

## Reference Section

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## JAPAN

### 1. Chronology of Events in East Asia (Sept. 1, 1997 — Aug. 31, 1998)

#### (1) Japan

1997

- Sept. 4 Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto visits China (until Sept. 7) and meets Premier Li Peng in Beijing. Next day, he meets President Jiang Zemin. Hashimoto explains review of the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation while China calls for continued circumspection about them. Both sides agree on regular exchanges of top leaders of the two countries and promotion of security dialogue.
- Sept. 5 The USS Independence enters Otaru Port. It is the first U.S. aircraft carrier to call at a civilian port since the USS Midway made Yokosuka its home port in 1974.
- Sept. 9 FIG and SDC Deputies' Meeting are held in Tokyo.
- Sept. 11 The LDP formally re-elects Hashimoto president of the party at a General Assembly of LDP members of the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives. The second Hashimoto Cabinet is formed.
- Sept. 19 An SDC Deputies' Meeting is held in Washington.
- Sept. 22 A meeting of SDC is held in New York.
- Sept. 22 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma visits the United States (until Sept. 27).
- Sept. 23 The SCC meets in New York and consents to the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (new Guidelines) submitted by SDC. Japan and the United States issue a joint statement pledging continued efforts to promote transparency.
- Sept. 23 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi meets with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in New York.
- Sept. 23 Foreign Minister Obuchi addresses a U.N. General Assembly session that it is a problem with respect to the fairness if Japan's share of contributions to the United Nations should increase without the U.N. Security Council reform.
- Sept. 24 Foreign Minister Obuchi meets foreign ministers of ASEAN countries in New York attending the U.N. General Assembly session, and requests their understanding of the new Guidelines.
- Sept. 24 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma meets U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen in Washington.

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- Sept. 29 The Cabinet adopts a Cabinet decision "For Ensuring the Effectiveness of Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation."
- Sept. 29 The government decides to dispatch a Japan Disaster Relief Team to haze-plagued Indonesia and Malaysia.
- Oct. 7 Defense Counselor Yoshiaki Hotsuki of JDA and Rear Adm. Hideaki Kaneda, director of J-5, Joint Staff Office, visit China, and explain the new Guidelines.
- Oct. 17 The SSC Deputy Meeting, FIG and SDC Deputies' Meeting are held in Tokyo.
- Oct. 18 The government dispatches a Japan Disaster Relief Team made up of six Maritime Safety Agency experts on oil removal to Singapore to help cope with oil spillage caused by a tanker collision in the Straits of Singapore.
- Nov. 1 Prime Minister Hashimoto visits Russia (until Nov. 2) and meets with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Krasnoyarsk. The leaders agree to expand defense exchanges and to do their utmost toward conclusion of a peace treaty by the year 2000 in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration of 1993. No clear references were made to the territorial issue.
- Nov. 5 Cambodia's Second Prime Minister Hun Sen visits Japan (until Nov. 7) and meets Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi (Nov. 6) and Prime Minister Hashimoto (Nov. 7). Japan requests that former First Prime Minister of Cambodia Norodom Ranariddh return home and expresses support for the holding of the general election.
- Nov. 5 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma presents to Okinawa Prefecture Gov. Masahide Ota, Nago City Mayor Tatsuya Higa and the Fishermen's Cooperative Association of Okinawa Prefecture a construction plan of off-shore heliport off Nago City, as a substitute for relocating the Futenma Marine Corps Air Station. Kyuma asks for their cooperation in the proposal.
- Nov. 7 Prime Minister Hashimoto confers with Okinawa Prefecture Gov. Ota about U.S. military bases in Okinawa.
- Nov. 8 Prime Minister Hashimoto visits Saudi Arabia (until Nov. 10).
- Nov. 8 The first group of 15 Japanese wives living in North Korea arrives in Japan for a homecoming visit (until Nov. 14).
- Nov. 10 An SSC Deputy Meeting and an SDC Deputies' Meeting are held in Washington.
- Nov. 11 Prime Minister Hashimoto meets Chinese Premier Li Peng

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- in Tokyo. Li Peng welcomes agreement reached at the Japanese-Russian summit in Krasnoyarsk and expresses concern about the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation. Hashimoto pledges continued efforts to maintain transparency, and both leaders agree to promote parallel relations among Japan, the United States and China.
- Nov. 11 Japan and China sign a new fishery agreement. Waters north of the Senkaku Islands are designated as a "provisional area" and placed under joint management by both countries.
- Nov. 11 A ruling three-party delegation visits North Korea and holds a plenary meeting with WPK in Pyongyang (until Nov. 14), at which both sides agree on an early resumption of talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea. In connection with the suspected abductions of Japanese, WPK officials say it is possible to conduct investigations as "missing cases in general."
- Nov. 13 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi meets Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov in Tokyo.
- Nov. 15 U.S. Ambassador to Japan Thomas Foley arrives at his post.
- Nov. 23 Foreign Minister Obuchi meets South Korean Foreign Minister Yoo Chong Ha in Vancouver, and agrees to start working-level security dialogue.
- Nov. 23 Foreign Minister Obuchi confers with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in Vancouver on the Landmine Ban Treaty, U.N. reform and yen loans to Myanmar.
- Nov. 24 Prime Minister Hashimoto visits Vancouver (until Nov. 28) to attend APEC summit talks. He has talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton on economic issues, and with South Korean President Kim Young Sam about the financial crisis.
- Nov. 25 Mikako Kotani, special representative of Japan, addresses at a U.N. General Assembly session proposing suspension of all hostile activities during the period of the Nagano Winter Olympic Games. The proposed resolution is unanimously adopted.
- Nov. 30 Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff, PLA of China, visits Japan (until Dec. 2).
- Dec. 3 The Council on Administration Reform is held. It submitted its final report. A decision to raise JDA to a ministry is postponed.
- Dec. 3 Japan signs the Landmine Ban Treaty.
- Dec. 14 Prime Minister Hashimoto visits Malaysia for the Japan-

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- ASEAN Summit Meeting, as well as the Japan-ASEAN+3 meeting (until Dec. 16). On Dec. 15, he meets Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.
- Dec. 21 A nonbinding plebiscite about a plan to construct an off-shore heliport as a substitute for Futenma Marine Corps Air Station is held in Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture. The result is that 2,562 voters approve; 11,705 others conditionally approve; 16,254 voters oppose; 385 conditionally oppose. Voter turnout is 82.44 percent.
- Dec. 24 Gov. Masahide Ota of Okinawa Prefecture meets Prime Minister Hashimoto and says that the prefectural government will continue to consider the off-shore heliport construction plan.
- Dec. 24 Mayor Tetsuya Higa of Nago City tells Prime Minister Hashimoto at a meeting that the city accepts the off-shore heliport plan and that he will resign.
- Dec. 29 The government decides on the revision of the mid-term defense program (FY1996-2000) along with fiscal structure reforms. The program is to cost ¥920 billion, about ¥310 billion of which is earmarked for front-line equipment.
- Dec. 30 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi meets South Korean President-elect Kim Dae Jung in Seoul. Kim expresses willingness to improve Tokyo-Seoul relations. They agree that both sides share the view that it is important for Japan, South Korea and the United States to cooperate in leading North Korea toward a liberal policy.
- Dec. 30 Japan and Russia hold the 13th session of framework talks in Moscow about fishery operations by Japanese in waters around the Russian-held Japanese Northern Territories. The two countries sign an agreement.
- 1998
- Jan. 8 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Australian Defense Minister Ian MacLachlan in Adelaide. The Australian side expresses support for the new Guidelines.
- Jan. 9 Aircraft of the USS Independence conduct night landing practice at Atsugi, Yokota and Iwakuni Air Bases (until Jan. 14).
- Jan. 10 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma meets Vietnamese Defense Minister Phan Van Tra in Hanoi in the first defense summit meeting between Japan and Vietnam.
- Jan. 17 An SSC Deputy Meeting and an SDC Deputies' Meeting held in Tokyo.

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- Jan. 17 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama leaves on a tour of the United Kingdom, Ukraine and Russia (until Jan. 30).
- Jan. 20 A meeting of SDC is held in Tokyo.
- Jan. 20 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen visits Japan and confers with Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi and Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma in Tokyo. The Bilateral Planning Committee, a consultative body of Japan and U.S. uniformed personnel, established as part of "the comprehensive mechanism" provided for in the new Guideline.
- Jan. 20 Kyuma confers with Cohen in Tokyo.
- Jan. 23 The USS Independence leaves Yokosuka for the Persian Gulf in case of a change in the Iraqi situation.
- Jan. 23 The Cabinet formally decides to notify South Korea of Japan's intention to terminate the Japan-South Korea Fishery Agreement. South Korea Foreign Minister Yoo Chong Ha announces suspension of South Korea's voluntary restraint in fishing operations in waters close to the Japanese territorial water. On Jan. 24, South Korean trawlers, following the announcement, enter restricted areas and start operations.
- Jan. 26 The GSDF completes the formation of the 5th dispatch unit for UNDOF. Members of the unit begin to depart.
- Feb. 1 The ASDF dispatches two pilots to Russia for Su-27 fighter operation training.
- Feb. 2 The U.N. Security Council adopts a resolution jointly proposed by Japan and Britain to warn Iraq. It spells out that if Iraq violates its agreement with U.N. Secretary General Koffi Annan, "most serious consequences" can result.
- Feb. 3 Minister of National Defense Chi Haotian of China visits Japan (until Feb. 8). On Feb. 4, he meets Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma and discusses about the new Guidelines. Kyuma proposes further promotion of defense exchanges. Chi delivers a speech at NIDS. He becomes the first Chinese defense minister to make an official visit to Japan.
- Feb. 3 Government decides to provide \$3 million to UNDP to support general election scheduled for July in Cambodia. The contribution will finance the purchase of ballot boxes and their transportation.
- Feb. 5 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses the intension of calling on the United States to refrain from using force against Iraq during the Nagano Winter Olympic Games.

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- Feb. 6 Okinawa Prefecture Gov. Masahide Ota announces the rejection of the plan to construct an off-shore heliport.
- Feb. 8 In the mayoral election of Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture, former Deputy Mayor Tateo Kishimoto who is backed by those in favor of the off-shore heliport construction plan is elected.
- Feb. 13 Prime Minister Hashimoto meets U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Bill Richardson and expresses support if the United States opts for the use of force against Iraq.
- Feb. 13 The Cabinet decides on a legislative bill to revise the Special Law on Promotion and Development of Okinawa.
- Feb. 22 Foreign Minister Obuchi meets Russian Foreign Minister Primakov in Moscow.
- Feb. 26 The 12th Japan-U.S. TMD working group meeting is held in Honolulu.
- March 1 Adm. Kazuya Natsukawa, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, visits the United States (until March 8), and calls at headquarters of the Joint Staff, U.S. Pacific Command, Air Combat Command of the U.S. Air Force, and the 1st Corps of the U.S. Army.
- March 9 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama admits a change in a government view about the use of arms to protect SDF personnel on U.N. peacekeeping operations, when he says that a superior's order to use arms in such circumstances is compulsory. He is discussing a legislative bill to revise the Law for Cooperation in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations, which says SDF personnel on such U.N. operations can use arms at a superior's order.
- March 11 The first MSDF flush deck transport ship Ohsumi goes into service. It is deployed at Kure Base, and is directly subordinate to the headquarters of the Self-Defense Fleet.
- March 13 An SSC's Deputy Meeting and an SDC Deputies' Meeting are held in Tokyo.
- March 13 The Bilateral Planning Committee starts work in Tokyo.
- March 15 Prime Minister Hashimoto meets Indonesian President Suharto in Jakarta over economic issues.
- March 16 The NIDS holds a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Defense Research Exchange with its U.S. counterpart, the Institute for National Strategic Studies of the National Defense University in Tokyo (until March 20).
- March 20 The Kongo-class Aegis destroyer Chokai, the fourth in the series, goes into service (the 4th Escort Flotilla, deployed at

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- Sasebo Base).
- March 21 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi visits South Korea (until March 22), and confers with President Kim Dae Jung and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Park Chung Soo. They agree to resume talks for the conclusion of a new fishery agreement.
- March 25 Two E-767 AWACS arrive at ASDF Hamamatsu Air Base.
- March 26 A vice minister-level subcommittee meeting of the Japan-Russia Joint Committee for the Conclusion of a Japan-Russia Peace Treaty is held in Tokyo.
- March 31 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama visits the United States and Canada (until April 5).
- April 2 Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto leaves for the United Kingdom to attend the second ASEM summit on April 3 and 4.
- April 2 Prime Minister Hashimoto meets Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji in London and discusses the Asian economic crisis among other things.
- April 2 Prime Minister Hashimoto confers with President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea in London, requests Kim to visit Japan, and discusses economic issues and a fishery agreement.
- April 2 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama meets U.S. Secretary of Defense Cohen, Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre, and Undersecretary of Defense (Policy) Walter Slocombe in Washington.
- April 2 Noting a recent series of incidents in which U.S. military aircraft flew very close to civilian flights, the Japan Federation of Flight Crew Unions requests that the Transport Ministry request the Headquarters of the U.S. Forces in Japan to ensure the safety of civilian flights.
- April 9 The Cabinet Office for National Security Affairs was reorganized as the Cabinet Office for National Security Affairs and Crisis Management.
- April 9 The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee decides the return of the Aha training area in Okinawa Prefecture to Japan, which has already been agreed upon in a final report of SACO (Special Action Committee on Okinawa).
- April 10 The Air Staff Office announces the number of scrambles carried out by ASDF interceptors in fiscal 1997. The number drops significantly from the previous year's 234 to 160, the smallest since fiscal 1961.

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- April 15 Foreign Ministry establishes the Office for the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement within the Division of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Bureau of North America, in response to an increase in activities related to U.S. military bases in Japan.
- April 18 Prime Minister Hashimoto meets Russian President Yeltsin in Kawana (until April 19), and makes a new proposal about the Northern Territories issue. Both leaders agree to expand security dialogue and defense exchanges between SDF and Russian Forces.
- April 25 The SDF conducts training of ready reserve personnel for the first time at the Ground Self-Defense Forces 4th Division and other units (until April 26).
- April 28 Cabinet decides on legislative bills (one concerning situations in areas surrounding Japan, another for revising the Self-Defense Force Law) and submits them to the Diet.
- April 28 Foreign Minister Obuchi meets U.S. Secretary of State Albright in Tokyo and signs the revised ACSA, the revisions necessitated by the new Guideline. Albright calls for an increased Japanese cost share for KEDO.
- April 30 Government submits to the Diet the revised ACSA for its ratification.
- May 1 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma visits China. It is the first visit paid by the defense minister since Yuko Kurihara in 1987.
- May 2 Defense Minister Kyuma visits a base of the PLA Navy East Sea Fleet located in the suburbs of Shanghai, and goes on board the missile frigate Tong Ling.
- May 3 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian in Beijing, and agrees to promote defense exchanges. Chi calls on Japan to make clearer its attitude toward the Taiwan issue.
- May 4 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji in Beijing. Zhu says that relations between the two countries should be promoted on the basis of the Japan-China joint statement and Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty. Both agree to expand defense exchanges and to cooperate in tiding over the Asian economic crisis.
- May 5 Defense Minister Kyuma delivers a speech at the Chinese National Defense University.
- May 5 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan. Tang says he has concerns about Japan-U.S.

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- security cooperation and the Guidelines. They agree on the promotion of defense exchanges.
- May 14 The Defense Facilities Administration Agency announces that 4,600 live shells have been used for firing practices by U.S. forces conducted in the mainland Japan since fiscal 1997.
- May 15 JDA's Central Procurement Office establishes a Procurement Information Center to disclose information about the procurement operations.
- May 15 Prime Minister Hashimoto separately meets U.S. President Bill Clinton and British Prime Minister Tony Blair in Birmingham. The Birmingham summit of industrialized economies is held (until May 17).
- May 16 Ken Sato, director general of JDA's Bureau of Defense Policy, meets Kim In Jong, senior advisor to South Korean Defense Minister and explains legislative matters concerning the new Guidelines. Kim requests that Japan continue to keep close contact with South Korea about issues relating to the country.
- May 18 The government decides to dispatch six C-130H transport aircraft of ASDF and two Maritime Safety Agency patrol vessels to evacuate Japanese from crisis-ridden Indonesia. It is the first time that MSA has sent vessels overseas for the transport of Japanese. The next day, the C-130H aircraft move to Singapore's Paya Lebar Air Base. On May 27, they withdraw.
- May 26 First Japan-Thailand defense consultation is held in Bangkok.
- May 27 Adm. Natsukawa, chairman of Joint Staff Council leaves on a visit to Sweden (until May 31) and Russia (May 31 to June 7).
- June 1 The Social Democratic Party of Japan and the New Party Sakigake secede from the ruling party bloc, dissolving the three-party coalition government.
- June 5 A legislative bill to revise the Law Concerning Cooperation for U.N. Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations is approved at the House of Councillors' plenary session and is thus enacted. The revised law is promulgated June 12. Major changes are that it permits: use of arms at a superior's order; participation in election monitoring activities conducted by international organizations besides the United Nations; and provision of material cooperation for humani-

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- tarian international rescue operations even when there is no cease-fire agreement.
- June 15 Okinawa Prefecture Gov. Masahide Ota expresses his intention to seek re-election in the November gubernatorial election.
- July 1 Okinawa Prefecture Gov. Ota refers to proposed relocation of U.S. military facilities to the Japanese mainland at a prefectural assembly session for the first time.
- July 1 The JDA establishes an Office of Strategic Studies within the Defense Policy Division, Bureau of Defense.
- July 4 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama visits Singapore, Indonesia and South Korea (until July 11).
- July 6 RIMPAC 98 exercise starts with MSDF also participating.
- July 6 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama meets Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan and Permanent Secretary (Defense) Eddie Teo in Singapore. Akiyama expresses gratitude to Singapore for allowing ASDF's C-130H transport aircraft to wait in Singapore on the occasion of the Indonesian crisis. They exchange views about ARF and the Indonesian situation.
- July 7 The USS Independence leaves Yokosuka to be replaced by the USS Kitty Hawk.
- July 8 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama meets General Wiranto, Indonesia's minister of defence and security and chief of the Armed Forces and Lieutenant General Suyono, secretary general of the Department of Defense and Security in Jakarta. They discuss the Indonesian situation and confirm promotion of defense exchanges.
- July 9 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama meets South Korea's Vice Defense Minister Ahn Byung Kil and Gen. Kim Dong Shin, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Seoul. They discuss North Korea's submarine incursion and policies toward North Korea. The South Korean side expresses gratitude for Japanese explanations about the new Guidelines. Akiyama and Chairman Kim agree to activate security consultation among Japan, the United States, and South Korea.
- July 12 18th House of Councillors elections are held. The LDP gets 45 seats, a decrease from 61 up for reelection, reducing the party's strength in the 252-seat house to 102. Prime Minister Hashimoto expresses his intention to resign.
- July 13 Russian Prime Minister Sergey Kiriyenko visits Japan and

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- meets Prime Minister Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Obuchi.
- July 15 The U.S. Defense Department announces plans to sell 40 AMRAAM air-to-air missiles and 18 Standard ship-to-air missiles to Japan.
- July 17 Japanese government's Cambodian election monitoring team (headed by Tetsuya Nishimoto, former chairman of the Joint Staff Council) leaves for Cambodia. The team consists of 32 people, including four Foreign Ministry officials who are already in Cambodia as advance members.
- July 21 Thai naval training fleet (frigate Taksin and training ship Makut Rajakumarn) enters the U.S. Sasebo Base as United Nations force.
- July 22 Yutaka Akino, a former associate professor at the University of Tsukuba, is shot dead in an area of anti-government guerrillas in Tajikistan while serving as political officer on the U.N. Monitoring Operation in Tajikistan.
- July 26 The JDA and the Transport Ministry agree to reduce two of the ASDF training areas over the Sea of Japan and to let civilian aircraft fly through the two areas.
- July 26 Foreign Minister Obuchi attends an informal dinner of ARF in Manila.
- July 29 The MSDF conducts a search and rescue exercise with the Russian Navy in the Sea of Japan. This is the first joint exercise of this kind with the Russian Navy.
- July 30 The Obuchi Cabinet is established. Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Fukushima Nukaga becomes defense minister and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Masahiro Koumura is appointed foreign minister.
- July 31 The sixth UNDOF dispatch unit departs from Japan.
- Aug. 11 The USS Kitty Hawk enters Yokosuka Port as the successor to the USS Independence and is deployed.
- Aug. 31 A fiscal 1999 budget request is made. The Defense Agency requests 4.9581 trillion, up 0.6 percent over the previous year. The agency's request includes expenditure in relation to destruction of anti-personnel land mines, but does not include a budget related to TMD.
- Aug. 31 North Korea launches a ballistic missile that flies over Japan.

