economic projects between the two countries and says he would like to visit China again. Ambassador Mo is returning to China after two years in Manila.	E P	FBIS (AP) 15 May 84 FBIS (AP) 18 Jun 84	3288
06/15/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong calls on President Marcos prior to his departure after [only] two years in Manila	P	FBIS (AP) 18 JUN 84	4317

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/17/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. A lengthy article in Krasnaya Zvezda accuses the United States of "kindling conflicts" in Southeast Asia and condemns in passing recent US-Philippine joint exercises ("Balikatan-84"). The exercises are "a rehearsal for overtly offensive operations."	M P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Jun 84	4176
06/30/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. An official Soviet trade publication reports $3 million in exports to the Philippines and $14.85 million in imports from the Philippines for the first six months of 1984. Corresponding figures for the same period in 1983 were $825,000 and $22.5 million respectively.	E	Foreign Trade (Moscow) Sep 1984	4736
06/30/84	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Philippines National Census and Statistics Office reports the Philippines exported $87 million to the USSR in 1983 and imported $16 million from the USSR during the same period.	E	Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines (Manila, 1984)	4738
06/30/84	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippine National Census and Statistics Office reports the Philippines imported $122 million from China in 1983 and exported $29 million to China during the same period.	E	Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines (Manila, 1984)	4739

Singapore

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/21/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. The Shanghai Hudong Shipyard delivers two ships to Sentinel Ltd. of Singapore. The ships are intended to aid in oil exploration in the South China Sea. They are capable of towing oil-drilling rigs, supplying rigs with equipment and taking part in salvage operations. The ships are 60 meters long, 13 meters wide and weigh 1,200 tons. The Shanghai Hudong Shipyard will build seven more ships for Sentinel Ltd. for delivery in 1984.	E	FBIS (China) 27 Jan 84	4572
01/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk announces at a press conference in a "liberated zone" on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier that China has provided weapons and ammunition for 5,000 of his followers. The latest increment of this weaponry--enough for 1,000 men--came in December 1983 following a meeting in Beijing of the three-party Khmer coalition fighting the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. Sihanouk also says that Singapore has armed an additional 1,000 of his men.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 28 Jan 84	3888
02/21/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Singapore refineries will begin processing 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily for China starting in June, according to an oil industry source in Jakarta.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 Feb 84	4432
03/10/84	SINGAPORE/USSR. The 6-month suspension of cultural relations between Singapore and the Soviet Union following the downing of the KAL airliner in September is ended, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman. Permission has been given for the performance later this year of Russian soloist Andrei Lobo Odyanil.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Mar 84	4468
03/12/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Neptune Orient Lines (NOL), the national shipping line of Singapore, will join the consortium presently involved in the Chiwan oil exploration base project in China. The consortium presently comprises nine other Singaporean firms each holding a 10 percent equity in the US$25 million venture. One possible undertaking by NOL in the Chiwan project will be the provision of supply vessels to the foreign companies searching for oil in Chinese waters. Aside from this project, NOL presently has two container vessels under construction in a Chinese shipyard in Shanghai. The first such vessel will be delivered at the end of this month and the second in August 1984.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Mar 84	3942
03/15/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. About 500 work permits are to be issued by the Singapore government to elderly Chinese to work as domestic servants. The government hopes that the availability of cheap and reliable domestic help provided by this pilot program will encourage Singapore's university-educated women to produce more children. Fujian province, from where the majority of Singapore's Chinese migrated, will be the source of most of the imported workers.	C E	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Mar 84	4469

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/22/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. A 5-member Chinese trade delegation visits Singapore and meets with various Singaporean trade officials, businessmen, industrialists, and members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Wang Guangying, a Chinese businessman and leader of the delegation also meets with Seng Yeoh Gim, speaker of the parliament of Singapore.	E P	FBIS(China) 27 Mar 84	4081
04/05/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Chinese Peoples Liberation Army delegation leaves Beining to attend the 39th general assembly of the International Military Sports Council to be held 9-14 April in Singapore.	C M	SWB 10 Apr 84	4079
04/07/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. A 30-member economic delegation from the Singapore Chambers of Commerce and Industry, while on a 3-week visit to China, meets with Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Wang Yaoting. Head of the Singapore delegation Lee Kee Ming states that the purpose of their visit is to seek more economic cooperation with the PRC, including finding out about investment possibilities in China's new economic zones. Lee reports that members of the mission had signed letters of intent in such areas as joint-managed supermarkets, building materials, textiles, computer equipment, fisheries, cigarette factories, and hotel building.	E	SWB 10 Apr 84	4080
04/08/84	SINGAPORE/SRV/PRC. If Vietnam continues to occupy Cambodia it will pay the price of continued confrontation with China, states Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan at a news conference. China has made it clear, according to the foreign minister, that the recent PRC shelling of Vietnamese posts along the Sino-Vietnamese border was related to the activity of Hanoi's troops along the Thai-Cambodian border. China can afford to continue its present policy for a very long time, Dhanabalan notes, and relations between China and Vietnam will not be normalized without a settlement over Cambodia.	M P	FBIS (AP) 9 Apr 84	4433
04/09/84	SINGAPORE/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Based on a report in the Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo), the Xinhua News Agency reports that ASEAN member nations want to increase their inventories of US-made fighter planes for better defense against the "Soviet and Vietnamese menace" in Southeast Asia, citing Singapore's recent purchase of the F-16 fighter and other ASEAN member nations desire to purchase the more advanced F-16A. Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda during his forthcoming trip to the US will ask Pres Ronald Reagan to sell his country F-16A fighters since Thailand is a "frontline state" in fighting Vietnam along the Thai- Kampuchean border. The article claims the Vietnamese air force has 485 fighter planes, of which 180 are MiG-21s.	M	FBIS (China) 10 Apr 84	3984

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/16/84	SINGAPORE/USSR. Trade between the USSR and Singapore increased from $79 million in 1969 to $231 million in 1983, according to visiting Soviet trade representative Michael Valenchik. The Soviet official notes that shipbuilding and repairs have played a major role in the increase, with the balance of trade heavily in Singapore's favor. Other Singapore exports include rubber, tin, and coconut oil; the main Soviet exports to Singapore are fertilizer, cotton, chemical products, fish, glass, machine tools, and printing equipment.	E	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 23 Apr 84	4431
05/10/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. A Singaporean firm has closed a deal to sell China unnamed high technology weapons and rocket systems, mostly from the United States. Company officials said that it was the first deal made by their firm, Chartwell, to sell armaments to Beijing. Agreement for the sale reportedly was reached several weeks ago when the firm took part in an industrial and trade exhibition in Tianjin. Chartwell declined to give the origin of the armaments to be supplied or further details of the sale. The firm itself was established in Singapore in 1979, and reprtedly is the sole agent in China for 45 European and US companies.	E M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) May 84	5026
05/11/84	SINGAPORE/PRC. Chartwell, a Singapore firm that specializes in the sale of western goods to China reaches an agreement on the sale of US high technology weapons and rocket systems during an exhibition in Tianjin. James Chua, regional manager of Chartwell, says the arms deal is just a small part of the agreements Chartwell has secured for its clients in China. The firm is the sole agent in the PRC for 45 US and European companies. Other projects on which agreement is reached include construction of a harbor and all facilites at Tianjin, supply of piping systems for the Tianjin petroleum industry, and construction of a runway and radar systems for Tianjin airport.	E M	JPRS-SEA-84-086 12 Jun 84	4082
06/16/84	INDONESIA/MAL/SING/USSR. In a meeting with newsmen in Jakarta, Soviet trade representative S.P. Polyakov notes that since Indonesia and the USSR signed a trade agreement on 23 March 1974, the trade balance consistently has been in Indonesia's favor except for 1982. During the ten-year period from 1974 to 1984, Indonesia recorded a surplus trade balance of over $250 million with the Soviet Union. The highest value of trade between the two countries occurred in 1981, when it amounted to $130 million. However, the following year in 1982, it declined to only $75 million. By contrast, during the same year (1982), bilateral trade between Malaysia and the USSR amounted to $250 million, and between Singapore and the USSR, $100 million. Polyakov explains that the USSR has continued to suffer this imbalance because Jakarta imposes "difficulties" in the loading and unloading of Soviet goods at Indonesian ports. Soviet imports from Indonesia consist mainly of natural rubber, coconut oil, spices and coffee. Soviet exports to Indonesia consist of cotton, mineral fertilizer, heavy equipment and oxygen equipment.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 16 Jun 84	4989

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/29/84	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Based on an interview in the Thai publication Nation Review (Bangkok), Xinhua quotes Singapore's FM Dhanabalan as saying the Soviet military buildup at the Vietnamese bases at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay threatens the security of ASEAN member nations. Dhanabalan says that "on any given day probably about up to 20 Soviet navy surface ships and a number of nuclear attached cruise missile submarines are at Cam Ranh Bay." Singapore intelligence reports that the Soviets have deployed Tu-16/ BADGER bombers, Tu-95/BEAR-D and Tu-95/BEAR-F long-range reconnaissance aircraft at the bases.	M	JPRS (China Report) 27 Jul 84	4898

Thailand

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/84	THAILAND/PRC. Under current trade agreements in 1984, China will purchase the following commodities from Thailand: 100-150,000 tons of corn, 1,500 tons of cashews, 40-45,000 tons of green chick peas, 50-100,000 tons of rubber and raw sugar, 5,000 cubic meters of plywood, $1.725 million worth of medicinal herbs, 2-3,000 tons of synthetic fibers, and 2,000 tons of tobacco. Thailand, in its turn, will buy 100,000 tons of commercial petroleum products and light diesel oil from China.	E	JPRS-SEA-84-002 5 Jan 84	2990
01/05/84	LAOS/THAILAND/USSR. The NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) reports that the Thai Customs Department has seized a ship and a shipment of heavy machines at Khlong Toei Port in transit from the Soviet Union to Laos. The confiscation was ordered based on the fear of Thai officials that the goods would be used for military purposes against Thailand.	E P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	4721
01/10/84	JAPAN/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. China Daily quotes the Voice of Free Asia, a radio network run by the Thai Foreign Ministry, as saying that the Soviet Union will increase the number of nuclear missiles in Asia from 117 to 144. The missiles, reportedly, are targeted at China and Japan. The radio commentary also claims that the Soviets are building another three launching platforms in the region.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 10 Jan 84	4183
01/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Laos-Thailand Border Committee, Lao Vice for Min Sooban Salitthilat tells his Thai counterpart that China is responsible for threats to Thailand's security and worsened Laos-Thai relations.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4570
01/20/84	THAILAND/PRC. A delegation from Xinhua, the Chinese news agency, arrives in Thailand for a week-long visit. The group will meet with its Thai counterparts and various representatives of the local media.	C	24 Jan 84	3880
01/20/84	THAILAND/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov invites Thai Supreme Commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek to visit the Soviet Union as a guest of the Soviet Supreme Command.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jan 84	4732
01/21/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri predicts a new type cold war in Southeast Asia as the Soviet Union "tries to force its way into the area." Speaking in South Korea at the Pacific Security Conference in Seoul, the Thai leader stated there would be no help from the Soviets in convincing Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea. "As long as ASEAN continues to have differences with Indochina, the Soviets will be able to increase their influence and expand their military strength in this area with ease."	P	Bangkok Post 22 Jan 84	4733

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/07/84	THAILAND/PRC. A Thai government trade delegation, led by Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh arrives in Beijing for an official visit. According to Kosol, the purpose of the trip is to seek an expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations with China.	E	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Mar 84	5177
02/07/84	THAILAND/PRC. A Thai trade delegation arrives in China for an official visit and is feted by its Chinese counterparts.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 11 Feb 84	3905
02/16/84	THAILAND/USSR. The office of the Thai Prime Minister issues an announcement confirming Thailand's policy of promoting good relations with the Soviet Union. In the announcement, the Thai Government urges the Soviet Union to play a more constructive role in maintaining good relations with Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 84	4734
02/16/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek returns from China having failed to secure an agreement for the Chinese to buy glutonous rice. He states that Thailand cannot rely on China as a potential market for agricultural products in the future.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Feb 84	4749
02/24/84	THAILAND/PRC. China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrives in Bangkok following a visit to Burma and holds consultations with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Feb 84	4750
02/25/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian meets with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila during a one-day stopover in Bangkok. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the two foreign ministers express "identical views during their talks...on extensive international issues and regional problems." Wu stopped in Thailand on his way to Malaysia and after a 3-day visit to Burma.	P M	FBIS (China) 27 Feb 84	4209
03/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Somboon Chuapibul, former Thai Naval chief, discloses that Chinese-built diesel-electronic submarines could be supplied to the Royal Thai Navy in 1985. Purchase of the Chinese Romeo Class submarines reportedly was discussed by Thai and Chinese military leaders in 1983. In related developments, Sino-Thai military cooperation has increased in recent years, and Chinese arms are being delivered to Khmer insurgents in Kampuchea through Thailand.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Apr 84	5181
03/03/84	THAILAND/PRC. China may supply diesel/electric submarines for the Thai Navy in 1985. The purchase of Romeo-Class submarines reportedly was the subject of discussions when Chinese and Thai military leaders met in 1983.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Apr 84	5023

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/15/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Speaking at the Pacific Security Conference in Seoul, Thai National Security Council spokesman S/L Prasong Soonsiri says that in the past five years, the USSR has provided more than $5 billion worth of aid to Vietnam. In the same period, some 7,000 Soviet advisers, both civilian and military, have been dispatched to the SRV, plus others to Kampuchea and Laos. Vietnam, in its turn, has paid part of its debt to the USSR by providing facilities, particularly at Cam Ranh Bay (CRB), for the Soviet Armed Forces. The Thai official notes that the Soviets are now enlarging both air force and naval facilities at CRB, which now has assumed an important role in the Kremlin's military presence in the Indian Ocean. The Soviets reportedly have emplaced a floating dry dock at the installation for the maintenance and repair of Russian submarines and surface combatants. Some 24 Soviet vessels now move in and out of CRB regularly, compared to seven vessels four years ago.	M P	Asian Recorder (New Delhi) 1-7 Apr 84	3946
03/19/84	THAILAND/USSR. According to Thai sources in Moscow, Thailand exported $211.2 million worth of goods to the USSR in 1982, and only $88 million in 1983. Thai exports to the Soviet Union amounted to $263.2 million in 1980, and $212.8 million in 1981. Soviet exports to Thailand amounted to $13.6 million in 1980, $12.8 million in 1981 and 1982, and $16 million in 1983. The main Thai exports to the USSR were tapioca, maize, fluoride, and sorghum. Main Soviet exports to Thailand were fertilizer, machinery, newsprint and cellulose.	E	SWB FE 28 Mar 84	3949
03/21/84	THAILAND/USSR. BANGKOK WORLD reports that according to the Thai Ambassador to Moscow, Waikun Samruatruamphon, no Soviet missile is aimed at Thailand. He had been assured by Soviet officials of this even though the information is a tightly guarded military secret.	M	FBIS (AP) 22 Mar 84	4735
03/26/84	ASEAN/INDO/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. The Chinese journal Liaowang (Beijing) charges that the purpose behind Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand was to "break up the unanimous position of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue." Through his "glib-tongued huckstering," Thach tried to convince his hosts that China is the main threat to the region, but his "diplomatic deception" proved to be a "vain attempt."	M P	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	4220
04/02/84	THAILAND/USSR. Thai National Security Council Chief Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, addressing a world media conference in Bangkok, sees the goal of the Soviet Union as "a world made unsafe for democracy, a world in which the Soviet state is secure, and in which all others respect Soviet control and pay tribute." He relates that the rapid expansion of the Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia led him to this conclusion.	P	Bangkok Post 3 Apr 84	4747

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/05/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thailand and China have signed a new civil aviation agreement. Under terms of the pact, the number of flights between the two countries will be increased, and all limitations concerning aircraft types and passenger totals will be eliminated.	E P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Apr 84	5024
04/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) ommentary charges that when the Vietnamese army launched a "rabid attack" on the border of Thailand in the last days of March, "it not only sent its establish troops, but also utilized a large number of tanks and artillery as well as sophisticated Soviet weapons." The official Chinese newspaper also claims that the "roar of the big guns of the Vietnamese troops invading Thailand has torn off the mask of Vietnam and announced the bankruptcy of the tricks played for a time by the Vietnamese authorities." The commentary says that recent trips to Australia and ASEAN member nations by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach were attempts to "hoodwink public opinion" into believing that Vietnam wants to settle the Kampuchean problem in a fair and reasonable way. Renmin Ribao concludes: Vietnam has "now shown to the world through their violations of the Thai border, their armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and their action in persistently committing aggression against Kampuchea that the main threat to the region comes from none other than the Vietnamese authorities with their regional hegemonist ambitions."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 84	4197
04/07/84	THAILAND/PRC. Bangkok radio announces that China and Thailand have concluded a new air agreement which will result in an increase in the number of flights between the two countries. Under the agreement, Thai Airways International will be able to operate two weekly flights to Beijing instead of one. The Chinese in turn will increase their flights from Guandong to Bangkok to a twice weekly schedule.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Apr 84	4751
04/09/84	SINGAPORE/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Based on a report in the Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo), the Xinhua News Agency reports that ASEAN member nations want to increase their inventories of US-made fighter planes for better defense against the "Soviet and Vietnamese menace" in Southeast Asia, citing Singapore's recent purchase of the F-16 fighter and other ASEAN member nations desire to purchase the more advanced F-16A. Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda during his forthcoming trip to the US will ask Pres Ronald Reagan to sell his country F-16A fighters since Thailand is a "frontline state" in fighting Vietnam along the Thai- Kampuchean border. The article claims the Vietnamese air force has 485 fighter planes, of which 180 are MiG-21s.	M	FBIS (China) 10 Apr 84	3984

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. A statement by the Chinese Foreign Ministry "indignantly denounces and strongly condemns" recent Vietnamese incursions into Thailand in the name of the "Chinese Government and people." The statement calls Vietnamese actions a "brazen provocation" against all countries "who have repeatedly called on the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea."	M	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	3985
04/22/84	THAILAND/USSR. BANGKOK POST reports that Thailand has protested to the Soviet Union over its use of Thai soil to launch verbal attacks against third countries with which Thailand has diplomatic relations. At a 10 April press conference at the Soviet Embassy, Soviet Counsellor Oleg Yershov had accused Australia, Japan and the U.S. of being involved in a plot to recruit two Soviet diplomats in Thailand to spy for the U.S. CIA.	P	Bangkok Post 22 Apr 84	4748
04/24/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek as saying the Soviet Union with their military presence in Vietnam, could control the whole of Southeast Asia including the U.S. bases in the region. Athit says Tu-16/BADGER and Tu-95/BEAR aircraft with ranges of up to 4,800 kilometers are stationed at Cam Ranh Bay and that these planes can be equipped with nuclear weapons and guided missiles with ranges up to another 160 kilometers. In addition, each week three to five Soviet submarines visit Cam Ranh Bay as well as 14 to 17 Soviet warships.	M	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4512
05/01/84	THAILAND/PRC. Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Xu Xin receives a visiting delegation from the Thai National Defense College, led by Major Gen. Choowit Kengthanomma, an advisor to the college. Xu tells his guests that China "will, as always, actively support the firm stand taken by the Thai people in opposing regional hegemonism."	M	FBIS (China) 2 May 84	4513
05/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In Thailand, the personal representative of the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk says the Vietnamese are building a 200-km road along the Thai-Kampuchean border to expedite the movement of tanks and artillery to attack Kampuchean resistance forces from the rear. The road is more than 80% complete and a Vietnamese division of about 8,000 troops equipped with tanks and Soviet-made SAM missiles is preparing for an offensive.	M	China Daily (New York) 5 May 84	4895
05/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Yang Dezhi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, gives a banquet to welcome Thai Supreme Commander General Arthit Kamleng-ek.	M P	SWB 17 May 84	4752

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander General Arthit Kamlang-ek begins a seven-day official visit to China. During his trip, he will observe demonstrations of the new Chinese Type-69 tank, and F5 and F7 fighter bombers in Beijing and Xing Jo. He will also visit the East Zone Naval Base in Shanghai to see China's newest destroyers, radar-guided missiles and the country's first nuclear submarine. He will also tour the tense Sino-Vietnamese border and the Chinese Air Force Headquarters.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) May 84	5025
05/16/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Armed Forces Commander General Arthit Kamlang-ek departs Bangkok for a nine-day official visit to China. It is the Thai leader's first trip to the PRC and is intended as a reciprocal gesture for the visit of PLA Commander Yang Dezhi to Thailand last year. During his stay in China, Arthit will visit various military installations and defense industries in Beijing and other cities, and hold discussions with Chinese officials, including Chairman of the Central Military Committee Deng Xiaoping.	M P	HUAB (Jakarta) 17 May 84	4660
05/16/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. After arriving in China for a week-long official visit, Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Thai Army, holds separate meetings with Yang Dezhi, Chief of the PLA General Staff, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force and Premier Zhao Ziyang. At a reception for Gen. Athit, Yang Dezhi says that "Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its practice of regional hegemonism had caused the current tense situation in Southeast Asia and sabotaged peace and stability." Zhao tells Athit that the Chinese people deeply admire the Thai army and people's spirit of defying Vietnam's aggression which not only threatens Thailand's sovereignty but also endangers peace in the region.	M	FBIS (China) 16 May 84	4511
05/17/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, in the course of a visit to China, visits a tank division of the Beijing area command of the Chinese PLA.	M P	SWB 21 May 84	4754
05/18/84	THAILAND/PRC. Looking back on a recent visit to China by Thai Armed Forces CinC Gen. Arthit Kamlang-ek, PLA Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi says that the trip enhanced Sino-Thai relations, and that he and his Thai counterpart reached comprehensive agreement on the situation in SE Asia during their talks. During the trip, Gen. Arthit reportedly declared during a PLA banquet in his honor that it was "very important for an army to use weapons made by its own country in defending national security." Gen. Arthit also reportedly rejected Vietnamese allegations that China wanted to establish its own sphere of influence in Kampuchea, and said that this was precisely what Hanoi itself was trying to do.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5197

