

This item includes:

- Email from joya@aol.com (20.09.1999) Subj.: Interview with Red Cross mission chief in Dili | 2 pp.
- Email to Roberta Brauning from Peter Stephens (08.09.1999) Subj.: Ramos Horta this morning
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Jeremy Mark (13.09.1999) Subj.: ft on timor | 2 pp.
- Handwritten note for Louisa Stannow from Arnold Kohen (07.09.1999)
- List of participants - the European Union and the Political transition in Indonesia (30.03.1999) | 3 pp.
- Letter to the readers from Carmelite Community of Maubara (12.03.1999) | 2 pp.
- Email from Joyo@aol.com (06.09.1999) Subj.: SMH: Race against genocide | 3 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Cindy Buhl (25.08.1999) Subj.: Text of McGovern Report | 3 pp.
- Email from Joyo@aol.com (05.09.1999) Subj.: LA Times: E. Timor terror is an Indon. military operation | 3 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Jed Mark (15.09.1999) Subj.: Column of Sept. 10 | 2 pp.
- Email from joyo@aol.com (15.09.1999) Subj.: Eyewitness account of attack on Bishop Belo's compound | 2 pp.
- Email message from Tom Hyland, ETISC Co-ordinator (18.04.1999) | 2 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Andrea Schmidt (09.08.1999) Subj.: East Timor | 2 pp.
- Update/Urgent Action on East Timor (15.09.1999) | 4 pp.
- Email to humanitarian@igc.apc.org from Mark Raper (07.09.1999) Subj.: Conversations with Timor | 4 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from East Timor Ireland Solidarity Campaign (24.04.1999) Subj.: Hi | 2 pp.
- Timor-Guilt: "Brother says Indonesian militiamen sought priests for confession" (28.09.1999) | 3 pp.
- Phone conversation with Bishop Belo, August 1, 1999
- Timor Threats: "E. Timorese bishop threatened by pro-Indonesia militias" (24.08.1999) | 2 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Martin Rendon (09.08.1999) Subj.: East Timor
- Email from joyo@aol.com (21.09.1999) Subj.: How strong militias remain will be mainly up to army | 2 pp.
- Email from joyo@aol.com (20.09.1999) Subj.: SMH: Big picture politics in the push for peace in Timor | 2 pp.
- Statement in support of H. Res. 292 A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the referendum in East Timor (28.09.1999)

- Email from joyo@aol.com (21.09.1999) Subj.: Eyewitness: Peacekeepers overwhelmed by welcome in Dare | 3 pp.
- Email from joyo@aol.com (21.09.1999) Subj.: LAT/Kupang: Maria, 8, hunts for parents who may never be found | 2 pp.
- Email from joyo@aol.com (21.09.1999) Subj.: Indon army, secret police targeting E. Timorese in Jakarta
- Statement by Aniceto Guterres Lopes at the UN Commission on Human Rights (23-24.09.1999) | 3 pp.
- Summary update on West Timor by Pat Walsh, ACFOA (23.09.1999) | 2 pp.
- Statement by Rachlan Subandhi, Vice-President of PBHI, the Indonesian Association for Legal Aid and Human Rights (24.09.1999) | 3 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Stephen Steele (19.09.1999) Subj.: Belo story | 2 pp.
- Email to Stephen Steele from CNY (28.09.1999) Subj.: Story from Steve Steele
- Letter to the Hon. Rod Grams, Senate Committee on Foreign Relation from Aubrey Mills, Salesian Missions (16.09.1999) | 6 pp.

**Subject: Interview with Red Cross mission chief in Dili**

**Date:** 20 Sep 1999 05:41:47

**From:** Joyo@aol.com

**Newsgroups:** reg.easttimor

Subject: Interview with Red Cross mission chief in Dili

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

PM News Hour

Monday, September 20, 1999 6:20

Aid workers eager to begin their work in East Timor

MARK COLVIN: The pieces are at last beginning to be put back together in ravaged East Timor. It's going to be a long a difficult process but aid workers say they can now begin their job of getting food, water and medical help to the tens of thousands of displaced East Timorese.

The head of the International Red Cross mission in Dili, is Simion Antoulas, he was evacuated earlier this month but returned this weekend. He told Annie White that the situation in Dili has improved dramatically even before the multi-national force had had a chance to settle in.

SIMION ANTOULAS: We've just seen two vehicles patrolling with British soldiers but other than that they're mainly in and around the airport, they're securing the airport right now. A lot of traffic at the airport - incoming aircraft and troops that are about to be deployed, but they're not visible in town yet, only Indonesian military can be seen patrolling the streets of Dili.

ANNIE WHITE: You're at the Dili hospital at the moment is that in any shape to be receiving patients yet?

SIMION ANTOULAS: Yes, astonishingly the Dili hospital has been spared, so there is very little destruction, an acute lack of medicines and other materials, but at least the building is there, it's intact. Water isn't so much of a problem. The power supply appears to be also adequate for [inaudible], so we started already bringing in material. We also have two doctors on the ground, a medical administrator, so as of very soon we will be able to start receiving patients.

ANNIE WHITE: And are there patients to be treated or are they still hiding in the hills around Dili?

SIMION ANTOULAS: There are patients to be treated right now here. They need follow-up treatment and I'm sure that as soon as they know that the hospital is again in a position to provide adequate treatment they will start coming. But from what we heard there are also patients who are not able to reach Dili hospital now, so we'll see as security improves, hopefully improves, how we can best evacuate them from where they are and/or given treatment on the spot.

ANNIE WHITE: What is the most pressing need at the moment? Is it water, is it food, is it medical care?

SIMION ANTOULAS: Well I would say it's whole range of needs basically including water, shelter, food, and medical care. I think as a preventive matter it is very urgent that people have access to clean water in sufficient quantities and that people access to staple food. In addition for those who may need immediate medical attention the hospital should be able to provide that. Considering that we lost all our assets between 6 and 8 September we're facing tremendous logistical problems so we're trying to cope with that.

ANNIE WHITE: Do you know how many people have been displaced?

SIMION ANTOULAS: From what we've seen [inaudible] that several hundred thousand have been affected and that is of course a source of distress for many people, many families since families have been separated and people are not able to trace their loved ones, they don't know where they are, so that will be an additional thing that we'll be looking into but for now it looks like this is going to be a Herculean task.

ANNIE WHITE: We've heard comparisons second only to a country like Siera Leone when a massive displacement of people through some sort of internal fighting ...

SIMION ANTOULAS: The historical and political context is totally different from Siera Leone, but in any event having been in that part of the world, West Africa, as late as early this year, I can certainly say that yes, Dili today is competing with places like Monrovia, Vukuvura, Grozny, it really doesn't look too good.

ANNIE WHITE: Have you been able at all, or are you expecting in the next few days to be able to get out of Dili into some of those outlying areas and particularly over towards West Timor?

SIMION ANTOULAS: We have been able to go to Dare so far which is a short ride south into the hills to provide some assistance and we hope that security will improve so as to enable us to go to other places as well.

ANNIE WHITE: Do you think there's anyone in East Timor who's been unaffected by what's been going on?

SIMION ANTOULAS: Well very difficult to tell. I hope so.

MARK COLVIN: Simion Antoulas, head of the International Red Cross mission in Dili, speaking from there to Annie White.

**Mark, Jeremy**

---

**From:** Stephens, Peter L.  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 08, 1999 4:29 PM  
**To:** "Brauning, Roberto" <RBRAUNING@imf.org>  
**Cc:** Dawson, Thomas C.; Shastri, Vasuki; Mark, Jeremy  
**Subject:** ~~RE: [REDACTED]~~

From a talk at the National Press Club this morning. This has a slightly different tone.

