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WORLD REPORT

'Slave' islanders struggle to survive

from BRIAN EADS in Jakarta, Indonesia

MALNUTRITION and disease are still more widespread in East Timor than in ravaged Cambodia, but the people are slowly struggling back to life.

The picture emerges from conversations with knowledgeable sources in the Indonesian capital, four years after Jakarta's troops annexed the tiny former Portuguese colony by brute force and proclaimed it the nation's twenty-seventh province.

My application to visit the territory was rejected by the so-called G-Division, the armed forces intelligence bureau that wields supreme authority over East Timor.

'Indonesia is a big place,' I was told by a grinning colonel, 'why don't you go somewhere else?'

It seems Indonesia is distressed that foreign visitors dwell on the past, rather than looking towards the rosy future mapped out in a glossy government brochure entitled 'East Timor to build a better tomorrow.'

By all accounts, the past is still likely to thump you in the eye, and if you are an Indonesian in uniform, it's liable to shoot at you.

In an effort to blunt international criticism of their actions in East Timor, Jakarta is allowing two relief agencies to care for the 300,000 people, more than half the population, who fled their homes and were reduced to starvation after the Indonesian invasion.

Progress has been made. 'They're not dying like they were when we arrived five months ago,' said one relief worker. The observation is relative. People continue to die from intestinal diseases and malaria complicated by

acute malnutrition and vitamin deficiency.

Neither the Catholic Relief Service nor the International Red Cross teams are allowed sufficient access to make meaningful assessments of how far their emergency aid has cut death rates.

Perhaps the most telling observation came last week, from an official who'd recently visited Cambodia. He said that medically the East Timorese are in a worse state than the Khmers.

Indonesia recently rejected an offer from the United Nations Children's Fund to add its weight to the relief effort. Relief officials are confident that the Catholic service and the Red Cross at least will be allowed to continue their work when the initial agreement, giving them six months' access, expires next month.

Broken spirit

After this the fate of East Timor is anyone's guess, and glossy brochures and promises aside, the indications do not bode well.

The hungry and malnourished 300,000 came down from the hills towards the end of 1978 when three years of Indonesian military attrition had broken the back and the spirit of their resistance.

They are now confined to 'resettlement villages,' each with its squad of Indonesian troops.

Relief officials hope that maize already planted near the villages will provide enough to feed the people for five months this year, but there are doubts about whether the disruption of the people's semi-nomadic, tribal life-style will enable them to feed themselves in the future.

The only evidence of Indo-

nesian development plans are the 'resettlement villages,' and the schools staffed by teachers shipped in from Indonesia, with the officially stated aim of 'washing their brains' of Fretilin's nationalist ideology.

Visitors say the relationship between Indonesians and East Timorese is like that between master and slave, and that there is little prospect of renewed resistance from a severely traumatised population.

I was told that in the capital, Dili, educated East Timorese are confined in at least one, and perhaps more, 'concentration camps.'

Australia and the US now oppose UN resolutions affirming the right of the East Timorese people to self-determination. Britain, for its part, abstains, but will shortly deliver eight BAC Hawk ground attack/trainer aircraft to the Indonesian armed forces.

The considerations which prompted Indonesia to gobble up East Timor, and won the tacit support of the West, remain — unimpeded passage through her waters for warships of the US Pacific Fleet, the possibility of offshore oil, and the need to discourage separatist inclinations in Indonesia's outer islands.

'Looking at it now,' said a source in Jakarta, 'I see that East Timor never had a hope. They're just too small to stand up for themselves and no one is prepared to stand up for them.'

The death toll since the Indonesian invasion is put at somewhere between 60,000 and 100,000.

The joyless prospect for East Timor is that it will become just another impoverished backwater in Jakarta's far flung empire.

REGIONAL

US threatens to end Anzus

In a last-minute bid to pressure New Zealand against going ahead with its anti-nuclear legislation, Washington has for the first time publicly threatened to pull out of the Anzus alliance. Testifying before a senate panel, the US ambassador-designate to New Zealand, Paul Cleveland, said that "legislation reinforcing the port ban could effectively terminate our alliance commitments to New Zealand."