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/18/84	THAILAND/PRC. Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, visiting supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Thai Army, meets with Yang Shangkun, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission. After their meeting, Athit says he believes that leading members of the Chinese Government and Army are "full of confidence about the promotion of friendly Sino-Thai relations." Earlier, Athit inspected a tank division of the Beijing Garrison and visited the headquarters of the PLA Navy and was "warmly welcomed" by Dept Commander Fu Jize. During the remainder of his visit, Athit visited Inner Mongolia, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Kunming, and Guangzhou where he toured "army units, places of historical interest, and scenic spots."	M	FBIS (China) 18-23 May 84	4510
05/20/84	THAILAND/PRC. SU ANAKOT (Bangkok) reports that in a former issue it had disclosed that if the U.S. would not sell the F-16 to Thailand, China was ready to sell its version (Shenyang F-8) of the Soviet MiG-23/FLOGGER under the same conditions Thailand had proposed to the U.S. The newspaper then reports that a major reason for General Arthit's visit to China is to visit plants producing weapons, not only MiG-23's but also many other light weapons that can be used by the army.	M	JPRS (SEA) 13 Jul 84	4755
05/21/84	THAILAND/PRC. MATAPHUM (Bangkok) reports that according to the Thai Foreign Ministry, Supreme Commander General Arthit's current visit to China is very important and well-timed as it comes in the wake of Vietnam's violation of Thailand's sovereignty. China is in a position to exert a certain amount of pressure on Vietnam. The ministry believes that an important stop for Arthit would be a visit to the Sino-Vietnamese border.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 May 84	4756
05/31/84	SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. Prasong Soonsiri, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, declares in an interview that China now maintains 400,000 troops on its border with Vietnam, and early this month sent 2000 marines to reinforce its garrison in the Spratlys. In contrast to this total, diplomatic sources in Beijing believe Vietnam has stationed about 600,000 military personnel along the border with China. Prasong adds that Sino-Vietnamese tensions have escalated significantly since Hanoi and Moscow staged an amphibious exercise south of Haiphong, in the first such maneuver along the Vietnamese coast. Participating in the exercise, according to Prasong, were the Soviet carrier Minsk, and the amphibious assault ship Ivan Rogov, supported by Soviet medium-range bombers, such as the Tu-16/BADGER, Tu-95/BEAR and Tu-142/BEAR.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5028
06/03/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat tells THE NATION (Bangkok) that during the course of his one-week trip to China which will begin on 5 June, he will observe the weapon systems used by the Chinese Navy.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Jun 84	4757

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/07/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that a recent visit to China by Thai supreme commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek provoked the Vietnamese into issuing a strongly worded statement condemning Sino-Thai "collusion," suggesting concern and irritation in Hanoi about the level of military cooperation between the two countries. During the last days of his China visit Arthit was taken to China's southern Yunnan Province, to within 4 kms of the Vietnamese border, where he was seen on TV warmly patting Chinese gunners on the shoulder while touring artillery positions.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 7 Jun 84	4758
06/08/84	THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Prapat Chanatharavirat, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy, visits Beijing and is feted by his PLA counterparts.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5212
06/08/84	THAILAND/PRC. Chalo Sirisuk, deputy director general of the Thai Customs Department, announces that Thailand and the PRC will start exchanging customs information.	E P	FBIS (AP) 12 Jun 84	4759
06/12/84	THAILAND/PRC. Adm. Praphat Chanthawirat, commander of the Royal Thai Navy, concludes an 8-day official visit to China at the invitation of Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy. During his visit Adm. Praphat inspected naval units at Dalian, Qingdao, Hangzhou, and Shanghai. In addition to meeting with Liu during his two days in Beijing, Adm. Praphat had a "cordial meeting" with Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi.	M	FBIS (China) 6-13 Jun 84	4514
06/12/84	THAILAND/PRC. The Board of Trade of Thailand reports that deficits have been incurred in bilateral trade with China in six of the last ten years since 1974. From 1974 to 1984, total trade deficit with China amounted to $595 million with Thai imports from China totalling $1.604 billion and exports $1.009 billion. The highest annual deficit of $260 million occurred in 1980. The main reason for the deficit is that Thai exports to China consist of agricultural goods, while Chinese exports to Thailand consist of heavy equipment and oil. China reportedly will not open its markets to industrial goods from Thailand because Beijing's annual imports are set by the Chinese National Planning Commission. Additionally, Chinese negotiations have been able to force down the price of Thai agricultural goods.	E	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Jun 84	4041
06/15/84	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Thai Supreme Commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek dismisses Laotian charges that he is cooperating with Beijing to create tension on the Thai-Laotian border.	M	FBIS (AP) 18 Jun 84	4760
06/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Praphat Chanthwirat announces that China has offered to build warships for the Thai Navy and that he has accepted the Chinese proposal for consideration.	M	Bangkok Post 16 Jun 84	4764

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/15/84	THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Prapat Chanthavirat declares on his return from a visit to China that Beijing has offered to build warships for the Thai Navy. Prapat says that Thailand will take the proposal under consideration.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5032
06/18/84	LAOS/THAILAND/PRC. Lao UN envoy Ambassador Kithong Vongsay accuses Thailand of collusion with China in "land-grabbing attacks on Laos".	M	FBIS (AP) 22 Jun 84	4719
06/20/84	THAILAND/PRC. Zhang Tingfa, Air Force commander of the PLA, congratulates the Thai military and civilians on their recent repulse of Vietnamese invaders in a welcoming banquet for Air Chief Marshal Praphan Dhupatemiya, commander and chief of the Royal Thai Air Force.	M	FBIS (AP) 21 Jun 84	4765
06/20/84	THAILAND/PRC/SRV. At a banquet hosted by the commander of China's PLA Air Force Zhang Tingfa for the visiting commander of the Royal Thai Air Force, Air Marshal Praphan Thupatemiya, Zhang congratulates the Thai military for repulsing "Vietnamese invaders" and "defending [Thailand's] territorial integrity and safeguarding national dignity." During Air Marshal Praphan's 19-27 June visit to China he meets with Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi and tours Chengdu and Guilin.	M	FBIS (China) 20-25 Jun 84	4524
06/26/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/USSR. During a visit by the Premier of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "resolutely condemned China for its hostilities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea." China's Xinhua News Agency argues "this only serves as an indication that Chernenko remains headstrong in supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations agaisnt China." The Soviet and Laotian leaders also accuse Thailand of making "armed provocations" against Laos.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Jun 84	4247
06/27/84	THAILAND/PRC. Thai Air Chief Marshall Praphan Thupatemi, just returned from a trip to China, relates that he visited a Chinese warplane factory while in the PRC, but denies reports that Thailand had agreed to buy from Beijing 21 Sian F-7 fighters (Chinese copy of the Soviet MiG-21/FISHBED).	M	Bangkok Post 28 Jun 84	4766

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Vietnam

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/01/84	SRV/USSR. The Soviet Union has established four job-training centers in Vietnam. One of these is the agricultural engineering training facility in Tam Hiep, Ha Nam Ninh Province. This institution opened in 1980 and has a capacity of 850 students a year. These students can enroll in nine different trades at the school, including tractor, truck and heavy equipment operation, truck and agricultural machinery repair, internal combustion engines, electric and gas soldering, milling and planing and electrical installation. The curriculum covers two years and is devoted to both theoretical instruction and practical exercise. The school operates with 26 Soviet vocational teachers and advisers in addition to an indigenous staff of 70.	E S	SE Asia Report, JPRS-SEA-84-118, 22 Aug 84	4567
01/05/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proposes a lunar new year truce to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi. The proposal suggests that the Vietnamese and Chinese sides cease all military activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border from 30 January to 9 February.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Jan 84	4767
01/06/84	SRV/PRC. On the eve of the traditional Tet holiday, Hanoi renews its annual bid for peaceful coexistence with China. In a Chinese language broadcast, Hanoi notes that in spite of Beijing's continued hostility, "Vietnam has continued to adhere to its sincere stand and has always cherished the long-standing friendship with the Chinese people, forever keeping in our minds their assistance to the cause of revolution in Vietnam." The broadcast declares that "Vietnam will, as before, do everything possible to resume normal relations between the two countries. The Vietnamese people's only wish is to live in peace and friendship. We hope that the Chinese side will respond positively to our wish."	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 9 Jan 84	3869
01/07/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. A Chinese broadcast to Kampuchea on the fifth anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to the Vietnamese Armed Forces, charges that the Soviet news agency TASS has "ballyhooed the so-called achievements made by the Phnom Penh puppet regime." The Chinese broadcast claims that since the invasion Vietnam five years ago the amount of arable land in Kampuchea has been cut by almost one-half and that the country's annual production of grain can only feed one-third of the population.	M P	FBIS (China) 16 Jan 84	4562
01/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Laos-Thailand Border Committee, Lao Vice for Min Sooban Salitthilat tells his Thai counterpart that China is responsible for threats to Thailand's security and worsened Laos-Thai relations.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4570

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/18/84	PHILIPPINES/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes an unidentified spokesman for the U.S. Seventh Fleet as saying the Soviet Union had deployed a squadron of Tu-16/BADGER bombers last November at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and that the bombers are capable of reaching the American military bases in the Philippines.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jan 84	4571
01/19/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam reaffirms its sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratley Islands on the 10th anniversary of the Chinese occupation of the Paracels.	P	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 21 Jan 84	4768
01/24/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR/ASEAN. A Chinese commentary argues that the member-nations of ASEAN view Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, not as an isolated incident, but as a "move within Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia." According to the commentary, the Soviet Union regards Vietnam as a pawn, providing it with as much as $1 million in aid a day. If Vietnam overtakes Kampuchea, China warns, the Soviet Union will have "an additional springboard for its expansion in Southeast Asia."	P M	FBIS (China) 2 Feb 84	4184
01/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Chinese issue a commentary claiming that Vietnam intends to annex Kampuchea and incorporate it into an Indochinese federation dominated by Vietnam. Through a policy of resettling as many as 600,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchean territory, Vietnam hopes to "assimilate themselves with the Kampuchean people and pillage their resources." The commentary continues, "The Vietnamese authorities' objective in emigrating people to Kampuchea is to gradually increase the number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea and in time make the Kampuchean people one of Vietnam's minority nationalities."	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Jan 84	4574
01/27/84	SRV/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Hanoi B.N. Chaplin tours the Central Highlands of Vietnam where he visits "many joint Vietnamese-Soviet ventures" in the provinces of Gia Lai-Kontum and Darlac. The trip hints that this mountainous area of the country is sufficiently free of insurgency to permit the visit of a high-ranking foreign diplomat, and that Soviet aid is not confined to projects in the heartland of Vietnam, but may be more far-reaching geographically.	E	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 31 Jan 84	3889
01/29/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Meeting for the eighth time in Vientiane, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries table a set of four proposals in an attempt to bring a negotiated end to tension with China and the ASEAN states over the situation in Kampuchea. The proposals include: (1) conclusion of an overall agreement with the ASEAN countries which would serve as a basis to resolve further contentious issues, and the subjection of all such agreements to international guarantees and supervision, (2) negotiations with Thailand for the establishment of a security zone on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border with some form of international control, (3) negotiation with China to bring about a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and an end to "the Chinese threat" as well as the utilization of Thai territory by Khmer insurgents, (4) negotiations on a global basis with parties concerned, to bring about a complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from Southeast	M P	Le Monde (Paris) 31 Jan 84	3892

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Asia. (See appendix for full text of Communique of the Eighth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam).			
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. In a reception for LPDR, PRK and SRV diplomats in Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa lends Soviet support to the recently issued communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference in Vientiane. Kapitsa notes that the declaration reflects "the correct stand of the three Indochinese countries to solve the problems of Southeast Asia through dialogue."	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 3 Feb 84	3895
01/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports the comments of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa on the recently concluded meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. After Kapitsa was briefed by envoys of the three Indochinese states, he gave "full approval" to the "constructive line" of the meeting which called for dialogue between the three Indochinese states and the nations of ASEAN. The Chinese refer to a call for dialogue as a "delaying tactic" at a time when "Vietnam is preparing for a new dry season offensive in Kampuchea."	M P	FBIS (China) 31 Jan 84	4575
01/31/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. The Xinhua News Agency describes a 2-day meeting in Vientiane of the foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea as manipulated by Hanoi. The communique that came out of the meeting calls for dialogue with the nations of ASEAN to settle the Kampuchean problem. China criticizes the communique, charging that it makes no mention of the issue of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Chinese also express its disapproval with the communique which labels China as the "chief menace" in the region.	M P	FBIS (China) 1 Feb 84	4576
02/01/84	SRV/PRC. An official Chinese spokesman denounces the recently issued communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference as "but another diplomatic trick played by the Vietnamese authorities, while plotting to mount a new dry-season offensive at the battlefront in Kampuchea." The spokesman dismisses as unfounded, allegations of a Chinese threat, and charges that Hanoi's "aggressive stand" remains unchanged as it refuses to pull back its troops from Kampuchea.	P	SWB FE (Reading, UK) 2 Feb 84	3898
02/03/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. At the conclusion of the 28-29 Jan conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, the official Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges the meeting's communique which blames China for hostilities in the region and calls for dialogue with members of ASEAN, is a reiteration of the "same old stuff," and contains nothing new for solving the region's problems. The Renmin Ribao commentary says that Vietnam has called for regional dialogues so many times that the world is "tired of listening to it."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Feb 84	4214

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/05/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. After Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes a commentary claiming that Beijing's support for Democratic Kampuchea is the main cause of "instability in Southeast Asia," Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges that the Soviet newspaper "has outdone itself in distorting realities and the Soviet Union's support for that aggression" is the root cause of hostilities in the region. The Soviet commentary also says that support of "international reactionary forces" for Kampuchea's coalition government "can only heighten tensions and deadlock the process of making the situation in Southeast Asia healthy." According to Renmin Ribao, Moscow's concept of a "healthy" situation in Southeast Asia is where the international community supports the "Vietnamese aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets."	P M	FBIS (China) 6 Feb 84	4186
02/09/84	SRV/USSR. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa arrives in Hanoi for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Feb 84	4800
02/10/84	SRV/USSR. A Soviet diplomat in Singapore in a rare press briefing stated that reports of a Soviet buildup in Vietnam made by US military specialists are an exaggeration aimed to create an atmosphere for an American buildup in the region.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 10 Feb 84	4801
02/13/84	SRV/USSR. An unidentified senior US naval intelligence officer is quoted by the Xinhua News Agency as saying that the Soviet Union has assigned a second aircraft carrier to the Pacific. The Kiev-class aircraft carrier "Novorossiysk" is expected to call at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam after passing through the Straits of Malacca, according to Xinhua's source.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Feb 84	3360
02/13/84	SRV/USSR. A Vietnamese delegation led by state council president Truong Chinh arrives in Moscow for the funeral of the late Soviet President Yuriy Andropov.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Feb 84	4802
02/16/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast an "open letter" to the "Soviet people" calling for the Soviet Union to stop aiding Vietnam so as to end the war in Kampuchea. The letter says Kampuchea will establish normal relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam if the Soviets terminate its aid to Vietnam and withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 17 Feb 84	4194
02/16/84	INDONESIA/SRV/USSR. Xinhua News Agency reportage of Indonesian Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Benni Murdani's trip to Vietnam was based on reports made by the Vietnamese news agency, Nhan Dan, and Reuters. The Vietnamese news agency reports that Murdani said the Indonesian army and people do not believe that Vietnam poses a danger to Southeast Asia. Reuters said that Murdani sought information about Soviet use of naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay but did not provide further details.	M P	JPRS (China) 7 Mar 84	4195

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/24/84	USSR/SRV. The Hongkong journal Asiaweek cites a study by a Washington based defense analyst as saying that between 5000 and 8000 Soviet advisers are in Vietnam. The article also says that apart from training Vietnamese armed forces, Soviet advisers operate radar equipment at Cam Ranh Bay, Danang, Bien-hoa and what was Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. Antennas spread over 3 or 4 acres near Danang eavesdrop on Chinese radio broadcasts. The article quotes Secretary General of Thailand's Natl Security Council, Prasong Soonsiri, as saying that in addition to expanding the airfield at Cam Ranh Bay, the Soviets have constructed 5 floating piers and an 8500-ton floating dry dock for ship repair and maintenance.	M	Asiaweek (Hongkong), 24 Feb 84	3873
02/24/84	SRV/USSR. The sixth annual conference on energy cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union open in Hanoi. The conference is due to review Soviet assistance to Vietnam in the field of power generation and discuss increasing Vietnam's electricity generating capacity.	S	FBIS (AP) 27 Feb 84	4803
02/28/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. In a keynote address before a conference of journalists in Hong Kong, former Indonesian VP Adam Malik surveying the situation in Indochina, declares that it is not difficult to conclude that developments in Kampuchea have been the result of a conflict of interest and influence between the People's Republic of China and Vietnam as an extension of Sino-Soviet rivalry. The former Indonesian statesman adds that "It is definitely not a conflict between ASEAN-member countries and Vietnam." Malih further observes that "despite the prospect of facing the formidable persistence of China, the Hanoi government seems bent on exerting its predominance in Phnom Penh based on military strength, as long as the Soviet Union is willing and able to sustain Vietnam's economy."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 Mar 84	3917
03/01/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China denounces measures by the Phnom Penh government aimed at giving Kampuchean nationality to some 500,000 Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea. PEOPLE'S DAILY (Beijing) comments on reports from Bangkok stating Hanoi had already obtained agreement from the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime to naturalize 300,000 Vietnamese immigrants and had requested citizenship for 200,000 more.	P	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 2 Mar 84	4829
03/02/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. A Japanese Defense Agency counsellor, Kiyoshi Furukawa, is quoted as saying that the Soviet Union has turned Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Danang Port into "forward bases of the Soviet Navy." The Xinhua News Agency reports that there are at least 20 Soviet warships in Cam Ranh Bay and that nine Soviet Tu-16/BADGER medium-range bombers had been deployed to the airbase at Cam Ranh Bay at the end of last year. According to Furukawa, Soviet warships based at Cam Ranh Bay have almost doubled their patrols in the South Sea compared with last year.	M	FBIS (China) 2 Mar 84	3361

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/02/84	SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency cites the testimony of Adm. William Crowe, Pacific Fleet commander, before the US Congress, who said the Soviet Union recently deployed nine Tu-16/BADGER intermediate-range bombers at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Crowe reportedly told Congress that the Soviet Union has up to 20 surface ships and up to six nuclear missile carrying submarines in Cam Ranh Bay in "any given day."	M	China Daily (Beijing) 2 Mar 84	3362
03/02/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. At least one Soviet adviser was reported killed by Kampuchean resistance forces during an attack on the airport at Siem Reap. According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, two Soviet residential quarters along with aircraft, tanks, a fuel depot, and two ammunition dumps were also destroyed in the attack.	M	China Daily (Beijing) 8 Mar 84	4200
03/03/84	LAOS/SRV/USSR. A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Culture visits Vietnam and Laos. In Vietnam the two sides sign a protocol on cultural exchanges and cooperation.	C	SWB FE (6 Mar 84)	3921
03/04/84	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/SRV/USSR. Malaysian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, in discussing his upcoming visit to Moscow, describes the Soviet position on the Kampuchea issue as "positive," showing a "willingness to help solve the Kampuchean problem."	M P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 Mar 84	3370
03/07/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. According to sources in Hanoi, in a recent Vietnamese-Indonesian seminar, the participants unanimously pointed out that "Chinese expansionism and hegemonism constitute the main danger for Southeast Asia, because imperialist and colonialist forces came and went one after another, while Chinese expansionism and hegemonisms exists in Asia itself, next to Southeast Asian countries. Its presence, provocation and threat is permanent."	P	SWB FE 20 Mar 84	3931
03/10/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. An article in Renmin Ribao (Beijing) on US-Soviet military confrontation in Asia charges that since the mid-1970s the Soviet Union has launched an "aggressive offensive" in the Asia-Pacific region, hoping to establish a region of control from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Sea of Japan. One-third of the entire Soviet naval strength is in the Soviet Pacific Fleet which has organized "task forces" in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam with 20 ships and a number of TU-95 "Bear" long-range aircraft deployed there.	M	FBIS (China) 14 Mar 84	3357
03/11/84	SRV/USSR. In 1985, the volume of trade between the SRV and the USSR will increase 1.8 times. The Soviet Union will continue to furnish mining, lifting, agricultural, and road-building equipment and trucks, petroleum products and metal items. The USSR currently provides Vietnam with most of its requirements in essential import goods, and in turn imports over 50 percent of the value of Vietnam's total exports.	E	SWB FE 21 Mar 84	3940