We call on the World Bank, the IMF to freeze all new monies to Indonesia. I find it extraordinary that someone in the World Bank -- or those in the World Bank are able to go to sleep at night knowing that they are still releasing funds, hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, to fund despotic regimes that perpetrate genocide. I wonder how President James Wolfensohn, he faces himself in the mirror when he has to sign checks to the Indonesian military. I wonder how Michel Camdessus of the IMF faces himself in the mirror, what questions he asks himself when he knows -- both men know, when President Clinton knows that they can help prevent the genocide.

Human beings around the world can still prevent the genocide from taking place by calling upon the U.S. Congress, the administration, NATO countries, European countries, Australia to do their sacred duty, and that is to prevent a new genocide that is going to begin in the next few hours. If UNAMET packs and leaves, genocide will begin. And I don't think how ever again around the world people would ever trust again the United Nations. I don't believe that the United Nations will survive this tragedy.

\*\*\*\*\*

Peter Stephens  
East Asia & Pacific  
The World Bank  
ph: (202) 458-2281  
fax: (202) 614-0772  
email: pstephens1@worldbank.org

Subj: **ft on timor**  
Date: 9/13/99 9:23:29 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: JMARK@imf.org (Mark, Jeremy)  
To: askohen@aol.com (askohen@aol.com)

there was a lot going on behind the scenes that is implied in this article.

IMF and World Bank played role in climbdown

By Gwen Robinson and Stephen Fidler in Auckland  
09/13/1999

Unprecedented pressure by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund was instrumental in persuading Indonesia to accept an international peacekeeping force in East Timor, according to many diplomats last night.

However, the international lobbying effort leading to Indonesia's climbdown exposed striking differences over the use of economic sanctions. While the US and European countries urged international financial institutions to suspend aid, other countries, including the UK and Japan, warned that economic sanctions would only damage Indonesia's broader economy.

In separate statements, the Bank and the IMF suggested last week that future aid to Indonesia would be linked to progress on East Timor. The IMF said it had suspended a planned economic mission to Indonesia which was a prerequisite for approval of the next IMF loan tranche of around \$450m (276m).

The World Bank said it was holding back a \$600m loan to Indonesia earlier this year. The official reason was Jakarta's failure to meet demands for full investigation, disclosure and prosecution of those responsible for the Bank Bali scandal - in which more than \$80m worth of funds were diverted to members of Golkar, the ruling party.

However, the suspension gained a highly political dimension last week, following comments by James Wolfensohn, World Bank president, in a letter to President B.J. Habibie. Mr Wolfensohn urged the government to honour its public commitment to the outcome of East Timor's independence referendum.

The controversial link between aid and politics fuelled debate at last week's emergency meeting in Auckland of Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation ministers and officials and the weekend summit of Apec leaders. Asian countries spoke strongly against any action which would "destabilise" Indonesia.

On the margins of the Apec meeting, Japan, which provides about 60 per cent of total aid to Indonesia with annual contributions of about \$2bn, also spoke against the politicisation of international financial institutions. A Japanese government spokesman said

yesterday that cutting off aid - including IMF and World Bank loans - could destabilise Indonesia's economy and affect Asia's fragile economic recovery. "We are not contemplating any change in our policy regarding official assistance to Indonesia."

Robin Cook, the UK foreign minister, and Peter Costello, Australian treasurer, also opposed aid cut-offs. Mr Costello said economic sanctions "might work in decades" but not in a matter of days.

Within the World Bank and the IMF, there were divergent views about threatening aid cuts. Mark Baird, the Bank's Indonesia country director, warned on Friday that economic sanctions were "unlikely to solve the problem in East Timor" and would only "increase problems for Indonesia's poor."

Jakarta's acquiescence last night, however, took its critics by surprise. Some said it was due to the "combination of threats", including moves by the US and UK to suspend military assistance and arms sales.

From now, however, the focus for aid organisations will be on new programmes for East Timor, where the World Bank is the largest, and one of few international agencies, with development projects as part of its national aid programme.

Ironically, diplomatic sensitivities over East Timor have prevented most international agencies from establishing aid projects in the territory. The UN refused to recognise Jakarta's annexation of East Timor in 1976.

Before last month's independence referendum, the Bank planned to start an aid co-ordination process for East Timor and had already commenced informal aid.

Copyright Financial Times Limited 1999. All Rights Reserved.

FTviaNewsEDGE

Copyright (c) 1999 Financial Times Limited  
Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 9/12/99 10:40 PM

---

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <JMARK@imf.org>

Received: from rly-yh01.mx.aol.com (rly-yh01.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.33]) by air-yh04.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Mon, 13 Sep 1999 09:23:29 -0400

Received: from csnt1s.imf.org (csnt1s.imf.org [134.113.4.21]) by rly-yh01.mx.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Mon, 13 Sep 1999 09:23:18 -0400

Received: by csnt1s.imf.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

id <S3SN67NF>; Mon, 13 Sep 1999 09:23:29 -0400

Message-ID: <9D18C8AEF80CD21198D10008C7FAE615040F7F8C@mlnt5s.imf.org>

From: "Mark, Jeremy" <JMARK@imf.org>

To: "askohen@aol.com" <askohen@aol.com>

Subject: ft on timor

Date: Mon, 13 Sep 1999 09:23:23 -0400

Arnold S. Kohen

Writer/Journalist

P. O. Box 32307  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Phone: 301-585-3229  
FAX: 301-585-3288

For Lovisa

Stannow  
[wife of Geoffrey  
Robinson)

Sept 7,  
1999

Lovisa,

I may be on ABC  
Nightline tonight (11:30 PM  
Eastern Time, don't know  
what time in 'The West')  
The whole show is on  
East Timor.

Sorry, I'm so speedy, but  
you know what's going on.

Best,  
Arnold



**List of Participants**  
**THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE POLITICAL**  
**TRANSITION IN INDONESIA**  
*29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1999, London*  
*Chatham House*

<b>Alifardi, Anton</b>	BBC
<b>Anwar, Dewi Fortuna</b>	Indonesian President adviser on global issues and international affairs
<b>Aspeslagh, Robert</b>	Cligendael Institute, The Netherlands
<b>Barbedo de Magalhães</b>	Oporto University Professor, Portugal
<b>Basri, Faisal</b>	Secretary General of PAN, Indonesia
<b>Booth, Anne</b>	Department of Economics, SOAS, UK
<b>Budiardjo, Carmel</b>	TAPOL – The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign, UK
<b>Burnes, Ann</b>	Second Secretary, Swedish Embassy, UK
<b>Camroux, David</b>	Director Asia-Europe Program Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales, France
<b>Carey, Peter</b>	Trinity College, Oxford, UK
<b>Cooper, Robert</b>	Director Asia Pacific, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
<b>Costa, Lucas da</b>	Member of the Political Commission of Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorense, Professor University of Surabaya
<b>Costa, Zacarias da</b>	Alternate member of the Political Commission of Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorense
<b>Cravinho, João Gomes</b>	University Professor, Portugal
<b>d'Andurain, Arnaud</b>	Chargé Mission Asie-Pacifique, Centre d'Analyse et Prévision, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
<b>Daihani, Dadan</b>	Director of the Trisaki University Research Institute, Indonesia
<b>Dias, José Amorim</b>	Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorense in The Netherlands
<b>Eizema, Pauline</b>	Second Secretary, Dutch Embassy, UK
<b>Faria, José Gregório</b>	Portuguese Ambassador to the UK
<b>Ferdinand, Peter</b>	Director Centre for Studies in Democratisation, University of Warwick, UK
<b>Gaspar, Carlos</b>	Adviser to the Portuguese President
<b>Góis, Eunice</b>	London correspondent, <i>Diário de Notícias</i>
<b>Goldstone, Anthony</b>	Senior Regional Editor, Economist Intelligence Unit, UK
<b>Gomes, Rui</b>	Member of Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorense
<b>Howlett, David</b>	South East Asia Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
<b>Horta, Ramos</b>	Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1997, Vice-chairman of Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorense
<b>Isman, Hayono</b>	Secretary General of PKP, former cabinet minister, Indonesia
<b>Joffé, George</b>	Director of Studies, RIIA, UK
<b>Juoro, Umar</b>	Indonesian President adviser on economic affairs
<b>Lamego, José</b>	International Secretary of the Portuguese Socialist Party
<b>Lamers, Karl</b>	CDU, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Germany
<b>Lapeña</b>	Spanish Embassy, UK
<b>Lay, Conelis</b>	Lecturer at the School of Social and Political Sciences of the Gadjamada University, Indonesia

