

2 in Reagan entourage barred by Indonesians

By George de Lama
Chicago Tribune

HONOLULU—President Reagan's "Winds of Freedom" trip to the Far East was off to an embarrassing start Sunday after the government of Indonesia rejected high-level U.S. pleadings and held firm in its decision to deny entry to two Australian journalists traveling with the White House entourage.

As the White House expressed its displeasure at the action taken by Indonesian President Suharto's regime, the issue of widespread corruption and human-rights abuses in Indonesia threatened to cloud Reagan's three-day visit to Bali this week, the first foreign stop in his 13-day Asian trip.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed Sunday that Suharto's regime had snubbed the administration's repeated requests "over a long period of time" that it relent in its move to bar the Australian journalists.

"We've taken every step we can take," Speakes said, disclosing that Paul Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, was ordered to press the matter with Suharto's government. "The final answer was that they would not get visas."

Indonesian officials refused entry to Australian Broadcasting Corp. television correspondent Richard Palfreyman and radio correspondent James Middleton in retaliation for reports in the Sydney Morning Herald earlier this month that Suharto and his relatives had amassed some \$3 billion in personal wealth during his 20 years in power.

In a cable to the two journalists made available here Sunday, the Indonesian Ministry of Information declared "you will not be allowed" to enter the country and warned that its officials "strongly recommend that you not proceed with the White House [press charter] plane" to Bali.

In a written statement, the Australian network announced it "has decided to withdraw" its staffers from the Indonesia trip, adding that it "greatly appreciated efforts taken by American officials" to gain their admission into Bali.

Earlier this month, Suharto's authoritarian regime had refused entry to nine other Australian journalists and had barred New York Times correspondent Barbara Crossette, an American citizen, from covering Reagan's trip to Bali because of articles she wrote that it deemed offensive. Crossette is based in Asia and was not planning to travel with the White House party.

Suharto's actions toward the foreign press underscored his regime's concern about allegations of corruption and widespread human-rights abuses, issues that his government has tried to keep out of the spotlight but that are likely to be scrutinized by journalists descending on Bali during Reagan's visit.

For the White House, the Suharto

regime's intransigence in the face of public U.S. pleas appeared to undercut Reagan's self-professed mission to ride "the Winds of Freedom" through Indonesia en route to the economic summit next week in Tokyo.

Clearly irritated at the Indonesian stance, White House officials sought to limit further controversy on another sensitive topic, Indonesia's armed occupation of the predominantly Roman Catholic territory of East Timor.

Speakes said Reagan had "no plans at the moment to raise the issue" of Indonesia's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony and the subsequent allegations of violent repression there.

Amnesty International has documented "a consistent pattern of violations of human-rights abuses" in East Timor. According to some reports, between 100,000 and 200,000 of the territory's total population of 650,000 have died over the last 10 years from famine, disease and violence.

White House spokesman Edward Djerejian said the topic may come up for discussion during Reagan's meetings with Suharto this week, but added that "we don't expect this to be a major item on the agenda."

Last week, Reagan received a letter from 125 House members urging him to take up reports of tens of thousands of disappearances, summary executions, instances of torture and forced birth control in East Timor at the hands of Indonesian troops.

Twenty-three senators sent a similar letter to Secretary of State George Shultz, urging him to raise the East Timor issue with Suharto because "our friendship with Indonesia can only be strengthened by forthright discussion of the problems faced by the people of East Timor."

Shultz and other administration officials in the past have publicly criticized Indonesia's conduct in East Timor—as has Pope John Paul II—but Speakes said Sunday that Reagan believes the matter would "most effectively [be] handled through private exchanges."

In the case of the Australian journalists, Speakes said the administration had made it clear to Suharto's regime that Reagan wanted "all foreign journalists traveling with the President to be allowed" entry into Indonesia.

Wolfowitz held a series of meetings with senior Indonesian officials but "we have not been successful," Speakes said.

In at least one case, however, Wolfowitz apparently was able to persuade Indonesian officials to relent. Patricia Wilson, an Australian citizen who covers the White House for the British-owned Reuters news agency, was granted a visa.

Indonesia keeps up a facade Suharto reacting to developments in Philippines

By George de Lama
Chicago Tribune

PADANG GALAK, Bali, Indonesia—Standing on a dike in the middle of a rice paddy, Dr. Aajid Dudung, Indonesia's coordinator for rice intensification, rapidly recited the list of things President Suharto's regime is doing for its people here.

Thanks to the help of Suharto's government, Dudung said proudly, the local peasants get thousands of tons of fertilizer, lots of pesticide and tens of thousands of technical experts to help them grow enough rice to feed themselves.

It is another example of how Indonesia is advancing, he said, accompanied by an approving U.S. Ambassador Paul Wolfowitz.

But across the lush green field, squatting unnoticed in an irrigation ditch, a naked middle-aged woman stared silently at the group of foreigners gathered here Wednesday morning.

It was a tour conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Information and, like most of the festivities surrounding President Reagan's three-day visit to this South Pacific resort paradise, it was organized to put the best possible face on today's Indonesia.

But the woman, like the sweat-stained peasants driving oxen to plow their rice fields for an average income of \$250 a year, served as a testament to how much some things have remained the same in this populous and strategically placed Southeast Asian nation.

Although Reagan's trip through Bali on his way to the allied economic summit in Tokyo was billed as a ride on the "Winds of Freedom," top U.S. officials had to admit that Suharto's regime is even

less democratic than that of former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

"There are only three democracies in Asia—Japan, Malaysia somewhat, and now the Philippines," one senior American official here said. "We have to work with what we have."

In a move never undertaken by Marcos' doomed regime, Indonesia expelled foreign journalists, despite public U.S. protests, for reporting on widespread corruption and human-rights abuses allegedly conducted by Suharto's regime.

While Marcos arrested Filipino journalists, the embarrassment to the Reagan administration was greater in this instance because Indonesian officials barred reporters traveling with the White House entourage as the U.S. leader was arriving for a visit.

After 20 years in power, his rule gained by a bloody anticommunist coup little noticed by a world preoccupied at the time with the Vietnam War, Suharto watched closely as Marcos' reign began to unravel after the Philippine leader promised such reforms as elections, American diplomats say.

As a result, Suharto is no closer to elections or other democratic reforms than he was two decades ago. And Reagan is put in the awkward position of embracing a government that even his top aides admit "is not our ally."

Also condemned by many nations for its 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese possession of East Timor and the reported subsequent Indonesian repression there, Suharto's officially non-aligned regime remains defiant in the face of American concerns.

Asked how his government's con-

duct reflects on Reagan's "Winds of Freedom" theme, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja snapped at foreign reporters.