In another unusual move, the State Department has released the transcript of an interview Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz had with New Zealand TV two weeks before its scheduled broadcast. Wolfowitz's warning during the interview about possible termination of the Anzus alliance is set to be broadcast on 12 December, the day legislation is to be introduced. — Nayan Chanda

South Korean police eject demonstrators

South Korean police broke into the US Cultural Centre library in the provincial city of Kwangju on 2 December and ejected nine students who had occupied it for nearly 10 hours, demanding to meet US Ambassador Richard Walker. It was the first time the US has allowed local police to enter its diplomatic facility to eject demonstrators. Inside the library, students shouted anti-government slogans and criticised Washington for supporting a military dictatorship in South Korea. It was the second attack on the library since 1980, when students burned part of its roof in protest of perceived US military support for the suppression of a bloody uprising in the city. — Shlm Jae Hoon

North meets South in Korean Red Cross talks

A delegation of officials from North Korea's Red Cross organisation, along with advisers and reporters, travelled south across the demilitarised zone to Seoul on 2 December for further talks with their Southern counterparts. During the talks, which were scheduled to last four days, the two sides

were expected to discuss arrangements for further reunions of families who were divided by the Korean War. There was a successful exchange of relatives from both sides in Seoul and Pyongyang in September (REVIEW, 10 Oct.). — Paul Ensor

Japanese radicals held for rail sabotage

Japanese police have arrested at least 48 leftwing radicals in connection with the 29 November pre-dawn sabotage of signal and other cables which paralysed Japanese National Railways services on 23 lines in Tokyo and Osaka. Among those arrested in the attacks — carried out in sup-



Police raid: 48 arrests.

port of a strike by the Chiba National Railway Motive Power Union (Chiba Doro) in protest against government plans to privatise the railways — was Masashi Kamata, chairman of the Zengakuren student association, an affiliate of the Marxist Chukaku-ha activist group. Chiba Doro has denied any links with the saboteurs. — Bruce Roscoe

Fighting erupts in East Timor

Indonesian forces suffered 16 casualties, most of them fatal, in a "well planned" ambush — either in Los Palos or Viqueque area of East Timor — staged on 20 November by guerrillas of the Front for the Liberation of East Timor (Fretilin), according to reports received by diplomats and international relief agency officials recently returned from the province. Timorese sources added that Fretilin losses were at least as great as those of government forces. — Lincoln Kaye

BUSINESS

Cathay Pacific announces public-share offering

Hongkong-based Cathay Pacific Airways announced on 28 November that it would seek a public listing in Hongkong of "up to 25%" of its shares, currently held by Swire Pacific (70%) and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. (30%), apparently in a bid to distance itself from its "British-owned" image in that ultimate control rests with the Swire Group in London. The present shareholders will sell down pro-rata to the final figure which has yet to be announced by the stock exchange authorities. Brokers were tipping a price/earnings ratio of about 10, which, based on Cathay's 1984 earnings of around HK\$1 billion (US\$128.2 million), and expected 1985 earnings of slightly less, would give a nominal total valuation in the region of HK\$10 billion. — Michael Westlake

SIA offering is only lightly oversubscribed

The public offering for Singapore Airlines (SIA) closed on 28 November 3.1 times oversubscribed, well below expectations, and the 60% or so part of the issue offered to local investors was only 2.1 times oversubscribed. The SIA float was partly a victim of timing: the local market had been declining since word surfaced of the difficulties of Pan-Electric, and the domestic economic outlook is increasingly gloomy. Most brokers also feel the issue was overpriced: the 100 million shares were offered at S\$5 (US\$2.38) each, for a prospective price/earnings (p/e) ratio of slightly more than 11. Malaysian Airline System's recent public offering of 52.5 million shares at M\$1.80 (74 US cents) was at a prospective p/e of 5.3 and was 6.6 times oversubscribed. — Paul Sillitoe

Nepal devalues rupee after reserves fall

Falling foreign reserves and a trade deficit of Rs 5.3 billion (US\$286.5 million) in the year to mid-July have forced Nepal to devalue its rupee by 14.7% across-the-board against other currencies. The move will probably be felt most with regard to the Indian rupee, which will cost Nepalese 17.24%

more, as India is by far the country's top trading partner. Huge outflows of the Indian currency were apparently the main cause of the decline in reserves. The Nepal Rastra Bank (the central bank) sold Nepalese Rs 100 million in dollars to raise more Indian currency, and obtained an overdraft facility of Indian Rs 150 million, but could not meet demand. — Kedar Man Singh