<b>Liem, Soei Liong</b>	<b>TAPOL- The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign, UK</b>
<b>Lim, Paul</b>	<b>European Institute for Asian Studies, Belgium</b>
<b>Madjiah, Lela</b>	<b>Director of the Jakarta Post, Indonesia</b>
<b>Maia, Armindo</b>	<b>University Timor, Dili</b>
<b>Manurung, Sunten Z.</b>	<b>Minister Counsellor</b>
<b>Martin, Alex</b>	<b>South East Asia Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK</b>
<b>Morgan, John Gwyn</b>	<b>European Commission representative</b>
<b>Muchlis, Edison</b>	<b>Member of the Central Board, PKP party, Indonesia</b>
<b>Nawi, Halim</b>	<b>Defense Attaché, Indonesia Embassy, UK</b>
<b>Neves, Fernando</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal</b>
<b>Neves, Miguel Santos</b>	<b>Head of Asia Programme of IEEI, Portugal</b>
<b>Nordholt, Nico Schulte</b>	<b>Associate Professor University of Twente, The Netherlands</b>
<b>Oppinger-Walchsloph, Brigitte</b>	<b>Minister Chargé d'Affaires, Austrian Embassy</b>
<b>Parengkuan, August</b>	<b>Editor-in-chief, Kompas daily newspaper, Indonesia</b>
<b>Pedra, Cláudia</b>	<b>Assistant Asia Programme of IEEI, Portugal</b>
<b>Peedle, Douglas</b>	<b>Economist, UK</b>
<b>Pinto, Constâncio</b>	<b>Joint Representative of Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorenses to the UN</b>
<b>Pooley, Nigel</b>	<b>South East Asia Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK</b>
<b>Queval, Alex</b>	<b>Fondation Jean Jaurès, Socialist Party, France</b>
<b>Rodrigues, Roque</b>	<b>Spokesperson for Conselho Nacional de Resistência Timorenses, Portugal</b>
<b>Salim, Emil</b>	<b>Professor Emeritus of Economics from the University of Indonesia; former minister</b>
<b>Samego, Indria</b>	<b>Indonesian President adviser on political and security affairs</b>
<b>Scott, Catherine</b>	<b>Asia Policy officer at the Catholic Institute for International Relations, UK</b>
<b>Siagian, Sabam</b>	<b>Senior journalist, former Indonesian ambassador to Australia</b>
<b>Silva, Antero Benedito</b>	<b>Student leader, Dili, East Timor</b>
<b>Siregar, Liston</b>	<b>BBC</b>
<b>Sparringa, Daniel</b>	<b>Lecturer at the School of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP), Indonesia</b>
<b>Sulistyo, Hermawan</b>	<b>Indonesia Institute of Sciences and Executive Director of the Research Institute for Democracy and Peace, Indonesia</b>
<b>Susilawaty (Uchi Sabirin)</b>	<b>Programme Officer of RIDEP (Research Institute for Democracy and Peace), Indonesia</b>
<b>Sutresna, Nana S.</b>	<b>Indonesian Ambassador to the UK</b>
<b>Syahnakri, Kiki (Major Gen.)</b>	<b>Former Dili military commander, Indonesia</b>
<b>Taylor, John</b>	<b>South Bank University, UK</b>
<b>Tene, Michael</b>	<b>Attaché, Indonesian Embassy</b>
<b>Usodo, Graitto</b>	<b>Air Vice Marshall, Armed Forces Headquarters, Indonesia</b>
<b>Van der Geest, Willem</b>	<b>Research Director European Institute for Asian Studies, Belgium</b>
<b>Van Koppen, Ellen</b>	<b>PVDA, The Netherlands</b>
<b>Van Schoonheter, Baron W. O. Bentinck</b>	<b>Dutch Ambassador to the UK</b>
<b>Vasconcelos, Álvaro</b>	<b>Director of IEEI, Portugal</b>
<b>Wall, David</b>	<b>Head Asia Programme, RIIA</b>
<b>Ward, Eilis</b>	<b>Political Scientist Trinity College, Ireland</b>
<b>Wilson, Simon</b>	<b>South East Asia Dept., Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK</b>

**Withers, Lucia**  
**Woods, Hendrik**  
**Wright, Lord Patrick**  
**Wrobel, Paulo**

**Researcher, Amnesty International, UK**  
**BP Amoco, UK**  
**Chairman, RIIA, UK**  
**Research Fellow, RIIA, UK**

Dear Readers:

For the attention of the local authority and the security forces in the Liquica district, we along with all of the people at the Kampong Mrae, also those who reside in Maubara and other kampongs, have felt very insecure for the past two months. We are afraid to stay home, especially at night, do not feel secure to work in the fields or to fish in the sea, and neither feel secure to travel around. We all feel trapped in worry and uncertainty about the security situation in the area of Maubara. This is what we have experienced since January 1999 until early March 1999. Almost every night our community is packed with people who do not dare to sleep in their own homes.

They take refuge in our community with all the goods they can possibly bring along. Being driven by our faith in Jesus Christ, who equalized himself with the poor (Matthew 25:40, 45), and our real contemplation of the living motto of the source of our inspiration, Prophet Elijah: "I work as dilligently as possible for God of the Universe" (I Kings), also because of humanitarian reasons, we accept them in our community and give them a place to sleep. Unfortunately, due to limitations of space, many of the refugees have to sleep outdoors or on the terrace of our house.

The next morning they returned to their homes, and what did they find out? Their homes were ransacked, all the goods they were not able to carry away before were missing, some of the homes were even burnt down. Since then our shelter has become a place to store the goods the people can not carry around. Those who take refuge in our place confess that they are afraid of the terror, burning and ransacking of houses, the death threats they say were made by the paramilitary groups that are in action in Maubara (Besi Merah Putih).

Our position as a religious community is dilemmatic. On the one hand, we are very concerned with the condition of the people who are living under threats and terror daily, and we are prepared to save their lives. We also do not have the heart to let them sleep outdoors.

On the other hand, we are aware that we do not have any special force to help them aside from sitting with them while waiting for dawn to come, making casual conversations merely to reduce the intensity of the situation, soothe and encourage them to keep believing in God even though our feeling actually is not too different from them: we also feel unsafe, threatened, afraid and unfree to go to our place of work.

Moreover, by accepting these people in our community, we also feel threatened. Considering that our place has become a refuge, we are worried that we will be accused of harboring people who are suspected as members or sympathizers of this or that group. It is likely that our place can become a target of the combatants.

