



1982 is a jubilee year for the Soviet and Malaysian peoples. The peoples of Malaysia will celebrate their 'silver' jubilee—25th anniversary of Independence. The peoples of the USSR celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), the voluntary merger of sovereign republics into a single multinational state.

This year we also have a common jubilee—15th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Malaysian diplomatic relations.

On this occasion the Soviet people warmly congratulate all the people of Malaysia and wish them health, prosperity and success.

P-505/90



by
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USSR Ambassador Extraordinary
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PERPUSTAKAAN
ARKIB PERDANA MENTERI

Fifteen Years of Soviet-Malaysian Relations

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FIFTEEN years have passed since April 3, 1967, when the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Malaysia. Summing up the results of cooperation between the two countries, one can say with satisfaction that quite a lot has been done for that period. Regular contacts in politics, economics, culture and education are maintained between the two countries.

The course for developing friendly relations with Malaysia is a stable and consistent policy with the Soviet Union. As Leonid Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said in his address to the Soviet Union is ready to establish good cooperation with the ASEAN member states, including Malaysia.

CAWANGAN MEMORIAL TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN
The Soviet Union and Malaysia are mutually advantageous. For many years the two countries have been maintaining

long-term. The recent Soviet decision to ratify the international agreement on natural rubber proved the interest of the USSR in further increasing the purchases of this valuable raw material, especially from Malaysia. It is also important that for many years both countries have been closely cooperating in the field of research in natural and synthetic rubber and their application.

The Soviet Union also buys Malaysian tin and palm oil, which has a positive effect on the development of the corresponding industries in Malaysia. A visit of a Malaysian trade delegation to the Soviet Union in September 1981 to discuss some aspects of palm-oil trade with its Soviet partners, contributed to further development of cooperation in this field.

In its turn, the Soviet Union supplies Malaysia machine-tools, cars and some kinds of equipment. However, the value of Soviet import from Malaysia is always higher than its export to that country. That is why a major aim of Soviet-Malaysian trade is to reduce the difference in import and export. This would make it possible for the Soviet Union to increase its import of industrial products and

manufactured goods from Malaysia.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia have mutually advantageous contacts in the spheres of culture, education and sport. A visit of a delegation of the Malaysian Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports to the Soviet Union this February can serve an example of such cooperation. The activities of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society, which has just celebrated its Tenth anniversary, also makes a great contribution to improving the relations between the peoples of the two countries. On the whole, in recent years the Soviet and Malaysian peoples have learned more about each other, which also accounts for a better mutual understanding. This is the result of the activities of friendship societies, concert and theatrical companies' tours, exhibition exchanges and various other contacts in many spheres.

Statesmen of both countries have also contributed to a better mutual understanding. Beginning from 1973, when the Soviet Union received a visit of the Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation, headed by the Senate President Tan Sri Omar Ong Yoke Lin, such contacts have become regular.

PERPUSTAKAAN
CAWANGAN MEMORIAL
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN
No. Perchahar No. Pangsilan
505



During his visit to the USSR in September 1979, Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn had a talk with Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The visits to the Soviet Union of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak in 1972 and that of Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn in 1979 were also of paramount importance for Soviet-Malaysian cooperation. The talks of the leaders of the two countries showed the proximity of the Soviet and Malaysian outlook on a number of key international issues concerning entire humanity. First of all this refers to the issues of securing peace and preventing the nuclear missile war, disarmament and development of equal international cooperation.

The coincidence of Soviet and Malaysian attitude towards such important issues as struggle against the remaining elements of colonial-

ism, racism and apartheid, promotes the acceleration of Namibian People's Liberation and makes people sure of the final victory of anti-apartheid fighters in South Africa. The Soviet and Malaysian support for the Arab peoples' just struggle against Israel's aggressive policy contributes to the achievement of just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, based on the appropriate UN General Assembly resolutions in general, and granting the Arab people of Palestine its inherent right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state in particular.

Soviet and Malaysian vital interests in many other issues also coincide. Thus, the Soviet Union firmly

and consistently stands for maintaining peace and security in South-East Asia. It is worth mentioning that the Soviet Union is the only great power that has never waged wars in South-East Asia, never fought the countries of that region. The Soviet Union has no mercenary interests either in that region or anywhere else in the world, neither does it try to gain any privileges or set up any military bases there. The Soviet Union is all for turning South-East Asia into the zone of peace and stability. This idea was first put forward by Malaysia and later on supported by all the countries of the region. The most respected Soviet leaders more than once declared their support of this idea. They also did it at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Doing this, the Soviet Union departs from the fact that in order to implement this idea, it is necessary to normalize relations among the countries of this region as soon as possible, continuing the dialogue between ASEAN member-states and the countries of Indo-China. In the course of this dialogue its participants can and must find out contiguous points of view, trying to be tolerant, politically wise and realistic in order to achieve a mutually acceptable solution of the problems vital for South-East Asian countries today.

The Soviet Union and Malaysia supported the UN declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Its rapid realization would make it possible to prevent the appearance of new hotbeds of tensions and acute crises in that region. The elimination of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean would, no doubt, meet the vital needs of the coastal states, as the existence of those bases in the region presents a threat to it. It is well-known that the Soviet Union does not have or want any military bases in this part

importance for that country. This would guarantee high and stable export profits that could be used for Malaysia's national development and increasing its people's living standards. It would also make it easier for Malaysia to stand firm against the dictate of transnationals and the attempts of foreign monopolies to rob the country's natural resources. More than once the Soviet Union stated its support for the efforts of the countries, recently liberated from colonialism, to defend their economic interests, as well as to fight protectionism imposed by industrially advanced capitalist countries. This is what Leonid Brezhnev said about this in his speech at the 26th Congress: 'Restructuring international economic relations on a democratic foundation, along lines of equality, is natural from the point of view of history. . . . We are prepared to contribute, and are indeed contributing, to the establishment of equitable international economic relations.'

Summing up the Soviet-Malaysian relations for the last fifteen years, one can say that, despite differences in social and economic systems of the two countries, the cooperation between our two countries is positive on the whole. It meets the vital interests of both nations and contributes to peace in South-East Asia.

Visit in the Name of Peace and Cooperation



Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin paid a visit to the then Malaysian Foreign Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddin.