Vietnam seeks Indian help in oil search

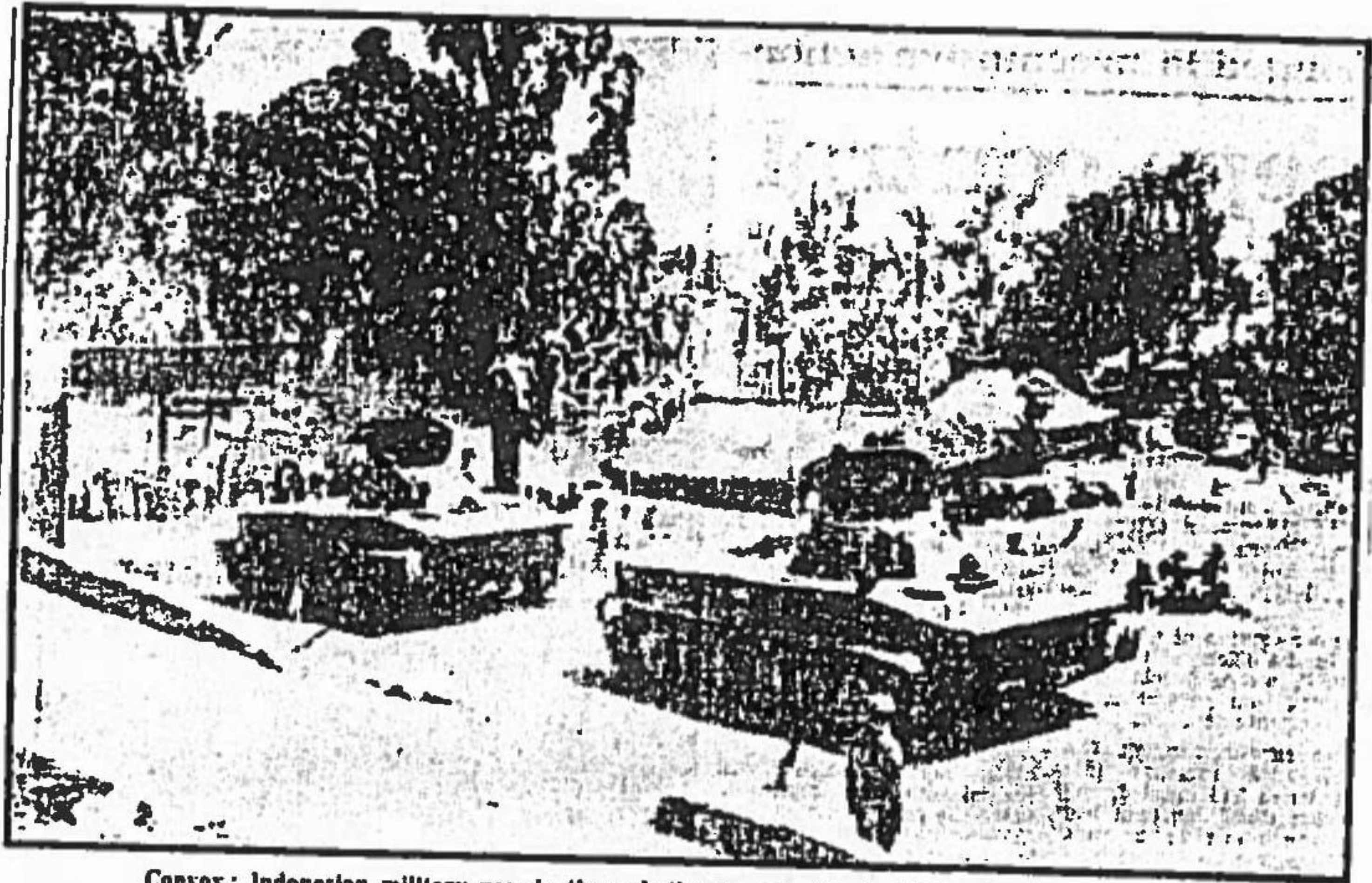
Vietnam has offered three of its offshore blocks for exploration to the state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India. Also announced following Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's 27 November visit to Hanoi was an Indian soft loan of Rs 150 million (US\$12.4 million) and another Rs 50 million for interest rescheduling. — Mohan Ram