Through this open letter, we would like to ask the local authority and the

security forces in Maubara sub-district and Liquica district whether the tense situation in Maubara can be ignored? The burning of the houses, the forcing of people to join a certain group, the feeling afraid and unsafe to stay at home, to go to work or to travel -- this is what the civilians of Maubara are experiencing. Or, have the security forces heard nothing at all about the actions by certain groups in Maubara? Obviously these actions have caused suffering to the people: they have been forced to bear considerable mental stress, they can not work in the fields freely and they have had to suspend other economic activities.

We expect that the local authority and the security forces in the area of Liquica district and Maubara sub-district pay attention to and resolve the tension which has such a considerable impact on the people at large.

This is all we can say in this open letter. We would only be very grateful if the local authority and law enforcement officials are willing to consider the poor people of Maubara.

Carmelite Community of

Maubara

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <TQuigley@nccbuscc.org>

Received: from rly-yd04.mx.aol.com (rly-yd04.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.4]) by air-yd03.mx.aol.com (v56.26) with SMTP; Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:29:58 -0500

Received: from sheldon.intr.net (sheldon.intr.net [207.32.89.4])  
by rly-yd04.mx.aol.com (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)  
with ESMTP id NAA02479 for <askohen@aol.com>;  
Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:29:57 -0500 (EST)

Received: from peter.nccbuscc.org (peter.nccbuscc.org [207.32.122.194])  
by sheldon.intr.net (8.8.7/8.8.7) with ESMTP id NAA21281  
for <askohen@aol.com>; Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:28:07 -0500 (EST)

Received: from nccbuscc.org (nccbgw [207.197.128.3])  
by peter.nccbuscc.org (8.9.0/8.9.0) with SMTP id NAA27317  
for <askohen@aol.com>; Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:29:54 -0500 (EST)

Received: from NCCB-Message\_Server by nccbuscc.org  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:29:12 -0500

Message-Id: <s6e916a8.029@nccbuscc.org>

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1

Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1999 13:33:32 -0500

From: Thomas Quigley <TQuigley@nccbuscc.org>

To: askohen@aol.com

Subject: FORTILOS/STT: Open Letter from the Carmelite Community  
of Maubara -Forwarded

**Subject: SMH: Race against genocide**

**Date: 06 Sep 1999 07:17:28**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Excerpt: The former Australian consul to East Timor Mr James Dunn, who was evacuated by the RAAF from Dili to Darwin yesterday, said there was no question that in the past 24 hours the militias had expanded their activities because they felt impunity with the departure of journalists and United Nations staff.

"The militias are free to roam the country and they have taken over large areas," he said.

"It is a carefully orchestrated operation and, according to my assesments, it is being orchestrated by two military generals, probably located in West Timor.

"It is designed partly as an act of revenge for the fact that the Timorese, after 24 years, do not want to stay with Indonesia."

Sydney Morning Herald  
Tuesday, September 7, 1999

Race against genocide

Burning outrage ... Indonesian youths brandish a blazing home-made Australian flag outside the Australian Embassy in Jakarta yesterday. Photo by AFP

By LINDSAY MURDOCH, BERNARD LAGAN and PETER COLE-ADAMS

Australia said last night it was prepared to "play the leadership role" in an international peacekeeping force in East Timor as Indonesia's military continued to watch over worsening violence and the disappearance of thousands of independence supporters.

As pressure mounted on the Government to act, the Prime Minister, key Cabinet ministers and senior security advisers met in an emergency session of the national security committee.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Downer, said before the meeting: "It would not take long to put together a very basic force because Australia, for its part, is prepared to make a very major contribution."

Meanwhile, thousands of Timorese refugees - many rounded up from churches, schools and United Nations offices that have been havens for the past month - were being taken from Dili by truck or bus to unknown destinations.

East Timorese sources fear they are being removed to military holding camps well away from international eyes - possibly in Indonesian controlled West Timor.

RAAF aircraft evacuated 300 foreigners - including Australians - from Dili to Darwin in five flights yesterday as the militias stepped up their indiscriminate shootings and attacks.

In Dili, entire suburbs were deserted and bodies were reported to be decomposing in streets blockaded by militia. Pro-independence leaders have fled into the mountains.

The car of Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr John McCarthy, was fired at as he was driven through the beleaguered capital. In Jakarta, youths burnt

a home-made Australian flag outside the embassy.

An Australian Defence Force spokesman in Darwin said that the evacuation would continue today. The Navy's high-speed catamaran, HMAS Jervis Bay, which can carry 500 people, remained on standby in Darwin.

All eyes turned to Australia yesterday, with at least two urgent calls to the Prime Minister from the UN Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan.

Indonesia's President Habibie said last night that Mr Annan had also called him, asking him "about how we are going to solve it".

Only the UN or Indonesia can clear the way for intervention by an armed peacekeeping force - and only Australia has the forces and equipment capable of moving in at short notice.

Mr Downer said last night that the only way to fulfil his promise that Australia would stand by the people of East Timor was to get an international force into the territory as quickly as possible.

But he added that this would depend ultimately on decisions made in Jakarta and at UN headquarters in New York.

He said the Government was "absolutely outraged" that Mr McCarthy's car had been shot at and that the Australian consulate had also come under fire.

Mr Downer indicated that several countries had expressed a readiness to join an international force, and that numbers were not a problem. "We are prepared to play the leadership role in such a force."

Malaysia and Thailand said last night they were prepared to send troops to East Timor as part of a peacekeeping force if asked by the UN. The Howard Government is under increasing pressure to act, with a groundswell yesterday for some form of intervention.

The Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Clancy, called on Mr Howard to send in armed troops, warning that a failure to do so would leave a scar on Australia's reputation.

Angry and sometimes violent demonstrations were held in capital cities.

In Darwin, the Indonesian consulate was stoned and windows were broken.

In Sydney, outside the Garuda airlines office, unions told other protesters a trade boycott was planned.

In Jakarta, demonstrators - mostly students - gathered to denounce Australia's criticism of Indonesia over security before and after the UN supervised vote which saw Timorese opt for independence.

The mock Australian flag was burnt and the Australian crest defaced on the embassy.

Armed militia, watched by Indonesian police and troops, attacked the home of Bishop Carlos Belo, the spiritual leader of East Timor, and a nearby International Committee of the Red Cross compound where about 4,000 East Timorese had sought refuge.

The former Australian consul to East Timor Mr James Dunn, who was evacuated by the RAAF from Dili to Darwin yesterday, said there was no question that in the past 24 hours the militias had expanded their activities because they felt impunity with the departure of journalists and United Nations staff.

"The militias are free to roam the country and they have taken over large areas," he said.

"It is a carefully orchestrated operation and, according to my assessments, it is being orchestrated by two military generals, probably located in West Timor.

"It is designed partly as an act of revenge for the fact that the Timorese, after 24 years, do not want to stay with Indonesia."



Subj: **Text of McGovern Report**  
Date: 8/25/99 4:08:41 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: Cindy.Buhl@mail.house.gov (Buhl, Cindy)  
To: askohen@aol.com

**OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**  
August 19-24, 1999 Fact-Finding Trip to East Timor  
U.S. Representative James P. McGovern

Having just returned from a fact-finding mission to East Timor ( August 19-24) with Senators Tom Harkin (D-IA) and Jack Reed (D-RI) , I would make the following observations:

1) The May 5th Agreement on East Timor – signed by the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the United Nations Secretary General – puts forth the framework for elections in East Timor that would decide whether East Timor would remain a part of Indonesia (technically the vote is on supporting or rejecting autonomy).

