

MISCELLANEOUS

TEXT OF ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
AND IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION OF THE FRETILIN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
ON " THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, IMPERIALISM AND THE
PUPPET PARTIES" AS ENDORSED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF STRUGGLE AND FRETILIN POLITICAL
MEETING HELD ON MAY 20, 1977 COMMITTEE

The following is the transcription of the text of the statement read in English
by Minister Alarico Fernandes on Radio Maubere, May 20, 1978 :

" The national independence is really true when it frees the people from all
forms of domination and exploitation . Therefore neither all movements fighting
for national liberation have the merit of the title of national liberation
movements , when the national independence aims only to change the colour of the
exploiters (in ?) the power of the State , it doesnt justify the blood heroically
shed nor the complete hardships of the people towards a genuine freedom.

" The authentic freedom is the one which is based in the principles of equality,
(-----) between the persons while the former (or formal?) freedom all comes
in the laws based that justice also in a formal(?) equality extended of course
to each, and an equality between the persons of a certain society, in the owners
and non-owners, in masters of owners of land ,in plantations of other means of
production , while the workers have nothing. This kind of freedom which is based
in an equality (-----) between the poor and rich which aims to guarantee
the freedom of the rich , of the master of land, owners of plantations,
and of (owners of) means of production in order to exploit the sweat and blood
of the remaining part of society, which is composed by the majority ,that (-----)
the people.

"The genuine freedom (is) that which the people have no doubt to fight towards it
only can be reached by the struggle against colonialism will be a substantive(?)
struggle to set up an equality and consequently to put an end to the system of
inequality in the colonial situation which is made of exploitation from one man
over the majority to wit the people . The other man, the minority of colonialists
and rich, this means by other words, that the true national independence is
the one which necessarily leads to the end of the exploitation of man by man .
The struggle against colonialism would^{not} have a success for the large oppressed
and exploited masses by the colonialists ,if it only had the purpose to
occupying positions formerly occupied and reserved to the colonialists by the
colonised. The national independence doesn't only mean to own a flag and
a national xx anthem. (That would mean ?) to reduce the struggle of the people for
national independence in the change of the colour of the exploiters. It's a
reason for the people as much as the reply to be given to the large popular
masses for the revolution of their supreme aspirations and of their several
daily problems should be quite new and totally different to those given by the
colonialists. Therefore a national liberation movement of a country is the one
which is closely linked with the people ; which learn their problems and seeks
to solve them in new ways.; which sets up new structures that will settle new
kinds of relations between/; ^{the men} more just relations of co-operation and mutual support
in substitution of the relations based on inequality , injustice, opposition
domination and exploitation of man by man. Only by this manner, it is possible
of the movement for enjoying deep sympathy of its people ,and in this (----) accepted
as their sole and legitimate representative. However the experience of the other
countries, under colonial domination, and the similar (experience) we are living,

has (-----) the movement with such characteristics is completely (repressed?) and violence from the imperialist forces, and the sole way (?) which the movement really nationalist should follow is, in order to prevent the people from (suffering) the total or large massacres, and holding them it exclusively represents, should organise, mobilise, and educate the people for work, specifically towards the total and complete withdrawal of the invading forces and beat imperialism (-----).

"The experience of other peoples who have chosen this way and proved in our struggle really confirms that the march towards the victory is inevitable and to defeat the enemy is only a matter of time. If just the people hope (???) led by their vanguard in that moment of the struggle, tell that the enemy has no more power as before and start planning for the future as the murdering aggression could not insist to, in the beginning, have proudly entrusted themselves in the quality and superiority of their forces, as their paratroops, their berets of all colours, in the bombardments from warships, and aircraft, in the capturing operations, in the brutality, pillages, tortures, and so on. They will recognise that they are militarily impotent to break the advance of the struggle for national liberation. This on the side of the forces purely nationalist, the victory is inevitable and certain, on the imperialist side, the fear of defeat particularly in the military field will blash them with shame. Such situation of course, will increase the contradictions amidst the imperialists, before its military impotence, determined by the internal conditions of the armed struggle for national liberation, its not clear that the enemy will accept its military defeat. It brings forward this defeat with already nonsense (?) shameful perfidious (saves?). Some of that is already well known by our people such as referendums, manouvres of divisionism, connected with the appearance of many puppet parties.

"Meanwhile, it is a revolutionary truth whenever the enemy gives away and seeks for conversations or negotiations -- it doesn't mean that the enemy has a lovely term with us. This happens because the struggle for national liberation itself has forced the enemy to do so. It's because the enemy is feeling weak and impotent to militarily achieve its purpose. Negotiations with the enemy not only means a wrong appreciation of the changes (-----) of the imperialists, but fundamentally a denial of the struggle and freedom (?) to the blood heroically shed and those hardships tolerated in the struggle.

"Talking with the enemy means to make a great mistake which can bring to our people disasters and irreparable results. Of course, it doesn't mean that after the unconditional withdrawal of the enemy, negotiations could not take place, over intensity of that damage of the war in our country. Only the opportunists, and those without any scruples could take such a position. The people and all revolutionaries would never take up such behaviour. On the contrary, on (-----) against imperialist manouvres should endeavour themselves to stand by for the (-----) instruction by greatly observing the discipline, the (-----) and total obedience to the vanguard which has shown itself of courage and heroism and always being on their side as well to educate, organise and mobilise, leading the struggle towards the total and complete freedom. The armed struggle continues: here is our slogan to the total and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign invading forces. If we are able to suffer up to date in which the enemy is forced to plan new tactics, because he is not able to militarily defeat us, certainly that we are able to continue the armed struggle for some time ahead, because the victory is only a matter of time. Independence or death! The fight is still on! Negotiations never, but immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the Javanese from the Democratic Republic of East Timor! (NB. WE REPEAT THIS WAS ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF STRUGGLE AND FRETLIN POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON MAY 30, 1977. A CORRECTED TEXT WILL BE AVAILABLE SHORTLY).

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR ACTIVISTS CONFERENCE

SYDNEY -- MAY 13 and 14 1978

May 14, 1978

PRESS RELEASE:

Over thirty representatives of East Timor support groups from Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Canberra and Newcastle, met in Sydney this weekend to plan action for the rest of the year.