"The winds are still blowing, but some people don't like the winds," he said. "When a hurricane comes, not everybody likes it. You can write what you want here, but we don't have to like it."

To avoid these troubling questions, the Indonesians have tried to be gracious hosts to most of the 800-plus foreign journalists that have descended on Bali, throwing a lavish poolside party for the foreign press and handing out expensive gifts to reporters.

But senior U.S. officials acknowledged that the longest currently running authoritarian regime in Asia was trying to downplay the ills that make this a potentially unstable nation.

Thanks to tight security, marked by a series of military checkpoints on the main road to the Bali hotels where Reagan and the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] held their meeting, visitors here see little of the turbulent side of Indonesian society.

A private White House advisory for reporters, for instance, warns that outside the Nua Dusa peninsula, all American citizens should hide their U.S. credentials and identification.

There are few signs here of the Islamic fundamentalist movement that observers say could someday threaten Suharto's rule. According to some Western diplomats, at least 10 percent of the population supports this movement's aims of establishing a strict Moslem society, and their number is growing.

Longstanding resentments against a Chinese minority, whose influence on Indonesia's economy and politics is disproportionate to its size, also are reported to be on the upswing.

After taking power in a coup that capped a bloodbath in which anywhere from 100,000 to 350,000 Indonesians died, Suharto "never hesitates" to demonstrate a firm hand over the nation's internal affairs, U.S. officials say.

"Security and stability are the main preoccupations of Suharto's government," said a senior U.S. official here. "He has stamped out some of his opposition. . . . The sit-

uation is roughly comparable to that in South Korea."

According to the U.S. State Department's annual report on human rights conditions around the world, Suharto's regime has restricted freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of religion. The report also cites corruption and government interference with the judicial system.

For Reagan administration officials, however, Suharto is a necessary fact of life in the region despite his regime's drawbacks. The U.S. provides his government with \$100 million a year in economic aid and \$30 million in military assistance.

American officials stress that the human-rights situation is improving.

Noting that with its population of 175 million, Indonesia is the world's fifth most populous nation, U.S. officials argue that human-rights abuses are worse in the region's communist nations of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

As a major oil producer, Indonesia has been hurt badly by the current drop in world oil prices, analysts say. And with the rate of unemployment and underemployment among Indonesians reaching an estimated 45 percent, Reagan and his entourage were not likely to come to Bali to rock Suharto's boat.

Los Angeles Times

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Indonesia Bars 2 Journalists on White House Press Plane Over Suharto-Marcos Comparisons

By JACK NELSON and ELEANOR CLIFT, *Times Staff Writers*

BALI, Indonesia—The Indonesian government, already under attack for human rights violations, fueled the situation further Tuesday by barring two Australian journalists aboard a White House-chartered press plane from covering President Reagan's visit here.

The journalists were held at the airport and ordered to "transit immediately" in retaliation for an article that appeared in a Sydney newspaper. The article compared the wealth amassed by the family of Indonesian President Suharto to that of deposed Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Reagan's plane touched down on the island of Bali shortly after the press plane. He was given a red-carpet welcome by Suharto and will meet privately with the Indonesian president on Thursday.

Sensitive Question

Administration officials had hoped that the sensitive question of human rights would not dominate Reagan's discussions here, but the incident with the journalists is likely to bring the issue into sharper focus.

Indonesian authorities also barred Barbara Crossette, a New York Times correspondent based in Bangkok, Thailand, from covering the Reagan visit.

Crossette was expelled from Indonesia recently after writing articles that echoed the Marcos comparison and cited human rights violations. She returned to Bali on Tuesday but was ordered out once again, leaving aboard a plane for Singapore without her luggage, according to a New York Times spokesman.

White House officials had worked unsuccessfully to resolve the plight of the Australian journalists since Sunday, when they received a cable from the Indonesian Information Ministry advising them that they would not be al-

lowed to enter the country.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said it is Administration policy that all accredited journalists be allowed to cover Reagan's visit.

As the two journalists left the plane in Bali after a 14-hour flight from Honolulu, they were accompanied by White House Deputy Press Secretary Edward P. Djerejian.

Djerejian made one last attempt on their behalf, but he was turned away by Indonesian officials. "They said their decision was firm," he reported.

The two journalists are Richard Palfreyman, Washington correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Corp., and James Middleton, a radio reporter for the network. They had no direct involvement with the newspaper story that charged the Suharto government with widespread corruption.

However, Indonesia, which has been extremely sensitive to criticism in the past, barred all Australian journalists from covering Reagan's visit after the April 10 article in Australia's Sydney Morning Herald. The article alleged that Suharto and his relatives enriched themselves through favoritism and government contracts.

Palfreyman and Middleton were departing for Tokyo, where Reagan will confer beginning Sunday with the leaders of six other democratic nations in an economic summit meeting.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, had urged the Indonesians to withdraw the ban on the journalists for fear that it would draw attention to the

human rights issue. Administration officials had emphasized that Reagan had no plan to raise human rights with Suharto and would prefer that the issue not be raised publicly.

In a press briefing book compiled for the President's trip, the Administration said that "although problems remain, there were improvements in the human rights situation in Indonesia in 1985."

In fact, Reagan's visit comes in the aftermath of a crackdown on

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dissidents. Among those arrested was a former Cabinet minister who was sentenced to 19 years in prison for subversion and has been put on trial for an alleged plot to kill Suharto.

In briefings for reporters on the Bali stop, officials have played down issues of human rights and civil liberties. On the flight here, Speakes said that the Administration's position on such issues is well known and that he did not know whether they would be raised in discussions.

In a letter released Monday, 125 bipartisan members of Congress urged Reagan to confront Suharto on reports of rights violations, including torture and summary executions, on East Timor, a former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975.

The weather was warm and humid when the President and Mrs. Reagan arrived Tuesday evening. They were given a festive welcome, with native Balinese dancers performing at the airport and thousands of well-wishers lining the roads.

The President's stop in Bali was designed mainly as a rest stop as he heads to the Far East.

Reagan Ready to Head for Tokyo; Shultz Shows Irritation on Asian Policy Issues

By JACK NELSON and ELEANOR CLIFT, *Times Staff Writers*

BALI, Indonesia—President Reagan's Southeast Asia journey, jarred by continuing economic and political differences with the region's nonaligned nations, moves today to Tokyo, where discussions of terrorism and the Soviet Union's nuclear disaster are likely to dominate the agenda of the 12th annual economic summit.

News of the nuclear disaster and the Administration's attempts to respond to it without adequate information from the Kremlin overshadowed Reagan's three-day visit here. And the Administration is concerned that it will also overshadow the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of the world's seven major industrial democracies.