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/11/84	SRV/USSR. Hanoi Radio reports that the USSR is a market for both SRV imports and exports. In 1985, the volume of SRV-USSR trade is due to increase 1.8-fold.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Mar 84	4804
03/12/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. While visiting Jakarta, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told Indonesian President Suharto that "China is a long-range threat to Southeast Asia." According to Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mochtar, Suharto "merely listened" and did not agree or disagree with Thach's statement.	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 14 Mar 84	4193
03/12/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC. SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, upon emerging from a meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta, announces that Indonesia and Vietnam share a same view that the long-term strategic threat to Southeast Asia comes from China. He says Vietnam has twice withdrawn troops from Kampuchea and will pull out all its remaining forces from the war-ravaged country "if there will be no more threat from the People's Republic of China."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 Mar 84	3941
03/13/84	SRV/USSR. According to Khmer insurgent sources, the Vietnamese Government has begun expelling residents and expropriating property in the vicinity of the Soviet bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. If true, the move probably represents an attempt to establish a restricted area or security zone around the installations.	M	SWB FE 15 Mar 84	3943
03/13/84	INDONESIA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Winding up an official visit to Jakarta, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declares at an airport press conference that Indonesia and Vietnam see the Kampuchean problem identically as a conflict between the PRC and the countries of Indochina. Parrying a question concerning Hanoi's ties with Moscow, Thach asserts that the USSR is a country that "made Vietnam independent" and "even helps and consolidates the independence of Vietnam at present."	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 14 Mar 84	3944
03/15/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Speaking at the Pacific Security Conference in Seoul, Thai National Security Council spokesman S/L Prasong Soonsiri says that in the past five years, the USSR has provided more than $5 billion worth of aid to Vietnam. In the same period, some 7,000 Soviet advisers, both civilian and military, have been dispatched to the SRV, plus others to Kampuchea and Laos. Vietnam, in its turn, has paid part of its debt to the USSR by providing facilities, particularly at Cam Ranh Bay (CRB), for the Soviet Armed Forces. The Thai official notes that the Soviets are now enlarging both air force and naval facilities at CRB, which now has assumed an important role in the Kremlin's military presence in the Indian Ocean. The Soviets reportedly have emplaced a floating dry dock at the installation for the maintenance and repair of Russian submarines and surface combatants. Some 24 Soviet vessels now move in and out of CRB regularly, compared to seven vessels four years ago.	M P	Asian Recorder (New Delhi) 1-7 Apr 84	3946

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/17/84	INDONESIA/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Son Sann meets separately with Indonesian President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in Jakarta. According to China's Xinhua News Agency, Suharto tells Son Sann that Indonesia supports the Kampuchean people because it opposes any country occupying another country. Son Sann meets for 2 hours with Indonesia's Foreign Minister but no details are given of their discussion.	M P	JPRS (China Report) 4 Apr 84	3893
03/20/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Commenting on Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of Thailand, Indonesia and Australia in a bid to enlist support for Hanoi's position that its troops cannot be withdrawn from Kampuchea until the Chinese threat is eliminated, a Chinese Government spokesman notes that "There is not a single Chinese soldier stationed abroad, nor does China have any selfish interest in the Kampuchean issue. The Chinese Government has, time and time again, indicated that China hopes Kampuchea will become a peaceful, neutral, independent, and non-aligned country after the future withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. China does not advocate the rule of the country by a single political party, but the joint rule of the country by various political parties."	M	SWB FE 22 Mar 84	3950
03/26/84	INDONESIA/PRC/SRV. If Vietnam perceives the PRC as a threat, it should enhance its own national resilience through economic development rather than wasting time, energy, and funds occupying Kampuchea, says Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Speaking to reporters in Jakarta, he notes further that the PRC is becoming stronger because it is actively developing its economy.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Mar 84	4466
03/26/84	ASEAN/INDO/KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. The Chinese journal Liaowang (Beijing) charges that the purpose behind Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand was to "break up the unanimous position of the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean issue." Through his "glib-tongued huckstering," Thach tried to convince his hosts that China is the main threat to the region, but his "diplomatic deception" proved to be a "vain attempt."	M P	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	4220
03/26/84	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission Vo Van Kiet recently paid a week-long trip to the Soviet Union where they met with members of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.	P	FBIS (AP) 28 Mar 84	4805
03/28/84	SRV/PRC. China states that its air force gunners fired on a Vietnamese spy plane, damaging the aircraft and forcing it back to Vietnam. The claim is carried by New China News Agency and is the first reported firing at a plane this year by either side on the Sino-Vietnamese border.	M	New York Times 29 Mar 84	4769

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/30/84	SRV/USSR. The USSR and Vietnam sign an agreement on building an earth satellite telecommunications stations with Soviet assistance somewhere in Vietnam.	S	SWB FE 3 Apr 84	3976
03/30/84	SRV/USSR. An agreement on building an earth satellite station for Vietnam is signed in Hanoi by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.	S	FBIS (AP) 2 Apr 84	4806
04/02/84	SRV/PRC. Chinese Armed Forces initiate a massive artillery barrage, firing over 8,000 rounds across the border into the Vietnamese provinces of Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh. The shelling continues intermittently for an undetermined number of days, but is not followed by ground attacks or probes.	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 14 Apr 84	3977
04/02/84	SRV/PRC. Chinese frontier artillery batteries pound Vietnamese troop positions in retaliation for what official Chinese reports call ceaseless armed provocations.	M	CSM (Boston) 3 Apr 84	4770
04/02/84	SRV/PRC. New China News Agency states that Chinese artillery gunners shelled Vietnamese frontier forces wrecking a command post and two gun emplacements in retaliation for what it called Vietnam's repeated provocatioins along the Chinese border. It was the first reported Chinese shelling of Vietnam in a year, and it followed Chinese accusations that the Vietnamese made more than 30 border attacks in March.	M	New York Times 3 Apr 84	4771
04/04/84	SRV/PRC. The Chinese Government warns Vietnam to cease provocations along their common border. The Foreign Ministry in Beijing states that China will retaliate if at any time Vietnamese forces crossed the border.	M	Guardian (London) 5 Apr 84	4772
04/04/84	SRV/PRC. China states that its gunners on the southern frontier destroyed Vietnamese observation posts, gun emplacements and ammunition depots in retaliation for Vietnamese artillery attacks. Approximately 250 Vietnamese shells were reported to have hit the Guangxi town of Dongxing.	M	New York Times 5 Apr 84	4773
04/04/84	SRV/PRC. INDONESIAN TIMES reports that Chinese gunners shelled Vietnamese positions along the Sino-Vietnamese border a few days after Vietnamese troops began attacking anti-Hanoi resistance guerillas along the Cambodian-Thai frontier.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 4 Apr 84	4774
04/04/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam's Foreign Ministry demands an immediate end to the shelling by China, stating that it is meant to save Kampuchean insurgents fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border.	M	New York Times 5 Apr 84	4775

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/05/84	KAMP/SRV/USSR/PRC. Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that for the first time since their December 1978 invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have been employing air power against Kampuchean resistance forces-in most cases around Tonle Sap lake and away from the Thai border. Armed Soviet-built Mi-8/HIP helicopters have been seen in action since early March. Khmer Rouge guerrillas--so far the main target of Vietnamese air gunners--are equipped with 12.7 mm anti-aircraft machine guns supplied by the Chinese. FEER adds that the Chinese are known to be closely following the new development but that there has been no suggestion that they will be willing to consider adding surface-to-air missiles to weapons shipments.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 5 Apr 84	4830
04/06/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. A Renmin Ribao (Beijing) ommentary charges that when the Vietnamese army launched a "rabid attack" on the border of Thailand in the last days of March, "it not only sent its establish troops, but also utilized a large number of tanks and artillery as well as sophisticated Soviet weapons." The official Chinese newspaper also claims that the "roar of the big guns of the Vietnamese troops invading Thailand has torn off the mask of Vietnam and announced the bankruptcy of the tricks played for a time by the Vietnamese authorities." The commentary says that recent trips to Australia and ASEAN member nations by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach were attempts to "hoodwink public opinion" into believing that Vietnam wants to settle the Kampuchean problem in a fair and reasonable way. Renmin Ribao concludes: Vietnam has "now shown to the world through their violations of the Thai border, their armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, and their action in persistently committing aggression against Kampuchea that the main threat to the region comes from none other than the Vietnamese authorities with their regional hegemonist ambitions."	M P	FBIS (China) 6 Apr 84	4197
04/06/84	SRV/PRC. Government sources in Hanoi announce that an infantry force of several Chinese battalions crossed the border and launched a ground attack against Vietnamese positions on two hills in the vicinity of Lang Son. The attack reportedly was launched on an axis from Pingxiang, Guangxi Province (China) and Dong Dang, Lang Son Province (Vietnam). Diplomatic observers note that the Chinese incursion into Vietnam may be calculated to divert Hanoi's attention from its latest offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, where Vietnamese military forces overran a major CGDK base camp and inflicted severe casualties on the Khmer insurgents.	M	Sunday Times (London) 8 Apr 84	3982
04/07/84	SRV/USSR. The official Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) publishes an article entitled "Who Owns Cam Ranh Bay Today?" written by a Vietnamese expatriot. The author argues that Vietnam has surrendered sovereignty over Cam Ranh Bay to the Soviet Union. After signing the Soviet-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1978, the Vietnamese government began to prepare Cam Ranh Bay for the Soviets by cordoning off the area surrounding the Bay by forcing all residents in the area to evacuate. By 1980 Vietnamese troops stationed at Cam Ranh Bay were ordered to gradually withdraw, and their duties were taken up by Soviet troops. Practically all	M	FBIS (China) 10 Apr 84	3894

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn; Vietnamese are posted only at the first and second sentries and they are subject to curfew every night. Vietnamese planes and ships are not permitted to pass the area. By the end of 1980 the Soviets shipped large quantities of weapons into Cam Ranh Bay including: 4 TU-95 electronic reconnaisance planes, 2 squdrons of BE-12 and KA-25 antisubmarine patrol planes, a regiment of TU-22 bombers, and 30 vertical take-off YAK-42 jets. The Soviets have built up Cam Ranh Bay by building underwater fuel dumps, nuclear submarine concealment tunnels, and repair facilities.			
04/07/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam reports that up to 2,000 Chinese troops had crossed into its territory in two locations and were locked in combat with defending Vietnamese forces. China replies that the Vietnamese report is untrue but that artillery duels had taken place.	M	New York Times 8 Apr 84	4776
04/07/84	SRV/USSR. N. P. Tolubayev, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and vice-president of the Soviet section of the USSR-Vietnam Inter-Governmental Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, departs Vietnam following an 11-day visit.	E S	FBIS (AP) 10 Apr 84	4807
04/08/84	SINGAPORE/SRV/PRC. If Vietnam continues to occupy Cambodia it will pay the price of continued confrontation with China, states Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan at a news conference. China has made it clear, according to the foreign minister, that the recent PRC shelling of Vietnamese posts along the Sino-Vietnamese border was related to the activity of Hanoi's troops along the Thai-Cambodian border. China can afford to continue its present policy for a very long time, Dhanabalan notes, and relations between China and Vietnam will not be normalized without a settlement over Cambodia.	M P	FBIS (AP) 9 Apr 84	4433
04/08/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnam's single nuclear reactor, located at Dalat, Lam Dong Province, has been refurbished with Soviet help, and has gone back into service. The reactor, originally provided by the United States in 1963, was rendered inoperable when U.S. technicians removed the fuel rods just before the fall of South Vietnam in 1975. It probably will now be used for research, although the Vietnamese reportedly are seriously considering nuclear power to meet some of their energy needs.	S	Christian Science Monitor (Boston) 9 Apr 84	3983
04/08/84	SRV/PRC. China reports that its frontier guards killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese soldiers who fired into Chinese territory and crossed the border to plant mines. Xinhua (Beijing) states that the firefight took place on 6 April in Yunnan Province.	M	New York Times 9 Apr 84	4777

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/09/84	SINGAPORE/SRV/THAILAND/USSR. Based on a report in the Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo), the Xinhua News Agency reports that ASEAN member nations want to increase their inventories of US-made fighter planes for better defense against the "Soviet and Vietnamese menace" in Southeast Asia, citing Singapore's recent purchase of the F-16 fighter and other ASEAN member nations desire to purchase the more advanced F-16A. Thai PM Prem Tinsulanonda during his forthcoming trip to the US will ask Pres Ronald Reagan to sell his country F-16A fighters since Thailand is a "frontline state" in fighting Vietnam along the Thai- Kampuchean border. The article claims the Vietnamese air force has 485 fighter planes, of which 180 are MiG-21s.	M	FBIS (China) 10 Apr 84	3984
04/09/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam charges that recent battles along the China-Vietnam and Kampuchea-Thailand borders are linked to a global strategy by Beijing and Washington to stem the spread of socialism.	M	CSM (Boston) 10 Apr 84	4778
04/11/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. The Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) charges that Soviet reporting on recent fighting along the Sino-Vietnamese border is based entirely on statements of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the official Vietnamese news agency Nhan Dan. The article claims that Soviet "propaganda organizations" are not quoting any Xinhua News Agency reports or statements of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on "counter attacking the Vietnamese troops' provocations."	M	FBIS (China) 13 Apr 84	4216
04/12/84	SRV/PRC. In the propaganda war between Vietnam and China, Beijing remains officially silent over recent charges by Hanoi that a regimental-size Chinese military unit, supported by tanks and artillery, crossed the tense border between the two countries, in the area of Pingxiang, Guangxi Province. However, a Chinese spokesman confirms that Beijing is inclined to "teach" Hanoi "a lesson" along the common border in retaliation for the latest Vietnamese offensive in Kampuchea.	M	Times (London) 12 Apr 84	3987
04/15/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency reports that the Soviet Union, for the first time, conducted naval landing exercises in Vietnam, about 90 miles south of Haiphong harbor. At least 400 Soviet marines took part in the beach landing, as well as many warships, and an aircraft carrier. The Chinese note these maneuvers take place against a backdrop of increased "armed provocations" along the Sino-Vietnamese border, proving that Vietnam's "acts of aggression and provocations have been conducted with Soviet support." The Chinese argue that "collusion between the big Soviet hegemonist and the tinpot Vietnamese hegemonist is the root cause of instability in the Southeast Asian region." The Soviets use Vietnam as a "springboard" for expansion in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, according to the Chinese report. The Vietnamese "stubbornly pursue their regional hegemonist policy" in Kampuchea with Soviet support in return for setting aside part of their territory for use by the Soviet military.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Apr 84	4222

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/16/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. The Chinese journal Shijie Zhishi, or World Knowledge (Beijing) criticizes an article appearing in the 2 March issue of the Vietnamese periodical Nhan Dan. The Nhan Dan article charges that Vietnam's unilateral withdrawal from Kampuchea is an "extremely wrong and illegal demand" in China's normalization talks with the Soviet Union. Nhan Dan says the demand is a "brazen violation of another country's sovereignty." The Chinese journal responds by saying that Vietnam "has neither truth nor principle." The article asks whether sending tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops, together with tanks and guns into Kampuchea, with no intention of leaving, is not in fact a "brazen violation of another country's sovereignty?"	M P	FBIS (China) 27 Apr 84	4899
04/18/84	SRV/PRC. Radio Hanoi reports that two Chinese companies intruded 400 yards in the Vietnamese border province of Ha Tuyen, but were driven back with the loss of "dozens of artillery pieces and military vehicles."	M P	New York Times 22 Apr 84	4656
04/18/84	SRV/USSR. Based on a report from the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), China's Xinhua News Agency charges that recent Soviet naval landing exercises on Vietnam's coast "serves as an important indication of the Soviet Union's interest in deepening its foothold in Vietnam." These first such military exercises in Vietnam involved the Nikolayev landing ship, a Kiev class aircraft carrier, and seven other warships. In addition the Soviets are "making extensive use" of the military facilities built by the United States at Cam Rahn Bay which is being used by the Soviets as a base "from which to maintain surveillance of Southeast Asia."	M	FBIS (China) 25 Apr 84	4685
04/18/84	SRV/USSR. The official Chinese newspaper Renmin Ribao (Beijing) quotes U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as saying that the Soviet Union's first amphibious landing exercise off the Vietnamese coast was "part of the Soviet Union's process to improve its military build-up capability with an aim toward world expansion." In the same article, the Japanese newspaper Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo) is quoted as reporting that the recent military exercise is an "important omen" of a Soviet attempt to make Vietnam its "foothold".	M	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	4219
04/18/84	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that a delegation of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lt. Gen. A. N. Agafanov recently paid an 8-day visit to Vietnam.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 84	4852
04/19/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nyugen Co Thach confirms reports that Soviet marines conducted a landing exercise on Vietnam's coast, south of Haiphong. Various news agencies report that as many as 500 Soviet marines landed on Vietnam's coast on 15 April and that eight Soviet warships, including a Kiev-class aircraft carrier, took part in the maneuvers.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Apr 84	4221

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/19/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/THAILAND/PRC. A statement by the Chinese Foreign Ministry "indignantly denounces and strongly condemns" recent Vietnamese incursions into Thailand in the name of the "Chinese Government and people." The statement calls Vietnamese actions a "brazen provocation" against all countries "who have repeatedly called on the Vietnamese authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea."	M	FBIS (China) 20 Apr 84	3985
04/19/84	SRV/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW (Hong Kong) report that barely a day after Thai troops regained control of a Thai-Cambodian border pass from Vietnamese incursion forces, Chinese soldiers are reported to have struck across Vietnam's northern border in what both sides say was a directly related act of retaliation. Although the incident could not be confirmed by independent sources, Radio Hanoi said the 6 April attack against two hills in Vietnam's Lang Son province, 100 miles north of the Vietnamese capital, came after five days of Chinese shelling along the frontier.	M	Far Eastern Economic Review 19 Apr 84	4780
04/20/84	SRV/USSR. China's Xinhua News Agency reports that as long ago as 80 years ago Tsarist Russia was attracted to Cam Ranh Bay for its "fine geographic conditions and great strategic value." In recent times, the Soviet Union has adopted Cam Ranh Bay as a military base from Vietnam in exchange for supporting Vietnam's foreign policy in Southeast Asia. In the past five years, the Soviets have established a naval command, an intelligence reconnaissance center, and installed long-range, high-frequency electronic monitoring equipment in Cam Ranh Bay. They have built floating docks and wharves, and dispatched Tu-95/BEAR electronic reconnaissance planes, Be-12/MAIL amphibians, Ka-25/HORMONE-A antisubmarine helicopters, Yak-36MP/FORGER VTOL attack aircraft and Tu-22/BLINDER strategic bombers at Cam Ranh Bay. The Xinhua account charges that the Soviet presence further intensifies superpower rivalry in the Asia-Pacific region and "constitutes a serious threat to peace."	M	FBIS (China) 25 Apr 84	4686
04/20/84	SRV/USSR. According to military sources in Hanoi, Soviet naval officers, including a vice admiral, recently visited the Sino-Vietnamese border area. The Soviet officers were part of the complement of an undisclosed number of vessels which made a ship visit to Vietnam. It is considered quite rare for outsiders to visit the tense frontier between China and Vietnam, and the fact that Russian personnel were permitted to tour the area indicates the close military cooperation that exists between Hanoi and Moscow.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 21 Apr 84	3989
04/20/84	SRV/USSR. U.S. sources report that about 1,000 Soviet troops landed south of Haiphong, Vietnam, in a recent amphibious exercise. The Soviet task force included an aircraft carrier, probably the Minsk, and possibly an amphibious attack transport, the Ivan Rogov. Vietnamese Government sources play down the exercise and refuse to confirm the number of Soviet troops and ships involved.	M	Times (London) 21 Apr 84	3990

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/20/84	SRV/PRC. China states that over the last week its artillery killed or wounded several hundred Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed guns and vehicles along its border with Vietnam. The Chinese report discloses that Chinese frontier guards were retaliating against "new" armed provocations by the Vietnamese that wounded 12 Chinese. The report comes a day after Vietnam's FM Nguyen Co Thach told journalists in Hanoi that the level of clashes, which were first reported early this month, had remained about the same over the last two weeks.	M	New York Times 21 Apr 84	4781
04/20/84	SRV/USSR. KYODO (Tokyo) reports that Soviet naval officers recently visited Vietnam's northern frontline on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Soviet officers included a vice admiral of the General Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Vietnam visit by Soviet naval warships and officers was made at the invitation of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese forces, and the high ranking military leaders of the two countries exchanged views on the latest Sino-Vietnamese border situation. Although Vietnam and the Soviet Union frequently exchange visits by ranking military leaders, a visit by vice admiral-class Soviet officers to the Sino-Vietnamese border is rare.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 84	4808
04/20/84	SRV/USSR. KYODO (Tokyo) reports that Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach recently admitted that Vietnam and the Soviet Union had recently conducted a joint military exercise near the Vietnamese port of Haiphong.	M	FBIS (AP) 20 Apr 84	4809
04/21/84	SRV/USSR. The third session of the working group for the coal mining industry of Vietnam under the Vietnam-USSR inter-governmental commission begins in Hanoi. The two sides review the implementation of the 2nd session and decide on a new program for coal production and capital construction of the coal industry in Vietnam for 1984 and 1985.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4810
04/24/84	SRV/THAILAND/USSR. The Xinhua News Agency quotes Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek as saying the Soviet Union with their military presence in Vietnam, could control the whole of Southeast Asia including the U.S. bases in the region. Athit says Tu-16/BADGER and Tu-95/BEAR aircraft with ranges of up to 4,800 kilometers are stationed at Cam Ranh Bay and that these planes can be equipped with nuclear weapons and guided missiles with ranges up to another 160 kilometers. In addition, each week three to five Soviet submarines visit Cam Ranh Bay as well as 14 to 17 Soviet warships.	M	JPRS (China) 9 May 84	4512
04/25/84	SRV/USSR. An SRV National delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho meets with Soviet officials L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and A. E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Moscow following a visit to Bulgaria, Romania and France.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4811