## U.S.

**(2) The United States**

- 1997
- Sept. 17 The United States puts off signing the Landmine Ban Treaty.
- Sept. 23 The SCC meets in New York, and approves the new Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation (new Guidelines) as reported by SDC.
- Sept. 30 Stanley Roth, assistant secretary of state (East Asian and Pacific affairs) told the House International Relations, Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs that the Clinton Administration's vision of a Pacific Community does not envision "a NATO-kind of alliance" focusing on defense.
- Oct. 23 Chinese President Jiang Zemin visits the United States (until Nov. 3), and meets President Clinton on Oct. 28 and 29. On Oct. 29, the United States and China issue a joint statement saying that they have reached agreement to establish a "constructive strategic partnership" to promote world peace and prosperity, countering international challenges. They agree to open 24-hour hotlines between the two top leaders.
- Oct. 31 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Defense William Cohen jointly announce President Clinton's program "the Demining 2010 Initiative."
- Nov. 4 Secretary of Defense Cohen announces that the United States purchased 21 nuclear-capable MiG-29 fighters from Moldova and transported them to the United States in order to prevent their transfer to "Rogue States," including Iran. Russian Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev denies reports that the fighters are nuclear-capable.
- Nov. 5 The House of Representatives extends the number of days from 30 to 120 necessary to confirm the suspension of nuclear power cooperation between China and Iran.
- Nov. 6 The House of Representatives adopts a resolution to obligate President Clinton to enforce a 1992 law providing for economic sanctions against countries that would not suspend missile exports to Iran.
- Nov. 12 President Clinton declares an extension of a national emergency as to WMD.
- Nov. 25 The Department of Defense announces a fiscal 1997 report, Proliferation: Threat and Response. The report points out that North Korea has completed the development of the No Dong medium-range ballistic missile, that North Korea is

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- ready to start the test-launching of a Taepo Dong 1 missile any time, that chemical weapons could be employed against U.S. and allied forces in a contingency.
- Dec. 1 The Senate Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense makes public the report, Transforming Defense: National Security in the 21st Century, which concludes, from a long-term point of view, that the Pentagon should move away from its current working assumption that it must be prepared to fight and win two major regional conflicts — in Korean Peninsula and Middle East — at the same time.
- Dec. 5 Defense Secretary William Cohen meets Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan in Washington, and expresses concern about a reduction in Japanese host nation support.
- Dec. 7 The Washington Post reports that the U.S. government has abandoned plans to prepare for a long-term nuclear war, changing its nuclear strategy worked out by the government in 1981.
- Dec. 11 The first U.S.-China defense consultative talks are held in Washington (until Dec. 12). Undersecretary of Defense (Policy) Walter Slocum meets Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff of China.
- Dec. 16 President Clinton announces foreign policy goals for 1998, including nuclear disarmament, Middle East peace promotion and strengthening of relations with China and India.
- 1998
- Jan. 9 President Clinton announces the completion of certification and reports required to implement the U.S.-China Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation.
- Jan. 10 Defense Secretary William Cohen makes a tour of Asian countries (until Jan. 22) — Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, China, Japan and South Korea.
- Jan. 10 The State Department issues its Annual Foreign Policy Review, which says that the United States is most interested in restoring confidence and financial stability in Asian countries.
- Jan. 12 President Clinton dispatches to the Congress a document calling for the effectuation of the U.S.-China Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation.
- Jan. 13 Thad Cochran (Republican), chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on International Security, makes public the report, The Proliferation Primer, in which he criticizes President Clinton for seeming reluc-



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- tance to take economic sanctions against China, Russia and other countries that are responsible for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Jan. 17 Defense Secretary Cohen visits China (until Jan. 20), and meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian. Cohen and Chi sign MMCA. On Jan. 20, He meets Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Beijing, who pledges that China will no longer export anti-ship missiles to Iran.
- Jan. 18 The New York Times reports that Defense Secretary William Cohen has insisted on partial relaxation of arms embargoes against China before his visit to that country.
- Jan. 19 Defense Secretary Cohen speaks at the Academy of Military Sciences of PLA, mentioning that U.S. policy to Asia is based on the four pillars: (1) strong bilateral alliance with Japan; (2) multinational relations, such as ARF; (3) participation in China; and (4) forward presence of 100,000 U.S. military personnel in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Jan. 19 Jesse Helms (Republican), chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, says the committee will suspend deliberations on the ratification of CTBT until the Clinton administration submits to the Senate bills to amend the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and the ABM Treaty.
- Jan. 20 Defense Secretary Cohen visits Japan (until Jan. 21), and meets Prime Minister Hashimoto, Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi and Defense Minister Kyuma.
- Jan. 22 Defense Secretary Cohen inspects military defenses on the North-South border on the Korean Peninsula and states, in support of the U.S. position for not signing the Landmine Ban Treaty, that "without landmines, the capacity for the North would be certainly eased to roll through this area to downtown Seoul."
- Jan. 24 Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet testifies before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that there are no direct threats to the United States at present, but China's exports of arms to Iran and Pakistan, and Russian industries' exports of missile technologies to Iran portend a threat. Before the same committee, Patrick Hughes, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, testifies that North Korea's military readiness is collapsing. FBI Director Louis Freech tells the committee that China is using students, researchers and businesspeople in the United States to collect

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- information.
- Jan. 27 President Clinton declares in the annual State of the Union address that the United States will actively help settle the Asian financial crisis.
- Jan. 28 The Department of Defense announces about possible sales of three Knox-class frigates, a Phalanx CIWS and a Harpoon surface-to-surface missiles to Taiwan, which are worth a total of \$300 million.
- Jan. 31 The Department of State submits to the Congress Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1997.
- Feb. 3 Defense Secretary Cohen releases his Annual Report to the President and the Congress for 1998. According to the report, China is seen by some as having potential to be a regional great power and global peer competitor to the United States. It also stresses the need for continued engagement with China.
- Feb. 4 Robert Einhorn, deputy assistant secretary of state (nonproliferation), testifies before the House International Relations Committee that China has made an "marked, positive shift" on nuclear nonproliferation issue.
- Feb. 11 The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee prepares a report saying to the effect that there have been no illicit donations from China to the Democratic Party.
- March 2 The Associated Press reports that "Essentials of Post-Cold War Deterrence," a 1995 study conducted by the U.S. Strategic Command, says the United States can deter its adversaries by presenting an "irrational and vindictive" demeanor.
- March 3 Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin testifies before the Senate Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that Asia's financial stability is important for the U.S. security.
- March 12 Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (Nonproliferation) Robert Einhorn testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States lodge a protest after detecting secret talks China and Iran held about hundreds of tons of material for producing weapon-grade enriched uranium.
- March 18 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Defense Secretary William Cohen and Treasury Secretary Rubin jointly issue a statement calling on Congress to authorize financial contributions to the United Nations and the IMF.

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- March 19 The Energy Department announces that the U.S.-China Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation formally goes into effect the same day.
- March 20 A group of U.S. House members, led by Benjamin Gilman (Republican), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, urged President Clinton to prevent delivery of nuclear reactors and other nuclear technologies to China.
- March 30 The House approves a \$147 million budget to improve the radar system of the latest generation of Patriot missiles (PAC-3) to counter the threat of North Korean and Iranian ballistic missiles.
- March 31 Gen. Eugene Habiger, commander in chief of the U.S. Strategic Command, says that China is promoting a program to modernize nuclear weapons, including the development of a multiple-warhead ICBM that will be capable of reaching all locations on the U.S. mainland.
- April 9 John Holum, acting undersecretary of state (arms control and international security affairs), says that China is "indispensable" to U.S. nonproliferation efforts.
- April 14 The State Department announces that strong safeguard programs have been devised to prevent technology transfer when U.S. companies launch their satellites on Chinese launchers.
- April 27 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visits Japan, China, South Korea and Mongolia (until May 3). On April 28, she meets Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan. Obuchi briefs her on the Japanese-Russian summit. On April 29, she confers with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan and both sign an agreement on the establishment of hot lines between the top leaders of the United States and China.
- April 30 The State Department issues an annual report, Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1997 which, like the previous year, designates the seven governments of North Korea, Iran, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Syria as "state sponsors of terrorism."
- May 1 The Washington Times reports that 13 Chinese strategic missiles target major U.S. cities.
- May 5 The State Department announces it is seeking to reverse a moratorium on the use of anti-personnel land mines that was approved by Congress and signed by President Clinton

## U.S.

- in 1996.
- May 6 Adm. Joseph Prueher, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, testifies before the Senate Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, that the United States should maintain the presence of 100,000 U.S. military personnel in the Asia-Pacific region. On May 7, Prueher testifies before the House International Relations, Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific that the Asian financial crisis should also be understood in security terms.
- May 7 Assistant secretary of state (East Asian and Pacific Affairs), Stanley Roth testifies before the House International Relations Committee that he is concerned about potential influences of the Asian economic crisis on national security.
- May 12 The Associated Press reports that the United States has failed in THAAD missile tests five times in a row.
- May 15 National Security Adviser Sandy Berger sends to Sen. Patrick Leahy (Democrat) a letter saying to the effect that the United States will sign the Landmine Ban Treaty by 2006 if the Defense Department can develop a substitute means.
- June 8 President Clinton, in a speech to a U.N. General Assembly special session on drugs, calls on countries to jointly rise up against the threat of drugs.
- June 11 President Clinton praises China for its efforts to slow the nuclear development race between India and Pakistan, and says that China holds the key to the final solution of the problem.
- June 16 The State Department announces it has invited China to RIMPAC 98 as an observer.
- June 17 Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs) Stanley Roth tells the House Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Trade that revocation of China's MFN status could undercut U.S.-China strategic cooperation particularly in East Asia, risk China's support for U.S. initiatives in the United Nations and weaken the private enterprises in the Chinese society.
- June 24 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visits China and Japan (until July 4).
- June 25 Defense Department spokesman, Kenneth Bacon says the U.S. Army will finish disposing of 3.3 million nonself-destructing land mines by the end of June.
- June 25 President Clinton visits China (until July 3). On June 27,

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- Clinton meets Chinese President Jiang Zemin. U.S.-China joint statements are issued. China agrees to detarget its nuclear weapons from the United States; to strengthen the control of material for chemical weapons manufacturing; and to prevent the proliferation of missile technologies to the Third World. Moreover, the two countries agree to cooperate in eliminating anti-personnel landmines and to support international cooperation toward the abolition of biological weapons. On June 30, President Clinton, in a Shanghai radio program, spells out a "three no" policy on Taiwan: don't support "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan"; Taiwan independence; and Taiwan's membership in any organization for which statehood is a requirement.
- July 6 RIMPAC 98 exercise starts (until Aug. 6).
- July 9 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright tells the Senate Financial Committee that revocation of China's MFN status would have serious effects on U.S. national security.
- July 14 U.S. and Chinese military authorities start discussions on how to avoid armed conflict between two navies (Washington, until July 15).
- July 15 Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman announces the resumption of credit guarantees for wheat exports, as an exceptional measure in sanctions against India and Pakistan.
- July 15 The Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States, a bipartisan panel set up by Congress, issues a report saying that North Korea, Iran and Iraq will have capabilities to strike the United States and other allies earlier than expected.
- July 16 White House Press Secretary Michael McCury says the Clinton administration supports the 1996 Gates Commission Report, which says that no countries other than China, Russia and North Korea, will develop by 2010 ICBMs with range reaching the United States.
- July 24 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visits the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand (until Aug. 2).
- July 27 Lockheed Martin Missiles & Space announces the cost-sharing deal with the U.S. Army under which it will pay the Army \$75 million, if THAAD missiles fail to hit targets three times in five tests.
- July 29 Republican Sens. Arlen Specter and Joseph Biden insist on an early ratification of CTBT. But Senate Majority Leader

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- Trent Lott declares that the Senate will not ratify CTBT within 1998.
- Aug. 11 Defense Department Spokesman Bacon says that development costs of THAAD have exceeded the budget by \$732 million and a further \$265 million is required.
- Aug. 14 Secretary of State Madeleine Albright meets Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura in Washington.

**(3) The Korean Peninsula**

- 1997
- Sept. 3 The U.S. Defense Department announces that the South Korean government has requested the purchase of four E-767 AWACS and Stinger portable SAMs (ROK Defense Ministry denies the request in a comment on Sept. 4).
- Sept. 6 Red Cross Societies of Japan and North Korea hold consultative talks in Beijing (until Sept. 9) about the home visits of Japanese spouses residing in North Korea.
- Sept. 9 North Korea starts the use of the "Juche Calendar."
- Sept. 9 The ROK Defense Ministry announces it has shot to death a North Korean soldier while trespassing upon South Korea's guard post in DMZ.
- Sept. 13 Rhee In Je secedes from the ruling New Korea Party and declares his candidacy for the forthcoming presidential election (On Nov. 4, he formally establishes New Party of the People).
- Sept. 18 Second four-party preparatory talks is held in New York (until Sept. 19).
- Sept. 18 A KF-16 fighter aircraft of the ROK Air Force crashes, second since August.
- Sept. 18 ROK Defense Ministry declares it is impossible for the country to subscribe to the Landmine Ban Treaty.
- Sept. 21 Kim Jong Il is unanimously recommended as general secretary of WPK in a resolution adopted at a South Phyongan Provincial Conference of the party (Similar meetings of local representatives are held in various parts of the country until Oct. 3).
- Sept. 24 The ROK Army's seventh medical support unit departs to serve in the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Its sixth unit returns home on Sept. 30).
- Sept. 24 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan meets South Korean Foreign Minister Yoo Chong Ha in New York.
- Sept. 30 South Korea's Defense Ministry announces its approval of

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- budgetary spending for the development of the first domestic jet trainer, KTX-2 (On Oct. 24, it announces that the contract has been signed with Samsung Aerospace).
- Oct. 8 The WPK Central Committee and Central Military Commission announce that Kim Jong Il has “officially been elected” general secretary of the party.
- Oct. 9 Japanese government decides on food assistance to North Korea through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- Oct. 13 The ROK Defense Ministry announces the selection of the French-made Mistral as portable SAMs (surface-to-air missiles) to be deployed in the South Korean units.
- Oct. 16 Ulchi Mundok, the second in Okpo-class, or 3,900-ton South Korea’s domestic KDX-1 destroyer is launched.
- Oct. 17 The ROK Defense Ministry announces two South Koreans farming on DMZ in Paju County, Kyonggi province, have been abducted by 12 North Korean soldiers (On Oct. 21 the two residents are returned to the South Korean side through Panmunjom).
- Oct. 27 U.S.-ROK Foal Eagle combined exercise is held (until Nov. 7).
- Oct. 27 South Korea succeeds in test-launching its first domestic SAM, Chonma (Pegasus).
- Oct. 27 The ICAO signs with South Korea and North Korea a memorandum of understanding that permits for the first time the use by any country of air routes between the ROK-controlled airspace and DPRK-controlled airspace.
- Nov. 3 The NCNP and ULD formally choose Kim Dae Jung as their unified presidential candidate.
- Nov. 6 The South Korean government holds a ceremony to mark the completion of berthing facilities on Takeshima Island.
- Nov. 6 The Kyodo News reports that So Kwan Hi, a WPK secretary for agriculture, and cadres of the Youth League have been executed, according to tourists who visited North Korea.
- Nov. 8 The first group of 15 Japanese wives living in North Korea arrives in Japan for a homecoming visit (until Nov. 14).
- Nov. 11 A Japanese mission of ruling three parties visits North Korea (until Nov. 14).
- Nov. 13 The ROK Defense Ministry announces the selection of the Eurocopter BO-105 of Germany as observation helicopter for the ROK Army. Daewoo Heavy Industries is licensed to do-

## THE KOREAN PENINSULA

- mestically manufacture BO-105s.
- Nov. 18 The South Korean National Assembly passes its 1998 budget bill, with defense spending totaling about 14.6 trillion won, an increase of 6.2 percent over the previous year’s figure but the lowest rate of annual increase since 1984.
- Nov. 19 The ROK Defense Ministry announces introduction of CN-235 medium-size transport aircraft from Indonesia under the counter-trade formula.
- Nov. 19 The ROK Defense Ministry holds a meeting on the defense industry with its Italian counterpart in Seoul (until Nov. 23), the 11th meeting since its first in June 1985.
- Nov. 19 South Korea and Russia conclude an agreement on cooperation in military technology, defense industry and logistics in Moscow.
- Nov. 21 The ruling New Korea Party officially integrates with the Democratic Party to become GNP, which then elects Lee Hoi Chang as presidential candidate and Cho Soon as president of the party.
- Nov. 21 Lim Chang Yuel, South Korean deputy prime minister and minister of finance and economy, requests that the IMF provide emergency assistance (agreement on conditions for the assistance is reached on Dec. 3).
- Nov. 22 The ROK Defense Ministry blames the crashes of two KF-16 fighter aircraft on a corroded duct in the engine.
- Nov. 25 The KEDO Executive Board estimates the total cost of light-water reactors at \$5,178.5 million.
- Dec. 4 The Joint Chiefs of Staff of South Korea announces that North Korean forces started annual winter training on Dec. 1.
- Dec. 8 The U.S. Defense Department announces it has agreed with North Korea at consultative talks on MIAs held in New York that the two countries will conduct work to recover remains on five occasions during 1998.
- Dec. 9 The 29th U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting is held in Washington. U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen says North Korea has developed the No Dong missile.
- Dec. 9 The first plenary meeting of the four-party talks is held in Geneva (until Dec. 10).
- Dec. 18 Kim Dae Jung of NCNP is elected president (with 40.3 percent of the votes) in a South Korean presidential election, defeating Lee Hoi Chang of GNP (37.8 percent of the votes) and Rhee In Je of the New Party of the People (19.2 percent