The East Timor Activists Conference discussed the disclosures of Mr. Michael Hodgman MHR in parliament last Thursday, and Indonesian moves for negotiations with Fretilin.

They saw these moves as clear evidence of the failure of the Indonesian generals to conquer East Timor, and proof of the grave difficulties Suharto's troops face.

This verifies evidence coming from Fretilin inside East Timor and from letters smuggled from people in Indonesian-controlled areas -- that resistance continues as strongly as ever and Indonesian soldiers are demoralised.

The East Timor groups decided to launch a publicity campaign alerting the public to the Indonesian failure in East Timor. It regretted the failure of most of the media to publish Fretilin reports of the fighting in East Timor, or to report Mr Hodgman's disclosures.

A National Conference on "East Timor, Australia and the Region" will be held in Adelaide on Australia Day weekend 1979, with local and overseas speakers present, to examine the significance of the East Timorese and other regional independence movements for Australia and the region.

The Conference this weekend decided on nationwide protests on Indonesian Independence Day, August 17, to demand East Timorese independence.

Action was also planned against military aid being given to the Indonesian Government, which is currently re-arming to an alarming extent. In particular, protests against Australian military aid, the sale of British Hawk fighter-bombers, and the possible sale of American warplanes, will be organised. Australian government and non-government delegates to the UN Disarmament Conference were asked^{**} The East Timor movement strongly protested against the ban on Fretilin representatives entering Australia, and called on trade unions, political parties, civil liberty groups and other organisations, to join in these protests.

The movement will direct a particular campaign against the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which continues to freeze \$38,000 of Fretilin money in its Darwin branch on the basis of a technicality.

The Conference sent a message of greetings to Fretilin and the East Timorese people on the occasion of May 20, the fourth anniversary of the founding of Fretilin and pledged total support for the struggle against Indonesian aggression. The Conference said it believed that the struggle was reaching a new stage of development and that victory for East Timor was only a matter of time.

/*** to raise the call for end of military aid to the expansionist Suharto regime.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT : JOHN WADDINGHAM (02) 51-5858 or ANDY ALCOCK (02) 660-7586 from 7pm

March 9, 1979

TO ALL CIET AND AETA committees

1) SUHARTO VISIT: CIET Sydney proposes that a broadsheet be produced to mobilise opposition to any visit by Suharto. It is proposed that this broadsheet be a special issue of East Timor News which would contain short articles on why Suharto should not come (genocide in East Timor; political prisoners; West Irian etc); attacking Fraser-Peacock sell-out; and an up-date on East Timor. Back page include a petition to House of Reps. or Senate calling for withdrawal of invitation to Suharto; an appeal for funds for Timorese in Lisbon (for Committee of November 28); addresses in different cities etc..

Two obvious days for distribution are Uranium protest (Sydney - April 7) and May Day, where most possible activists can be contacted.

WE URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR VIEWS ON SUCH A BROADSHEET; ANY SUGGESTIONS OF ARTICLES, SPECIAL CONTENTS ETC.; AND TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF HOW MANY COPIES YOU WOULD NEED. (We think, tentatively that cost will be around \$35 a thousand or maybe less -- we must also estimate freight costs). Please let us have views by March 23.

2.) INVITATION TO FRETELIN LEADER TO VISIT. As decided at Adelaide Conference Fretilin diplomatic front coordinator Jose Luis Guterres has been informed of the invitation to Australia and NZ, and, with the other CC members, has informed us a person will be nominated shortly. Some difficulty is being experienced as CC members are in most cases travelling and not in Maputo.

Melbourne AETA has written to NOAM CHOMSKY inviting him to visit this year or early next year, and are awaiting a reply.

3.) BOOKLET UP-DATING EAST TIMOR STRUGGLE. CIET(Sydney) is proposing to produce a booklet up-dating the struggle in East Timor. The first few chapters will deal with the pre-invasion period, but only briefly. The main part of the booklet will deal with the struggle since the invasion. The general political line will be that of ET NEWS analyses since last November. In particular, the articles "ET: Year IV". It is hoped that this booklet will be written and printed by end of the year.

4.) PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH IMPERIALISM: The Seli Hoo collective has taken an initiative in proposing demonstration at the Sydney-Houma yacht race start on June 16, when a French warship will give the starting shot. Aim to protest French nuclear tests; and for independence for Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Polynesia.

5.) EAST TIMOR NEWS: You will have noticed that for the past two issues ET NEWS has appeared at three-weekly intervals, instead of the usual fortnightly intervals. This is solely due to the lack of news. We will maintain a three-weekly schedule for the moment until we find more news. News from CIET/AETA groups would be particularly welcomed. Some have proposed that ETNEWS should become more oriented to Australian issues. However, at the moment, about 700 copies of ETNEWS are being sent overseas, and it is crucial that this service continue, which also means that the reproduction of Australian press cuttings is very important. We, however, request views from CIET/AETA groups on this question.

6.) TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION OF ABILIO ARAUJO'S BOOK. Efforts to find a translator have been fruitless. Any ideas?

TIMORESE REFUGEES ARRESTED IN JAKARTA EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA

"The continued detention of 32 Timorese refugees recently arrested in Jakarta en route to Australia is a serious indictment of both the Indonesian and Australian Governments", a spokesperson for RAFT said today.

15 refugees were arrested at Jakarta airport on Nov. 4, when they allegedly presented Indonesian passports without exit permits. A further 17 were then picked up in raids on Timorese households around Jakarta. It is also believed an Indonesian citizen, who is highly respected by both Australian Embassy officers and the Timorese for his work amongst the Timorese refugee community in Jakarta, has also been detained, and papers in his possession confiscated.

The group is being held in a detention centre at Jakarta's airport.

Foreign Affairs officials in Canberra have confirmed the arrests.

Amongst those arrested are at least two family groups each comprising 5-6 children.

Those arrested include:

Lay Tchung Hao	Lim Mi Ho
Nheu Koi Tchung	Lay Li Fa
Fernanda Lai	Nheu Seu Fu
Lim Ju Hi	Vong Kim Siu
Lim Chen Hi	Joanna Lay
Ermanda Lay	

Most of the detainees have Australian visas.

"Their only crime is that they desperately want to reunite with their families in Australia after six long years of separation", said the RAFT spokesperson.