On the eve of Reagan's departure from Bali for Tokyo, an exasperated Secretary of State George P. Shultz fenced with reporters over Southeast Asia's policy differences with the United States and expressed irritation at the Soviets for failing to provide more information about the Chernobyl nuclear power plant explosion. And he said that while the disaster undoubtedly will be discussed in Tokyo, the United States hopes it won't dominate the summit, "as important as the accident might be."

Two Bilateral Meetings

Shultz held a press conference to sum up the Administration's evaluation of Reagan's visit here, which included bilateral meetings with President Suharto of Indonesia and Vice President Salvador Laurel of the Philippines and a session with the six-member Assn. of Southeast Asian Nations.

But after an opening statement that glossed over policy differences and mentioned that Reagan found his meetings "worthwhile," Shultz was peppered with questions about the nuclear disaster as well as about economic and political issues that divide the United States and the ASEAN nations—Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei.

Reagan's meetings here and Shultz's press conference underscored these continuing policy problems for the United States in Southeast Asia:

—The ASEAN nations still disapprove of the United States' April 15 bombing raid on terrorist targets in Libya despite "strong evidence" cited by Reagan and Shultz of the culpability of Col. Moammar Kadhafi's regime in fomenting terrorism.

—Despite Reagan's record as an outspoken opponent of protectionism, the President was unable to allay the ASEAN nations' fears that pressures in the United States for trade barriers will result in measures that will hobble trade in this region, already hard hit by falling oil and commodity prices. The ASEAN nations gave Reagan a memorandum detailing their views on matters to be discussed at the economic summit.

—Human rights, a volatile issue that Reagan soft-pedaled in his sessions here, continues to be a serious problem in the region, especially in Indonesia, where Suharto is highly sensitive to criticism on the issue.

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Of Pain and Persistence: A Letter From East Timor

The following excerpts are taken from a letter sent from East Timor, the former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and annexed the following year. Dated Feb. 20, it was received in Portugal by Mgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes, the Apostolic Administrator of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor from 1977 to 1983.

While it is impossible to verify the accuracy of the information in the letter, it is from a source whose reports in the past have largely been verified, Mgr. Lopes says. At the very least, the report on military activities would indicate that fighting continues in the territory. The letter writer clearly is a supporter of the guerrilla movement that has opposed the Indonesian occupation, the National Front for the Liberation of East Timor, or Fretilin. References to "concentration camps" likely are to resettlement villages in which the Indonesian military has grouped many farmers and tribesmen from the interior since the late 1970s.

Details in the letter would indicate that the writer is in the capital, Dili.

Mainly in the areas of Lospalos, Baucau, Viqueque, Manatuto, Same, Ainaro and Bobonaro the actions of our guerrillas have been taking place most intensely in the months January, March, April, November and December of 1985, causing the invader many dead and wounded and capturing many modern arms. At the present

moment, the resistance forces continue to control the greater part of the territory, staying close to the villages and concentration camps.

Some of the guerrillas were captured. Some of them were put into the Dili Comarca prison, others are in the regional military hands or in the hands of the Red Berets, (an Indonesian elite unit). Among those who disappeared is Cecilia Ximenes, who was captured in Lospalos with a weapon at the beginning of last year. After being tortured for a long time, it has been said that she "disappeared" in the regional military command.

Burying the Dead

On Feb. 6, 7 and 8 (of 1986), Indonesian forces encircled the stony mountain range of Matebia with the help of the air force, with the intention of capturing Fretilin leader Xanana, who at the time was at that place. On the first day of the attack, nine dead Indonesian soldiers arrived at the cemetery of Dili. On the second and on the third day of the attack, eight dead Indonesian soldiers arrived at that cemetery. We do not know how many were buried in Baucau and how many were transported directly to Java on a Hercules C-130 transport plane. On our side there were no casualties. Daily there is no lack of dead bodies for the (Indonesian military) cemetery in Dili. A new cemetery was built between Baucau and Uailili and is almost full.

The resistance of the East Timorese

people leads to imprisonments, exile and the disappearance of the best sons of East Timor of all ages, of both sexes and of different social backgrounds. Until the middle of September 1985, there were 177 political prisoners in the Comarca prison in Dili, some of them had been tried and others not; 43 other political prisoners were sent to Jakarta's central prison Cipinang. The number of prisoners in the regional military commands, in the hands of the Red Berets, in the central military commands is unknown.

On Dec. 24, 1985, (Lt. Gen. Benny) Murdani freed 15 military men and policemen from the Caicoli Comarca Prison; all of them were reintegrated into the service. We are certain that there are hundreds of East Timorese political prisoners who have been brought to various Indonesian islands; their whereabouts are unknown. Many of them were said to have disappeared in the years 1979, 1980 and mainly 1983.

At the present moment there are about 937 prisoners in the concentration camp on the island of Atauro; 936 of them are from Viqueque and one is from Lospalos. They have been separated from their families for over five years. During the last year the prisoners from the Manatuto and Same districts have been freed.

In the Purgoa concentration camp in Cailaco are those prisoners from the areas of Baucau, Viqueque and Lospalos who have been sent away from Atauro. Their

condition in this camp is a little bit better, but they are not allowed to go home. Prisoners from various parts of the country have been concentrated in Aileu. After a recent visit there by the wives of the governor and military commander, things have become a little better.

Conditions in Villages

In the interior of the country, in many villages and concentration camps the people have no living conditions to help them survive as a people. If you, for example, go through the villages of Luro, Laivai, Tutuala, Iliomar, Uatolari, Cajularan, Lacluta, etc., you will see that the people live in a state of permanent encirclement.

They are not allowed to leave their villages beyond three kilometers (1.9 miles). Besides, they always have to have a "pass" issued by the Indonesian military authorities. It happens easily that East Timorese are accused of having contacts with the guerrillas, then they are immediately the victims of torture, massacres, etc.

In every little village and hamlet agents of the state family planning program (keluarga berencana) are present in order to make people limit their number of children, and each family is only allowed to have three children. In the interior the military forces our women to receive injections, and "pills" are distributed to them for the same effect. All the women are forced to take part in this. It is one way the enemy has to make our ethnic identity disappear.

Reagan to push U.S. influence in Asia

By CRAGG HINES
Houston Chronicle

HONOLULU — President Reagan prepared to make the first visit of a U.S. chief executive to Southeast Asia in a decade, and his aides hoped he would not find trouble in paradise when he arrives on the exotic island of Bali today.

Reagan's three-day stay in Indonesia is intended to "strengthen and expand the bond of friendship and understanding" between the United States and the government of President Suharto, according to Ambassador Paul D. Wolfowitz.