THE USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin visited Malaysia on the invitation of the Malaysian government from April 14-16, 1981. He held consultations on international problems which were of mutual concern for the two countries, and on the questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia.

The mass media of Malaysia and other countries widely covered the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister's stay in Kuala Lumpur. As newspapers wrote, the most important task of the visit was to inform the Malaysian government of the initiatives of the Soviet Union to consolidate international peace, put forward by

the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow.

Consultations between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikolai Firyubin and the Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tengku A. Rithauddin took place in the Foreign Ministry of Malaysia. They discussed numerous problems concerning modern international situation, in particular the situation in South-East Asia, as well as Soviet-Malay-

sian inter-state relations. The Soviet side informed its Malaysian counterparts in detail on the new peaceful initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia spoke of Malaysia's readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union in materialising the measure to lessen tensions, leading to peace and security throughout the world. Both sides stressed that such an exchange of opinion on modern international problems was of much use. The consultations were held in a businesslike, sincere atmosphere.

The USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin also met Malaysia's Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Da-

Meeting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia.





During the Soviet-Malaysia Consultations.

tuk Lew Sip Hon as well as other officials of the Ministry. They discussed wide range of questions concerning economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Malaysia, in particular in such spheres as shipping, fishing, pharmaceutical and timber industries and so on. The Soviet Union, said the *Business Times*, was the world's third biggest buyer of Malaysian natural rubber. Last year's figures showed that the volume of trade between the two countries was more than 600 million ringgits.

While commenting on the consultations held between the USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firiyubin with members of the Malaysian

government, the newspapers pointed out that the Soviet Union could take part in fulfilling the programmes of the Fourth five-year development plan of Malaysia, 1981-85. There are all possibilities for Soviet cooperation in constructing public sector enterprises, first of all in erecting dams, highways and chemical plants, stressed the newspapers.

As Datuk Lew Sip Hon informed, the Soviet Union would send a delegation of experts to Malaysia to explore the possibilities of Soviet participation in Malaysian development programmes.

At a Press Conference before leaving for Bangkok, Nikolai Firiyubin said, that the

Soviet Union welcomed any initiative with peaceful intention to start dialogues between the Indochinese states and ASEAN to resolve the Kampuchean issue. Through such dialogues an atmosphere of confidence, cooperation and peace would prevail in the region, said the USSR Deputy Foreign Minister.

Referring to ties between the Soviet Union and Malaysia, he said the Soviet government was ready to enhance the good relations in the economic, cultural and sports fields.

SOVIET-MALAYSIAN TRADE RELATIONS

by
N. P. Shagonjanov
Trade Representative and Commercial
Counsellor of the USSR in Malaysia



Malaysian Trade Delegation in Moscow.

The developing countries of South-East Asia hold a notable place in the system of the USSR's external economic ties. The Soviet Union's trade with the countries of South-East Asia has a history of many years.

The major event in the development of trade-economic relations of the USSR with the South-East Asian countries was the conclusion of bilateral trade agreements with Singapore in 1966, Malaysia in 1967, Thailand in 1970, Indonesia in 1974 and the Philippines in 1976. These agreements providing for the mutual accordance of most favoured nation treatment contributed to notable activation of trade relations of the Soviet Union with the countries of South-East Asia.

The first trade contacts between Soviet foreign trade organisations and Malaysian firms were established half a century ago. In the 1930s Soviet industries used natural rubber imported from Malaya. True, its purchase at that time were limited, no more than five million roubles annually.

In 1957, when Malaysia won political independence, the figure jumped to 43.9 million roubles. As much as about 71,000 tons of rubber were imported from Malaya, i.e. about 50 per cent of the yearly



During his stay in Moscow in 1970, Encik Mohamed Khir Johari, then Minister of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia was received on November 2 by M.P. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, and had a talk with him.

import requirements of Soviet customers for this commodity. Afterwards the volume of rubber purchases grew steadily because at that period natural rubber did not have an equivalent substitute in synthetic rubbers. The USSR's staple export to Malaya at the time was refined sugar.

With the setting up of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963, trade contacts between all-union foreign trade associations and Malaysian firms were taking on a more regular character; however, until 1967 trading operations were largely carried out through mediation of the third countries' firms. The reason for this was that the business circles in both countries lacked knowledge about trading practices, the market specificities of the opposite side, etc.

In the late 1960s Soviet Malay-

sian trade relations received a new impetus. In October 1966 the first official visit to the Soviet Union of a Malaysian trade delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry took place. The two sides discussed a wide range of problems pertaining to the trade relations between the two countries and agreed in principle that they should be built on a more stable basis. This basis was the trade agreement concluded fourteen years ago on April 3, 1967, which continues to operate at present. It was the first intergovernmental document signed by the USSR and Malaysia.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Malaysian trade agreement was positively received by Malaysia's official and business circles and by the country's progressive public opinions, since Malaysia has thus

acquired a trading partner whose cooperation is helping the country to solve its problems in the interests of the national economy.

Bilateral trade obtained a new impetus through the visits of trade delegations from both countries. Thus, as a result of the agreements reached during the visit of a Soviet trade delegation headed by N.S. Patolichev, the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, to Malaysia in 1969 and the return visit to the Soviet Union of the Malaysian Trade Delegation headed by the country's Minister of Trade and Industry in 1970, Soviet foreign trade associations further increased their purchases in Malaysia.

A milestone event for strengthening cooperation between the two countries and consolidating their trade and economic relations was

Trade Between The USSR And Malaysia

(mln. rubles)

	1967	1973	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981 estimate
TRADE TURNOVER	87.0	97.6	107.7	125.3	167.7	207.5	190.0
SOVIET EXPORT	0.1	0.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	14.2	15.0
SOVIET IMPORT	86.9	96.7	103.5	121.1	163.7	193.3	175.0

the first official visit to the USSR of Malaysia's Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak. During his stay in Moscow the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed on October 4, 1972. The two sides agreed to take steps to intensify commercial ties on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to promote the expansion of trade contacts.

The atmosphere of mutual benefit and business partnership which has developed in trade relations between the two countries is having a positive effect on trade results.