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- of the votes).
- Dec. 24 A South Korean soldier taken prisoner during the Korean War, Pfc. Yang Soon Yong escapes from North Korea and returns to South Korea (A ceremony to discharge him from military service is held April 24, 1998).
- Dec. 29 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan visits South Korea (until Dec. 30), and meets President-elect Kim Dae Jung.
- 1998
- Jan. 16 Kim Jong Il, general secretary of WPK, chairman of NDC and supreme commander of KPA, inspects the economic situation of Jagang province.
- Jan. 22 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen meets President-elect Kim Dae Jung in Seoul. At a news conference after meeting with Defense Minister Kim Dong Jin, Cohen expresses concern about a reduction in South Korean national defense spending.
- Jan. 23 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan notifies the South Korean government of the termination of the current bilateral fishery agreement and announces the intention to conclude a new Japan-South Korea fishery agreement. The South Korean government notifies Japan that it will suspend voluntary restraint in fishery operations close to Japanese territorial waters.
- Jan. 24 North Korea's Youth League relieves Choe Ryong Hae of his office as first secretary of the league's Central Committee.
- Jan. 27 The second group of Japanese wives living in North Korea arrives in Japan for a homecoming visit (until Feb. 2).
- Feb. 6 The family of Kim Dong Su, third secretary at the North Korean mission to FAO in Rome, defects to South Korea.
- Feb. 9 President Clinton directs the secretary of state to report to the Congress that North Korea is implementing provisions of the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea, and that canning and safe storage of spent nuclear fuel is to be complete by April 1.
- Feb. 10 President-elect Kim Dae Jung decides to appoint Kim Jung Kwon as chief secretary and Lim Dong Won as senior secretary for foreign affairs and national security.
- Feb. 11 Kim Jong Pil, honorary president of ULD, meets Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Beijing, and explains President-elect Kim Dae Jung's initiative for a "six-nation declaration on peace and stability in Northeast Asia."
- Feb. 17 The South Korean National Assembly passes bills to revise

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- the Government Organization Law, under which the Unification Ministry and the Finance and Economy Ministry both of which were formerly headed by deputy prime ministers will be headed by ministers, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will become the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, assuming the functions of foreign trade diplomacy.
- Feb. 18 Kim Yong Sun, secretary of WPK of North Korea and chairman of the Reunification Policy Committee of SPA, says during a joint meeting of the party and organizations that North Korea is ready to have dialogue with anybody in the South.
- Feb. 19 South Korea's Defense Ministry discloses that UNC in South Korea has proposed the holding of general-officer talks to North Korea.
- Feb. 25 Kim Dae Jung takes office as the 15th president of South Korea.
- Feb. 25 The GNP boycotts a plenary session of the National Assembly to prevent Kim Jong Pil's appointment as prime minister.
- March 3 President Kim Dae Jung appoints Kang In Duk as minister of unification; Park Chung Soo as minister of foreign affairs and trade; Chun Yong Taek as minister of national defense; Kim Jong Pil as acting prime minister; and on March 4, Lee Jong Chan as director of the Agency for National Security Planning.
- March 6 North Korean Foreign Ministry issues a statement saying "nobody can predict what will happen" unless the United States implements its obligations under the U.S.- North Korea agreement.
- March 6 The South Korean government appoints Park Chun Taek, commander of Air Force operations, as Air Force chief of staff.
- March 10 South Korea's Defense Ministry announces the additional introduction of Russian-made BMP-3 armored infantry fighting vehicles by the end of March, which is a part of the Russian payment of debts to South Korea.
- March 10 High foreign affairs officials of North Korea and Russia meet in Pyongyang (until March 14).
- March 13 Reuters, quoting international assistance organization sources in North Korea, reports that North Korea has issued a "wartime mobilization order." On March 19, North

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- Korea's Foreign Ministry confirms the issuance of the "wartime mobilization order." On March 30, the Korean Central Broadcasting Station of Pyongyang indicates that military exercises have already finished.
- March 13 U.S.-North Korean consultative talks are held in Berlin.
- March 16 Second four-party talks are held in Geneva (until March 21).
- March 21 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi of Japan visits South Korea (until March 22).
- March 25 The South Korean National Assembly passes a 1998 supplementary budget bill, under which the national defense allocation is 14,033.9 billion won, a 4.1 percent decrease from the original budget.
- March 25 North-South Red Cross talks are held in Beijing. On March 27, South Korean side agrees to provide the North with 50,000 tons of food.
- March 26 South Korean President Kim Dae Jung appoints Gen. Kim Jing Ho, commander of the 2nd Army, as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Gen. Kim Dong Shin, deputy commander in chief of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command, as Army chief of staff.
- April 2 South Korean prosecution arrests former director of the Agency for National Security Planning Kwon Young Hae on suspicion of unlawfully trying to prevent Kim Dae Jung's election during the presidential campaign.
- April 2 President Kim Dae Jung attends the second ASEM in London (until April 3), and separately confers with Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto, Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and French President Jacques Chirac.
- April 11 North-South vice minister-level talks are held in Beijing. They discuss fertilizer aid, reunion of separated families and other issues, but fail to reach agreement on April 18.
- April 21 The South Korean government adopts a cabinet decision to provide relief funds to former "comfort women."
- April 23 North Korea's Foreign Ministry announces the start of foreign civilian air services through the country's territorial air space.
- April 25 The North's Korean Central Broadcasting Station reports that Kim Song Ae (Kim Jong Il's stepmother) has been dismissed as chairwoman of the Women's Union at the 28th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the union.
- April 30 The South Korean government decides on a set of measures

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- to invigorate South-North economic cooperation, which includes relaxation of restrictions in investments in North Korea.
- May 1 South Korean Foreign and Trade Minister Park Chung Soo meets U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in Seoul.
- May 4 South Korea's Defense Ministry announces that the Marine Corps will be given more autonomy from the Navy, and says that a promotion selection board will be set up under the Marine Corps commandant, giving him the authority to promote and assign duties to brigadier generals and officers below that rank.
- May 7 North Korea's Foreign Ministry accuses the United States of not implementing the Agreed Framework and indicates the lift of a freeze on its nuclear development (the Korean Central Broadcasting Station reports on May 8). On May 8, the U.S. State Department responds that the United States is fulfilling its obligations.
- May 15 North Korea rejects the scheduled handover of remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean War through the truce village of Panmunjom. On May 25, the remains are handed over.
- May 20 The Thai Foreign Ministry announces that North Korea has canceled its application for admission to ARF.
- May 21 The seventh vessel of South Korean domestic submarine, Lee Sunsin is launched.
- May 22 North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam visits Cuba with (until May 26).
- May 29 South Korean Vice Defense Minister Ahn Byung Kil meets First Deputy Minister of Defense Nikolay Mikhailov of Russia in Seoul.
- June 4 Local elections are held in South Korea. Of the 16 posts of the heads of local governments, six are occupied by NCNP; four by ULD; and four others by GNP. The outcome of the elections provides a clear picture that the western half of the country is dominated by the ruling coalition parties and the eastern half by GNP.
- June 5 The North Korea's Red Cross Society announces that there are no missing Japanese people in North Korea.
- June 9 The North Korea's Red Cross Society announces that Japanese women in North Korea have canceled their applications for a homecoming visit.
- June 6 South Korean President Kim Dae Jung visits the United

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- States (until June 13).
- June 16 Chung Ju Yung, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, visits North Korea via Panmunjom, taking 500 heads of cattle with him.
- June 16 Pyongyang's Korean Central Broadcasting Station admits that North Korea has been exporting missiles and demands that the United States pay compensation for losses resulting from the export suspension.
- June 16 The Bank of Korea, South Korea's central bank, announces its estimate that North Korea's gross domestic product for 1997 is minus 6.8 percent in real terms, the eighth yearly negative growth in a row.
- June 19 Kim In Jong, senior adviser to South Korean defense minister, and Richard Christenson, U.S. Embassy deputy chief of mission, announce an agreement that South Korea's host nation support for U.S. forces in the South Korea will be reduced by about 130 billion won on the won base.
- June 22 A small North Korean submarine is found entangled in fishing nets in waters off the South Korean east coast of Sokcho. On June 23, Pyongyang's Korean Central Broadcasting Station reports that the vessel developed troubles, causing the accident.
- June 23 First general-officer talks between UNC and KPA is held at Panmunjom.
- June 30 Second general-officer talks between UNC and KPA is held at Panmunjom.
- July 3 The UNC hands over the bodies of nine North Korean submarine crew members to North Korea at Panmunjom.
- July 3 Russia's Federal Security Service questions a counselor at the South Korean Embassy in Moscow on suspicion of espionage, and on July 4, it requests that the counselor leave Russia. On July 8, the South Korean government demands that a counselor of the Russian Embassy in Seoul leave the country.
- July 6 South Korea's Defense Ministry announces the development of the first domestic submarine launched torpedo Paek Sang'o (White Shark).
- July 8 CH-47D LR transport helicopters enters active service in the ROK Army.
- July 9 South Korea's Defense Minister Chun Yong Taek meets U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen in Washington. The two share the view that North Korea has completed the de-

## THE KOREAN PENINSULA

- velopment of the No Dong missile.
- July 12 South Korea's Defense Ministry announces that it has discovered the body of a man in a frogman suit on the coast of Tonghae City and has identified the body as that of a North Korean agent.
- July 16 The UNC and KPA hold the third general-officer talks at Panmunjom.
- July 18 Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency criticizes a delay in the light-water reactor project and indicates North Korea may build its own nuclear power industry.
- July 20 The U.S. Forces, Korea announces that vessels belonging to the Pacific Fleet were dispatched to South Korea to strengthen alertness against North Korea submarines and others.
- July 23 The U.S. Defense Department declares that a Shahab 3 missile (with a range of about 1,300 kilometers) test-launched by Iran July 22 has been developed on the basis of North Korea's No Dong.
- July 24 The South Korean Navy receives the Kwanggaeto Daewang, the first of 3,900-ton KDX-1 destroyer.
- July 26 South Korean Foreign and Trade Minister Park Chung Soo visiting Manila to attend an APEC meeting meets Russian Foreign Minister Primakov (They meet again July 28).
- July 26 The election of deputies to SPA is held in North Korea. On July 27, successful candidates in the election are announced.
- July 27 South Korea's Defense Ministry apologizes for a corruption related to draft evasion and announces measures to prevent a recurrence of such scandals.
- July 29 The South Korean Unification Ministry announces that a KEDO Executive Board members' ambassador-level consultation was held July 27-28 in New York and has made a tentative decision to revise the cost of the KEDO light-water reactor project downward to about \$4.6 billion.
- Aug. 4 South Korean President Kim Dae Jung accepts the resignation of Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Park Chung Soo, and appoints former ambassador to Germany, Hong Soon Young as Park's successor.
- Aug. 4 The United States and South Korea hold a working-level consultative meeting on the nonproliferation of missiles in Honolulu (until Aug. 5). They discuss easing limitations on the ranges of South Korean surface-to-surface missiles.

## THE KOREAN PENINSULA/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- Aug. 10 Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi instructs government offices concerned to study the feasibility of atomic bomb survivors now in North Korea coming to Japan for medical treatment.
- Aug. 14 North Korea establishes diplomatic relations with the Republic of South Africa.
- Aug. 15 South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, in a speech to observe the 50th anniversary of government establishment, proposes to North Korea that the two sides establish a standing dialogue mechanism at the ministerial or vice ministerial level.
- Aug. 17 The South Korean National Assembly formally approves a presidential proposal to appoint acting Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil as prime minister.
- Aug. 17 The U.S.-ROK combined military exercise Ulchi-Focus Lens 98 is held (until Aug. 28).
- Aug. 21 U.S.-DPRK high-level consultative talks are held in New York with Charles Kartman, U.S. special envoy for the Korean peace talks, and North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Gye Gwan attending among other officials. The talks are also held Aug. 24, 25 and 31.
- Aug. 29 South Korea's ruling NCNP absorbs the opposition New Party of the People (headed by Lee Man Sup).
- Aug. 31 South Korea's GNP elects Lee Hoi Chang party president in a GNP national convention.
- Aug. 31 North Korea launches a ballistic missile. The Japanese government protests in strong words, and postpones the scheduled signing of a KEDO Executive Board resolution concerning the cost-sharing of the light-water reactor project. The U.S. State Department explains it "expressed our concern" during consultative talks with North Korea in New York.

**(4) China****(a) People's Republic of China**

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- Sept. 3 Tung Chee Hwa, chief executive of HKSAR, visits Malaysia and Singapore (until Sept. 5).
- Sept. 4 Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto visits China (until Sept. 7).
- Sept. 10 The Regulation on Nuclear Export Control is promulgated and goes into effect.
- Sept. 12 The 15th CPC National Congress is held (until Sept. 18).

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- General Secretary Jiang Zemin, while regarding the Deng Xiaoping theory as a new stage of development of Marxism in China, reports to the congress that he endorses the "joint stock system" and plans to reduce the personnel strength of PLA by 500,000 troops in the next three years.
- Sept. 24 Premier Li Peng visits Kazakhstan (until Sept. 25), where he signs the Supplementary Agreement on the Border Issues, a government agreement on petroleum and natural gas, and petroleum contracts.
- Oct. 7 The PLA promulgates the Routine Service Regulations, Discipline Regulations, Drill Regulations, Garrison Service Regulations.
- Oct. 16 The State Council Information Office releases the first white paper on religion Freedom of Religious Belief in China.
- Oct. 16 China is formally admitted to the Zangger Committee.
- Oct. 26 China's President Jiang Zemin visits the United States (until Nov. 3). On Oct. 29 Jiang Zemin meets President Bill Clinton and reaches agreement on the building of a "constructive strategic partnership" and regular exchanges of visits by top leaders.
- Oct. 27 China signs the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Oct. 27 The governments of the United States and China sign pricing contracts for the commercial launching of low-altitude orbit satellites.
- Nov. 5 The Liberation Army Daily reports that PLA has started work to remove mines laid in the Guangxi Zhuangzu Autonomous Region.
- Nov. 9 Russian President Boris Yeltsin visits China (until Nov. 11), and meets President Jiang Zemin. On Nov. 10, the two leaders sign a joint statement, confirming the settlement of all issues regarding the demarcation of eastern borders between China and Russia.
- Nov. 11 Premier Li Peng visits Japan (until Nov. 16).
- Dec. 14 President Jiang Zemin attends unofficial summit talks of ASEAN+3 in Kuala Lumpur (until Nov. 17).
- 1998
- Jan. 1 China establishes diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- Feb. 11 Premier Li Peng meets Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in Beijing. They sign an agreement on economic cooperation.



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- Feb. 14 Foreign Minister Qian Qichen confers in Beijing with U.S. Special Envoy Bill Richardson about the Iraqi situation. Qian Qichen expresses his disapproval of using force against Iraq.
- Feb. 17 Premier Li Peng visits Russia (until Feb. 18) for the third regular prime ministers meeting between China and Russia. Joint communique is issued and documents on economic cooperation are signed. In a joint press statement, Li Peng and President Yeltsin express their opposition to the use of force against Iraq.
- Feb. 24 The State Council Information Office issues the white paper New Progress in Human Rights in the Tibet Autonomous Region.
- March 5 The first session of the 9th National People's Congress is held (until March 19). Jiang Zemin is re-elected president and chairman of CMC. Hu Jintao is elected vice president and Li Peng is elected chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Zhu Rongji is elected premier and Tang Jiaxuan, foreign minister. The NPC adopts State Council reform plans to reduce the number of ministries and commissions under the State Council from 40 to 29.
- March 16 The U.S. government announces its decision not to submit a resolution draft for censuring China to the U.N. Human Rights Committee this year, appreciating the Chinese readiness to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- March 27 The CPC's CMC promotes nine people to general and another to police general.
- March 31 Premier Zhu Rongji visits the United Kingdom (until April 4) and attends the second ASEM (April 3 and 4). He then visits France (April 5-7).
- March 31 U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan visits China (until April 2) and meets President Jiang Zemin (April 2).
- April 3 The CPC's CMC establishes a General Armament Department within PLA.
- April 7 Russia's ITAR-TASS news agency reports that China has placed an order with Russia for about fifty 3M80E Mosquito long-range anti-ship missiles (SS-N-22).
- April 11 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits Indonesia (until April 13).
- April 13 The Chinese government decides on 100,000-ton food assistance to North Korea.

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- April 16 State Councilor Wu Yi tells visiting Thai Deputy Prime Minister Supachai that China will continue to provide economic assistance to countries affected by the Asian financial crisis.
- April 19 Chinese Ministry of Justice release democracy activist Wang Dan, who after release travels to the United States for "medical treatment."
- April 21 Vice President Hu Jintao visits Japan (until April 26) and South Korea (April 26 to 30).
- April 29 U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visits China (until May 1).
- May 2 The Liberation Army Daily carries a commentary about Japanese legislative bills related to the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, and describes the bills as a way of conflicting the tide at home and abroad, and criticizes moves to include the Taiwan Strait in the scope of Japan-US. defense cooperation.
- May 5 The Preparatory Committee for the Macao Special Administrative Region is set up in Beijing.
- May 5 The Foreign Ministry announces the opening of hot lines between President Jiang Zemin and President Yeltsin of Russia.
- May 11 The Hong Kong newspaper Wen Wei Po reports that PLA has successfully test-launched a new-type of air-to-air missile.
- May 14 The Foreign Ministry announces the dispatch of election monitors for the general election in Cambodia.
- May 24 An election for the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's legislature, is held for the first time since the reversion. Successful pro-China candidates represent a majority (May 26).
- May 28 The State Council Information Office releases the white paper Development of China's Marine Programs, calling on the countries concerned to shelve their territorial claims to the Spratly Islands and jointly develop them.
- June 4 The foreign ministers of the five U.N. Security Council permanent member countries meet in Geneva to discuss nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan. Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan chairs the meeting.
- June 4 China's Foreign Ministry protests the U.S. Defense Department's approval of the sale of navigation systems and spare parts for F-16 fighter aircraft to Taiwan, arguing that it would violate the U.S.-China joint communique of 1982,

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- or "August 17 Joint Communiqué."
- June 8 Sixth meeting of Sino-Indian diplomatic and military experts group on boundary question is held (until June 9), and ends with no progress.
- June 10 The Chinese government promulgates and enforces the Regulation on Export Control of Nuclear Dual-Use Items and Related Technologies.
- June 25 U.S. President Clinton visits China (until July 3) and confers with President Jiang Zemin. On June 25, the two leaders issue three joint statements, agreeing to detarget their respective countries' nuclear weapons from each other and to promote disarmament.
- July 1 The HKSAR celebrates the first anniversary of Hong Kong's reversion.
- July 3 President Jiang Zemin attends a summit meeting with his counterparts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan in Almaty.
- July 4 President Jiang Zemin confers with Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev, and the two sign the Second Supplementary Agreement on Border Issues between China and Kazakhstan, to finally demarcate about 1,700 kilometers of borders between the two countries.
- July 6 The PLA Navy participates, as an observer, in the RIMPAC 98, which starts the same day. This is the first time that China has participated in a RIMPAC in any capacity.
- July 11 South Korean Foreign Minister Park Chung Soo visits China (until July 14), and meets President Jiang Zemin, Vice Premier Qian Qichen and Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan (July 13). Park signs a China-South Korea fishery agreement, and a bilateral agreement to simplify visa procedures.
- July 14 Russian Prime Minister Sergey Kiriyenko visits China and meets President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji.
- July 19 Tetsuzo Fuwa, chair of the Japanese Communist Party, visits China (until July 23). Top leaders of both Japanese and Chinese communist parties meet (July 21).
- July 22 Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov visits China (until July 26), meets Premier Zhu Rongji (July 22) and President Jiang Zemin (July 23).
- July 22 Jiang Zemin, chairman of CMC, addressing a joint meeting of four general departments of PLA, says he has decided to "prohibit military and armed police force units from con-

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA/TAIWAN

- ducting profit-seeking activities."
- July 22 U.S. House approves a one-year renewal of China's most-favored nation (MFN) status.
- July 25 Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits the Philippines to attend an ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference and an ARF.
- July 27 The State Council Information Office releases the white paper China's National Defense.
- Aug. 8 Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura of Japan visits China (until Aug. 9) and confers with his Chinese counterpart Tang Jiaxuan. On Aug. 9, he meets President Jiang Zemin.
- Aug. 21 The Foreign Ministry announces the postponement of President Jiang Zemin's scheduled visits to Japan and Russia.
- Aug. 28 The Foreign Ministry criticizes the United States for requested sales of weapons to Taiwan.