Tokyo Stock Exchange admits foreign firms

The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) admitted its first six foreign securities companies on 29 November, along with four Japanese securities firms, bringing TSE membership to 93 seats. The six foreign firms are Vickers da Costa, Jardine Fleming (Securities) and S. G. Warburg Rowe and Pitman, Akroyd Inc. of Britain, and Merrill Lynch Securities Co., Morgan Stanley International Inc. and Goldman Sachs International Corp. of the US. Ten foreign and eight Japanese companies had applied for the 10 seats. — Bruce Roscoe

South Korean assembly approves 1986 budget

Despite a boycott by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the ruling Democratic Justice Party voted to approve South Korea's calendar 1986 budget in the national assembly on 2 December. The new budget will be 10% larger than that of 1985, at a preliminary Won 13.8 trillion (US\$15.5 billion). Although the spending plan is balanced, higher infrastructure expenditures (to boost the economy) will increase deficits in some of the government's special funds — such as the National Housing Fund. That will raise the deficit to Won 831.4 billion, equal to about 1.1% of gross national product, from Won 156 billion. — Paul Ensor



Convoy: Indonesian military parade through the remote village of Uato Carabau, East Timor

Tanks active on East Timor

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

PHOTOGRAPHS of Indonesian military movements — the first to be smuggled from East Timor in the decade since Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony — show an Indonesian military convoy passing through the remote village of Uato Carabau, on the south coast of the island, in October 1985.

The pictures reached Lisbon via resistance sources, accompanied by documents describing the conflict between guerrillas from Fretilin, the Timorese liberation movement, and regular Indonesian forces, which has escalated steadily since the breakdown of a ceasefire agreement in August 1983.

According to resistance claims in 1985 Indonesia pursued a policy of moving armoured infantry columns throughout the eastern zone of the territory in an effort to consolidate its position, and has resumed a campaign of aerial and naval bombardment similar to that used in the first years of occupation.

Uato Carabau is accessible only through rugged mountain terrain or from the stormy south coast. According to the notes accompanying the photographs, the convoy was departing Uato Carabau "on a routine military mission."

They show Soviet-made PT-76 light tanks filing through the village, their crews saluting from the turret, while red-beret commandos from the elite Kopassandha regiment stand to attention by the roadside. Groups of Timorese stand in the background.

Another photograph shows a "Stalin Organ" multiple rocket launcher mounted on the back of a truck, which is flying the Indonesian national flag. Both the tanks and the "Stalin Organ" were supplied to Indonesia by the Soviet Union before President Suharto came to power in 1966, but the war is also being prosecuted with modern American and British weaponry supplied since the invasion. The British government has delivered a series of Hawk ground-attack aircraft to Indonesia since 1980.

The Guardian, London, Jan. 16, 1986

HAWKE RECOGNIZES INDONESIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER TIMOR

BK181247 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the federal Labor government recognizes Indonesia's authority and sovereignty over the former Portuguese territory of East Timor. He said the people of East Timor were Indonesian citizens.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, John Lombard, said it was the first time that the Labor government had gone beyond noting the incorporation of East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province. The prime minister made his comments in an interview recorded for Indonesian television about relations with Indonesia in which he was asked about East Timor and Iran Jaya. In his remarks on East Timor, Mr Hawke said: we recognize the sovereign authority of Indonesia.

Lombard says that soon after the election of the Labor government in March 1983, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, flew to Jakarta and announced that the government noted the incorporation of East Timor by Indonesia. He said this is a diplomatic term that neither endorsed nor rejected the former Liberal government's recognition of the Indonesian takeover.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE COMMENTS ON FRENCH CONNECTION IN BOMBING

HK190340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0329 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, Aug 19 (AFP) — New Zealand would regard any formal French involvement in the bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior as "a gross breach of the principles of international law", Prime Minister David Lange said today. He told a news conference New Zealand was taking "very seriously" statements in France which suggested French intelligence services may be implicated in the sabotage bombing of the vessel.