Today Malaysia is the USSR's largest trading partner in South-East Asia. In 1980 the Soviet-Malaysian trade turnover was worth 207.5 million rubles. Soviet foreign trade organisations are making significant purchases of not only rubber, but also of vegetable oils, minerals and other goods. With the instability prevailing on the world raw material markets, it contributes to a certain extent to providing employment for the Malaysian farmers and maintaining their incomes. Recently, Soviet exports have grown too. Deliveries to Malaysia include mineral fertilizers used at rubber and oil palm plantations, chemicals, Tibetan medicine products, photo cameras, machine-tools, Lada cars, electric-welding and printing equipment, tractors and etc.

While turnover of the Soviet-

Malaysian Trade for the five year period from 1971 to 1975 accounted for 526.9 million rubles it increased to 744.6 million rubles or by 41.3% during the five-year period of 1976-80.

At the same time there is a constant trade deficit in Soviet trade with Malaysia. Correspondingly, it would be in the interests of both parties if Soviet exports to Malaysia were to increase, and this, in its turn, would enable the assortment of goods purchased in that country to be further extended. Soviet deliveries, particularly of machinery and technological equipment, including process equipment for industrial enterprises, could make a certain contribution to implementing the diversification programme for Malaysia's industry, to the development of the country's power engineering, reclamation of new lands for farm crops, construction of roads and transport facilities, etc. This would help solve the problem of balanced mutual trade. This subject was discussed by the sides during the presence in Moscow in August-September 1978 of a Malaysian trade delegation headed by Datuk Lew Sip Hon, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. As noted in the Agreed Record signed by the sides as a result of the talks, steps need to be taken to increase Soviet deliveries of goods to Malaysia with a view to reducing the imbalance in bilateral trade.

Another important step which is bound to influence Soviet-Malaysian trade relations was the official visit to the USSR in September 1979 of Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn. The joint communique reaffirmed the intention of the sides to proceed further for consolidating friendly relations and extending mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technical and other fields for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

The Malaysian delegation expressed that time in Moscow, an opinion that trade was a very important feature of the relations between two countries. It was emphasized, that both countries traded with each other before the establishment of diplomatic relations. The USSR is one of the main trade partners of Malaysia purchasing natural rubber. Although the Soviet Union is one of the largest producers of synthetic rubber, they did not interfere with cooperation between our countries in this field.

Apart from rubber, there exist other fields for expansion of the trade between both countries. For instance, Malaysia could supply other raw goods such as tin and palm oil, semi-manufactures such as rubber based products, as also footwear, canned pineapples, pepper, plywood and wood-based products.

Meanwhile, a number of products of the Soviet industry such as



V.S. FEDOROV, PRESIDENT OF THE USSR-MALAYSIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, SHOWING M. YUNUS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MALAYSIA-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, THE OBJECT OF SOVIET ENTERPRISES USING MALAYSIAN NATURAL RUBBER AS RAW MATERIAL.

machine tools, mechanical equipment, pharmaceutical and other consumer goods can find a market in Malaysia.

This opinion expressed by Malaysian side makes a reliable basis for expanding trade relations between the USSR and Malaysia.

On April 1981, the USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firubin visited Malaysia on a friendly working visit. He discussed with Malaysian leaders a wide range of questions concerning economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

During the meeting with the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Datuk Lew Sip Hon, Mr. Firubin also discussed the question of sending a delegation of Soviet experts to visit Malaysia. The aim of the visit of this delegation is to further development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Malaysia including

the growth of the volume of bilateral trade.

On September, 1981 the Malaysian palm oil mission headed by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Primary Industries Tan Sri G.K. Rama Iyer visited the USSR and some other socialist countries. In Moscow the mission discussed with the Soviet side the possibilities of further development of trade between the USSR and Malaysia, including the export of the Malaysian palm oil.

The development of the Soviet-Malaysian trade is an integral part of the Soviet Policy to extend and consolidate economic and trade relations with developing countries. During the 11th Five-Year Plan period (1981-85) it is planned to develop on a long-term and equitable basis the mutually beneficial exchange of goods and allround economic, scientific, technical and other links of the Soviet Union

V.S. Fedorov, President of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society, showing Encik Mohd. Yunus, Secretary-General of the Malaysia-USSR Friendship Society, the output of Soviet enterprises using Malaysian natural rubber as raw material.

with the developing countries, to promote their national economies and their technical potentialities.



Greetings:

To the 'Malaysia-USSR' Friendship Society

Dear Friends,

In November 1971, the 'USSR-Malaysia' Friendship Society was set up in the Soviet Union. On behalf of the leadership and activists of our society and on my own behalf I send on this occasion best regards and wishes of prosperity to the members of the 'Malaysian-USSR' Friendship Society, to all the friends of the Soviet people in Malaysia.

The activities of both our societies are aimed at strengthening friendship between the peoples of Malaysia and the Soviet Union, which was noted in the joint Soviet-Malaysian communique, signed during the official visit by Tun Hussein Onn at that time Malaysian Prime Minister to our country in September 1979. Your society's efforts to acquaint the Malaysian public with the life of our people, their achievements in the fields of the economy, culture, and the peaceable foreign policies of the Soviet

State, is a big and useful contribution towards promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries. We are confident that the cooperation between our societies will go on expanding in the interest of strengthening the friendly Soviet-Malaysian contacts.

I wish you great successes in your lofty work to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Malaysia, and in the name of peace and friendship in the world.

May friendship between our peoples strengthen and develop!