But Reagan's visit will also focus attention on Suharto's regime at a time it is being compared to the scandal-ridden Philippine government of Ferdinand E. Marcos, who gave up his presidency and fled Manila in February.

In remarks prepared for delivery to U.S. troops in Guam during a brief refueling stop, Reagan called Guam "America's flagship in the western Pacific." He noted the island outpost was 9,000 miles from Washington.

"It is fitting that this journey should be punctuated by a moment of rest on Guam," he said. "It is said that it's here that the sun first casts its rays upon the Stars and Stripes." Suharto, a former army leader, has held power for 20 years, since putting down a communist insurrection and taking power from Su-

Bomb wounds man at Tokyo rally site

TOKYO (AP) — A young man was seriously wounded early today when a bomb exploded in a public lavatory in a park where leftists planned a rally against the celebration of Emperor Hirohito's 85th birthday later in the day.

About 30,000 policemen have been mobilized in the largest security operation ever mounted by Japan because of threats by leftists, who say the emperor is a symbol of past right-wing militarism.

They said gloves, a bag and fragments of a battery were found at the site of the explosion. Police declined to identify the injured man.

Over the past month radical left-wing groups have fired homemade missiles at the Imperial Palace, the U.S. Embassy and other targets. They have vowed to disrupt the emperor's anniversary and the May 4-6 Tokyo summit meeting of seven industrialized nations, which President Reagan will attend.

karno. Like most Javanese, the current leader uses only one name, as did the former leader.

Suharto, whose 20-year rule has been largely authoritarian, has brooked little criticism. A former Cabinet minister who sided with dissidents is on trial for allegedly plotting to assassinate Suharto, and several journalists have been barred from covering Reagan's visit.

Two Australian broadcasters who regularly cover the White House and are traveling with Reagan have been told by the Indonesians they will not be allowed to enter Bali.

Australian media have been especially critical of Suharto and his gov-

ernment. A Bangkok-based correspondent of the New York Times also has been barred from covering Reagan's visit, but Washington correspondents of the newspaper are being admitted.

Like Marcos, Suharto has staged stringent crackdowns on human rights and is alleged to have profited personally from government dealings.

Suharto has been beset by several regional disputes within Indonesia, including one in East Timor, which Indonesia took by force 11 years ago when Portugal gave up the territory.

In the resulting fighting, local leaders claim as many as 100,000 of 700,000 natives — most of whom were Chris-

tians — are said to have been killed when regular troops moved in to crush the rebellion. Indonesia is the world's most populous Moslem nation, although the island of Bali, about 500 miles east of Timor, is predominantly Hindu.

Two years ago, the Roman Catholic prelate in East Timor was held for four days after accusing Suharto's government of human rights violations.

In a visit to Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, about the same time, Secretary of State George P. Shultz raised the East Timor issue with Suharto, as requested by 123 members of the U.S. House.

A similar group of House members is pressing Reagan to bring up the matter in his talks with Suharto.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said he was uncertain if Reagan would raise the question of human rights violations with Suharto, even though Speakes said the president believes the way to deal with such issues is through "private exchanges."

While in Bali, an island in the far-flung Indonesian archipelago, Reagan is scheduled to meet with Salvador Laurel, Philippine vice president and foreign minister in the government of Corazon C. Aquino.

Laurel will be in Indonesia for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the six countries that are members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.

President hails Guam

Reagan to promote ties with southeast Asians

By KATHY LEWIS
Chief, Post Washington Bureau

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, Guam — President Reagan arrived Monday in Guam where he planned to promote U.S. ties to some faraway places.

"From the very first, it has been one of the chief goals of our administration to make our nation's policy look to the west . . ." Reagan told military personnel at Andersen Air Force base.

Bound for Bali, Reagan's 90-minute refueling stop in Guam was designed to plug that American territory by giving it some presidential exposure.

Reagan hailed Guam as America's flagship in the western Pacific and paid tribute to the Guamanians who serve in the U.S. armed forces.

Reagan said he and other leaders attending the upcoming Economic Summit in Tokyo will lay plans to expand world trade.

Economic ties between the United States and Guam are crucial, with the United States providing about 75 percent of the island's imported goods and buying more than 60 percent of its exports.

That relationship takes place across some 9,000 miles.

From Hawaii Reagan took off on a grueling day of travel that tallies up to almost 14 hours aboard Air Force One, covers 6,544 miles and carries him across the international date line and the equator. His itinerary included the 8½-hour flight to Guam followed by another four-hour and 50-minute flight to Bali, Indonesia.

In exotic Bali the Reagans will be treated to a welcome by President Suharto and young Balinese dancers before retiring to their ocean-front beach club hotel suite where, like any tourists, they'll try to recover from jet lag.

On Thursday Reagan conducts the first real business on his trip. He meets with Suharto and with the foreign ministers of the non-communist Association of South East Asian Nations.

In addition to Indonesia, other members of the regional association are the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

During that session Reagan will listen to views the ministers would like for him to take to the upcoming Economic Summit in Tokyo.

These particular nations are concerned that they

might be caught in the squeeze of a potential international trade war.

Reagan not only will discuss regional security matters — such as the conflict in Cambodia — but will be expected to talk about nitty-gritty bilateral issues ranging from direct air routes to tuna fishing to tin and rice prices.

He may also bring up the touchy issue of human rights.

In Washington on Monday, more than 100 members of Congress urged Reagan to confront Suharto about reports of torture, execution and hidden political prisons on the Pacific island of East Timor.

East Timor is a former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975. Fighting on the island continues and other world leaders have raised questions about human rights violations.

During the talks on Bali, Reagan will also for the first time meet with a high leader of the new Philippine government, Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Laurel said Monday that his country's communist insurgency will be a prime topic in his meeting with Reagan. Clashes between rebels and the military continue despite efforts by President Corazon Aquino's government to reach a cease-fire.

In addition, Laurel said, "I think Mr. Reagan would like to know about what is the real situation in the Philippines, including the economic problem and how we are going to overcome it."

The Aquino government says that when Ferdinand Marcos fled to Hawaii in February, ending 20 years as Philippine ruler, he left the economy in shambles and a foreign debt of \$26 billion.

Philippine relations with some ASEAN countries were strained under Marcos, Laurel said, but "the Philippines is interested in making our relationship with ASEAN as close as possible, perhaps closer than ever."

Last Saturday Reagan made a courtesy telephone call to Marcos, but U.S. officials said the gesture should not affect U.S. relations with the Aquino government.

Before Reagan left Hawaii, a senior administration official suggested that Marcos stay out of Philippine politics as Aquino seeks to stabilize her fledgling rule.