"Who can blame them for trying to escape illegally? These people have been waiting in Jakarta for exit permits for at least 12 months. During this time they've had no work, no income from social benefits, their children have not attended school and they've relied mainly on relatives in Australia for money to survive."

"They left East Timor because of the repression there. Their gravest fear now is that they will be deported back there - probably to prison".

Australia has two programs intended to assist the reunion of separated Timorese families.

The first was agreed to in principle by Mr Fraser and President Suharto in 1976. But only 347 of the 625 approved under this scheme have arrived in Australia. Indonesia obstructs the emigration of Timorese and refuses to honour its commitment. "The Australian Government is impotent because it refuses to do anything it judges might offend Jakarta. The program is not a priority because Canberra maintains the fiction that life is normal in Timor and if the families really want to reunite they can go back there".

The official agreement does not mean anything in practice. Only 40 people on this agreed list have made it to Australia in the last 16 months.

Virtually all of these had to escape to Australia, sometimes slipping out of Jakarta illegally. On top of this, each person has had to pay heavy bribes to Indonesian officials amounting to several thousand dollars per person.

At the present rate, it will take another 12 years for the rest of the people on this agreed list to reunite with immediate family in Australia.

The second program is the Special Humanitarian Program established in October 1980.

According to Immigration Minister Macphie on September 22, 1981, 1200 Timorese have been "visaed for entry" to Australia under this scheme. While many have come from Portugal, Indonesia continues to deny exit permits to many of those eligible in Jakarta. Canberra has tightened up the program since its inception 12 months ago. It is also refusing to allow Timorese refugees (including unattached children) who arrived in Jakarta from East Timor after September 30, 1980, to enter Australia.

Christine Dix, RAFT secretary.

(H) 44.2286

(W) 419.5588

RAFT: Campaign to Reunite in Australia the Families of Timor.

JOSE RAMOS HORTA SHOULD BE GRANTED IMMEDIATE

VISA TO ENTER AUSTRALIA

Community Aid Abroad today called on the Government to immediately grant a visa to the Fretilin spokesman at the United Nations, Mr Jose Ramos Horta, to enable him to enter Australia and give evidence to the Senate Committee inquiring into East Timor.

"It is unthinkable that a Senate Committee could be refused the opportunity of hearing important evidence in Australia when it has no means itself to travel overseas to take such evidence", the acting National Director of CAA, Mr Neil O'Sullivan, said today.

"The Government should do everything it can to facilitate this important inquiry. CAA and many other community organisations supported the establishment of the inquiry and have made submissions to it in the hope that Australia may at last do something substantial for the human rights of the East Timorese people. We cannot stand idly by now and see the work of the Committee hindered by any decision to block the admission of a key witness like Mr Jose Ramos Horta."

"Jose Ramos Horta is well known to CAA both for his key role in East Timor before the Indonesian invasion and for his work at the UN where he is highly respected and officially recognised as the Fretilin spokesman. Evidence from such a person is obviously relevant to the inquiry. In a letter of March 13, 1982 to the Senate Committee, Mr Horta asked: "to appear in person before the Committee with further information about the current situation in East Timor and to propose a concrete program of action to be adopted by any Australian Government with a view to achieve a just and lasting solution to the problem of East Timor". His six years at the UN make his evidence specially relevant to the Committee's second reference which concerns "United Nations resolutions and actions with regard to East Timor".

"CAA understands that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, Senator Doug Scott, has written to Mr Horta expressing the Committee's willingness to speak with him if he can be available in Australia before the end of September (the projected close of hearings). Mr Horta applied to the Australian Consul General in New York for a visa on August 2, over three weeks ago."

"No other country in the world has denied Mr Horta a visa. Other close allies of Indonesia, like the USA, which vote with Indonesia on the East Timor question at the UN, allow him to travel and speak freely."

"CAA believes that all fair-minded Australians would agree that Mr Horta should be extended the same rights in Australia and that to deny him access would not only amount to political interference in the workings of the Parliament but would constitute yet another denial of fundamental human rights to the people of East Timor by this country".

August 22, 1982

Dear

Re Government refusal of entry visa to Mr Jose Ramos Horta

It is understood the Government intends to refuse a visa to Mr Jose Ramos Horta who has applied to enter the country to address the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee which is currently inquiring into the East Timor question.

Like many others, Mr Horta answered an advertisement published by the Senate Committee inviting submissions on East Timor by March 30, 1982. In his written submission, Mr Horta asked to be given the opportunity to develop his views in person before the Committee and to put a plan for a just resolution of the Timor conflict. On July 1, 1982, the Committee chairman, Senator Doug Scott, replied to Mr Horta's request expressing the Committee's willingness to take evidence in person from him if he could be available in Australia before the end of September 1982. On August 2, 1982 Mr Horta applied to the Australian Consul-General in New York for permission to enter Australia as a private citizen but, despite several inquiries, is still waiting for the Government's answer.

Jose Ramos Horta is well known and respected in Australia for championing the rights of his people. He is Fretilin's representative at the United Nations and is formally recognised as such by the UN. Fretilin was named in the 1981 UN resolution as the liberation movement of East Timor. He has, however, applied to enter Australia and speak as a private citizen because, in late 1977, the Government refused him a visa on the grounds that he represented a government not recognised by Australia.

The Senate Inquiry into the situation in East Timor and the attendant responsibilities of the UN and Australia is important and every effort should be made to facilitate its progress. Mr Horta has an obvious and important contribution to make as a leader of the internationally recognised opposition movement to Indonesia's occupation and any plan from such a quarter for a just resolution of the problem should at least be listened to. Furthermore his six years at the United Nations have equipped him better than most to make a special contribution to the Committee's inquiry into its second reference which is: "United Nations resolutions and actions with regard to East Timor". To deny him access to Australia is not only to deny a legitimate voice to the East Timorese people in this country but to frustrate the work of a properly constituted Committee of the Senate.

Australia is the only country to deny a visa to Mr Horta. Even New Zealand and the United States, both of which are close allies of Indonesia and vote with Indonesia on East Timor resolutions at the UN, permit access to Mr Horta.

We therefore urge you to take every action to ensure that Mr Horta is extended a standard visa to enter Australia. In particular we urge that you consider supporting a motion in the Senate calling on the Australian Government to allow Mr Horta access for the purpose of assisting the Senate Committee charged with the responsibility of the inquiry into East Timor.

With every best wish,

Yours sincerely,

Patrick Walsh

John Waddingham

The East Timor Tour Committee is made up of private individuals and members of Church and overseas aid agencies and is coordinating arrangements for overseas visitors who will address the Senate Committee in September.

COMISSÃO PARA OS DIREITOS DO POVO MAUBERE - PORTO

(CDM-P) Março 1982

I - CARACTERIZAÇÃO E OBJECTIVOS

A CDM-P é um grupo de trabalho constituído pela iniciativa de cidadãos que, sensíveis ao sofrimento do Povo de Timor Leste, vítima, desde Dezembro de 1975, de agressão e genocídio, decidiram organizar-se a fim de:

- Divulgar a situação vivida em Timor Leste
- Trabalhar no sentido de tornar possível uma saída para a actual situação em Timor Leste que respeite as normas do direito internacional e as deliberações das Nações Unidas.
- Estudar e divulgar a cultura do Povo Maubere.

Presentemente todos os membros do grupo são voluntários que trabalham gratuitamente no mesmo.

A CDM-P trabalha em ligação com a Comissão para os Direitos do Povo Maubere - Lisboa, embora possuindo autonomia própria.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

II - PROGRAMA PARA 1982

A fim de tornar possível a realização dos objectivos atrás referidos, torna-se necessário desenvolver uma acção em quatro domínios complementares:

2.1 - Recolha e Organização de Documentos

- sobre Timor Leste e sobre a cultura do Povo Maubere, o que implica:
- a) recolha e arquivo de informações provenientes da imprensa periódica e não periódica (jornais, livros, artigos de revistas, etc
 - b) fotocópias de documentação doutros grupos ou de Centros de In-
formação ou similares;
 - c) Reprodução e arquivo de fotografias, diapositivos e filmes sobre Timor Leste;

2.2 - Divulgação da Situação do Povo Maubere

- a) Organização de exposições itinerantes, de conferências, colóquios e debates sobre a situação em Timor Leste, bem como a organização de sessões culturais sobre o Povo Maubere, a realizar no Porto, e noutras localidades.

b) Divulgação, quer directa ou indirectamente, de informações e documentos (da ONU, do Tribunal Permanente dos Povos e outros) junto de organismos nacionais e internacionais, junto de órgãos de informação, de personalidades e grupos, comissões e movimentos, incluindo a Assembleia da República e o Governo Português, o Parlamento Europeu, Conselho da Europa, Amnistia Internacional, o Movimento Justiça e Paz, diversos organismos de defesa dos Direitos do Homem, e ainda a imprensa diária a RTP, a RDP e outros órgãos de informação;

2.3 - Trabalhar para a resolução do problema de Timor Leste

- a) colaborar com outros movimentos e grupos de apoio ao Povo Maubere no sentido de estudar e propôr acções de denúncia dos crimes e violações praticadas em Timor Leste;
- b) colaborar com organismos nacionais, estrangeiros e internacionais no sentido de serem abertas as portas de Timor Leste, a fim de que observadores imparciais possam testemunhar as consequências da intervenção Indonésia e verificar qual é a situação presente no terreno e a fim de que as notícias e a correspondência, tal como as pessoas, possam entrar e sair livremente do território de Timor Leste;
- c) Lutar contra a continuação do genocídio do Povo de Timor Leste, quer no referente à liquidação física dos seus filhos, quer à liquidação moral e cultural representada pela deslocação forçada para áreas controladas e para outras ilhas, pela repressão às práticas animistas, religiosas e sociais e às formas de expressão cultural enraizadas no Povo de Timor Leste;
- d) Colaborar com pessoas, movimentos, grupos ou organismos que trabalhem no sentido de ser encontrada uma solução para futuro de Timor Leste, no respeito pelos direitos fundamentais do Povo Maubere e dentro das normas do direito internacional.

2.4 - Desenvolver a solidariedade para com o Povo Maubere, nomeadamente os refugiados timorenses.

Março de 1982

António Luís Barbede de projectos

CAPTA DE CRISTÃOS PORTUGUESES QUE VIVERAM EM

TIMOR-LESTE AO PAPA JOÃO PAULO II

Mai 1982

Santo Padre

Nós, cristãos portugueses que, por diversas razões, vivemos algum tempo junto do povo de Timor-Leste, sabemos que Vossa Santidade é particularmente sensível aos sofrimentos dos homens. E, se são muitos os povos que sofrem, poucos talvez estejam a enfrentar uma tragédia tão grande como o povo de Timor-Leste onde a guerra e a fome já mataram cerca de duzentos a trezentos mil homens, mulheres e crianças, ou seja, cerca de um terço a metade da população.

A Indonésia, que invadiu este pequeno território em 1975 tenta tudo para assimilá-lo, mas o povo resiste: não pode renunciar a ser ele próprio, apesar da decisão do invasor de o reduzir a ser apenas mais uma província indonésia, apesar de ter sido obrigado a utilizar a língua, a moeda e a cultura do invasor, apesar de ver os seus professores mandados para a Indonésia para "reciclagem", quando não são simplesmente substituídos por professores indonésios.

Após o choque da invasão, que a Igreja sofreu como todo o povo, ela foi, numa primeira fase, objecto de um certo tratamento preferencial, enquanto parte de uma organização internacional que não convinha hostilizar. Assim a Igreja foi a última estrutura social dos timores a gozar ainda duma certa liberdade de movimento e palavra. É por ela que têm chega-

do no mundo a maior parte das raras notícias sobre a situação no território. Mas a unidade entre o povo e a Igreja reforçou-se com o desenvolvimento do genocídio e numa segunda fase aumentou a repressão contra uma Igreja que assumia a causa do seu povo.

Frete a uma Indonésia maciçamente islamizada, o catolicismo de uma boa parte do povo de Timor-Leste apareceu como mais um obstáculo à integração, e há hoje testemunhos claros dos esforços feitos pelos invasores para converter os timores ao islamismo, sendo mesmo prometidos alimentos a quem se converter.

Como portugueses e como cristãos somos duplamente sensíveis aos sofrimentos do povo de Timor-Leste:

- como portugueses, porque Timor foi longamente colonizado pelo nosso país, que continua a ser internacionalmente (ONU) considerado como responsável pela autodeterminação da sua antiga colônia;
- como cristãos, porque os timores, que constituem, proporcionalmente ao conjunto da população, uma das mais densas comunidades cristãs da Ásia, são também, tendo em conta as provas e sofrimentos que lhes são impostos, dos mais pobres e mais pequenos, no sentido evangélico, aqueles para quem vai a preferência de Cristo.

A tragédia do povo de Timor-Leste passou quase despercebida aos olhos da opinião pública internacional e, segundo testemunhos de Timor, o povo ficou bastante desiludido ao verificar a falta de solidariedade manifestada pelas igrejas irmãs.

O padre Raper, jesuita australiano, membro de um organismo eclesialístico de ajuda, declarou: "o povo indonésio não sabe o que está a acontecer e o de Timor não pode falar. Terá que haver alguém que fale alto. É isso que as igrejas católicas

C-2
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B. D.

cas da Ásia querem fazer". Já começaram a fazê-lo, e como elas
outros cristãos, mas ainda não conseguiram fazer-se ouvir pela
comunidade internacional.

O povo de Timor-Leste espera mais da Igreja. Acredi-
tamos, Santo Padre, que quererá ajudá-lo, elevando alto a Vos-
sa voz na defesa dos direitos de um povo que tem sido tão opri-
mido. Por isso confiamos em que não aceitará nem permitirá a
integração na Igreja da Indonésia da Igreja de Timor-Leste,
contra a vontade do seu povo e dos seus pastores.

Vem de Timor o grito de apelo com que concluímos:

"A voz do povo de Timor não chega ao mundo livre.
Este povo confia somente na Igreja e nos homens de governo -
amantes da Paz e da Justiça; espera angustiosamente que se fa-
ça algo de positivo a seu favor".

Coimbra, 6 de Maio de 1982

Maria Natália Granado

Irmã Maria Natália Granado (ex-Missionária em Timor)

Irmã Isaura Tavares das Neves (" " ")

Irmã Julieta Amorim (" " ")

Irmã Macária Maestro (" " ")

Irmã Maria Carmen Alvarez (" " ")

Irmã Angela Alves (" " ")

Irmã Isabel Sanches (" " ")

Irmã Evangelina Gonçalves (" " ")

Irmã Maria de Jesus Aparício (" " ")

Maria Teresa Soares de Sousa Alvim Eliseu

Maria Teresa Soares de Sousa Alvim Eliseu

Bealinda Maria Clotilde de Azevedo Guedes Paiva

Bealinda Maria Clotilde de Azevedo Guedes Paiva

António Pinto Barcelo de Nacalhães
António Pinto Barcelo de Nacalhães



EAST TIMOR REPORT

Issued by the East Timor Sub-committee of the Australian Council
for Overseas Aid

NUMBER 4

SEPTEMBER 5, 1983

CHURCH CONFIRMS NEW OFFENSIVE IN EAST TIMOR

In a brief message to ACFOA received on September 1, Catholic Church sources in East Timor confirmed that a new, large-scale, Indonesian military offensive is underway in East Timor involving 10,000 Indonesian troops.

This confirmation follows reports received in June and July from Church sources in Baucau that both the Indonesian military and civilians in the area were talking openly of an impending military build-up in preparation for an August offensive.

The September 1 Church message also said that early in August 500 Hansips (Timorese militia working with the Indonesian army) defected to Fretilin taking their weapons with them.

The Church message also confirmed that in August about 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed and 20 others severely wounded in an incident in the Viqueque area and added that in reprisal for this incident Indonesian troops had killed about 200 people (the exact number was not known) in a nearby village.

Comment

It is noteworthy that there have been no reports in the Australian media of Hansip defections or an Indonesian massacre of villagers.

The killing of the 15 Indonesian military in the Viqueque area, however, has been widely publicised and has even been advanced in some quarters as a perfectly legitimate reason for the new Indonesian offensive.

There is evidence, however, that the current offensive has been in preparation since at least June this year and therefore cannot be presented as a response to the alleged 'uprising' near Viqueque.

For example, Fretilin claim to have been informed by Colonel Purwanto in May and by General Murdani in June that a new offensive would be launched in August if they did not accept Indonesia's amnesty offer (Age, 3.8.83), and, as already mentioned, Timorese Church sources reported the widely held belief in Baucau in June and July that a build-up was imminent.

In his public statements General Murdani (Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces) has spoken of an offensive in terms of forcing acceptance of the Indonesian amnesty rather than in terms of a need to deal with Fretilin attacks.

"If this call (amnesty offer made in July) goes unheeded, the Government will use its armed forces and all its arsenal to clean up the remnants of Fretilin rebels" (Sinar Harapan August 16, 1983, cited Age 18 Aug. 1983).

Further points to be made regarding the offensive

1. There is evidence that East Timor has been sealed off, arguably as part of an information embargo on military activity.

With the exception of the Australian Parliamentary delegation, foreign groups seeking to visit East Timor (they include the London-based Catholic Institute for International Relations, Australian aid agencies and some Religious Order personnel), have been advised to wait until later this year.

As well departures from East Timor for overseas have been curtailed. The '600' family reunion programme has been suddenly halted after several months of regular movement. A group of Timorese expected in Australia for family reunion on or about August 21 did not come. The Australian Immigration Department has made inquiries but has been unable to learn why the families did not come or when they can be expected.

2. The offensive contradicts views put to and reported by the Australian Parliamentary Delegation to East Timor that Indonesia was concentrating its efforts on a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

According to the Canberra Times of August 4, 1983 "Mr Morrison said both Colonel Purwanto and Mr Carrascalao had assured him in East Timor last weekend that the army was continuing its campaign to win Fretilin over by not provoking the guerillas and offering amnesty".

Mr Morrison was quoted in the New Strait Times on August 3, 1983 as saying: "There has been an obvious, deliberate change in methods of operation, certainly this year. It's now concentrating very much on psychological operations. It's a hearts and minds programme... (the Indonesian authorities) believe that by using hearts and minds techniques those people still in the hills will gradually be enticed (down)".

An offer of amnesty backed by a threat of major military action is hardly a conciliatory gesture.

3. The deployment of 10,000 Indonesian troops (or more, according to some reports) in East Timor could have disastrous consequences.
 - i. This force is comparable in size to the numbers of troops used in the initial and bloody invasion of Timor in December 1975.
 - ii. Given the understanding of the Indonesian military that the armed resistance has networks in Indonesian controlled villages, it is highly possible that the Indonesian clean-up operation will not be confined to the mountains. Already there have been reports of arrests and deportations to Atauro. (Details of the resistance network were publicised in the Canberra Times on July 20, 1983 based on captured Indonesian army documents).
4. It is not clear whether the International Committee of the Red Cross (as distinct from the Indonesian Red Cross) is present in East Timor or has access. The humanitarian services of such an organisation are obviously crucial in times like this.

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 FURTHER INFO: Pat Walsh, 183 Gertrude St, Fitzroy 3065 (03) 419 5588



EAST TIMOR REPORT

Issued by the East Timor Sub-committee of the Australian Council
for Overseas Affairs

NUMBER 3

JUNE 30, 1983

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS CALL ON THE PRIME

MINISTER TO IMPLEMENT A.U.L.P. POLICY ON TIMOR

A bi-partisan group of 72 members of the US Congress presented a letter on East Timor to the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, during his recent visit to Washington.

According to Tony Hall (D-Ohio), the letter was intended "to make Mr Hawke aware that many members of Congress share the concern of the Australian people over the situation in East Timor".

Hall expressed concern that international abandonment of the commitment to self-determination for East Timor would "represent a kind of common law theory of territorial integration: the passage of time makes things legal".

"There is no question that Australia will play a key role in setting the tone for world debate on the question", he added.

The letter notes with approval that Mr Hawke personally signed a petition to the United Nations last November upholding the East Timorese people's right to self-determination.

The text of the letter follows:

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

We would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to the United States on the occasion of your first official visit as Prime Minister. We hope that your trip will serve to strengthen the traditionally strong ties between our two countries.

In recent years there has been increasing concern in the United States Congress over the tragic situation in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. This concern has increased steadily since Indonesian forces invaded the territory in late 1975.

We wish to state at the outset that we are aware of the strong concern that exists in Australia over the Timor situation and Australia's longstanding ties with the people of the territory. We recognize that Australians have been deeply affected by the plight of East Timor since 1975 and the recurrent news of many tens of thousands of innocent deaths resulting from the Indonesian invasion. We are also aware of the tragic deaths in 1975 of six Australian journalists in East Timor and of the horror that has struck the Australian community as details of the circumstances of these deaths have been disclosed. We further note Australia's generous acceptance and assistance of thousands of Timorese refugees.

In the belief that international cooperation can have a positive effect on the Timor situation, we would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention certain policy initiatives in the U. S. Congress which are

similar to those undertaken in Australia. A resolution introduced in both Houses of Congress in the 97th Congress stressed humanitarian issues as well as the crucial question of East Timor's internationally-recognized right to self-determination. In addition, a letter sent to President Reagan by 84 Senators and Representatives on the eve of the state visit to Washington last October by Indonesian President Suharto underscored these same points.

While there are differences in detail, the U. S. Congressional resolution of last year had much in common with the platform adopted by the Australian Labor Party in that both documents affirmed the fundamental importance of self-determination for East Timor, in addition to the more immediate humanitarian concerns. The same can be said for the Congressional letter to President Reagan, which came at a time when a petition from Australian Labor Senators featuring similar points was delivered to the United Nations by Senator Gordon McIntosh. We are gratified to know that you identified yourself with the McIntosh petition.

We wish to emphasize that we recognize the importance of strong relations with Indonesia. At the same time, however, we do not believe that the impact of Indonesia's continuing occupation of East Timor will prove to be in Jakarta's long-term international interests. In the U. S. Congress, for example, Indonesia is becoming increasingly known for its exploits in East Timor.

Conditions in East Timor have undoubtedly improved since 1979, and further improvements are to be welcomed. Nevertheless, persistent reports of the intensification of the military conflict and the jailing of thousands of Timorese political prisoners illustrate that the tragedy in the territory is far from over.

Therefore, we believe that a just settlement in accordance with East Timor's internationally-recognized right to self-determination is the only viable lasting solution. We welcome the agreement with this point as expressed in the Australian Labor Party's 1982 platform. We support and encourage the implementation of this point by your government, as well as by our own.

Sincerely,

Tony P. Hall, M.C.	Stewart B. McKinney, M.C.	Barney Frank, M.C.
Edwin B. Forsythe, M.C.	Norman Y. Mineta, M.C.	Thomas A. Daschle, M.C.
Michael D. Barnes, M.C.	Frank Horton, M.C.	Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.
Dennis M. Hertzberg, M.C.	Julian C. Dixon, M.C.	Bill Richardson, M.C.
Lane Evans, M.C.	Tom Harkin, M.C.	David E. Bonior, M.C.
Donald J. Pease, M.C.	Nike Lowry, M.C.	Anthony C. Beilenson, M.C.
Don Edwards, M.C.	Claude Pepper, M.C.	Norman E. D'Amours, M.C.
Sam Giddens, M.C.	Matthew F. McHugh, M.C.	Sander M. Levin, M.C.
Mickey Leland, M.C.	Berkley Bedell, M.C.	William J. Hughes, M.C.
Paul Simon, M.C.	Nancy Kaptun, M.C.	Bruce A. Morrison, M.C.
Joe Moakley, M.C.	Robert A. Roe, M.C.	Robert J. Mrazek, M.C.
Vic Fazio, M.C.	James H. Scheuer, M.C.	Harry M. Reid, M.C.
Henry A. Waxman, M.C.	Jerry M. Patterson, M.C.	Howard Wolpe, M.C.
Robert Garcia, M.C.	Doug Walgren, M.C.	Bob Edgar, M.C.
William Clay, M.C.	Don Bonker, M.C.	James L. Oberstar, M.C.
Edward J. Markey, M.C.	Farren J. Mitchell, M.C.	Steny Hoyer, M.C.
John Conyers, Jr., M.C.	Gary L. Ackerman, M.C.	Major R. Owens, M.C.
Peter W. Rodino, Jr., M.C.	James Weaver, M.C.	Claudine Schneider, M.C.
Dale E. Kildee, M.C.	Louis Stokes, M.C.	Peter H. Kostmayer, M.C.
Walter E. Fauntroy, M.C.	George E. Brown, Jr., M.C.	John Edward Porter, M.C.
Mervyn H. Dymally, M.C.	Al Swift, M.C.	Edward F. Feighan, M.C.
George Miller, M.C.	Robert T. Matsui, M.C.	Ted Weiss, M.C.
Gus Savage, M.C.	Norris K. Udall, M.C.	Howard L. Berman, M.C.

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FREEZE INFO: Pat Walsh, 183 Gertrude St, Fitzroy Vic 3065 (03) 419 3300

A Statement on CGI, 2001

Below is a translation of the Free East Timor Japan Coalition statement on CGI, which was handed to Loan Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11th October.

Free East Timor Japan Coalition calls for postponement of the Tokyo CGI meeting

The Free East Timor Japan Coalition calls on the Japanese government to pressure the Indonesian government to disarm militia groups operating in West Timor and take concrete action against those in the Indonesian military who created and continue to support these militia groups. We also call on the Japanese government to request that the upcoming CGI meeting in Tokyo be postponed indefinitely until the above ends are achieved.

The Indonesian government has called on the militias to voluntarily disarm, but to no effect, and has now extended the final date for disarmament to October 16. It will therefore be impossible to confirm whether or not the militias have been properly disarmed before the CGI meeting begins on October 17. In this way Indonesia hopes to avoid linkage between aid and disarmament of the militias.

UN staff who observed the first day of voluntary weapon returns by the militias in Atambua on September 21 and the ensuing violence commented that the Indonesian military and police did nothing to stop the violence. If the international community accepts this farce as "disarmament" the process will amount to nothing and militia groups will retain their weapons.

Certain Indonesian officials have made emotional and inflammatory statements criticizing the international community's concern over the situation in West Timor. Defense Minister Mahfud has stated that the September murders of UN staff in Atambua were the result of intelligence operations by foreign government agents. Vice-President Megawati, at a ceremony marking the founding of Kopassus (the Indonesian special forces, the group most strongly implicated in supporting the militias), said that it was unjust to criticize Kopassus, and that it should have confidence in itself. The co-ordinating minister for political and security affairs, Susilio Bambang Yudhoyono, said at a meeting in West Timor attended by top militia leaders that the UN was also responsible for the refugee problem, and that non-aligned nations supported Indonesia.

Amien Rais, speaker of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), has stirred up xenophobic sentiments by stating that international pressure on Indonesia is a US plot. Along with public statements like these from political leaders, other acts of extreme xenophobia have taken place, such as the rioting students who broke into the grounds of the US Consulate-General in Surabaya and burnt the consulate's flag.

On September 13 the East Timorese Council for National Resistance (CNRT/NC) called

on the international community to postpone the CGI meeting until Indonesia proved its goodwill by dismantling terrorist training camps on Indonesian territory, disarming and arresting all those responsible for the present violence in West Timor and incursions into East Timorese territory, and restarting the voluntary repatriation of East Timorese refugees held against their will in West Timor.

The Japanese government has taken great pains to support and justify the actions of the Indonesian government to date, a policy which resulted in the murders of the UN workers in Atambua. The government must now clearly express to the Indonesian government and military its support for democracy, justice and human rights in Indonesia.

We call for the CGI meeting to be postponed until Indonesia:

- 1) Disarms and disbands all the militia groups in West Timor, removes the militias from the refugee camps, and arrests and punishes militia leaders and those responsible for the various murders (including those of the UN workers) and other criminal offenses which have taken place in West Timor since September last year;
- 2) Secures unimpeded access by international relief agencies to the refugees; and
- 3) Ensures the safe repatriation of all East Timorese refugees who wish to return home.

Contact: Kiyoko Furusawa, Tokyo East Timor Association Tel.090-8xxx-8xxx

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4200 Porto

26-1-83

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Carta aos Bispos Portugueses

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1983

Assunto: Situação em Timor-Leste

Excelência Reverendíssima:

A situação em Timor-Leste preocupa-nos, hoje, mais do que nunca.

Com efeito, se é certo que, no ano passado, os vários Orgãos de Soberania portugueses se empenharam, com um vigor nunca antes assinalado, em acções concretas visando a defesa da dignidade e dos direitos fundamentais do Povo Maubere, também é certo que a votação na Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas sobre o assunto, foi tangencial.

Os passos dados, apesar de tardios e mal preparados, foram para nós motivo de regozijo e de novas esperanças. Infelizmente, a situação do País parece tornar difícil a prossecução das múltiplas e importantíssimas acções que, no plano interno e internacional, se tornavam urgentes e imprescindíveis. O risco de que a questão morra nos areópagos internacionais existe. E com isso há o risco de ver desaparecer da face da terra um povo, aniquilado pelo mais ignóbil genocídio físico e cultural, e que a cobardia dos homens parece querer atirar para o esquecimento.

Sabemos, por refugiados, a alegria que foi, para o povo de Timor-Leste, saber que Portugal tomara, finalmente, iniciativas importantes, e que a votação tinha sido ganha, nas Nações Unidas, em fins de Novembro do ano passado. Mas sabemos também que o invasor não pôde tolerar essa alegria e de novo aumentaram as prisões. Os desaparecimentos e os assassinatos continuam, e ainda em Outubro de 1982, há bem poucos meses, os soldados indonésios queimaram vivo um homem, em Ainaro, por ser suspeito de ligações à Fretilin!

A resistência armada continua, como o afirma o jornalista americano Bob Nordland, no Philadelphia Inquirer de 28 de Maio de 1982. Diversos oficiais indonésios referiram a este jornalista, que esteve onze dias em Timor em Maio último, a existência de cerca de 1 200 guerrilheiros em armas.

O recente desembarque em Dili, entre 28 de Dezembro e os primeiros dias de Janeiro de 1983, de mais seis batalhões (cerca de três mil soldados a juntar aos cerca de trinta mil que já estavam no território), na sequência de diversas operações da Fretilin e da morte, em Loré, do filho do general Wídodo, demonstram o vigor da guerrilha e a instabilidade da situação.

O medo, no entanto, é generalizado, e quase ninguém pode falar. Só a voz corajosa de Monsenhor Martinho Lopes, Administrador Apostólico de Dili, nos chega de tempos a tempos, apesar do bloqueio a que a ilha continua sujeita.

Sabemos que o Administrador Apostólico tem denunciado, nas suas homilias, as atrocidades que acima relatamos, e que num dos domingos de Dezembro rezou, na Missa, pela independência de Timor-Leste e para que Portugal fizesse algo pelo seu povo.

Mas a voz deste Pastor, que teima em defender as suas ovelhas da sanha feroz dos que querem destruir o seu povo, parece não encontrar eco, nem mesmo em Portugal...

Sabemos que os meios católicos americanos se têm vindo a interessar, cada vez mais, pelo problema, a ponto de nas duas Câmaras do Congresso Americano terem sido apresentadas propostas e manifestada grande preocupação pela situação em Timor-Leste, nomeadamente aquando da visita do Presidente Suharto (da Indonésia) aos Estados Unidos, em Outubro do ano passado. Mas desconhecemos que tenham sido feitos contactos e manifestado, pela Hierarquia Católica Portuguesa, apreço e interesse pelo que muitos bispos e personalidades católicas americanas estão a fazer para sensibilizar a opinião pública, e para tentar minorar o sofrimento do povo de Timor-Leste e encontrar uma solução justa para o problema.

Desconhecemos o interesse que eventualmente terá sido posto pelos bispos portugueses no contacto com a Igreja Australiana ou com outras Igrejas da Ásia, da Europa e do mundo, para se informarem e para estudarem formas de apoio à Igreja de Timor-Leste.

Desconhecemos quais os esforços que terão sido feitos pela Igreja Portuguesa para saber qual a situação dos missionários católicos que continuam em Timor (alguns dos quais formados nos nossos seminários), e a dos cristãos a seu cuidado. Se esses esforços foram feitos, e se os contactos existem, não será difícil confirmar as informações que acima registamos, e muitas outras, igualmente dramáticas, como as que constam do "testemunho dum missionário" de que anexamos cópia.

Sabemos que é grande a sensibilidade de muitos bispos portugueses para este problema, e não podemos esquecer a solicitude com que Sua Eminência o Senhor Cardeal Patriarca de Lisboa fez chegar às mãos do Santo Padre a carta que dirigimos ao Papa aquando da sua histórica visita a Portugal.

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Mas não temos ouvido elogiar, publicamente, o heroísmo cristão das mártires desta Igreja tão sacrificada, tais como Rosa Bonaparte e Maria Goreti, a que se refere um testemunho publicado na revista Magnificat de Fevereiro de 1982. Nem temos assistido a orações públicas ou outras manifestações de solidariedade, que a Igreja e o povo de Timor-Leste bem merecem e de que tanto carecem.

Sendo a Igreja Católica a única organização supra-nacional que se tem mantido presente e actuante, em permanência, em Timor-Leste, e sendo os padres e missionários de Timor a melhor e quase única fonte de informações sobre a situação no território - para além dos refugiados -, não temos visto, da parte da Hierarquia Portuguesa, o empenho em se informar e divulgar as informações que eventualmente tenha conseguido obter, com a solicitude que a extrema gravidade da situação exigiriam.

Vimos, com mágoa, passar o Dia Mundial da Paz sem ouvir, da parte da Hierarquia e dos órgãos apropriados da Igreja, uma palavra pública firme e clara sobre este drama que continua quase silencioso.

Por tudo isto nos inquietamos. E, por tudo isto nos sentimos confusos e, por vezes, desapontados. Confiamos, mesmo assim, na Providência Divina, e no Espírito Santo que, por certo, inspirará Vossa Excelência Reverendíssima, sobre o que de melhor pode e deve fazer para bem deste povo tão corajoso e tão sacrificado.

Esperamos que não seja necessário o martírio, "por acidente", de D. Martinho Lopes - sobre quem as autoridades indonésias têm feito incidir ameaças e campanhas de difamação -; esperamos que não seja necessário o martírio dos padres e missionários que o acompanham - alguns dos quais já experimentaram, no corpo e no espírito, a violência física e moral, e até o impacto das balas das tropas de ocupação - para que a Igreja e o povo Português acordem para as suas responsabilidades morais, históricas, políticas e culturais.

Esperamos que a oração e o apelo angustioso dos nossos irmãos timorenses não encontre os nossos ouvidos tapados e os nossos corações fechados. A Igreja Portuguesa que missionou, desde o início, tão longínquas paragens, saberá, por certo, assumir as suas responsabilidades até ao fim.

Assim o esperamos, e nesse sentido apelamos a Vossa Excelência Reverendíssima. Muitos, em Portugal, aguardam uma acção firme e corajosa da Igreja. Onde tantos vacilaram, não pode fraquejar a força moral dos cristãos. Não podemos imaginar, sequer, o que significaria para os católicos e para todos os homens deste País, uma silenciosa cumplicidade da Igreja perante o problema mais pungente do viver colectivo dos portugueses. Para muitos seria, provavelmente, o desespero. Se até este povo a quem nos ligam tantos laços de convivência e amizade, se até aos irmãos na Fé, na Esperança e na Caridade, desta Igreja Mártir, a Igreja Portuguesa recusasse dar a mão, não sabemos como poderia essa mesma Igreja ter força moral para o que quer que fosse.

Perdoai, Excelência Reverendíssima, mas não podemos calar o grito lancinante e quase desesperado que nos chega destes irmãos com quem algum dia convivemos, e que não podem esperar mais!

Que a Luz do Espírito ilumine Vossa Excelência Reverendíssima, e que a Força de Deus lhe dê Coragem e guie os passos

Coimbra, 26 de Janeiro de 1983

Maria Teresa Soares de Sousa Alvim Eliseu

Maria Teresa Soares de Sousa Alvim Eliseu

Deolinda Maria Clotilde de Azevedo Guedes Paiva

Deolinda Maria Clotilde de Azevedo Guedes Paiva

António Pinto Barbedo de Magalhães

António Pinto Barbedo de Magalhães

- Anexos: - Genocídio em Timor-Leste - testemunho de um missionário
- The Philadelphia Inquirer, 28/5/1982
- Timor-Leste (Síntese, 31/12/1982)