**(b) Taiwan**

- 1997
- Sept. 1 Premier Vincent C. Siew establishes his Cabinet.
- Oct. 4 A ceremony to commission the first squadron equipped with F-16 fighters is held.
- Oct. 20 Jason C. Hu, former representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States, becomes foreign minister.
- Oct. 30 President Lee Ten-hui reviews an exercise by a newly reorganized combined-arms brigade.
- Nov. 4 Richard Bush, chairman of the Board and managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan, visits Taiwan, and meets Vice President Lien Chan (Nov. 5).
- Nov. 10 The U.S. Defense Department announces plans to provide Taiwan's Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States with an F-16 pilot training program, as well as maintenance assistance.
- Nov. 27 Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir meets Premier Vincent C. Siew in Taipei on his way home from an APEC meeting.
- Nov. 28 Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong meets Premier Vincent C. Siew in Taipei on his way home from an APEC meeting.
- Nov. 29 The results of local elections for 23 city mayors and county magistrates, excluding those of Taipei and Kaohsiung are confirmed. The opposition DPP gains ground by winning 12 magistracies and mayorships, the ruling KMT gets eight

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- and independents three.
- Dec. 1 A ceremony to commission a squadron equipped with Mirage 2000-V fighters is held.
- Dec. 3 The KMT holds a meeting of its Central Standing Committee and elects Vice Premier John Chang secretary general.
- Dec. 6 DPP Chairman Hsu Hsin-liang visits the United States (until Dec. 12).
- Dec. 16 A Kang-ting-class missile frigate Wuchang and a Cheng-kung-class missile frigate Pan Chao is commissioned.
- Dec. 31 Taiwan severs diplomatic relations with South Africa.
- 1998
- Jan. 1 Vice Premier Lien Chan visits Singapore (until Jan. 4).
- Jan. 8 Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph Nye visits Taiwan, and confers with Premier Vincent C. Siew.
- Jan. 11 A Taiwan economic and trade mission (led by P. K. Chiang, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development) visits four ASEAN countries — the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia (until Jan. 21).
- Jan. 12 Premier Vincent C. Siew visits the Philippines (until Jan. 13), meets President Fidel Ramos and the ADB president.
- Jan. 16 Former U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry and former U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft visit Taiwan.
- Jan. 16 A sixth Kang-ting-class frigate Cheng Du purchased from France is delivered to Taiwan (completing the delivery of all six same-class frigates).
- Jan. 19 Premier Vincent C. Siew visits Indonesia (until Jan. 21), and confers with President Suharto (Jan. 20).
- Jan. 20 Taiwan signs a consultative memorandum on marine and navigation with Russia.
- Jan. 24 The KMT declares victory in local assembly and mayoral elections held throughout Taiwan. In local assembly elections, KMT won 523 seats out of a total of 890, DPP gets 113 seats, New Party 10, and the others 244. In 309 mayoral elections, KMT wins 233 posts, DDP 28 and the others 58.
- Jan. 29 Taiwan severs diplomatic relations with Central African Republic.
- Feb. 4 KMT Secretary General John Chang visits the United States (until Feb. 10) and South Korea (Feb. 11 and 12).
- Feb. 10 A Russian freighter enters Kaohsiung Port for the first

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- time. Ceremonies are held to celebrate the opening of Taiwan-Russian freighter services (Feb. 11).
- Feb. 11 Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim visits Taiwan (Feb. 12).
- Feb. 14 Foreign Minister Jason C. Hu visits six African countries (until Feb. 23).
- Feb. 17 Sonn Se Il, chairman of South Korea's National Congress for New Politics, visits Taiwan, and meets President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Vincent C. Siew.
- Feb. 23 Vice President Lien Chan visits Jordan, Lebanon, Bahrain and Malaysia (until March 7).
- Feb. 24 KMT Secretary General John Chang visits South Korea to attend the South Korean president's inauguration (until Feb. 25).
- March 4 Taiwan reaches agreement with Belarus on the establishment of trade offices.
- March 15 Taipei Mayor Chen Shui-bian visits the United States (until March 21).
- March 19 Kang-ting-class missile frigate Cheng Te is commissioned as the last of six same-class frigates to do so.
- March 24 Taiwan issues the fiscal 1998 defense white paper, National Defense Report.
- April 7 President Lee Teng-hui proposes to China jointly providing assistance to Southeast Asian countries suffering from the financial crisis. China rejects the proposal.
- April 16 The Dalai Lama's office in Taiwan, the Tibet Religious Foundation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, opens. President Lee Teng-hui attends the opening ceremony.
- April 22 Jan Jyh-horng, deputy secretary general of SEF, visits China (until April 24) and confers with his Chinese counterpart Tang Shubei, vice chairman of ARATS on April 23. Both sides agree in principle on letting Koo Chen-fu, SEF chairman, visit China within the year.
- April 25 Premier Vincent C. Siew visits Malaysia (until April 27) and meets Prime Minister Mahathir.
- May 2 The Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Interior announce they will lift one-third of the control of important military facilities on Kinmen Island.
- May 5 Vice President Lien Chan visits Caribbean countries via New York (until May 14).
- May 11 The Hang Kung No. 14 joint exercise is conducted (until May 14).

## TAIWAN/RUSSIA

- May 17 Koo Chen-fu, chairman of SEF, visits the United States at the invitation of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. (until May 29).
- May 29 The Legislative Yuan enacts a budget for fiscal 1999, under which 285.6 billion yuan, or 21 % of the total budget, is earmarked for national defense.
- June 1 The U.S. Defense Department announces sales to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States navigation and targeting pods for F-16 fighters and related services and equipment.
- June 11 Newspapers in Taiwan report that Taiwan purchased weapons worth \$4.049 billion in 1997, the largest such purchases in the world, citing information released from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
- June 13 Taipei Mayor Chen Shui-bian visits the United States (until June 16).
- June 24 Foreign Minister Jason C. Hu visits Poland (until June 27).
- July 6 U.S. State Department spokesman Rubin stresses that U.S. policy toward Taiwan remains the same.
- July 6 Richard Bush, chairman of the American Institute in Taiwan, meets President Lee Teng-hui.
- July 7 President Lee Teng-hui meets former Hong Kong Gov. Christopher Patten.
- July 24 A Chinese mission led by Li Yafei, deputy secretary general of ARATS, visits Taiwan (until July 31).
- July 29 Taiwan's Defense Ministry says it believes that China's defense spending for 1997 is three times the amount given in its white paper, China's National Defense published by the State Council of China.
- Aug. 27 Taiwan's Red Cross Society decides at a general meeting to provide about 20 million yuan worth of assistance to flood damaged areas in China.
- Aug. 27 The U.S. Defense Department announces that the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States has requested that the United States sell to Taiwan the Harpoon, the Mk-46Mod5(A)S anti-submarine torpedoes and Stinger surface-to-air missiles.

**(5) Russia**

1997

- Sept. 11 Deputy Prime Minister Valerity Serov visits Vietnam (until Sept. 15) and discusses Vietnam's debts to Russia.

## RUSSIA

- Sept. 17 Russia is admitted to the Paris Club.
- Sept. 21 Atomic Energy Minister Nikolay Mikhailov proposes to U.S. Secretary of Energy Federico Peña that a nuclear power plant under construction in southern Iran be placed under U.S.-Russian joint control.
- Sept. 22 Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Toporov and Takehiro Togou, Japanese ambassador to Russia, sign a memorandum on cooperation in the re-employment training of retired servicemen in the Russian Far East.
- Sept. 25 The Russian Foreign Ministry comments on the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation and stated that "we attentively look after the process of transformation of the Japan-U.S. military alliance."
- Sept. 26 Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov, together with his counterparts from the United States, Belarus and Kazakhstan, signs ABM-related documents, such as the Memorandum of Understanding on Succession, the Agreed Statement related to lower-velocity TMD systems, the Agreed Statement related to higher-velocity TMD systems and the Confidence-Building Measures Agreement.
- Sept. 27 Foreign Minister Primakov and U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright sign a protocol to extend the day by which the START II limitations and reductions must be completed to December 31, 2007 in New York.
- Oct. 1 President Boris Yeltsin denounced U.S. criticism against contracts for gas field development in the Persian Gulf between Iran and an international consortium of Russian, French and Malaysian petroleum companies.
- Oct. 7 President Yeltsin discusses with Andrey Kokoshin, state military inspector and secretary of the Defense Council, on overall coordination of reform efforts of military and security-related government organizations. Yeltsin instructs Kokoshin to pay attention to cooperation in the aspect of information among these organizations.
- Oct. 8 Strobe Talbott, U.S. deputy secretary of state, visits Russia for consultations with Russian Foreign Ministry officials about the ratification of START II and the preparation of START III.
- Oct. 10 President Yeltsin expresses his intention to support the Landmine Ban Treaty.
- Oct. 15 The State Duma considers a Cabinet no-confidence motion, but puts off taking a vote on it after Yeltsin assumes a con-

## RUSSIA

- ciliatory attitude toward the parliament. On Oct. 22, the State Duma kills the motion against the Cabinet.
- Nov. 1 President Yeltsin has an informal summit with Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan in Krasnoyarsk (until Nov. 2). The two leaders agree on a "Hashimoto-Yeltsin plan."
- Nov. 3 Col. Gen. Vladimir Yakovlev, commander in chief, Strategic Missile Force, announces that the integration of the Military Space Force and the Missile and Space Defense Force into the Strategic Missile Force has been completed.
- Nov. 4 The "Russia-ASEAN," a Russian national organization to promote cooperation with ASEAN in economic and cultural fields, is established.
- Nov. 5 President Yeltsin signs a federal law on CWC ratification.
- Nov. 9 President Yeltsin visits China (until Nov. 11) and confers with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. On Nov. 10, the two leaders sign a joint statement confirming the settlement of all issues concerning eastern borders between China and Russia.
- Nov. 20 President Yeltsin relieves First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoliy Chubais of his concurrent finance ministership, and relieves the other First Deputy Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov of his concurrent fuel and energy ministership. He appoints State Duma Budget Committee Chairman Mikhail Zadornov as finance minister, and Fuel and Energy First Deputy Minister Sergey Kiriyenko as fuel and energy minister.
- Nov. 24 Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin visits Vietnam (until Nov. 26).
- Nov. 25 Russia's admission to APEC is approved.
- Dec. 2 President Yeltsin, in Sweden, announced that Russia will unilaterally reduce another one-third of its nuclear warheads. Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, press secretary of the president, later adds that the Russian proposal is conditional on the United States, United Kingdom, France and China following suit.
- Dec. 3 President Yeltsin announces at the Swedish parliament plans to unilaterally reduce Russian ground and naval forces in the northwestern part of the country by more than 40 percent by Jan. 1, 1999.
- Dec. 4 Russia postpones subscribing to the Landmine Ban Treaty.
- Dec. 16 An inspection group of the Naval Main Staff concludes that

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- the Pacific Fleet is one of the best unit in terms of results of training in 1997 and in terms of combat readiness.
- Dec. 17 President Yeltsin approves The National Security Concept of the Russian Federation, which defines the basic directions of the Russian security policy.
- Dec. 19 President Yeltsin relieves Army Gen. Andrey Nikolayev of the post of director, Federal Frontier Service and commander in chief of the Frontier Force.
- 1998
- Jan. 1 Russia carries out downward redenomination, under which 1,000 rubles are redesignated as one new ruble.
- Jan. 1 The Directorate of the Commander in Chief of the Land Force is abolished. The Main Directorate of the Land Force and the Main Directorate of Combat Training of the Armed Forces are established.
- Jan. 16 Prime Minister Chernomyrdin announces signing government decisions on job sharing of first deputy prime ministers and deputy prime ministers, which brings the Finance Ministry, the Fuel and Energy Ministry, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, and the Rosvoorouzhenie under the prime minister's direct supervision.
- Jan. 26 President Yeltsin appoints Nikolay Bordyuzha as successor to Andrey Nikolayev who was dismissed as director of Federal Frontier Service and commander in chief of the Frontier Force.
- Feb. 4 President Yeltsin says U.S. President Clinton's actions in connection with the issue of U.N. inspection of Iraq's WMD could lead to a world war.
- Feb. 12 Defense Minister Igor Sergeyev meets U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen about Iraq in Moscow. Sergeyev expresses opposition to the use of force against Iraq.
- Feb. 17 President Yeltsin delivers the annual address to a joint session of the Federal Assembly.
- Feb. 17 President Yeltsin confers with French President Chirac by telephone about Iraq's WMD. The two leaders agree that both countries will make continuous efforts to avoid the use of force.
- Feb. 20 The State Duma adopts a territorial preservation law, which prohibits partial separation from the federal constituent entity or of territory, while at the same time conditionally approving trade-offs for foreign territories.
- March 1 A fundamentally new service — Air Force began operation,

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- integrating the former Air Force and Air Defense Force.
- March 2 President Yeltsin appoints Ivan Rybkin, secretary of the Security Council, as deputy prime minister.
- March 3 President Yeltsin abolishes the Defense Council, and integrates the apparatus of the State Military Inspectorate of the President into the Security Council. He appoints Andrey Kokoshin, state military inspector and secretary of the Defense Council as secretary of the Security Council.
- March 7 Interfax news agency reports that the fixed number of Russian commissioned officers would be reduced by 300,000 during 1998.
- March 18 Russia formally establishes its NATO permanent representative office, with Ambassador Sergey Kislyak presenting his credentials to NATO Secretary General Javier Solana.
- March 23 President Yeltsin dismisses all Cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, and appoints Fuel and Energy Minister Sergey Kiriyenko as first deputy prime minister and acting prime minister.
- March 27 President Yeltsin names acting Prime Minister Kiriyenko as prime minister and sends to the State Duma a document seeking its approval.
- March 28 President Yeltsin signs federal laws on military obligations and military service.
- April 16 Yevgeniy Ananyev, president of Rosvoorouzhnie, tells a State Duma Defense Committee meeting that the total value of contracts the company has received for 1998 is already more than \$8.5 billion and will possibly exceed \$9 billion by the end of 1998.
- April 18 President Yeltsin visits Japan (until April 19).
- April 24 The State Duma approves acting Prime Minister Sergey Kiriyenko's becoming prime minister. President Yeltsin appoints Kiriyenko as prime minister.
- April 28 President Yeltsin assigns main Cabinet posts. He appoints acting First Deputy Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov and Deputy Finance Minister Viktor Khristenko as deputy prime ministers. On April 30, Yeltsin appoints acting Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Sysuyev as deputy prime minister.
- April 30 President Yeltsin abolishes the Ministry of Cooperation with CIS Member States and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and transfers their functions to the Foreign Ministry.

## RUSSIA

- May 7 Kazakhstan Prime Minister Nurlan Balgymbayev visits China (until May 12). China agrees to provide Kazakhstan with gratis aid and cooperation in space development.
- May 12 President Yeltsin delivers a speech before the Foreign Ministry leadership. In the speech he says the final formation of the G8 is an extremely important achievement and that Russia must come to utilize this mechanism for its own national interests. He says an equal cooperative relationship is being formed between Russia and the United States.
- May 15 President Yeltsin confers with Prime Minister Hashimoto, and says that he will reply, in the fall when Japanese prime minister is scheduled to visit Russia, to the "new proposal" Hashimoto made at the April Russo-Japanese informal summit. He proposes that the Year 2000 summit of leading industrialized countries be held in Russia instead of Japan where it has been scheduled to take place.
- May 20 Gennadiy Zyuganov, chairman of the Communist Party, announces that 177 lawmakers have signed documents calling for the start of impeachment procedures against President Yeltsin.
- June 23 Prime Minister Sergey Kiriyenko presents to an expanded Cabinet meeting with representatives from both houses of the Federal Assembly attending a program to stabilize the economy and finances, featuring fiscal deficit reductions and stronger taxation.
- July 3 Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov attends summit talks with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and China on behalf of President Yeltsin in Almaty. A joint statement signed by foreign ministers of the five countries says that further expansion and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the five countries are important factors of stability and security in Asia, and that they positively regard Central Asian countries' initiatives on creating nuclear-free zone in Central Asia.
- July 3 The Security Council is held. It adopts decisions on long-term development of strategic nuclear forces, development of missile and space technologies, arms control, and nonproliferation of WMD and missile technologies.
- July 4 The Foreign Ministry announces that the Federal Security Service has detained Cho Sung Woo, counselor of the ROK Embassy in Russia, for alleged espionage, and then advised the counselor to leave the country within three days.

## RUSSIA/SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

- July 13 Prime Minister Sergey Kiriyenko visits Japan. He meets Prime Minister Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi.
- July 14 Prime Minister Kiriyenko visits China and confers with Premier Zhu Rongji and President Jiang Zemin.
- July 17 State Duma ends deliberation of stabilization package, held since July 1.
- July 19 President Yeltsin signs a Federal Law on Military Technology Cooperation between the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries.
- July 25 President Yeltsin dismisses the director of the Federal Security Service, Nikolay Kovalev and appoints the deputy head of the Presidential Administration, Vladimir Putin as his successor.
- Aug. 1 President Yeltsin approves the Fundamentals (concept) of State Policy on Military Development for the Period until 2005.
- Aug. 17 The government and the central bank decide to expand the range of the exchange rate of the ruble to the dollar, or from six to 9.5 rubles to one dollar.
- Aug. 23 President Yeltsin dismisses Prime Minister Kiriyenko and appoints former Prime Minister Chernomyrdin as acting prime minister.
- Aug. 25 Vietnamese President Tran Duc Luong visits Russia (until Aug. 29), confers with President Yeltsin and signs a joint statement setting a fundamental direction for mutual cooperation between the two countries.