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/26/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Speaking at a press conference in Bangkok, KPNLF leader Son Sann says he has urged Chinese leaders to "speed up increased aid and assistance to the resistance forces, particularly to the KPNLF." The latter group has about 12,000 men under arms fighting the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. In response to a question, Son Sann denies that he also has asked China to invade Vietnam, "but if China does that, I welcome it."	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 27 Apr 84	3994
04/28/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Based on a report that appears in the Japanese newspaper Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo), the Xinhua News Agency argues that the "recent Vietnamese large scale dry-season offensive against Kampuchea" are related to Soviet military activities throughout the world and "should be seen as a show of strength with strategic designs."	M	JPRS China Report 25 May 84	4347
04/29/84	SRV/PRC. Journalists touring the Lang Son-Dong Dang area find little evidence to substantiate claims by Hanoi that Chinese gunners fired thousands of artillery rounds across the border into Vietnam's northern provinces. Vietnamese military and provincial officials have estimated that in the month of April, from 10,000 to 32,000 Chinese artillery, mortar and rocket rounds fell in Lang Son Province alone, and that Chinese reconnaissance squads crossed the border five times, penetrating as far as one and a half miles into Vietnamese territory. The shelling is believed by Vietnam to be related to the visit by President Reagan to China, an event which Hanoi regards with deep suspicion. Vietnam has expressed alarm about the "collusion" between Beijing and Washington that might be engendered by the presidential visit, and by the possible Chinese acquisition of US technology.	M	Washington Post 30 Apr 84	3418
04/29/84	SRV/PRC. China accuses Vietnam of shelling densely populated border villages and killing or wounding more than 40 Chinese frontier guards and civilians in April. Vietnam discloses that it killed two Chinese and wounded many in attacks along the border in response to Chinese attacks from 21-26 April that killed one Vietnamese and injured seven others.	M	New York Times 29 Apr 84	4782
04/29/84	SRV/PRC. In an article entitled "Spitting in Their Own Face," RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) charges that "to arouse anti-China sentiments" Vietnamese authorities have rewritten the history of China's contribution to Vietnam's victory at Dien Bien Phu. The article condemns an unattributed Vietnamese statement made on the 30th anniversary of the fall of Dien Bien Phu claiming Vietnam could have "suffered a serious defeat and calamity" because of a paucity of Chinese military assistance and the inadequacy of Chinese tactics. The article quotes an unidentified "well-known Vietnamese general" who on the 10th anniversary of the victory at Dien Bien Phu praised China for its "contributions to the victory." As recently as 1979 Vietnam published a study, "Facts on Relations Between Vietnam and China over 30 Years," which RENMIN RIBAO quotes as saying: "China was the country that provided the most weapons and military equipment to Vietnam" during the resistance against France. The article concludes: "The Vietnamese authorities should wipe away the spit they have spat in their own face."	M	FBIS (China) 2 May 84	4560

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/30/84	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC. AFP reports that China's ambassador to Vietnam, Qiu Lixing, walks out of a gathering in Hanoi commemorating the communist victory over the Republic of Vietnam after a Vietnamese official "vehemently" condemned "Beijing's hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries [Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea]. The Vietnamese official, Pham The Duyet, Secretary General of Vietnam's Trade Union, calls for an immediate end to China's "acts of aggression, provocation and encroachments on Vietnam." He also decries U.S. President Reagan's trip to China as "collusion between imperialism and expansionism against the Soviet Union and Vietnam."	P M	FBIS (China) 30 Apr 84	4635
04/30/84	SRV/USSR. In a broadcast attributed to a Vietnamese refugee, Radio Beijing says the military base at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay is no longer under Vietnamese sovereignty. After the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in late 1978, Vietnamese authorities prepared Cam Ranh Bay for the Soviets by forcefully evicting all Vietnamese residents in the surrounding areas and cordoning off the area with mines and barbed wire. Vietnamese troops man a few of the outermost guard stations on the base and are subject to a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. The broadcast notes the presence of Tu-22/BLINDER strategic bombers and Yak-36MP/FORGER VTOL attack aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay. In addition to military hardware, the Soviets have build underwater fuel depots, nuclear submarine shelters, and dome-shaped hangers to shelter aircraft and cover-up loading and unloading operations.	M	FBIS (China) 4 May 84	4896
05/01/84	SRV/PRC. China accuses Vietnam of preparing for an invasion along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier and warms Hanoi to stop provocations immediately or "reap the whirlwind".	M	Christian Science Monitor 2 May 84	4783
05/01/84	JAPAN/SRV/USSR. Japanese defense sources say the Soviet Union is gradually shifting the emphasis of its arms buildup to the Far East and is also increasing military maneuvers in the area. As evidence of the Soviets increased military buildup in the region, it staged a major amphibious landing exercise on the Vietnamese coast late in April, 1983-the first of its kind in Asia. The current pace of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East is said to be catching up with its European forces, raising concern in the Japanese Defense Agency of a Soviet capability to shut down sea transport in the northwest Pacific region. Japanese defense sources say the Soviets have transferred a total of nine warships, including the 43,000-ton aircraft carrier Novorossiysk from their European command to the Pacific fleet over the past year. The reinforcements have brought the strength of the Soviet Pacific fleet to 820 vessels totaling 1.62 million tons, one fourth of the total Soviet naval strength. The sources note that the huge Cam Ranh naval base in Vietnam has become a major staging point for the Soviet Pacific fleet. About 20 Soviet war ships operate out of the Cam Ranh base, according to Western intelligence sources. This Soviet naval strength, together with the nine medium-range Tu-16/BADGER bombers the Soviets deployed recently at Cam Ranh Bay, means the Soviet Union now has enough military strength in the region to pose a direct threat to sea	M	FBIS (AP) 1 May 84	4538

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	transport between the Malacca Straits and the South China Sea. As part of its new emphasis on the Far East, the Soviet Union has phased out a large number of old-style airplanes in the region and replaced them with advance warplanes like the Su-24/FENCER, MiG-23/FLOGGER, and MiG-27/FLOGGER-D.			
05/02/84	SRV/PRC. BANGKOK POST reports that China on 1 May charged that Vietnam was preparing an invasion from the south and diplomats are speculating that Beijing might be preparing to step up pressure on Hanoi following the end of U.S. President Reagan's China visit.	M	Bangkok Post 2 May 84	4784
05/03/84	SRV/PRC. A Vietnamese government spokesman declares at a press conference in Hanoi that the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border is at its most tense since the war of 1979. He adds, however, that Vietnam has no intention of mobilizing its regular army but will entrust the defense of its frontier region to the People's Militia and Border Guards. The spokesman denounces China's "flagrant border violations" particularly in the Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province where Vietnamese reportedly blunted cross-border attacks by the Chinese 14th Army Corps. According to Chinese prisoners presented to the press, China attacked the Vietnamese positions in an effort to improve its border defenses and in an effort to lend support to anti-Vietnamese Khmer insurgents in Kampuchea.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 May 84	4002
05/04/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. China's Xinhua News Agency charges that a Soviet TASS statement criticizing China's "self-defense measures against Vietnamese military provocations" is "untenable." Xinhua claims Vietnam in the last few years has launched armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border "with the support of the Soviet Union." Xinhua concludes that Moscow "tries hard to cover up the customary tactics of the Vietnamese and, at the same time, to exonerate itself from the blame for supporting the Vietnamese aggression."	M	FBIS (China) 7 May 84	4894
05/05/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. In Thailand, the personal representative of the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk says the Vietnamese are building a 200-km road along the Thai-Kampuchean border to expedite the movement of tanks and artillery to attack Kampuchean resistance forces from the rear. The road is more than 80% complete and a Vietnamese division of about 8,000 troops equipped with tanks and Soviet-made SAM missiles is preparing for an offensive.	M	China Daily (New York) 5 May 84	4895
05/05/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. Hoang Dung, responsible for propaganda and information of the VCP Central Committee, states that Vietnam has no intention of invoking its friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR over tension with the Chinese over the Sino-Vietnamese border. Under the 1978 treaty, any attack or threat of attack by a third country against either of the signatories can lead to Vietnamese-Soviet consultations "for the purpose of removing that threat."	P M	FBIS (AP) 7 May 84	4812

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/07/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam's ambassador to the UN Hoang Bich Son meets with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in order to inform him of China's escalation of aggressive acts against Vietnam along the common border of the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 May 84	4785
05/13/84	SRV/USSR. Japanese media report that Western countries are becoming increasingly suspicious of Soviet ambitions in Southeast Asia following Soviet amphibious landing maneuvers in April on the coast of Vietnam. Vietnamese FM Nguyen Co Thach described the maneuvers as very small and not aimed at any one country. US intelligence sources reported 500 Soviet marines landed on Vietnamese shores from the 14,000-ton amphibious assault ship Ivan Rogov. About eight warships, including the aircraft carrier Minsk or Novorossiysk were reported to have taken part in the exercise. Diplomats stated the exercise to be significant coming at a time when Vietnam was threatened by China. It was also the first time foreign troops had landed on Vietnamese soil since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 May 84	4813
05/14/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam accuses China of having fired some 40,000 artillery and mortar shells in the northern border province of Lang Son since the beginning of April 1984. The rounds reportedly impacted as far as 13 kilometers inside Vietnam, killing five persons and wounding 280 others.	M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 16 May 84	4657
05/14/84	SRV/USSR. A meeting is held in Moscow to mark the 25th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.	S	FBIS (AP) 16 May 84	4814
05/15/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. A Xinhua News Agency commentary charges that Soviet backing of Vietnam is "the root cause of the protracted turmoil in Indochina and Southeast Asia." Xinhua says that Soviet backing "has everything to do with Vietnam's frenzied armed provocations against China, its [Vietnam's] refusal to implement the UN resolutions calling for its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and its intensified acts of aggression against Kampuchea."	M P	China Daily (Beijing) 15 May 84	4893
05/15/84	SRV/USSR. SRV Minister of Defense General Van Tien Dung departs Hanoi for an official visit to Moscow. Diplomatic observers speculate that the purpose of the trip may be to ask for additional Soviet armaments in view of prolonged tensions along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Other sources note that Thailand's prospective purchase of F-16 jet fighters from the United States may have prompted Vietnam to seek similar aircraft from the USSR.	M	Times (London) 17 May 84	4658
05/15/84	SRV/USSR. SRV Minister of Defense General Van Tien Dung pays an official visit to the USSR. The trip is believed by observers to be related to Vietnamese attempts to obtain additional Soviet military equipment and economic aid to support Hanoi's position in Kampuchea. Vietnamese military leaders reportedly also want to procure advanced fighter aircrtaft from the USSR to counter Thailand's possible acquisition of US F-16s.	M	Kompas (Jakarta) 18 May 84	4659

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/16/84	KAMP/SRV/THAI/PRC. After arriving in China for a week-long official visit, Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Thai Army, holds separate meetings with Yang Dezhi, Chief of the PLA General Staff, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force and Premier Zhao Ziyang. At a reception for Gen. Athit, Yang Dezhi says that "Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its practice of regional hegemonism had caused the current tense situation in Southeast Asia and sabotaged peace and stability." Zhao tells Athit that the Chinese people deeply admire the Thai army and people's spirit of defying Vietnam's aggression which not only threatens Thailand's sovereignty but also endangers peace in the region.	M	FBIS (China) 16 May 84	4511
05/16/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung leaves Hanoi for Moscow. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that the visit has prompted speculation over the reason it is being undertaken. The length of the visit, which was neither denied or confirmed by Vietnamese sources, is unknown. The visit, however, does fall in the midst of reported Chinese aggression along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Some analysts hold that the reason for the visit is to request additional arms from the Soviets while others say that Thailand's planned purchase of F-16s from the US could mean that Vietnam is seeking similar planes from the Soviet Union. Gen. Dung's visit succeeds by several days the first Soviet-Vietnamese military maneuvers south of Haiphong.	P M	FBIS (AP) 16 May 84	4815
05/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. China's Xinhua News Agency reports on a meeting between Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and his Vietnamese counterpart, General Van Tien Dung in Moscow by saying the two had a "warm and friendly conversation [during] which they discussed matters of mutual interest." Xinhua notes that the visit takes place at a time when Vietnamese troops are launching a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and carrying out "military provocations" against China. According to Xinhua, Van Tien Dung's "visit to Moscow is believed to be closely related to these matters.	M	FBIS (China) 17 May 84	4892
05/17/84	SRV/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that events along Vietnam's northern border seem to have generated considerable sound over the past few weeks but little fury. On 30 April, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman told the Hanoi diplomaticii corps that the most serious Chinese incursion since 1979 was taking place at that very moment. Three full regiments--3-4,000 men--from the Chinese 40th Division had crossed into Vietnam's Ha Tuyen province. They had penetrated 1 km inside the country, and shelled a further 10 kms.	M	FEER (Hong Kong) 17 May 84	4786

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/17/84	SRV/USSR. BANGKOK POST reports that Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung has left Hanoi for Moscow prompting wild speculation over the reason for his trip. The visit falls in the midst of reports of concentrations of Chinese troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border following exchanges of fire by both sides there since early April. Speculation is that he went to ask for additional arms in light of the prolonged border tension and that Thailand's planned purchase of F-16 fighters from the US may have caused Vietnam to seek similar planes from the Soviet Union.	P	BANGKOK POST 17 May 84	4818
05/19/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnam's Ministry of Building holds a ceremony marking the start of construction of the Uong Bi coal sorting plant. With a design output of 1.8 million metric tons of coal per year, it is the largest and most modern coal sorting plant to be built with Soviet assistance in Vang Danh and Mao mining areas.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 May 84	4819
05/19/84	SRV/USSR. The 14.5 km long railroad across the Thang Long bridge from Co Nhue in Tu Liem District to Bac Hong in Dong Anh District is opened to mark Ho Chi Minh's 94th birthday. This is part of the railroad network built in Hanoi with Soviet assistance.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 May 84	4820
05/24/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. Thai National Security Council Secretary General Sdn Ldr Prasong Soonsiri warns that the Sino-Vietnam border situation is far more volatile than most people believe. Angered by Soviet actions, specifically the 13-16 April joint air, land and sea military maneuvers carried out by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, China has heavily increased its military pressure against Vietnam by moving troops and warplanes near their border and staging a naval exercise near an offshore island held by Vietnamese forces. On 1 May, China sent a number of warships and supply vessels off Amboyna Cay, one of the Vietnamese-occupied islands in the Spratly archipelago. Prasong adds that China has deployed two entire armies totalling 400,000 troops as well as war planes from China's interior to areas near Vietnam.	M	Bangkok Post 25 May 84	4791
05/24/84	SRV/USSR/PRC. China's Xinhua News Agency blasts a Pravda (Moscow) commentary that accuses China of carrying out military provocations against Vietnam and that asks "Who would believe that a country with only 60 million population [Vietnam] can provoke an armed conflict against a large country with a 1 billion population?" Xinhua says "It is not the size of a country and its population, but the policy it pursues, that determines whether or not a country can be aggressive and expansionist." The Xinhua commentary charges that Vietnam dares to carry out armed provocations against China, Kampuchea and Thailand because it is supported by the Soviet Union.	M	JPRS (China Report) 19 Jun 84	4856

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
05/26/84	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that the first oil deposits are discovered on Vietnam's continental shelf as the result of a Soviet-Vietnamese joint venture.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 May 84	4821
05/30/84	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. In an article appearing in The Patriot (New Delhi), M.K. Sridharan argues that despite twists and turns over time, Beijing's basic, long-term objective in Southeast Asia is to establish its influence and hegemony in the region. Currently, China pursues a two-pronged policy of "increased hostility towards Vietnam, on the one hand, and flirting with ASEAN countries on the other." He argues that China's cuurent policy in Southeast Asia hinges on what is described as the "Kampuchean problem." The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is used to "scare" ASEAN countries. He charges that Beijing "does all that lies in its power to sabatoge every initiative for a dialogue and settlement" in Southeast Asia. Sridharan says that China supports ASEAN becoming a military alliance which indicates its lack of interest in easing regional tensions. China hopes that a militarily strong ASEAN will oppose Vietnam and thereby give China a powerful means to influence the region.	M P	Patriot (New Delhi) 30 May 84	4681
05/31/84	SRV/THAI/PRC/USSR. Prasong Soonsiri, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, declares in an interview that China now maintains 400,000 troops on its border with Vietnam, and early this month sent 2000 marines to reinforce its garrison in the Spratlys. In contrast to this total, diplomatic sources in Beijing believe Vietnam has stationed about 600,000 military personnel along the border with China. Prasong adds that Sino-Vietnamese tensions have escalated significantly since Hanoi and Moscow staged an amphibious exercise south of Haiphong, in the first such maneuver along the Vietnamese coast. Participating in the exercise, according to Prasong, were the Soviet carrier Minsk, and the amphibious assault ship Ivan Rogov, supported by Soviet medium-range bombers, such as the Tu-16/BADGER, Tu-95/BEAR and Tu-142/BEAR.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5028
06/01/84	MALAYSIA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Former PM Dato Hussein Onn declares at a seminar in Kuala Lumpur that Southeast Asian countries should not panic in reaction to US warnings that the Soviet Union poses a threat to the region and that Malaysia should not respond by purchasing sophisticated weaponry and building up its military capabilities. The Malaysian leader says there is no indication of a real Soviet threat in the region, and that Moscow's warships only call at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam to replenish supplies. He adds that the Soviet naval presence in the Pacific does not compare with the US Seventh Fleet which is supported by shore installations at Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. Dato Hussein says that China poses a greater threat to Malaysia than the USSR. He notes that Hanoi refused Chinese assistance to rebuild Vietnam after the war against the Americans because the Vietnamese felt it would be difficult to compel the Chinese to leave, once they were allowed into the country. He says Hanoi had no choice but to accept assistance, since offers of aid from other countries were not forthcoming.	E M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 Jun 84	4994

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/01/84	SRV/PRC. China accused Vietnamese troops of border incursions and attacks by fire which killed or wounded 20 Chinese nationals since mid-May.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5030
06/03/84	SRV/USSR/PRC. Jiefangjun Bao (Beijing) responds to an article that appears in the 17 June issue of the official publication of the Soviet Defense Ministry Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) that accuses China of carrying out armed provocations against Vietnam. Jiefangjun Bao charges that the Soviets are "concealing the real inciters and supporters of the conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border." The Chinese claim that over the last five years, the Soviets have consistantly supported the Vietnamese authorities in committing aggression against Kampuchea, opposing China and carrying out armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border.	P M	FBIS (China) 25 Jun 84	4853
06/04/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam, accusing China of widespread bombardment along the common frontier between the two nations, warns that Beijing has escalated the border tensions to a dangerous stage. Hanoi charges in a prepared statement that China has perpetrated its most severe incidents of bombardment and military "encroachment" against the six Vietnamese border provinces since the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese war. The statement adds that the Chinese attacked more than 100 targets in 26 districts of the six provinces during the past two months, and have occupied strategic terrain at ten sites near the border.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5027
06/07/84	SRV/THAILAND/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that a recent visit to China by Thai supreme commander Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek provoked the Vietnamese into issuing a strongly worded statement condemning Sino-Thai "collusion," suggesting concern and irritation in Hanoi about the level of military cooperation between the two countries. During the last days of his China visit Arthit was taken to China's southern Yunnan Province, to within 4 kms of the Vietnamese border, where he was seen on TV warmly patting Chinese gunners on the shoulder while touring artillery positions.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 7 Jun 84	4758
06/07/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. The Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea states that it is ready to join Vietnam in fighting China, which it alleges in launching large-scale attacks on Vietnamese border provinces.	M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 Jun 84	4831
06/09/84	SRV/PRC. During an official visit to Hungary, Vietnamese Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung declares that Hanoi wants peace with Beijing, but that Vietnam will repulse attacks by any neighbor. "Our objective is to beat back with the help of the people, any attack by the Chinese army," declares the Vietnamese military leader in an interview with the Hungarian Communist Party daily. Dung notes that "the Vietnamese people cherish the friendship of the people of China," and that "peace is in the interests of both sides, and would permit the people of each nation to concentrate on the task of development." He adds, however, that "it is very much to be regretted that the leadership of China has not changed its attitude of hostility toward us. During the visit of the American president to China, (hostile) maneuvers on the Vietnamese frontier reached a new level of intensity."		HUAB (Jakarta) 9 Jun 84	4992