Government officials were already studying the international legal remedies open to New Zealand in such an event. "We are considering what the position is in international law," said Mr Lange. "I personally have no evidence which would be even remotely satisfactory in a court of criminal law, but nor would I be likely to have, being in New Zealand and the evidence being in Paris. "There is a range of newspapers in France, ranging from the far out imaginary to the pro-government solid which say there is substance to the allegations," said Mr Lange. "We would be fools indeed if we had not obtained a preliminary (legal) view of the matter. He said the French Government inquiry by special investigator Bernard Tricot had not yet finished and he would await both publication of the report and the reaction of the French Government before saying anything further.

Mr Lange repeated that President Francois Mitterrand had assured New Zealand of "complete French cooperation" in the Rainbow Warrior bombing affairs. "I have said that if there is to be established a substance to these rumors which are circulating in ever-increasing intensity, then that would constitute a gross breach of the principles of international law." If it is established that an instrument of a government offended against the sovereignty of another nation, then it is for the aggrieved nation to claim on behalf of those who suffered and for itself. We will certainly be claiming on behalf of more than Greenpeace if the evidence is there. We would claim for everything," Mr Lange said.

SUHARTO JUSTIFIES 1975 INVASION OF EAST TIMOR

HK161536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 16 (AFP) -- President Suharto today justified the Indonesian Army's 1975 invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in a speech marking the 40th anniversary of Indonesian independence.

The invasion was "a positive response to the people's movement in East Timor to set themselves free from the shackles of foreign colonialism," he said in the nationally televised address.

"If we accepted the aspirations of the East-Timor people to integrate themselves with their own nation, the Indonesian nation, then those also were steps taken in the context of abolishing colonialism, in conformity with the aspiration of the struggle of the Indonesian nation and other nations in the world in general," he said.

"With a great sense of pride today, we can see the progress the people of East Timor have made, now that they have been implementing development for 10 years together with their brothers of the same nation and homeland in other parts of the country," he added.

Indonesia unilaterally declared East Timor as its 27th province in 1976. But the United Nations has not yet recognized Indonesia's sovereignty over the territory, which lies at the southeastern tip of the Indonesian archipelago.

Jakarta-based diplomats noted that the president's reference to East Timor was unprecedented, and speculated that it might reflect government hopes that U.N. recognition was imminent.

Since the beginning of the war between the Indonesian Army and the East Timor Independence Liberation Front (Fretilin) in 1975, Amnesty International estimates that 200,000 people have died. Jakarta puts the toll at 40,000.

PRC TRADE GROUP SHOWS INTEREST IN PLANE PURCHASE

BK161306 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The PRC is interested in purchasing aircraft produced by the Nurtanio aviation plant in Bandung. The aircraft will be used as passenger and cargo planes. Suwondo, general manager of the Nurtanio aviation plant, said this in Bandung yesterday after receiving the PRC trade delegation led by Wang Yaoting.

He said that the PRC is interested in buying the [word indistinct] and the Super Puma 332 planes produced by the Nurtanio plant. According to Suwondo, Indonesia has thus far sold five aircraft to Thailand, which will use them for artificial rain-making. The aviation plant will soon sell two [word indistinct] transport planes.

AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT ON EAST TIMOR NOTED

BK200919 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Robert Hawke, has stated that his Local government recognizes the Indonesian sovereignty over the former Portuguese colonized area of East Timor and regards the East Timorese people as Indonesian citizens. Premier Robert Hawke's statement was the first issued by Australia recognizing the integration of East Timor as the 27th province of Indonesia. The Australian prime minister's statement was given in a recorded interview for an Indonesian television program when answering a question on his government's stand concerning East Timor and Irian Jaya.

In his talk on East Timor, Prime Minister Robert Hawke said Australia recognized the Indonesian sovereignty over this province. [passage indistinct]

Mokhtar Comments

HK210749 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 21 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today welcomed Australia's recognition of Indonesian sovereignty of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor but said this had been Australian Government policy for some time.

Mr. Mokhtar was commenting for the first time on a statement by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke during the taping of an interview for Indonesian television. Excerpts were seen in Australia last weekend.

The United Nations has yet to recognize Indonesian sovereignty over the territory which Indonesia invaded in 1975 after the leftist Fretilin independence movement unilaterally declared Timorese independence.

Australia's previous position has been only to "note the integration of East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province."

"The Hawke statement was a welcome statement, of course, in fact expressing Australian Government policy as conducted for some time, although unstated," Mr. Mokhtar told a press conference. He said recognition of sovereignty should be "both on a de facto basis and on the basis of the principle that East Timor had for some time been a part of Indonesia, because the act of self determination had in fact taken place by the majority of the people, and that has taken place since 1975."