**(6) Southeast Asian Countries**

1997

- Sept. 1 U.K. Foreign Secretary Robin Cook states that Myanmar should not be allowed to attend ASEM. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir suggests that ASEAN countries boycott ASEM, but he cannot win other countries' support.
- Sept. 11 Philippine President Fidel Ramos visits Russia (until Sept. 12) and confers with President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. On Sept. 12, Ramos and Yeltsin sign a joint declaration spelling out principles for the promotion of bilateral relations.
- Sept. 19 The Malaysian government declares an emergency for Sarawak state because of haze (in effect until Sept. 28) and orders schools, government organizations and private enter-

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

- prises to be closed and outdoor work suspended.
- Sept. 19 The U.N. Credentials Committee decides to postpone deliberation of Cambodia's representation issue for an indefinite period, making it impossible for first and second prime ministers of Cambodia to attend the 52nd U.N. General Assembly session.
- Sept. 24 The Vietnamese National Assembly approves the resignations of President Le Duc Anh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. On Sept. 25, it elects Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong new president, and another Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai new prime minister.
- Sept. 24 The foreign ministers of three ASEAN countries — Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand — meet with Cambodia's First Prime Minister Ung Huot and Second Prime Minister Hun Sen in New York. On Sept. 26, they confer with former First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh (New York).
- Sept. 27 The Thai Parliament approves a new Constitution draft designed to expand the people's participation in government and eliminate corruption. The new Constitution goes into effect on Oct. 1.
- Sept. 27 Myanmar's NLD holds a rally at the residence of NLD Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi to mark the ninth anniversary of the NLD founding. Military regime authorizes the rally after limiting the number of participants.
- Oct. 3 Thai Foreign Minister Prachuab Chaiyasarm states ASEAN gives up on its mediation for Cambodia.
- Oct. 14 Former U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost and former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage visit Myanmar, and confer with Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of SLORC.
- Oct. 15 Philippine President Ramos stresses the importance of U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific region while expressing expectations toward Japan's security roles.
- Oct. 17 A Cambodian National Assembly member affiliated with the Ranariddh faction, who escaped abroad, returns to Cambodia for the first time.
- Oct. 21 Philippine newspapers report that Philippine Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon, while visiting Myanmar, met with NLD Chairman Aung Shwe and Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi on Oct. 17. On Oct. 22, Myanmar's military regime denies the report, and Siazon refuses to com-

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- ment.
- Oct. 28 Myanmar's military regime prevents NLD Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi's participation in an NLD rally held outside her residence. Since then, as of the end of August 1998, she has not been allowed to engage in political activities outside of her residence.
- Oct. 28 The Cambodian National Assembly enacts a Political Party Law.
- Nov. 5 Cambodia's Second Prime Minister Hun Sen visits Japan (until Nov. 10). He meets Prime Minister Hashimoto and Foreign Minister Obuchi. The Japanese side calls for a fair Cambodian election to be held with all political forces, including former First Prime Minister Ranariddh, participating. Hun Sen says he will consider giving Ranariddh a pardon after his trial.
- Nov. 6 Thai Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut resigns to take responsibility for botched economic reforms. On Nov. 9, Chuan Leekpai becomes prime minister, and on Nov. 14, a six-party coalition government is formed.
- Nov. 8 The Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan reports that riots are frequent in Vietnam's Thai Binh province, in protest against corruption and heavy taxes.
- Nov. 13 An ASEAN-EU Joint Cooperation Committee meeting scheduled for Nov. 17 is postponed for an indefinite period after EU rejects an ASEAN request to allow Myanmar and Laos to participate in the meeting as observers.
- Nov. 14 The Seventh Francophone Summit is held in Hanoi, the first time in Asia (until Nov. 16).
- Nov. 15 The SLORC dissolves itself and SPDC is newly formed in Myanmar.
- Nov. 24 Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin visits Vietnam (until Nov. 26). He meets Prime Minister Phan Van Khai and issued an intergovernmental declaration on trade, economic, science and technology cooperation on Nov. 24. The issue of Vietnam's debts to Russia will continue to be negotiated.
- Dec. 1 ASEAN finance ministers meet in Kuala Lumpur and agree to establish a regional surveillance mechanism for currency stability. They postpone the establishment of ASEAN Monetary Fund, which was decided upon in the Manila framework.
- Dec. 1 Some National Assembly and political party members opposed to Hun Sen temporarily return to Cambodia to inves-

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- tigate the current status of freedom of political activities (until Dec. 11). They meet Second Prime Minister Hun Sen on Dec. 2. The United Nations dispatches a team of monitors to guarantee safety.
- Dec. 3 The eighth workshop on "Managing Potential Conflict in the South China Sea" is held in Jakarta (until Dec. 5). The participants agree to jointly conduct biodiversity study and set navigation routes. China rejects consultative talks on CBMs.
- Dec. 14 An ASEAN Informal Summit is held in Kuala Lumpur (until Dec. 15). It adopts a press statement, Joint Statement on the Financial Situation and an "ASEAN Vision 2020" aimed at achieving ZOPFAN and SEANWFZ, and at stabilizing economies and strengthening regional integration by 2020.
- Dec. 15 Prime Minister Hashimoto of Japan confers with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur. They disagree about international assistance to the financial crisis.
- Dec. 15 First summit of ASEAN, Japan, China and South Korea (ASEAN + 3) is held in Kuala Lumpur, primarily about economic issues.
- Dec. 16 Nine ASEAN countries hold separate summit talks with Japan, China and South Korea in Kuala Lumpur. In the talks with China, President Jiang Zemin announces a "partnership of good-neighborliness and mutual trust." And a joint statement says for the first time that the issue of the Spratly and Paracel Islands is a "dispute in the South China Sea" that should be settled through talks pursuant to international law, and that the countries support ZOPFAN and SEANWFZ.
- Dec. 19 The Cambodian National Assembly decides to postpone a general election to July 26, 1998 because of delayed preparations and enacts an election law, completing legislative arrangements for the election.
- Dec. 26 The Vietnamese Communist Party decides at a plenary session on the resignation of Secretary General Do Muoi and on Senior Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, chief of General Department of Politics, Vietnam People's Army, succeeding him.
- 1998
- Jan. 5 Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk announces that he would not grant an amnesty to former First Prime Minister



## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

- Ranariddh unless an application is filed for it at the time of a guilty verdict. Ranariddh has refused to recognize his trial as valid and said he would not apply for an amnesty.
- Jan. 10 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen visits Asian countries (until Jan. 22) — Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, China, Japan and South Korea.
- Jan. 12 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim in Kuala Lumpur. Anwar says the U.S. military presence is contributing to restoring economic stability. Cohen tells a news conference that flexible and unconstrained U.S. military presence is necessary and that he opposes prior notifications at the time of access.
- Jan. 15 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen visits Singapore and agrees on the U.S. armed forces' use of Changi military port (scheduled to be completed in 2000).
- Jan. 16 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen visits Thailand, which requests the postponement of the scheduled purchase of F/A-18 fighter aircraft and deferred payment of arms purchase.
- Jan. 20 U.N. Assistant Secretary General (Political Affairs) De Soto visits Myanmar as the secretary general's special envoy (until Jan. 23) and confers with Secretary-1 Khin Nyunt and NLD Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi.
- Jan. 30 The Japanese government proposes to Cambodia that: (1) former First Prime Minister Ranariddh sever relations with the Pol Pot faction; (2) an immediate cease-fire and a return of Ranariddh's troops to the government forces be ensured; (3) a speedy trial of Ranariddh and royal pardon be granted when he is found guilty; and (4) free political activities be guaranteed for Ranariddh.
- Feb. 10 Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States Le Van Bang supports U.S. military presence for Asian stability and says that Vietnam is ready to accept U.S. naval vessels' port calls.
- Feb. 10 The United States and the Philippines sign VFA, making it possible to resume joint exercises, which have been suspended since 1997, if the agreement is ratified by Philippine Senate.
- Feb. 14 The foreign ministers of three ASEAN countries meet in Manila and agree to help Ranariddh return to Cambodia so that he can prepare for a general election. On Feb. 15, the three ministers meet with the "Friends of Cambodia group"

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- (Japan, United States France, United Nations, etc.) and confirm that Ranariddh's return home is a prerequisite for financial assistance to Cambodia's general election.
- Feb. 20 Masahiko Koumura, state secretary for foreign affairs of Japan separately confers with Cambodia's Second Prime Minister Hun Sen and former First Prime Minister Ranariddh, and formally obtains their agreement to Japan's proposals.
- Feb. 24 The Lao National Assembly approves retirement of President Nouhak Phoumsavan and elects Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon new president and Vice President Sisavat Keobounphan new prime minister.
- Feb. 27 An ASEAN finance ministers meeting is held in Jakarta (until Feb. 28), where the ministers agree to promote an initiative to use regional currencies to settle accounts of intra-ASEAN trade and create an economic surveillance mechanism within ADB.
- Feb. 27 Cambodian government forces and Ranariddh troops fighting in northwestern Cambodia reach a cease-fire agreement.
- March 2 The Japanese government decides to provide ¥2,500 million loans to Myanmar for emergency repair of Yangon International Airport, temporarily lifting a freeze of yen loans to Myanmar that has been in effect since 1988.
- March 4 A Cambodian military court sentences former First Prime Minister Ranariddh (absent from the trial) to five years in jail for smuggling weapons. On March 18, the same court sentences him to 30 years imprisonment and payment of about \$50 million in damages for the crime of conspiracy with the Pol Pot faction.
- March 20 With regard to an application for pardon to former First Prime Minister Ranariddh submitted by Princess Bopha Devi, Cambodian King Sihanouk says that the pardon legally can only be applied to criminal punishment and not to damages payment, and thus rejects the application.
- March 21 Cambodian First Prime Minister Ung Huot and Second Prime Minister Hun Sen submit to King Sihanouk a letter calling on him to grant former First Prime Minister Ranariddh a general pardon, including the pardon of damages payment. King Sihanouk signs an royal decree to grant the pardon.
- March 30 Former Cambodian First Prime Minister Ranariddh returns home from Bangkok.

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

- March 31 The 10th round of talks between Vietnam and China on maritime limits in the Gulf of Tonkin is held in Beijing. The two sides reach agreement to set the demarcation by 2000.
- April 8 U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan decides the dispatch a Joint International Observer Group to Cambodia for general elections.
- April 9 Vietnam's Foreign Ministry states that China is violating Vietnamese sovereignty by trying to make the Paracel Islands a tourist area and demands that the islands be kept as they are until the countries concerned see the territorial dispute settled peacefully.
- April 15 Former Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Pol Pot dies.
- April 19 The "Friends of Cambodia group" holds a meeting in Bangkok, where the participants appreciate the realization of former First Prime Minister Ranariddh's home-coming while expressing concerns about delays in preparations for the Cambodian general election.
- April 29 The United States proposes to the U.N. Security Council that an international tribunal be established to bring to justice Pol Pot faction leaders involved in the mass murders of the 1970s.
- May 1 Japan's Foreign Minister Obuchi visits Thailand, and expresses an early implementation of ¥20 billion loans to Thailand in concert with the World Bank. Thailand asks Japan to emphasize at the forthcoming Birmingham summit the importance of Asian economic recovery.
- May 3 The Petro Ranger, a tanker of Malaysian registry, which has been missing since April 17, is found off Haikou on Hainan Island of China. Chinese authorities arrest 12 Indonesians for alleged acts of piracy.
- May 4 Foreign Minister Obuchi of Japan visits Malaysia, and meets Prime Minister Mahathir. Mahathir asks Japan to voice the necessity of controlling speculative currency transactions at the forthcoming Birmingham Summit, and expresses his expectation for the yen's internationalization.
- May 4 Japanese Foreign Minister Obuchi visits Singapore and commits \$20 million to the ASEAN Foundation for the social weak suffering in the economic crisis.
- May 7 Cambodia's Second Prime Minister Hun Sen says that four goals proposed by Japan have all been achieved, indicating his recognition that the anti-Hun Sen faction troop move-

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- ments in the northern part of Cambodia are not related to Ranariddh. (Any organization having armed forces is not recognized as a political party under the Political Party Law.)
- May 7 Cambodian National Election Committee accepts the registration of FUNCINPEC candidates.
- May 11 In the Philippines, elections for president, both houses of the Congress and local assemblies are simultaneously held. On May 29, Vice President Joseph Estrada is elected president.
- June 4 The Philippine Foreign Department announced it has dispatched to North Korea a letter urging the country to apply for admission to ARF.
- June 5 The Cambodian government holds a ceremony to integrate Anlong Veng, the fallen Pol Pot faction's stronghold. Although some executives of the Pol Pot faction are in hiding on a border with Thailand, they cease to be armed forces in effect.
- June 12 Thailand and Malaysia agree to cancel joint military exercise in 1998 because of tight finances resulting from the economic crisis.
- June 12 Cambodian National Election Committee authorizes 39 political parties, including the FUNCINPEC party, to participate in the general election.
- June 12 Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan calls for a review of ASEAN's principle of noninterference in internal affairs. He later dubs this the "flexible engagement" initiative.
- June 17 Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon says Pakistan's participation in the July ARF has become difficult due to opposition from India and other member countries.
- June 19 Malaysia's ruling party UMNO holds a general assembly in Kuala Lumpur (until June 21). Although there is criticism of its president, Mahathir and other party executives for nepotism, Mahathir is supported again at the meeting as the president.
- June 23 NLD requests Myanmar's military regime to open the Parliament by Aug. 21. After that, the regime strengthens its crackdown on democratic forces, including the control of assembly members' mobility and detention.
- June 24 Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir appoints government economic adviser Daim Zainuddin as special functions minister for economic affairs, switching from the tight-money

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- policy line of Anwar, deputy prime minister and finance minister, to a business expansionist policy.
- June 25 Campaigns for the Cambodian general election start. During the campaign period, the Joint International Observer Group organized by the United Nations will monitor the elections. The group comprises about 500 members from 39 countries and regions.
- June 30 Joseph Estrada takes office as president of the Philippines.
- July 3 Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon urges Myanmar's military regime to use self-restraint as its confrontation with NLD intensifies. SPDC regards Siazon's advice as interference in Myanmar's internal affairs and expresses concern (July 8).
- July 4 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama visits South Korea, Singapore and Indonesia (until July 11).
- July 10 Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon says the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting will take up democratization of Myanmar.
- July 13 Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon remarks that a review of the ASEAN's principle of noninterference in internal affairs is expected to be discussed while the forthcoming ASEAN Ministerial Meeting is under way.
- July 15 Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expresses his explicit opposition to reviewing the ASEAN principle of noninterference in internal affairs.
- July 16 The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry states that basic ASEAN principles are consensus, consultation and noninterference in internal affairs, and indicates its reluctance to review the principle of noninterference.
- July 17 The Japanese Foreign Ministry releases a statement of the press secretary urging both Myanmar's military regime and NLD, which are at loggerheads over democratization, to use tolerance and restraint and have dialogue. At the same time, it expresses its support of Thai and Philippine "flexible engagement" policy toward Myanmar.
- July 23 ASEAN foreign ministers discuss a review of the "ASEAN principle of noninterference in internal affairs" at an informal dinner meeting. All except the Philippines and Thailand oppose the review. After the meeting, Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon says that the principle of noninterference should be respected, but ASEAN members could express their views frankly and openly on issues which have

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- cross-border effects.
- July 24 An ASEAN Ministerial Meeting is held in Manila (until July 25). The meeting issues a joint communique calling for continued assistance from the international community toward overcoming the financial crisis, and prompt implementation of measures to revitalize the Japanese economy. The communique says the ministers support the creation of an ASEAN surveillance mechanism and expresses regret over nuclear tests by India and Pakistan without mentioning the countries by name.
- July 24 Myanmar's military regime prevents NLD Secretary General Suu Kyi's travel from Yangon and orders her to return home. Suu Kyi rejects the order and shut herself up in her car.
- July 25 ASEAN foreign ministers sign protocols to expand the scope of the Southeast Asia Treaty of Amity and Cooperation to include outside countries.
- July 26 General election is held in Cambodia. Although 10 people are killed in fighting between the Pol Pot faction and the government forces in Anlong Veng, balloting is carried out almost peacefully throughout the country.
- July 27 The Fifth ARF meeting is held in Manila. The Chairman's Statement expresses grave concern and strong regret over nuclear tests conducted in South Asia, and calls for an immediate cessation of the tests and unconditional and immediate signings of NPT and CTBT by the countries concerned. The statement says ARF is aware of important roles it plays in coping with the effects the financial crisis has on regional security, that ARF welcomes the holding of the general elections in Cambodia and that ARF approves of Mongolia's admission to the forum in 1999.
- July 27 The Joint International Observer Group releases a statement announcing that the Cambodian general elections have been held in a free and fair manner. On July 28, the U.S. observer group issues a statement assessing the elections favorably as a whole.
- July 27 U.S. Secretary of State Albright expresses serious concern about Myanmar's military regime preventing NLD Secretary General Suu Kyi from traveling out of Yangon and strongly criticizes SPDC.
- July 28 An ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference is held in Manila (until July 29), primarily discusses the financial crisis.

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- July 28 Foreign ministers of six countries, including Japan and the United States, attending the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference, and EU representative meet Myanmar's Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw and express concern about the regime's response to NLD Secretary General Suu Kyi.
- July 28 Former First Prime Minister Ranariddh of Cambodia who heads FUNCINPEC, and Sam Rainsy who heads the Sam Rainsy Party, jointly meet the media to deny accepting the outcome of the general election, arguing that there have been many unjust acts in the balloting and vote counting.
- July 29 Myanmar's military regime forcibly evicts NLD Secretary General Suu Kyi from the entrenchment and makes her return home.
- Aug. 2 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen visits the Philippines (until Aug. 4). At a news conference, Cohen expresses hope that the Philippines will quickly ratify VFA. He says that U.S. forces will not automatically act even if Philippine forces are attacked on the Spratly Islands.
- Aug. 5 Cambodian National Election Committee announces the result of the general elections for 122 seats: the Cambodian People's Party wins 64 seats; FUNCINPEC 43; and the Sam Rainsy Party 15. No parties reach the two-thirds of the total required by the Cambodian Constitution to form a government single-handedly. The voter turnout is about 90 percent.
- Aug. 7 Chea Sim (the Cambodian People's Party), president of the Cambodian National Assembly, Ranariddh (head of the FUNCINPEC party), and Sam Rainsy (head of the Sam Rainsy Party) hold the first consultative talks for the establishment of a coalition through U.N. mediation.
- Aug. 11 Cambodian Second Prime Minister Hun Sen says he will exclude as a coalition partner the Sam Rainsy Party which continues to argue that the elections were scandal-ridden.
- Aug. 12 Cambodian King Sihanouk at a meeting with Sam Rainsy expresses his willingness to serve as an intermediary for the establishment of a three-party coalition.
- Aug. 12 Myanmar's military regime again prevents NLD Secretary General Suu Kyi's travel from Yangon. Suu Kyi shut herself up in the vehicle until Aug. 24.
- Aug. 18 Myanmar's SPDC Secretary-1 Khin Nyunt confers with NLD Chairman Aung Shwe — the first meeting between the two sides in about one year. The NLD demands that SPDC

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- release detained NLD members.
- Aug. 20 Hand grenade explosion and gunfire in front of the Cambodian Interior Ministry kill a Cambodian assistant working for Japan's Kyodo News Agency. Sam Rainsy is held by the authority for a while.
- Aug. 23 Cambodian opposition parties, including FUNCINPEC and the Sam Rainsy Party, hold a rally with about 10,000 people attending in front of the National Assembly building, in protest against unjust acts in the general elections. A week-long sit-in follows.
- Aug. 27 The FPDA combined military exercise scheduled for September is canceled because Malaysia has decided not to participate on account of the country's serious financial situation.
- Aug. 28 The governor and vice governor of Bank Negara Malaysia offer to resign because of their financial policy differences with Prime Minister Mahathir.
- Aug. 31 The Cambodian Constitutional Council dismisses all complaints filed by opposition parties about alleged injustice in the general elections.