The United Nations Mission on East Timor (UNAMET) has been established to implement the agreement and the Indonesian Government is responsible for ensuring the ballot can take place in a peaceful and stable environment.

2) UNAMET has done an excellent job in creating a process that will allow this plebiscite to occur. Despite a smear campaign being launched against them by pro-integration forces, UNAMET has been objective and fair – and has established a process that is credible.

UNAMET has already postponed the vote twice – from August 8 to August 21 to August 30. It appears unlikely that it will be postponed again.

In the face of political intimidation and violence – mostly by pro-integration forces – UNAMET, nonetheless, registered over 450,000 voters. People defied the intimidation and registered in higher than expected numbers (over 100,000 more than what the U.N. considered an "acceptable" level).

3) From discussions on the ground in East Timor with a variety of parties, it seems unlikely that there will occur a truly free and fair plebiscite. However, UNAMET's efforts could very well lead to a vote that truly reflects the will of the people in East Timor.

Armed militias continue to operate with impunity. We visited the town of Maliana on Saturday – only to learn that the town is regularly swarming with armed militias. The U.N. offices were recently attacked. In fact, a rock that was hurled through a window is still lodged in a wall in one of the offices. A number of local people have been killed, some are reported missing and many are routinely threatened with death if the election should result in a pro-independence vote.

We met with the local police chief who, while assuring us he will do his best to maintain security for the vote, conceded that he could give no instances where individuals associated with militias had been arrested – despite the fact that militia activity is strictly illegal.

It is also clear that the militias are a product of the Indonesian military – and not of any community-based organization. They exist to do the army's

bidding – plain and simple. If the military authorities wanted militia activity to cease, it would.

The police force, which has been technically charged with maintaining security and has been given all the appropriate support by UNAMET, has been unwilling or unable to control militia violence. By all accounts, police security simply stand by and watch in the face of militia violence – and refuse to go against the military. What is particularly alarming is that this same police force is charged with maintaining security in the post-plebiscite period.

A visit by our delegation to Suai on Saturday revealed many of the same problems as in Maliana. Armed militias, political intimidation and threats of violence are all commonplace. In Suai, a potentially explosive situation has arisen where over 2000 internally displaced persons (IDP's) are seeking temporary sanctuary on the property of a local church. It is clear that most of the IDP's are pro-independence and are waiting in order to vote on August 30. Local authorities in Suai had shut off the water supply to the church and have also refused to allow food products to be brought to displaced people by the UNHCR. Our delegation appealed to local authorities to allow water and food to be brought to these people – and we were told that would happen. Water was restored, according to U.N. reports, later the next day..

4) On Saturday, Senator Harkin and I met with Indonesian President B.J. Habibie. We expressed our gratitude for his public statements in support of a free and fair vote in East Timor – but reported that our recent visit demonstrated to us that conditions there were still very disturbing. We urged that he take a more aggressive role in demanding Indonesian military compliance with the spirit of the May 5th agreement. We suggested a number of military officers who should be replaced based on their inappropriate behavior. He asked us to follow-up with a memo – which Senator Harkin agreed to do before leaving Jakarta.

#### Recommendations:

1) The United States and the world community should continue to strongly – and without equivocation – support UNAMET. This is especially important to do now because pro-integration forces are smearing UNAMET in order to justify ignoring the voting results if the decision is pro-independence.

2) The United States should urge the U.N. and the Indonesian government to allow a U.N. peacekeeping force into East Timor immediately. It is clear that the Indonesian police and military are not creating a secure environment, which could be particularly dangerous in the aftermath of a pro-independence vote. A number of U.N. and human rights observers continue to worry about retaliation in the aftermath of the election. Based on what I've observed, the local police will not or cannot stand up to military-backed militias.

3) The United States and the world community must continue to make clear that Indonesia's failure to live up to the May 5th agreement and provide security to the people of East Timor before, during and especially after the vote will result in strong consequences – both economically and diplomatically. The Indonesian Government can show good faith now by disarming the militias and arresting anyone with an unauthorized weapon.

The U.S. Congressional delegation met with:

U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia J. Stapleton Roy and embassy staff  
Xanana Gusmao, opposition leader  
Major General Zacky Anwar – Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) in East Timor  
Deputy Governor Sudharto of Dili, East Timor  
Party Leaders of the National Council of the Timorese Resistance (CNRT, the coalition of pro- independence forces)  
United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor team members (UNAMET) – including Ian Martin, Special Representative for the Secretary General for the East Timor Popular Consultation  
Roman Catholic Bishop of Dili, East Timor, Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo  
Mateu Maiz, Mayor of Dili and spokespeople of the United Front for East Timor Autonomy (FPDK, the coalition of pro-integration forces)  
Site visits to the western towns of Maliana and Suai in East Timor  
Indonesian President B.J. Habibie

---

Headers

Return-Path: <Cindy.Buhl@mail.house.gov>  
Received: from rly-yc01.mx.aol.com (rly-yc01.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.33]) by air-yc03.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Wed, 25 Aug 1999 16:08:41 -0400  
Received: from indus.house.gov (indus.house.gov [143.231.86.8]) by rly-yc01.mx.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Wed, 25 Aug 1999 16:08:18 -0400  
Received: from hrmims01.HOUSE.GOV (hrmims01.house.gov [143.231.32.157]) by indus.house.gov (8.9.1b+Sun/8.9.1) with ESMTP id QAA27804 for <askohen@aol.com>; Wed, 25 Aug 1999 16:07:47 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: by hrmims01.house.gov with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2539.1) id <Q51FX5MQ>; Wed, 25 Aug 1999 16:08:17 -0400  
Message-ID: <435A5CEEACA6D211BEEA0008C75DA885030C523A@hrm12.house.gov>  
From: "Buhl, Cindy" <Cindy.Buhl@mail.house.gov>  
To: askohen@aol.com  
Subject: Text of McGovern Report  
Date: Wed, 25 Aug 1999 16:08:17 -0400  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2539.1)

**Subject: LATimes: E. Timor terror is an Indon military operation**

**Date: 05 Sep 1999 22:41:08**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: LATimes: E. Timor terror is an Indon military operation

Excerpt: Senior Western diplomats said East Timor's violence is now a one-sided proxy war, covertly orchestrated by Indonesian army officers and pitting their surrogate militias against an unarmed civilian population.

A senior envoy with a decade's experience here said: "There is not one iota of doubt, as every Western ambassador knows, that what is going on today is an Indonesian military operation. The militias answer to the military, the military can turn the violence on and off--why else was Monday's election peaceful?--and the military could end the problems if it wanted to in five minutes."

It has long been known that the military--which has about 18,000 troops in East Timor but has not brought a gang of crudely armed, untrained and undisciplined gunmen to heel--recruits and pays militias who have terrorized unarmed civilians. Its reasons involve honor, money and security.

The Los Angeles Times  
Sunday, September 5, 1999

Anti-Independence Gangs Ignore Vote, Terrorize East Timor

Indonesian security forces stand by as militias roam through the province.

The United Nations is helpless, and thousands of villagers flee.

By DAVID LAMB, Times Staff Writer

JAKARTA, Indonesia--Roaming gangs of gunmen held control of much of East Timor today in defiance of the province's overwhelming vote for independence and the international community's demand for an end to the nightmarish violence there.

The gunmen, representing anti-independence forces, were stepping up a campaign of terror that has no logical political objective in light of last week's vote. But they met scant active resistance from 8,200 Indonesian police charged with providing security in the province.

Senior Western diplomats said East Timor's violence is now a one-sided proxy war, covertly orchestrated by Indonesian army officers and pitting their surrogate militias against an unarmed civilian population.

One ambassador described the situation on the ground as "alarming and deteriorating by the hour."

During the day Saturday, militias attacked a house occupied by 50 Portuguese election observers; shot in the stomach an unarmed American police officer working for the U.N.; burned houses outside Dili, the provincial capital; and took control of a least six towns. Their power unchecked, the militias have become the de facto government of lawless East Timor.

U.N. officials were forced to evacuate to Dili 100 staffers from three towns that fell to the militias--Same, Ainaro and Maliana. Timorese by the thousands were fleeing villages for the mountains, and many hundreds of refugees were seeking safety in churches and the U.N. compound in Dili. The

chaos in effect closed down the U.N. as a reconciliation and peace mission.

Elsewhere in Dili, shops were closed, streets deserted. Militiamen controlled the airport, ran roadblocks and stoned the downtown Makota Hotel, where many foreign journalists stay and the U.N. had been holding daily media briefings. Smoke from burning houses on the capital's outskirts hovered over the city's harbor.

The violence overshadowed the elation of East Timorese over the results of last Monday's U.N.-supervised election. Those results, announced Friday at U.N. headquarters in New York by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, showed that nearly 79% of voters had decided to end a forced, 23-year association with Indonesia and had opted for independence.

Annan and governments from Britain to Singapore, including Japan, Indonesia's largest aid donor, hailed the move toward democracy and warned President B. J. Habibie that Indonesia will face serious consequences if it fails to control security in East Timor.

Habibie met Saturday in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, with Jamsheed Marker, Annan's personal envoy, U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy and other diplomats and repeated his mantra that Indonesia has the situation under control and is committed to providing security for East Timor.

But a senior envoy with a decade's experience here said: "There is not one iota of doubt, as every Western ambassador knows, that what is going on today is an Indonesian military operation. The militias answer to the military, the military can turn the violence on and off--why else was Monday's election peaceful?--and the military could end the problems if it wanted to in five minutes."

It has long been known that the military--which has about 18,000 troops in East Timor but has not brought a gang of crudely armed, untrained and undisciplined gunmen to heel--recruits and pays militias who have terrorized unarmed civilians. Its reasons involve honor, money and security.

Many generals resent the idea of surrendering a province that their soldiers shed blood to conquer. Others don't want to yield the riches they have earned by plundering East Timor's teak and sandalwood forests. And many fear that the province's secession would encourage separatists waging campaigns for freedom in other regions of the troubled and unstable republic.

Military analysts said Indonesian commanders might have one of two scenarios in mind: The first would be to punish the East Timorese for their independence vote; the second, more sinister, would be to arm the militias before themselves withdrawing, in the hope that resultant massacres would dissuade the national parliament from approving independence when it meets in October or November.

The men financing the anti-independence movement also are believed to be Habibie's enemies, a U.N. source said. They are old-guard nationalists with links to the military, and their influence, diplomats said, indicates that Habibie, no matter how well-meaning his words, might have no control over events in East Timor. There are also concerns that the military in East Timor is answerable neither to the chain of command nor to defense chief Gen. Wiranto and is instead run by covert intelligence specialists.

Calls for an international peacekeeping force have grown louder as the violence escalates. One such call came Saturday from Jose Alexandre "Xanana" Gusmao, an independence leader who is widely thought to be the likeliest first president of a sovereign East Timor. He has been a government prisoner since 1992, but the government announced later in the day that it planned to release him Wednesday and allow him to go to Dili.

The Habibie administration has so far resisted the idea of foreign

troops on Indonesian territory, but it indicated recently that it would consider such a proposal.

Military attaches said it would take too long to assemble a U.N. force to be of much short-term help in East Timor. But Australia has indicated that it might be willing to be the backbone of an international force composed of volunteer nations.

Subj: column of sept. 10  
Date: 9/15/99 9:35:54 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: JedMark888  
To: ASKOHEN

#### Asia on my Mind—September 10

As the East Timorese people are abandoned to the depredations of the Indonesian army, U.S. officials and fund managers are offering up a chorus of restraint and realism: East Timor is just a small part of Indonesia; our interests lie with 200 million people, not 800,000.

Whether their interest is cheap Indonesian cigarette stocks or some ancient notion of regional security, they are doubly wrong.

East Timor is not Indonesia. It never has been, and after a quarter of a century, its people have been allowed to renounce the sham of Indonesia's forced "unification" in 1976 after centuries of Portuguese colonialism. So now they are paying the price for believing the United Nations when it urged them to vote on their future.

The Indonesian army—and it doesn't matter whether we are talking about militias, or police, or mutinous troops or Milosevic-style ethnic cleansing—has been let loose without any civilian or international constraints. And thousands of people are dying.

That's what the fund managers are buying when they talk about undervalued stocks in Jakarta.

That's what the Clinton Administration is preserving when it drags old Cold War myths about Southeast Asian security out of the closet. Except there is no longer a communist threat in Asia, and the world is awash in oil, and the so-called Islamic threat was sent packing by the Indonesian people in this year's elections.

But the stockbrokers and geopoliticians also are wrong because East Timor right now is the very soul of the new Indonesia. That is a country where weak civilian rulers are shoved aside by an emerging generation of military strongmen who care not a wit about the aspirations of their countrymen or the legitimate aspirations of a poor people who have been massacred and oppressed since 1975. It is a country in which Australian flags are burned in Jakarta and nobody cares about killings in Dili.

There's been a lot of talk this week about a looming coup in Jakarta against President B.J. Habibie. The coup has occurred, even though he continues to sit in his office and the army continues to declare its loyalty. The civilian politicians have lost all control over the army leadership, and from this point on the generals will dictate "national security" policy to whomever occupies the presidential palace. That includes the likely next president, Megawati Sukarnoputri.

For all his faults, Habibie did a brave thing in recognizing the injustice done the East Timorese by President Suharto. But outside of a close circle of liberal advisers, few other Indonesians agree because of a nationalism that will not abide historical injustices.

As a result, the head of the army, General Wiranto, is getting away with murder and mayhem. Instead, the Indonesians will blame Habibie, who will probably have to resign once the newly elected parliament begins its session in Jakarta.

Megawati is already scoring self-righteous points by condemning Habibie for both offering the Timorese self-determination and then failing to protect them. But she will face her own humiliation eventually at the hands of the army.

Don't believe what the Indonesian military is telling the world. They set up the militias months ago to intimidate the Timorese, and stood back while the thugs flexed their muscles before the vote. The army set the militias loose after the referendum results were allowed and then joined in the fun. The soldiers systematically forced foreign observers off the island, just like in 1975, and then got down to the business of reenacting Kosovo.

Whether the army lost control of the punishment or not, whether renegade officers are behind the violence or not, the end result is the same: Wiranto is to blame. Whether or not this is meant to be an example to all the other would-be secessionist regions of Indonesia, the army is to blame.

There is plenty more blame to go around. The U.N. failed to establish the safeguards to protect the Timorese after the referendum. The Portuguese got suckered by the Indonesian authorities in agreeing to a flawed self-determination plan. Bill Clinton has exposed himself [eds: intentional] as a hypocrite for failing to remember what he was saying about helping Kosovo a few months ago. Indonesia's Asean neighbors are guilty because they once again are turning their backs while they try to figure out how to make money after the dust settles.

I was going to rant this week about how the Indonesian markets demonstrate, by their response to East Timor, how little confidence there is in Indonesia's recovery after a year of patient rebuilding. But I've decided that it's impossible to take the markets seriously while a very distant place that has no real significance in the global scheme of things is put under the bayonet once again.