The human rights organization Amnesty International estimates that up to 200,000 people, both military and civilians had died during the 10 years of fighting that followed the invasion, with many of the deaths due to starvation and illness.

Foreign correspondents on closely guided trips to the region this year have ascertained that at least 80 Indonesian soldiers had died in East Timor since the beginning of the year, but that clashes appear to be sporadic and away from major population centers.

Mr. Mokhtar today accused Fretilin of three acts which had "violated the principle of self determination." He said they had failed to show up at a conference set between the three Timorese parties in June 1975, they had used force, backed by the Portuguese Army, to put down an attempted coup by a more moderate Timorese political [Party], and they had unilaterally declared independence, a move he said that was not supported by Portugal.

The Indonesian troop invasion took place shortly after the Fretilin declaration. Fretilin is believed to number about 1,000 active and armed members, but more if families are counted.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT

HK210929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 21 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today played down the significance of this week's visit to Indonesia by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by describing their forthcoming talks as bilateral.

However, Mr Mokhtar said the bilateral nature of the talks did not preclude discussion of the Cambodian conflict and other subjects such as U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr Mokhtar appeared to be attempting to counter the weight of Vietnamese statements made in Jakarta this week and of a communique issued after a meeting of Indochinese countries' foreign ministers last week.

These statements called the forthcoming Thach-Mokhtar talks "a new step in the process of peaceful coexistence among Southeast Asian states," and "an adequate opportunity for discussion of problems connected to a political solution regarding peace in Southeast Asia as well as Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

The programme for Mr Thach's visit has been changed. He is to stay until Monday instead Saturday as originally announced. Mr Mokhtar said that the extension of Mr Thach's stay was "simply because Mr Thach had to visit another country after here." He said his talks with Mr Thach would last only until Saturday. He added that Mr Thach would pay a courtesty call on President Suharto, probably on Sunday evening.

Mr Mokhtar is interlocutor with Hanoi for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its efforts to persuade Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia Vietnamese troops estimated to number 150,000 to 170,000. ASEAN comprises Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

Interest in the Thach-Mokhtar talks was heightened last week when the Indochinese states -- Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam -- expressed interest in following up on ASEAN's suggestion that indirect talks be held between Vietnam and the exiled Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prince Sihanouk, in a statement issued to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Beijing yesterday, said he could not meet Heng Samrin, head of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

ASEAN had proposed that Heng Samrin government representatives be present at any talks.

Mr Mokhtar said that talks with Mr Thach on Cambodia would concentrate on 12 points, but did not elaborate. However, last week he mentioned two of the 12 points. One was the possibility of a demilitarized or neutral zone on the Thai-Cambodian border, and the other was the possibility of an international conference about the six-year-old Vietnamese occupation of Vietnam [as received].

FOREIGN MINISTER ON E. TIMOR, NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

BK211345 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja welcomes Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's recognition of Indonesian sovereignty of East Timor. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this morning, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that the East Timorese's desire for integration was carried out legally, through dialogues similar to those conducted in Lebanon and Macau. Furthermore, the integration with Indonesia is the desire of the majority of the East Timorese community. Fretelin, however, forced its desires on the community through aggression, even though it is not supported by the majority of the East Timorese.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia -- beginning today -- is returning his visit to Vietnam in March. He said he will hold two rounds of talks with Nguyen Co Thach tomorrow in Jakarta concerning bilateral issues. There is a possibility that the foreign ministers will discuss resolving the Cambodian issue. Besides this, he will touch on the offer made by Vietnam to resolve the issue of American MIA's within 2 years.

Replying to questions concerning the recent communique issued in Phnom Penh on resolving the Cambodian issue, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said Indonesia thinks that it should not be a basis for discussions with Vietnam. According to the minister, Indonesia wishes to discuss the Cambodian issue within the framework of the future of Southeast Asia and by using 12 points to try to resolve the issue.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will arrive in Jakarta tonight and will be in Indonesia for 6 days.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES; REMARKS REPORTED

BK220323 Jakarta International Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam could withdraw its troops from Kampuchea today or tomorrow if the Pol Pot regime is dissolved.