He hinted that the administration has signaled Marcos it would prefer that he keep out of Philippine domestic affairs while he enjoys safe haven in Hawaii.

Do more, Laurel asks U.S., to get cash back from Marcos

BALI, Indonesia (AP) — Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel, on the eve of a meeting with President Reagan, yesterday appealed to the United States to work harder to reclaim billions that Ferdinand E. Marcos is alleged to have stolen.

"The country is broke. Marcos took all the money with him," he said.

Laurel said he wants Reagan to remove any "cobwebs of doubt" about whether the United States supports the government of Corazón Aquino.

Reagan has scheduled meetings today with some Asian leaders, including Indonesia's President Suharto, and foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

It will be the first between Reagan and a representative of the Philippine government since Mrs. Aquino took power Feb. 25 and Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and relatives and associates fled. The Marcoses live in Honolulu, and during a stopover Reagan telephoned them.

Laurel also said that Secretary of State George Shultz told him yesterday that Reagan had urged Marcos not to attempt a comeback.

When he left, Marcos took money

and some assets. An investigating commission has said it estimates that the Marcoses hold between \$5 billion and \$10 billion in cash, gold and works of arts belonging to the Philippines.

Shultz met with ASEAN foreign ministers. The group's members are the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. An administration official said he spoke of the U.S. bombing of Libya.

"There was an understanding of what we had done, a feeling we just couldn't sit back and take this. But there was not necessarily support for the steps the United States took."

Members of ASEAN are expected to press for easing trade curbs. Thailand in particular is expected to voice unhappiness with a new program that subsidizes U.S. rice exports.

Ambassador Paul Wolfowitz delivered an "expression of concern" to Indonesian officials after Australians in the U.S. press party were ousted. But American officials indicated that they considered the case closed, and that Reagan was unlikely to raise it when he met Suharto.

Another subject not to be raised, they said, is rights issues such as what

are called in Bali "mysterious killings" of suspected criminals, and repression in East Timor.

Australian reporters were banned following publication of an article in a Sydney newspaper comparing Suharto and his family to Marcos and his family. Barbara Crosette of the New York Times was banned for a similar piece.

Reagan has made "winds of freedom" the theme for his trip which will be climaxed by the seven-nation economic conference in Tokyo from Sunday through Tuesday.

Indonesia, a major oil-producing nation, may appeal for support for raising prices — a step Reagan has said he would not take.

The United States is expected to let Suharto know one bar to private investment in his country is reluctance to crack down on violation of copyright and trademark agreements.

But recognition of Indonesia's value as a stable, non-Communist, non-aggressive power and its extraordinary growth under Suharto seem to outweigh concerns about corruption and his authoritarian rule.

Reagan meets Asian leaders today on trade, rights

By Robert Timberg
Sun Staff Correspondent

BALI, Indonesia — President Reagan meets today with Indonesian President Suharto and other Southeast Asian leaders in an atmosphere of subdued tension tied to U.S. trade policies, the American raid on Libya and Indonesia's alleged human rights abuses.

In a prelude to today's discussions, U.S. officials in Bali tried to play down Indonesia's expulsion of an American reporter and two Australian journalists just before the president's arrival Tuesday night, saying it had not cast a shadow over the president's visit.

"There's no problem," said presidential spokesman Larry M. Speakes.

At the same time, they indicated that more general U.S. concerns about Indonesian human rights policies will be raised by the president with Mr. Suharto, though probably more forcefully by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

One U.S. official said Mr. Reagan can advance the cause of human rights with a nudge more than with a push, noting that a direct approach might backfire with Mr. Suharto and the other Javanese who dominate the Indonesian govern-

ment.

"What we consider an elliptical reference, they will consider very blunt," said the official. Mr. Suharto "will get your point. With the president, there's not going to be any dividend by being confrontational."

In general, the official said, there has been improvement in Indonesia's human rights situation, which he characterized as "a very light gray," rather than completely black.

The official said the Indonesian press is a "highly guided" one, but he noted that it is owned neither by the government nor by cronies of Mr. Suharto and is "a lively bunch [that] finds a way to make its points."

The issue of high-level corruption

will be at the heart of the president's response if, as widely anticipated, Mr. Suharto complains that investment by the United States and other countries has tailed off sharply in recent years.

Part of the reason for the dropoff is that foreign investors have been inhibited by the "simple bribery and corruption" that has added appreciably to the cost of doing business in Indonesia, the official said.

He said the problem will not be solved overnight and that "at best, we can chip away at it." He noted, however, that Mr. Suharto is not insensitive to the problem.

Last year, reacting to reports of corruption among Indonesian customs officials, Mr. Suharto attacked the problem by installing a private Swiss firm to run customs, the U.S. official said.

On another matter, President Suharto and other Southeast Asian leaders are expected to tell Mr. Reagan of their concerns about American trade policies, especially U.S. subsidizing of rice and sugar exports under recent farm legislation.

Friction Marks Reagan-Laurel Meeting in Bali

By Susan Page

Newsday Washington Bureau

Bali, Indonesia — At an unexpectedly frosty meeting that seemed to leave hard feelings on both sides, President Ronald Reagan and Philippines Vice President Salvador Laurel clashed yesterday over issues ranging from Ferdinand Marcos to U.S. aid.

"Let me remind you the president is not on trial," said Secretary of State George Shultz, bristling when pressed whether Reagan had delivered reassurances Laurel wanted on his commitment to the new government in Manila.

When Reagan asked Laurel to provide a Philippines passport for ousted President Marcos so he could resettle in another country, Laurel restated his government's position that Marcos should remain in Hawaii and within the reach of U.S. courts and law, American officials said.

When Laurel asked Reagan to dramatically increase the level of U.S. aid, Reagan noted the austerity imposed by the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget law, the U.S. officials said. Other administration officials remarked privately on Laurel's "ingratitude" for U.S. aid already offered.

So the long-awaited first meeting between the American president and a top representative of the new Philippine government led by Corazon Aquino apparently succeeded in resolving one old problem but also created several new ones.

"He clarified one thing in particular," Laurel said in an interview on NBC's "Today" show, "and that is that President Reagan and the U.S. government recognize the new government of President Aquino as the rightful or legitimate government of the Philippines and does not recognize Mr. Marcos as president."

He had complained at a news conference Wednesday that "cobwebs of doubt" remained in the minds of some Filipinos over where Reagan stood. The comment angered some American officials, who said Reagan had made his support of the Aquino government perfectly clear.

On another matter, Laurel said yesterday, there was less agreement. "I personally did indicate to Mr. Reagan that the new government needs a lot of help now from our friends, and this is a time when we'd like to know who our friends are," he said.

Laurel called for "much, much more" additional aid than the \$150 million package announced by the White House last week.

"Vice President Laurel, I must say, gave the impression that his needs were infinite, and we don't have infinite capacity to provide money," Shultz retorted at a news conference. "I think the main point is that when it comes to economic development, solutions to the problems start at home."

Shultz also said Reagan had called on the new government to drop its public opposition to a third country accepting Marcos, a stance which, in effect, has forced Marcos to remain in Hawaii. A U.S. official said Reagan reasoned that it would help stabilize the new government if Marcos would "drop out of sight" in "a small, quiet place where there's no access to the international media."

Laurel listened but gave no sign of accepting, the officials said.

Shultz displayed a rare fit of pique over the Laurel meeting when he briefed reporters several hours later. At first he declined to mention the session, focusing instead on Reagan's meetings with Indonesian President

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Suharto and the six Association of Southeast Asian Nations foreign ministers.

Then, when pressed, he took several undiplomatic jabs at Laurel in sharp contrast to his effusive praise for the meeting with Suharto, which he called "worthwhile . . . interesting and rewarding."

At the Reagan-Suharto meeting and in sessions between their top aides, Shultz said the U.S. "made plain our view of freedom of the press," particularly the case involving two Australian journalists who were seized from the White House press plane when Reagan arrived in Bali and expelled. Other human rights issues, including the question of torture and murder in East Timor, were discussed, he said. "There has been a considerable amount of progress over the years," he said.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1986

Bali Hi, Bali Bye For 2 Reporters

By Susan Page

Newsday Washington Bureau

Bali, Indonesia — As President Ronald Reagan arrived to a red carpet welcome yesterday, the Indonesian government seized two Australian journalists from the White House press plane and forced them to leave the country on a commercial flight.

The incident, which occurred over the protest of the U.S. administration, raised a sensitive issue both Reagan and Indonesian President Suharto had been anxious to avoid a public fuss over: human rights.

The Australians, Richard Palfreyman and James Middleton of the Australian Broadcasting Co., and other Australian journalists had been barred from covering Reagan's meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers here because of the Indonesian government's unhappiness with an article that appeared this month in the Sydney Morning Herald. Likening Suharto to deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, it said Suharto and his family had amassed an enormous fortune during his 20 years in power.

The two correspondents, who made the trip while private diplomatic appeals to let them in were being made, were put on an evening flight to Tokyo. They plan to rejoin the presidential entourage when it arrives there Friday for the economic summit.

Indonesian police yesterday also expelled a New York Times reporter, Barbara Crossette, who is based in Bangkok, because of recent articles she has written on human rights is-

ssues that noted the financial allegations against Suharto and compared his wife to Imelda Marcos. Crossette did not arrive on the White House press plane and was not part of the negotiations between U.S. and Indonesian officials.

An administration official said Reagan would mention "in a gentle way" the human rights issue in his private meeting with Suharto tomorrow. He isn't likely to raise the press issue, the aide said, but to note other concerns including reports of torture and murder of guerrillas still fighting Indonesia's 1975 invasion of East Timor and the plight of an estimated 1.5 million political prisoners.

When the press plane arrived in Bali, it was met by three uniformed police officers, who called the Australians to the exit of the plane. With a security agent holding each of their elbows, they were led to an interrogation room at the terminal, where they were met by two Australian Embassy officials.

"They were informed that the decision of the Indonesian government was that they should transfer immediately and go to a third point, preferably to Tokyo, this evening," said deputy White House press secretary Edward Djerijian, who had insisted on accompanying the Australians.

"We reiterated our basic, well-known position . . . that all journalists accredited by the presidential party should have the opportunity to cover the proceedings," he said. "They said the decision was firm."

Asians to Chide Reagan on Free Trade

By Susan Page

Newsday Washington Bureau

Honolulu — President Ronald Reagan yesterday headed to a meeting with Southeast Asian foreign ministers extolling the virtues of free trade, but they were ready to blast him about protectionist measures in the United States.

The Thai government even has drafted a formal letter of protest objecting to new subsidies for U.S. rice farmers, informed U.S. sources said. The subsidies are pushing down the already falling world price of rice, Thailand's most crucial commodity.

The other five nations involved — Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines — also are expected to complain about moves to protect American textile producers and sugar growers.

"The U.S. should practice what it preaches," a senior diplomatic official from Singapore said in an interview in Washington.

A senior diplomat from Thailand agreed. "You can't preach against something and then practice that same thing against Thailand," he said.

But Reagan, in a written interview with several newspapers in the region, warned that "protection-

ism will benefit neither of us" as he defended U.S. policies and urged free markets abroad.

"We will reaffirm America's commitment to free markets and free trade," he was to tell an audience of U.S. servicemen after arriving in Guam today for a two-hour refueling stop as he flew from Honolulu to Bali, Indonesia. "And we will reassert our belief that, in liberty, we can work together to bring still greater prosperity to the Pacific."

In Bali, he is scheduled to meet Thursday with the foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations and separately with Indonesian President Suharto and Filipino vice president and foreign minister Salvador Laurel.

One administration official likened the Bali visit to "a hand-holding mission." He said, "They need reassurance on protectionism, on our continued support of the Philippines, on our closer ties to [China] not occurring at the cost of their own security." The conflict in Cambodia pitting Vietnamese occupation forces against Cambodian resistance fighters is also likely to be discussed, he said.

The trip — the first by a U.S. president to Southeast Asia in more than a decade — comes as Indone-

sia is struggling to cope with plummeting prices for its petroleum.

All the countries are concerned about an expected attempt in Congress this fall to override Reagan's veto of a textile bill that would cut import quotas. The new Philippines government is struggling to firmly establish its footing. And Thailand is outraged over the new rice subsidies, part of last year's farm bill that the Reagan administration opposed, but which the president signed. Several farm state Republican senators are up for re-election this fall.

The Thais are the only major U.S. competitor in the world market of long-grain white rice, and the issue has soured relations between the two nations.

One Thai official even warned that Nancy Reagan, who will visit Malaysia and Thailand on her own as part of her anti-drug crusade, might draw demonstrations over the rice subsidies.

Reagan is expected to deal delicately with one other difficult issue: Human rights in Indonesia. Despite concerns expressed by human rights groups in the United States and a sizable ad hoc group of congressmen and senators, Reagan probably will not press the issue with Suharto, a U.S. official said.

MONDAY

APRIL 28, 1986

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

THE SUN

WORLD

Indonesia bars Australian press after critical article

By Robert Timberg
Sun Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU — The "winds of freedom" that President Reagan has said are carrying him to the Far East died down to a whisper yesterday as the White House revealed that repeated American efforts to persuade Indonesia to permit Australian journalists to cover Mr. Reagan's discussions with Southeast Asian leaders on Bali have failed.