So if you think that now is the time to make a little cash off of those undervalued Indonesian stocks, just remember that it's blood money you'll be earning.



**Subject: Eyewitness account of attack on Bishop Belo's compound**

**Date:** 15 Sep 1999 18:00:26

**From:** Joyo@aol.com

**Newsgroups:** reg.easttimor

Subject: Eyewitness account of attack on Bishop Belo's compound

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

AM News hour transcript

Thursday, September 16, 1999 8:19 a.m.

Attack on Bishop Belo's compound

COMPERE: One of the most potent symbols to emerge from East Timor in the last two weeks is the attack on the formerly sacrosanct compound of East Timor's spiritual leader, Bishop Carlos Belo. The attack happened just days after the result of the ballot was announced.

One of the eyewitnesses to the attack was Francisco Calguarde, the man whose job it is to liaise between East Timor's religious leader, Bishop Belo, and its political leader, Xanana Gusmao. This morning Francisco Calguarde arrived in Australia, and he told Bronwyn Adcock what happened that day.

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: We were attacked by the militias and the Indonesian troops.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: It was the militias and troops?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: And troops! I saw with my eyes! And I saw two of their generals just in front of Bishop Belo's house when I came out. And one is Safray Sumsudi [phonetic], but they didn't see me, but he was the commander, I think he was the one who conducted the operation.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: What's his position in the Indonesian military?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: He's a Major-General, and he was the commander of Jakarta City or something like that. After they attack, they push all the people who come out to on the street and they asked everyone to hands up, and some of us, you know, kneel down. And they ask for our car key and everything. They say, 'well, are you surrendering?' We say, 'yes'. 'You love Indonesia?' Well everyone say, 'yes', because we have no choice.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: So they made everyone say, 'we love Indonesia'?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: Yes, because everyone wanted to save their life. But what I feel is really touching that time was, you know, everyone, all the children are crying and old ladies, you know, everyone is holding candles, some of them holding religious cross and then they cry - but silently, no words, not anything - only tears come out, that's all. And it's really touching.

And after five minutes the police come and they took Bishop Belo. They say, 'well let us save your life, and so it's better for you to come to the police office'. So only Bishop Belo goes and we are not allowed to go with Bishop Belo that time. So I was with all the refugees on the site, on the street. So all of us come out to on the street and after half an hour when Bishop Belo left they divide us, they separate the women on one side and all the men on one side.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: And what happened then?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: And what happened then, I saved my life. When I saw one

of the Aitarak was crying, one of the militias was crying, hugging his sister because his sister was also inside of the compound. And I ask him, I say, 'why do you cry?' He say, 'well this is my sister.' I say, 'so if you know this is your sister, why do you attack?' He say, 'well I was pushed in by the military, otherwise I would be killed by them.'

So I asked that man to help me, I say, 'well in this case you better take me out so maybe we can help these people'. And I was lucky there was one of the militias there and I borrow his jacket, it's a Merah Putih, you know, Merah Putih jacket, and I wear that Merah jacket and I left.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: I understand you were also present at a meeting a couple of days before the attack, between Bishop Belo and General Wiranto. Can you tell me what happened at that meeting?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: What he said is we report to him what happened after the announcement. So Bishop Belo reports to him that there was fifteen houses burning and shooting all the night. At that time we didn't know how many were killed. So after he listens to Bishop Belo's report and in front of the [inaudible], the militia commandant and also commandant of Korin [phonetic] and commandant of police, he says, 'well, I want you to stop all the fire, I want you to stop all the burning.' But what happened is just a few hours later they attacked Bishop Belo's office, [inaudible], Dili.

BRONWYN ADCOCK: So General Wiranto said to Bishop Belo that they would stop all the burning and any killing that had happened?

FRANCISCO CALGUARDE: Yes, he promised.

COMPERE: Francisco Calguarde.

Subj: **latest news from East Timor**  
Date: 4/18/99 8:53:12 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: [tapol@gn.apc.org](mailto:tapol@gn.apc.org) (TAPOL)  
To: [east-timor@igc.apc.org](mailto:east-timor@igc.apc.org), [indonesia-act@igc.apc.org](mailto:indonesia-act@igc.apc.org)  
CC: [solidmor@centrin.net.id](mailto:solidmor@centrin.net.id) (Solidamor), [fortilos@indo.net.id](mailto:fortilos@indo.net.id), [askohen@aol.com](mailto:askohen@aol.com), [taylorjb@vax.sbu.ac.uk](mailto:taylorjb@vax.sbu.ac.uk),  
[will.carey@virgin.net](mailto:will.carey@virgin.net)

Message from Tom Hyland, ETISC Co-ordinator

We arrived in Dili at 11.00 a.m. local time, 17 April on a direct flight from Jakarta with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, David Andrews. Our first stop was at the Military Commander's house - Tono Suratman where a meeting was held between Irish officials and Commander Suratman. We were not party to the meeting but have been advised that the commander admitted that militia do exist in the territory, however he did not seem to think that this was a problem.

As the meeting continued, at least four truckloads of militia with guns and a rocket careered up the coast road toward central Dili, past the commander's house where we were on the verandah. No action or notice was taken whatsoever by the military.

Shortly after Manuel Carrascalao and his daughter Chris came to the house to alert the military that the pro-integrationist rally had finished outside the Governor's palace and that they were now on the rampage burning houses and shooting into the air. At that stage Chris was worried that they would attack the family home where over 170 refugees were taking refuge, mainly women and children.

The meeting ended and the delegation continued to the Governors house. Manuel Carrascalao was seen by officials begging the military commander to intervene in the actions of the militia. Two hours later the delegation were in a meeting with Bishop Belo when Manuel Carrascalao opened the door, and highly distressed he announced the death of his son. He was followed shortly by Chris who was sobbing and extremely upset. The delegation was stunned and angry, they left Bishop Belo shortly after in order to allow him to comfort the family and to give what protection was within his power.

On other aspects of the visit, the delegation met with the governor of East Timor. The meeting was highly charged. At this moment we are not in a position to comment further on the substance of the discussion.

The Minister was very satisfied with his meeting with Bishop Belo was warmly welcomed the delegation and expressed his sincere gratitude for their visit to Dili at that time of crisis. The Minister was very angry and upset by what he witnessed in Dili and it is to his credit that he had the courage and the foresight to visit Dili himself.

On his return from Dili, the Minister rang Ali Alatas and strongly requested that action be taken immediately to stop the violence and bring the militia under control. He has communicated with key international figures and strongly expressed concern and advised immediate action from the appropriate quarters.

This is all we are in a position to relate at present. The situation in Dili was appalling and grim (reports from there indicate that the atrocities continue). More indepth information will follow after the official meetings of Monday are over - Minister Andrews will meet Habibie on Monday.

