

International New York Times

Journalist of the Year

Keith Bradsher, Hong Kong bureau chief
International New York Times

1. Storm's trail of destruction (p.2-3)
2. Residents urged to flee crippled city of Tacloban (p.4-5)
3. As relief efforts falter, a political dynasty takes a hit (p.6)
4. Aid slowly arrives for battered Leyte (p.7-8)
5. Nature turns tables on an island of green energy (p.9-10)



International New York Times

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2013

Not seeking love, just great bargains

HANGZHOU, CHINA

Chinese flood Internet on lonely-hearts day turned shopping spree

BY SHANSHAN WANG AND ERIC PFANNER

After moving into a new apartment in this city near Shanghai in August, Yuan Keru, a postgraduate student, and her boyfriend waited several months to buy furnishings for their new home. Finally, on Monday, they splurged.

At midnight, Ms. Yuan logged on to her laptop, clicked on Tmall, an e-commerce website, and began shopping. She selected a floor lamp, a carpet and some wallpaper. Her boyfriend picked out a set of earphones. Finally, they added a cozy touch: his and hers cotton slippers for the winter.

In all, Ms. Yuan spent 1,500 renminbi, or nearly \$250, before calling it a night. That, Ms. Yuan said, represented about half a month's living costs for her.

"We love window-shopping in the local department store," Ms. Yuan said. "But we have never spent so much money in one day. Never!"

Ms. Yuan and her boyfriend, a 3-D animator, were just two people among tens of millions of Chinese consumers who took to the Internet on Monday for the latest edition of an annual one-day online shopping blowout that has ballooned into the world's biggest e-commerce event.

Shortly after 9 p.m. here, Alibaba, the

largest online retailer in China, said it had reached its target of 30 billion renminbi, or about \$5 billion, in sales for the day via its online payment system, Alipay. That is two and a half times the total yielded last year by "Cyber Monday," the biggest e-commerce day of the year in the United States, which comes after the Thanksgiving holiday in late November. Analysts estimate that Alibaba accounts for two-thirds to three-quarters of total online retail sales in China.

The promotion was pioneered five years ago by Alibaba, which owns Tmall and other e-commerce sites, when it latched on to an existing, unofficial Chinese holiday dubbed Singles' Day. For some years previously, young Chinese men had been gathering once a year to lament — or raise a toast to — their single status. They chose Nov. 11 because it was the only day of the year when the calendar showed four 1's, or "singles."

In a culture where young women face considerable pressure to marry by the age of 30 and where young men are expected to own a home before popping the question, this might have seemed like a rejection of cultural mores and consumerism alike. But, like Columbus Day sales in the United States, Singles' Day retains little connection with the people or events that inspired it. As a red letter day for shoppers, it has spread beyond lonely-hearts to Chinese consumers of all kinds — single or married, male or female, young or old, urban or rural.

"Chinese people love to shop," said Eric Wong, managing director for Greater China at Possible, an e-commerce strategy company, in Shanghai. "If you have the right excuse and the right occasion, they will spend money. One of the tactics to get people to buy is CHINA, PAGE 15

CHANGING ENGINE FOR CHINA'S GROWTH
The service sector is playing an increasing role in the economy as China's population grows richer. PAGE 14

PART OF A MAJOR SHIFT IN THE ECONOMY
As China seeks to reorient its economy toward individual consumption, the buying spree seems to fit in. PAGE 15



Yuan Keru shopping Monday on Tmall to help furnish her apartment near Shanghai.

Storm's trail of destruction



The Philippine town of Guian on Monday, after the typhoon flattened homes, and roads were strewn with debris and uprooted trees. The death toll was still uncertain on Monday.

TACLOBAN, PHILIPPINES

Strong typhoon ravages swath of Philippines, laying bare its woes

BY KEITH BRADSHAW

Three days after one of the most powerful storms ever to buffet the Philippines, the scale of the devastation and the desperation of the survivors were slowly coming into view on Monday.

The living told stories of the dead or the dying — the people swept away in a torrent of seawater, the corpses strewn among the wreckage. Photos from the hard-hit city of Tacloban showed vast stretches of land swept clean of homes, and reports emerged of people who were desperate for food and water raiding aid convoys and stripping the stores that were left standing.

As Monday dawned, it became increasingly clear that Typhoon Haiyan had ravaged cities, towns and fishing villages across the islands of the central Philippines on Friday. By some estimates, at least 10,000 people may have died in Tacloban alone, and with phone service out across stretches of the far-flung archipelago, it was difficult to know if the storm was as deadly in more remote areas.

The culprit increasingly appeared to be a storm surge that was driven by those winds, which were believed to be among the strongest ever recorded in



A survivor and her child aboard a military helicopter flying them to safety on Monday. The typhoon appeared to have brought a heavy loss of life to cities, towns and villages.

the Philippines, lifting a wall of water onto the land as they struck. By some accounts, the winds reached 190 miles an hour.

As aid crews struggled to reach ravaged areas, the storm appeared to lay bare some of the perennial woes of the Philippines. The country's roads and airports, long starved of money by cor-

rupt and incompetent governments, are some of the worst in Southeast Asia and often make traveling long distances a trial. On Monday, clogged with debris from splintered buildings and shattered trees, the roads in the storm's path were worse, slowing rescue teams.

Richard Gordon, the chairman of the Philippine Red Cross, said a Red Cross

aid convoy to Tacloban had to turn back on Sunday after it stopped at a collapsed bridge and was nearly hijacked by a crowd of hungry people. "There is very little food going in, and what food there was was captured" by the crowd, Mr. Gordon said in a telephone interview on Monday morning.

The storm posed new challenges for President Benigno S. Aquino III, who just two months ago struggled to wrest back a major city in the south from insurgents. Mr. Aquino has won plaudits at home and abroad for his fight against corruption during his three and a half years in office, leading to increased foreign investment and an impressive growth rate. But he must still contend with Muslim separatists in the south and with provinces that have long been the domains of regional strongmen, resistant to government control.

Now add to that list a storm that looks to be one of the country's worst disasters, at a time when emergency funds have been depleted by a series of other calamities, most notably a 7.2-magnitude earthquake that struck the middle of the country four weeks ago. On Monday, after the reports of widespread raiding of stores and robberies and rising fears of a breakdown of law and order, the government said it was flying more police officers to the region.

Although deadly storms are not unusual in the Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan appears to stand apart, both in the ferocity of its winds, which some described as sounding like a freight PHILIPPINES, PAGE 4

Same time, same channel? TV woos children who can't wait

NEW YORK

BY BRIAN STELTER

When Eric Nelson's 6-year-old daughter, Charlotte, and 10-year-old son, Asa, discover that they cannot rewind or fast-forward a TV show, they are perplexed — and their father is, too. It is hard to explain the limitations of live television to children who have grown up in an on-demand world.

"They say 'live TV' the way I say 'doing my taxes' — with resignation," said Mr. Nelson, a literary agent in Manhattan.

Charlotte and Asa, like many children, perceive all of television to be more Netflix than Nickelodeon: on demand and on their schedule, not the net-

works'. Their expectations — that every episode of every show be available anytime — give a glimpse into the future of entertainment and are already shaping the decisions of media executives who are their grandparents' ages.

Netflix, Amazon and other streaming video services are competing ferociously for children's programming. And networks that cater to children are starting to show programs online before they appear on old-fashioned television.

"Kids today don't know a world where they had to wait for a program," said Tara Sorensen, the head of original programming at Amazon Studios.

As Ms. Sorensen's title indicates, Amazon and its rivals are commission- CHILDREN, PAGE 15

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER

Merger plans for a brash brand

The two businesses that work together to produce the Nitro Circus live shows, television programs and films plan to become one company and extend the brand's reach worldwide. BUSINESS, 16

Property rights crucial in China

If rural Chinese were given formal rights to their land, they could cash in its value and feel more secure about moving to work in cities. BUSINESS, 16

Forbes seeks its place in digital era

Mike Perlis, Forbes Media's chief executive, has spent three years transforming the company to embrace the new digital landscape. BUSINESS, 17

Stuck in Egypt, with nowhere to go

There is almost no way right now that Washington can have much impact on the course of Egyptian politics, writes Aaron David Miller. OPINION, 8



SALVADOR'S DOWNSIDE The family of a victim of police violence in Salvador, Brazil, where an economic boom has led to a surge in crime, chaotic traffic and urban decay. WORLD NEWS, 6

Protests rattle Thai government

The opposition announced a campaign of civil disobedience, including a call to delay paying taxes. WORLD NEWS, 3

Reporters in Pakistan face dangers

Pakistan is perilous for journalists, despite government promises to protect them. WORLD NEWS, 4

ONLINE AT INYT.COM

Week of trans-Atlantic trade talks

Trade negotiators from Europe and the United States were expected to start a second round of talks in Brussels on Monday aimed at reaching an accord to lower tariffs and harmonize regulations. inyt.com/business

China's organ donation problems

China has vowed to end its reliance on executions for transplant organs, but public distrust has slowed development of a proper system for donating, which has long been an uncomfortable subject there. sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com

Down, but not yet out

When Roger Federer lost at the ATP World Tour Finals, he didn't have the look of someone who was done with the sport. While he has tumbled in the rankings this year, retirement doesn't seem in the immediate future, barring an about-face. inyt.com/sports

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL:

(852) 2922 1171

E-mail: inytsubs@nytimes.com



NEWSSTAND PRICES

Hong Kong HK\$ 23.00

China RMB 28.00 Philippines Peso 100.00

Macau P23.00 Taiwan NT 110.00

Printed by Superflag Printing and Communication Limited, 1/F, 8 Chun Ying Street, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories, Hong Kong.

IN THIS ISSUE

No. 40,643

Business 14

Crossword 13

Culture 10

Opinion 8

Sports 12

Style 7

CURRENCIES NEW YORK, MONDAY 10:00AM

▲ Euro €1= \$1.3410 \$1.3370 PREVIOUS

▼ Pound £1= \$1.5980 \$1.6010

▼ Yen \$1= ¥99.240 ¥99.070

▲ S. Franc \$1= SFO.9190 SFO.9210

Full currency rates Page 17

STOCK INDEXES MONDAY

— The Dow 10:00am 15,761.78 unch.

▲ FTSE 100 3pm 6,729.51 +0.31%

▲ Nikkei 225 close 14,269.84 +1.30%

OIL NEW YORK, MONDAY 10:00AM

▼ Light sweet crude \$94.40 -\$0.13

CHANEL
LA MONTRE PREMIERE
FLYING TOURBILLON

GPHG
Grand Prix d'Horlogerie de Genève
2012
Best Ladies' Watch Prize

WORLD NEWS ASIA

Typhoon leaves trail of destruction behind

PHILIPPINES, FROM PAGE 1

train, and in its type of destruction. Most deaths from typhoons in the Philippines are caused by mudslides and rivers flooding from heavy rains.

So when Haiyan sped across the islands on Friday, some officials and weather experts in the Philippines thought they had witnessed something of a miracle. The storm that lit up social media for days with dire warnings was thought to have mostly spared the islands because it did not linger long enough to dump a deluge of rain.

What they did not factor into their hopeful assessments was a storm surge that some reports said reached 13 feet in Tacloban, and which left a trail of destruction that in some ways mirrored the aftermath of tsunamis. One photo of a merchant ship left stranded on land resembled images from Japan in 2011, when an earthquake flung a wall of water onto its northeastern shore.

Prof. Rick Murray, an oceanographer with expertise in Asian climate systems at Boston University's department of earth and environment, said in an email that several factors had contributed to Haiyan's destructiveness, starting with its intensity. "Just by looking at the satellite images, the eye is perfectly formed," he said. "The storm is tight, nearly perfectly circular, with incredibly high wind speeds. It is right out of the textbooks."

The low atmospheric pressure of the storm's eye helps pull the storm surge, in which water can rise by dozens of feet very rapidly, Professor Murray said. "This is, of course, on top of the wind, on top of the waves, on top of the normal tidal cycle," he said. "You have swollen rivers from the intense rain, falling at inches per hour. The bottom line is that there is a heck of a lot of water arriving from all directions."

While it was unclear if the power of the storm was tied to climate change, the surge may serve as another reminder to low-lying cities of the need to prepare for the worst.

Mr. Aquino had urged residents to leave low-lying areas, but he did not order an evacuation. On Sunday, he toured some stricken areas and declared a "state of calamity," a first step in the release of emergency money from the government.

Lynette Lim, a spokeswoman for Save the Children, weathered the storm in a local government office in Tacloban before leaving the city on a military aircraft Sunday morning. She said that even schools, gymnasiums and other sites that the local government had designated as evacuation centers had failed to hold up against the powerful winds.

"The roofs had been ripped off, the windows had shattered, and sometimes the ceilings had caved in," Ms. Lim said in a telephone interview from Manila.

Poor neighborhoods fared especially badly, with virtually no structures left standing except for a few government buildings. With no police officers in sight on Sunday morning, Ms. Lim said, people had begun grabbing food and other items off pharmacy and grocery store shelves.

Video from Tacloban on ABS-CBN television showed scores of people entering stores and stuffing suitcases and bags with clothing and housewares. One photo showed a man holding a gun protecting his store.

News reports from Tacloban told of officials' being unable to get an accurate death count because law enforcement and government personnel could not be found after the storm.

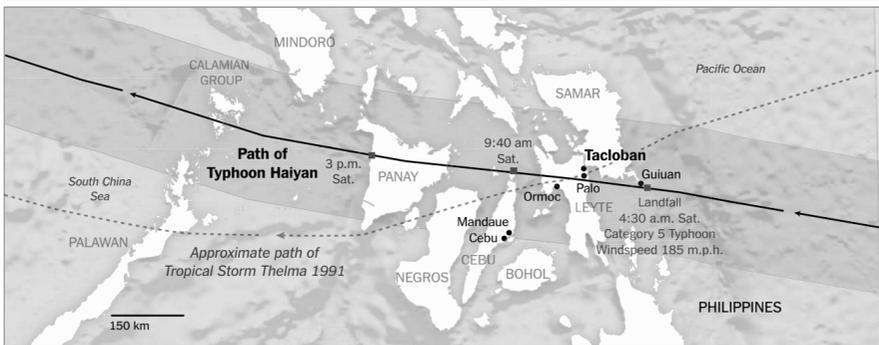
The weakened typhoon made landfall early Monday in Vietnam; hundreds of thousands of people there had been evacuated as the storm approached, but there were no reports of significant damage or injuries, according to The Associated Press. Haiyan was downgraded to a tropical storm as it entered southern China. The A.P. said.

International aid agencies and foreign governments sent emergency teams to the Philippines. At the request of the Philippine government, the United States defense secretary, Chuck



Tacloban airport on Monday. After reports of widespread looting and rising fears of a breakdown of law and order, the government said it would deploy more police officers.

A historic storm



Hagel, ordered the deployment of ships and aircraft to deliver supplies and help in the search-and-rescue efforts, the Defense Department said.

On Sunday, about 90 American Marines and sailors based in Okinawa, Japan, landed in the Philippines as part of an advance team assessing the disaster to determine what the Pentagon might need to help in relief efforts.

According to Col. Brad Bartlett, a Mar-

ine spokesman, the team has made requests for C-130 cargo airplanes, MV-22 Osprey helicopters and other aircraft to participate in search and recovery at sea. The Navy has also sent two P-3 Orion surveillance planes, which are often used during natural disasters to patrol the seas in search of survivors stranded in ships and boats.

Mar Roxas, the Philippine interior minister, said that while relief supplies

were beginning to reach the Tacloban airport, they could go no farther because debris was blocking the roads in the area.

"The entire airport was under water up to roof level," Mr. Roxas said, according to the Philippine Daily Inquirer.

On Panay Island, Mary Ann Baitan, 42, said she cowered with her two daughters, ages 6 and 10, under a bamboo table for more than two hours, singing to them as

winds ripped away the roof of their home in Banata, another hard-hit town. "All we could do was hide and pray," she said.

Though it has received less attention than nearby Samar and Leyte, Panay Island was hit hard by Haiyan. The island's northeastern coast bore the brunt of the storm's powerful winds after it tore through Tacloban. The official death toll in the area is 142, but officials expect it to rise.

About half a million people in northeastern Panay were affected by the storm and more than 65,000 homes were completely destroyed, according to local officials. Gov. Arthur Defensor Sr. told a local radio station that 90 percent of all structures on the northeast coast had been severely damaged.

Across Cebu Province, 43 people were killed, 111 were injured and five are missing, said Wilson Ramos, the deputy disaster management officer for Cebu. The authorities were trying to conduct aerial surveys of the area directly hit by the storm's center, particularly the town of Daanbantayan and Bantayan Island, Mr. Ramos said.

"We are very tired already," he said in the province's disaster offices. "But we hope to send relief to those affected."

Residents of Cebu, one of the country's largest cities, said many roads to the north of Cebu Island were still closed after towns there suffered heavy damage, although the city was spared the brunt of the storm.

"It was very loud, like a train," said Ranulfo L. Manatad, a night watchman at a street market in Mandaue City, on the northern outskirts of Cebu.

In Mabolo, another town on the northern flank of Cebu, the winds toppled a locally famous tree with a trunk roughly a yard in diameter. The tree had withstood every typhoon for more than a century.

Reporting was contributed by Gerry Mullany from Hong Kong; Floyd Whaley from Iloilo, Philippines; Austin Ramzy from Cebu, Philippines; Mark Mazzetti from Washington; and Alan Feuer from New York.

A top leader of insurgents is killed in Pakistan

LONDON

Son of Haqqani warlord may have been shot over dispute with a cousin

BY DECLAN WALSH AND IHSANULLAH TIPU MEHSUD

A senior leader of the Haqqani network, one of the most lethal elements of the insurgency in Afghanistan, has been killed on the outskirts of the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, Pakistani militants and Afghan intelligence officials said on Monday.

Nasiruddin Haqqani, a son of the Afghan warlord Jalaluddin Haqqani and the group's chief fund-raiser, was shot and killed by a gunman riding a motorbike outside a bread store on Sunday night, the militants said.

In telephone interviews from Peshawar and the tribal belt, two Haqqani network commanders confirmed that Nasiruddin Haqqani, who was designated by the United States as a "global terrorist" in 2010, had been killed.

"We have received his body, and the funeral has taken place," said Gul Hassan, a commander in North Waziristan, the main hub of Haqqani network activity in Pakistan's tribal belt.

"The mujahedeen are in shock," said Mr. Gul, describing the dead militant as "a devoted brother who had been doing jihad against the crusaders."

A Pakistani intelligence official, speaking on the customary condition of anonymity, said that after funeral prayers in Miram Shah, the main town in North Waziristan, Mr. Haqqani was buried in the family graveyard at Danday Darpa Khel — the same village where Hakimullah Mehsud, the leader of the Pakistani Taliban, was killed in an American drone strike on Nov. 1.

It is unclear whether the two events are linked. An Afghan intelligence official, speaking in Kabul, said that preliminary intelligence assessments showed that Mr. Haqqani died as a result of a family dispute.

A tribal leader in the eastern Afghan province of Khost, which is the main stronghold of the Haqqani tribe, noted that Nasiruddin Haqqani had a long-running financial dispute with a cousin, Ishaq, whom he had accused of working with Afghan intelligence officials.

The fact that Mr. Haqqani was killed on the edge of the Pakistani capital was a major embarrassment to the Pakistani government, underscoring long-held accusations that the Haqqani network operates with ease inside the country, and not just inside the tribal belt.

"Another Abbottabad? Massive Embarrassment," Talat Hussain, a senior television journalist, said on Twitter, referring to the embarrassment caused by the American commando assault that killed Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad, near Islamabad, in May 2011.

The Haqqani network is one of the most prominent elements of the Afghan insurgency, with a track record of well-organized operations on high-profile targets. It has launched coordinated assaults on government ministries and five-star hotels in central Kabul, American bases near the border with Pakistan, and Indian diplomatic facilities.

The group has come under strain this year amid reports of discontent and even resentment inside its tribal support base in the mountains of Paktika and Khost Provinces in eastern Afghanistan.

Declan Walsh reported from London, and Ihsanullah Tipu Mehsud from Islamabad. Farooq Jan Mangal contributed reporting from Khost, Afghanistan, and Salman Masood from Islamabad.

Danger persists for reporters in Pakistan, despite vow to protect them

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

BY SALMAN MASOOD

The killers were waiting for Ayub Khattak, a small-town reporter in northwestern Pakistan, as he returned to his home one evening in October. They gunned him down just outside his door.

Mr. Khattak, who worked for a small local paper and Jang, Pakistan's biggest news daily, died instantly. His assailants sped away on a motorbike, unmolested. And across the rest of Pakistan, small protests by journalists quickly fizzled out.

In Pakistan, one of the world's most dangerous countries for journalists, the death of a reporter sometimes barely makes the news. And despite promises by a new government in recent months that protecting journalists is vital, the problem has continued, and even intensified.

So far this year, five journalists have been killed on the job; an additional 44 have been killed in the past decade, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, a lobbying group based in New York. And the effect beyond the deadly cases is both wide and deep: Countless other reporters in Pakistan have been kidnapped, beaten or other-

wise intimidated because of their work.

Part of the problem is that the attackers come from every side. It is not just insurgents and criminals who are targeting reporters, but also, most chillingly, operatives from Pakistan's civilian and military intelligence agencies. Human rights groups say the security services have a long record of violence and impunity, and that has continued unabated.

"Things are getting worse," said Bob Dietz, Asia coordinator for the Committee to Protect Journalists. "Journalists are vulnerable to pressure from all sides."

The most perilous reporting beats are in conflict-affected provinces like Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, where Mr. Khattak worked, or Baluchistan, where a nationalist insurgency has been raging. But not always: Attacks on reporters are also rising in Karachi, the country's largest city, experts say.

Pakistani reporters who work with Western news organizations face particular dangers — especially when covering sensitive stories that reflect poorly on the security services. That has included the aftermath of the attack on Malala Yousafzai, the teenage education activist who was shot by the Taliban in the northwestern Swat Valley in 2012.

Ms. Yousafzai, who survived her injuries, has gone on to become a global celebrity. She recently met with President Obama and Queen Elizabeth II, and was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. But at home, the spotlight on her case has angered both the Taliban and the Pakistani authorities.

At first, the Taliban criticized several Western news outlets, including Reuters and the BBC, for their coverage of her case, forcing some correspondents to temporarily leave Pakistan. There has also been speculation that the security forces, which have effectively run the Swat region since 2009, have also been unhappy about the attention.

Sana ul Haq, a freelance journalist in Swat, said he was abducted, interrogated and beaten for 11 hours on Oct. 14 by men he believed were intelligence officials. He said the men had made it clear that his offense had been helping two New York Times reporters gauge local reaction to the news of Ms. Yousafzai's Nobel Prize nomination just days before.

Mr. Haq said the men grabbed him as he was walking home around 7 p.m., then blindfolded him and drove him away in an unmarked Jeep. He was taken to a location about 30 minutes away where he was questioned for about 10 hours by three men, two of whom were masked.

The men questioned him about his work and accused him of being a traitor to Pakistan and an American spy. Mr. Haq insisted he was working only as a journalist, but the men accused him of lying, periodically beating him with their fists and a leather whip, leaving extensive bruising on his torso, head and legs. They also kicked him between the legs.

Mr. Haq's abductors released him at dawn the following morning, dropping him on the roadside in Mingora, and warning him to tell no one of his experience.

His abductors showed detailed knowledge of New York Times reporting activities in Pakistan, and repeatedly asked about and referred to Declan Walsh, the newspaper's bureau chief for Pakistan, who was expelled from the country in May with no explanation and has remained blocked from returning.

The ordeal left Mr. Haq with extensive bruising and some back injuries, and he said he felt newly vulnerable. Last week he received two anonymous phone calls, warning him to stop his freelance work for The Times.

"I am still confused about what happened," Mr. Haq said, recalling his ordeal. "I am a patriotic Pakistani. I have done nothing wrong. I kept asking them that they should tell me my mistake."

A spokesman for the Pakistani Army denied that the military was involved in Mr. Haq's abduction or in the case of Muhammad Zaib Mansoor, a journalist who was reported missing on Oct. 18 from Malakand District, near Swat, by Reporters Without Borders, an advocacy group.

"None of these people were either picked up or detained by the military authorities," the spokesman said.

"I am a patriotic Pakistani. I have done nothing wrong. I kept asking them that they should tell me my mistake."

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's government said it was interested in protecting journalists. On Oct. 8, the information minister, Pervaiz Rashid, said he would support a proposed United Nations investigation into attacks on journalists.

But attacks on journalists have seldom been solved, and justice has been elusive.

In 2011, Syed Saleem Shahzad, a reporter, was abducted from central Islamabad and killed hours later under mysterious circumstances. At the time, many journalists blamed the military's

Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate spy agency for his death.

The military denied the accusations, and the government ordered a judicial inquiry into the controversy, but it failed to identify the culprits and was widely viewed as a whitewash.

"We see them still active," said Mr. Dietz, referring to the intelligence services.

The "ground zero" for attacks on journalists, Mr. Dietz said, is in western Baluchistan, where several dozen journalists have been killed in recent years. But, he added, the dangers are heightened by the fact that some journalists are also activists for the nationalist cause. "There is growing discussion on who is a journalist in Baluchistan," Mr. Dietz said.

In Karachi, however, the greatest danger comes from political parties. Wali Babar, a reporter for the GEO News network, was gunned down in traffic there in 2011. A police report said he was killed by the Mutahida Qaumi Movement, a political party that dominates the city.

The party has denied the accusation, and police investigations into the case have seemingly gone nowhere. Several witnesses and investigators in the case have been killed.



International New York Times

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2013

China's vow gets a tepid reception in Asia

HONG KONG

Leaders' talk of markets underwhelms investors looking for specifics

BY BETTINA WASSENER

The Asian business community's initial reaction Wednesday to a highly anticipated pronouncement of China's Communist Party leaders on how to overhaul China's economy: "long on goals and short on details"; "broad-brushed"; and falling "some way short" of expectations.

President Xi Jinping of China emerged late Tuesday after the four-day closed-door meeting of party leaders with a mandate to give markets a "decisive role" in the world's second-largest economy, and for reaching "decisive outcomes" for overhauls by 2020. China also plans a new top-level working group tasked with pushing through changes.

The seemingly investor-friendly talk failed to impress. The Shanghai composite index finished 1.8 percent lower, and in Hong Kong, where many mainland companies are listed, the Hang Seng index fell 1.9 percent.

Many of the Chinese leadership's broad priorities — raising incomes for China's 1.3 billion inhabitants, for example — had already been widely telegraphed in speeches and editorials over the past year and had been welcomed by analysts who say China urgently needs to overhaul its outdated economic growth model.

As a result, a summary of the leadership's deliberations were largely a reiteration, leaving analysts hungry for more details of how and when the changes would occur.

"There's a fair bit of disappointment," said Chris Weston, chief market strategist at IG in Melbourne, Australia. The new 2020 deadline for reaching "decisive outcomes" provided a useful timeframe by which to expect progress, he said, but "people were expecting a bit more." The market, he added, wanted "more meat to sink its teeth into."

Fred Hu, founder of Primavera Capital, and a former chairman for greater China at Goldman Sachs, is optimistic about China's prospects. But he cautioned at an investor forum in Hong Kong on Wednesday: "Obviously this political commitment to a free market economy has yet to be translated into concrete measures — the laws, regulations or policies remain to be seen."

The initial communiqué from the leadership conference was never expected to lay out in specific detail the complicated puzzle of changes that are needed to put the Chinese economy on the path to more balanced and sustainable growth. This left analysts reading the runes of the communiqué's precise wordings, and continued the longstanding CHINA, PAGE 15

REUTERS BREAKINGVIEWS

The pronouncements coming out of the meeting of Chinese leaders were vague, which may have been the point. PAGE 18



Typhoon victims boarded a plane to leave the Philippine city of Tacloban. Just assessing the extent of the damage is still a challenge, said an official from one humanitarian group.

JES AZNAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Residents urged to flee crippled city of Tacloban

TACLOBAN, THE PHILIPPINES

Mayor says survivors are better off with family elsewhere in Philippines

BY KEITH BRADSHAW

The mayor of this typhoon-ravaged city urged residents on Wednesday afternoon to flee to other cities and find shelter there with relatives if they could, saying that the local authorities were struggling to provide enough food and water and faced difficulties in maintaining law and order.

The appeal from Mayor Alfred S. Romualdez came as the first attempt in Tacloban to conduct a mass burial ended in failure. A police convoy of trucks carrying more than 200 rotting corpses turned back after the officers heard gunshots as they approached the city limits.

Covered with black plastic tarpaulin, the bodies were returned to a gathering place at the foot of the hill topped by City Hall, where they released a powerful odor.

Mr. Romualdez said the city desperately needed trucks and drivers to distribute relief shipments of food that are piling up at the airport, as well as more trucks, heavy equipment and personnel to pull decaying corpses out of the unending mounds of debris and collapsed houses that stretch across this city.

"I have to decide at every meeting which is more important, relief goods or picking up cadavers," he said.

Mr. Romualdez denied persistent rumors of gunfights among the increasingly hungry and thirsty population, saying that business owners and others were firing only warning shots. "That's why sometimes you hear gunshots, but it is to ward off looting," he said.

He did not offer any municipal assistance to those seeking to leave the city, noting that the city had virtually no working vehicles. The local fleet of light buses and group taxis in Tacloban, a city of 220,000 before the typhoon, was destroyed by the storm surge. The United States and the Philippines have been offering some seats on planes leaving after dropping off relief supplies.

Jerry Sambo Yaokasin, the second-ranking official in the municipal government, said in an interview that Philippine soldiers and police officers may be stretched too thin to provide security in Tacloban even as they try to reach other coastal communities to assess damage. He suggested that foreign forces may be needed, including to provide security for gas stations to reopen.

"If the United States will come in, if it will be allowed to come, or if the United Nations can come in, it will really help us secure the city," he said.

PHILIPPINES, PAGE 4

AS LIVING GET AID, BODIES LIE UNCOLLECTED
The Philippine authorities have been criticized for the unburied corpses, but experts say they pose no danger. PAGE 4

THE INEQUALITY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
Typhoon Haiyan underscored a cruel truth about climate change: It will hit the world's poorest the hardest. PAGE 4

U.S. to offer reward in wildlife trafficking fight

BANGKOK

BY THOMAS FULLER

Taking a page from the battle against international drug cartels, the United States was due to announce on Wednesday a \$1 million reward for information to help dismantle one of Asia's largest wildlife trafficking syndicates.

In what officials said was the first time such a reward had been offered, the State Department said it was targeting a syndicate based in Laos, the im-

poverished and authoritarian Southeast Asian country whose government, investigators say, has been uncooperative in stopping a thriving trade of African ivory, rhino horns, tiger bones and endangered animals harvested by the thousands from Asian jungles.

In a draft statement, Secretary of State John Kerry described the syndicate, the Xaysavang Network, as "one of the most prolific wildlife trafficking syndicates in operation," with affiliates in China, Malaysia, Mozambique, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam.

The \$1 million reward targets a syndicate based in Laos.

Investigators say the Laotian syndicate is headed by a Laotian businessman, Vixay Keosavang, who was the subject of an investigative report in The New York Times in March.

Reached on his cellphone on Wednesday, Mr. Vixay said he was being framed. "There are people slandering me," he said. "If you want to know the truth, you should ask Lao officials."

Asked specifically about rhino horns sent from South Africa and addressed to him personally — evidence that was presented in a trial that concluded last year in South Africa — Mr. Vixay acknowledged that he had received them.

"I admit that I accepted them in good faith," he said, adding that Laotian officials were aware of the shipments. But, he added, "I never ordered them."

Bouaxam Inthalangsi, an official at the Laotian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, said by telephone on Wednesday TRAFFICKING, PAGE 3



A sign posted in Kuwait City pointing the way to the home of Sheikh Shaif al-Ajmi, who is raising funds for Islamist rebel groups fighting President Bashar al-Assad in Syria.

BRYAN DENTON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cash donations to Syria rebels become wild-card factor in war

AL SUBAYHIYAH, KUWAIT

BY BEN HUBBARD

The money flows in via bank transfer or is delivered in bags or pockets bulging with cash. Working from his sparsely furnished sitting room here, Ghanim al-Mteiri gathers the funds and transports them to Syria for the rebels fighting President Bashar al-Assad.

Mr. Mteiri — one of dozens of Kuwaitis who openly raise money to arm the opposition — has helped turn this tiny, oil-rich Gulf state into a virtual Western Union outlet for Syria's rebels, with the bulk of the funds he collects going to a Syrian affiliate of Al Qaeda.

One Kuwait-based effort raised

money to equip 12,000 rebel fighters for \$2,500 each. Another campaign, run by a Saudi sheikh based in Syria and close to Al Qaeda, is called "Wage Jihad With Your Money." Donors earn "silver status" by giving \$175 for 50 sniper bullets, or "gold status" by giving twice as much for eight mortar rounds.

"Once upon a time we cooperated with the Americans in Iraq," said Mr. Mteiri, a former soldier in the Kuwaiti Army, recalling the American role in pushing Iraq out of Kuwait in 1991. "Now we want to get Bashar out of Syria, so why not cooperate with Al Qaeda?"

Outside support for the warring parties in Syria has helped sustain the conflict and transformed it into a proxy KUWAIT, PAGE 7

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER



SOMEONE TO WATCH Fans of Mouloudia lighting flares at a match in Algiers. The soccer club that was born from protest nearly a century ago remains a political force in Algeria. SPORTS, 13

NEWSSTAND PRICES

Hong Kong HK\$ 23.00
China RMB 28.00 Philippines Peso 100.00
Macau P 23.00 Taiwan NT 110.00
Printed by Superflag Printing and Communication Limited, 1/F, 8 Chun Ying Street, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories, Hong Kong.

IN THIS ISSUE

No. 40,645
Business 14
Crossword 13
Culture 10
Sports 12
Opinion 8

CURRENCIES NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY 10:00AM PREVIOUS

▲ Euro €1= \$1.3440 \$1.3430
▲ Pound £1= \$1.5980 \$1.5900
▲ Yen ¥1= ¥99.440 ¥99.620
▲ S. Franc \$1= SFO.9160 SFO.9170

Full currency rates Page 17

STOCK INDEXES WEDNESDAY

— The Dow 10:00am 15,750.67 unch.
▼ FTSE 100 3pm 6,616.37 -1.64%
▼ Nikkei 225 close 14,567.16 -0.15%

OIL NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY 10:00AM
▼ Light sweet crude \$93.72 -\$1.02

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL:

(852) 2922 1171

E-mail: inytsubs@nytimes.com



3 790132 011001

SHOP.FERRAGAMO.COM

Salvatore Ferragamo

WORLD NEWS ASIA



A family on the island of Bantayan in the Philippines tried Wednesday to use a ceiling fan attached to a tree to generate electricity. "We've got a lot of people without the basics, and it is quite a confusing picture," one aid worker said.

JAY ROMMEL LABRA/EUROPEAN PRESSPHOTO AGENCY

As living get needed aid, corpses lie uncollected

Authorities are criticized, but experts say bodies not carrying lethal germs

BY RICK GLADSTONE

The corpses of Typhoon Haiyan, which have been part of the ravaged landscape of the central Philippines for days and nauseated survivors as they walk past, are among the stark images from the disaster that struck last week. But medical experts say the unburied dead are not a significant public health hazard.

Although the smell of rotting remains can be overwhelming, and many survivors have criticized the Philippine authorities for not doing more to urgently collect them, the dead in this disaster were not considered carriers of germs that can infect the living. While they can become a problem if they contaminate drinking water supplies, that risk is considered low at best in the typhoon catastrophe zone, where relief workers are providing imported water anyway.

"The widespread belief that corpses pose a risk of communicable disease is wrong," the World Health Organization says in a guide to disposal of the dead on its website. "Especially if death resulted from trauma, bodies are quite unlikely to cause outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid fever, cholera or plague."

Compared with the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia, where more than 250,000 people died, and the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, which disputed accounts say killed between 158,000 and 316,000, the toll of the Philippine calamity could turn out to be relatively low. Yet like other mass-casualty emergencies, particularly in tropical climates where bodies decompose rapidly, the smell and sight of the dead is traumatic, particularly to relatives and friends.

Health officials say that is the primary reason to deal with the dead urgently.

"The dead should never be left visible. You collect them, and that's part of dignity and respect," said Robert A. Jensen, the chief executive of Kenyon International Emergency Services, a Houston-based provider of disaster-management help and an authority on management of mass fatalities.

David Olson, the deputy medical director at Doctors Without Borders, the Paris-based medical emergency organization, said its teams of doctors now deployed in the Philippines were worried

"In this case, the living is the priority."

about the emotional impact of the visible dead on their patients but were more concerned about treating the living.

"The pathogens in the dead either die in the body or are not passed from person to person," Dr. Olson said. Disposal of the bodies, he added, "is made a priority because it seems like the right thing to do — just to lessen the horror of what's just happened."

As of Tuesday, it remained unclear how the organized collection of victims from the typhoon, which are estimated to number anywhere from 2,000 to more than 10,000, would be handled and documented throughout the country. According to the World Health Organization guide, however, it is inadvisable to conduct rushed burials or cremations.

"This does not allow for the correct identification and record taking of the details of the dead," the guide states. "Nor does it give time for the bereaved to carry out the ceremonial and cultural practices, which would normally occur after a death."

Dr. Emmanuel M. Bueno, a surgeon who is a medical center director in Manila for the Philippine Department of Health and is helping to oversee medical care in the devastated city of Tacloban, said in an interview that the authorities there planned to dig three mass graves on Wednesday, putting layers of bodies side by side with a plastic tarpaulin sprinkled with lime on top of each layer. "We will give them at least a decent burial, with a blessing by a priest," he said.

The police and other personnel have lacked even enough gloves to pick up the bodies, but more gloves and other supplies are coming, Dr. Bueno added.

Mr. Jensen, who worked on disasters including the 2001 World Trade Center attack as well as the Indonesian tsunami and Haiti earthquake, said the decaying corpses on the streets of Tacloban and elsewhere were not surprising to him, given all the other immediate needs confronting the survivors. "In this case, the living is the priority — water, shelter, restoration of services," he said.

Nonetheless, he said, the authorities there will have to find an efficient way not only to collect the dead but to identify the bodies so relatives can reclaim them, even if the bodies are buried, so their loved ones can at least know that the bodies had not been left abandoned.

"What's important is a dignified burial," he said.

Keith Bradsher contributed reporting from Tacloban, the Philippines.

Residents urged to flee Philippine city

PHILIPPINES, FROM PAGE 1

The Philippines was a Spanish possession and then an American possession, and any suggestion that it needs to rely on foreign forces can be an emotional issue here. Mr. Romualdez disagreed with Mr. Yaokasin on the need for security forces from outside the Philippines. "Right now, that won't be necessary," he said.

Service station owners are refusing to start pumping fuel from their underground storage tanks for fear that they will be robbed by desperate people, Mr. Yaokasin and Mr. Romualdez said. The result has been the virtually complete disappearance of gasoline and diesel at any price, immobilizing aid vehicles and private cars alike. Scavengers have already combed over the large numbers of vehicles crushed, overturned or otherwise damaged during the typhoon, siphoning fuel from them.

Ample gasoline and diesel reserves remain in the city, but officials must find a way to provide security for their distribution, Mr. Yaokasin said.

Valerie Amos, the top United Nations relief official, held a public meeting with Mr. Romualdez at a building next to City Hall and promised international assistance. But she said the United Nations desperately needed service stations to open to operate trucks here.

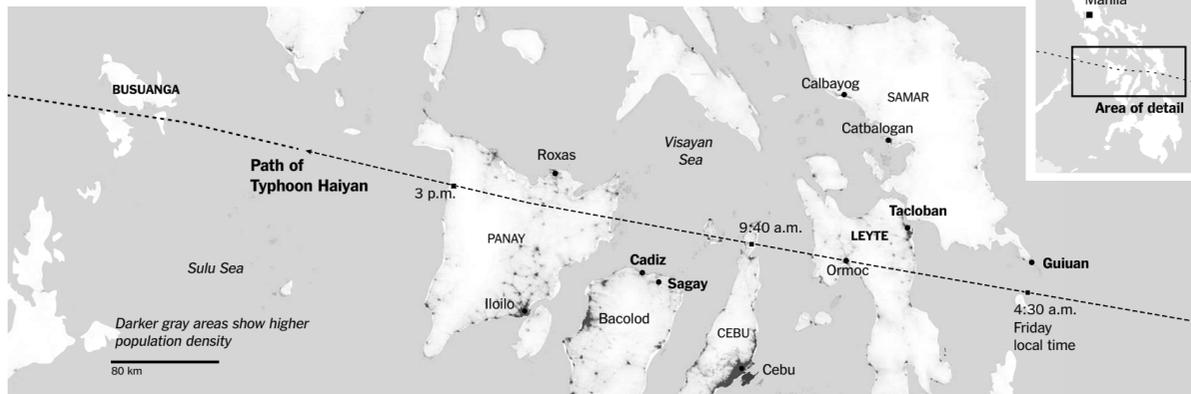
Mr. Romualdez told her that the city could not easily cope with the influx of aid workers, as practically no vehicles or fuel is available to bring them in from the airport, while food and drinking water are running out. "I'm asking those who come here, 'Please be self-sufficient, because there's nothing,'" he said.

Ms. Amos is in Tacloban to coordinate the United Nations efforts in the country, and on Tuesday she made an appeal for more than \$300 million to meet the country's projected needs over six months.

Many grocery store owners died during the storm, disabling much of the ca-

In the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan

As international aid groups and governments struggled to help the tens of thousands of people left without food or shelter, the president of the Philippines said the death toll from Typhoon Haiyan may be lower than the 10,000 previously estimated.



Busuanga The United Nations reported severe damage to housing and public infrastructure, and said food and water would run out in two days.

Cadiz City About 5,000 houses and nearly all corn and sugar crops were destroyed in the storm. The nearby city of Sagay was also severely damaged.

Alangalang Eight people were crushed to death on Tuesday when a wall collapsed as thousands of people stormed a government rice warehouse about 25 km west of Tacloban.

Tacloban The city administrator said 90 percent of the city had been destroyed and only 20 percent of residents were receiving aid; looting was widespread.

Guiuan Early Tuesday, Philippine authorities delivered aid to the area, which had been without water or electricity since Friday. Nearly all of the municipality's 50,000 residents are homeless.

Sources: United Nations, Philippine Information Agency, CNN, Reuters

capacity of the private sector to bring in food. Because grocery stores have been heavily looted and continue to be looted, surviving store owners are refusing to bring in new inventory and reopen their stores, Mr. Yaokasin said.

"The police visibility has to be there to the point that businesses feel the security to open their businesses," he said.

The true death toll from the typhoon is a mystery. The Philippine government put the official toll at 2,275. Few

deaths have been confirmed in Tacloban because local officials say they are counting only bodies that they have collected or formally recorded.

But Mr. Yaokasin said that the leader of a single Tacloban neighborhood of 4,000 people had notified him that 1,000 residents had died.

Jennifer Cicco, the Leyte Island administrator of the Philippines Red Cross, said that thousands of people were missing and were presumed to have been

swept out to sea and drowned. Arie Levy, the president of Sauveteurs Sans Frontières, a French nonprofit group, said that he had visited a village a mile beyond the city limits of Tacloban on Wednesday morning and estimated that there were roughly 1,000 bodies visible there.

Disease is the next concern. Mr. Levy said his group had run through its entire supply of tetanus vaccine from France in just two days, as crowds of people with lacerations from the typhoon or its after-

math had lined up for injections. Many streets here are so clogged with debris that pedestrians must walk carefully over piles of boards and other construction materials with protruding nails.

Many children have begun showing up at the group's field hospital with fevers and diarrhea as well, probably from drinking contaminated water, he said.

Austin Ramzy reported from Cebu and Gerry Mullany from Hong Kong.

Poorest nations are put more at risk by climate change

BY ANNIE LOWREY

Typhoon Haiyan has left thousands dead and hundreds of thousands homeless in the Philippines. And it has once again underscored for many development experts a cruel truth about climate change: It will hit the world's poorest the hardest.

"No nation will be immune to the impacts of climate change," said a major World Bank report on the issue last year. "However, the distribution of impacts is likely to be inherently unequal and tilted against many of the world's poorest regions, which have the least economic, institutional, scientific and technical capacity to cope and adapt."

That is the firmly established view of numerous national governments, development and aid groups, and the United Nations as well. "It is the poorest of the poor in the world, and this includes poor people even in prosperous societies, who are going to be the worst hit," said Rajendra Pachauri of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, speaking to reporters in Brussels back in 2007.

The reason is twofold. First is the geography of climate change itself. The higher the latitude, the bigger the temperature increase. And generally, the farther from the equator, the wealthier the country — meaning rich countries like Norway and Canada might see a disproportionate impact from global warming.

But poorer, lower-latitude regions are expected to face desertification and more intense storms. The increase in the sea level might be 15 percent to 20 percent higher in the tropics than the global average, meaning flooding for coastal cities in regions like southern Asia.

Droughts are also expected to increase significantly in lower-latitude areas, including Africa and the Middle East. The United States and Australia might also be hard hit.

Moreover, in many countries, the vulnerable poor might cluster in areas where climate change might have a disproportionate impact, like flood zones and dry rural areas. Here's the World Bank on the topic earlier this year:

"As the coastal cities of Africa and Asia expand, many of their poorest res-

idents are being pushed to the edges of livable land and into the most dangerous zones for climate change. Their informal settlements cling to riverbanks and cluster in low-lying areas with poor drainage, few public services, and no protection from storm surges, sea-level rise, and flooding."

"These communities — the poor in coastal cities and on low-lying islands — are among the world's most vulnerable to climate change and the least able to marshal the resources to adapt, a new report finds. They face a world where climate change will increasingly threaten the food supplies of sub-Saharan Africa and the farm fields and water resources of South Asia and Southeast Asia within the next three decades, while extreme weather puts their homes and lives at risk."

The second, more significant reason is that the poorer the country, the harder it might be for it to respond to a changing climate.

Take the example of a typhoon. Before a storm hits, building sturdy, secure houses and ensuring that a population

has a plan for evacuation are critical to preserving life and property. Right after a storm, highways, search-and-rescue teams, helicopters, tractors, firefighters, hospitals and surgeons become critical for doing the same. Afterward, insurance, savings and a well-financed government response become necessary for rebuilding lives and cities. When it comes to such disasters, money matters.

The same goes for many other phenomena related to climate change caused by human activity. If a given area is getting drier and hotter, a subsistence farmer is going to face greater struggles than a diversified agricultural conglomerate. A shrinking water supply might be harder for Pakistan to manage than California. The same might be true for rising oceans.

For that reason, many poorer countries hold rich countries like the United States responsible for climate change, and want them to help pay for its effects. Carbon emissions, for instance, are correlated with income. The Philippines emits 0.9 metric tons of carbon per capita. The United States emits 17.6.

As relief efforts falter, a political dynasty takes a hit

TACLOBAN, THE PHILIPPINES

Though revered in area, family of Imelda Marcos risks taking blame

BY KEITH BRADSHER

Look around this once-gracious city by a horseshoe-shape bay, and it is still possible to imagine it before the mass deaths and devastation of the Nov. 8 typhoon, when it was a jewel of the Pacific, thanks in good part to a local girl who became a global celebrity: Imelda R. Marcos, the flamboyant former first lady of the Philippines.

Spaced along the main coastal road are St. Niño's Shrine, an elegant mansion that once held Mrs. Marcos's infamous shoe collection; a stately white community hall fit for a much larger city; and the pink St. Niño's Church. All were built or restored at lavish expense when Ferdinand E. Marcos ruled the country from 1966 to 1986.

Mrs. Marcos's family, the Romualdez clan, has dominated local politics for generations. She held a congressional seat for the province in the 1990s, one of her nephews is the mayor of Tacloban, and another is a congressman in the region.

So as Tacloban residents fume over the widespread initial failure of relief efforts to provide food, water, medical treatment or even security, some of the blame is falling on a family that many here have long revered.

The debate over who is responsible was in full swing on Thursday at a bus shelter outside St. Niño's Shrine, which lost the collection of shoes that symbolized Mrs. Marcos's opulent lifestyle to a museum in Manila but still displays her private collection of ancient vases.

As a tropical downpour began to turn roads clogged with debris into ankle-deep lakes, Perlin V. Bechachino, a local resident who is married to a fisherman, explained why she still held Mrs. Marcos, 84, and the Romualdez family in high esteem. (Mrs. Marcos's maiden name was Romualdez.)

Mrs. Bechachino cited the family's many donations to St. Niño's Church, where she attends services every Sunday. She praised the local government for warning people five days in advance that a typhoon was coming, prompting her to head with her family to an official evacuation center that did not fill with



A man sitting in the staff quarters adjacent to St. Niño's Shrine, built during Ferdinand Marcos's rule. Unlike many structures in the Philippine city of Tacloban, it survived the typhoon.

water — unlike others where people drowned when the sea entered.

And she spoke almost rapturously about how she had been one of 500 people at a relief station this past week to receive food directly from Senator Ferdinand Marcos Jr., Mrs. Marcos's son.

"I really love the Marcos family, because they have loved the people of Tacloban City," she said.

But seven other newly homeless people who were huddled under the bus shelter angrily disagreed and faulted the local government — which is supposed to respond to disasters — and by

extension, the Romualdez clan.

"I'm missing my son; he's 24 years old," said Teresita Aroza, the 54-year-old wife of a security guard. "I've not received anything at all from the local government."

Standing with her husband, her daughter and her daughter's boyfriend, Mrs. Aroza described how they had been in their home as a wall of water from the storm surge hit last Friday evening and the house crumbled. They rushed to their neighbors' more solid house, only to find them drowned inside.

Then an even bigger wave swept the

family out to sea. The family members at the bus shelter had survived by holding onto floating banana trees, but Mrs. Aroza's son disappeared in the torrents.

The family has been opening body bags along a coastal road and checking the purple, misshapen corpses inside to try to find her son. As they search, they have received no food or water as the aid response here continues to falter.

"The Marcos family is distant from the people," Mrs. Aroza said. "We always respected the Marcos family, but we did not idolize them, and now our view of the Marcos family has fallen be-

cause they are not taking care of us."

Mrs. Aroza's 21-year-old daughter, Devi, said, "Seventy-five percent of the people now do not like the Marcoses."

Mayor Alfred S. Romualdez of Tacloban, Mrs. Marcos's nephew, made the same point as Mrs. Bechachino in interviews on Wednesday and Thursday, contending that Typhoon Haiyan would have devastated any city and slowed recovery. Buildings sturdy enough to be designated as evacuation centers are required to have roofs that could withstand winds of up to 100 miles per hour, he said. Typhoon Haiyan had sustained

winds nearly twice that fast, based on satellite estimates, and gusts that were even more powerful.

"How do you prepare for a super-typhoon like that, when you don't have the structures?" he asked.

Mr. Romualdez said that he had not been able to speak to his aunt since the typhoon, partly because he was too busy but also because his cellphone was washed away when the storm destroyed his house. But a niece, who insisted on anonymity because she was not authorized to speak for the family, said other family members were sheltering Mrs. Marcos from the worst of the news as she recovered from an infection.

"She just knows that a strong typhoon hit, but she's not being told the extent of the damage," the niece said. "The family is concerned that she will find a way to go there if she finds out what happened. She cannot be stopped — they can't control her."

Mrs. Marcos, who is now a member of Congress for a different region, is sometimes viewed with bemusement by her fellow countrymen. In 2006, she started a jewelry line made of trash and recycled goods, one of several pursuits to be mocked by the Philippine news media.

Still, her family's continued influence could pose a political complication here.

The political party of the Romualdez and Marcos families has faded at the national level and is now a minor player. Mr. Romualdez declined to comment on whether differences between him and President Benigno S. Aquino III of the Liberal Party had hurt relief efforts. (Mr. Aquino's mother, Corazon C. Aquino, became president when Mr. Marcos was driven from power after her followers say he stole the election.)

Mr. Romualdez said he believed relief efforts would have gone better if the national government had sent 2,000 troops at the start instead of 1,000. Ricky Carandang, a presidential spokesman, denied there had been any political difficulties.

At St. Niño's Shrine, it was clear that the Marcos name retained some of its mystique. While nearly every store in the area was stripped clean, this building — sometimes called the Imelda Marcos shrine — was unscathed. Gonzalo Lu said he and other guards had pushed back crowds who sought shelter after the typhoon. "We would have killed and died before we'd let anyone in," he said.

Floyd Whaley contributed reporting from Manila.

Rivalries play a role in typhoon aid

CEBU, THE PHILIPPINES

BY ANDREW JACOBS

The American aircraft carrier George Washington has arrived, its 5,000 sailors and 80 aircraft already busy ferrying relief supplies to storm-battered survivors, and the United States has committed an initial \$20 million in humanitarian assistance. Japan is dispatching a naval force of 1,000 troops, in what officials say is that country's largest-ever disaster relief deployment. Also on the way: the Illustrious, a British aircraft carrier stocked with transport planes, medical experts and \$32 million worth of aid.

The outpouring of foreign assistance for the hundreds of thousands left homeless and hungry by Typhoon Haiyan is shaping up to be a monumental show of international largess — and a not-so-subtle dose of one-upmanship directed at the region's fastest-rising power, China.

China, which has its own newly commissioned aircraft carrier and ambitions of displacing the United States, the dominant naval power in the Pacific, has been notably penurious. Beijing increased its total contribution to the relief effort to \$1.6 million on Thursday after its initial pledge of \$100,000 was dismissed as stingy, even by some of the state-backed news media in the country. Typhoon Haiyan, described as the most devastating natural calamity to hit the Philippines in recent history, is emerging as a showcase for the soft-power contest in East Asia. The geopolitical tensions have been stoked by China's territorial claims in the South China Sea and heightened by the United States' efforts to reassert its influence in the region.

China has showered aid on countries it considers close friends, becoming the largest lender in Africa, rushing to help Pakistan after an earthquake in September and showing a more humanitarian side to its neighbors in Asia. But Haiyan struck hardest at the country China considers its biggest nemesis in the legal, diplomatic and sometimes military standoff over control of tiny but strategic islands in the South China Sea.

Over the past year, Chinese and Philippine vessels have faced off over a reef called Scarborough Shoal, and the Philippines has angered China by taking the dispute to an international arbitration tribunal. It did not help that the Philippines earlier this year accepted a gift of 10 coast guard vessels from Japan and voiced support for Tokyo's plans to strengthen its security presence in the region, or that it is in discussions with the United States about hosting more American troops there.

The challenge for China comes shortly after the United States appeared to suffer a setback of its own in the contest for Pacific influence. President

Top givers to the Philippines

After criticism of China's initial offer of a \$100,000 cash donation, the country beefed up its contribution to the Philippines to \$1.6 million, roughly on par with Ireland (\$1.4 million) and Spain (\$1.8 million).

Britain	Britain said that it was sending its largest ship, the helicopter carrier Illustrious, and announced that its aid now exceeded \$32 million. A public appeal in the country raised \$37 million in the first 48 hours.
United Nations	The world body released \$25 million from its emergency relief fund and is trying to raise \$301 million more.
United States	Washington has committed \$20 million and dispatched an aircraft carrier with 80 aircraft and 5,000 troops on board to the Philippines, in addition to a number of other Navy vessels.
Japan	Japan is planning to send as many as 1,000 troops from its Self-Defense Forces, along with three ships and an unspecified number of aircraft. That would be the Japanese military's single largest relief operation abroad since World War II. It also pledged \$10 million for emergency shelters and other help, through aid organizations.

Sources: Official Gazette of the Philippines, Disasters Emergency Committee, United Nations News Center

Obama had to cancel a high-profile visit to the region this fall to grapple with the fiscal shutdown in the United States. So when the typhoon struck an old ally, the Pentagon did not waste much time offering a robust show of assistance.

"There is no other military in the world, there is no other navy in the world, that can do what we can do," one American official said.

Michael Kulma, an expert on East Asia at the Asia Society in New York, said the Chinese reluctance to give more aid could hurt its chances to make a favorable impression in the country.

"There was an opportunity, right up front, for China to make a commitment," he said. "At the end of the day, it could be that the Chinese end up giving more. But on the front end of it, they didn't stand out."

At the same time, the relief efforts by the United States could give a boost to its already strong influence in the Philippines. Despite its longtime alliance with the United States, the Philippines has been tentative over what Washington sees as the country's role in its so-called Asian pivot, which includes efforts to increase the presence of American troops on Philippine soil.

But the American relief effort might wear away at some of that reluctance, a hangover from the years when the Philippines was an American colony.

The rise of China has been shifting geopolitics in the region for years. With China's investments in Southeast Asia mounting, even some countries worried about being overwhelmed by their imposing regional neighbor have found it hard to resist the pull of its economy — a dynamic that is very likely to continue.

But China's increasing power has also in some cases worked against it, including in the Philippines, where the battle over maritime territory has softened the wariness of Japan and the bitter memories of World War II, when Japan invaded.

In announcing their assistance on Thursday, Japanese officials spoke of it mostly as an effort to provide humanitarian assistance, though there was also an acknowledgment of security ties.

"The Philippines is geographically close to Japan and an important strategic partner," said Japan's defense minister, Itsunori Onodera.

On Thursday, officials said Japan's military would dispatch C-130 transport aircraft and helicopters to ferry supplies to areas that have been cut off by the disaster. Japan will also send three navy ships, and it offered \$10 million in emergency aid.

As more countries came forward with impressive aid packages — and after days of ignoring criticism that it was offering too little aid — China on Thursday said it would increase its assistance.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Qin Gang, said that China had never intended the amount of assistance to remain fixed and insisted that it had adjusted its contribution according to growing needs. "An overwhelming majority of Chinese people are sympathetic with the people of the Philippines," he said.

Reporting was contributed by Martin Fackler from Tokyo, Jane Perlez from Beijing, Thom Shanker from Washington, Rick Gladstone from New York, and Keith Bradsher from Tacloban, the Philippines.

www.dior.com

Dior

HAUTE JOAILLERIE



LA ROSE DIOR BAGATELLE COLLECTION

White gold, diamonds, fancy pink diamonds, sapphires, pink sapphires, purple sapphires, emeralds, Paraiba tourmalines and tsavorite garnets.



International New York Times

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2013

Japan makes sales pitch to America for fastest train

TSURU, JAPAN

Government offers to pay for part of route from New York to Washington

BY ERIC PFANNER

As the world's fastest train raced through the mountains of central Japan, former Gov. George E. Pataki of New York hoisted his 6-foot-5 frame into the aisle and marveled at the smoothness of the ride.

"In the subway I'd need a strap, at least," Mr. Pataki said as the speedometer hit 500 kilometers an hour, or about 315 miles an hour, and he hunched over to catch a fleeting glimpse of Mount Fuji through the porthole-like windows. "This is amazing. The future."

Mr. Pataki and a group of other retired American politicians were in Japan on Saturday for a special test ride of the train, which uses a technology called magnetic levitation, or maglev, to cruise at more than twice the 150-mile-an-hour top speed of Amtrak's Acela, the fastest train in the United States. They are trying to bring maglev to the crowded Northeast Corridor to speed up travel times and ease congestion between New York and Washington.

Maglev trains would cover the journey of 320 kilometers in an hour, compared with two hours and 45 minutes for Acela. That would be considerably faster than flying, once airport transfers are factored in. Yet this is only the latest in a series of high-speed train proposals for the corridor, none of which have been implemented since Acela, which began service in 2000. Why would this one have any greater chance of success?

To sweeten the deal, Japan has offered to cover several billion dollars in costs. The commitment of taxpayer money is a sign of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's determination to do whatever it takes to prime the Japanese economy and to restore Japan's fading reputation for technological prowess.

Japan has long been a pioneer in high-speed rail. It introduced bullet trains, or Shinkansen, to the world in 1964, on the eve of the Tokyo Olympics. But others have been catching up. France and Germany developed high-speed trains that matched the Japanese speeds. Now China has built a high-speed network that surpasses Japan's in its extent.

Those are conventional high-speed railroads, with trains traveling at a maximum of 330 kilometers an hour for the Japanese and European trains, slightly less for the Chinese ones. To stake out its claim to leadership in a new generation of considerably faster technology, Japan next year plans to begin construction of its first intercity maglev line, linking Tokyo with Nagoya and, eventually, Osaka. In tests, the Japanese maglev has reached speeds of up to 580 kilometers an hour, the world record for a train.

"It is truly a dream technology," Mr. Abe said in a speech at the New York Stock Exchange in September.

But it could be a boon or a bummer. Japan can export it. So Mr. Abe is looking for a prominent overseas showcase. JAPAN, PAGE 17



Indonesian inferno Mount Sinabung, in North Sumatra, erupted on Monday, keeping away residents who had already been forced to flee by previous rumblings. It was Indonesia's second eruption of the day, after Mount Merapi a few hours earlier.

Aid slowly arrives for battered Leyte

SANTA FE, PHILIPPINES

Medical care is reaching the Philippines, but food remains a problem

BY KEITH BRADSHAW

Rosalina Doyola, a cheerful 22-year-old with an accounting degree and the confidence of youth that life will somehow work out after all, woke up on Monday morning in a field hospital tent with both her legs and still alive.

Ms. Doyola was one of two young women with deep lacerations just below the knee who arrived on Sunday at the field hospital here of International Search and Rescue Germany, a non-profit group. Both women had received very similar injuries during Typhoon Haiyan and had received scant medical care in the nine days that followed.

Doctors there assessed both women, concluded that Ms. Doyola's injury was the less infected, and did a vertical suture that extended six inches up her leg and a lateral, three-inch suture. The other young woman was sent to a better-equipped and more heavily staffed foreign hospital at the nearby airport in Tacloban to have her leg amputated.

The other woman was beginning to develop septicemia, the potentially fatal blood poisoning that killed Richard Pulga, a 27-year-old farmer, whose lower right leg became infected after it was fractured during the typhoon.

"The people with sepsis died before we got here," said Peter Kaup, an anesthesiologist who is part of the I.S.A.R. Germany team. "It was complicated to get here."

Marco Celia, a surgeon on the German team, said that the similarity of the two young women's injuries appeared to have prompted one of their colleagues to think initially that Ms. Doyola had been referred to the airport hospital.

Medical care is finally beginning to improve after the typhoon in the east-central Philippines, with 62 foreign or Filipino medical teams now working in areas damaged by the storm.

The availability of care even began to improve on Monday in the interior. After Ms. Doyola woke Monday morning, the German surgical team sent her to the public clinic in her hometown of Santa Fe, three miles inland from Palo,

where a team from Doctors Without Borders was just setting up operations.

Within an hour of their arrival, the Doctors Without Borders team had 80 people in line for care. Emma Akerlund, a 33-year-old Swedish obstetrician, checked Ms. Doyola's wound carefully before beginning to work methodically through the cases.

There were other signs in the interior of an effort to begin delivering scarce supplies. Rosaura Diola, the registered nurse who runs the main clinic in downtown Jaro, wore a new green uniform on Monday afternoon and said that the Philippines Department of Health had just delivered a large box of medical supplies, including antibiotics.

She said that she would be able to give patients a full course of 21 tablets of antibiotics over seven days, instead of just the three tablets that she had been rationing to each patient. "Giving them just a few is useless," she acknowledged.

But Mrs. Diola said that the clinic still had many other needs that had not been met by the box of supplies from the health department, including gauze, cotton balls, pain-killers, syringes and, toughest of all, a new roof.

Raul Artoza, a 49-year-old council member in Macanip village, nearly an hour's drive from downtown Jaro on a PHILIPPINES, PAGE 4



Rosalina Doyola receiving medical care on Monday, over a week after being injured.

CHURCH OFFERS SOLACE TO THE DISPLACED In one town struck by Typhoon Haiyan, a church has become home to more than 100 people. PAGE 4

Plan for Syrian arms raises alarm

WASHINGTON

Pentagon sees weapons as vulnerable to attack as they travel in war zone

BY DAVID E. SANGER, THOM SHANKER AND ERIC SCHMITT

A plan announced over the weekend for getting the bulk of Syria's chemical weapons out of the country in coming weeks has raised major concerns in Washington, because it involves transporting the weapons over roads that are

battlegrounds in the country's civil war and loading them onto a ship that has no place to go.

Security for the shipments is being provided entirely by Syrian military units loyal to President Bashar al-Assad, who has surprised American officials with how speedily he has complied with an agreement brokered by Russia to identify and turn over his chemical weapon stockpiles. Intelligence analysts and Pentagon officials say the shipments will be vulnerable to attack as they travel past the ruins of a war that has raged for two and a half years.

Asked over the weekend what the backup plan would be if the chemical weapons components were attacked by

opposition forces linked to Al Qaeda, or even elements of Mr. Assad's own forces, a senior American official said: "That's the problem — no one has attempted this before in a civil war, and no one is willing to put troops on the ground to protect this stuff, including us."

Another official noted that the choice now facing the United States and other nations was to "either leave the stuff in place and hope for the best, or account for it, get it out of there, and hope for the best. That's the 'least worst' option."

A range of current and former administration and Pentagon officials discussed the risks of moving the Syrian SYRIA, PAGE 5

Doris Lessing, 94, recipient of Nobel for her visionary prose

BY HELEN T. VERONGOS

Doris Lessing, the uninhibited and outspoken novelist who was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize for a lifetime of writing that shattered convention, both social and artistic, died on Sunday at her home in London. She was 94.

OBITUARY

Her death was confirmed by her publisher, HarperCollins.

Ms. Lessing produced dozens of novels, short stories, essays and poems, drawing on a childhood in the central Af-

rican bush, the teachings of Eastern mystics and years of involvement with grass-roots Communist groups. She embarked on dizzying and at times stultifying literary experiments.

Indeed, "Alfred & Emily," published in the summer of 2008, is half fiction, half memoir — on the one hand recounting her parents' lives as they eked out a living on a small farm in Rhodesia and, on the other, imagining what their lives might have been like if World War I had not occurred.

But it was her breakthrough novel, "The Golden Notebook," a structurally LESSING, PAGE 8

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER

At high heart risk? Check again

An online calculator meant to help doctors assess risks for high cholesterol could mistakenly suggest that millions more people are candidates for statin drugs. WORLD NEWS, 5

Afghan-U.S. talks hit impasse

The high-level talks are stalled on the Americans' insistence that United States troops retain the right to enter local residences during raids. WORLD NEWS, 5

Musharraf faces treason charges

In a groundbreaking assertion of civilian authority, Pakistan is planning on pursuing charges against a former ruler, Gen. Pervez Musharraf. WORLD NEWS, 5

Europe needs Ukraine

It's definitely not too late for the European Union to decisively support Ukraine's efforts to join the club, writes Slawomir Sierakowski. OPINION, 7



ART HOARDER Cornelius Gurlitt, whose Munich home was full of paintings and drawings obtained by his father, a Nazi-era dealer, says their confiscation devastated him. WORLD NEWS, 8

Analysts hail China overhaul plan

The release of a longer outline has swept away the ambiguity seen in the initial communiqué. BUSINESS, 15

Disney's tough road to mobile gold

Disney is struggling to find a way to make money from its "free" smartphone games. BUSINESS, 15

ONLINE AT INYT.COM

Cheney family feud goes public

A spat between two daughters of Dick Cheney, the former United States vice president, is unfolding in social media, a high-profile election and the debate over same-sex unions. nytimes.com/us

Jury selection for fund manager

Jury selection was scheduled to begin in the trial of Michael S. Steinberg, the most senior employee at the hedge fund SAC Capital Advisors indicted in insider trading. inyt.com/business

President reflects on Georgia

In the waning days of his presidency, Mikheil Saakashvili said that Georgia was closer to becoming an established democracy. nytimes.com/europe

Racism charges follow St. Nicholas

Critics have denounced as racist the Dutch tradition of St. Nicholas, who rides into cities each year with hundreds of Black Petes. nytimes.com/europe

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL:
(852) 2922 1171
E-mail: inytsubs@nytimes.com



NEWSSTAND PRICES
Hong Kong HK\$ 23.00

China RMB 28.00 Philippines Peso 100.00
Macau P23.00 Taiwan NT 110.00

Printed by Superflag Printing and
Communication Limited, 1/F, 8 Chun Ying
Street, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate,
Tseung Kwan O, New Territories, Hong Kong.

IN THIS ISSUE
No. 40,649
Business 15
Crossword 14
Culture 9
Opinion 6
Sports 13
Style 10

CURRENCIES NEW YORK, MONDAY 10:00AM
▲ Euro €1= \$1.3530 PREVIOUS \$1.3490
— Pound £1= \$1.6120 \$1.6120
▲ Yen \$1= ¥99.950 ¥100.180
▲ S. Franc \$1= SF0.9110 SF0.9150

Full currency rates Page 18

STOCK INDEXES MONDAY
— The Dow 10:00am 15,961.70 unch.
▲ FTSE 100 3pm 6,730.71 +0.56%
▼ Nikkei 225 close 15,164.30 -0.01%

OIL NEW YORK, MONDAY 10:00AM
▼ Light sweet crude \$93.84 -\$0.40



World News



Saint Michael the Archangel Church in the Philippine town of Basey on Monday. Over 100 people who lost their homes in Typhoon Haiyan are now staying at the church, sleeping on wet pews and waiting for the next food shipment.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SERGEY PONOMAREV FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Church offers solace, and a place to sleep

BASEY, THE PHILIPPINES

Residents find refuge in damaged building as they await more aid

BY AUSTIN RAMZY

When Typhoon Haiyan hit this coastal town, residents ran for Saint Michael the Archangel Church.

Now, 10 days later, more than 100 of them remain.

"I was in my house, but it was destroyed," said Belen Cabonce, 87. "We ran for higher ground, and this was it. Some people stayed in houses trying to hold on, but most of them came here."

She has lived here ever since, sleeping on a wet pew, wondering when the next shipment of relief goods will arrive. She has not heard from her two children in Tacloban, the city that lost more than 800 people in the storm, since the typhoon hit on Nov. 8.

"Please give me aid," Ms. Cabonce said. "I'm alone."

As the Philippines begins to clean up after the worst typhoon in memory, it is faced with a huge problem of feeding and housing its displaced population. The government says that about four million people have been displaced, with some 350,000 living in about 1,500 evacuation centers.

"The evacuation centers are an increasing concern," said Matthew Cochrane, spokesman for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Places like the Tacloban City Convention Center, an indoor basketball stadium that is now home to about 2,500 people who lost their homes in the storm, are straining under the lack of sanitation and basic supplies.

"People are living in squalid conditions in need of as much support as they can get," Mr. Cochrane said.

About 2.5 million people also require food aid, he said, adding, "The most



A damaged statue of John the Baptist inside the church. The storm displaced about four million people, the Philippine government says.

pressing need is food."

Basey's mayor, Junji Ponferrada, 43, estimates that the typhoon damaged or destroyed the homes of one-third of the population of this city of 51,000 in Samar Province. He struggles to feed and house them all.

"People are saying, 'We don't want a message of hope. We want food,'" he said.

The Basey District Hospital, which sits on a hill in the city facing the church, suffered extensive damage in the storm. But a few rooms survived, allowing the primary care hospital to provide basic services, like delivering babies and treating diarrhea caused by unclean water, said Dr. Jessamine Elona, 33. A team of Japanese doctors has helped treat cuts and wounds caused by flying debris during the storm.

Pacquito Manog, 60, a farmer in the

village of Iba, which is part of Basey, said Typhoon Haiyan badly damaged his rice crop, leaving him with only 10 percent of his anticipated yield.

"We will try again next season," he said. "We will start planting next month for harvest in April, if we have enough money to pay for seeds."

In the nearby village of Magallanes, some 75 people stood by the side of the road waiting for a promised delivery of food. They put up large, handmade signs with the name of their neighborhood, and held tickets with the face of Egay Tallado, the governor of Camarines Norte Province, which was providing the aid.

"We weren't given a specific time, we were just told to wait," said Victoria Cajara, 51, a Magallanes village councilor who had been by the roadside for four hours.

Mr. Ponferrada, the mayor, said other towns and provinces had been the chief suppliers of aid to this city, where 191 died in the storm and 39 are missing. In the basketball stadium, a medical team from Camarines Sur Province offered medicines and minor surgery.

A group from the city of Valenzuela in Metro Manila arrived on Monday after driving five days and scouted ways to distribute its five truckloads of goods and where to station five doctors.

As Mr. Ponferrada cleaned mud and trash from his waterfront office, four trucks from the Japan International Cooperation Agency arrived with 77 bundles of plastic, each 165 feet long, for building basic tents.

A few hours earlier, the trucks would not have been able to squeeze onto the narrow waterfront drive, which had only recently been cleared of debris by

teams from the Metro Manila Development Authority.

At the church, a runners' club from Samar handed out 6.5-pound bags of rice, crackers and bottles of water to a line of people that streamed out the front door.

It is not the first time this town's Roman Catholic church with the limestone walls and wide buttresses has been called on to house the homeless. First built by Jesuits in 1656, the church was largely destroyed by a typhoon in 1880. After the Japanese occupation during World War II, it served as a refugee camp.

The church, which sits on a hill overlooks the badly damaged downtown, avoided destruction. But signs of damage are everywhere. The force of the storm blew out a stained-glass window in the south wall of the chancel. It lies toppled over, the leading holding together its colored panes.

The corrugated metal roof, with detailed murals showing the Tower of Babel, Catholic saints and a scene from Revelations, has been riddled with coin-sized holes that allow in rain and thin shafts of light.

The red stone floor is slick with rainwater. The wooden pews are wet and warped, their knee rests now used as head rests for reclining evacuees. Water and food containers, pots, pans and bags of clothes line the pews. Dogs sleep on the floor.

Outside, food is cooked over open fires, clothes dry on lines hung between palm trees, and piles of bottles and trash climb high. The bathroom is a wall in the church yard.

The Rev. Gil Cabujat, 44, says the church is willing to house the homeless. But he sounded a note of frustration. He said many of the churches' new tenants slept through the daily 6 a.m. Mass.

"They're welcome to stay, but we ask them, if they're able to start rebuilding, they should," Father Cabujat said. "We can't start rebuilding until they leave."

Robert Gonzaga contributed reporting.

BRIEFLY

Asia-Pacific



BEIJING

State-backed church's pastor is detained in central China

The police in a central Chinese city have detained a Christian pastor and about 20 churchgoers in a crackdown on a state-backed church involved in a local land dispute, relatives of the religious leader said Monday.

Relatives of the pastor, Zhang Shaojie, said he was taken away from his church in Puyang, Henan Province, on Saturday by the police, who provided no identification or basis for the detention. The police also took away around 20 others, including Mr. Zhang's two sisters, said Sun Zhulei, Mr. Zhang's son-in-law.

The crackdown is unusual for a state-approved church. China's government allows worship only in such churches, while unregistered congregations tend to be subject to harassment. But church leaders have been involved in a land dispute with the local authorities. Calls to local police and government offices rang unanswered. (AP)

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Spies said to have tried to tap Indonesian president's phone

Indonesia's president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, recalled his ambassador from Australia on Monday and ordered a review of bilateral cooperation after news reports said an Australian security agency tried to listen to his cell-phone in 2009.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation and The Guardian reported on Monday that they had documents from the former American National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden that showed that the agency also targeted the phones of the Indonesian first lady, Kristiani Herawati, as well as eight other government ministers and officials. The documents reportedly showed that the Australian Defense Signals Directorate, now the top-secret Australian Signals Directorate, tried to listen to the president's phone conversations on at least one occasion and tracked activity on the phone for 15 days in August 2009.

The Australian prime minister, Tony Abbott, refused to comment on Monday on the news reports. Mr. Abbott was not in the government in 2009. (AP)



"All governments gather information," said Prime Minister Tony Abbott of Australia.

KANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN

Roadside explosion kills 2 children on shopping trip

A roadside bomb killed two children in southern Afghanistan on Monday, while six bodies found the day before in the restive region were identified as police officers and not laborers, as was initially reported.

The confusion arose because the bodies found in Kandahar Province were in civilian clothes, said Mohammad Jan Rasoolyar, deputy governor of neighboring Zabul Province. The police officers had disappeared several days earlier from Zabul.

In Monday's explosion, the two children died when their family's vehicle hit a roadside bomb, Mr. Rasoolyar said. The family was traveling to the Zabul provincial capital, Qalat, to go shopping. The father was wounded along with a third child, Mr. Rasoolyar said. (AP)

TOKYO

Fuel rod removal begins at crippled nuclear plant

Workers began removing radioactive fuel rods on Monday from one of four reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, the Tokyo Electric Power Company said. The painstaking and risky task is a crucial first step toward a full cleanup of the earthquake- and tsunami-damaged plant, in northeastern Japan.

Unit 4 was offline at the time of the disaster, which happened in March 2011, so its core did not melt down as three others' did. But hydrogen explosions blew the roof off the building and weakened the structure, leaving it vulnerable to earthquakes. Tokyo Electric has since reinforced the building, but experts say keeping so many fuel rods in a storage pool in the building still poses a major safety risk.

Tokyo Electric has built a huge steel structure next to and partly over Unit 4 to mount cranes for the operation. It will take at least until the end of 2014 to finish moving the 1,533 sets of fuel rods to a safer location. Each set includes about 60 to 80 rods. Six workers safely stored four sets of fuel rods in a cask on Monday, a spokesman said. No problems were reported. (AP)

Medical care reaches more victims, but food is still a hurdle

PHILIPPINES, FROM PAGE 1

They dirt road through shattered coconut palm forests, said that two vanloads of aid workers from nonprofit groups had showed up by lunchtime to offer assistance. Aid workers in one of the vans left behind six boxes of anti-diarrhea medicine, and after an initial assessment of the village's needs both groups promised to come back, Mr. Artoza said.

Many shortfalls in humanitarian assistance remain, however. In Malobago village, another town deep in the coconut palm forests of Leyte Island's interior, Marissa Tañada, a 32-year-old resident, said that no food supplies had arrived yet and that medical supplies were still nonexistent.

"Every time a helicopter passes, we try to wave for help," she said on Monday afternoon. "Many here have stepped on nails, and we have no medicine."

The most chaotic scenes continue to be in Tacloban itself, the provincial capital of Leyte. A large freight truck with soldiers aboard parked at 2 p.m. on Monday on the main coastal road in Tacloban to distribute sacks of rice to each household in the neighborhood, only for an often unruly crowd to form as mostly young people cut in line and some came back again and again.

Older residents and the less aggressive found themselves standing at the back of a crowd that barely seemed to move forward. Four hours later, the

soldiers halted the distribution of food and drove off, only to be chased through the streets for more than a block by a crowd of the desperate and hungry.

Violata Dimaganpe, a 42-year-old resident, joined the line at 2 and never reached the front of it. She received nothing. "There's no order, that's why it's so slow," she complained as the soldiers finished up the food distribution.

As for Miss Doyola, she remained surprised on Monday that the deep gouges on her left leg that had received minimal treatment for nearly a week and a half had been potentially life-threatening. "I didn't know it was so serious," she said.



SUZY MENKES
KEEPING AN EYE
ON EMOTION

INSIDE | SPECIAL REPORT



BRUTAL LEGACY
WHY FOLLOW
BOXING AT ALL?

PAGE 13 | SPORTS

ROGER COHEN
NOW IS A TIME
FOR COURAGE

PAGE 9 | OPINION



RISK IN GERMANY
INFRASTRUCTURE
NEEDS REPAIRS

PAGE 15 | BUSINESS ASIA WITH REUTERS

International New York Times

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2013

U.S. Navy was warned of contractor in fraud case

Malaysian is accused of bribing officers with gifts, prostitutes and cash

BY CHRISTOPHER DREW AND DANIELLE IVORY

Leonard Glenn Francis, a wealthy Malaysian contractor at the heart of one of the United States Navy's largest bribery scandals in decades, seemed to have stepped right off the set of "Casablanca."

At 6 feet 3 inches and 350 pounds, or 1.9 meters and about 160 kilograms, Mr. Francis hosted dinners at luxury hotels in Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong for senior officers who knew him as Fat Leonard, dispensing boxes of Cuban cigars and dropping the names of admirals he knew, senior Navy officers said.

But as his reputation for lavish parties spread, so, too, did warnings about his business practices, according to Navy officials and court documents. Emails obtained by criminal investigators show that from 2009 to early 2011, several ship crews and contracting officials filed complaints about his "gold-plated" fees for fuel, port security and other services. In 2010, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service opened investigations into questionable charges in Thailand and Japan by his company, documents show.

Despite those red flags, in June 2011, the Navy awarded Mr. Francis \$200 million in contracts, giving him control over providing supplies and dockside services for its fleet across the Pacific.

Now Mr. Francis is at the center of a widening investigation into an over-bidding scheme in which federal prosecutors say he used cash, prostitutes and gifts to bribe Navy officials to help him defraud the service out of tens of millions of dollars. Two Navy commanders and a naval investigative agent have been charged with accepting bribes, while two admirals and a captain are also under investigation. Officials say they expect more service members to be implicated.

Interviews with American officials and documents obtained by The New York Times provide the first detailed look at how Mr. Francis and his company, Glenn Defense Marine Asia, lowballed rivals to win contracts as the first step in the overcharging scheme. The company submitted winning bids that experts say seemed so low that the Navy should have questioned whether they were realistic. Once it had locked up contracts, investigators say, the company — with the assistance of Navy officers — began pumping out fake invoices to inflate its billings.

Though Glenn Marine's low bids might have seemed enticing, military contracting experts who reviewed those bids for The Times said the Navy should have been wary, and certainly more watchful, of Mr. Francis, particularly given the numerous warnings raised about his business practices over the years.

"The Navy watchdogs were sleeping while a burglar walked out with everything in the house," said Charles Tiefer, a former member of the federal Commission on Wartime Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan and a professor at the University of Baltimore School of Law. NAVY, PAGE 4



Praying by candlelight in Tacloban. "Many Filipino families have become climate refugees," said Loren Legarda, a Philippine senator.



The Tongonan geothermal field, outside Ormoc on western Leyte Island, is the world's second-largest producer of geothermal energy.

Nature turns tables on an island of green energy

ORMOC, THE PHILIPPINES

Superstorm disabled geothermal plants that helped power Philippines

BY KEITH BRADSHAW

Typhoon Haiyan inflicted many cruel injustices on the Philippines, from the thousands of dead to the millions whose homes were damaged or destroyed. Add one more: A superstorm consistent with some warnings about climate change from fossil fuels did its greatest damage to an island that is one of the world's biggest success stories of renewable energy.

Leyte Island, where the typhoon's storm surge of up to four meters, or 13 feet, inundated a string of coastal cities while some of the most powerful storm winds ever recorded ripped roofs off homes and businesses, relies entirely on geothermal energy for its electricity. Such generation produces essentially no emissions of greenhouse gases.

The geothermal energy is produced by digging mile-deep boreholes into hot, wet volcanic rocks and using the superheated water and steam that comes surging up to turn turbines, generating electricity. The geothermal energy here is so abundant that only a fifth of it goes to lighting homes and powering factories for Leyte Island's 1.5 million residents. The rest of the flood of energy pouring out of the boreholes goes to other islands across the Philippines.

With that record of environmental stewardship, the typhoon has triggered fury among many Filipinos, who place the blame for it on carbon emissions over decades from countries mainly in the West.

"Many Filipino families have become climate refugees," said Loren Legarda, chairwoman of the Committee on Climate Change in the Philippine Senate. "We may not pollute the world, yet we are victims of extreme weather and climate change."

PHILIPPINES, PAGE 6

TACLOBAN LOOTERS TELL OF SCRAMBLE The breakdown of order after the storm has slowed the resumption of normal commerce in the Philippines. PAGE 6

Security pact would keep U.S. force in Afghanistan

WASHINGTON

Bilateral agreement aims for presence through 2024 and steady aid flow

BY THOM SHANKER AND ROD NORDLAND

The United States and Afghanistan have finalized the wording of a bilateral security agreement that would allow for a lasting American troop presence in Afghanistan through 2024 and set the stage for billions of dollars of international assistance to keep flowing to the government in Kabul.

The deal, which was to be presented for approval by an Afghan grand council of elders starting on Thursday, came on Wednesday after days of brinkmanship by Afghan officials and two direct calls from Secretary of State John Kerry to President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, including one before the announcement.

Just the day before, a senior aide to Mr. Karzai had said the Afghan leader would not approve an agreement unless President Obama sent a letter acknowledging American military mistakes during the 12-year war. But on Wednesday, Mr. Kerry emphatically insisted that a deal was reached with no American apology forthcoming.

"President Karzai didn't ask for an apology. There was no discussion of an



Secretary of State John Kerry said the pact still needed the approval of Afghan elders.

apology," Mr. Kerry said. "I mean, it's just not even on the table."

After a war that stands as the longest in American history, the security agreement defines a training and counterterrorism mission in Afghanistan lasting at least 10 more years and involving 8,000 to 12,000 troops, mostly American.

Despite the sometimes harsh criticism from Afghan officials during the negotiations, the agreement includes concessions that the Obama administration could not win from Iraq during a similar process in 2011, leading to the final withdrawal of American troops there.

Now, the United States has at least an initial agreement from Afghan officials that American soldiers will not face Afghan prosecution in the course of their duties. And United States Special Operations forces will retain leeway to conduct antiterrorism raids on private Afghan homes — a central American demand that Afghan officials had resisted and described as the last sticking point in negotiations.

In the end, the Obama administration and the Karzai government had more AFGHANISTAN, PAGE 6

Stone Age DNA reveals kinships spanning continents

BY NICHOLAS WADE

The genome of a young boy buried at Mal'ta near Lake Baikal in eastern Siberia some 24,000 years ago has turned out to hold two surprises for anthropologists.

The first is that the boy's DNA matches that of Western Europeans, showing that during the last Ice Age, people from Europe had reached farther east across Eurasia than previously supposed. Though none of the Mal'ta boy's skin or hair survives, his genes suggest he would have had brown hair, brown eyes and freckled skin.

The second surprise is that his DNA also matches a large proportion — about 25 percent — of the DNA of living Native Americans. The first people to arrive in the Americas have long been assumed to have descended from Siberian populations related to East Asians. It now seems that they may have been a mixture between the Western Europeans who had reached Siberia and an East Asian population.

The Mal'ta boy was 3 to 4 years old and was buried under a stone slab wearing an ivory diadem, a bead necklace and a bird-shaped pendant. Elsewhere at the same site, about 30 Venus figur-

The first Americans may have been a mix between Western Europeans and East Asians.

ines were found of the kind produced by the Upper Paleolithic cultures of Europe. The remains were excavated by Russian archaeologists over a 20-year period ending in 1958 and stored in museums in St. Petersburg.

There they lay for some 50 years until they were examined by a team led by Eske Willerslev of the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Willerslev, an expert in

analyzing ancient DNA, was seeking to understand the peopling of the Americas by searching for possible source populations in Siberia. He extracted DNA from bone taken from the child's upper arm, hoping to find ancestry in the East Asian peoples from whom Native Americans are known to be descended.

But the first results were disappointing. The boy's mitochondrial DNA belonged to the lineage known as U, which is commonly found among the modern humans who first entered Europe about 44,000 years ago. The lineages found among Native Americans are those designated GENOME, PAGE 4

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER

Top China court speaks on abuses

A directive from the Supreme Court of China is unlikely to curb problems like forced confessions on its own, but it reflects official recognition of the need to fix the legal system. WORLD NEWS, 5

2 mosquito net makers suspended

The two top suppliers of mosquito nets for the war on malaria were temporarily banned for paying bribes to health officials in Cambodia. WORLD NEWS, 5

Making Bangladeshi factories safer

United States and European retailers have reached agreement on common safety standards for Bangladeshi garment factories. BUSINESS, 15

Kennedy's legacy of inspiration

Despite his flaws, memories of John F. Kennedy continue to give Americans faith that the country's better days are ahead, Robert Dallek writes. OPINION, 8



ELECTION UPPOUR IN NEPAL Rajan K.C., above, a candidate of the Nepali Congress party, in Katmandu on Thursday. His party had a big lead over the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maolist), whose leader, Pushpa Kamal Dahal, claimed widespread fraud in Tuesday's election and demanded a halt to vote counting and an independent inquiry. WORLD NEWS, 4

ONLINE AT INYT.COM

Ballet dancers as brands

Increasingly, star dancers like Natalia Osipova, aware of the brevity of their time in the spotlight, are switching among companies. nytimes.com/dance

Letter fetches high price in China

Some Chinese are marveling at the price of a letter auctioned in Beijing this week: a 220-character missive by Lu Xun, or Lu Hsun, one of the country's most venerated writers, that fetched over \$1 million. sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com

Verdict looming for Samsung

A jury in California was scheduled to continue deliberations over how much Samsung Electronics owes Apple for patent infringement. inyt.com/business

The real mayors of New York

Profiles of nine of hundreds of people nominated by readers for the effect they have on their communities. nytimes.com/nyregion

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL:
(852) 2922 1171
E-mail: inytsubs@nytimes.com



NEWSSTAND PRICES
Hong Kong HK\$ 23.00
China RMB 28.00 Philippines Peso 100.00
Macau P23.00 Taiwan NT 110.00
Printed by Superflag Printing and Communication Limited, 1/F, 8 Chun Ying Street, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories, Hong Kong.

IN THIS ISSUE
No. 40,652
Books 12
Business 15
Crossword 14
Culture 11
Opinion 8
Sports 13

CURRENCIES NEW YORK, THURSDAY 10:00AM PREVIOUS
▲ Euro €1= \$1.3460 \$1.3440
▲ Pound £1= \$1.6110 \$1.6100
▲ Yen ¥1= ¥101.010 ¥100.020
▲ S. Franc \$1= SFO.9150 SFO.9160
Full currency rates Page 18

STOCK INDEXES THURSDAY
— The Dow 10:00am 15,900.82 unch.
▲ FTSE 100 3pm 6,684.16 +0.05%
▲ Nikkei 225 close 15,365.60 +1.92%
OIL NEW YORK, THURSDAY 10:00AM
▲ Light sweet crude \$94.58 +\$0.99

Nature turns tables on green showcase

PHILIPPINES, FROM PAGE 1

The Tongonan geothermal field on the outskirts of Ormoc, on western Leyte Island, is the world's second-largest producer of geothermal energy, after one in Geysers, Calif. Yet the operation here is remarkably little known even among renewable-energy experts because of its unusual history and a lingering penchant for secrecy for national security reasons. The New People's Army, one of the world's longest-lasting Maoist insurgencies and an enduring though low-intensity threat on Leyte Island, represents a potential threat to the operations. A small army of soldiers and security guards defends the site and maintains layers of checkpoints to keep visitors out of the mountain valley where five geothermal power plants are located.

Viewed from the outermost checkpoint — the site has a longstanding policy of not letting journalists visit — the valley is spectacular. Clouds of steam surge from natural pits in the earth along the beds of mountain streams that splash down steep volcanic slopes in a series of waterfalls past terraced farms and through coconut palm forests.

The extraordinary force of Typhoon Haiyan's winds shattered the forests, particularly near the ridgelines. Mile after mile of trees have changed from green to brown after the winds ripped loose and scattered virtually every frond. The winds then twisted and bent the usually resilient trunks until they snapped or burst.

Sheltered in the deep, narrow valley below, however, the homes of the site's 795 workers seem to have fared surprisingly well, although one of the military barracks has lost much of its green corrugated-steel roof. Agnes de Jesus, senior vice president for the environment at the Energy Development Corporation, which now owns the power plants, said no one had been killed or seriously injured at the plants during the typhoon, even as the storm surge on the opposite side of the island, 80 kilometers, or 50 miles, to the east, killed thousands in the coastal cities of Tacloban, Palo and Tanauan.

Responding to the Arab oil embargo of the early 1970s, the president at the time, Ferdinand E. Marcos, began developing the field later in the decade with a small demonstration project. The goal from the start was not environmentalist but nationalistic and economic: to reduce the Philippines' dependence on imported energy and save money on fuel bills.

After the demonstration project proved successful, five large geothermal plants were built in the same valley here in the mid-1990s, each big enough to power the entire island. Each was built by a different company, and all five were then transferred to a state-owned company, which subsequently privatized them. The result was the Energy Development Corporation, which was listed seven years ago on the Philippine Stock Exchange.

The valley here differs from many geothermal sites around the world in that the underground rocks are hotter and what comes up through the boreholes is superpressurized water, not steam.

The underground water here is 250 to 300 degrees Celsius (500 to 600 Fahrenheit). Four of the power plants essentially rely on two steps: First they spin turbines using the tendency of water at such high temperatures to expand into steam, and then they further spin them as the steam cools. Finally, those four plants were designed to condense the steam into water in steel-reinforced wooden cooling towers for reinjection into the ground.

Typhoon Haiyan destroyed all four cooling towers, located near ridgelines, splintering the wood and casting aside the steel. The Energy Development Corporation is now studying whether to replace the cooling towers with identical construction or build new ones that may be more durable, said Leonita Sabando, chief of environmental management at the site. The fifth power plant does the expansion from water to steam, the cooling of the steam and the condensation of the steam in a single complex that is also high on the valley wall. But it does not stick up so high above the surrounding terrain and so suffered much less storm damage. The company is now testing all of the components of that power plant in the hope of bringing it back into full service and repowering Leyte Island by Dec. 24, the national target for restoring electricity after the typhoon, Ms. de Jesus said.

Replacing broken transmission poles across Leyte Island is another challenge. Phil Morales Jr., the leader of a posthole-digging team in central Leyte, estimated that only 10 percent of the poles were either new or survived the storm along the segment that is his responsibility; even fewer poles survived on links to villages to the north and south of the main east-west route.

"The backbone should be energized this coming December, but not the laterals," he said as he and his team paused for lunch in sweltering heat in Tunga, a town in the hills of central Leyte.

Other islands have not suffered power failures except as a result of damage to transmission lines, as plants elsewhere in the Philippines have made up for the loss of the geothermal capacity here, said Cynthia Alabanza, spokeswoman for the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines. About one-ninth of the Philippines' electricity consumption comes from geothermal power, mostly generated here; geothermal power produces half the electricity in the central Philippines, but a tiny share for the energy-hungry northern Philippines, including Manila, which relies more heavily on coal.

As sunshine alternated with squalls on Wednesday, a succession of luminous rainbows soared over Leyte Island's geothermal energy valley. That drew a comparison with the rainbow that the Bible describes Noah as seeing, as a pact that after nature's violence, humanity will endure.

"It's a hope that we can revert to normalcy," Ms. de Jesus said. "It's a sign to us, because we Filipinos believe in God."

ONLINE: AID GROUPS GET STRONG RESPONSE
The United Nations has already raised \$129 million, about half the amount it requested in an emergency appeal last week to provide disaster relief in the Philippines. nytimes.com/asia



A wrecked mall on Thursday in Tacloban, where Robinsons, the city's largest department store, and other businesses were plundered shortly after Typhoon Haiyan struck the city. JES AZNAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tacloban looters tell of chaotic scramble

TACLOBAN, THE PHILIPPINES

Breakdown of order after storm has slowed resumption of commerce

BY AUSTIN RAMZY

By the time Bjorn Racaza joined the looting at Robinsons Department Store, he thought he was too late. It was around 6 p.m. on Nov. 10, two days after the typhoon that destroyed much of this city of 235,000, and the plundering of the city's largest department store was in full fury.

"When I got here, the rice was gone," said Mr. Racaza, 34, who works in customer service for a Hyundai dealership here. "The only thing that was not touched was the spaghetti." So he grabbed a box, later finding sauce to go with it.

As he pushed a cart through the department store in this city's largest mall, his two cousins fanned out to grab other goods. Then the looters broke open a storeroom, and Mr. Racaza was able to find some things he really wanted: clothes and shoes, not just in his size, but for his parents, his sister, and her 5- and 6-year-old children.

"I said, 'Wow, this is really a Christmas present,'" Mr. Racaza said.

In interviews, Mr. Racaza and others explained their theft as the product of a desperate situation. Their city had been

hit by an unprecedented storm, and in the immediate aftermath the prospects of relief were faint. But the looting went far beyond necessities to taking anything people could get their hands on, including jewelry, appliances and vehicles.

Robinsons is now largely an empty shell, with piles of glass, soaked papers and broken mannequins scattered on the floor. Parts of the roof are missing. The wheels of display vehicles have been stolen. A single alarm still sounds nearly two weeks after the storm.

The streets of Tacloban, which are now dotted with police checkpoints, feel far safer than they did a week ago. The lack of power means little light in the evenings, though, and an 8 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew remains in force.

Business owners say they still worry about security, and the post-storm breakdown in law and order has slowed the return of normal commerce here. Aid groups say looting did not affect the distribution of relief supplies, though two Philippine Red Cross convoys were delayed last week on Leyte Island because of security concerns, said Ryan Jay Jopia, the health services department manager for the group.

In central Tacloban, debris has been mostly cleared from the streets, but in some places it has just been pushed onto sidewalks and parking places. Overturned cars that once blocked intersections have been pushed aside.

At the downtown open-air market, stalls selling fruit, fish, shellfish, vegeta-

bles, soft drinks, soap and cooking oil have opened, hawking goods next to piles of damp, decomposing debris. Residents say some looted goods were sold here in recent days.

Some banks have begun to open, but they offer only limited transactions.

A filing cabinet with its drawers pulled open to let their contents dry in the sun sits in front of a Unionbank branch. Staff members charge their computers and phones on a solar powered generator. The outlet opened Thursday, said Joey Samson, 50, a bank employee who drove to Tacloban from Manila to help reopen outlets after the storm.

"We're not worried about security," Mr. Samson said. The branch has an armed guard, and the police have set up a roadblock immediately across the street.

The police have been trying to round up looters and recover lost goods. Many of their roadblocks have items confiscated from vehicles on suspicion that they were looted. In Tacloban on Wednesday, the police placed four motorcycles in the back of a trailer. They had been hidden along the waterfront and were probably stolen after the storm, said Inspector Karl Sanchez of the Philippine National Police Special Action Force, which has been dispatched to Tacloban to help a local police force vastly diminished by the storm. Three or four men suspected of stealing the motorcycles escaped by boat during the police raid, Inspector Sanchez said.

Security concerns were exacerbated by the breakout of prisoners from de-

partment facilities on Leyte Island. The Tacloban City Jail saw nearly 160 prisoners escape after the storm, when storm waters broke the main gate, said January Tragura, a senior jail official. As of Thursday, 85 prisoners were still missing. The rest were recaptured or voluntarily returned, he said.

In the city of Palo, just south of Tacloban, more than 600 inmates escaped from the provincial prison and 300 fled the city jail, Mayor Remedios Petilla said. Only a handful have since returned, he said.

Most of the looting was not done by hardened criminals, but by ordinary citizens. Marlon Taño, 46, a correspondent with The Freeman, a newspaper in Cebu, began looting goods after his house and all his possessions were destroyed by the huge storm surge. He relocated his wife and two daughters to the Leyte provincial capital building in Tacloban, but with only 50 pesos, or about \$1, in his pocket, he did not know how he could buy rice and medicine for foot injuries that he suffered in the storm.

He walked to the Rose Pharmacy, where he noticed several friends taking items. He grabbed some antibiotics and from another store took rice, chocolates and candy.

"Anybody will do it," he said. "Anybody will loot to stay alive and keep his family alive."

Manuel Roxas, a business owner, rejected the assertion that people had to loot to survive. "They were not looting for food," Mr. Roxas said. "They were stealing."

Deal may keep U.S. troops in Afghanistan

AFGHANISTAN, FROM PAGE 1

reason to agree than disagree, according to officials on both sides. American officials do not want to see Afghanistan again become a haven for terrorists after it spent billions of dollars and thousands of lives in the war. And the Afghan leadership knows that more than \$4 billion in annual international security assistance would simply not flow absent an American military presence to account for it.

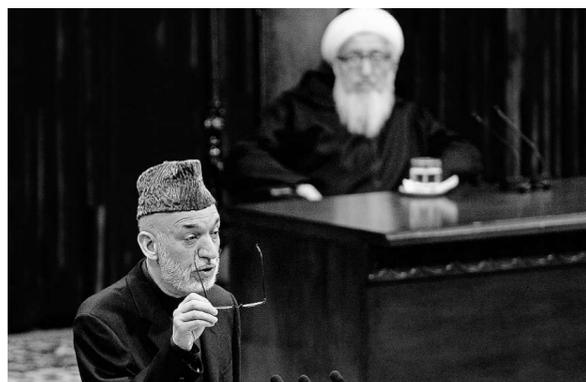
Still, domestic political risks remain for both presidents today, as well. Some in Afghanistan already criticize Mr. Karzai as the political agent of a long-term foreign military presence. And Mr. Obama must explain to a nation weary of war why he is pressing for a continued military deployment, albeit a smaller one than advocated by American military commanders.

Further, there is an immediate risk to the deal itself: The bilateral security agreement must now be approved by the Afghan council, known as a loya jirga. About 3,000 elders and leadership figures, all vetted by the Karzai government, will meet in Kabul for the next three days to weigh the agreement's language, and it is sure to face at least some criticism.

"We have agreed on the language that would be submitted to a loya jirga, but they have to pass it," Mr. Kerry said.

The agreement itself would not establish a final troop number after the official NATO combat mission ends in December 2014. That detail is still to come from the Obama administration, and the force is expected to comprise 8,000 to 12,000 personnel to train, advise and assist Afghan forces. About two-thirds of that force would be American, with the rest from NATO and other allies.

There would be no direct combat role for most of those troops, who would be assigned to major headquarters and not out in the field with Afghan fighting units. There would be a much smaller



President Hamid Karzai talking to Afghan elders on Thursday. He had reportedly insisted on a letter acknowledging American military mistakes before he approved any deal. MASSOUD HOSSAINI/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

counterterrorism force envisioned by American and NATO planners.

The current draft agreement accedes to the central American demand that ended up scuttling the Iraq negotiations: United States military personnel would be subject only to American military law, not Afghan laws, and Afghanistan pledges not to turn them over to any international tribunals.

The proposed treaty does, however, grant Afghans legal jurisdiction over contractors.

ONLINE: ACTIVE AND IMPROVISING

John Kerry has been a hyperactive diplomat who plunges into seemingly intractable problems and improvises furiously along the way.

The nearly three million Afghan migrants in Iran have few rights and are often deported multiple times. But they keep returning. nytimes.com/asia

A State Department official said that Mr. Kerry had spoken by telephone with Mr. Karzai on Wednesday morning, for the second time in two days, to nail down details of the agreement.

While Mr. Kerry was adamant that there would be no presidential apology for actions in Afghanistan, he left open the possibility that there would be some form of White House communication in the coming days.

"It's very important for President Karzai to know that the issues that he's raised with us for many years have been properly addressed," Mr. Kerry said, "and it's very important for us to know that issues we have raised with him for a number of years are properly addressed."

Thom Shanker reported from Washington, and Rod Nordland from Kabul, Afghanistan.

Vote plot alleged in South Korea

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA

Top intelligence officials are indicted over smear tactics favoring president

BY CHOE SANG-HUN

Agents from the National Intelligence Service of South Korea spread more than 1.2 million Twitter messages in a bid to sway public opinion in favor of President Park Geun-hye and her party ahead of the presidential and parliamentary elections last year, prosecutors said on Thursday.

For months, South Korean politics have been rocked by the opposition's accusations that officials at the country's spy agency and in the military conducted an ambitious but clandestine online campaign to help Ms. Park, at the time the candidate of the governing party, win the Dec. 19 election.

Prosecutors have indicted several top intelligence officials, including Won Seihoon, former director of the spy agency, on charges of ordering an online smear campaign against opposition candidates in violation of election law. A team of agents posted online messages before the parliamentary election in April last year and the subsequent presidential election that lauded government policies while ridiculing opposition rivals of Ms. Park as untrustworthy, pro-North Korean sympathizers, they said.

But the prosecutors could not clarify how the alleged online operation affected the result of the elections. Ms. Park, who won the election by one million votes, has said she neither ordered nor benefited from such a campaign. But the opposition party claimed that she and the conservative government of her predecessor, Lee Myung-bak, colluded to manipulate the election results.

The new evidence, unveiled by prosecutors on Thursday, showed that the alleged online campaign was more expansive than previously known. The revelation came as political pressure has mounted on prosecutors. In the National Assembly, the opposition is pushing for the appointment of an independent investigator, saying that the investigation by prosecutors cannot be trusted.

During a budget speech to the National Assembly on Monday, Ms. Park called for people to trust prosecutors and the court to investigate the election scandal.

On Thursday, her deputy, Prime Minister Chung Hong-won, said that the prosecutors' new findings were evidence that they were doing a fair job. The governing Saenuri Party also accused the opposition of initiating a political offensive to discredit Ms. Park's legitimacy as president.

"We don't think that the prosecutors' fairness and neutrality were compromised," Yoon Sang-hyun, a deputy floor leader, was quoted by his party as saying during its leadership meeting.

But the main opposition Democratic Party called for the dismissal of Justice Minister Hwang Kyo-ahn, accusing him of soft-pedaling the prosecutors' inquiry to prevent any finding that would hurt Ms. Park. Mr. Hwang, appointed by Ms. Park, oversees prosecutors.

"What's clear so far is that the National Intelligence Service and other state agencies had engaged in a systematic and massive intervention in elections," the top opposition party leader, Kim Han-gil, said on Thursday.

The intelligence service said its online messages were posted as part of normal psychological warfare operations against North Korea, which it said used the Internet to criticize South Korean government policies, forcing its agents to defend them online. In a statement on Thursday, it also accused prosecutors of citing online postings that

had nothing to do with its agents as their court evidence.

The allegation first surfaced during the election campaign last year.

Three days before the presidential election, the Seoul police announced that they had found no evidence to support the opposition accusations. During her last television debate, Ms. Park excoriated her main opposition rival, Moon Jae-in, over what she called the harassment of a female agent by his party.

But the scandal did not die with her election.

A senior police investigator told reporters after the election that her supervisor had intervened in the investigation, withholding evidence. The boss — Kim Yang-pan, the former chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police — was indicted together with Mr. Won, the former intelligence chief. Both denied the charges against them.

While indicting Mr. Won in June, prosecutors said they had found thousands of online political postings uploaded by his agents. Then last month, they said they had found more than 55,000 Twitter messages spread by the agents. The former head of the prosecutors' investigation also said his boss, the head of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, tried to block him from submitting that evidence to court — a charge the boss denied.

Separately, military investigators are investigating South Korea's Cyberwarfare Command, after it was revealed last month that some of its officials had conducted a similar online campaign against opposition candidates.

On Thursday, prosecutors said that the 1.2 million Twitter messages they had discovered were mostly copies of the 26,500 original messages that the agents mass-distributed through a special computer program. But even if they were copies, they constituted an act of meddling in domestic politics and elections, Lee Jin-han, a senior prosecutor, told reporters.