**(7) Nuclear Tests by India and Pakistan**

- 1997
- Sept. 29 India successfully launches a remote-sensing satellite using indigenous PSLV-C1 polar satellite launch vehicle.
- Nov. 28 India's United Front government headed by Prime Minister Gujral resigns.
- 1998
- Feb. 29 Polling begins for India's 12th Lok Sabha (House) (until March 6).
- March 29 BJP's candidate, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, takes office as the 14th prime minister of India. Vajpayee forms a coalition government. BJP and its allies have released the National Agenda for Governance on March 18, which lists option to induct nuclear weapons.
- April 6 Pakistan succeeds in test-launching the Ghauri ballistic missile (1,500-km range and 700-kg payload). Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif says the missile development is justified as it derives from a national security concern.
- April 9 India's Defense Minister George Fernandes criticizes China's transfer of missile technology to Pakistan and mentions the importance for India to review its national defense.

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- April 10 S. K. Sareen, chief of India's Air Staff, says that the Ghauri missile is not a threat and that India's Prithvi theater ballistic missile (250-km range and 500-kg payload) can counteract it.
- April 11 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan says the Ghauri's range can be extended and that India should sit across the table to settle the Kashmir dispute.
- April 14 U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Bill Richardson visits India and Pakistan as the U.S. president's special envoy (until April 17), and discusses the security environment in South Asia including Afghanistan peace talks.
- April 17 U.S. State Department determines that Pakistan's Khan Research Laboratories and North Korea's Changgwang Sinyong Corporation have engaged in missile technology proliferation activities that require imposition of sanctions pursuant to the U.S. Arms Export Control Act and the Export Administration Act of 1979.
- April 26 Gen. Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff of PLA of China, visits India, the first visit ever by the chief of the General Staff. On April 27, he meets Ved Prakash Malik, chief of Army Staff, Prime Minister Vajpayee, and Defense Minister George Fernandes. Indian newspapers report that they discussed border issues, China's missile supplies to Pakistan, missile deployment in Tibet and other issues.
- May 3 India's Defense Minister George Fernandes expresses concerns about Chinese military activities in Tibet and on the Cocos Islands (Myanmar), and indirectly criticizes China that it is helping Pakistan obtain WMD.
- May 5 China issues a statement to protest India's Defense Minister Fernandes's remarks on China.
- May 11 India successfully conducts underground nuclear tests of fission, low-yield and thermonuclear devices in the Pokharan range in Rajasthan.
- May 12 The U.S. government orders Ambassador to India Richard Celeste to return home. The U.S. Defense Department announces cessation of military cooperation with India.
- May 12 Russian Foreign Ministry announces that India's nuclear tests run counter to the efforts by the world community to strengthen the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons at the regional and global levels.
- May 13 India conducts additional two nuclear tests. The Indian government says that the test is to generate additional data for

## NUCLEAR TESTS BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

- computer simulation and for attaining subcritical experimental capabilities. The government indicates its willingness to adhere to some of the provisions of CTBT.
- May 13 U.S. President Clinton calls on the international community to impose economic sanctions on India. The United States announces sanctions under the Glenn Amendment to the Arms Export Control Act: (1) termination of bilateral assistance (worth \$600 million); (2) termination of licenses for Munitions List items; (3) U.S. government organizations' suspension of credit; and (4) opposition to international financial institutions providing loans, etc.
- May 13 As measures against India, the Japanese government decides to suspend grant aid and cancel the annual meeting of the India Development Fund which was scheduled to be held in Tokyo.
- May 13 U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair announces that the United Kingdom will not take sanctions against India.
- May 14 The Japanese government announces freezing of Yen-loan for new projects and cautious examination of extending loans to India by international financial institution, and decides to temporarily return Japanese Ambassador to India Hiroshi Hirabayashi. The Foreign Ministry's Director General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs Nobuyasu Abe requests Pakistan's Charge d'Affairs to Japan Qureshi that Pakistan exercise maximum restraint on its own nuclear test.
- May 14 The Russian Foreign Ministry says that economic sanctions against India are not only inappropriate in terms of international law and from a humanitarian point of view but also ineffective.
- May 14 The president of the U.N. Security Council makes a statement on behalf of the council deploring India's nuclear tests.
- May 14 China's Foreign Ministry refers scathingly to the Indian nuclear tests and brushes aside unfounded India's argument that China is a threat.
- May 15 A U.S. special envoy mission headed by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbot visits Pakistan and urges Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to exercise self-restraint on nuclear tests.
- May 15 At the Birmingham summit, "Political Statements — Regional Issues" is issued, in which summitters condemn Indian nuclear tests, urge the country to join the NPT,

## NUCLEAR TESTS BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

- CTBT and fissile material cut-off treaty, and call upon Pakistan to exercise maximum restraints.
- May 15 India's Prime Minister Vajpayee declares that India has become a nuclear power.
- May 15 India's Foreign Ministry protests the U.N. Security Council presidential statement, and argues that the refusal of the nuclear weapon states to eliminate nuclear weapons in a time-bound framework continues to be the single biggest threat to international peace and stability. It says that India intends to subscribe to CTBT as a responsible power.
- May 17 Abdul Kalam, head of India's Defense Research and Development Organization, announces the outline of India's nuclear tests, according to which, the explosion output in the first test was 12 kilotons in terms of the nuclear fission device, 2 kilotons in terms of the low-yield device and 43 kilotons in terms of the thermonuclear device, and the second test's output was from 0.2 to 0.6 kilotons.
- May 17 James Steinburg, U.S. deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, states the United States will not recognize India as a nuclear power.
- May 17 Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Shamshad Ahmed visits China to consult on security issues (until May 20).
- May 17 The OIC expresses its solidarity with and support of the Pakistani government. Saudi Arabia's special envoy Abdul Aziz confers with Prime Minister Sharif and expresses the support of and solidarity with the Pakistani government and the people.
- May 17 Seiichiro Nobori, director of the Cabinet Councilor's Office on Foreign Affairs, visits Pakistan as the prime minister's special envoy.
- May 18 Jaswant Singh, deputy chairman of India's Planning Commission, expresses willingness to hold dialogue with the United States and other key members of CTBT. India's Defense Minister Fernandes remarks that the greatest threat is not Pakistan but China.
- May 18 India's Home Affairs Minister Lal Krishna Advani says that Pakistan should realize the change in the geostrategic situation in the region and rollback its anti-Indian policy with regard to Kashmir. On May 19, Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif criticizes India's "intimidation."
- May 19 Indian government calls back its ambassador in Beijing for

## NUCLEAR TESTS BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

- consultation. Pramod Mahajan, political adviser to the prime minister says that India will comply with "no-first use" of nuclear weapons, and that its nuclear tests were a response to the general security environment and not to any specific threat assumed to exist.
- May 19 President Clinton says the United States can guarantee security to Pakistan and can help the country reconcile with India. In a letter dated May 14, U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich criticizes the U.S. policy for having double standards because it is taking sanctions against India while approving missile technology transfers to China.
- May 19 U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan urges in a letter to India's Prime Minister Vajpayee that India sign CTBT.
- May 19 Foreign Ministers Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries is held in Cartagena, Colombia. India's Minister of State for External Affairs Vasundhara Raje says that India had a right to resume nuclear tests because the nuclear powers would not eliminate nuclear weapons. On May 20, Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Siddique Kahn Kanju makes a speech calling on the international community to hold India accountable for the consequences for its actions.
- May 20 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Kahn states that his country is determined to conduct nuclear tests as appropriate measures are needed to restore a parity with India.
- May 20 The U.S. State Department states it will not support India's bid to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.
- May 21 Brajesh Mishra, principal secretary to India's prime minister, says that India is ready to negotiate with Pakistan on an agreement of no first-use.
- May 22 Pakistan's Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan says Pakistan might review its plan to conduct nuclear tests if military and economic aid is provided. Pakistan's Prime Minister Sharif has telephone talks with U.S. President Clinton and U.K. Prime Minister Blair.
- May 25 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen says the United States is ready to provide Pakistan with a comprehensive package, including the delivery of F-16 fighters. The BJP says that it is mandatory for any Indian government to get vacated "Pakistan Occupied Territory in Kashmir."
- May 26 Philippine Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon, ARF chair-

## NUCLEAR TESTS BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

- man, issues a statement that strongly criticizes the Indian tests and calls on Pakistan to exercise restraint over nuclear tests.
- May 27 India's Prime Minister Vajpayee submits to the Lok Sabha (House) a paper titled "Evolution of India's Nuclear Policy," and explains a move towards "de jure formalization" of moratorium on further tests and an offer of no first-use agreement.
- May 27 Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto urges Pakistan's Prime Minister Sharif by telephone to refrain from nuclear tests.
- May 28 Pakistan conducts its first nuclear test in Chaghai, Baluchistan. Prime Minister Sharif delivers a speech that says: (1) If Japan possessed an atomic bomb, Hiroshima and Nagasaki would not have been attacked; (2) Sanctions against India are not sufficient; (3) India intends to attack Kashmir; and (4) China, Japan and the United States show understanding. India's Prime Minister Vajpayee says that India's nuclear tests have been justified by the Pakistani nuclear test.
- May 28 U.S. President Clinton deplores Pakistan's nuclear test and says that the laws makes sanctions mandatory.
- May 28 China's Foreign Ministry expresses deep regret over Pakistan's nuclear test.
- May 29 The U.S. Defense Department says that an uncontrolled arms race would expose both peoples of India and Pakistan to a threat, and would pose an indirect threat to the United States.
- May 29 The president of the U.N. Security Council reads a statement that deplores Pakistan's nuclear test; appeals to India and Pakistan to become parties to NPT and CTBT without delay and without conditions; and to resume dialogue in order to remove the tensions between them.
- May 29 The Philippines and Thailand issue statements deploring Pakistan's nuclear test.
- May 30 Pakistan conducts its second nuclear test. The Pakistani government issues a statement saying that the test is aimed at obtaining nuclear deterrence capability and that Pakistan is ready to hold dialogue with India over the Kashmir issue and others.
- May 30 U.S. President Clinton condemns Pakistan's nuclear test and urges India and Pakistan to stop nuclear and missile tests, and unconditionally sign CTBT. On June 1, Clinton

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- decides to apply sanctions against Pakistan under the Glenn Amendment.
- May 30 The Japanese government decides to temporarily return Japanese Ambassador to Pakistan Minoru Kubota.
- June 1 The Japanese government proposes to invite Pakistan to ARF meeting scheduled for July for consultations about nuclear tests.
- June 1 Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan will attend a foreign ministers' meeting of the U.N. Security Council permanent members proposed by the United States and China.
- June 1 Iran's Foreign Minister Kamal Kharjaji visits Pakistan. He supports Pakistan's nuclear tests, which he says have reflected reasonable security concerns, and admires the tests as serving as an Islamic deterrent against Israel.
- June 1 Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi says at a news conference following a Cabinet meeting that Japan has an idea to invite Pakistan to ARF meeting and hold a Tokyo conference on Kashmir.
- June 2 A special plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament is held. In an emergency statement, 46 countries call on India and Pakistan to sign NPT and CTBT, participate in negotiations for the fissile material cut-off treaty and resume dialogue to resolve outstanding issues.
- June 2 Brajesh Mishra, India's principal secretary to the prime minister, confers with French President Chirac in Paris.
- June 2 The U.S. Defense Department predicts that it would take one or two years for India and Pakistan to develop nuclear warheads for ballistic missiles.
- June 3 India's Foreign Ministry rejects mediation offers from Japan and Bangladesh with regard to the Kashmir issue.
- June 3 U.S. Secretary of State Albright mentions U.S. policy goals in South Asia as: (1) no further testing of nuclear devices of any kind; (2) no arming of missiles with nuclear weapons; and (3) no deployment of nuclear-armed missiles.
- June 3 China's President Jiang Zemin denies a plan to resume its nuclear tests.
- June 4 Foreign ministers of the five U.N. Security Council permanent members meet in Geneva to coordinate their response to the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan. They pledge to bolster the nuclear nonproliferation regime in the joint communique saying that the five powers will not recognize

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- India and Pakistan as nuclear powers.
- June 5 Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan proposes that ASEAN serve as an intermediary between India and Pakistan.
- June 6 The U.N. Security Council unanimously adopts a resolution that condemns nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, and reaffirm its full commitment to NPT and CTBT.
- June 9 Eight non-nuclear countries (Sweden, Brazil, New Zealand, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, Slovenia and South Africa) release a joint statement calling for nuclear arms abolition.
- June 10 Brajesh Mishra, India's principal secretary to the prime minister, visits Russia and explains India's position to Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov.
- June 11 Pakistan's Foreign Ministry unilaterally declares a cessation of nuclear tests and announces that Pakistan is ready to conclude an agreement with India on the suspension of nuclear tests.
- June 12 Jaswant Singh, special envoy of India's prime minister, visits the United States and has talks with Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott.
- June 12 A G-8 foreign ministers' meeting is held in London and ends with a communique urging India and Pakistan to adhere to NPT as it stands and reduce tension by peaceful resolutions of their differences.
- June 16 Bangladesh's Prime Minister Wajid Hasina visits India and meets Prime Minister Vajpayee.
- June 17 Philippine Foreign Secretary Siazon, after meeting Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Raje in Manila, states that Pakistan would not be allowed to participate in ARF.
- June 18 India's Ambassador to Japan Siddharth Singh expresses opposition to Japan's offer to mediate in the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.
- June 20 Foreign Minister Obuchi visits Brazil and discusses nuclear disarmament with Brazil's President Cardoso.
- June 21 Russia and India sign contracts on the construction of two light-water reactors for nuclear power generation in India's Tamil Nadu. On June 21, the United States criticizes Russia for providing India with nuclear cooperation.
- June 24 Bangladesh Prime Minister Hasina visits Pakistan and confers with Prime Minister Sharif.
- June 27 U.S. President Clinton and China's President Jiang Zemin issue a "Joint Statement on South Asia," in which the two

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- countries agree to work closely together in the prevention of nuclear and missile proliferation, and resolving differences between India and Pakistan.
- June 30 Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Ahmed meets with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott in Washington.
- July 2 Ambassador to India Hiroshi Hirabayashi says Japan has no intention to play a mediatory role in the Kashmir issue.
- July 3 China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan hold a summit meeting in Almaty. In a joint statement, the foreign ministers positively evaluate Central Asian countries' initiative as to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Asia. China's President Jiang Zemin states that China will not use nuclear weapons first against any country and will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states in any circumstances.
- July 6 Pakistan's Special Envoy Yaqub Khan visits the United States and confers with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott.
- July 7 India's Prime Minister Vajpayee tells the Lok Sabha that India is proposing Pakistan on no first-use of nuclear weapons and on mutual nonaggression.
- July 7 Pakistan's Finance Minister Saraj Aziz warns that if economic sanctions should continue until the end of July, Pakistan might be forced to declare a moratorium on its foreign debts of \$3 billion. On July 8, the IMF starts talks with the Pakistani government for the resumption of IMF loans.
- July 8 Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Ahmed says in New York that Pakistan will sign CTBT if major countries are committed to settling South Asian security and Kashmir issues.
- July 9 The first meeting of the Senior Officials Task Force meets in London. The participants from 15 countries (including G8) discuss specific measures to have India and Pakistan sign CTBT, and share the view that promoting private-sector dialogue between India and Pakistan would contribute to confidence building.
- July 9 U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott confers with Indian Prime Minister's Special Envoy Jaswant Singh in Frankfurt.
- July 9 The United States denies a visa to R. Chidambaram, chairman of the Atomic Power Commission, who has supreme responsibility for India's nuclear development.
- July 10 The British government announces that, in response to nu-



## NUCLEAR TESTS BY INDIA AND PAKISTAN

- clear tests by India and Pakistan, it will totally control nuclear-related material exports and will limit exchanges of nuclear scientists.
- July 11 Pakistan's Prime Minister Sharif says Pakistan is ready to conduct negotiations for signing CTBT, departing from its previous argument conditioning India's signing.
- July 13 Brazil signs a CTBT ratification document and NPT signing papers.
- July 13 Karl Inderfurth, U.S. assistant secretary of state (South Asian affairs), requests the Congress to authorize the Clinton administration to relax economic sanctions against India and Pakistan.
- July 19 U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott visits India (until July 21), and meets Jaswant Singh, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and Prime Minister Vajpayee. As a condition for India to sign CTBT, India requests that the United States lift the embargo on dual-use advanced technologies.
- July 19 Pakistan's Foreign Ministry rejects, out of necessity to maintain confidence in deterrence against India, an India-proposed no first-use agreement. India's Defense Minister Fernandes renews a proposal for a no first-use accord.
- July 21 U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott visits Pakistan (until July 22), confers with Foreign Secretary Ahmed, Prime Minister Sharif and Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan. Pakistan maintains that the settlement of the Kashmir issue is a precondition for its signing of CTBT.
- July 21 The U.S. government announces that it will abstain from a meeting of IMF directors about loan implementation, to ease the burden of economic sanctions against Pakistan. Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi receives a diplomatic note from Pakistan's Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Khan pledging a moratorium on nuclear tests and no transfers of nuclear technology and related material to third countries. On July 24, the Japanese government decides to coordinate with among G-8 countries toward the resumption of IMF loans of over \$25 million.
- July 22 Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov meets his Chinese counterpart Tang Jiaxuan in Beijing. The two foreign ministers agree to request that India and Pakistan unconditionally sign CTBT and NPT.
- July 27 Interfax reports that the Russian Defense Ministry has de-

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- ecided to sell to India the aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov belonging to the Northern Fleet.
- July 27 The ARF issues a chairman's statement expressing a grave concern about the nuclear tests in South Asia. Jaswant Singh, Indian prime minister's special envoy, expresses displeasure about the statement.
- July 27 Jaswant Singh, Indian prime minister's special envoy, meets U.S. Secretary of State Albright and Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan in Manila. Tang says India's conducting the nuclear tests under the pretext of "China is a threat to India" has greatly impaired a friendly atmosphere between China and India.
- July 28 State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura of Japan confers with Jaswant Singh, Indian prime minister's special envoy, in Manila. They agree to resume vice ministerial-level political consultations between Japan and India.
- July 29 A summit of SAARC is held in Colombo, Sri Lanka (until July 21). On July 29, prime ministers of India and Pakistan informally agree to seek modalities for resuming dialogue progress. On July 31, the governments of India and Pakistan disclose their failure in agreeing on modalities for secretary-level talks
- July 30 Pakistan's Ambassador to the United Nations Munir Akram tells a Conference on Disarmament that Pakistan will participate in negotiations for the fissile material cut-off treaty and that it is ready to conclude an agreement with India to mutually ban nuclear tests.
- Aug. 6 India's Ambassador to Japan Siddharth Singh and Pakistan's Ambassador to Japan Touquir Hussain attend an annual Hiroshima peace memorial ceremony.
- Aug. 6 Pakistan's Cabinet is reshuffled. Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub Kahn becomes minister of water and power while Finance Minister Sartaj Aziz becomes foreign minister.
- Aug. 11 The Conference on Disarmament agrees to commence talks for the conclusion of the fissile material cut-off treaty and formally decides to establish a special committee to examine treaty draft.
- Aug. 23 Jehangir Karamat, chief of Pakistan's Army Staff, visits China (until Aug. 28). On Aug. 25, he meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff of PLA.
- Aug. 24 U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Talbott meets Jaswant Singh, Indian prime minister's special envoy, in

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Washington. On Aug. 25, Talbott meets Pakistani Foreign Secretary Ahmed in London.