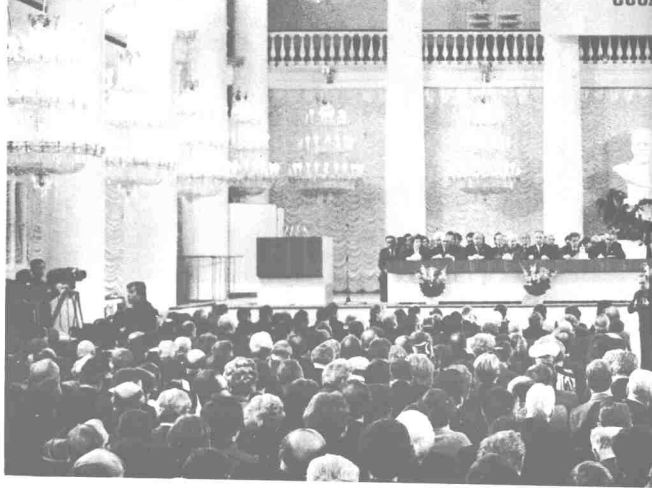
V. Fedorov,
Minister of the USSR
and President of the
'USSR-Malaysia' Friendship Society

FOR THE SAKE OF SOVIET-MALAYSIA FRIENDSHIP

G. ZHIZHIN

Executive Secretary of the 'USSR-Malaysia' Friendship Society

IV
ВСЕСОЮЗНОЕ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИОННОЕ
СОВЕЩАНИЕ



In November 1971 the 'USSR-Malaysia' Friendship Society was set up in the Soviet Union. It has become very active in promoting understanding and cultural cooperation between the two nations.

The Society is an integral part of the Union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries. The union consists

of 77 friendship associations and societies with various countries, more than 1,000 affiliated societies in cities and 28,000 branches at industrial enterprises and offices throughout the Soviet Union. Their activities are based on Article 69 of the Soviet Constitution, which reads: 'It is the internationalist duty of citizens of the USSR to promote friend-

ship and cooperation with peoples of other lands and help maintain and strengthen world peace'.

The USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society unites in its ranks 44 collective members in Moscow, Leningrad, and 8 constituent republics of the USSR. Its President is V. Fyodorov, Minister of the Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry of



the USSR. The Society's Board has 86 members, including Borodin, First Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, Tikhonov, First Deputy Minister of the Merchant Marine, well-known Soviet specialists in Oriental Studies, journalists, artists and writers.

The diverse activities of the Society include meetings, functions on the occasion of

the memorial dates in the histories of both nations, get-togethers with Malaysian delegations, exhibitions, and film shows. The Society's collective members are very active in acquainting the Soviet people with the life of their Malaysian friends. The most active members of the Society deliver lectures on Malaysian history, culture, and art. Many interes-

A meeting in progress at the Friendship House.



ting developments have taken place within the scope of our Society since its establishment. Perhaps the most memorable of them was a meeting with Tun Hussein Onn, then the Prime Minister of Malaysia, during his official visit to the USSR in September 1979. His warm address to the activists of the Society is still fresh in my memory.

The delegations and tourist groups of our Society visit Malaysia. Among the visitors were Vice-Presidents Tikhonov, Borodin, and Maximov.

A photo exhibition organised by the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society.

Malaysia-USSR Society delegation in Moscow.

Photo shows the members of the delegation in the Novosti Press Agency during a talk with A. Pushkov, then Chief Editor of the Asian Department.



The activities of the 'USSR-Malaysia' and the 'Malaysia-USSR' friendship societies have been highly appreciated in the Joint Soviet-Malaysian Communique, signed as a result of the visit, paid by Tun Hussein Onn to our country. This high appreciation is indicative of the great part played by the public of the Soviet Union and Malaysia in the strengthening of bilateral contacts.

Today we wish all friends of the Soviet Union in Malaysia fresh success in their noble effort of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two nations.



Members of the Malaysia-USSR Society delegation in Moscow.



Malaysian women attending Ashkhabad cinema, which is a collective member of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society.



A corner of Soviet-Malaysia Friendship is set up by students of specialised school No. 83, which is a collective member of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society.

Moscow School: A Collective Member of Soviet-Malaysian Friendship Society

The USSR-Malaysian Friendship Society includes 44 collective members, Moscow Secondary School No. 83 among them.

A Novosti (APN) correspondent met its principal Inna Mortvicheva, a member of the Society's board, and asked her to describe the school's internationalist activities.

OUR school became a member of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society only three years ago but many interesting events have taken place in the life of our school during this rather short period. For example, meetings of our teachers and pupils (we have almost 500) with friends from Malaysia have become a good tradition.

Secretary General of the Malaysia-USSR Friendship Society Mohamed Yunus, who visited the Soviet Union in October 1977 was the first guest of ours from far-away Malaysia. Mohamed Yunus familiarized himself with the life of our school and the work of our Club of international friendship whose members study the nature, geography, his-

*Malaysian guests visiting
Moscow's schoolchildren.*



tory and culture of Malaysia.

Our school is frequently visited by Madam Datin Sulong, the wife of the Former Malaysia's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, as well as the wives of the Embassy's staff. We also played host to children from the Malaysian Embassy who inspected our classrooms and laboratories and saw how the Soviet children study and rest. Then our children organized a concert in honour of the young Malaysians. The meeting ended in Russian tea-party during which girls from senior classes treated our guests to parties and biscuits prepared by them. When parting, we exchanged

souvenirs. It was a very warm meeting.

I recall a conversation with the principal of a Malaysian school Tengku Adnan Mahmud. He showed interest in the organisation in our school of prolonged-day groups where children, after their studies, have an opportunity to have their dinner and rest and to prepare their home assignments until their parents return from work. The guest acquainted himself with the work of our hobby groups and sports sections which are attended by boys and girls when they are free from their studies. The Malaysian teacher told us about the policy of the

government of his country in the sphere of education.

We shall always remember our meeting with Malaysia's Former Prime Minister, Tun Hussein Onn who was warmly welcomed by our pupils in the Friendship House during his official visit to the Soviet Union in September 1979. This visit was a momentous event illustrating our countries' sincere wish to develop good relations. We are proud that our school is making a contribution of its own to the development of Soviet-Malaysian cooperation and to the consolidation of mutual understanding and friendship between our nations.



*Specialised School No. 83 of
Moscow, which is a collective
member of the USSR-Malaysia
Friendship Society, often
welcomes Malaysian guests.*

In the Moscow Friendship House



'IN its relations with Malaysia the Soviet Union invariably adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and non-interference in other countries' home affairs, i.e. the principles codified in the Constitution of the Soviet state,' said First Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR Viktor Borodin, a Member of the Board of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society.

He made a speech of the official functionary dedicated to Malaysia's National Day in the Moscow Friendship House in August last year.