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/09/84	SRV/USSR. A Vietnamese party delegation led by Le Duan departs for Moscow to attend a CEMA summit conference.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Jun 84	4822
06/12/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. China reports that its frontier guards inflicted heavy casualties on attacking Vietnamese forces who intruded into Yunnan Province. The accounts, of which independent confirmation is lacking, charge that Hanoi's troops launched platoon and company-sized probes that were repulsed in the vicinity of Laoshan and Balihe Dongshan. In a related development in Moscow, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko denounces Chinese attacks on Vietnam in a meeting with VCP leader Le Duan. Chernenko, according to Tass News Agency, "resolutely condemned the hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, as well as against Laos and Kampuchea." It was the first time the Soviet leader spoke out personally against the renewed fighting along the Sino-Vietnamese border since it began escalating two months ago. In the meantime, Mosocw has cancelled a visit to Beijing by Soviet Deputy PM Ivan Arkhipov, in a move seen by Asian diplomats as a Kremlin reaction to the Chinese border attacks on Vietnam. Despite the level of criticism levelled at Beijing, however, both Chernenko and Le Duan pronounced themselves in favor of normalizing ties with China.	M P	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5031
06/12/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Party Secretary Le Duan holds talks with Soviet Party Secretary Chernenko in Moscow with CPVCC member Phan Van Dong in attendance.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jun 84	4823
06/13/84	SRV/PRC. THE NATION REVIEW (Bangkok) discusses a report by Khmer Rouge radio stating that the Vietnamese are using Kampucheans to fight Chinese on Vietnam's northern border. The newspaper concludes that logically, such a situation is not possible.	M	FBIS (AP) 13 Jun 84	4793
06/14/84	SRV/PRC. Sources in Hanoi claim that Chinese troops who intruded into the border province of Ha Tuyen were repulsed with casualties of 70 KIA after three days of heavy fighting. The Chinese reportedly suffered materiel losses, comprising artillery pieces and mortars, as well.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jun 84	5029
06/14/84	SRV/PRC. Vietnam claims that its forces this week killed 70 Chinese troops who attacked a district in the Vietnamese border province of Ha Tuyen.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 15 Jun 84	4794
06/14/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnam's General Department of Oil and Natural Gas and the Joint Vietnam-Soviet Petroleum Venture (Vietsopetro) jointly begin a broad program of oil and gas prospecting in the Red River Delta and along Vietnam's southern continental shelf.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jun 84	4824

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/14/84	SRV/USSR. In a broadcast in Vietnamese, China charges that the ports and facilities of Danang, Vietnam have come under complete Soviet control and as a Soviet military base it poses a "grave threat to peace and security of Southeast Asia." China criticizes Vietnam which in 1975 liberated the south and brought to an end almost 100 years of foreign domination only to invite the Soviets to come and settle in Danang in 1978. The broadcast says the Soviet test missiles and jet aircraft at Danang and have built an electronic telecommunications station to communicate with Moscow and other overseas Soviet military bases. The Soviets also reportedly have assembly facilities at Danang for radar systems, rockets, and jet aircraft.	M	FBIS (China) 19 Jun 84	4854
06/15/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. GUARDIAN reports that China and Vietnam claim to have inflicted heavy casualties in border clashes which have also become a serious issue in Sino-Soviet relations. Hanoi Radio has stated that Vietnamese troops killed 70 Chinese soldiers during three days of fighting while the Chinese version has spoken of attacks by Vietnamese troops "in company and platoon strength" on two sections of the Yunnan Province border. The incidents are now regarded on the Chinese and Soviet side as having interrupted the slow but steady improvement of Sino-Soviet relations.	P	Guardian (London) 15 Jun 84	4795
06/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. China dismisses Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as hoax and expresses concern that the troops withdrawn might be redeployed along Vietnam's frontier with China.	M	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 21 Jun 84	4796
06/17/84	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Renmin (Beijing) publishes a short commentary entitled "The Same Old Stuff" which criticizes an announcement by Vietnam that it will withdraw about 10,000 troops from Kampuchea at the end of June by calling it a "propaganda farce." The newspaper argues that Vietnam troop withdrawals in 1982 and 1983 that were no more than troop rotations and that Vietnam continues to be involved in aggression against Kampuchea.	M	FBIS (China) 18 Jun 84	4855
06/20/84	THAILAND/PRC/SRV. At a banquet hosted by the commander of China's PLA Air Force Zhang Tingfa for the visiting commander of the Royal Thai Air Force, Air Marshal Praphan Thupatemiya, Zhang congratulates the Thai military for repulsing "Vietnamese invaders" and "defending [Thailand's] territorial integrity and safeguarding national dignity." During Air Marshal Praphan's 19-27 June visit to China he meets with Chief of the PLA General Staff Yang Dezhi and tours Chengdu and Guilin.	M	FBIS (China) 20-25 Jun 84	4524
06/20/84	SRV/USSR. Kyodo news service reports that Vietsov Oil, a Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Oil Company, hit a very promising offshore oil field off southern Vietnam.	E	Indonesian Times (Jakarta) 24 Jun 84	4825

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/21/84	SRV/PRC. FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports that Vietnam is inflating claims of Victorious frontier clashes in hopes of unbalancing Chinese approaches to the U.S. and Thailand. Hanoi has rounded out its picture of alleged Chinese aggression with a claim of a massive military victory and a spy trial. The report of the military victory came in the official newspaper NHAN DAN on 5 June. The newspaper claimed that between 2 April and 2 June Vietnamese troops had put 5,500 Chinese troops out of action. The trial of three alleged Chinese spies took place at the end of May although the men had been captured by Vietnamese forces five years before.	M P	FEER (Hong Kong) 21 Jun 84	4797
06/23/84	SRV/PRC/USSR. Responding to a 17 June 1984 article that appeared in the official publication of the Soviet Defense Ministry, KRASNAIA ZVEDZDA [Red Star] which claims that China is the source of conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border, China's JIEFANGJUN BAO [Liberation Army Daily] publishes a rejoinder arguing that the Soviets have "distorted the facts" and that "Vietnamese authorities" in fact provoke conflict along the border. "The purpose of the Soviet Union in calling white black...is nothing but an attempt to cover up for the true instigator." The Chinese article says that Vietnam continues its aggression against China because "they have the backing of the Soviet Union." Support for "Vietnam's anti-China activity" is given to make Vietnam a forward base to carry out the Soviet Union's "southward strategy in the Asian-Pacific region." The newspaper argues there is a direct correlation between Vietnam's stepping up of provocations against China and the number of anti-China stories that appear in the Soviet press.	M	JPRS (China) 1 Aug 84	4634
06/26/84	KAMP/LAOS/SRV/THAI/USSR. During a visit by the Premier of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko "resolutely condemned China for its hostilities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea." China's Xinhua News Agency argues "this only serves as an indication that Chernenko remains headstrong in supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations agaisnt China." The Soviet and Laotian leaders also accuse Thailand of making "armed provocations" against Laos.	M	FBIS (China) 27 Jun 84	4247
06/26/84	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung meets in Moscow with Soviet Defense Minister Marshall D. F. Ustinov.	M	FBIS (AP) 28 Jun 84	4826
06/28/84	KAMP/SRV/PRC/USSR. Charging that Soviet leader Chernenko is "muddleheaded" and his "failed to achieve anything in foreign affairs," the Hong Kong newspaper Ta Kung Pao charges that the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance has strengthened since Chernenko's assumption to power. The newspaper argues that Chernenko has boosted the courage of the "Hanoi clique." Ta Kung Pao concludes that the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship is one of "mutual collusion" directed against China. "Moscow utilizes Vietnam as an important strategic link in encircling China" and Hanoi in turn receives military and economic assistance which enables it to continue its occupation of Kampuchea and Laos.	M P	Ta Kung Pao (Hongkong) 28 Ju 84	4851

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/29/84	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. In a signed Beijing Review article attributed to Zi Xu, China charges that the Soviet newspaper Izvestia is conducting an "escalating anti-China propaganda campaign." The Chinese article claims that Izvestia is trying to blame China for ASEAN member nations refusal to accept Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" is only a routine troop rotation and Soviet accusations against China "cannot alter the plain facts." The article concludes by saying that "Moscow's sincerity in normalizing Sino-Soviet relations will be judged by its [the Soviet Union's] actions."	M P	Beijing Review 9 Jul 84	4897
06/29/84	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Based on an interview in the Thai publication Nation Review (Bangkok), Xinhua quotes Singapore's FM Dhanabalan as saying the Soviet military buildup at the Vietnamese bases at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay threatens the security of ASEAN member nations. Dhanabalan says that "on any given day probably about up to 20 Soviet navy surface ships and a number of nuclear attached cruise missile submarines are at Cam Ranh Bay." Singapore intelligence reports that the Soviets have deployed Tu-16/ BADGER bombers, Tu-95/BEAR-D and Tu-95/BEAR-F long-range reconnaissance aircraft at the bases.	M	JPRS (China Report) 27 Jul 84	4898
06/30/84	SRV/USSR. According to US sources, the USSR now has 3000 military advisers in Vietnam and has supplied $4.8 billion in aid to Hanoi since 1979. In a related development, Soviet sources assert that they will supply MiG-23/FLOGGER aircraft to Vietnam if the United States provides F-16s to Thailand.	M	IDSA News Review (New Delhi) Jul 84	5035

APPENDIXES

A. Communique - Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, Vientiane, Laos, 28-29 January 1984

B. Statement - CGDK on Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, 1 February 1984

C. Reportage and Speeches - Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov Trip to India, 5-10 March 1984

D. Reportage and Speeches - Chinese President Li Xiannian Trip to Pakistan, 5-8 March 1984

E. Joint Communique - Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja Trip to the USSR, 1-4 April 1984

F. Speeches - CCP Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang Trip to North Korea, 4-8 May 1984

G. Speeches - North Korean President Kim Il-song Trip to the USSR, 17-26 May 1984

H. Soviet Foreign Trade with Asian Countries (Mil/rubles), January-June 1984

APPENDIX A

Communique - Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, Vientiane, Laos, 28-29 January 1984*

3. FAR EASTERN RELATIONS

Communique of Indochinese Foreign Minister's Meeting in Vientiane

VNA in English 1555 gmt 29 Jan 84

Text, as transmitted, of "Communique of Indochinese Foreign Ministers' conference" (FE/7553/A3/2):

The eighth conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the LPDR, the PRK and the SRV was held in Vientiane on 28th and 29th January 1984.

The conference reviewed the last five years of struggle waged by the three Indochinese peoples to build up and defend their respective homelands, appraised the first year's implementation of the resolutions of the three countries' summit conference and discussed on the direction of action for the time to come.

(1) The conference is of the unanimous view that the last five years represent a most difficult but also a brilliantly successful phase for the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle to defend their respective independence and sovereignty for the sake of peace, stability and co-operation among South-East Asian nations. In particular, the Kampuchean people's miraculous resurrection and the growing international prestige of the PRK have found their most lively expression in the popular and military parade organized on the occasion of the fifth celebration of the national day. The successes scored by the three peoples in the past five years have dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces, of American imperialism and of the reactionary forces within the ruling circles of some ASEAN countries aimed at provoking confrontation and tension in South-East Asia so as to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and weaken the Indochinese countries.

The trials of the last five years have all the more bound together the three Indochinese peoples in their special friendship and militant alliance. The three countries' first summit conference marks a new phase in the three peoples' just and unfailingly struggle as well as in their special mutual relations.

The gradual implementation of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference resolutions has steadily reinforced these countries' cohesion and all round co-operation, mutual trust and close ties in their common revolutionary cause.

*Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK), FE/7554/A3/1, 31 January 1984.

The conference takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people's resurrection has made possible the partial annual withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, and expresses the hope that the present state of security and stability of the PRK will allow another partial withdrawal in the course of 1984.

(2) The conference is happy to note the increasingly clear awareness of public opinion of the main threat to South-East Asia's peace and stability as being the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities acting hand in glove with US imperialism. The three Indochinese peoples have been victims of the longest and most bloody wars of aggression in world history and at the same time valiant fighters in the safeguard of their independence, making a major contribution to the cause of peace in South-East Asia and the world. Their greatest aspiration is to live in peace and friendship with all other countries. With their policy of peace, friendship and co-operation, the three people in Indochina constitute an important factor of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The conference holds the unanimous view that the Chinese authorities' hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries has not in the least changed. While speaking of peace, the Chinese authorities are still in reality intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries, attempting to rally local reactionaries, stepping up their infiltrations for subversive purposes as well as their psychological war, trying by all means to divide the three countries and undermine their cohesion. While China on the one hand loudly alleges that the Kampuchea issue is a problem between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries in order to drive the former against the latter, on the other, as is known to everybody, the Khmer reactionaries headed by Pol Pot are creatures of China, which is their main supplier of weapons against the Kampuchean people and also the principal threat to the three Indochinese peoples.

At the same time China attempts to monopolize the so-called Kampuchea issue to serve its global strategy. While it categorically opposes dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries and drives the former against the latter, it chooses the Kampuchea issue as a central problem to be settled with the Soviet Union aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations, concurrently using the Kampuchea and Afganistan issues as the focus of its strategic collaboration with the USA against the Soviet Union, setting the South-East Asian against the Indochinese nations, and the countries of Southern and Western Asia against Afghanistan. China also demands that a settlement to the Kampuchea issue be a precondition to an improvement of its relations with Vietnam. It is obvious that in the eyes of China, the Kampuchea issue is but a card in its global strategy and its relations with the USA and the Soviet Union, and in the service of its hegemonism and expansionism in South-East Asia.

Such has always been China's customary policy aimed at driving other countries into conflict with one another and taking advantage of these conflicts to serve its strategy and to reach settlements on the backs of the conflicting parties, as China did in the case of the three Indochinese people's struggle against the colonialists in the fifties and against the imperialists in the sixties and seventies. The so-called five-point proposal of China on the Kampuchea problem amounts in fact to demanding a unilateral total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in order to let Pol Pot and his men return to Kampuchea and terminate the Kampuchean people's rebirth while the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists would have a free hand to act against the countries of Indochina.

The LPDR, the PRK and the SRV fully support the talks undertaken by the Soviet Union to improve relations with China and at the same time warmly welcome the Soviet Union's invariable policy towards the Indochinese countries while conducting those talks - namely its categorical rejection of China's absurd demands and its determination to strengthen its solidarity and powerful support to the national construction and defence efforts of the three Indochinese countries. The LPDR, the PRK and the SRV appraise highly this principled stand on the part of the Soviet Union which they consider as a strong support and great source of encouragement for them.

Now as earlier, the three countries of Indochina always set great store by the ties of solidarity and long standing friendship with the Chinese people and view them as an extremely important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia. The present abnormal state of affairs between the three Indochinese countries and China is but temporary and the peoples of Indochina as well as of China share a common interest, namely peace, so as to devote their energy and resources to national construction. In this spirit, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their proposals aimed at restoring relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. The LPDR and the PRK wholly support the SRV in its endeavours to restore peace in the Vietnam-China border areas and resume the Vietnam-China talks no matter where and whe .. The proposals made by both sides with a view to normalizing relations between them shall be a matter for bilateral discussions.

(3) The successive US administrations have over the past five years unceasingly played the China card to oppose the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries. While accelerating the arms race to further strain the situation in the world, especially in Asia and the Pacific, the US administration has closely colluded with China, increased its military aid to the ruling circles in Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and opposed the Kampuchean people's revival and the three Indochinese countries. The conference sternly condemns the hostile policy of the USA towards the three Indochinese countries, a policy which is detrimental to the interests of the American people and of peace in South-East Asia. This policy is doomed to failure as it was in the seventies in Indochina.

Proceeding from the friendship between the American people and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries who were once bound to each other in the struggle against the war of aggression waged by the US authorities in Indochina, and from humanitarianism and sympathies with the American people's aspiration, the LPDR, the SRV and the PRK will supply one another with the necessary information on Americans missing in the war in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Should the US government have a co-operative attitude and renounce its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries, the latter would be ready, within the capacity of each country, to co-operate with the US government in this matter, and at the same time, they would be also ready to co-operate with non-governmental organizations in the USA in this matter.

The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam hope that on the question of Americans missing in the Indochina war as well as on issues concerning common interests such as peace and friendship, the American people will co-operate with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the biggest victims of the warlike and aggressive policy of US imperialism.

(4) The conference clearly indicated that the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a long term and most fundamental common interest, which is the maintenance of a lasting peace and stability in South-East Asia, permanently excluding all foreign intervention there and concentrating energy and resources on the solution of each country's urgent problems, ie economic construction and development. The ASEAN and the Indochinese peoples share the ardent wish to live together in peace and to develop relations of co-operation, friendship and good neighbourliness for the sake of peace and prosperity of each respective country.

On the other hand there remains disagreement between the two groups of countries as to the cause of the present situation in South-East Asia and measures to restore peace and stability in that region. Thailand and a few other ASEAN countries hold the view that a solution to the Kampuchea problem is needed before the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia may be settled and it is their intention to impose an absurd solution with regard to Kampuchea, demanding that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its forces from Kampuchea while China, Thailand and the Pol Pot clique would bestow on themselves the right to act freely. They want to introduce into Kampuchea military forces from several countries that used to support Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people thus allowing the so-called coalition government of Pol Pot to be installed back in Kampuchea, liquidating the legal administration of the PRK opposing the Kampuchean people's rebirth and turning Kampuchea into a client of Thailand, American imperialism and Chinese reactionaries. Such a solution constitutes a gross violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and contributes to the furtherance of China's schemes against the three Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in South-East Asia,

The three Indochinese countries consider that a global solution to the problems of South-East Asia is needed, on the basis of equality, respect for the legitimate interest of each group of countries, non-imposition on ech other and exclusion of imposition from outside. The contemporary history of South-East Asia, particularly in the last forty years, has allowed to derive four characteristics:

The threat to the independence of South-East Asian nations has always come from outisde;

The main victims of the various aggressions, interventions and dominations have been the three Indochinese countries. The aggressions and interventions against peace and stability in South-East Asia by colonialist, imperialist and expansionist forces from outside would not have been possible without the assistance and the use of the territory of some countries in the region, in particular Thailand;

The imperialists and expansionist forces have constantly resorted to the policy of divide to rule and driven the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries into a state of confrontation;

Any solution that is to bring about solid and lasting peace in Indochina and South-East Asia will have to take these characteristics into account, ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese as well as the other countries in South-East Asia and bring about peaceful co-existence in friendship and co-operation between two groups of countries.

The conference is of the view that the present situation in South-East Asia could evolve in five possible directions:

- The adoption of a global solution to the problems related to peace and stability in South-East Asia on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, and end to external intervention and the establishment in South-East Asia and a zone of peace, friendship and co-operation. This global solution could lead a solid and lasting peace in the region. Its content has been mentioned in the resolution on South-East Asia adopted in March 1983 by the seventh non-aligned summit conference, and conforms with the ASEAN countries' proposal on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality set forth in 1971, and with the seven-point proposal expounded on behalf of the three Indochinese countries by the Foreign Minister of the LPDR at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1981.

- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and China aimed at the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea paired with a termination of the Chinese threat, of the utilization of Thai territory as a base of action against the three Indochinese countries and the use of Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries against the people of Kampuchea.

- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and Thailand on the basis of an equal security for both sides and the setting up of a safety zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Both sides shall jointly decide on a form of international control of the terms of the agreement.

- Pending a global solution or a partial settlement as mentioned above, a framework agreement on principles governing relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries with a view to checking the danger of escalation of the present situation into a major conflict and to paving the way for a gradual solution of the immediate as well as latent points of disagreement between the two groups of countries or among the countries in the region. Both sides shall examine an international form of guarantee and observation of what will have been agreed upon by both sides.

- The continuation of the present situation, neither a global nor a partial solution being reached. In this case, the disagreements between the two groups of countries will be aggravated, thus possibly leading to an explosive, uncontrollable situation that China could take advantage of to provoke a large scale war in South-East Asia.

The reality of the past five years shows that the nations of South-East Asia can choose but one alternative which consists in joint discussions between the two groups of countries to settle all problems raised by each side on the basis of equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests and absence of intervention from outside. The past five years bear evidence that this is the only way to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding, reduce disagreement between the two groups of countries, and gradually move towards peace and stability, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and for the sake of peace. Any other path can only lead to tension and impasse, deepening disagreement between the two groups of countries and creating conditions favourable to indepth foreign intervention within the countries of the region.

As for a form of regional or international conference, the three Indochinese countries' viewpoint is that this is a question that can and should be agreed upon by the two groups of countries on the basis of equality and non-imposition.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations as well as to start immediately conversations between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be a matter for discussion on the basis of equality. The PRK reaffirms its goodwill not to let the question of its participation hinder the initiation of dialogue between the two groups of countries. The conference agreed to designate Laos and Vietnam as representatives of the Indochinese countries to take part in the conversations between the two groups of countries. It welcomes the formula put forward by the Malaysian Foreign Minister on talks between the five ASEAN countries, and Vietnam and Laos and is prepared to examine any formula regarding dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The conference notes that a growing number of ASEAN countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries, and once again appeals on the governments of all countries in the world to foster this trend for the sake of peace in South-East Asia and in the world.

The conference welcomes the results achieved in the talks between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand on the settlement of mutual problems and the conversion of the Mekong river into their border of peace.

(5) The three Indochinese countries welcome the appraisal and the deep and comprehensive analysis of the causes of the deteriorating international situation made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his 28th September and 24th November 1983 declarations. They extend their unreserved support to all practical steps and measures taken by the Soviet Union with a view to consolidating its defence capacity and ensuring security for the Soviet people as well as for its allies. In their view, the measures of retaliation taken by the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the GDR with the agreement of all other Warsaw Treaty member states, in reply to the schemes of imperialism that tries by all means to obtain military and especially nuclear supremacy by positioning on the territory of a few Western European countries new American medium-range nuclear missiles, as timely opportunities to maintain the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe and the world. The three Indochinese countries convey their full support for the position of the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Pact at the ongoing Stockholm conference.

