

In contrast to U.S. failure to help develop largescale industries in the region, Japan and Europe, in particular West Germany, have initiated an aggressive new policy this week. West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, on his visit this week to Japan, is known to have proposed representation by the ASEAN

nations at the European Economic Community's commission meetings. Both West Germany and Japan have endorsed the necessity for energy development in the developing nations, and it is believed that ASEAN, because of its close ties to both parties, may well be the first to benefit from such large-scale initiatives.

Nucleus Development To Expand Indonesian Economy

In the 1950s and early 1960s Indonesia was ruled by flamboyant nationalist Sukarno who hoped to implement his "konceptsi," a conception of government that would unite the Communist Party, the Nationalist Party, the anticommunist military, and the other nationalist parties into a "guided democracy." Failing to establish viable economic policies — receiving the unfriendly attention of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency — Sukarno's "konceptsi" gave way to the government of General Suharto.

Supporters of the current government are now enthusiastically promoting a new "konceptsi" aimed at establishing an integrated agricultural and industrial policy for Indonesia's population of 130 million. A scheme called "Nucleus Development" is now being promoted by the Jakarta-based holding company, P.T. Multi Jaka Utama, whose directors are now touring Europe and the U.S. According to the company's brochure, the technological sophistication of foreign multinational corporations would be linked with Indonesia's government and private sector for the creation of "industrial growth centers" throughout the country, to serve as a "nucleus for promoting development and to preserve and enhance the productivity of its agricultural surroundings."

In an interview with the *Executive Intelligence*

Review last week, the directors of the company insisted that the scheme is not for a "free export zone," where cheap labor produces low-technology goods like shirts and plastic slippers for export. Instead, the basic idea is premised on developing the labor potential of the region.

P.T. Multi Jaka Utama designed the pilot project shown in the accompanying map on the Java Sea just outside Jakarta. Involving three villages — Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi — this is the most densely populated and industrialized area of the country. The plan envisions a total of 5,000 hectares with a 250-hectare industrial zone including an agri-base, chemical, manufacturing, and tank-farming industries. Adjacent will be a residential area for 25,000 workers and their families. Agriculture will be as mechanized as possible, and the rural sector will be integrated with the industrial sector through the development of a modern road network and electric grid, dams, and irrigation canals, along with a modern port and telephone network. Schools and health facilities will be upgraded and expanded.

At the present the area is completely undeveloped, but detailed plans are ready for the entire area. Its proximity to Jakarta and the country's largest port, Tanjung Priok, will serve to mitigate the initial underdeveloped nature of the area.

Attempted Bangladesh Coup — Latest Move In Destabilization Of The Subcontinent

Amid the spotlight turned on Bangladesh due to the presence of the hijacked Japan Air Lines jet at Dacca International Airport, a brief coup attempt by elements of the Bangladesh armed forces took place Oct. 1. Portrayed as a revolt of "left-wing" young officers against the ruling military junta of General and President Zia Rahman, the coup was easily crushed, leaving behind some 100 dead and further instability in that troubled South Asian country.

The coup attempt had all the earmarks of an operation designed to fail, calculated to propel the shaky General Zia further into the arms of a clique of right-wing "Islamic" and pro-Pakistani elements with a strong position within the military and in certain Muslim military organizations. These elements were threatened by a strong revival, over the past six months, of the secular nationalist political forces who formed the base of the 1971 independence movement and who were