The Indonesians have not given an official reason for the ban, but it is widely believed that it was precipitated by a recent article in an Australian newspaper alleging that President Suharto had accumulated great wealth during his 20 years in power and comparing him with the deposed Philippine leader, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the Reagan administration had "taken virtually every step we can take" to persuade the Indonesians to grant visas to two Australian Broadcasting Corporation correspondents traveling with the

press corps accompanying the president. "Their final answer was they would not," he said.

Mr. Speakes said the two correspondents, Richard Palfreyman and Jim Middleton, would be permitted to fly aboard the White House press charter to Bali if they chose to do so, but would have to deal with the Indonesian government when they arrived.

Mr. Palfreyman said yesterday that he and Mr. Middleton had not decided whether to fly to Bali without visas.

Mr. Speakes said the U.S. argued for the admission of the two Australian journalists through a number of channels, including direct representations to the Indonesian government of President Suharto.

The spokesman said the recent American efforts were on behalf of Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Middleton, but that previously the U.S. had encouraged Indonesia to permit the broadest possible press coverage of the Bali meeting. Indonesia, however, has refused admittance to the vast majority of Australian journal-

ists hoping to cover the Bali meetings, as well as to a *New York Times* foreign correspondent, Barbara Crossette.

Mr. Palfreyman said the refusal to grant visas seemed to be an Indonesian reaction to an April 10 article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that focused on the wealth of President Suharto, maintained that there was growing internal dissatisfaction with his regime and drew a parallel between him and Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Palfreyman added that the State Department had worked "very hard" on behalf of him and Mr. Middleton.

Howell Raines, deputy Washington editor of the *New York Times*, said Ms. Crossette had so far been unable to obtain a visa but that the newspaper was still hopeful that she would be admitted.

Ms. Crossette, like much of the Australian press, has reported on alleged human-rights abuses by the Indonesians in East Timor, which Indonesia invaded in 1975.

Citing the plight of the East Timorese, 12 U.S. senators and 125

congressman have urged the president and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to raise human rights concerns later this week when they meet with President Suharto.

Mr. Speakes yesterday said that the president has strong feelings about human rights, but believes they are best fostered by private conversations with foreign leaders.

Asked what the Indonesian refusal to grant visas to the Australian journalists said about the "winds of freedom," a phrase Mr. Reagan has used at least 10 times to describe his current trip, the spokesman said it accurately described developments worldwide in recent years and was not meant to be interpreted narrowly.

In his weekly Saturday radio address, Mr. Reagan called President Suharto "a most responsible influence in world affairs and a force for the economic progress of his people at home." The State Department has consistently cited human rights abuses in the Philippines, most recently in a report released in February.

... but Reagan is remaining silent

MARY McGRORY

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has at hand a peerless opportunity to prove that he meant it when he said in a March 14 message to Congress, "The American people believe in human rights and oppose tyranny in whatever form, whether of the left or the right."

His host in Indonesia, Gen. Suharto, is a world-class fascist. He seized power in a coup in 1965, and killed half a million of his countrymen to consolidate it.

He is as corrupt as Ferdinand Marcos, as repressive as Gen. Augusto Pinochet of Chile, and if he has not matched the record of Pol Pot, the butcher of Cambodia who murdered 2 million Cambodians, he is, in the small island of East Timor, which lies about 1,100 miles off Indonesia, trying to wipe out what remains of the shrinking population.

East Timor offers an ideal chance for Reagan to show that he was not kidding when he said, in his 1985 State of the Union message, "Freedom is not the sole prerogative of a chosen few, it is the universal right of all God's children."

East Timor, a Portuguese colony for four centuries, expected independence when Portugal withdrew. Instead, in 1975, it was invaded by Suharto, who instituted a reign of terror that continues

to this day. The most conservative estimates put the East Timor casualties at 100,000. The 550,000 who survived are subject to intimidation, relocation, crop destruction, arrest, torture and disappearance. Ten thousand have fled.

Rep. Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio), one of the few voices raised on the issue, calls what is happening "the hidden holocaust." He wrote to the president on the eve of the trip, calling on him to urge Suharto to permit international organizations some access to the suffering island. No reporters are allowed in; official visitors are subject to total control.

The number of political prisoners cannot be exactly ascertained. After a clamor was raised by Amnesty International — which Suharto, incidentally, calls "a communist organization" — several thousand were released. Now, according to Hall, detainees have been moved to secret prisons and detention camps, where there is no chance of any international human rights group poking its nose.

The resistance, however, soldiers on. Suharto's government calls the guerrillas "bandits," and sets their number at 500. Their friends say they are 2,000 strong — enough to tie down 10,000 of Suharto's crack troops.

Despite their courage and their cause, they are not called freedom fighters by

the Reagan White House. They have not qualified under the so-called "Reagan Doctrine" for arms money. Instead, lending them a hand, Reagan seeks \$2 million in military aid for Suharto, who will use it to put them down.

What have they done wrong? They are being persecuted by a dictator who is not a communist. The rationale of Suharto's slaughter was to foil a communist insurrection. In addition to its great wealth in oil and other natural resources, Indonesia has control of the strategic passes that Reagan cited when he was defending Marcos.

The State Department maintains that "a basic change for the better is taking place."

With Suharto, State has been seeking light at the end of the tunnel for the last 10 years.

According to a White House press spokesman, the president is not planning to raise the almost forgotten question of East Timor while he is in Bali — it is "an internal matter." Perhaps he feared it would spoil the visit — or divert attention from his prime topic, terrorism.

So much for his promise of evenhandedness with dictators and a helping hand for liberty lovers everywhere. He was just making it up as he went along.

Mary McGrory is a syndicated columnist.

Problems face Reagan in Asia visit

By David Hess
Inquirer Washington Bureau

HONOLULU — On his way to the Tokyo economic summit, President Reagan left Hawaii yesterday for what the White House had hoped would be a pleasant four-day visit to Indonesia that is to include talks with the foreign ministers of six Southeast Asian countries.

Even before his plane left Honolulu, though, there were a few political storm warnings, indications that the stopover on the Indonesian island of Bali might be a bit less pleasant than the White House had expected.

Reagan could get caught up in such matters as claims of Indonesian repression in East Timor, the barring of Australian journalists from Indonesia, and a wide range of trade disputes with almost all the U.S. trading partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In 1976, Indonesia forcibly annexed East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, and has since suppressed a rebellious independence movement there. By some estimates, 100,000 to 200,000 East Timorese are missing or have been killed.

Reagan leaves Hawaii for talks with officials in Southeast Asia

REAGAN, from 1-A

Reagan is under pressure from American human rights groups and more than 100 members of Congress to convey to President Suharto the U.S. displeasure with suppression in East Timor.

White House aides insist, though, that the human rights complaint "will not be a major item" in Reagan's talks with Suharto, as deputy press secretary Edward Djerejian put it.

For his part, White House press spokesman Larry Speakes said Indonesia's domestic policies were "an internal matter," adding, "The President has strong feelings on human rights, but it is a matter that he believes is most effectively handled through private exchanges."

Because the Australian press has extensively reported the East Timor issue and purported government corruption among Suharto's family and political allies, Suharto has refused to allow Australian journalists to cover the Bali conference this week of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The United States has made efforts at the ambassadorial level to reverse the ban, but so far without success.

Two Australian Broadcasting Corp.

journalists traveling with the White House press corps were notified Sunday by Indonesia's ministry of information that they could not enter the country with Reagan.

The two broadcasters, Richard Palfreyman and James Middleton, were instructed yesterday by their employer not to make an international incident of it by flying into Bali anyway.

By early yesterday, the Indonesian government was reported to be reconsidering the ban after Australian and Indonesian diplomats had talked. Palfreyman and Middleton were scheduled to stay aboard the chartered plane carrying the White House press corps at least as far as a refueling stop in Guam in hopes that the matter could be settled by then.

Earlier, New York Times reporter Barbara Crossette, based in Bangkok, Thailand, was barred from entering Indonesia for unexplained reasons.

Reagan will stay in Bali until Friday, when he goes to Tokyo for the seven-nation economic summit of industrialized nations. After a rest day tomorrow, he will meet Thursday with Suharto and separately with Vice President Salvador Laurel of the Philippines.

In addition, Reagan will also meet collectively with foreign ministers of the six nations that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and

Thailand.

Apart from those sore points, Reagan is certain to hear a litany of complaints about U.S. trade actions at the foreign ministers' conference.

Thailand is upset about U.S. export subsidies for rice, which the Thais maintain has undercut the world price of rice.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore are upset about U.S. textile quotas that have cut into their exports. The Malay government also is angry about a U.S. decision last year to sell surplus tin from its stockpile at a time when world prices were plummeting.

For its part, the United States is concerned about import barriers erected by members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. U.S. officials are also still perturbed about Thailand's vote in the U.N. Security Council to rebuke the United States for bombing Libya two weeks ago.

That itself is another cause for frayed feelings at the conference, where Indonesian and Malaysian leaders have been strongly pressed by the large Muslim groups in their countries to cancel Reagan's visit.

The Orlando Sentinel

Indonesians kick out reporters with Reagan

ASSOCIATED PRESS

BALI, Indonesia — President Reagan, bearing a "message of freedom" for Asian allies, arrived to a lush welcome in the Orient on Tuesday, but Indonesian authorities promptly expelled two Australian journalists in Reagan's entourage.

A third reporter, Barbara Crossette of *The New York Times*, who had come on her own, also was ordered out of the country. The government said she had written stories critical of Indonesian President Suharto.

Richard Palfreyman and James Middleton, Washington correspondents for the Australian Broadcasting Corp., were ordered off the press plane, detained briefly in the airport terminal, then told to leave the country on the next plane to Tokyo.

Suharto banned all Australian journalists after a Sydney newspaper published an article alleging corruption in his government.

Reagan regretted the decision by the Indonesians to deny entry to the journalists, said White House spokesman Larry Speakes. "The president wishes everyone could have come in."

Reagan and his wife, Nancy, got a sumptuous re-



UPI/REUTER

Reagan waves to welcomers.

... he's at Bali airport with President Suharto.

ception upon their arrival at this Indonesian island Tuesday.

They were greeted by Suharto and his wife, Tien, and led down a red-carpeted receiving line as young girls in native dress tossed flowers in their path.

Under extremely tight security, the Reagans were escorted through the ornate stone Gates of Bali, the symbolic entry point to the island.

Please see REAGAN, A-6



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Dancers help give Reagans a proper Indonesian welcome at airport Gates of Bali.

REAGAN

From A-1

Thousands of Balinese welcomers lined the 5 miles between the airport and the beachside resort hotel where the Reagans are staying.

The president arrived after a grueling 16½-hour flight from Honolulu, a 6,000-mile trip that took him across the international date line and the equator.

Reagan was to rest today, then meet with foreign ministers of the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, on Thursday.

In a refueling stop at Andersen Air Force Base in Guam on the way to Bali, Reagan told a welcoming audience he would "reaffirm America's commitment to free markets and free trade" during the upcoming sessions.

"In the days ahead we'll be bearing a message of freedom," he said. "The foreign ministers that I will meet with in Indonesia represent nations that have in large part embraced human liberty, both political and economic."

However, the expulsion of the three journalists was an embarrassing development for the trip Reagan has been trumpeting as a "winds of freedom" journey, some White House aides said privately.

The two Australian correspondents were refused visas despite high-level intervention by the White House up to just a few

hours before planes carrying the president and the press touched down.

Reagan's visit to this archipelago nation is a way stop for the president on his way to Tokyo for the May 4-6 economic summit of industrialized democracies.

While here, Reagan will meet collectively with the ASEAN leaders, representing the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

He also planned separate meetings with Indonesia's Suharto and Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Suharto's ban on Australian journalists came in retaliation for a story in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that Suharto and his relatives had amassed \$3 billion in personal wealth during his nearly 20 years in power.

The administration has said that the allegations of corruption are an "internal matter" for the Suharto government to handle.

The article took special aim at first lady Tien Suharto, saying that she is widely known in business circles as "Mrs. Tien Percent." It suggested she and other Suharto relatives had prospered in enterprises licensed by the government.

Crossette, the *New York Times* reporter, had come to Bali earlier Monday from Bangkok, Thailand. *Times* correspondent Howell Raines said she had checked in at her hotel, but had then been told by Indonesian authorities she had to leave the country at once.

Previous articles by Crossette

on the Suharto family and corruption allegations had been deemed offensive by the Indonesian government.

Crossette was put on a flight back to the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, and then told to leave the country at once, which she did by taking a flight to Bangkok, a friend said.

In New York, *Times* executive editor A.M. Rosenthal called Crossette's detention and expulsion "a clear violation not only of freedom of the press but of any accepted standard of conduct."

"Coming at a time when the president of the United States is arriving in that country, the action also shows disdain for American institutions. We are protesting this action to the Indonesian government and we hope that the United States government will express its point of view," Rosenthal said in a statement.