Vientiane, 29th January 1984.

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APPENDIX B

Statement - CGDK on Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference, 1 February 1984*

"Voice of DK"
Statement on Indochina's Foreign Ministers Conference

THE "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" issued the following statement on February 1:-

"This year, as in previous years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors issued the so-called communique of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) knows all about the so-called meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries: this meeting is only a farce. In fact, everything was prepared and decided in Hanoi by the Vietnamese.

The communique, which was issued by Hanoi during their farce in Vientiane, is aimed at achieving the Hanoi Vietnamese's old goal. The Vietnamese have attempted to dupe the world into recognizing their Indochina federation and burying the five UN resolutions which call for a complete withdrawal of foreign troops, namely Vietnamese aggressor troops, and allowing the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. The world has clearly seen this manoeuvre. The ASEAN countries have repeatedly rejected this trick. In this year's communique, the Hanoi Vietnamese are not as arrogant as they have been in previous years. This is because they are in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield of aggression. They have encountered many more difficulties in Vietnam. They have a bad reputation on the international scene because their war of aggression in Kampuchea has been strongly denounced and condemned by the world.

Although they have more serious difficulties, there is no indication on the Kampuchean battlefield that the Hanoi Vietnamese will agree to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions. Their manoeuvres were aimed at seeking and creating opportunities to divide the CGDK, which is united and waging a struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are seeking and creating opportunities to interfere with and divide the international forces which have assisted and supported the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle. All of this is aimed at reversing their difficult situation on the Kampuchean battlefield of aggression, occupying Kampuchea forever, and implementing their own aggressive and expansionist policy and that of their Soviet boss. The CGDK completely rejects the so-called Vientiane communique. The CGDK would like to appeal to the international community to continue to firmly support the five UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem. The CGDK has emphasized in the communique of its Cabinet meeting on 24th January that only by settling the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the past five UN resolutions can this problem truly be settled. The CGDK would like to affirm once again that, provided the SRV completely withdraws its troops from Kampuchea, the CGDK will sincerely sign an agreement of peaceful co-existence with the SRV on the five principles of peaceful neighbourliness."

*Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), 29 February 1984, p. 1133.

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APPENDIX C

Reportage & Speeches - Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov Trip to India, 5-10 March 1984*

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

USTINOV CONTINUING OFFICIAL VISIT IN INDIA

Makes Arrival Statement

PM061301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Second Edition

[TASS report: "On An Official Visit"]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 March -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the USSR, arrived in New Delhi today fon an official visit at the invitation of the Indian Government. He is accompanied by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, Deputy Defense Minister and Commander in Chief of the Navy; Deputy Defense Minister General of the Army Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhroneyev, First Deputy Chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and other Soviet military leaders.

At Delhi's Palam airport, bedecked with state flags of the Soviet Union and India, Dmitriy Ustinov and his delegation were welcomed by India's Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, chiefs of staffs of the armed services, and representatives of the Indian Army Command. The welcoming party included USSR Vasiliy Rykov, ambassador to India, and Sayid Nurul Hasan, India's ambassador to the USSR.

Addressing newsmen at the airport, Dmitriy Ustinov said: I am very glad to be once again with my comrades in your remarkable country, in its capital, Delni. I convey most heartfelt regards to the people of friendly India on behalf of the Soviet people, our leadership, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades. We also extend regards and best wishes, above all, from Konstantin Chernenko and all our leadership, to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

First of all, I would like to express profound gratitude to Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman for the cordial welcome. The exchange of visits between statesmen of the Soviet Union and India has become an integral part of all-round Soviet-Indian relations, playing a great role in strengthening friendship, confidence and mutual understanding. The recent meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Indira Gandhi made an important contribution to this noble cause.

*FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, 6-12 March 1984.

Soviet-Indian relations encompass virtually all major spheres of Soviet and Indian life. They graphically demonstrate how fruitful and durable cooperation can be between countries with different social systems if goodwill and respect for the interests of one another are displayed.

We are profoundly satisfied with the successful development of friendly relations with India, which serve the national interests of our countries, the cause of preserving peace and international security. We hope that our new meetings and conversations with Indian friends will further promote friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India and between their armed forces.

India's Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, who spoke next, told newsmen that relations between India and the Soviet Union are comprehensive, making meetings at this high level necessary. The current visit by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov underlines the importance attached to developing our mutual friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet visitor today paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding fighters for India's independence Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Dmitriy Ustinov laid wreaths at their memorials Rajghat and Shantivana, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On the same day, Dmitriy Ustinov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman. During the conversations they discussed issues of mutual interest. The meetings and conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaks at Dinner

PM061252 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report entitled, "On an Official Visit," reporting on a speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, at a dinner given in his honor by India's Defense Minister Venkataraman in Delhi on 5 March]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 March -- Allow me to express sincere gratitude to the Indian Government for the invitation to visit your beautiful country again and for the warm welcome and friendly attention shown to our delegation. We take this as an expression of the fine sentiments of the great Indian people for the Soviet people and as a manifestation of the sincere friendship which unites our countries. Soviet-Indian friendly relations are yielding increasingly impressive results with every passing year. Earlier we could speak of India's individual industrial projects as symbols of our cooperation whereas now dozens of them have been built, are under construction, or are being

designed. A month ago our countries marked the 25th jubilee of the commissioning of the Bhilai steel mill. It was one of the first Soviet-Indian cooperative projects in the establishment of a powerful national industry in the Republic of India.

At present cooperation between the USSR and India covers many spheres of material and spiritual life of our peoples -- economic, scientific, technical, and others. The time is not far off when a space flight of a joint Soviet-Indian crew will be made. Another facet of close friendly relations between our countries and peoples will vividly manifest itself in this very important scientific and technical experiment. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has been and remains the fruitful basis of the Soviet Union's good relations with the Republic of India. It serves the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples and helps the cause of preserving and consolidating peace.

India's positive role in the international arena and its contribution to the development of the Non-aligned Movement and to the struggle for peace and disarmament are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. Today, at this anxious time for all mankind, this struggle is particularly important.

The aggressive imperialist circles, without heeding the interests of other states, seek to ensure dominant positions in the world for themselves. They speed up the arms build-up and heighten tension in various parts of the world. The U.S. military sow death and destruction in Lebanon and trample the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of other countries. The U.S. ruling circles conduct an undeclared war against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, and a campaign of blackmail and threats against Cuba, overtly support the aggression of the Republic of South Africa agianst Angola, have staged a direct aggression agianst the small independent state -- Grenada -- and occupy it. Those circles have now set about creating new first-strike nuclear missiles. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe is one of the elements of that suicidal strategy. Militarism, hostility, and military hysteria are exported together with those missiles. As a result, the world is pushed more and more closely to a nuclear abyss.

The Soviet Union's stand on the growth of the nuclear threat to mankind has been clearly set out in speeches by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in the resolution passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet in December last year. While taking proper measures to protect the security of the USSR and of its allies, we at the same time do not consider the present dangerous situation irreversible. This is why our thoughts and aspirations are directed towards securing a decisive change for the better in the international situation, towards removing the threat of nuclear war and towards preserving peace on earth not only for the present generation

but for future ones as well. This was again emphasized in the election speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is with these thoughts that the Soviet Union is participating in the Stockholm Conference in Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We shall strive to secure that it contribute substantially to the improvement of international relations and promote an end to the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war.

The current militarization of a number of South Asian countries -- including those in the neighbourhood of peace-loving India -- by Washington and the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area, where a network of military bases is being created and where the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" is being stationed, can only arouse legitimate concern.

The Soviet Union understands the Indian Government's striving in these conditions to strengthen the country's defense capacity with a view to upholding the freedom and independence of the Indian people. Soviet-Indian cooperation in the military field serves to increase India's defense capacity. We want to see friendly India be a strong, nonaligned, independent state actively struggling to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Today, on the first day of our stay on India's hospitable soil, we were given the opportunity to exchange opinions with Indian leaders in a friendly and frank atmosphere on questions of interest to both sides and to discuss the state of and prospects for our cooperation in various spheres, including the military sphere. We hope that this exchange of opinions will serve the cause of further developing and consolidating friendly relations between our peoples and armies. In conclusion, D.F. Ustinov wished the Indian people and the republic's leaders great success, and expressed confidence that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to serve the cause of peace throughout the world.

Venkataraman Dinner Speech

LD052047 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 5 TASS -- Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is multifaceted and cooperation in the defence sector is an important component of it, said Ramaswamy Venkataraman, India's minister of defence, at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, who is on an official visit here. The silver jubilee celebrations last month of the commissioning of the Bhilai steel

plant have highlighted an entire era of fruitful and productive relations in the economic sector. Our cultural and scientific interaction has also grown over the years.

Indo-Soviet friendship has come to be regarded rightly as a bulwark of peace in today's strife-torn world. We are acutely aware of the growing dangers of a nuclear holocaust and are particularly concerned that the world seems to be moving inexorably towards such a disaster, with the uncreating accretion to nuclear arsenals and the collapse of the conventional boundaries of war.

I should like to stress the efforts made by India under the leadership of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is the chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement, not only to contain conflicts but also to bring about nuclear disarmament. We are also aware that the sharpening of world tensions exacerbates the arms race and tends to divert our limited resources for the purpose of national defence, the minister continued. We as a developing country, therefore, have a vested interest in peace. A related development of our times which is a cause for great concern, is the widening gulf between the rich and the poor. The poor nations of the world continue to be denied their legitimate share in the prosperity of the rich and their right to live in dignity. This urgent problem cannot be resolved unless fundamental changes are brought about to institute an equitable new international economic order. The Non-Aligned Movement has made a substantial contribution to the political rehabilitation of the majority of mankind. Many a front, however, remains to be conquered. The battles against racial discrimination, against colonialism and its various shades, against poverty and a right to live in dignity, need to be fought and won. We look back in appreciation at the wisdom of Jawaharlal Nehru who had given the call for "a generation of peace". A visionary of great insight that he was, Nehru had realised that peace was essential for creating a world free from want and suffering. It is also indispensable for our own efforts at nation building. At international forums, our prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has repeatedly called for concerted efforts for world peace. We hope that her call for sanity and harmony between nations will be heeded.

There has been a progressive heightening of tensions in our neighbourhood and militarisation of the Indian Ocean region which is giving us cause for anxiety. We are determined to continue our efforts to diminish tensions and provide harmony in our area. We are, therefore, taking steps toward increasing cooperation in the economic and other fields. Meanwhile, we also have to take steps to ensure that legitimate requirements for our defence are met. We are grateful for the continued assistance which the Soviet Union has provided in buiding up our defence, India's minister of defence stressed.

INDIAN MINISTER CITES MEDIA TIES WITH USSR

PM021019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi -- "We are prepared to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of information," H.K.L. Bhagat, Indian minister of state for information and broadcasting, declared in conversation with S.S. Ivanko, first deputy chairman of the Novosti Press Agency Board, who is heading a delegation of the USSR UN Association. "Our countries are good friends and their friendship has stood the test of time. We are prepared to develop cooperation in the information sphere with all countries, and particularly with members of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr Bhagat emphasized that questions on the establishment of new international information order were discussed at a recent conference in Jakarta which adopted a number of important decisions. The conference decided, in particular, to set up intergovernmental councils to develop cooperation among nonaligned countries in the sphere of radio and television broadcasting and other mass news media. A special resolution supporting UNESCO policy and condemning the U.S. decision to withdraw from that organization was adopted.

The minister noted that in their reports on the conference Western agencies presented a distorted picture of its work and depicted the conference in a hostile light.

USTINOV VISITS INDIA'S NASIK AIRCRAFT FACTORY

LD061728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Delhi:

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Commiteee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is on an official visit to India at the invitation of the Republic of India Government, and the persons accompanying him today left for a tour of the country.

The USSR minister of defense arrived in the town of Nasik, in Maharashtra State, where he visited the enterprises of the state Hindustan Aeronautics aircraft construction company. Comrade Ustinov was warmly welcomed by the collective of this, one of India's biggest industrial complexes. During his tour of the works he acquainted

himself with the organization and production of aircraft, the shops and their equipment. A warm meeting was held with the enterprise's shop-floor workers and engineering-technical specialists.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov conveyed greetings and best wishes from the Soviet working people to the works collective. He made a detailed study of the labor and everyday conditions of the Indian workers and of the quality of output produced. The factory workers asked the eminent guest to convey their warmest greetings to Soviet workers. They expressed great thanks to Soviet specialists for assistance in their work. The Indian workers pointed to the important significance of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation for strengthening peace on earth.

Having acquainted himself with the enterprise's work, the USSR minister of defense expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded to the Soviet guests and the friendly sentiments expressed toward the Soviet people. He noted that the enterprise is very impressive. It is equipped with highly productive equipment, it has mastered modern technological processes, and qualified specialists are operating it. The example of your works, the minister said, clearly shows the fruits of all-round cooperation between our countries. As far as Soviet-Indian relations are concerned, one may say that they have become a deeply-rooted tradition and they meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The durability of friendship with the Soviet Union, as Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi noted, has been thoroughly tested in difficult times and has helped to create India's national economy and strengthen the republic's independence.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov expressed confidence that Soviet-Indian cooperation will continue to widen and strengthen for the benefit of both countries' peoples, in the name of peace and progress on earth. He wished all the enterprise's workers good health, happiness and new success in the name of India's prosperity.

Comrade Ustinov arrived in the city of Madras today.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV'S INDIA VISIT CONTINUES

More on Venkataraman Speech

PM071637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Excerpt] Delhi, 5 Mar -- R. Venkataraman hosted a dinner in honor of the important Soviet guest. R. Venkataraman and D.F. Ustinov exchanged speeches at the dinner.

R. Venkataraman noted that high-level contacts between India and the USSR have become a useful tradition. The close relations between the two countries, he stressed, will doubtless strengthen constantly on the basis of the principles of peace, mutual respect, and good will.

The links between the Soviet Union and India are mutifaceted, and cooperation in the defense sphere is a component of them. The celebration last month of the silver jubilee of the commissioning of the Bhilai metallurgical combine was evidence of the fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries. There has been a perceptible strengthening of cultural, scientific, and technical links, whose basis is also the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet friendship is rightly regarded as a bulwark of peace in today's tense international situation.

India is seriously alarmed by the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe and the buildup of nuclear arsenals, the minister continued. I would like to emphasize the efforts India is making not just to prevent the emergence of armed conflicts, but also to secure nuclear disarmament. We are aware that the aggravation of tension in the world is fueling the arms race and forcing us to channel our resources into national defense needs. For this reason, India -- as a developing state -- is virtually interested in peace. We highly appraise the Soviet people's firm commitment to the cause of peace.

One reason for India's concern is the continuing buildup of tension on its borders and the militarization of the Indian Ocean. We are fully determined to continue efforts aimed at reducing tension and ensuring agreement in our region. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the help it has given and continues to give to strengthening India's defense.

In conclusion, R. Venkataraman requested that his best wishes be conveyed to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and expressed confidence that the friendship between India and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop.

Tour Naval Base

LD072002 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

The Soviet defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, now on a visit in India, continues a tour of the country.

Today he arrived from Madras in Visakhapatnam (the State of Andra Pradesh) where he visited a naval base of the Eastern Fleet and a ship repair yard.

Welcoming the high Soviet guest, commander of the Eastern Naval Command Vice Admiral M.K. Roy said that Indian sailors highly appreciate the Soviet Union's assistance in strengthening the combat readiness of the Indian naval forces. Thanks to this assistance, India today has a strong fleet which successfully defends the republic's sea frontiers. The cooperation between India and the USSR is actively developing in many fields for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and strengthening international situation. The Indian-Soviet friendship is a weighty factor of stability, and a bulwark of peace in Asia and worldwide, M.K. Roy said.

In his reply statement, Dmitriy Ustinov said: In assessing our interactions in tackling matters of military cooperation, one can say with confidence that it is becoming more durable and diversified. All this became possible thanks to the fact that the relations between the Soviet Union and India are based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty, equality, and independence of each other, and are developing successfully in the interests of both countries. Based on the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, these relations are exerting a beneficial influence on the stability and the strengthening of peace in Asia and the world. The Soviet defence minister stressed that in the conditions of the present complex international situation, including the one in the area of the Indian Ocean, it is important that the armies and the servicemen of both countries increase their combat readiness in order to be able, in the event of necessity, to give a resolute rebuff to any schemes of an aggressor.

On the same day, Dmitriy Ustinov returned to Madras. He visited an industrial enterprise in the town of Awadi not far from Madras. There, the Soviet defence minister had a meeting with the collective of workers, engineers and technicians of the enterprise.

In the evening the Soviet defence minister arrived in Delhi.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV'S INDIA VISIT CONTINUES

Speaks With Indian Servicemen

LD081423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Delhi, 8 Mar (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is in India on an official visit at the invitation of the Indian Government, has been continuing his tour of the country. He arrived today in the town of Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh State) where he visited a military unit of the Indian Army.

In conversation with servicemen the USSR defense minister said: The world situation today is complicated. Neither is it simple in Asia. Here too aggressive imperialist circles are dangerously whipping up military tension. They are trying to hinder free development and equal cooperation among peoples, stirring up hostility and mutual mistrust.

The Soviet Union is a principled opponent of military confrontation, the minister said. We advocate close cooperation with all who are prepared to develop it on a businesslike, equal basis, on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. Soviet-Indian relations, sealed in the USSR-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, are built on precisely this basis.

Friendly mutual relations between the Soviet Union and India are developing fruitfully and dynamically in many spheres. Military cooperation occupies an important place in them. It is not directed against third countries; its aim is to safeguard the security of our peoples, and to protect and consolidate peace in Asia and the whole world. And it is faithfully serving this aim. The Soviet Union gives high appraisal to India's foreign policies, and to the initiatives of her Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, initiatives directed toward removing the threat of nuclear war, achieving disarmament and developing all-round cooperation. Indira Gandhi also devotes much effort to this through its position as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the same day the USSR defense minister returned to Delhi.

Visit to Aircraft Plant

LD081808 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is on an official visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Government, continues to acquaint himself with the country:

[Begin video report by correspondent A. Tikhomirov] On the road in Nasik, and Hal, one of the biggest aviation construction works in India. [Video shows Ustinov at works] In the town we saw the most up-to-date fine, precision work. It could be said that Soviet experts in aircract construction have -- as it should be -- long since spoken in one engineering language with the experts of this factory.

Three hours later, together with the Soviet minister of defense and those accompanying him, we were already 1,000 kilometers south, in Madras, having flown across India from the east coast.

What a surprising country of many faces this is. Here is the Mahabalipuram temple -- these rock-hewn figures are more than 2,000 years old. [video shows Ustinov visiting Madras and temple] They have been polished, it seems, not only by the touch of people's hands but also by the gaze of millions and millions of people. Such is Marshal Ustinov's route across this friendly country, from places connected with ancient history to the most modern industrially developed regions.

Having visited a shipyard and a military unit in the southern region of India, the Soviet minister of defense left Madras for Delhi. [end video report]

USTINOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA; RETURNS HOME

Cites Indian Ocean Situation

LD101742 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] In a recent speech in New Delhi during his official visit the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, accused aggressive imperialist groups of ignoring the interests of other countries in a bid to gain dominant positions in the world. These groups, said Marshal Ustinov, are stepping up the arms buildup and escalating tension in various parts of the world. This is evident not only from their confrontation with the countries of the socialist community. The United States and its allies in military blocs are also resorting to subversion, to economic and political pressure and finally to brute force in order to impose their imperialist domination on the developing countries. Many of these countries -- like Grenada, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Afghanistan -- have already felt this imperialist policy upon themselves.

The Soviet defense minister voiced concern over Washington's militarization of several South Asian countries, including countries bordering on peaceful India; also over the escalation of American military presence in the Indian Ocean, where a network of military bases is being set up and the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is being deployed. Indeed the present situation in the Indian Ocean, where the Americans have nuclear weapons not only aboard naval ships that are based on Diego Garcia island, creates an explosive situation and may develop into a potential source of military conflicts. The NATO supreme commander in Europe, American General Rogers, once said that should another world war break out it would cut through the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The present trend towards greater international tension and war danger is meeting with increased opposition among people of different races and nationalities and of different political and religious views. This struggle is conducted in a wide variety of ways and covers the government, diplomatic and social spheres. Its aim is to neutralize aggressive imperialist policy and strengthen world peace. One of its major supports has invariably been at the initiatives of the Soviet Union which, together with the other countries of the socialist community and all other peaceloving countries, is trying to maintain and consolidate peace and to put up a building of international security and cooperation that would be strong enough to weather any political or social storm.

The Soviet Union thinks highly of India's positive role in international affairs and its contribution to the Nonaligned Movement and to the efforts for peace and disarmament. In the present troublesome time for humanity the struggle acquires special importance. The Soviet Union wholly supports the efforts of Indian and other nonaligned nations to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This country believes the Indian Ocean will be peaceful but it is necessary to work for this goal.