'Our countries,' stated the First Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 'have a good foundation for the development of bilateral contacts—we mean the joint Soviet-Malaysian communique signed in Moscow on September 26, 1979 as a result of the talks between the leaders of the two countries. The USSR and Malaysia confirmed then their intention to continue to follow the path of the strengthening of good relations and the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation for the benefit of both nations.'

'The USSR is ready to expand such cooperation,' stated the next speaker Vsevolod Arkhipov, Doctor of Economics, Senior Scientific Worker of the Institute of Orientology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. 'Our country is one of the biggest importers of Malaysian rubber. Taking into consideration the wish of the partner, the Soviet Union increased its purchases directly in Malaysia itself without any agents.'

Vsevolod noted further that the traditional interparliamentary contacts of the two countries are becoming wider. In 1978 a delegation of Malaysian MPs headed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives Tan Sri Syed Nasir bin Ismail visited the Soviet Union on the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, while a Soviet delegation headed by A. Barkauskas, Vice President of the USSR

Supreme Soviet's Presidium paid a visit to Malaysia in November 1979.

'Cultural contacts are developing as well. The regular co-ordination of the programme of cultural exchange envisages an exchange of students, delegations of scientific and cultural workers, of art exhibitions and films.'

'All this helps our nations to get a better idea of each other and to make themselves familiar with achievements of the national cultures,' said Vsevolod Arkhipov.

'This activities of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society which does a lot to give the Soviet public a good idea of the life of Malaysian people, their history, culture and art are good evidence of the great interest of Soviet people in Malaysia,' concluded Arkhipov.

'We attach great importance to our cooperation with the



Left and Right:
The meeting to celebrate Malaysia National Day in the Moscow Friendship House.

A meeting of Moscow residents and activists of the USSR-Malaysia Friendship Society with Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn during his visit to the USSR in 1979.

In the photo: The distinguished guest greeted by E. V. Inanov, First Deputy of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies.



A MEETING OF MOSCOW RESIDENTS AND ACTIVISTS OF THE USSR-MALAYSIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER DATUK HUSSEIN ONN. IN THE PHOTO THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST GREETED BY E. V. INANOV, FIRST DEPUTY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES.

Soviet Union,' stressed H.E. K. Tharmaratnam, Malaysia's Ambassador to the USSR, at the function in the Friendship House. 'The exports of Malaysian rubber, tin and other goods considerably contribute to the development of the Malaysian economy.

'It should be noted that the Soviet policy of rendering assistance to other countries is highly appreciated in the countries of the Third World. The year 1981 can be regarded as successful for the development of relations between our countries. This was greatly promoted by the visit to Malaysia of Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR N. Firyubin. This friendly working visit and his fruitful talks with our leaders furthered the development of political relations and economic cooperation.'

Mr. Tharmaratnam concluded by stressing the significant contribution which the USSR-Malaysia and Malaysia-USSR Friendship societies are making to the deepening of mutual understanding between our nations,

Mr. Barkauskas, head of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation to Malaysia, with the Speaker of the Malaysian Parliament, Tan Sri Syed Nasir Ismail, at a press conference soon after his arrival in Kuala Lumpur in 1979.





Cooperation Among Soviet and Malaysian Scholars

by

Tatyana Dorofeyeva
Master of Philology
Lecturer in Malaysian Language
at the Moscow University

'LOOKING back at the 70s, one clearly sees how much has been done in the field of cultural and scholarly cooperation between our two countries. For instance, in 1970, the first group of Soviet students came to Malaysia for studies, and two years later the Malaysian department was opened at the Institute of Afro-Asian countries at Moscow University. Former trainees of the University of Malaya formed its teaching staff. Many young Soviet orientalists who were trained in Malaysia, prepared their papers for a candidate of science degree in which they deal with various problems of Malaysian history, economy, literature and language.

Tatyana Dorofeyeva while in Malaysia during her study here.

'I was also included into the first group of Soviet students who came to take up studies in Malaysia. That country became dearer for me after I studied for a year at the University of Malaya. Now I lecture in the Malaysian language at Moscow University.

'In 1977, the Malaysian-Russian English dictionary was published. It contains 15,000 words and expressions of the modern Malaysian language. This dictionary, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, is compiled by Nadezhda Rott and Viktor Pogodayev, graduates of Moscow University, who were trained at due time in Malaysia and collected rich material there. Their dictionary has become a valuable manual for Soviet students studying the Malayan language and for Malaysian who want to master the Russian language.

'Or take another example. In his lectures on the history of the Malayan classical literature we listened to at the University of Malaya Professor Teuku Iskandar rated highly the work by Soviet orientalist Boris Parnikel who studied the Malay epic 'Hikayat Hang Tuah'. In 1980, the same scholar published a fundamental work 'The Introduction to the Literary History of Nusantara of the 9th to 19 Centuries' in which he analyzed all forms of folklore and the classical literature of the countries of the Malay world. B. Parnikel compiled a number of collections of the works of Malaysian writers, including the book 'Mo-



dern Malaysian Short Stories' which came off the Press a few years ago and presented short stories by 23 Malaysian prose writers. Last year 'The History of Malaysia' appeared in the USSR for the first time. Its author Vladimir Tyurin, a prominent Soviet orientalist, presents a broad panorama of the historical development of Malaysia from ancient times up to now.

'I have cited just a few examples testifying to the fruitfulness of Soviet Malaysian contacts in the field of

Prof. Taib Osman give a talk to students of faculty of the Malaysia and Indonesia Departments of the Institute of Asian and African Countries, on Malayan classical literature.

science and culture. There are good opportunities for their further expansion. In particular, the Malaysian side could use scholarships granted by the Soviet Union in the course of a few years for training Malaysian specialists at Soviet technical and medical higher schools.

'I wholeheartedly welcome the readiness of our country to extend friendly contacts with the states of South-East Asia. As a lecturer in Malaysian language, I pin special hopes on the expansion of cooperation with Malaysia and I hope that Soviet-Malaysian contacts in the culture, scholarly and other fields will be extended further.'



Top:

Yegeny Yevtushenko, a well-known Soviet poet who read his poems to Malaysian lovers of poetry many years ago.



Soviet poet Robert Rozhdestvesky whose poems were published in Malaysian magazines.

Some children's books published in the USSR in Bahasa Malaysia.