**(8) Crisis in Indonesia**

1997

Oct. 31 The IMF decides to provide Indonesia with a total of \$23 billion in loans in concert with the World Bank and ADB.

1998

Jan. 6 Indonesian President Suharto announces a 1998 budget plan calling for a substantial increase in expenditures, which is contrary to an IMF conditionality. This disappoints the market, leading to a drop in the exchange rate of the rupiah to more than 10,000 rupiah for one dollar — the first time that the rate has exceeded the 10,000 rupiah mark.

Jan. 8 U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Lawrence Summers visits Indonesia as an IMF delegation member.

Jan. 9 The Indonesian Armed Forces postpone the purchase of Su-30K fighter aircraft owing to the country's economic crisis.

Jan. 14 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen visits Indonesia and confers with President Suharto and Defense and Security Minister Sudradjat. Cohen insists that Indonesia should cooperate with the IMF and regain its confidence.

Jan. 15 Indonesia and the IMF sign the agreement on economic structural reform, which will require Indonesia to rewrite its budget plan drastically.

Feb. 9 President Suharto talks about the introduction of the rupiah's currency board system.

Feb. 14 Security troops open fire on a riot on Java Island killing three people, the first fatalities in riots that have been frequently breaking out throughout the country since January in protest against high inflation.

Feb. 20 Army Chief of Staff Wiranto becomes chief of the Armed Forces, says the Armed Forces will resolutely deal with riots.

Feb. 26 Several thousand students rally at the University of Indonesia to demand the resignation of President Suharto. It is the first demonstration held in the capital city since the economic crisis has emerged.

March 1 The MPR is convened.

March 2 Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale visits Indonesia as the U.S. president's special envoy, and on March 3 meets President Suharto and urges him to fully

## CRISIS IN INDONESIA

comply with its agreement with the IMF.

March 6 The IMF postpones its second loan of \$3 billion to Indonesia until April. The World Bank and ADB decide to suspend loans. President Suharto says IMF conditionality is not in line with the Constitution.

March 10 The MPR elects Suharto president for a seventh term, and elects State Minister Habibie vice president (March 11).

March 14 President Suharto forms his seventh Cabinet, the lineup of which suggests it will not be in favor of the reform agreement with the IMF.

March 14 Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan visits Indonesia (until March 15), and confers with President Suharto. Hashimoto promises continued support for Indonesia to receive international assistance. Suharto expresses a flexible response to the IMF.

March 18 Indonesian Vice President Habibie visits Japan and says Indonesia will enhance compliance with its agreement with the IMF.

March 19 Indonesia and the IMF start consultations to review economic structural reform programs for securing an IMF loan resumption. Indonesia gives up the introduction of the rupiah's currency board system.

March 26 A riot breaks out in an illegal immigrants detention camp in Malaysia, leaving nine people dead. The Malaysian government continues to crack down on illegal Indonesian workers, deporting about 20,000 of them since January. Malaysian naval vessels patrol the Strait of Malacca to keep away illegal entrants.

April 8 Indonesia and the IMF reach agreement on a review of Indonesia's economic structural reform program. The IMF makes a compromise on continued subsidy to restrain high inflation.

April 11 China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits Indonesia (until April 13), and confers with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Alatas (April 13), says China will provide assistance totaling \$600 million.

April 23 The WFP calls on countries to provide \$88 million worth of emergency assistance to Indonesia suffering from food shortages owing to drought and the economic crisis.

May 1 President Suharto says that political reform will be carried out in and after 2003 after the implementation of the current national policy guidelines.

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- May 4 A meeting of IMF directors approves \$1 billion loans as it resumes the second package of loans to Indonesia.
- May 4 The Indonesian government announces substantial increases in gasoline and diesel oil prices, and electric power rates effective May 5 as it cuts back on subsidies, touching off protest movements and riots in parts of the country.
- May 7 General Wiranto, chief of the Armed Forces, says that the army will take stern action against rioting, but expresses his understanding of the students' demand for political reform, saying the Armed Forces is aware of the necessity of the reform.
- May 7 Walter Slocombe, U.S. undersecretary of defense (policy) expresses concerns about Indonesia's economic and human rights policies.
- May 8 The U.S. Defense Department reportedly announces that it calls off the combined training with the Indonesian Army Strategic Command and will withdraw troops to Okinawa.
- May 11 President Suharto attends a regular summit of 15 developing countries (G15) in Cairo (until May 13).
- May 12 Security troops open fire on student demonstrators at Trisakti University, leaving six dead.
- May 12 U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright issues a statement calling for political reforms in Indonesia and telling the Indonesian security troops and students to show self-restraint.
- May 13 Three amphibious assault ships including USS Belleau Wood based in Sasebo, Japan, depart from Okinawa for Indonesia, with about 450 Marines aboard.
- May 14 Several tens of thousands of people stage a riot in Jakarta. More than 1,000 are killed in three days, and stores in Jakarta's Chinese district looted and burned.
- May 14 Adm. Joseph Prueher, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, cancels a visit to Indonesia scheduled for May 15.
- May 18 Harmoko, speaker of MPR/DPR and general chairman of the ruling Golkar party, calls for President Suharto's resignation. Students occupy the MPR/DPR building.
- May 19 President Suharto announces plans to establish a reform committee and hold general election at an early date, says he will resign after the general elections.
- May 20 An anti-Suharto Jakarta rally on "National Awakening Day" is called off.

## CRISIS IN INDONESIA

- May 21 President Suharto resigns, succeeded by Vice President Habibie. President Habibie says his government will immediately begin political and economic reforms.
- May 22 The Indonesian Armed Forces discharges former President Suharto's son-in-law Prabowo Subianto as commander of Army Strategic Command.
- May 23 President Habibie forms his Cabinet, lineup of which attesting to the determination to promote economic reform and eliminate the former president's influence.
- May 25 President Habibie at the first Cabinet meeting decides: to limit the maximum presidential term of office to 10 years (two terms); to liberalize political party creations; to hold general elections at an early date; and to revise relevant laws.
- May 26 A former DPR member and a labor union leader, who have been held as political prisoners under the Suharto regime, gain freedom. By Aug. 31, about 50 more political prisoners had been freed, including East Timor independence activists and others involved in the coup attempt in 1965.
- June 2 Manpower Minister Fahmi Idris announces that the government will liberalize trade union activities, the freedom which has been granted only to one governmental organization.
- June 4 The Indonesia government and a group of private banks from Japan, the United States and Europe agree to defer repayment of private debts up to eight years.
- June 5 The establishment of Indonesia's first Chinese political party, the Chinese Indonesian Reform Party, is announced.
- June 5 Information Minister Yunus Yosfiah issues a new decree granting the freedom of publication and the press.
- June 6 The Indonesian military court starts the trial of 18 police force member in connection with the shooting incident at Trisakti University.
- June 25 Indonesia and the IMF agree that the IMF resume loans on eased conditions regarding Indonesian economic reform. The ADB decides the same day on \$1.5 billion loans to the country.
- June 25 President Habibie confers with Bishop Carlos Belo, the East Timor's spiritual leader, expresses plans to gradually reduce troops stationed in the area.
- July 2 The World Bank decides on a \$1 billion loan for Indonesia.
- July 3 MPR/DPR Speaker Harmoko announces that a special ses-

## CRISIS IN INDONESIA

- sion of MPR will open on Nov. 10 to decide on dates for general elections and a presidential election.
- July 6 Troops open fire on demonstrators demanding independence on Biak Island of Irian Jaya, leaving many dead and wounded.
- July 9 The ruling Golkar party holds a special congress in Jakarta (until July 11). At the meeting, State Secretary of Indonesia Akbar Tanjung, who is close to Habibie, is elected president of the party. The Board of Patrons chaired by former President Suharto is abolished.
- July 12 Ginandjar, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, visits Japan (until July 15), and meets Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi and Finance Minister Hikaru Matsunaga. Ginandjar requests additional assistance to Indonesia.
- July 15 The IMF decides on a \$6.2 billion loan to Indonesia, in addition to a \$1 billion loan that was suspended.
- July 16 Finance Minister Bambang Subianto announces a 1998 budget plan revised on the basis of an agreement with the IMF. Under the revised plan, food and fuel subsidies are sharply increased, and the economic growth rate is revised downward to minus 12 percent.
- July 16 Jamseed Marker, special envoy of U.N. secretary general on East Timor, visits Indonesia (until July 22). On July 17, he meets Xanana Gusmao, leader of Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, who is under detention. On July 18, he confers with President Habibie, and on the 19th he visits East Timor to meet Bishop Belo and other pro-independence and pro-annexation activists.
- July 23 The National Awakening Party backed principally by Indonesia's largest Islamic organization Nahdlatul Ulama is founded.
- July 28 400 Indonesian Armed Forces troops depart East Timor as a first step in reduction of the Indonesian troops in East Timor. A total of 1,000 troops are to withdraw in August, to be followed by 2,500 more by November.
- July 29 An Indonesia Consultative Group meeting held in Paris (until July 30) decides to provide \$7.9 billion in emergency financial assistance to the socially weak. Japan will contribute ¥187 billion.
- July 31 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen visits Indonesia (until Aug. 1) and meets President Habibie, Armed Forces Chief Wiranto,

## CRISIS IN INDONESIA

- and Foreign Minister Alatas (Aug. 1).
- Aug. 3 China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan issues a statement strongly demanding protection of ethnic Chinese residents by the Indonesian government. The People's Daily carries commentaries for two days criticizing assaults on and rapes of ethnic Chinese residents during the May Riot.
- Aug. 4 Indonesian and Portuguese foreign ministers meet in New York through U.N. intermediation (again Aug. 5). They agree to study an Indonesian proposal to grant East Timor a "special status, with widespread autonomy" and aim at reaching agreement by the end of 1998 while shelving the proposal for a local referendum on the sovereignty issue.
- Aug. 10 The Honorary Military Council questions Prabowo, former commander of the Indonesian Army Special Forces Command, about abductions of democracy activists prior to MPR's March session. Lt. Gen. Prabowo admits ordering abductions and torture. On Aug. 24, Prabowo is discharged from the Armed Forces.
- Aug. 13 Two police force officers are sentenced to jail terms for opening fire at Trisakti University. The accused appeal the decisions.
- Aug. 14 Jakarta police arrest 16 people and place 20 others on a wanted list on suspicion of instigating the May riot.
- Aug. 20 A total of 250 Armed Forces troops begin withdrawing from the Aceh Special Region where an independence movement continues, as a first part of troop reductions in the region.
- Aug. 23 Amien Rais, former chairman of Muhammadiyah, an influential Islamic organization, establishes a new political party named National Mandate Party.
- Aug. 24 The National Human Rights Commission releases a report, which says that security authorities killed 781 residents, and 163 others are unaccounted for since 1989 in the Aceh Special Region. On Aug. 27, Armed Forces Chief Wiranto doubts the credibility of the report.
- Aug. 25 The Democratic Party of Indonesia holds a national congress in Palu, Central Sulawesi (until Aug. 26). DPR member Budi Hardjono is elected chairman. The crash among supporters of former leader Megawati, who was dismissed from the chairmanship due to government intervention in 1996, those of the current leadership, and security troops causes many injured.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**(9) Miscellaneous**

- 1997
- Sept. 18 The Oslo Congress adopts a resolution to ban anti-personnel landmines.
- Oct. 10 The ICBL wins the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Oct. 30 An ASEM senior officials meeting is held in Luxembourg (until Oct. 31). The European side calls for enhanced political dialogue at ASEM.
- Nov. 18 Meeting of Asian finance and central bank deputies is held (until Nov. 19). It fails to create an Asian Monetary Fund owing to strong U.S. opposition. The deputies agree to strengthen the IMF, establish a complementary loan system and hold meetings to monitor the regional economy (Manila Framework).
- Nov. 21 An APEC ministerial meeting and informal summit talks are held in Vancouver (until Nov. 25) and support the IMF playing a key role in international assistance to cope with the Asian currency crisis, and decide to admit Russia, Vietnam and Peru to APEC in 1998.
- Dec. 1 Third Conference of the Parties to U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Kyoto (until Dec. 11).
- Dec. 3 The Landmine Ban Treaty is signed by 121 countries in Ottawa. The United States, Russia, China, South Korea, North Korea and Vietnam refuse to sign.
- Dec. 9 Third Conference of the Parties to U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change adopts a Kyoto protocol setting greenhouse gas reduction targets for industrialized countries. U.S. Vice President Al Gore says the U.S. government will not request Congress to ratify the protocol until major developing countries participate in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- 1998
- March 27 A meeting of Asian finance and central bank deputies is held in Tokyo (Manila Framework), adopt a chairman's summary urging Indonesia and the IMF to come to terms.
- April 2 Second ASEM summit talks held in London (until April 4) agree to create an ASEM trust fund (\$25 million) for economic and technological cooperation, and support the implementation of an IMF reform program. The Myanmar issue is not taken up on the agenda. The proposed admission of Myanmar, Australia and New Zealand to ASEM is shelved.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- April 6 The United Kingdom and France ratify CTBT, becoming the first countries to do so among the nuclear powers.
- May 15 Birmingham summit adopts a "Political Statement — Regional Issues" relating to Indonesia, India and Pakistan, Kosovo, Bosnia and Middle East peace.
- May 23 An APEC finance ministers' meeting held in Vancouver (until May 24) adopts a joint statement welcoming the reform line of Indonesia's new Cabinet while proposing to include considerations for the socially weak in the IMF-proposed economic reform scheme for Indonesia.
- June 20 An ad-hoc joint Manila framework/G7 Deputies meeting is held in Tokyo, adopt a press statement spelling out as urgent tasks for Japan to recover its economy and financial system and for countries with economic crisis to regain credit worthiness, stabilize foreign exchange and suppress inflation.

**2. Military Exchanges (Sept. 1, 1997 — Aug. 31, 1998)****(1) Japan and South Korea**

- 1997
- Dec. 8 Japan-South Korea defense research exchange meeting is held in Tokyo (until Dec. 12).
- 1998
- May 16 Ken Sato, director general of the Defense Policy Bureau of JDA, visits South Korea (until May 17), meets with Kim In Jong, senior advisor to the defense minister, and briefs him about legislative bills related to the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation, approved by the Cabinet on April 28.
- June 25 Fifth round of working-level defense policy dialogue between Japan and South Korea is held in Seoul.
- June 26 First Japan-South Korea security dialogue at bureau director-general level is held in Seoul.
- July 9 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama confers with South Korean Vice Defense Minister Ahn Byung Kil and Kim Jin Ho, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (in Seoul).

**(2) Japan and China**

- 1997
- Oct. 30 Maj. Gen. Yujiro Murata, vice president of NIDS, visits

- China. He calls on the National Defense Ministry's Foreign Affairs Bureau and National Defense University.
- Nov. 30 Lt. Gen. Xiong Guankai, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits Japan (until Dec. 2), meets Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma and Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama (Dec. 1).
- 1998
- Feb. 3 China's Defense Minister Chi Haotian visits Japan (until Feb. 8), meets Defense Minister Kyuma (Feb. 4) and agrees with Japan on six items on promotion of defense exchange. He delivers a speech at NIDS.
- March 25 Gen. Yuji Fujinawa, chief of staff, GSDF, visits China (until March 28), meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (March 26). Fujinawa is the first GSDF chief of staff to visit China.
- March 30 The director general for health and medical affairs of JDA visits China, holds a meeting with PLA's General Logistics Department.
- April 15 Keiji Omori, president of NIDS, visits China (until April 19).
- May 1 Defense Minister Kyuma visits China (until May 5), meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (May 3).

### (3) Japan and Russia

- 1997
- Oct. 13 A Japan-Russia defense research exchange meeting is held at the Center for Military Strategic Studies of the General Staff in Moscow (until Oct. 17).
- 1998
- Jan. 24 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama visits Russia (until Jan. 30). On Jan. 26, he meets Defense Minister Sergeev. He visits Khabarovsk.
- Jan. 27 Fourth Japan-Russia annual meeting to review the status of implementation of the Japan-Russia agreement on prevention of incidents on and over the high seas is held (Jan. 28).
- Feb. 22 Japan-Russia defense research exchange meeting is held in Tokyo (until Feb. 27).
- March 16 Japan and Russia defense authorities meet in Moscow (until March 18; Vladivostok March 19-21), discuss promotion of defense exchanges and combined exercise for disaster-relief operations.
- May 31 Adm. Kazuya Natsukawa, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, visits Russia (May 31-June 7). On June 1, he meets

Col. Gen. Anatoliy Kvashnin, chief of the General Staff, and Adm. Vladimir Kuroyedov, commander in chief of the Navy, on confidence-building measures between the two countries and in North East Asia. Natsukawa is the first chairman of the Joint Staff Council to make an official visit to Russia.

### (4) Japan, Southeast Asia and Oceanian Countries

- 1997
- Sept. 8 Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma confers with Australian Defense Minister Ian MacLachlan in Tokyo.
- Sept. 11 Mongolian Defense Minister Dambii Dorligjav visits JDA.
- 1998
- Jan. 8 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Australian Defense Minister Ian MacLachlan in Adelaide.
- Jan. 10 Defense Minister Kyuma meets Vietnam's Defense Minister Phan Van Tra in Hanoi.
- Feb. 3 Lew Fisher, chief of staff, Royal Australian Air Force, visits JDA.
- March 23 J.M. Sanderson, chief of the Australian Army, visits JDA.
- May 26 First Japan-Thailand defense authorities consultative meeting is held in Bangkok.
- June 16 Third Japan-Australia defense authorities consultative meeting is held in Tokyo with Ken Sato, director general of the Defense Policy Bureau of JDA, and Hugh White, deputy defense secretary of Australia, participating. Both sides exchange views on the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, defense policies of the two countries and defense exchanges between them, arms control and disarmament.
- July 6 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Masahiro Akiyama meets Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan, and Permanent Secretary (Defense) Eddie Teo in Singapore.
- July 8 Administrative Vice Defense Minister Akiyama meets Indonesia's Defense and Security Minister Wiranto and Lieutenant General Suyono, secretary general of the Defence and Security Department, in Jakarta.