The Soviet stand over the growing nuclear threat to humanity has been spelled out in the speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, the general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee. He has said that it is important to ensure the adequate security of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies, adding that no adventurers will catch us unawares. The general secretary also said that the complicated situation made it imperative to double and treble efforts in conducting a policy of peace and international cooperation.

These efforts will undoubtedly benefit not only the Soviet people but all other peoples, including the Asian and the Indian Ocean countries.

The fruitful basis of the good relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India was and remains their treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. It serves well the interests of the Soviet and Indian people and helps to maintain and strengthen peace. The Soviet Union, said the defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, understands the Indian Government's striving to improve the country's defenses so as to ensure the Indian people's freedom and independence. Soviet-Indian cooperation in the military field facilitates better defenses for India. The Soviet Union, said Marshal Ustinov, wants to see friendly India a strong, nonaligned and independent state actively working to consolidate peace in Asia and the world over.

Meets With Singh, Gandhi

LD091805 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1717 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Delhi, 9 Mar (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is on an official visit here, was received today by Indian President Zail Singh.

In the course of the conversation, the president said that India is pleased to receive a delegation from the Soviet Union. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is highly esteemed, he stressed. This is particularly important in the present complex international situation. Your recent party Central Committee plenum demonstrated the continuity in the policy of the Soviet leadership. It reassures us that this policy, primarily aimed at defending peace, will be continued. The Soviet Union today is the chief guarantor of peace, and this secures protection from thermonuclear war for all mankind. Touching on Indian-Soviet relations, Z. Singh noted that they are at a high level. These are relations of friendship, fraternity and full mutual understanding. We in India will always be grateful to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid and support.

Soviet-Indian relations, D. Ustinov said, are being built on the basis of full equality. The Soviet Union is not seeking any kind of gains and advantages for itself. USSR foreign policy is a policy of peace, relaxation of international tension, and strengthening of security and international cooperation. Soviet-Indian cooperation, including that in the field of defense, D. Ustinov said, meets the interests of peace and international security, not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

Dmitriy Ustinov also met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today.

There was also a meeting between D. Ustinov and Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao. During their conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on topical international questions as well as Soviet-Indian relations. They stressed that relations between the USSR and India have a positive influence on the development of the international situation.

D. Ustinov continued his meetings and conversations with a talk with Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman. They had an all-round exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest concerning Soviet-Indian cooperation on defense. It was pointed out that the Soviet-Indian peace, friendship and cooperation treaty is a reliable and durable basis for friendly ties between the two states.

APPENDIX D

Reportage & Speeches - Chinese President Li Xiannian Trip to Pakistan, 5-8 March 1984*

Reportage on PRC President's Visit

Zia-Li Xiannian Talks

BK051527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Li Xiannian held first-round talks in Islamabad this afternoon. The Pakistani president was assisted in the talks among others by the federal ministers for foreign affairs, finance, defense, and information and broadcasting. The Chinese president was assisted by the vice premier of the State Council, Tian Jiyun; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Gong Dafei; the vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Zheng Tuobin; and the vice minister of public security, Tao Siju.

It is understood that during the talks views were exchanged on bilateral relations, the regional situation —especially the Afghanistan — the Middle East, and international matters of mutual interest.

Banquet Speeches

BK051740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] China and Pakistan have reiterated that a peaceful and political settlement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can be achieved only on the basis of unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces, restoration of their sovereignty, and guarantee for their independence. The reiteration was made by the presidents of Pakistan and China at a banquet hosted by General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in honor of Mr Li Xiannian in Islamabad tonight.

The Chinese president said armed occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by foreign troops has not only inflicted untold miseries on the local people, but also endangered peace and stability in Asia. He said the Afghan and Kampuchean people have carried out a resolute struggle under difficult conditions and one with support and sympathy of all justice-loving countries. Facts show that the hegemonists, either global or regional, will not succeed in their attempts to conquer any independent country by force of arms and that no force on earth can stamp out the flames of struggle to safeguard national independence. He said in their view political settlement will have to be reached eventually with both the Afghan and Kampuchean people.

He appreciated the Pakistan Government's and its people's persistent efforts in seeking the just settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and in providing valuable humanitarian aid to 3 million Afghan refugees. The Chinese president said the Pakistan Government, pursuing an independent policy of peace and nonalignment, has always worked for strengthening and development of friendly relations with its neighbors and has striven to consolidate its unity with the Islamic countries. It has resolutely supported the just struggle of the people of the Third World, actively supported the South South cooperation and is playing a more and more prominent role in international affairs.

Referring to Pakistan-China friendship, he said it has stood various tests and has made continuous progress as a result of the joint efforts of their two governments and people. Both sides are satisfied and pleased with the way their relations have developed. History has shown that Sino-Pakistan friendship has a solid foundation and great vitality. Under the present complicated and volatile international situation, he said they are ready to continue to work with their Pakistani friends for the steady growth of friendly relations between China and Pakistan.

The Chinese president also lauded the major successes achieved by the Pakistani people under the leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in safeguarding their national independence and in building up their country in all fields.

Earlier, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan recognizes that China has not only vigorously supported their principled stand on Afghanistan but also declared that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are obstacles to normalization of relations with those responsible for intervention in these two countries.

*FBIS, Daily Report: South Asia, 6-8 March 1984.

The president said policies of intervention and aggression, expansion and domination continue to imperil the international situation. Dark clouds hang over the future of human civilization in this nuclear age. He said the only way out of this impasse is that the more powerful states should renounce the aim of hegemony and the less powerful ones should join in a common endeavor to secure respect for their independence and sovereignty. He said China, although a great power, has supported the revolution of a just and equitable international order, free from the domination of the strong over the weak and exploitation of the poor by the rich. Pakistan feels proud that in support of these principles, it has stood shoulder to shoulder with China.

About Sino-Pakistan friendship and cooperation, he said these are founded upon established and international principles which all nations should emulate to the advantage of their mutual relations. These are sacrosanct principles of respect for the independence and national integrity of other countries, sovereign equality of all states, noninterference in internal affairs of others, and cooperation for mutual benefit. He said they are resolved to work for the furtherance of these principles so that regional and world peace are consolidated. He said China has been a reliable friend and we are proud of its friendship. It has stood by Pakistan through thick and thin and helped us in times of difficulties besides extending its valuable assistance in their economic and industrial fields.

The president referred to his discussions with the Chinese president this afternoon and said these were both cordial and mutual. He said they had greatly benefited from the Chinese president's observation on the world situation. He said they were convinced that their deliberations would contribute to the deepening of understanding and further strengthening of cooperation between their two countries.

Further Report

BK0603 49 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Chinese President Li Xiannian has commended Pakistan's independent policy of peace and nonalignment and said that it is striving to promote and strengthen friendly relations with neighboring countries and to consolidate its unity with the Islamic nations. He was addressing a banquet given by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad last night.

Earlier, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan recognizes that China not only vigorously supported its principled stand on Afghanistan but also declared that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are obstacles to normalization of relations with those responsible for intervention in these two countries.

Referring to the South Asian region, the president said that although attempts are made from time to time from across the border to interfere in our internal affairs and some undesirable and unwarranted statements are made, we are committed to improving bilateral relations and enhancing regional cooperation. He said that despite difficulties, we will continue these efforts. He said that regional cooperation in South Asia is a ray of hope for protection of peace and promotion of harmony in the region and paves the way for achievement of this objective.

Referring to the Middle East, he said that Pakistan stressed ending the war in Lebanon and supported the view that Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land including Jerusalem is imperative for a just and durable peace in the Middle East and that the Palestinians' rights should be restored immediately.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, he said this has created a danger for regional stability and international peace. We want an early end to this distressing war.

Award Ceremony

BK060148 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The president decorated the Chinese president with the highest civil award of Nishan-i-Pakistan at a special investiture ceremony at the Aiwan-i-Sadr [Presidency] in Islamabad tonight. Conferring the award, the president said the people and Government of Pakistan hold President Li Xiannian and the (?great) country, China, in the highest esteem and deeply appreciate the devoted efforts that President Li Xiannian has made to further strengthen the most friendly relations between the two countries.

2d Round of Talks

BK061611 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] There was a complete identity of views on all major international issues discussed during the 2 days of talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Li Xiannian. The second round of talks was held in Rawalpindi today. The issues discussed during the talks included Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East, and the Iran-Iraq conflict. The two sides also exchanged views on the regional situation and bilateral relations.

The two sides agreed on the need for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, as in their view this problem not only poses a threat to peace, but is a cause for great hardship for the Afghan people, as a result of which 3 million Afghan refugees have been forced to take shelter in Pakistan. However, the two leaders agreed that a political solution to this problem should be found in accordance with the principles enshrined in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the ICO.

They were also unanimous in their view that the Kampuchean problem should be settled on the basis of humanitarian principles.

The Pakistani president informed the Chinese delegation in detail about the efforts Pakistan has made for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The two sides agreed that efforts should be continued to end this conflict which has caused heavy losses in men and material, and which is feared to escalate further.

The Chinese president appreciated the principled and positive policy being pursued by Pakistan on various issues for promoting peace and stability in the region.

The two heads of state reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations existing between the two countries. This is reflected in the growing cooperation between the (? two) countries in various fields. The Pakistan president appreciated China's cooperation and assistance in Pakistan's economic development, especially for achieving self-reliance in various fields. It is worth noting that bilateral cooperation has further grown since the establishment of the joint ministerial committee during President Zia's visit to China in 1982. The progress made in this regard will be reviewed at the next meeting of the committee which is to be held in Beijing in due course.

The Chinese president invited President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit China. The president accepted the invitation, and the date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Li Xiannian Interview

BK061640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Chinese president has said that his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were very fruitful. In an interview with Pakistani television in Rawalpindi today, Mr Li Xiannian said that during the talks they were unanimous in their views that, with the joint efforts of the governments and the peoples of the two countries, the friendly relations between Pakistan and China will grow stronger and bilateral cooperation will develop steadily with the passage of time. He said that during their 2-day talks, they reviewed ways to increase cooperation and understanding between China and Pakistan on major international issues.

Further Report

BK060349 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Mar 84

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The two sides agreed on the need for a political solution to the Afghanistan problem, as in their view this problem not only poses a threat to peace, but is a cause for great hardship for the Afghan people, as a result of which 3 million Afghan refugees have been forced to take shelter in Pakistan. However, the two leaders agreed that a political solution to this problem should be found in accordance with the principles enshrined in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the ICO.

They were also unanimous in their view that the Kampuchean problem should be settled on the basis of humanitarian principles.

The Pakistani president informed the Chinese delegation in detail about the efforts Pakistan has made for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The two sides agreed that efforts should be continued to end this conflict which has caused heavy losses in men and material, and which is feared to escalate further.

The Chinese president appreciated the principled and positive policy being pursued by Pakistan on various issues for promoting peace and stability in the region.

The two heads of state reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations existing between the two countries. This is reflected in the growing cooperation between the (? two) countries in various fields. The Pakistan president appreciated China's cooperation and assistance in Pakistan's economic development, especially for achieving self-reliance in various fields. It is worth noting that bilateral cooperation has further grown since the establishment of the joint ministerial committee during President Zia's visit to China in 1982. The progress made in this regard will be reviewed at the next meeting of the committee which is to be held in Beijing in due course.

The Chinese president invited President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit China. The president accepted the invitation, and the date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Li Xiannian Interview

BK061640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Chinese president has said that his talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were very fruitful. In an interview with Pakistani television in Rawalpindi today, Mr Li Xiannian said that during the talks they were unanimous in their views that, with the joint efforts of the governments and the peoples of the two countries, the friendly relations between Pakistan and China will grow stronger and bilateral cooperation will develop steadily with the passage of time. He said that during their 2-day talks, they reviewed ways to increase cooperation and understanding between China and Pakistan on major international issues.

Paying rich tribute to the Pakistanis, the Chinese president said that under the dynamic leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the people of Pakistan have made great achievements in building up their country. He highly appreciated Pakistan's untiring efforts toward establishing peace in Asia and other parts of the world. He reiterated that Pakistan-China friendship is imperishable and everlasting. Mr Li Xiannian expressed his heartfelt thanks to the people and Government of Pakistan for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and to his delegation.

Reports on PRC President Li Xiannian's Visit

Speech at Lahore Reception

BK071658 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Chinese President Li Xiannian has said the peoples and Governments of Pakistan and China have always supported and helped each other and their deep friendly relations and mutual cooperation have made considerable progress. Addressing a civic reception at the historic Shalamar Bagh in Lahore this afternoon, he said the constantly changing world situation during the past 3 decades has not affected the growth of friendly relations between the two countries. He said history has proven that Sino-Pakistani friendship is based on solid and durable foundations and has stood every test of time.

The Chinese president said China has always followed an independent foreign policy, and it is ready to consolidate its relations with all countries on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. He said China considers all countries — big or small — as equal. All nations should live together in the spirit of friendship and brotherhood and work for their collective development. He said China attaches special importance to strengthening its solidarity and cooperation with the Third World. The people of China have friendly feelings for the people of South Asia, and China has always persevered in its efforts to promote good-neighborly relations with these countries.

President Li Xiannian said China supports proposals for declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and for establishing a nuclear free zone in South Asia, as well as the idea of regional cooperation among the South Asian nations. The Chinese Government, he said, has always strived for the resumption of dialogue between the developed and the developing nations and for strengthening economic cooperation among the Third World nations. China will cooperate with all those nations and countries which strive to ensure the supremacy of justice. It will cooperate with countries making efforts to face hegemonism, to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole, to end global tension, and to curb the arms race, he added.

The Chinese president expressed appreciation for the diligence, bravery, and valor of the Pakistani people and said he has noted with great happiness the excellent progress made by them in the economic and other fields in the public sector. He said Pakistan has paid sufficient attention to the development of agriculture and has made considerable strides in this field. Pakistan has not only achieved self-sufficiency in food, but is also exporting surplus foodgrain, which is an excellent achievement. He said he hopes that Pakistan will reap abundant harvests in all crops and that its people will lead a happy and prosperous life.

President Li said China and Pakistan are (? linked) with mountains and rivers and their friendship dates back centuries. He said in the 1930's, when the people of China were passing through a great struggle, the poet of the east, Allamah Mohammad Iqbal, helped in inculcating dynamism in them through his poetry. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China in 1951 opened a new chapter in relations between them.

Earlier, in his welcome address, Lahore Mayor Mian Shujaur Rahman said China and Pakistan have set an example of friendship which has withstood all tests of time. Both countries respect each other's independence, security, and sovereignty. He expressed confidence that the relations between these two trusted friends will continue to grow in the future. The Lahore mayor presented the key of the city and a model of the Minaret of Pakistan to the Chinese president. The Chinese president and Madam Le Xiannian also received other gifts. The Chinese president presented souvenirs to the Lahore mayor.

The reception was attended by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Punjab Governor Lieutenant General Ghulam Jilani Khan, Minister in Waiting Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, provincial councillors, and prominent citizens. Earlier, the Chinese president and members of his delegation visited the national horse and cattle show.

Punjab Governor's Dinner

BK080314 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Chinese President and Madame Li Xiannian attended a dinner in Lahore last night hosted by [Punjab] Governor Lieutenant General Ghulam Jilani Khan. The dinner was also attended by President and Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Chairman of the Pakistan-China Friendship Association Numtaz Ahmed Khan met for some time with President Li Xiannian.

The Chinese president will visit the museum in Lahore today and later go to see the agricultural and industrial exhibition being held in connection with the national horse and cattle show.

8 March Departure for Amman

BK081034 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The Chinese President and Madam Li Xiannian were given a warm send-off when they left Lahore for Amman this afternoon at the end of their 4-day official visit to Pakistan. The president and Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade them farewell at the airport. Others present at the airport included the Punjab governor, Lieutenant General Ghulam Jilani Khan; the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan; the minister in waiting, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq; the corps commander, Sardar S.S. Lodi; provincial ministers; mayor of Lahore, Mian Shujaur Rahman; councillors; and high-ranking officials. Radio Pakistan's Lahore representative says a very large number of people, gathered on both sides of the profusely decorated routes from the state guest house to the airport, greeted the distinguished guests with slogans of "President Li Xiannian zindabad [long live], President Mohammad Ziaul Haq zindabad," and "Long live Pak-China friendship."

The Chinese president, in a message from his special aircraft before leaving Lahore, expressed his deep gratitude to the president, Government, and people of Pakistan for according a very warm welcome and hospitality to him and his entourage. He said he highly treasured the friendly relations and cooperation between Pakistan and China. He expressed confidence that Sino-Pakistan friendship would continue to grow and bear richer fruits. He wished prosperity and well-being to the people of Pakistan.

Gong Dafei Comments

BK081049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The Chinese vice foreign minister, Mr Gong Dafei, has described the current visit of the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, to Pakistan as a complete success and hoped that the economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries will grow further as a result of this visit.

Addressing a news conference in Lahore today, he said the purpose of the visit was to further promote mutual understanding and develop and strengthen the existing cooperation. This purpose has been fully achieved, and both sides are satisfied with the progress in expanding cooperation in all spheres.

He said the presidents of the two countries held two rounds of talks and had a free exchange of views on major international issues and bilateral matters. There was a complete identity of views between them.

In reply to a question, the Chinese vice foreign minister said both China and Pakistan have been working for maintaining peace in South Asia. Their effective cooperation, he added, had helped greatly in preserving peace in Asia, also in promoting world peace.

About the Indo-Pak relations, he said both Pakistan and India were two big powers in South Asia, and it was the sincere desire of China that the Indo-Pak relations should improve and develop. It was also China's desire to develop its relations with India on the basis of five principles of coexistence. China, Pakistan, and India, he added, were developing countries and they needed lasting peaceful international environment for their economic development.

Turning to the Afghanistan issue, the Chinese vice foreign minister referred to the efforts being made for its political

settlement and said Pakistan had always tried for such a solution. China desires that the people of Afghanistan are liberated and enjoyed a peaceful life.

Replying to a question about Sino-American relations, he said these had been developing well. President Reagan would be visiting China next month to continue recent contacts between the two countries for the promotion of mutual relations.

APPENDIX E

Joint Communique - Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja Trip to the USSR, 1-4 April 1984*

DOCUMENTATION

JOINT SOVIET-INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE

(Published in *Pravda* on April 5)

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Mochtar Kusumaatmadja stayed here on an official visit to the Soviet Union from April 1 to 4 at the invitation of the Soviet government.

The Minister laid wreaths to the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Mochtar Kusumaatmadja held talks in the course of which they exchanged opinions on a broad range of important international problems in a businesslike and constructive spirit, and discussed questions of the state and further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Indonesia.

- The sides were unanimous in the opinion that the complexity of the current international situation demands that all states should work for a real turn for the better in the development of world events. It was stressed that the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the race for weapons, especially nuclear weapons, is key importance for the cause of peace and international security. It was emphasized in this context that all states possessing nuclear weapons must renounce the first use of such weapons and freeze them in quantity and quality under relevant contract. Freeze should be viewed as a first step to the reduction of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, their complete liquidation. It was also stressed that nuclear countries must work for complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space.
- The sides expressed themselves for the invigoration of the talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference with the participation of 40 states with a view to drafting practical measures to prevent nuclear war and halt the arms race. They emphasized the importance of an early agreement on the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons.
- The Soviet side emphaized the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko at the February Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and his speech of March 2, 1984, which stressed the continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign-policy line which is aimed at ridding mankind of the nuclear war threat and meets the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and other peoples of the world.
- The Indonesian side noted that at the corresponding international forums Indonesia, expressing its concern over the state of affairs in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, together with other non-aligned countries makes efforts to prevent a nuclear holocaust, to end the arms race, and to switch to real disarmament, which would enable the sums thus saved to be used for satisfying the needs of socio-economic development, specifically those of the developing countries.
- During the discussion of the situation in various regions of the world the sides stressed the necessity of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension and preventing the emergence of new ones, and of settling all international disputes by peaceful means, through serious equal and constructive negotiations.
- The sides exchanged views on the persisting tension in South-East Asia. They declare for settling the situation in South-East Asia through talks and through establishment of peace and stability in the region.
- The Soviet side stressed that in its principled approach to the problems of South-East Asia, as well as to the hotbeds of tension existing in other areas of the world, the Soviet Union undeviatingly proceeds from the necessity of eliminating conflicts by peaceful means, through quest for mutually acceptable decisions. The Soviet Union supports the efforts made by the countries of South-East Asia to improve the situation in the area through development of a dialogue between the two groups of countries in the region.

*Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), 31 May 1984, p. 1169.

- The Soviet side also reaffirmed the earlier expressed preparedness of the USSR to participate, together with the other permanent members of hte UN Security Council, in the guarantees of agreements which may be reached between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states.
- The Soviet side expressed its intention to continue pursuing the policy of maintaining and promoting friendly relations with the ASEAN member-states.
- M. Kusumaatmadja declared that ASEAN is not a military grouping will not become such and that the member-countries of the Association want to develop relations with all states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourliness.
- The sides expressed concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East, resulting from aggressive actions by Israel.
- They reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.
- The USSR and Indonesia underscored the need for an early comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own, and the ensurance of the right of all the states of the region to independence and security.
- The Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia stand for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for an early corresponding international conference under UN aegis. They expressed themselves in favour of more vigorous preparations for such a conference so that it could be convened, as the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly decided, not later than in the first half of 1985.
- The sides pointed to the growing role the non-alignment plays as a major factor promoting international detente, peace and equitable cooperation among states. They positively assessed the results of the 7th Conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Delhi.
- During the exchange of opinions on the issues of bilateral relations the two sides expressed their mutual conviction that there were big opportunities for promoting mutually beneficial co-operation in various fields on the basis of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Both sides agreed to envigorate wherever possible their links and contacts for developing trade and economic relations, to utilize the existing reserves in this field and to undertake measures for the materialization of the earlier agreements between the two countries.
- The two sides are likewise unanimous as far as the development of cooperation in the field of culture and sport is concerned.
- Having stressed the special importance of the development of political dialogue, the sides agreed on stepping up the practice of consultations at various levels on issues of bilateral relations and international problems of common interest.
- The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks and the conviction that they would impart a new major imputes to the progress of relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia for the benefit of the people of the two countries and in the interests of global peace.
- The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, expressed his gratitude to the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and attention which attest to the existence of friendly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia.