Soviet Scholar on Malayan Language

A while ago Tatyana Dorofeyeva stood for the degree of Master of Philology at the Institute of Asian and African Countries (IAAC) under the Moscow University, maintaining her thesis 'The Functioning and Development of the Malaysian Language'. Tatyana Dorofeyeva, a university teacher, took up the Malaysian language when still a student of the institute. In Malaysia the burgeoning philologist improved her knowledge of the language and gathered ample and versatile scientific material on various aspects of its development. On returning to Moscow, Dorofeyeva was invited to teach the Malaysian language to IAAC students. Combining instruction with scientific research, she wrote a series of articles on diverse subjects of Malaysian philology and prepared a thesis to complete for the Master of Philology degree.

In her work Dorofeyeva benefited by the investigation of both Soviet and foreign linguists. Of particular interest is the author's personal observations made during the studies in Malaysia where she met and took part in deliberations with such prominent Malaysian philologists as Asmah Hj. Omar, Nik Safiah Karim, Ismail Hussein and others.

The thesis begins with an insight into the history of the origin of Malaysia's multi-ethnic population.

The young Soviet philologist's research into the usage of the Malaysian language and its development in the period after gaining inde-

pendence in Malaysia elucidates one of the most important aspects of the government's nationalities policy designed to overcome the colonial legacy in the field of inter-ethnic relations. Viewing the spread of the Malaysian language as an effective means of fostering patriotism, Dorofeyeva examines the role and status of the language in rallying the country's population. She looks into the interaction of the Malaysian language with the vernaculars of other ethnic groups as well as the language of the former parent state, depicts the problems and tasks arising in the process of the development of Malaysia's national language sponsored by the government's linguistic policy. The Soviet scholar indicates how the actual functioning of the Malaysian language was gradually brought in line with its legal status as independent Malaysia's national tongue.

While discussing Dorofeyeva's thesis, experts stressed that her work was of both theoretical and practical value. The point is that scientific information on the usage and development of the Malaysian language makes it possible to forecast the ways of its further evolution, which is extremely helpful for conducting instruction on it and compiling text-books and manuals.

The IAAC learned council gave a generally high appraisal of Tatyana Dorofeyeva's thesis and was unanimous in granting her the Master of Philology degree.

Usman Awang's

Prose in Russian

MOSCOW Nauka publishers are going to publish a collection of Usman Awang's works in Russian. It will be published in 1982 by the issue of 15,000 copies. The collection includes a number of his short stories and a tale, which will give a title to the whole collection: *Where the Bullet Struck Home (Tulang-Tulang Berserakan)*.

The publication of Usman Awang's collection is an evidence of the Soviet readers' vivid interest in this popular Malaysian author, as well as in Malaysian literature in general. For the last few decades, thanks to the activities of Soviet publishers, experts in Malaysian literature and translators, the Soviet public has regularly been acquainted with Malaysian literature. Thus, works by Usman Awang were first published in the Soviet Union 18 years ago. In 1963 Moscow publishers of oriental literature issued a collection of short stories by Malaysian writers. The book *On the Side of the Highway (Di Pinggir Jalan)* had the issue of 30,000 copies and contained stories by Harun Aminurrashid, Kris Mas, Asmal and others, as well as three stories by Usman

Awang. Ten years later the Kazakh Zhazushi publishers issued 37,000 copies of a collection of works by Malaysian and Singapore authors in Russian translation, titled *A Good Deed* after the story by Usman Awang. The author's works are widely represented in the collection *Contemporary Malaysian Short Stories*, published by Moscow Progress Publishers by the issue of 50 thousand copies in 1977. This collection contains works by 23 contemporary Malaysian authors. As a poet, Usman Awang was represented in the book *Selected Works by Asian Poets*, recently published by Moscow Literatura by the issue of 25,000 copies. The collection also contains poetry by Baha Zain, Kemala and others.

The prose collection by Usman Awang, as well as all the other collections of works by Malaysian authors, published in the Soviet Union, are compiled by Boris Parnikel, Ph.D. (Philology). He is a prominent Soviet expert in classical and modern Malaysian and Indonesian literature. He became famous among the Malayan scholars due to his original

studies of the Malayan epic *Ilkayat Hang Tuah*, as well as due to his fundamental monograph *Introduction to Literary History of Nusantara (11th-19th Century)*, published last year.

The works by Usman Awang, included in the new book compiled by B. Parnikel, present a vivid picture of contemporary Malaysia and its recent past. They show the author's great power for observation; they are full of humour and genuine love for ordinary Malays. Usman Awang's prose introduces the readers to the country's problems, to her national and cultural variety.

The Soviet readers will soon get more books by contemporary Malaysian authors. Moscow Progress Publishers is going to issue a collection of stories by Shahnnon Ahmad.

Encik Yusof shows his pictures to the visitors.



On March 23, 1978, an exhibition of Batik paintings by Encik Yusoff haji Abdullah, a famous Malaysian artist from Kelantan, was opened at Moscow State Museum of Oriental Art. Photo shows the opening ceremony of the exhibition.



The Literary History of Nusantara Countries

by

V. Makarenko,

Candidate of Science (Philology)

INTRODUCTION to the Literary History of Nusantara of the IX-XIX Centuries, a monograph written by Boris Parnikel, an outstanding Soviet scholar, and put out by the 'Nauka' ('Science') Publishing house in Moscow is devoted to the evolution of literature in the countries of Nusantara. B. Parnikel is the author of numerous works on various problems of classical Malaysian literature and the modern literature of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. His works devoted to the story of *Hikayat Hang Tuah* have become particularly well known among specialists. The new book of the Soviet scholar sums up his investigations of many years standing. B. Parnikel suggests his own division into periods of the history of literature of this region, examines their interaction and the influence produced on them by the cultures of neighbouring peoples, and shows their artistic uniqueness and close ties with local folklore.

In a short introduction the author tells about the history

of collecting literary monuments and the scientific study of the most known specimens of Nusantara fiction.

The researcher reveals the common roots of the literature of the region which are closely connected with the historical development of various Indonesian peoples and nationalities and their appearance on the Pacific archipelagoes.

B. Parnikel starts his account of the history of the literatures of Nusantara with Javanese literature which is the oldest. A special section of the book is devoted to the description of its ancient poetry and prose. This is quite understandable as Indo-Javanese culture, and particularly Javanese romantic epics have produced a strong influence on the development of related literatures of the Malayan world. After Javanese literature there appeared Javanese-Balinese literature and then simply Balinese, Malayan, Madurese and other literatures. By the end of the 17th century, writes B. Parnikel, Malayan and Javanese literature in spite of their peculiarity turned out

to be rather closely related typologically to the literatures of the European Middle Ages.

An important place in the book is devoted to an analysis of development of Indonesian literatures from the end of the 17th to the middle of the 19th centuries. The Soviet scholar convincingly proves that the colonial invasion of West-European powers in South-East Asia broke the national historical development of the peoples of Nusantara, slowed down and changed the evolution of their culture and literature. Only in the second half of the past century in connection with the increase of national self-consciousness, the appearance of a local press and the spreading of so-called urban mass literature, has a new period begun in the development of Nusantara literatures which reflects the process on national regeneration.

B. Parnikel's book has evoked great interest among Soviet scholars. It is without doubt a valuable contribution to the study of the literatures of Malayan countries.



In 1973 Tengku Ahmad Rithauddin, then Minister of Information and Special Functions in Foreign Affairs (now Minister of Trade and Industries) of Malaysia had talks with S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

A Soviet Scholar on

Economic Problems in Malaysia

THE liberated nations are advancing a just demand for the democratisation of international economic relations, including the assurance of their sovereign right to dispose of their natural riches in a rational way and in accordance with their national interests.

The relevant policies of the two South-East Asian states—Malaysia and Indonesia—are described in the book *Scientific and Technical Progress and the Problem of Raw Material Resources* by Soviet economist Mikhail Gusev. The book was recently published by

Nauka Publishers in Moscow. The scholar has laid great emphasis on discussing the problems of the production and use of natural rubber and tin in Malaysia and Indonesia.

The author refutes the assertions of Western economists on 'the progressive and civilising mission' of foreign capital, which has 'opened' rubber plants for the South-East Asian people. The development of rubber cultivation in, for example, Malaysia, late last century brought about irreversible changes in the national socio-economic structure,

Mikhail Gusev writes. This played havoc with Malaysian agriculture. An accelerated development of rubber production exclusively in the interests of the foreign corporations which drew tremendous profits from 'the rubber boom', resulted in a one-sided development of the economies of Malaysia and Indonesia, which became raw material appendages to the imperialist powers.

After it became independent, Malaysia took energetic efforts to update its rubber industry, making the maxi-

mum possible use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The Soviet scholar praises the steps taken by the Malaysian government to provide small rubber-producers with subsidies, introduce high-yield varieties of rubber plants, and to raise agricultural technology. He expresses understanding for the policies of Malaysia and the other rubber-producing countries, working together to safeguard their national interests against discrimination by some states.

The book contains a special chapter on problems of tin production in Malaysia. Analysing the situation in this sphere, the author notes that the numerous tin-producing enterprises owned by foreign companies, are notably telling on the competitiveness of the national sector of the industry. The book contains an estimate of the Malaysian government's efforts to modernise this industry. In the opinion of the Soviet orientalist, an active involvement of the state in the development of a large-scale tin-producing industry would only meet the national interests.



Malaysia, From Antiquity to Our Times

by

A. Voronkov

Candidate of Science (History)

NAUKA publishers in Moscow have brought out, for the first time in the USSR, a *History of Malaysia* written by the prominent Soviet historian and orientalist, Vladimir Tyurin. His monograph *British Conquest of Malaya* attracted the attention of specialists in the early sixties. Since then, Soviet Malaysia studies have been enriched by a number of serious papers throwing light on different periods of Malay-

sian history and analysing various problems of its socio-economic and cultural development. It is sufficient to say that at present Soviet historiography on Malaysia consists of about a hundred book titles. Studying this material and the works of Western Malaysian scholars, Tyurin has narrated in concise form the history of Malaysia from antiquity to our times.

The book begins with the des-

cription of the first archaeological finds belonging to the early paleolithic age dug up on the territory of Malaysia. The reader learns the facts now known to modern historical science regarding the primitive communal system that was wide spread among the peoples of this region in South-East Asia.

Analysing the specific features of the country's historical development in ancient times and the middle ages, the author refutes the contentions of some Western scholars who identify Malaysian history with the history of the penetration of the European colonisers to this part of the world. Tyurin shows that by the time the first Europeans appeared in the area, the peoples of the Malacca Peninsula and the other coastal areas of South-East Asia had centuries-old traditions of statehood and a high level of culture.

One chapter is devoted to the great sea power of Sri Vijaya (8-9th centuries) whose vassals were the city states of the Malacca Peninsula. According to the Soviet scholar, that was the time when the Malayan nation took shape. In his opinion, that was also the time when Malayan culture was moulded on the basis of the original culture of the Malay tribes that had been enriched by the achievements of the Indian, and later the Mon-Khmer and Javanese civilizations.

Many pages are devoted to an account of the Malacca Sultanate, the most brilliant period in the history of medieval Malaya, which ended with the coming of the Portuguese.

From then on, the history of Malaya was closely linked with the history of European colonial expansion in South-East Asia. Though up to the very end of the 17th century the colonisers were satisfied with Malacca alone, their presence, Tyurin points out, had a negative influence on the development of the Malayan states. It crippled their

economic links and the system of political relations in this part of South-East Asia.

At the end of 19th century South-East Asia, including Malaya, became one of the main objects of Britain's colonial expansion. Malaya's important strategic position, large tin deposits, demand for which had grown with the development in Europe of the military industry, made this region especially attractive to the colonisers. They succeeded through interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states to establish, in one form or another, control over the Sultanates of the Malacca Peninsula and the regions of Northern Kalimantan.