Speaking upon arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta last evening, he added that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean soil will end in 1990. According to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the time has come to solve the issue peacefully. He said his talk with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today would create a new situation in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese foreign minister said he hoped that there would be a break through in the settlement of Kampuchea from his talk with his Indonesian counterpart.

On the American servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam war, Mr Nguyen Co Thach said that a U.S. high-level delegation will come to Hanoi for a negotiation on 28 August.

Earlier yesterday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told the press that though he planned to discuss bilateral issues with his Vietnamese counterpart, he did not rule out the possibility of talks also on Kampuchean problem such as the follow-up action after Vietnamese offer in settling the American servicemen missing in action issue with the United States. Indonesia has so far acted as intermediary in settling this issue.

CANADAMULRONEY URGES 'TOUGHER' ANTI-S. AFRICA MEASURES

LD222131 Montreal International Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Canada's Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, says Canada will take tougher measures against South Africa because of its apartheid system of racial segregation. The Canadian Government has already recalled its ambassador from Pretoria and has banned exports of computer technology to South African police and military forces. Mr Mulroney said he was struck by the tenor and the insensitivity to a fundamental moral issue in President Pieter Botha's speech last week that rejected reform of apartheid. The prime minister said Ottawa has tried to convey Canada's views to South Africa and is among the first countries to announce restrictions against the white minority ruled country. Speaking in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr Mulroney said Canada will be taking further steps against the South African regime to protest apartheid.

MALTABARBARA MEETS KIM IL-SONG IN NORTH KOREA

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to North Korea by President Agatha Barbara, including her arrival, talks with President Kim Il-song, banquet hosted by Kim, and departure, see the North Korea section of the 23 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PORTUGALGOVERNMENT PROTESTS HAWKE REMARKS ON EAST TIMOR

LD222023 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] In Lisbon today, the Portuguese Government expressed its displeasure to the Australian ambassador over the fact that the Australian prime minister's statement on East Timor were made without previous consultations.

A communique issued by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry at the end of a meeting between the ministry's general secretary and the Australian ambassador in Lisbon states that the Portuguese Government's displeasure is justified because the sensitive nature of the issue and the current international debate around it would lead one to expect the opposite.

The communique further says that the statements made by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke on Australia's recognition of Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor differ from the contents of a communique issued on 19 August by the Australian Government itself.

The communique finally stresses that (?as regards its) constitutional jurisdiction over East Timor, the Portuguese Government will continue to assess all collected information on the issue and the latest developments in this connection.

Shultz lashes Indonesia over censorship and human rights

From Alex Brummer
in Bali

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, last night chastised Indonesia over press censorship and human rights in an unusual public reprimand.

His comments came after President Reagan, looking relaxed and fit, abandoned the beaches for a series of meetings with South-East Asian leaders including an hour-and-a-half summit with his host, President Suharto of Indonesia.

The American team here has clearly been disturbed by the obvious signs of press censorship in the country notably the appearance of editions of US newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune and the Wall Street Journal, with stories about Indonesia pasted over with white patches and blacked out for good measure. The White House was also embarrassed by the ejection of two Australian journalists travelling with the presidential party.

As a result the US presidential team muted its "winds of freedom" theme for its Far Eastern trip and publicly drew attention to human rights abuses in the country. The Indonesians, meanwhile, sought to paint an improved picture of the situation in East Timor where occupying Indonesian troops are said to have killed more than 100,000 Timorese over the past decade.

However, despite Indonesian claims of improved access to human rights groups, journal-

ists and Catholic Church representatives to the former Portuguese colony, Mr Shultz said: "There still are things that need to be done." Before this week's meetings got under way officials maintained that human rights would be dealt with privately, so last night's public reprimand marked a change in position, though it was tempered by praise for "practise of religious freedom."

Despite Mr Shultz's comments, President Reagan sought to draw a veil over human rights abuses in his

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public utterances. He praised Indonesia "for its humanitarian policy of granting first asylum to almost 100,000 refugees from Indochina," making no mention of the similar number apparently killed in East Timor.

Mr Shultz said that the US had been assured that East Timor would receive more economic development.

While human rights feature more strongly in the discussion than expected, Mr Reagan's talks with the foreign ministers from Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Thailand and Malaysia were dominated by protectionism and the question of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampachea.