

1979



# **THE 5th ANNUAL CHRISTMAS HILLS FESTIVAL**

**Dec. 15 & 16**



**a benefit for the  
victims of war  
and starvation in  
EAST TIMOR**

Organised by MONSALVAT ARTS FOUNDATION  
in conjunction with THE EAST TIMOR  
RELIEF APPEAL (which is sponsored by  
Australian Catholic Relief, Australian  
Council of Churches, Austcare, Community  
Aid Abroad, Freedom from Hunger, Save  
the Children Fund, St Vincent de Paul).



# EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL

SPONSORED BY: AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC RELIEF - AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES  
AUSTRALIAN - COMMUNITY AID FUNDING - FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN - SAVED  
THE CHILDREN FUND - ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY

Chairman: Neil Jordan,  
P.O. Box 115,  
Cammeray NSW 1585,  
(081) 480555

Information: Patrick Walsh,  
183 Gertrude St.,  
Melbourn VIC 3051,  
(03) 4195388

PRO-UNITED 1517

FOR AFFLUENCE

## The Festival

This year's CHRISTMAS HILLS FESTIVAL will have a spectacular weekend of rock, reggae, folk, classics, country blues, poetry, bush dances, electronics, light shows and films staged in the natural outdoor amphitheatre in the rural township of Christmas Hills, just 30 miles from Melbourne.

Featuring:

SKRIBBS, ANTIDOX BAND, JAMBU, JUDY JACQUES, DOENAYER, MOONRIVER, MEN AT WORK, PHOENIX PICK, CAPTAIN ROCK AND many other leading bands and solo performers who are donating their services freely.

Other events include an instruments-makers demonstration, special children's entertainment and a group of East Timorese performers, and a bush dance on the Saturday night.

Food and drink available on site.

The Christmas Hills Fire Brigade and St John's Ambulance will be in attendance.

Tickets: \$4.00 per day (\$3.00 per day for students, pensioners, unemployed). Children under 12 admitted free.

You are guaranteed a non-stop, rich and varied programme of music and entertainment, from 10.00 a.m. to midnight on both days.

Directions: take the main road through Altham. Turn right into Yarra Glen road at Kangaroo Ground. Follow signs. Can also be approached from Lilydale-Yarra Glen side.

## help East Timor support the festival

Donations to the joint agency EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL can be sent to:  
GRIFFIN Box 9900, Melbourne 3000.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....BC.....

Please indicate if a receipt is required: ☐

Printed by Miller Press.



# EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL



**TRAGEDY IN  
OUR CHILDREN**

There are now 400,000 children displaced in East Timor.

Starvation, illness and displacement are widespread in East Timor since 1999.

Our International Relief Organization and network fight the situation in East Timor now. We ask for \$1000 and potentially as little as \$100.

Help us to relieve the suffering of our Indonesian neighbors.

## EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL

Box 9900, U.S. 15 Mexico City

Enclosed is my donation of \$.....  
to help meet the urgent needs in East Timor.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

Donations to this appeal are not tax deductible.  
If a receipt is required, please enclose a stamp  
or addressed envelope.

Sponsored by: Australian Church of God - Australian Church of Churches - Australia - Christian Aid - Archdiocese of Madras - India - Singapore Church of God - St. Vincent de Paul Society



# EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL

SPONSORED BY: AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC RELIEF - AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES  
AUSTCARE - COMMUNITY AID ABROAD - FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN - SAVE  
THE CHILDREN FUND - ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Chairman: Bill Hobbin,  
P.O. Box 395,  
Canberra City 2601.  
(062) 48.0555

Information: Patrick Walsh,  
183 Gertrude St,  
Fitzroy 3065.  
(03) 419.5588

## PRESS RELEASE

A Timorese Catholic priest, Father Francisco Fernandes, will hold a press conference at 10.00 on Thursday morning, at the offices of Action for World Development, 183 Gertrude St., Fitzroy (corner of Gertrude and George Sts, first floor).

Fr Fernandes has just returned from New York where he addressed the United Nations on East Timor criticising Indonesia for its abuses of human rights in East Timor and calling on the international community, and Australia in particular, to relieve the humanitarian situation there.

Whilst in the US Fr Fernandes also spoke with Congressmen and Church people sympathetic to East Timor.

Fr Fernandes also visited Europe and the Timorese refugee camps in Portugal. He reports there are some 100 Timorese stranded in Jakarta. Having sold everything to pay to leave East Timor they are now being denied passports out of Indonesia.

Fr Fernandes has come to Melbourne to report on his visits to the Timorese community here and to support them in their efforts to reunite their families still divided, after four years, between East Timor, Australia, and Portugal.

Fr Fernandes was himself a refugee in Indonesian Timor for 12 months (1975-6) and following that was for two years a member of the refugee camps in Portugal.

Also present at the press conference will be a Timorese who escaped from East Timor in May this year. He is one of a handful of indigenous Timorese so far to make it to Australia and the first to offer to speak publicly about the Indonesian presence in East Timor of which he has an intimate knowledge.

Mr Joao Goncalves, the Timorese welfare officer in Melbourne, will also attend.

Mr Bill Armstrong, Chairman of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) sub-committee on East Timor, will also speak about his committee's attitude on aid to East Timor and the general situation.

19.12.79

For Further information, contact Pat Walsh - as above.



# While remembering World War II let's not forget East Timor

East Timor also was a World War II theatre of war. Our commandos died there defending Australia against the Japanese only 400 miles from Darwin.

The Timorese were our allies in this struggle which cost them at least 40,000 lives. The intelligence, food and transport they supplied saved the lives of Australian soldiers and helped keep their death toll down to an incredible 40 despite the presence of some 20,000 Japanese troops.

*"I would have died if I hadn't had the support of the Timorese ... a lot of us would have died". (Australian Commando, ABC radio interview, 6.4.77)*

Australia's debt to East Timor is incalculable. And their expectations of us high.

*"...there is isn't any doubt that the indigenous Timorese think of Australia as 'The Big Brother', and they think that, if anything happens to them, that Australia will be there to look after them... just like we did in the war". (as above)*

They need our support now.

Four years of war since the invasion of East Timor by the Indonesian army in 1975 have resulted in widespread death, starvation, disease and displacement of people. Food, medicine, seed etc. are badly needed.

In Portugal, some 3000 Timorese refugees wait in makeshift camps hoping against hope that some day they might make it to Australia. They need money and support.

In Australia, hundreds of Timorese wives, parents and children seek the release of their loved ones from Timor for family reunion here in Australia. They too need money and support.

Seven Australian aid agencies are trying to help. They are Australian Catholic Relief, the Australian Council of Churches, Austcare, Community Aid Abroad, Freedom from Hunger, St Vincent de Paul Society, and Save the Children Fund.



Your contribution will help us to help the people of East Timor.

Donations should be clearly marked  
**EAST TIMOR RELIEF APPEAL**  
and sent to G.P.O. Box 9900, Melbourne.

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .



# East Timor Relief Appeal

## INFORMATION SHEET

The joint agency appeal for East Timor was launched on November 28, 1979.

The Appeal has been officially named: East Timor Relief Appeal.

The agencies sponsoring the appeal are: Australian Catholic Relief, the Australian Council of Churches, Austcare, Community Aid Abroad, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Save the Children Fund, the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The appeal chairman is Bill Hobbin of Freedom from Hunger Campaign: P.O. Box 195, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, (062) 48.0555. Patrick Walsh of Action for World Development is the appeal promotions chairman: 183 Gertrude St, Fitzroy Vic. 3045, (03) 419.5588.

### Reasons for the appeal

The appeal has been launched to help alleviate the widespread suffering in East Timor.

The July ACTOA report documented a situation of severe malnutrition, disease, social and economic displacement and death from starvation affecting every district of East Timor. This has since been graphically confirmed by the Peter Rodger's reports (Sydney Morning Herald 31/10, 1/11) and International Red Cross one of whose officials said in November that the situation in East Timor is "as bad as Biafra and potentially as serious as Kampuchea".

This situation is mainly the result of four years of war between the Indonesian army which invaded East Timor in 1975 and the Timorese resistance, which has left over 100,000 Timorese dead. War, though much reduced in scale, continues. Starvation, disease and malnutrition are rife among a big percentage of the survivors many of whom are now living in camps and completely dependent on outside aid. Furthermore, it seems that no aid is getting to the many thousands of people still living in the mountains and bush.

The International Red Cross have made it clear that there is plenty of scope for other relief agencies without danger of duplication. Red Cross, the UN Catholic Relief Services, the Catholic Church in East Timor, and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, have all appealed for assistance.

Action for World Development earlier prepared reports on another two dimensions of the East Timor situation that are in danger of being forgotten, namely the camp existence of some thousands of Timorese refugees in Portugal and the family reunion programme which affects many Timorese in Australia and is far from complete. Both these problems are included in the appeal.

### Why a second appeal

A second public appeal for East Timor, distinct from that launched by Australian Red Cross on November 7, is required because the Red Cross appeal is solely for the support of the joint International Red Cross-Indonesian Red Cross programme in East Timor, and this programme is limited to six months (will expire in March 1980) and to the needs of 60,000 people in only 8 centres. There are other relief operations, many more people in desperate need, and many other centres which require help.

### Goals of the joint agency appeal

The agencies plan to use the funds collected (1) to provide emergency relief for East Timor, (2) to provide funds for the longer term reconstruction and development of East Timor, and (3) to assist East Timorese refugees and the existing, but stalled, family reunion programme.

Initially, funds collected will be channelled to East Timor through already established channels such as the Catholic Church in East Timor and the Indonesian Council of Churches. It is hoped, however, that an expanded programme will develop in which the Australian agencies will participate directly.



AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS AID

EAST TIMOR SUB-COMMITTEE

REPORT - 1979 COUNCIL

(COUNCIL PAPER.no.13)

Member agencies of ACFOA were invited to a meeting on 12th July, 1979, to discuss the situation in East Timor. The meeting was held at the Catholic Archdiocesan Centre in Melbourne and fourteen people attended.

At this meeting, a report compiled for A.W.D. was presented as the basis for discussion. This report was an attempt to pull together all the available information regarding the humanitarian needs of the people inside East Timor. For some considerable time, reports had been received indicating a very desperate situation.

The meeting agreed to present this report to the ACFOA Executive Meeting and to ask that ACFOA:

- (1) Seek an appointment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- (2) Request the return of ICRC to East Timor;
- (3) Seek to have Australia raise the question of East Timor with the United Nations Human Rights Committee;
- (4) Seek to have Australian Government aid given through Indonesian Red Cross evaluated and seek to have the Australian Government consider development aid as well as relief aid;
- (5) make a Press statement regarding the situation in East Timor.

ACFOA EXECUTIVE

At the ACFOA Executive Meeting held in Canberra on July 15th and 16th, it was agreed:

- (i) - that ACFOA adopt the report as its own. It was noted that the wider distribution of the report as an ACFOA document might have implications for some of the organisations mentioned in the report and it was agreed that Rienne Rupasinghe and Bill Armstrong would look into this.
- (ii) - that an ACFOA delegation should meet with the Minister for Foreign Affairs to discuss the present situation.
- (iii) - that a Press statement would be issued detailing ACFOA's concerns regarding East Timor and that this statement would be made in conjunction with the visit to the Minister and in accordance with the contents of Aid and East Timor and/or the Enquiry's report.

MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

Father Mark Raper - who had been associated with the production of the report - Mr. Bob Whan, the Executive Director of ACFOA, and I met with Mr. Peacock in Canberra on the 13th September (the Chairman of ACFOA, Mr. Richard Alston, was unfortunately unable to attend).



At this meeting, Mr. Peacock agreed that the situation as he understood it was not good, but said that he would seek further information and meet our delegation again in five or six weeks' time.

CONCLUSION

The situation of the East Timorese is desperate. Some observers have claimed that the conditions in the camps are worse than those which exist in the refugee camps in Thailand. Several reports speak of thousands being left to die because there is no hope.

Like the situation in Kampuchea, the problem is not simply one of food and medical supplies not being available. It is one of politics. International agencies have not until now been allowed into East Timor, and the ICRC operation is extremely limited. This programme is detailed and evaluated in the attached document. Australia and other countries have not been prepared to challenge Indonesia over its actions in East Timor, and all visits to East Timor have been tightly controlled and quite clearly stage-managed by the Indonesian Army which controls East Timor.

For a long time, one of our major requests was for internationally recognised aid agencies to be allowed into East Timor. It is true that two such organisations have been permitted to operate in East Timor, namely ICRC and CRS (Catholic Relief Services).

(a) ICRC

A more detailed evaluation of this programme is attached. In summary, it is extremely limited, with only two medical personnel and one aid administrator on the ground in East Timor.

(b) CRS

This programme cannot be regarded as an independent non-government operation. It is a government-to-government programme operated between USAID and the Indonesian army. In any case, it is a very small programme - the first stage (and there is no guarantee that there will be further stages) is in total \$25,700,000.

RESOLUTION

In view of the disturbing reports on the situation in East Timor and the obvious limitations of existing and proposed aid programmes to that country, this Council requests the ACPA Executive to press for permission to conduct its own survey of the situation in East Timor or, should that be unacceptable, that ACPA facilitate an international team for the purposes of such a survey and that ACPA itself seek to be represented in that team.

Bill Armstrong,  
Convener,  
East Timor Sub-Committee.



IN EAST TIMOR

THE SURVEY IN EAST TIMOR - 1998

In April, 1998, some 1000 people were interviewed in East Timor. In a preliminary survey, the ICRC team found that the situation was very serious. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties.

Following this preliminary survey, the ICRC team carried out a more detailed survey in East Timor. This survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties.

The ICRC team carried out a survey in East Timor. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties.

SURVEY FINDINGS

The survey found that the people in East Timor were in a very difficult situation. The survey found that the people in East Timor were in a very difficult situation.

The ICRC team carried out a survey in East Timor. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties. The survey was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties.

THE SURVEY PROGRAMME

The survey programme was carried out in East Timor. The survey programme was carried out in a very difficult environment, with many obstacles and difficulties.

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Food	-	1000 people	Food	-	1000 people
Water	-	1000 people	Water	-	1000 people
Shelter	-	1000 people	Shelter	-	1000 people



Sugar	-	100 tonnes	Soap	-	25 tonnes
Salt	-	100 "	Blankets	-	60,000 pieces

At the insistence of the Indonesian Government, all food aid shipped from other countries such as Australia, must first go to Jakarta rather than direct to Bali. Following UNCTF-funded shipment from Jakarta to Bali, supplies will be stored at 3 administrative centres - Buaran, Abian and Matilene (see map). All transport to the interior will be by helicopter, which, as the UNCTF Budget outline shows, is very expensive and accounts for half the expenses of the 3-month programme.

Budget estimates of the relief operation are as follows:-

	<u>Swiss Francs</u>	<u>Swiss Dollars</u>	<u>%</u>
Food, blankets, etc. (as shown above) .....	5,207,000	2,221,210	41%
Transport Jakarta - Bali, Insurance, warehouse, rent ....	501,000	275,180	4%
Drugs/medical equipment .....	100,000	54,200	4%
Vehicles, spare parts, transport Jakarta - Bali .....	210,000	115,200	6%
UNCTF admin. and personnel expenses (includes July '79 survey expenses) .....	180,000	116,000	3%
UNCTF admin. and personnel expenses (20 medical & 10 admin/relief personnel) .....	125,000	100,000	1.5%
Helicopters (2) for transport (incl. ferry, hire, maintenance) .....	6,200,000	3,381,400	60%
	<u>12,645,000</u>	<u>6,968,000</u>	

(As of August 1st, 1979, the following pledges/contributions had been made:-

Indonesian Red Cross:	100 tonnes of rice	(US\$21,000)
Australian Government:	30 "	" vegetable oil (US\$1,200)
"	25 "	" protein biscuits (US\$1,000)
U.S. Government cash grant:	US\$ 250,000	-

the total of which represents only 1/3 of the estimated requirements.)

In the light of (as yet, unreported) changes in the UNCTF report of the misuse of aid channelled into East Timor via the UNCTF, supervision of the UNCTF programme is clearly an important area. According to the UNCTF:

" They have assurances from UNCTF that all Red Cross expenditures will be subject to audit."



- \* the ICRC relief delegate has access to the books/accounts;
- \* disbursements above a certain sum must be approved by both IRC and ICRC.
- \* a representative of the auditing firm which checks ICRC accounts in Geneva will be allowed to go to Jakarta to audit the Timor operation account there.
- \* ICRC delegates in Timor are empowered to check the arrival of foodstuffs in Timor.

SOURCES/FOOTNOTES

- (1) ICRC Communication to National Red Cross Agencies, 21st August, 1979. (Details of the proposed ICRC operation have been sent to Red Cross Societies and Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and the E.E.C. as part of an appeal for funds).
- (2) Private communication from Australian Government source, 6th July, 1979.
- (3) In early July, before the survey had been conducted, it was expected that the ICRC personnel to be involved in the Timor operation would be a Mr. Neukomm (Swiss, ICRC Relief expert), Dr. Grellety (French and Mrs. Grellety (a qualified nurse). We have no confirmation of these details.
- (4) ICRC Communication, 21st August, 1979. Without confirmation of the location of these place-names, we have assumed the following for the purposes of this report:

"Urato-Lari" is Uato-Lari (and that this is the former Portuguese administration post near the south coast at 8°47' S, rather than the small hamlet of the same name near Baucau at 8°35' S, 126°20' E.).

"Zumalia" should read Zumalai; "Laerubar" should read Laclubar. On our map, we are not confident of our placement of the name "Natarbora".
- (5) ICRC Communication, 21st August, 1979.
- (6) ICRC Telex "Appeal for East Timor", 17th August, 1979.
- (7) ICRC Communication, 9th August, 1979. Marasmus is a dangerous wasting of the body through malnutrition.
- (8) Operation details are provided in the ICRC Communication of 21st August, 1979.



## COMMENTS

Welcome as the ICRC-sponsored aid programme is, the following comments show that the programme is a very limited one which will not meet the needs in East Timor today:

### Desperate Situation in East Timor

- (1) The situation in East Timor - certainly those parts visited by the ICRC delegates - is desperate. Anyone familiar with the usually low-key statements of the ICRC will note the very strongly-worded description of conditions in those villages and camps in East Timor. These descriptions confirm the picture given in the ACFOA report in July and are consistent with descriptions contained in recent letters from East Timor.

### ICRC did not see everything in East Timor

- (2) Given that the ICRC went to East Timor to find the "50,000 most destitute persons" in East Timor and have found that 60,000 out of 75,000 people they have visited in Indonesian-controlled camps and villages are in such condition, one must ask what is the situation in other parts of the territory.

Since late last year, there has been a flow of reports of very poor conditions at Ermera, Remexio and Metinarow where thousands of Timorese are camped. A letter from Dili (dated June 1979) told of people "slowly dying in the villages of Remexio, Turiscai, Maubara, Betano and Suro. It appears that ICRC has not visited any of these areas.

### ICRC Relief Programme limited in size, scope, duration

- (3) Welcome as the food will be to the East Timorese who will receive it, the ICRC - IRC programme is very limited in size, scope and duration. It is also very late in coming - though this is not the fault of the ICRC.

Although the situation is far worse now than it was in 1975, the ICRC operation in East Timor during the time of the short FRETILIN administration was more extensive.

At that time, the ICRC programme involved:

- the service of 4 ICRC doctors;
- use of Dili hospital;
- provision of surgical, obstetric and paediatric services;
- direction of a blood collection programme;
- 24 hour/day casualty service;
- tracing work;
- organisation of supply of basic drugs for East Timor;
- distribution of emergency relief to the civilian population: food, clothes, etc.
- free access to all prisoners (including their hospitalization where necessary).

The actual ICRC presence is very small and will cease after six months. It would appear that the major role of the ICRC Relief Specialist will be to attempt to ensure that the distribution of food in East Timor occurs as planned. Whether one person can ensure this remains to be seen. The medical part of the operation is clearly a very minor aspect - accounting for less than 1% of the programme budget.



### Mainly an Indonesian Red Cross Programme

- (4) The operation is mainly an ICR operation with ICR supervision. Despite positive reports of ICR disaster relief capabilities, serious questions have been raised about its operation in East Timor (see AGFOA report). That the ICR presence is very small is not surprising. The Indonesian Government has maintained a policy of having aid to East Timor channelled through ICR and keeping foreign aid personnel out of the territory (the Catholic Relief Service programme, about which little is known yet, will involve only Indonesian personnel).

In addition to maintaining a blockade on the flow of information to the outside world, this policy may also reflect a wish by the Indonesian Government to be seen by the East Timorese as the main source of humanitarian aid. In reference to aid channelled through the Catholic Church in Timor, two Canadian Embassy officials were told in April, 1979 by a regional military official, Colonel Kalange, that "it would be preferable for the people to look mainly toward the Indonesian Government as their prime benefactor".

### When ICR Leaves, what....?

- (5) What will happen at the end of the six-month period is unclear. If Timorese are forced to remain in these camps/villages, then this food aid programme will be of limited value. Many lives will be saved, but the people will still be dependent on outside supplies - the provision of which cannot be guaranteed.

### Adequate Safeguards for Aid?

- (6) Provision in the agreement for ensuring the intended disbursement of the aid appear to cover all areas except the most important one - that covering what actually happens 'on the ground' in East Timor.

### ICRS Programme not enough for East Timor

- (7) The humanitarian needs in Indonesian-controlled areas of East Timor are great. They will not be covered by the ICR programme or the CRS programme. Details of the CRS programme are not yet available. Since the publication of the AGFOA report, we have been advised by an official source in Jakarta that:

"the first phase of the CRS programme - now under way - amounts to a little more than \$U.S. 700,000. The programme may be carried out in three or four phases. The CRS programme should not be described as a Church programme. CRS is just functioning as a link between the Indonesian Army and USAID." (23rd August, 1979)

### ICRS not able to fulfil normal role

- (8) It should be noted that the current programme involves no prison visitation or tracing work - although both are badly needed in East Timor.

#### Prison Visitation

It has been noted with considerable concern that ICR will not be carrying out one of its traditional works, namely prison



visitation, during its current operation in East Timor.

The Indonesian military administration in East Timor has a considerable number of prisons (approximately 40) in East Timor where, it is believed, many Timorese are detained as prisoners of war or political prisoners.

There are four (4) prisons in Dili:

- i. The Military Police Prison (Penjara Polisi Militer) in Vila Verde.
- ii. The Intelligence Prison (Penjara Assisten Satu Intelijan) in Farol.
- iii. The Army Prison (Penjara Resimen Para-Komando Angkatan Darat (RPKAD) in Colmera.
- iv. The Military Police Prison of Comarca in Balide; the main gaol.

In addition, there are three (3) prisons in each of the 12 administrative centres (Kabupaten) outside Dili:

- i. Military Police Prison.
- ii. Army Prison (Penjara Komando Distrik Militer; KODIM)/
- iii. P.T.F. Prison (Logistics).

Little is known about the numbers of detainees in these prisons or their condition. There have been, however, enough disturbing reports over the years 1976 - 1979 (referring to, inter alia, torture and brainwashing) to justify a concern that Geneva Conventions are not being observed.

In regard to the Geneva Conventions, ICRC should also be permitted to investigate claims of executions without trial.

#### Executions without Trial

About July, 1979, the Indonesian Armed Forces executed a Timorese family at Fahi-Nehan (between Same and Alas) in East Timor.

The family involved (mother, father and five teenage children) were executed without trial, apparently a month or two after surrendering. Their 'crime' was that they were related by marriage to the FRETILIN leader Rogerio Lobato. One of the children was in fact his wife.

Prior to their death, the family had spent some years in the mountains fleeing from Indonesian army activity. They were not fighting. During that time two of the children died of hunger and disease. One, Avelino, was 9 years old; the other, Maria Jose, was 6.

The father was a trained nurse. The mother was a former member of the Portuguese Red Cross.



Those executed were:

Alexandrina Amelia Augusta Pires Leite (47, mother)  
Pelisberto Gouveia Leite (45, father)

Children

Maria Auxiliadora Filomena Pires Leite (17, Lobato's wife)  
Dulce Maria Pires Leite (15)  
Rui Manuel Baptista Pires Leite and  
Maria de Fatima Baptista Pires Leite (twins, 12)  
and  
Aurea Pontes Gusmao (16, foster-child).

Missing Persons

Reports and letters from East Timor make frequent references to the "disappearance" of people. Timorese outside East Timor assume that "disappearance" means death.

"Many people have already disappeared..... Now many widows of the recently disappeared walk around in a very disturbed state, as thin as skeletons". (July 14th, 1979)

This is not a recent development. People who surrendered under the Presidential Amnesty which expired on 31st December, 1977, have also disappeared.

The general picture appears to be that FRETILIN leadership people and their relatives (to the third generation, according to one report), able-bodied literate males coming down from the mountains to surrender, and individuals from the elite, are being purged (though there are exceptions to this general pattern).

In at least some cases people have disappeared after surrendering and being "set free".

The following are a few names which fall into this general category:

Joao Andrade	Sargento Sarmento
Agostinho Tilman	Leopoldo Geraldo Joaquim
Joao Bosco Quintao	Joao Bosco Soares
Memo Alves	Edoardo Dos Anjos
Nanecas Exposto	Jose Alexandre Gusmao
Juvenal Inacio	Carlos Cesar Correia
Sebastiao Montalvao	Anibal de Araujo
Cornelio Exposto	Alarico Fernandes

Political aspects of aid to East Timor

- (9) All the above comments do not take account of unavoidable political aspects of humanitarian aid to Indonesian-controlled areas of East Timor.

The ACFOA Report raised clearly for the first time the Indonesian military strategy of concentrating people in camps to separate the population from FRETILIN. This claim has been confirmed recently by a Catholic Priest in Portugal who recently got out of East Timor. (Canberra Times, 22/8/79) and in letters from East Timor. The movement of people into such camps began in



1977 but reached a peak in the latter half of 1978. Indonesian Government appeals for humanitarian aid have been based on the existence of these camps. The concentration of East Timorese by the thousands is unknown in East Timor. Before the invasion, people lived in small hamlets spread throughout the territory. With the exception of Dili and Baucau, there were no large "towns" as we in Australia understand them. Recent letters from East Timor report that people in the camps are not permitted to leave the camps; no food cultivation is permitted.

There can be no real doubt that the provision of aid to these camps (and the ICRC operation is doing exactly this) is clearly aid to the Indonesian military strategy. Aid to people in these camps without attempting to demand the right of the people there to return to their land simply condemns the East Timorese to continued dependence on outside supplies.

With respect to the military aspects of life in East Timor, the following point should also be considered. While military encounters have reduced considerably in scale this year, there appear to be military operations in some parts of the territory. ICRC and other aid agencies should examine the possibilities of aid to areas of East Timor not controlled by the Indonesian Military.

This was prepared by: John Waddingham  
Pat Walsh  
Bill Armstrong.

4/10/79.



SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

Since April 1979 many letters received in Australia from East Timor have carried the following items:

- i. Many Timorese (in particular civil servants) gave their names to ICRC personnel who visited East Timor in April 1979, in the hope that ICRC could help them get out of East Timor.
- ii. Many Timorese (in particular civil servants) have refused to give up their Portuguese nationality and accept Indonesian citizenship.
- iii. Those who gave their names to ICRC in April and/or have refused to take out Indonesian citizenship are 'being treated like foreigners in our own country', to quote an oft-used Timorese expression.

This treatment has involved, for example:

- the loss of jobs and unemployment
- imprisonment
- payment of a residential tax
- refusal of permission to travel
- fear that a purge of those who continue to resist or ask to leave the country will be conducted.

In mid-August, the following message came from a civil servant in Dili asking that ICRC be informed of the situation:-

"Try to contact ICRC to help us get out of East Timor because we are in a lot of trouble. With the consent of the ICRC we enrolled ourselves publicly but until now we have not heard anything definite about getting out. All the public servants who put their names down have now lost all their rights. From the 12th (of July?) till now we have just been going to the office to sign our names. From the 1st (of August) we will lose our jobs completely. It's 90% certain we will be killed. Therefore we beg you out of charity to do what you can for us."

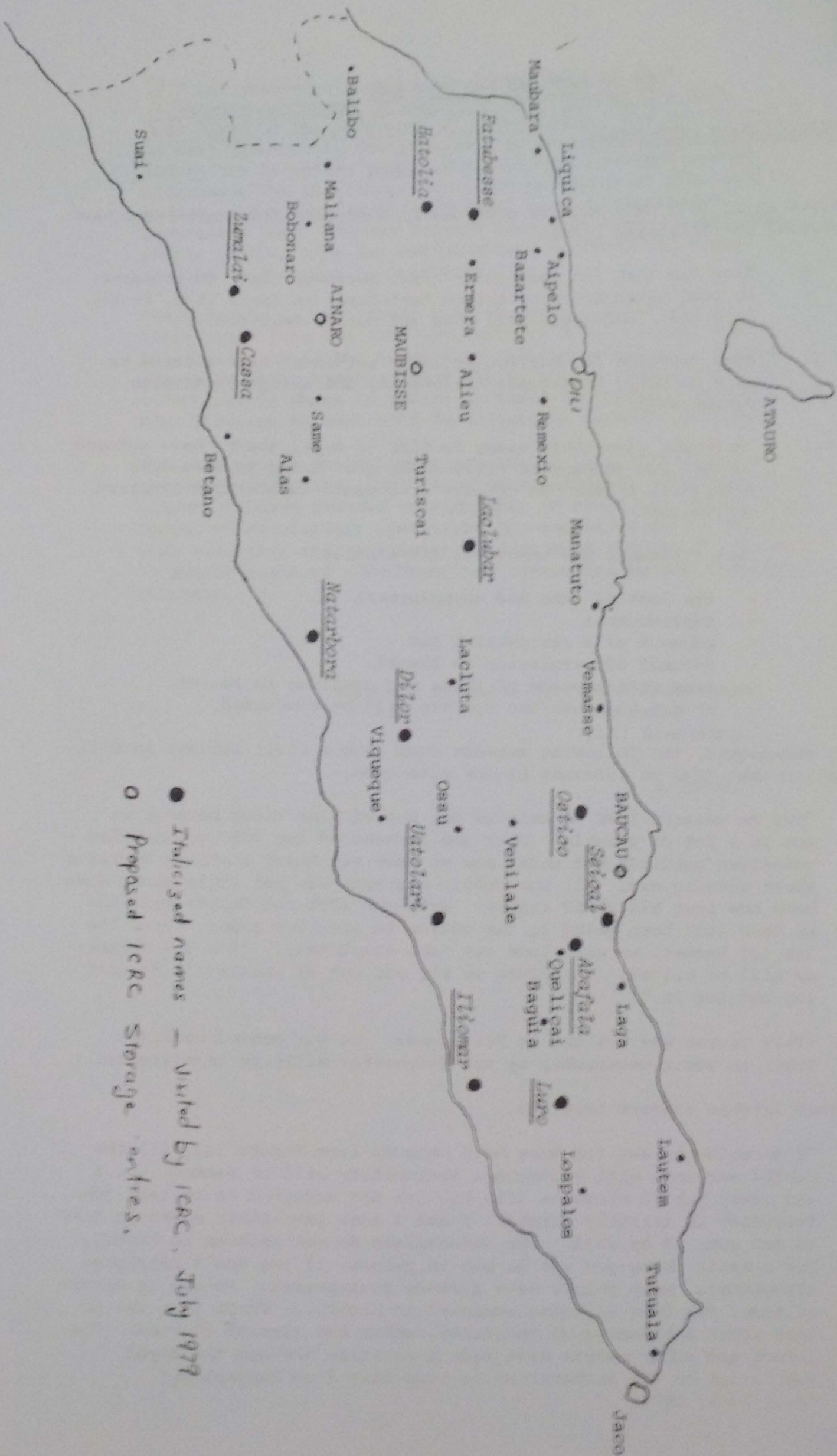
(This letter was written in Portuguese. It was posted outside Timor to avoid censorship by the Indonesian military intelligence.)

Other letters confirm this one.

"I am going to ask for more help because from August 1st, all the public servants with Portuguese nationality will be sacked.....X and other public servants like him are not accepted in certain jobs.... Everybody is terribly afraid. X and X also gave their names to ICRC to get out. X as well. The Indonesians do not look on us kindly. For a small thing you can be put in prison, if you don't disappear altogether. Many people have already disappeared. No-one is secure at home, for fear of being summoned at night.... There is a lot of talk about a cleaning up operation, which has already started. The Church and other people have made a petition through the Papal Nunciature to the authorities to stop this from happening."  
(July 14th, 1979)



# EAST TIMOR



- Italicized names - visited by ICRC, July 1977
- Proposed ICRC storage centres.



loss of jobs is, of course, bad news in itself. Reports are that the cost of living is very high in Dili and those with work carry the responsibility of supporting crowded households in Dili as well as relatives in even worse situations in other places outside the capital. Many in fact look to relatives overseas to support them.

The particular case of the civil servants is but one aspect of a broader problem; viz. that large numbers of East Timorese wish to leave Timor.

This is for one, or a combination, of the following reasons:

- (1) Family reunion. (600 are eligible to come to Australia on this basis, approved in principle by both the Australian and the Indonesian Governments, but to date less than half have arrived here. Ethnic Timorese, even though eligible, have not been allowed to leave Timor for reunion with families abroad. Chinese Timorese with money have been more successful.)
- (2) To escape the difficulties associated with life in Timor today.
- (3) Refusal to live under Indonesian control. This would seem to be by far the most compelling reason. Indonesia has few friends among the Timorese, inside or outside Timor.

The Lisbon paper 'Do Templario' reported in July 1979 that it knew of 21,000 Timorese who wished to leave East Timor.

#### FAMILY REUNION PROGRAMME

Although we have been pleading since our arrival in Australia, back in 1975, with both the Australian and Indonesian Governments for the reunion of our families in Australia, it was not until January 1979 that the first group of people arrived from Timor. 99 people selected out of the list of 600 by an Australian Immigration team who visited Dili last Christmas, arrived in Darwin on the 14th January. They were mainly elderly people who came to be reunited with their children here. Inconsistencies abounded in this selection. Husbands have been separated from their wives and parents have been separated from their minor children. Where is the logic in that? Our plight was and is for family reunion, not for family separation.

In February this year, surprisingly and unexpectedly, the first group of husbands arrived. Three at first and another six followed them some days later. These nine husbands travelled to Australia directly from Jakarta to Perth without any visas. However, after contact was made with Immigration Officials in Canberra, they were given a temporary visa for one week. They were later allowed to apply for a change of status.

After the arrival of this group of husbands, the Immigration Department started to show its concern regarding illegal entry of East Timorese into Australia.

This concern was raised during daily telephone contacts I had with the officer in charge of the East Timorese Family Reunion programme. At that stage it was agreed that we should come together to discuss the situation and to seek ways for these people to enter Australia.

This meeting, which was held at the Department of Immigration in Canberra, had the following results:

- (1) We promised on behalf of the community that we would endeavour to stop East Timorese from coming illegally to Australia.



In return, we requested the co-operation of immigration officials in ensuring that people should not be delayed in Jakarta for more than one week after their arrival from East Timor.

(2) We were promised by the officer in charge that:

- a) People included on the list of 600 already selected to come would be issued a visa within 24 hours of making contact with the Australian Embassy in Jakarta. They would then undergo medical tests and x-rays and if found in good health, they would immediately be issued with tickets to travel to Australia. If found in bad health, they would have to wait until their medical tests and x-rays were sent to Canberra for medical clearance.
- b) People not on the list who arrived in Jakarta could also apply at the Australian Embassy for a permanent resident's visa for Australia. Their applications would be considered within the normal immigration rules and regulations, guided by the Nomas system introduced at the beginning of the current year.

#### Present situation

Since the agreements reached with the Department of Immigration, there have been no illegal arrivals in Australia.

However, the Immigration authorities broke the agreement after only two weeks. People are now being delayed in Jakarta for periods exceeding one month. The reason given is that ALL medical clearances must be received from Canberra. Apparently there was an Australian Doctor in Jakarta for the first two weeks of the agreement, but he then returned to Australia and was not replaced. When we asked why, we were told that the amount of work did not warrant a full-time medical officer in Jakarta and because of the charge on public funds, the Immigration Department was unable to consider such an allocation.

While the cost to the Australian public would be minimal, the cost to the Timorese people is dramatic.

For example, one woman who arrived with two of her children in Australia in 1975, leaving behind her husband and six children, has already had to pay \$46,000 (bribes, fares Dili-Jakarta and accommodation in Jakarta) to bring her husband and three of the children. There are still three children left in East Timor, and to bring them to Australia will cost at least another \$45,000. This money has had to be either earned or borrowed. Those who cannot afford to pay have no alternative but to remain separated from their loved ones, even though the Australian Government has already agreed that they can come to Australia.

So far, just a little more than one third of the selected 600 people have been able to get to Australia, and of those, there are only one or two ethnic Timorese. Indications at the moment suggest that no-one is able to leave East Timor, and therefore the only people likely to come to Australia are those who have already reached Jakarta. It should be remembered that the Timorese people here in Australia nominated 2,668 people, not 600. The remainder of these people are being treated as normal migrants, yet they have close family here in Australia.



### CONCLUSIONS

Considering the costs, both financial and human, it is hard to understand the attitudes of those in authority who have power to change the situation and also those who turn a "blind eye" to this kind of exploitation.

Therefore we request:

- (1) that the Australian Government immediately send an immigration team to East Timor to bring all the people on the agreed list and also all those not on the agreed list but who are eligible to come under the normal immigration requirements;
- (2) that certain other categories of people within the original list of 2,668 be considered, for example:
  - a) parents with dependent children in Australia
  - b) widowed parents or dependent children in Australia
  - c) other special cases to be considered on compassionate grounds.
- (3) that those arriving in Jakarta be processed immediately and not delayed for more than a week.

Joao Gonçalves

4/10/79.



# 'No end' to Fretilin fight

From HILL JOLIFFE, in Lisbon

A Portuguese priest who spent three years in the mountains of East Timor with Fretilin guerrillas says there is no sign that the population of East Timor will accept Indonesian rule, although the Indonesian military now controls most of East Timor.

Father Leonardo De Rego, 63, accompanied Fretilin forces to the mountains in July 1976, when Indonesian troops occupied the village of Bulade, where he taught at a Salesian mission school. During his three-year ordeal in the bush, he travelled around Fato Berio, Berique, Turilau, Lacluber, Lacluta and Cries in the central south coast region.

Early this year he surrendered to Indonesian authorities at Berique, almost died from malaria and starvation. He was then imprisoned in Beunau, on the north coast, for one month, before being allowed to return to Portugal in June.

The priest said that although Fretilin strength was greatly reduced and many Fretilin leaders were believed to be dead, some armed resistance was continuing when he left Timor in June. He also described widespread hunger in the mountainous interior of East Timor.

Father De Rego, a shy, slightly-built man, is not the sort of person one would normally guess to be a supporter of a liberation front. He is anti-communist, but rejects accusations that Fretilin is communist.

"Some Fretilin boys from Dili might have been communist", he said. "But the main leaders of Fretilin certainly weren't, let alone their followers".

He said the East Timorese would never accept the occupation.

"Resistance will grow again", he said. "Indonesian control is not secure anywhere".

"To talk of recognising Indonesian rule in East Timor is quite unjust. Indonesia invaded East Timor, and the country is under military occupation as surely as Europe was occupied by Nazi Germany, and Timor was occupied by Japan, during the second world war".

Indonesian authorities were herding surrendering villagers into internment camps, where the problem of hunger was aggravated.

"When people first began to surrender due to hunger and lack of ammunition, Indonesian forces began to put them in centres from which travel is prohibited", he said. "This has created great difficulties, because you have many people in areas with little resources, so there is widespread hunger and old people and others of a certain age die quickly, because they can't continue — they were already starving in the bush".

After his surrender the elderly priest was imprisoned in Beunau for a month. He was interrogated five

times by Indonesian security police, but not beaten.

He was given half a mug of cooked rice a day.

He said the prison was full with "hundreds" of East Timorese accused of supporting Fretilin. Their cases were not being heard in court, although written records of interrogations were kept.

Father De Rego, who is retiring to the Azores Islands where he was born, did not think East Timorese independence was a lost cause.

"We still have hope as long as the United Nations doesn't recognise Indonesia's occupation", he concluded.

"An authority is needed which can force the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor".

Asked about claims that up to 250,000 of East Timor's population of 650,000 may have died since the 1975 invasion, he said he could not estimate.

Father De Rego said the good situation in the south coast areas he travelled was better than in many other areas, where food resources were scarcer and the death toll could be higher.

Hunger first became a problem in late 1977, when Indonesian attacks intensified.

At this time Fretilin had a civil administration, with schools, hospitals and regular central committee meetings. The Timorese Escudo was used

as currency in liberated zones, rather than the Indonesian rupiah, and local business functioned as they had in pre-war times.

The course of the war changes in August 1977 when Indonesian aircraft attacked Fretilin's national defence headquarters between Lacluber and Lacluta. After the attack Fretilin abandoned a centralised military command in favour of regional commands throughout East Timor.

From that time Indonesian "search and destroy" offensives forced the population to flee from one area to another without being able to plant crops.

He did not see chemical defoliants used in any attacks in his area, and did not think they caused the famine. Indonesian forces were mainly using conventional weapons, although he had heard of tear-gas being used, and observed the results of what he thought may have been napalm, dropped on some property.

The Indonesian change to the use of small jet bombers soon after the war began had increased their efficiency, he added.

The decline of the resistance in 1978 was due to hunger, and lack of medicines and arms supplies. Fretilin guerrillas were still using the Portuguese arms they had when the war began, although Fretilin leaders had constantly hoped that China, Mozambique or the Australian Labor Party might send them fresh arms or at least humanitarian aid.

"Exceptions to immigration rules 'unfair'"

N.I. News 7/8/79

TIMOR Chinese in other parts of the world and wanting to come to Australia were not strictly refugees because they had a home, according to Immigration Minister, Mr MacKellar.

He told a press conference in Darwin: "There are a great number of people in Australia wanting to be reunited with their families."

"If we made particular exceptions to people who fit in the normal immigration area it could lead to problems and unfairness."

"However, we do look at each case individually."

Mr MacKellar said that since January this year a new system had been used to select people for migration.

It was NUMAS (numerical multi-factor assessment system), which was more flexible than previously.

Mr MacKellar said his department was aware of claims of bribery in Indonesia and these had been investigated by the Indonesian Government.

To date nothing had been heard of the results of these investigations.

At a dinner in his honor on Saturday night Mr MacKellar told Darwin's Timor-Chinese that 250 of their relatives had so far been brought to Australia from Indonesia.

"I hope that movement will continue and quicken up," he said.

"But I don't have much personal control over that. If I did it would quicken up, but we have to work with authorities overseas."

"The Australian Government will make sure these reunions will take place."

"There will be a change because I am sending an officer of my department to take up a position in the Australian Embassy in Jakarta."

"This will be the first time an officer of Immigration has been stationed in Indonesia and I hope it will provide an additional service, not only for people from Timor but all parts of Indonesia."

## MANY STARVING IN E. TIMOR

CANBERRA: Many people in East Timor are dying of starvation and disease, according to the Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

ACFOA claims that massive displacement of people and severe economic and social dislocation remains in East Timor, four years after its civil war was ended by an Indonesian invasion.

Widespread malnutrition and disease was contributing to a mounting death toll, it said.

The report implied that Indonesia was denying experienced foreign-aid agencies access to the country for political reasons.

ACFOA said that more than 100,000 Timorese had moved down from mountain areas in the past year in search of food, medicine and other basic needs.

Their condition was utterly desperate and many people were dying of starvation and disease, even after arriving in Indonesian-controlled centres.

Contrary to widespread belief, a state of emergency appeared to continue in East Timor.

This involved the presence of many Indonesian troops, the administration of East Timor by the Indonesian army and the artificial concentration of more than half the population—more than 300,000 people—in several centres.

The vice-chairman of ACFOA, Mr W. Armstrong, said it was regrettable that the Indonesian Government would not allow outside aid agencies to work in East Timor.

"The International Red Cross, for example, though at all times willing to undertake its traditional role, has been prevented from working in East Timor since the Indonesian invasion in late 1975," he said.

## Massacres claimed in E. Timor

by Robert McCloughlin in Lisbon

Guardian Weekly 25/8/79

EFFORTS were made this week to reawaken world interest in the plight of Portugal's former colony in East Timor, where as many as 100,000 people are said by refugees to have been killed by Indonesian invaders since 1975.

At a one-day international conference, speakers including American and Australian campaigners laid detailed charges against Indonesia's occupying forces, accusing them of increasing the farming population with bombardments, mass killings, and torture.

Mr Ken Fry, a leading member of Australia's Labour Party, claimed that Indonesian troops have killed 100,000 people — a sixth of the island's population — since they took over the capital of Dili in December, 1975.

Noam Chomsky, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, attacked the Western press for drawing "a veil of silence" over the invasion. He claimed that Indonesia's arms supply ran out in 1977, but that it was able to continue the invasion with new OV-10 Bronco counter-insurgency planes, troop carriers and defoliants supplied by the United States specifically for the purpose. Italy had provided helicopters and Holland corvettes for naval bombardment, he said.

Mr Fry's estimate, like nearly all information on Timor, is based largely on refugee reports, which continue to speak of mass arrests, killings, and destruction of villages. More than 1,000 people were said last month to be held in a cemetery in Dili without formal charges.

"With the exception of the limited programme of the Catholic Church, the only way non-Indonesian aid agencies and Governments have been able to help is by continuing with Indonesian terms and channelling their aid into East Timor

The invasion began 18 months after the revolution in Portugal opened the way for independence. Parties formed around the three available options: Indonesian annexation, gradual independence under guidance from Portugal or immediate independence followed by moves towards socialism. The second group, the conservative Timorese Democratic Union, staged a coup in August, 1975, but the subsequent fighting was won by the Marxist Fretilin (Timorese Liberation Front) which declared independence and set up a government.

By then the Portuguese had already fled, claiming they could no longer control the territory. On December 7 the Indonesians took Dili after an aerial and naval bombardment. The next day, according to a number of independent refugee reports, the invaders marched 130 Fretilin activists to the harbour and shot them, forcing a large crowd of onlookers to count the bodies as they were tipped into the water.

Among the victims was said to be the wife of Mr Nicolau Lobato, the 28-year-old Fretilin leader, who then took the fight into the mountains. After some successes the resistance seemed to collapse the following summer when large numbers of guerrillas surrendered. Unconfirmed reports suggest the Indonesians used napalm and herbicides to make food cultivation impossible and so starved them out.

As late as last year Fretilin claimed it controlled 85 per cent of the territory and 90 per cent of the population, which is mainly spread out in small mountain settlements with difficult

access to the Indonesian Red Cross.

Mr Armstrong said that, faced with the magnitude of the suffering in East Timor and the indisputable evidence that aid was not reaching the people in need, ACFOA called on the Indonesian

Government to allow access to internationally recognised aid agencies.

"In the name of humanity, we must act now," he said.

ACFOA is the coordinating body for about 33 voluntary agencies working in the field of overseas aid and development.

The West Australian

3/8/79



# STOP SUHARTO'S VISIT!

## AMERICAN MILITARY ADVISERS IN EAST TIMOR: INDONESIAN SOURCE

ANALYSTS HERE, IN DILI, claim that "an Indonesian official source" confirmed last December that American military personnel had been in East Timor with Indonesian troops "free time to time" to inspect the situation.

Mr. Dean, who is now director of the Foreign Affairs Group of the Legislative Research Service of the Parliament of Australia, makes this claim in a research paper dated April 6, 1979 entitled "News in the Current Situation in East Timor."

Mr. Dean says: "In mid-1978 the Fretilin radio referred to a number of occasions in the presence of Americans among Indonesian troops. One report stated that their voices had been heard in helicopter radio communications. At the time it seemed highly improbable that American technicians could have been in the vicinity, but an Indonesian official source reported in December last year that U.S. military personnel had been seen to enter the area. This report is highly suspected."

Mr. Dean, in the title of the Fretilin reports of American technicians being in East Timor, was highly skeptical.

Mr. Dean, who was at one time an adviser with the Joint Intelligence Organisation (JIO) and was an Australian diplomat not only in Dili but also in Moscow and other world capitals, is very well informed from Australian and other intelligence sources. He was involved by the Ministry of the Indonesian Embassy and after thorough investigations, published a detailed report on Indonesian activities, relying on reports from Timorese present in the territory at the time. This report caused a sensation in Australia, and despite attempts

by the Indonesian government to discredit him, the claims in the reports from Indonesia on Washington have been widely shown to be correct.

Fretilin in mid-1978 claimed that American military advisors were "active" part in Indonesian offensives and were directing weapons, flying from points to point in helicopter.

Fretilin also claimed that one American military adviser had been killed in the Western Highlands. This, said his body, taken to the capital by helicopter. Fretilin radio broadcast that their capture was confirmed by captured civilians who subsequently were released.

Fretilin also stated that the American advisers had been living in the Doral area of Dili, where, according to Fretilin, had been before August 1978.

The confirmation of the presence of American military personnel in East Timor by the official Indonesian source posted by its base, now requires thorough investigation, particularly in American Congressional and other bodies.

What the Fretilin reports were that Fretilin of American military advisers being present, official IS sources denied any American presence in East Timor, as did the Indonesian media.


It is well known that American military advisers, technicians and others have been present with the Indonesian army in Timor for some years: the training programme has been advertised in official American publications.

It is now time to force a thorough and honest investigation of U.S. military presence in East Timor and force their total and immediate withdrawal.

The Indonesians have always been very interested in gaining control of the coffee crop. In recent years they have managed to capture some which had been sent to Singapore for sale, for the profit of the Indonesian officials in East Timor. However, they have never been able to get the majority of the crop, which had been bought by Fretilin from the peasants in exchange for rice and stored in hideouts in the liberated areas. The Indonesians have also been forced to barter with the peasants, and for this reason much of the rice went to Dili to feed the Indonesian forces and the captured civilian population, was hoarded by some top Indonesian officials, or be sent to Jakarta to exchange for coffee.

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200 SPECIAL ISSUE



**EAST  
TIMOR  
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BULLETIN OF THE EAST TIMOR NEWS AGENCY

## WORLD VISION & TIMOR

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL, has entered Timor, under the aid of Dili, in the request of the Indonesian Red Cross, according to an article in the February 1979 Bulletin of World Vision in Australia.

The Indonesian Red Cross reported that 20,000 kilos of rice were needed with powder and 10,000 kilos of milk powder for infants.

The Indonesian Red Cross reported an emergency in the capital Dili and requested immediate assistance, the World Vision Bulletin reported.

The Indonesian Red Cross claimed that 100,000 Timorese had been forced from the hills in the last few weeks because of hunger. They have survived in Dili and other neighbouring towns. They have been in the hills for three years where there has been no medical treatment and a shortage of food. The Red Cross says the children are in terrible condition. Most are suffering from serious malnutrition. The condition of the adults too is described as critical.

World Vision does not explain that these people had already lived in the mountains surrounding Dili, and had been part of the blockade against the Indonesian situation.

Whether the figure of 100,000 is correct is another matter. However, as we have mentioned in previous issues of East Timor News, the worst needed Dili were the areas

surrounding Dili, where Indonesian forces had been in December last year.

We have been informed that the situation in these areas would not be very long, but as there is no direct contact with the Indonesian Red Cross, it can be expected that there is a serious food shortage and this may have been forced to surrender, it has been reported during the Indonesian offensive in this area.

The Indonesian military campaign has been very successful for this situation, which adds up to one of the greatest crises which humanity has ever known.

World Vision will be continuing however its working with the Indonesian Red Cross.

Several of people from Indonesia and from Timor have been out of Dili, claiming that they are very poor and need to get food. Through the Indonesian Red Cross is distributed some food to them. On the contrary, normally all aid is sent to the area where, and Indonesian Red Cross officials work with on the ground with the aid of this aid.

World Vision is not expecting the distribution of this aid, but is working through the Indonesian

CONT. BACK PAGE

# BUT IF HE COMES, GIVE HIM HELL!



# 'NICOLAU LOBATO EXPRESSED THE MOST PROFOUND ASPIRATIONS OF THE MAUBERE PEOPLE': SAMORA MACHEL



No.48, JANUARY 18, 1979

20c.

**EAST**

**NEWS**

NICOLAU LOBATO MATE IHA LUTA NO NOTISIA IDA NE'E HETAN IMPAKTU BOOT IHA KOMUNIDADE TIMOR OAN SIRA NIAN NE'EBE HELA IHA EZILU IHA RAI ESTRANJEIRU. LIU-LIU RAI AFRIKA HANESAN MOZAMBIQUE NO ANGOLA.

ISSN 0314-2825

BULLETIN OF THE EAST TIMOR NEWS AGENCY

## FRETILIN DIPLOMATIC FRONT THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

THE FOLLOWING COMMENTARY WAS ISSUED IN VAPUTO ON JANUARY 3, 1979:

Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the Maubere people know how to