The book gives considerable space to describing the struggle of the Malaysians for their independence. The Soviet scholar give a detailed analysis of the character, the driving force, and the reasons for the popular uprisings in Perak and Pahang. After the reader gets an idea of the strength of the Malaysians resistance to British expansion, he comes to understand why the colonisers gave up the idea of turning the Malayan Sultanates into colonies like the Straits Settlements and worked out the so-called system of indirect control. Tyurin gives a comprehensive analysis of the system since it has left an impact on the entire subsequent history of Malaysia. He examines the measures adopted by the colonial authorities for the conservation of the social and economic state of the Malayan community, and their methods of exploiting the country's national wealth which depended on large-scale import of labour from China, India, and Ceylon. The author points out that the mercenary policy of the colonisers was one of the main reasons for the formation of the multi-national population of present-day Malaysia. The system of indirect control, in his

opinion, deterred the development of the Malayan community and its consequences have not been overcome to the present day.

The Soviet orientalist shows the growth of the national awareness of the Malaysians and the other national groups of the country, which was greatly stimulated by World War Two. The pages telling of the post-war upsurge of the anti-colonial movement in Malaya, which finally forced colonisers to grant the country independence, are especially interesting.

The author devotes a separate chapter to the development of the Federation of Malaysia. He examines the economic policy of the country aimed at accelerating industrialisation and transforming the structure of the economy. The reader gets acquainted with the aims and the progress of the fulfilment of Malaysia's development plans. The author shows how step-by-step the country shaped a foreign policy course which answered its national interests, a course aimed at developing friendly relations with all countries, including the socialist, and promoting strengthening of peace. The book gives a positive estimation to the policy of non-alignment actively followed by the young states on the initiative of the late Tun Abdul Razak. Tyurin cites the Malaysian idea of creating a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia, presently proclaimed as the goal of the association of South-East Asian nations, as an example of the positive changes that have taken place in the country's foreign policy.

Tyurin's book speaks of the development of friendly relations between Malaysia and the Soviet Union, which serves the cause of peace and detente in South-East Asia, among other countries. The author ends his account of Soviet-Malaysian cooperation with the visit to the USSR in September

1979 of Tun Hussein Onn, at that time Prime Minister of Malaysia. In a Soviet-Malaysian communique signed in Moscow, both sides confirmed their intention of going further along the way of consolidating friendly relations for the good of the peoples of both countries. The book by Vladimir Tyurin which acquaints Soviet readers with the ancient history, the rich cultural traditions, present-day life, and aspiration of the Malaysian people is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Malaysia.



Oleg Zagorodnev, a member of the USSR hockey national, which took part in April 1981.

Dmitry Teplyakov: 'My Impressions about the Trip to Malaysia'

The second Intercontinental Cup Tournament for men's hockey teams has been held in the capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. There was a Soviet national team taking part in the Tournament. A Novosti Press Agency correspondent met with the Head of the Soviet Sports Delegation and Chairman of the Coaching Council of the USSR Hockey Federation, Dmitry Teplyakov, and asked him to speak of his impressions about the trip to Malaysia.

FIRST of all, D. Teplyakov said, I want to thank our Malaysian friends for the excellent organization of the tournament. We had absolutely no organisational problems throughout its course and this has naturally helped the players show everything they are capable of.

As for the outcomes of the tournament, it would be unfair for me to say that we are dissatisfied with them. Four years ago the Soviet players took part in the First Cup Tournament. There, the Soviet Union took the third place. That was the first major success of Soviet hockey which is one of the youngest sports in the Soviet Union. Be-

fore leaving for Kuala Lumpur, our team has assigned itself the task of at least finishing among the first three teams which would thus qualify for the World Championship in Bombay, India. Our boys have managed to 'overfulfill' the coaches' plans and win the Intercontinental Cup.

Victories always bring joy—particularly when they are scored in close competitions with strong opponents. The teams attending the Kuala Lumpur tournament more or less matched each other in terms of strength and each one had enough class to beat any opponent. That is why the Soviet team carefully prepared for each game as if it



The USSR field hockey national team in action.

were the final. It is probably this determination along with the ability to stick to collective play even in the most difficult situations that have enabled the Soviet team to outplay New Zealand and Malaysia. The hosts have appealed to me with their swift and determined play. It was with monumental efforts that the Soviet side managed to snatch the victory in the decisive game against Malaysia, after our boys had succeeded in breaking Malaysia's regular play-links by marking the best Malaysian players out of the game thus taking over the initiative.

I think that the Malaysian players lack solid international experience. The Olympic tournament has been of immense benefit for using this connection. It was the same players who had won the Olympic bronze medals in Moscow who went to Malaysia. I am glad that they have reasserted their class of Olympic medal-winners. All in all, the tournament in Kuala Lumpur proved to be a serious maturity test for the Soviet hockey team. Having passed this test, the Soviet players hope for an equally successful performance in India.

I am equally pleased with the fact that the Soviet player's performance appealed to the Malaysian fans. I think that they derived real pleasure from our boys' play, and then the tone of Press reports about our squad's performance grew more and more approving from one game to another. I cannot help noting the objectiveness of the Malaysian fans. Even in the final game, in which their favourites were one of the sides, they gave credit to the skill of the Soviet players, applauding their successful moves and spectacular combinations. After the game, His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agung warmly congratulate us upon our victory and presented the Cup to our captain.

To our great misfortune, D. Teplyakov went on, we had too little spare time. However, even what we did manage to see seemed very impressive to us. In my opinion, the Malaysian have managed to use many achievements of modern civilization without losing none of their national directions. We were told that great attention was paid in the country to the young generation. The public is worried about the negative impact on the youth of the

so-called 'Western lifestyle' with its attendant vices: drug addiction, crime and moral degradation. I think that all-round development of physical culture and sport can prove to be a powerful means of healthy education of young people. As far as I know, they are aware of this in Malaysia and pay great attention to sport. The government assigns great importance to the sports movement in the country and particularly at schools. Not surprisingly, Malaysian athletes have scored fairly good results in various sports in recent years, notably in badminton, hockey, etc.

The expansion of Malaysia co-operation in the field of sports contacts with other countries, D. Teplyakov pointed out, would doubtlessly promote Malaysian sport to even greater achievements. There was a time when the Soviet Union and Malaysia maintained active sport links which yielded good results. Soviet weightlifting and track-and-field coaches successfully worked in Malaysia, while the excellent performance of Malaysian badminton players, the regular meetings with whom had supplied the vitally needed experience to the Soviet players, are still often recalled in the USSR. We, D. Teplyakov said in conclusion, stand for the further development of sports contact between our two countries.

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