APPENDIX F

Speeches - CCP Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang Trip to North Korea, 4-8 May 1984*

Kim Il-song Addresses Banquet

SK041309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1243 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall this evening in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea. Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang, respected Comrade Yang Shangkun, dear guests from China, comrades,

It gives us a great pleasure today to receive respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang and close Chinese comrades-in-arms and sit together here at this place overflowing with amity.

All our party members and working people who have greeted the goodwill mission of the Chinese Communist Party and people are now in an ecstasy of emotion and joy, deeply cognizant of the unbreakable vitality of the Korea-China friendship.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, having been to our country on your first foreign tour after you assumed the heavy responsibility as head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, you are kind enough to spend time to revisit our country.

This shows that you have a particular intimacy towards us, deep interest in promotion of relations with our party and a desire to set greatest store by and increase the traditional Korea-China friendship.

We find genuine communist comradeship in this and feel pleased to have a true revolutionary comrade-in-arms. We have had opportunities in the past to meet and have fruitful talks with each other and deepen our intimacy in China.

I have hoped to have a reunion with you, looking back with great emotions upon many unforgettable things at the time of my meeting with you and, seeing you again today, I cannot but be hugely delighted.

*FBIS, Daily Report: Asia-Pacific, 7 May 1984, p. D8.

Availing myself of this place overflowing with fervent sentiments of comradeship and fraternal friendship, I would like to reiterate warm welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Yang Shangkun and other dear Chinese guests, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the entire Korean people and on my own.

I am convinced that your current visit to our country will record a new brilliant chapter in the annals of Korea-China friendship which develops favourably with each passing day and will bring the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries onto new heights.

The leaders and peoples of Korea and China have long exchanged their views and deepened the feelings of amity and trust, frequently visiting and contacting with each other, free from diplomatic practice or formalities.

In this course Korea-China friendship has developed into a true, solid one closely knit and based on a noble revolutionary sense of obligation. This friendship has made it possible for the peoples of Korea and China to cover the road of victories and glories together, always actively supporting and closely cooperating with each other.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, you came to visit our country this time, bringing with you proud news of the achievements of the fraternal Chinese people in socialist construction, to delight all of us.

At present all the nationalities of China, firmly united as one around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, are dynamically endeavouring to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern socialist state, upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress, and have already made a tremendous progress.

It is entirely thanks to the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China that today the Chinese revolution has entered into a new stage and is winning one victory after another.

China could achieve the successes as are seen today because the proletarian revolutionists such as Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping who have accumulated a wealth of experience through their protracted struggle, opportunely chartered the correct guiding idea of the party, leading the Chinese revolution, and put forth the line of socialist construction characteristic of China and skillfully organized the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the masses of the people.

Our people regard all the achievements of the Chinese people as their own and follow your struggle with profound interest and sincerely hope that a fresh victory will be in store for the Chinese people who are advancing towards modernization and a higher level of civilization.

The Communist Party and people of China that are faithful to the international duty of the working class as well as its national duty, have always helped us morally and materially, with all devotion, regarding the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as their own task.

Today our people are struggling for the complete victory of socialism and for the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, amid the strong support and encouragement of the people of China, a great neighbour.

We will always remember the Chinese people who gave internationalist help to our people at a crucial moment and are actively helping them still today in their just cause, and will invariably observe their comradely sense of duty towards the Chinese brothers.

To consolidate and eternally exalt the traditional Korea-China friendship is a matter of utmost importance for our two peoples under the present complicated situation and for the triumph of the cause of communism which has yet a long and thorny untrodden road to cover.

Constantly consolidating and promoting Korea-China friendship is not only a demand of the revolutionary development of our two countries but also is in accord with the common interests of the peoples of socialist and Third World countries and is indispensable to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is our party's unswerving stand to fight it out in firm unity with the Chinese people for the complete reunification and independence of the two countries and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China, for the building of a new Asia, peaceful and prosperous free from domination and subjugation, and for the victory of the liberation cause of the international working class and the world's oppressed people.

Our party and our people will vigorously fight without the slightest vacillation in the same ranks with the Chinese people, in any storm and stress, and will forever remain a genuine friend of yours.

In concluding, I wish Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country will bring Korea-China friendship into full flower in the balmy spring days of May and bear a good fruit, and may I propose a toast: To the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang, to the health of respected Comrade Yang Shangkun, to the health of dear Chinese guests, and to the health of all comrades present here.

Hu Yaobang Speech

SK041725 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1630 GMT 4 May 84

["Speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at Banquet" -- KCNA headling]

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country made a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his honor this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected leading comrades of the party and government of Korea, dear comrades,

I have come to visit your heroic country with Comrade Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song.

From the moment we entered your country we were accorded very grand and warm welcome all along by the citizens of Sinuiju, Sinanju and Pyongyang in your country and now I am very happy to have a joyous reunion with you leading comrades.

Allow me and Comrade Yang Shangkun to extend warmest greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and to the leading comrades of the party and government of Korea and the entire Korean comrades present here, authorized by Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of our party Central Committee, and by Comrades Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

This is my second visit to your country. I paid the first visit in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping from April 26 to 30, 1982. Being an unofficial visit, it was not reported in public. During that visit which took place under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il-song we not only had a sufficient exchange of views on matters of common concern for our two sides but also inspected various objects. Many emotional scenes during the visit left me impressions which I will remember till the end of my life.

Friendly visits between the leaders of our two countries have become frequent day by day since that visit. Less than half a year later, Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official visit to our country upon our invitation from September 16 to 24, 1982. This was an official visit he paid seven years after his previous visit.

Everywhere he went, thousands of, tens of thousands of, Chinese people warmly greeted the great leader of the Korean people, showing their deepest feelings of friendship and fraternity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il paid his first unofficial visit to our country accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, from June 2 to 12, 1983, upon invitation. I went with him to Chengdu and Nanjing and Comrade Hu Qili, permanent member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, accompanied him to Shanghai and Hangzhou, covering a course of 6,300 kilometres. During the visit he met and made acquaintance of a majority of the main leading cadres of our party centre and had an emotional reunion with members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and most of the comrades of its Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of our country, and Comrade Hu Qili visited your country upon invitation in September 1983 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of your republic, to enjoy the bright gala day together with the fraternal Korean people and receive warmest, grand welcome from the party and government leaders and people of Korea.

I would like to recall also that beginning from 1979 Comrades Deng Yingchao, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Xi Zhongxun and other party and government leaders of our country visited your country one after another, and the party and government leaders of Korea, too, visited our country.

These visits and some important unofficial mutual visits vividly proved the words of Comrade Kim Il-song that such friendship visit as that of kinship between the Korean and Chinese leaders has already become an excellent tradition between them.

What I would like to add here is the fact that various delegations exchanged between the two countries increased from one hundred and more in 1981 to more than two hundred in 1983. This shows that the friendly visits between the peoples of the two countries are developing in depth to a broader expanse.

It is not fortuitous that such close relations have been established between China and Korea; it has deep historical roots. The revolutionaries of the two countries fought side by side, shedding blood together, in many years of revolutionary wars in the two countries and in their common struggle against foreign aggressors. The Korean Communists represented by Comrade Kim Il-song fought shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese communists to help the Chinese revolution out of the extremely difficult circumstances with their blood and lives. The Chinese Communists and people will remember this forever.

We are also helping each other in the years of socialist construction in the two countries. What is of particular value is that when our party met with a grave setback in the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Kim Il-song and your party centre firmly trusted and counted on our party with a deep understanding of its history and with a rare insight. This, too, the Chinese Communists and people will always remember.

In the last few years our party has vigorously endeavoured to set the confusion right and open a new phase in socialist modernisation. Comrade Kim Il-song and your party centre also showed noble internationalist sentiments of communists, fully understanding and supporting such historical turn of our party and praising the creative struggle of the Chinese people. The Chinese Communists and people will always remember this, too.

That is why the great friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea is and will be able as in the past, so in the future, to overcome any heavy storm and stress. Our destinies will remain linked together forever.

Dear comrades, the Korean people are still faced with the difficult historical task to achieve national reunification. Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea have all along called for an independent and peaceful reunification and proposed a confederation and tripartite talks for its realisation. This is a most reasonable and realistic measure for easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and, further, realising North-South reunification. The Communist Party of China fully supports them. During our current visit we are going to fully share views mainly on the pressing international situation, the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula in particular, with Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, beside learning from you.

I am convinced that whatever obstacles and difficulties may lie on the road ahead of them, the Korean people will certainly reunify their country independently and peacefully and thus mark a new starting point in the history of Korea and open a new epoch in the Korean history.

In conclusion, may I propose this toast to the Sino-Korean friendship: To the attainment of the great goal of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the health of all Korean comrades present here.

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APPENDIX G

Speeches - North Korean President Kim Il-song Trip to the USSR, 17-26 May 1984*

North Korea's Kim Il Sung in the USSR

CHERNENKO, KIM SPEAK AT DINNER

IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE. (Pravda, May 24, p. 2. 3,600 words. Condensed text:) On May 23 the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR government gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of a party and state delegation headed by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Korean Labor Central Committee and President of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Attending the dinner from the Soviet side were Comrades K. U. Chernenko, V. I. Vorotnikov, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, G. V. Romanov, M. S. Solomentsev, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, P. N. Demichev, V. I. Dolgikh, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, M. V. Zimyanin, I. V. Kapitonov, K. V. Rusakov and N. I. Ryzhkov, Vice-Chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a speech at the dinner.

Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko. —... Strong historical bonds of friendship unite our peoples and countries. Soviet people remember the exploits of the Korean partisans, who waged a courageous struggle against the Japanese enslavers in difficult conditions. We fought together against Japanese militarism during the harsh years of World War II. Thousands of Soviet fighting men gave their lives in battle for the freedom and independence of Korea. The peoples of our countries hold their memory sacred.

We were together with the fraternal Korean people in their struggle against the aggression of American imperialism and helped them to overcome the destructive consequences of that aggression. Our countries have constructed and are continuing to construct a socialist society in close cooperation.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid that was signed here in the Moscow Kremlin 23 years ago[1] has become a reliable foundation for the development of Soviet-Korean relations and an important factor making for peace and security in the Far East.

The Korean toilers, under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have achieved important successes in the construction of socialism. The republic now has a developed industry and a productive agriculture. The people's culture and well-being are growing. Soviet people are gladdened by the achievements of their Korean friends.

It can be noted with a feeling of satisfaction that Soviet-Korean relations are developing successfully in important sectors of socialist construction. Economic ties are growing. Contacts in the fields of culture, science and education are expanding.

Needless to say, the possibilities of our cooperation are far from exhausted. It can be expanded—and not only in the economic field. We believe that exchanges of experience in Party and state work and interaction in the sphere of international activity are becoming increasingly important.

We attach great importance to the forthcoming talks. They will no doubt serve to raise Soviet-Korean ties to a new level. I would like here to stress once again that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government will continue to exert efforts to strengthen our cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrades! Soviet people well know and understand the fundamental national problem for whose solution the Korean people are waging a stubborn struggle. It is the problem of reunifying the country, which was split through the fault of American imperialism.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the reunification of Korea by peaceful means and on a democratic basis, after the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. This is our firm and unchanging position. We support the KPDR's important initiatives, which envisage the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, the mutual reduction of armed forces and the transformation of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The realization of these proposals would mean a significant improvement of the situation in Korea and the creation of favorable conditions for a productive dialogue between North and South.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH), vol. XXXVI (20 June 1984), p. 12.

The forces of imperialism and reaction are putting up additional obstacles on the path to a just resolution of the Korean question, which is complicated enough as it is. These obstacles include the reinforcement of the grouping of US armed forces in the southern part of Korea and the demonstrations of American military might, enlisting combat units of South Korea and Japan, which are increasing every year. I should say that we are seriously disturbed by such a dangerous hotbed of military tension close to the state borders of the Soviet Union.

For the imperialists, the Asian continent is another, eastern, front of the struggle against the socialist states. The United States has set up a series of military bases and strong points there and deployed nuclear weapons. These weapons have within their range by no means just the territory of the Soviet Union, but also the territories of other socialist—and not only socialist, for that matter—states of Asia and the Pacific. One should remember that it was the Asian continent that was the first testing ground for the combat use of nuclear weapons by the United States.

"Divide and rule"—this has been the traditional method of the colonialists. In our days, the imperialists are continuing to employ the tactic of estranging peoples and pitting one country against another. Despite what one would think would be the instructive experience of the disgraceful collapse of such anticommunist alliances as CENTO and SEATO, new attempts are being made to knock together militaristic axes and triangles, such as a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc. We are against this kind of geopolitics, against all kinds of "spheres of influence" and "zones of interests," against closed military groupings everywhere and in the Pacific in particular. The Pacific belongs to everyone; it can and must become an ocean of peace and good-neighborliness that would bring peoples closer together, not separate them.

Isn't the US course aimed at the revival and strengthening of Japanese militarism destabilizing the situation in Asia? Washington makes no bones about its intention to transform Japan into its "unsinkable aircraft carrier." This is a dangerous game. After all, Japanese militarism has more than once revealed its expansionist, colonialist core and has more than once unleashed a war. However, revanchist notes are again being sounded from Tokyo, and territorial claims are being advanced. Attempts to repeat history—and on a more dangerous basis, in the era of nuclear weapons—cannot fail to put many Asian states on guard. These attempts bode nothing good for Japan, either.

The Asian peoples have different histories and different social systems, but their fundamental interests can be reduced to a common denominator, which is the desire for peace and good-neighbor relations, the renunciation of the use of force, the resolution of disputed questions and the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, equality and independence, respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, the development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage, and a free and unobstructed choice of the path of social development. We are sure that the Asian peoples can find a common language on this basis.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates beginning—without losing precious time—an active, conscientious search for ways of improving the situation on the Asian continent. As is known, the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proposed that talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East be conducted with all interested countries. The implementation of such measures would be of considerable help in strengthening the foundations of world peace.

The KPDR's peace initiatives aimed at easing tension in Korea and in the Far East are well known. The world public has given a positive reception to the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic for the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. We fully approve of the constructive position and peace-loving initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which, courageously resisting the attacks of imperialism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia, call for the achievement of mutual understanding and the normalization of relations among the states of this region and for its transformation into a zone of peace and stability. The nonaligned movement has advanced quite a few useful and constructive ideas.

We think that such a factor as relations between the Soviet Union and China is very essential to the development of the situation on the Asian mainland. Our country consistently favors the improvement of these relations, but, needless to say, not at the expense of third countries. Progress in Soviet-Chinese relations and the CPR's participation in the struggle of the peoples to prevent war would no doubt facilitate an increase in the role of socialism in international affairs and the strengthening of the positions of the forces of peace.

We by no means think that Asia's problems can be solved in a short time by any one conference or agreement. But still, a beginning must be made. As the Korean proverb says, a journey of 1,000 li begins with a single step. ...

In the international arena, our principal efforts are aimed at blocking the road to imperialism's extremely dangerous policy, stopping the arms race and ensuring a peaceful life for the peoples. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. At the same time, it will never allow its defensive possibilities to be less than what is necessary to repel any aggression. We will be able to defend our historic gains and our state interests, as well as the interests and security of our allies. No one should have any doubt about this.

These are complicated and tense times. It is more important than ever before that all forces of peace and progress—the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the national-liberation and antiimperialist movements—act in unity and cohesion.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish the Korean people major new achievements in fulfilling the plans of socialist construction advanced by the Korean Labor Party. It is our wish that the Korean people unite in a single peace-loving, democratic state. ...

* * *

Then Kim Il Sung spoke.

Speech by Comrade Kim Il Sung.—... Up to now, relations of friendship and cooperation between the KPDR and the USSR have developed steadily in accordance with the interests of the peoples of our countries and the great cause of socialism and communism.

In the past the Soviet people, at the price of their blood, helped our people in their struggle for the rebirth of the homeland and gave us moral support and material assistance during the patriotic war of liberation against the aggression of the American imperialists and in the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction. And today they are giving our people active support and assistance in our struggle for the building of socialism and the peaceful reunification of the homeland without outside interference. Our people always remember this, and they are grateful for it. ...

For the easing of international tension and the prevention of a new world war, it is important to eliminate tension in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean Labor Party and the government of our republic invariably steer a course aimed at achieving the unification of the country by peaceful means, with the goal of lessening tension and preventing a war on the Korean Peninsula.

Recently our party and the republic's government advanced a new proposal on holding tripartite talks between the KPDR, the US and South Korea. The chief aim of this proposal is to lessen tension and eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and thereby to create conditions and prerequisites for the peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

Now the governments and peoples of the USSR and many other countries of the world are actively supporting our proposals for the peaceful reunification of the homeland and the holding of tripartite talks.

We are deeply convinced that, with the active support of the fraternal Soviet people and the progressive peoples of the world, we will without fail accomplish, on a peaceful basis, the great task of unifying the homeland; this is our supreme national aspiration. ...

We hope that during this visit we and the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state will, in all sincerity, discuss a number of questions of mutual interest, including questions of effective paths for the all-round expansion and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields and questions of the current international situation, and will deepen still more our feelings of comradely friendship and trust. ...

* * *

... The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.—(Tass.)

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APPENDIX H

Soviet Foreign Trade with Asian Countries (Mil/rubles) January-June 1984*

Countries		January — June 1983	January — June 1984
Afghanistan	Turnover	286,1	511,0
	Export	160,4	347,0
	Import	125,7	164,0
Bangladesh	Turnover	35,0	19,2
	Export	14,3	16,6
	Import	20,7	2,6
Burma	Turnover	1,7	1,3
	Export	0,8	1,0
	Import	0,9	0,3
Vietnam	Turnover	595,7	650,9
	Export	491,1	528,6
	Import	104,6	122,3
India	Turnover	1207,0	1140,2
	Export	642,7	636,3
	Import	564,3	503,9
Indonesia	Turnover	27,4	21,1
	Export	13,8	2,1
	Import	13,6	19,0
Jordan	Turnover	9,8	10,5
	Export	9,5	10,4
	Import	0,3	0,1
Iraq	Turnover	174,3	465,8
	Export	80,1	105,2
	Import	94,2	360,6
Iran	Turnover	463,9	134,4
	Export	212,1	119,6
	Import	251,8	14,8
Yemen Arab Republic	Turnover	33,9	5,3
	Export	33,8	5,3
	Import	0,1	0
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Turnover	64,5	56,8
	Export	62,0	54,4
	Import	2,5	2,4
Kampuchea	Turnover	33,9	37,6
	Export	32,4	35,1
	Import	1,5	2,5
Cyprus	Turnover	12,6	22,5
	Export	6,1	14,5
	Import	6,5	8,0
China	Turnover	111,9	394,4
	Export	72,8	172,0
	Import	39,1	222,4
Korean People's Democratic Republic	Turnover	290,5	337,2
	Export	145,7	164,6
	Import	144,8	172,6
Kuwait	Turnover	2,8	2,3
	Export	2,5	2,0
	Import	0,3	0,3
Laos	Turnover	36,5	32,7
	Export	36,0	32,2
	Import	0,5	0,5
Lebanon	Turnover	12,2	21,4
	Export	10,8	19,0
	Import	1,4	2,4
Malaysia	Turnover	136,6	133,1
	Export	9,0	7,5
	Import	127,6	125,6

*Foreign Trade (Moscow), September 1984, p. 33.

Countries		January — June 1983	January — June 1984
Mongolian People's Republic	Turnover	652,6	678,7
	Export	522,0	546,3
	Import	130,6	132,4
Nepal	Turnover	5,6	9,6
	Export	5,0	8,3
	Import	0,6	1,3
Pakistan	Turnover	62,5	68,0
	Export	30,5	45,8
	Import	32,0	22,2
Saudi Arabia	Turnover	37,3	155,9
	Export	6,7	12,6
	Import	30,6	143,3
Singapore	Turnover	49,2	145,9
	Export	9,7	7,8
	Import	39,5	138,1
Syria	Turnover	275,4	256,0
	Export	104,8	128,7
	Import	170,6	127,3
Thailand	Turnover	24,4	19,5
	Export	4,3	5,6
	Import	20,1	13,9
Turkey	Turnover	94,7	100,4
	Export	52,5	61,2
	Import	42,2	39,2
Philippines	Turnover	31,1	23,8
	Export	1,1	4,0
	Import	30,0	19,8
Sri Lanka	Turnover	16,9	35,4
	Export	1,4	1,0
	Import	15,5	34,4
Japan	Turnover	1625,5	1444,4
	Export	388,3	408,7
	Import	1237,2	1035,7