### (5) The United States and China

- 1997
- Sept. 2 U.S. naval vessels make a port call at Hong Kong (until Sept. 6).
- Sept. 11 U.S. dock landing ship, USS Germantown makes a port call

- at Qingdao (until Sept. 15). Adm. Archie Clemins, commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, visits Qingdao city and the North Sea Fleet.
- Sept. 22 Gen. Dennis Reimer, chief of staff, U.S. Army, visits China, and meets Gen. Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Sept. 23), and Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Sept. 24).
- Sept. 29 U.S. aircraft carrier USS Nimitz makes a port call at Hong Kong (until Oct. 2).
- Oct. 5 Adm. Jay Johnson, chief of naval operations, visits China (until Oct. 10), and meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian and Gen. Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Oct. 6).
- Dec. 10 Adm. Joseph Prueher, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Dec. 11), President Jiang Zemin, Zhang Wannian, vice chairman of CMC, and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Dec. 12).
- Dec. 11 The first-ever U.S.-China defense consultative talks is held in Washington (until Dec. 12) with Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff, and Walter Slocombe, undersecretary of defense (policy), attending. They initialed MMCA.
- 1998
- Jan. 17 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen visits China (until Jan. 20), meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian, signs MMCA (Jan. 19). He confers with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Zhang Wannian, vice chairman of CMC, Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Jan. 19), and President Jiang Zemin (Jan. 20).
- April 1 Wang Ke, director of the General Logistics Department of PLA, visits the United States (until April 13) and meets Defense Secretary Cohen (April 6).
- May 5 Franklin Kramer, assistant secretary of defense (international security affairs), visits China, meets Zhang Wannian, vice chairman of CMC, and Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff.
- May 5 Gen. Michael Ryan, chief of staff, U.S. Air Force, visits China, and meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian.
- July 14 First annual meeting based on MMCA is held in Beijing (until July 15).
- July 15 Qian Shugen, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits the United States, and confers with Adm. Joseph Prueher, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command (July 24).

- Aug. 2 U.S. 7th Fleet command ship Blue Ridge and destroyer USS John S. McCain make a port call at Qingdao (until Aug. 6).
- Aug. 18 Adm. Archie Clemins, commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, visits China and meets Yu Yongbo, director of the General Political Department.

## **(6) The United States and Russia**

1997

- Sept. 2 Col. Gen. Viktor Chechevatov, commander of troops of Far Eastern Military District, visits Hawaii.
- Sept. 29 U.S. Pacific Army and U.S. Pacific Air Force delegations visit Russia (until Oct. 1), meet Chechevatov, commander of troops of Far Eastern Military District, observe an exercise of a motorized-rifle battalion. The U.S. Army delegation is headed by William Steele, commanding general, U.S. Army, Pacific, and the U.S. Air Force delegation by Richard Meyers, commander of the Pacific Air Forces.
- Oct. 16 USS La Salle, the U.S. 6th Fleet command ship, makes a port call at Novorossiysk. On Oct. 17, Vice Adm. Charles Abbot, commander of the fleet, meets Krafchenko, commander of the Black Sea Fleet.
- Oct. 23 A U.S. Strategic Command delegation headed by Eugene Habiger, commander in chief of the Strategic Command, visits Russia (until Oct. 28), visits the Strategic Missile Force units in Vladimir and Kostroma and Pyotr Velikiy Military Academy of the Strategic Missile Force in Moscow.

1998

- Feb. 11 U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen visits Russia (until Feb. 13) and meets Defense Minister Sergeyev (Feb. 12).
- April 13 Col. Gen. Valentin Korabel'nikov, head of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff, meets Lt. Gen. Patrick Hughes, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in the United States.
- June 14 Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visits Russia (until June 19), meets Defense Minister Sergeyev and Anatoliy Kvashnin, chief of the General Staff, visits the General Staff Academy, Ryazan Higher Air Borne Command School, Kubinka Air Base, Severomorsk and St. Petersburg.
- July 2 U.S. 7th Fleet command ship Blueridge makes a port call at Vladivostok.
- Aug. 4 U.S. dock landing ship, USS Germantown visits Vladivostok

(until Aug. 5; Aug. 8-9).

### **(7) The United States and Southeast Asian Countries**

1998

- Jan. 14 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets Indonesian President Suharto and Defense and Security Minister Sudradjat in Jakarta.
- Jan. 15 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Vice Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan in Singapore.
- Jan. 16 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets Thailand's Prime Minister and Defense Minister Chuan Leekpai in Bangkok.
- Feb. 27 Adm. Joseph Prueher, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, meets Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore. On Feb. 28, he confers with Vice Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan.
- Aug. 1 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets General Wiranto, Indonesia's defense and security minister and chief of the Armed Forces.
- Aug. 3 U.S. Defense Secretary Cohen meets with Philippine Defense Secretary Orlando Mercado in Manila.
- Aug. 18 Adm. Archie Clemins, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, meets Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan, Bey Soo Khiang, chief of Defense Force, and Richard Lim, chief of Navy in Singapore.

### **(8) South Korea and China**

1997

- Nov. 25 South Korea's Vice Defense Minister Lee Jung Rin visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian of China.

1998

- Aug. 21 Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits South Korea, meets Defense Minister Chun Yong Taek and Vice Defense Minister Ahn Byung Kil (since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, Xiong is the highest ranking PLA officer to visit South Korea).

### **(9) South Korea and Russia**

1997

- Nov. 19 South Korea's Vice Defense Minister Lee Jung Rin visits Russia (until Nov. 22), meets Andrey Kokoshin, state military inspector and secretary of the Defense Council, Defense Minister Igor Sergeev and First Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Mikhailov. Lee and Mikhailov sign an agreement on military-technological, defense-industrial and logistical cooperation.

1998

- May 28 First Deputy Defense Minister Mikhailov visits South Korea (until June 3), meets Defense Minister Chun Yong Taek and Vice Defense Minister Ahn Byung Kil, signs documents on bilateral exchanges between defense ministries and between general staffs.

### **(10) North Korea and China**

1997

- Oct. 14 A PLA delegation headed by Zhou Kunren, political commissar of the General Logistics Department, visits North Korea. The delegation meets with Vice Marshal Jo Myong Rok, director of the KPA General Political Department, on Oct. 17.
- Nov. 18 A PLA delegation headed by Tang Tianbiao, deputy director of the General Political Department, visits North Korea (until Nov. 27).

1998

- March 4 A KPA delegation headed by Ri Tong Il, deputy director of the External Affairs Bureau, Ministry of People's Armed Forces, visits China and meets with Defense Minister Chi Haotian and Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff.
- May 26 A KPA delegation headed by Ji Yong Chun, deputy director of the KPA General Political Department, visits China. The delegation meets with Defense Minister Chi Haotian in Beijing on May 28.
- Aug. 3 A PLA delegation headed by Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits North Korea. The delegation meets with Vice Marshal Jo Myong Rok, director of the KPA General Political Department on Aug. 6.



**(11) China and CIS Countries**

1997

- Sept. 1 A Chinese government delegation headed by Liu Huaqing, a political bureau member and deputy chairman of CMC, visits Khavarovsk and Komsomol'sk na Amure (until Sept. 3) and an aircraft production complex.
- Sept. 22 Aleksandr Zatyniako, chief of Ukraine's General Staff, visits China and meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Sept. 23), and Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Sept. 24).
- Oct. 3 Kazakhstan Defense Minister Altynbayev Mukhtar visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Oct. 4), Premier Li Peng and Gen. Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Oct. 5).
- Nov. 17 A PLA delegation headed by the deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region visits Russia.
- Nov. 27 Lt. Gen. Xiong Guankai, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits Russia, meets Defense Minister Sergeev and Army Gen. Anatoliy Kvashnin, chief of the General Staff.

1998

- Jan. 9 Tajikistan Defense Minister Sherali Khayrullayev visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Jan. 9), Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Jan. 10).
- Jan. 21 Andrey Kokoshin, Russia's state military inspector and secretary of the Defense Council, visits China (until Jan. 27), meets Premier Li Peng, Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Jan. 22) and Zhang Wannian, CMC deputy chairman (Jan. 26), visits the Jinan Military Region and Qingdao Naval Base.
- April 5 Ukraine's Defense Minister Aleksandr Kuzmuk visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (April 6) and President Jiang Zemin (April 7).
- April 7 Essan Toboev, chief of the General Staff of the Kyrgyzstan, visits China, meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (April 8), and Defense Minister Chi Haotian (April 9).
- May 30 Belarus' Defense Minister Aleksandr Chumakov visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (June 1).
- June 16 The chief of Kazakhstan's General Staff, visits China, meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (June 17), and Defense Minister Chi Haotian (June 18).
- July 23 Col. Gen. Valeriy Manilov, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits China (until July 27), meets Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff (July 23), Zhang Wannian, CMC deputy chairman, and Defense Minister Chi Haotian

(July 24).

- Aug. 13 Nikolay Bordyuzha, director of the Federal Frontier Service and commander in chief of the Frontier Force, visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian.

**(12) China and Southeast Asian Countries**

1997

- Sept. 4 A Vietnamese military delegation visits China, meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff.
- Oct. 3 Mongkon Ampornpisit, supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Oct. 3), and Premier Li Peng (Oct. 5).
- Oct. 7 Indonesia's Defense and Security Minister Sudradjat visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Oct. 7) and Premier Li Peng (Oct. 8).
- Oct. 13 Kyaw Than, commander in chief (Air), Myanmar Armed Forces, visits China, meets Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Oct. 16).
- Oct. 15 Kui Fulin, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits Thailand (until Oct. 22).
- Oct. 17 Maulub Maanin, director general defense intelligence, Malaysian Armed Forces Headquarters, visits China, meets Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff.
- Oct. 21 Nguyen Huy Hieu, deputy chief of General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, visits China, meets Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff (Oct. 21), and Zhang Wannian, deputy chairman of CMC (Oct. 22).
- Oct. 23 Lt. Gen. Liu Shunyao, PLA Air Force commander, visits Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.
- Oct. 26 Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Tony Tan visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (Oct. 26), Zhang Wannian, CMC deputy chairman, and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (Oct. 28).
- Oct. 28 A PLA delegation headed by the commander of the Lanzhou Military Region visits Thailand and Bangladesh.
- Nov. 13 Chetta Thanajaro, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army, visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff.

1998

- March 11 A Singaporean naval vessel makes a port call at Shanghai (until March 14).

- April 9 A Chinese naval vessel sets out on a friendship visit to New Zealand, Australia and the Philippines.
- May 12 Sutria Tubagus, Indonesia's Air Force chief of staff, visits China (until May 15), meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian (May 13).
- May 27 National Defense Secretary Fortunato Abat of the Philippines visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian.
- June 9 Vietnam's Defense Minister Phan Van Tra visits China, meets President Jiang Zemin, Defense Minister Chi Haotian (June 10) and Fu Quanyou, chief of the General Staff (June 11).
- June 9 Commander in chief (Air), Myanmar Armed Forces, Kyaw Than visits China and meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian.
- July 3 A Thai naval vessel makes a port call at Shanghai (until July 6).
- July 11 A PLA delegation headed by Zhang Zhijian, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, visits Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar.
- Aug. 2 Lao Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Choummali Saignason visits China, meets Defense Minister Chi Haotian.
- Aug. 13 Lt. Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the General Staff, visits Vietnam (until Aug. 22).

### (13) Russia and Southeast Asian Countries

1998

- Jan. 21 Army Gen. Anatoliy Kvashnin, chief of the General Staff, Russian Armed Forces, pays an official visit to Laos (until Jan. 23).
- July 21 Douangchay Phichith, acting chief of General Staff of the Department of the Lao People's Army, visits Russia (until July 26), meets July 22 with General Staff Chief Kvashnin to discuss bilateral military affairs, military technology cooperation and cooperation projects between military agencies.

### (14) Multilateral

1997

- Oct. 6 ARF Meeting of Heads of Defense Colleges/Institutions is held in Manila (until Oct. 9).
- Oct. 20 A second Forum for Defense Authorities in the Asia Pacific Region is held in Tokyo (until Oct. 24).

- Nov. 6 The NIDS holds fifth Asia-Pacific Security Seminar in Tokyo (until Nov. 20).
- Nov. 6 The ASDF Command and Staff College of Japan sponsors its second International Seminar on Education of Air Defense in Tokyo (until Nov. 7).
- Nov. 24 An international seminar on international humanitarian law and international law in time of war is held in Bangkok, sponsored by ICRC (until Nov. 28). Representative of the militaries of 15 Asian countries, including first-timer North Korea, were present at the seminar.
- 1998
- Feb. 1 The MSDF Command and Staff College of Japan sponsors its first Naval War College Seminar of Asia Pacific Countries in Tokyo (until Feb. 4).
- Feb. 17 A U.N. regional disarmament conference is held in Jakarta assembling delegates from countries including South and North Korea (until Feb. 19).
- Feb. 20 The 10th Asia-Pacific regional conference on peace and disarmament is held (Katmandu, until Feb. 24) assembling delegates from countries including South and North Korea.
- March 4 The National Defense Academy sponsors its first International Cadets Conference in Yokosuka represented by 13 countries (until March 11).
- April 23 The sixth Japan, U.S. and Korea working-level defense consultation meeting is held in Seoul.

### 3. Combined Exercises (Sept. 1, 1997 — Aug. 31, 1998)

(1) duration (2) objectives, (3) location, (4) participating forces, (5) notes

#### (1) Japan and the United States (excluding combined training) Army-Level Command-Post Exercise

(1) June 16-20, 1997, (2) training on coordination, (3) U.S. Army facilities in Hawaii, (4) Japan: 110 Ground Staff Office personnel; the United States: approximately 100 personnel including Army personnel.

#### Army-Level Command-Post Exercise

(1) Jan. 20-29, 1998, (2) training on coordination, (3) Higashi-Chitose Garrison and Asahikawa Garrison, (4) Japan: about 2,000 personnel of Northern Army; the United States: about 950 personnel of U.S. Army Headquarters.

**Joint and Combined Command-Post Exercise**

(1) Feb. 12-20, 1998, (2) training on coordination, (3) JDA, the Headquarters of U.S. Forces, Japan, (4) Japan: about 1,500 personnel of the Joint Staff Office, Ground Staff Office, Maritime Staff Office and Air Staff Office; The United States: about 650 personnel of the Headquarters of U.S. Forces, Japan.

**Command-Post Exercise**

(1) March 16-26, 1998, (2) training on coordination, (3) U.S. Naval War College, (4) Japan: about 30 personnel of Maritime Staff Office, etc.; The United States: about 50 personnel of the Headquarters of U.S. Naval Forces, Japan.

**(2) Japan and Russia****Search and Rescue Exercise**

(1) July 29, 1998, (2) search and rescue exercise, (3) waters east of Vladivostok, (4) Japan: destroyers Kurama and Yamagiri, Supply ship Hamana, a P-3C patrol aircraft, four SH-60J patrol helicopters, U-125 rescue and search aircraft, and a UH-60 rescue helicopter; Russia: destroyers Admiral Vinogradov and Admiral Panteleyev, and two Ka-27 ASW helicopters.

**(3) Japan and Southeast Asian Countries****Japan and Thailand****Friendship Training**

(1) March 7, 1998, (2) friendship training, (3) Thailand Gulf, (4) Japan: four destroyers; Thailand: two frigates

**(4) The United States and South Korea****Foal Eagle 1997**

(1) Oct. 27 - Nov. 6, 1997, (2) U.S.-South Korean combined exercise

**Fifth RSOI U.S.-South Korean Combined Exercise**

(1) April 23-29, 1998, (2) checking unit maneuver and command systems, placing stress on coordination with U.S. forces stationed in Asia.

**Ulchi-Focus Lens**

(1) Aug. 17-29, 1998, (2) sand-table exercise, placing stress on checking command systems and troop deployment, (4) The United States: about 13,000 personnel, (5) This is the 23rd one.

**(5) The United States and CIS Countries****Centrasbat -97**

(1) Sept. 13-22, 1997, (2) training for peacekeeping operation and humanitarian operations, (3) Chimkent of Kazakhstan and Chirchik of Uzbekistan, (4) The United States: a battalion from the 82nd Airborne Division; Russia: an intelligence platoon from the 106th Airborne Division; Central Asian Peacekeeping Battalion comprising Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan troops; Turkey: a platoon; Latvia: representatives; Georgia: representatives.

**Arctic SAREX -'97**

(1) Sept. 29 - Oct. 4, 1997, (2) search and rescue exercise in the arctic area, (3) Kachumak Bay, Alaska, (4) The United States: Alaskan Command, Coast Guards, Alaska National Guard; Russia: 15 personnel.

**Disaster Relief Naval Exercise**

(1) Aug. 6, 1998, (2) naval exercise for disaster-relief, (3) Khasan of Primorsk territory in Russia, (4) The United States: dock landing ship, USS Germantown; Russia: Pacific Fleet vessels.

**(6) The United States and Southeast Asian Countries****The United States and Indonesia****Indousa Reconnex**

(1) Sept. 10-19, 1997, (2) combined marine exercise, (3) eastern part of Java.

**The United States and Singapore****CARAT Naval Exercise**

(1) July 20-31, 1998, (2) encounter, anti-submarine tactics, salvage and explosive disposal, and maritime patrol aircraft interaction activities, (3) Singapore, (4) The United States: a destroyer of the 7th Fleet, a frigate and a submarine; Singapore: 12 naval vessels, a submarine and air support, (5) This is the fourth one since 1995.

**The United States and Thailand****Cobra Gold '98**

(1) May 19-June 1, 1998, (3) a Thai coastal area, (4) The United States: 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit, about 10,000 troops. USS Belleau Wood, Dubuque and Germantown.

## Reference

### **The United States and the Philippines Combined Naval Exercise**

(1) Aug. 5, 1998, (2) combined naval exercise, (3) South China Sea, at a point 50 km west of Luzon Island, (4) The United States: USS Mobile Bay, a helicopter, P-3C maritime patrol aircraft; Philippines: three patrol boats, one naval plane, two air force planes.

### **(7) Multilateral**

#### **United States-Thailand-Singapore Cope Tiger '98 (Phase 1)**

(1) Nov. 3-7, 1997, (2) command post exercise in preparation to Phase 2, (3) Paya Lebar Air Base (Singapore).

#### **Cope Tiger '98 (Phase 2)**

(1) Feb. 8-20, 1998, (2) combined flight training, (3) Korat Royal Thai Air Force Base (Thailand), (4) The United States: F-16, F/A-18 fighters, E-3 AWACS, and 500 personnel from the Air Force and Marines; Thailand: F-16 and F-5 fighters; Singapore: F-16, F-5 fighters and surface-to-air missile system.

#### **United States, Australia and Singapore**

##### **ExCommando Sling '98-4**

(1) May 4-8, 1998, (2) air maneuver exercise, (3) Singapore, (4) The United States: six F-15 fighters and 84 personnel; Australia: 10 F/A-18 fighters and about 100 personnel; Singapore: F-16, F-5 fighters and an A-4SU attack aircraft, (5) The United States sends a detachment six times a year for the Commando Sling series (started in 1991)

#### **Japan, United States., South Korea, Australia, Canada and Chile RIMPACK 98**

(1) July 6-Aug. 6, 1998, (2) strengthening naval tactical skills, (3) waters around Hawaii, (4) Japan: destroyers Shirane, Murasame, Harusame and Kirishima, supply ship Towada, submarine Hayashio, and five P-3C maritime patrol aircraft.

#### **Japan, United States, Singapore, Australia and Britain**

##### **Cope Thunder '98-4**

(1) July 13-24, 1998, (2) air defense combat training, tactical airborne training, (3) Eielson Air Base and an air space around Elmendorf Air Base, both in Alaska, (4) Japan: 17 personnel, three C-130H transport aircraft, (5) air forces from the United States, Britain, Australia and Singapore participate.

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