---

Get Your Private, Free Email at <http://www.hotmail.com>

+++++

TAPOL, the Indonesia Human Rights Campaign  
111 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath,  
Surrey CR7 8HW, UK  
Phone: 0181 771-2904 Fax: 0181 653-0322  
email: [tapol@gn.apc.org](mailto:tapol@gn.apc.org)  
Internet: [www.gn.apc.org/tapol](http://www.gn.apc.org/tapol)  
Campaigning to expose human rights violations in  
Indonesia, East Timor, West Papua and Aceh

25 years - and still going strong

+++++

---

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <[tapol@gn.apc.org](mailto:tapol@gn.apc.org)>

Received: from [rly-zc03.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc03.mx.aol.com) ([rly-zc03.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc03.mx.aol.com) [172.31.33.3]) by [air-zc02.mail.aol.com](mailto:air-zc02.mail.aol.com) (v59.4) with SMTP; Sun, 18 Apr 1999 08:53:12 -0400

Received: from [mail.gn.apc.org](mailto:mail.gn.apc.org) ([mail.gn.apc.org](mailto:mail.gn.apc.org) [194.202.158.47])

by [rly-zc03.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc03.mx.aol.com) (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)

with ESMTP id IAA09086 for <[askohen@aol.com](mailto:askohen@aol.com)>;

Sun, 18 Apr 1999 08:53:11 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from TAPOLPFS ([userm085.uk.uudial.com](mailto:userm085.uk.uudial.com) [193.149.77.135])

## UNESCO chief slams U.N. for Timor referendum

PARIS, Sept 14 (Reuters) - The head of UNESCO, Federico Mayor, slammed the United Nations on Tuesday for going ahead with the independence referendum in East Timor without being able to guarantee the safety of the East Timorese.

"This vote should not have gone ahead," said Mayor, whose term as director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation ends in November.

"The United Nations must be more coherent. It can mobilise 60,000 soldiers in the Balkans but is unable to send 5,000 to Timor," he told reporters.

"The UN system is weakening," he added.

The United Nations closed its compound in the devastated East Timor capital Dili on Tuesday. Thousands of East Timorese are said to have been killed by opponents of independence following the territory's overwhelming vote for independence in the U.N.-sponsored August 30 referendum.

Indonesia, under international pressure, has agreed to allow foreign peacekeepers into East Timor. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has said the first soldiers could arrive over the weekend.

13:25 09-14-99

*Copyright 1999 Reuters Limited. All rights reserved. Republication or redistribution of Reuters content, including by framing or similar means, is expressly prohibited without the prior written consent of Reuters. Reuters shall not be liable for any errors or delays in the content, or for any actions taken in reliance thereon. All active hyperlinks have been inserted by AOL.*

Subj: **East-Timor**  
Date: 9/8/99 8:32:25 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: aschmidt@dwelle.de (Andrea Schmidt)  
Reply-to: aschmidt@dwelle.de  
To: askohen@aol.com

**Vatican supports international force for Timor**

VATICAN CITY, Sept 8 (Reuters) - The Vatican's foreign minister said on Wednesday that the Holy See favoured an international peace force for East Timor.

Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran told Vatican Radio in an interview that what was going on in the former Portuguese colony "cannot be tolerated".

"The Holy See backs the efforts of the international community, in particular, that of the Security Council so that a resolution is adopted in favour of creating an international peace force," Tauran said.

"The solution to the problem is to be found in respect for the history and the traditions of the Timorese people and respect for international law and certainly not through violence," he added.

Tauran said the results of the recent referendum, in which an overwhelming majority of Timorese voted in favour of independence from Indonesia, "could not be erased".

Pope John Paul, who visited East Timor in 1989, has called for an end to the violence and said the results of the independence referendum should be respected.

East Timorese spiritual leader Bishop Carlos Belo is due to travel to Rome soon to brief the Pope on the situation.

Belo, the Vatican's acting bishop in the capital, Dili, had to be flown to safety after his residence was torched by pro-Jakarta militias. He was evacuated to Australia.

Belo has accused Indonesia's military of masterminding anti-independence militias who have gone on a killing spree.

Hundreds of East Timorese have been killed since the territory voted overwhelmingly last week to end 23 years of often brutal Indonesian rule.

Wimhurst said the contingent to be withdrawn by mid-morning on Thursday would consist of the 200 international staff now in Dili. However, he was unable to confirm that the 262 locally employed U.N. staff would be withdrawn at the same time.

"I understand that we will be making every effort to bring them with us," he told Reuters.

Wimhurst said he did not yet know what would become of the East Timorese refugees in the U.N. compound, estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 in number.

"I can't tell you what's going to happen to the refugees except that the UNHCR is trying to make arrangements for their well being," he said.

REUTERS

**At least 60,000 flee from terrorised Timor -report**

JAKARTA, Sept 8 (Reuters) - Nearly 60,000 refugees have fled East Timor to refugee camps in neighbouring parts of Indonesia, the official Antara news agency reported on

Wednesday.

Thousands have sought shelter across the border in West Timor or have left on vessels or military planes to nearby islands.

Huge numbers of East Timorese have fled the territory since the weekend when pro-Jakarta militias, backed by sections of the Indonesian military, stepped up a terror campaign that has left hundreds dead and towns in flames.

The total number of displaced registered in several refugee camps in the region totalled 59,612, local government official Nani Kosapilawan was quoted as saying.

The United Nations said on Tuesday it believed that more than 200,000 people will be forced out of East Timor in a deliberate attempt to wreck last week's referendum in which the population overwhelmingly voted for independence.

Thousands of refugees streamed across the East Timor border on Wednesday into the western half of the island where they face food and water shortages and armed pro-Jakarta militiamen.

West Timor is part of Indonesia.

"The situation is alarming...there are food shortages and access to water is also very difficult," an International Committee of the Red Cross spokeswoman told Reuters.

The refugees were crossing into West Timor at the rate of about 3,000 an hour, the spokeswoman said.

Before the latest upsurge in violence, East Timor had a population of about 800,000.

---

Headers

Return-Path: <aschmidt@dwelle.de>

Received: from rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (rly-yh04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.36]) by air-yh01.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Wed, 08 Sep 1999 08:32:25 -0400

Received: from vivaldi.dwelle.de (vivaldi.dwelle.de [194.55.32.195]) by rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Wed, 08 Sep 1999 08:32:10 -0400

Received: from heine.dwelle.de (heine.dwelle.de [194.55.18.208])  
by vivaldi.dwelle.de (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id KAA12960  
for <askohen@aol.com>; Wed, 8 Sep 1999 10:51:42 +0200 (MET DST)

Organisation: Deutsche Welle

Received: from afha13.dwelle.de (really [194.55.21.202]) by heine.dwelle.de  
via smtpd with smtp  
id <m11Ohq7-000Gj2C@heine.dwelle.de>  
for <askohen@aol.com>; Wed, 8 Sep 1999 14:32:43 +0100 (GMT-1)  
(Smail-3.2 1996-Jul-4 #1 built -Nov-15)

Message-Id: <m11Ohq7-000Gj2C@heine.dwelle.de>

Comments: Authenticated sender is <aschmidt@heine.dwelle.de>

From: "Andrea Schmidt" <aschmidt@dwelle.de>

Organization: Deutsche Welle Koeln

To: askohen@aol.com

Date: Wed, 8 Sep 1999 14:32:01 +0200

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Subject: East-Timor

Reply-to: aschmidt@dwelle.de

Priority: normal

X-mailer: Pegasus Mail for Windows (v2.52DE)

**Update / Urgent Action on East Timor  
September 15, 1999**

Prepared by the Canada-Asia Working Group (a coalition of 6 national churches and church organizations)

For more information, please contact Kathryn Robertson at CAWG at:  
phone 416 465 8826; fax 416 463 5569; or email [krcawg@web.net](mailto:krcawg@web.net)

Since the last urgent action we sent (September 10, 1999), the situation in East Timor has not improved, and has in fact worsened. There are estimates that as many as 7,000 people have been killed, that at least 100,000 have fled over the border into Indonesia, where they are in refugee camps controlled by militia groups; and that approximately 200,000 people are hiding in the mountains, with little or no food and water, risking starvation and attack. Dili, the capital city, has been abandoned and destroyed. When the final UN staff people left, the UN buildings were burnt.

We have received numerous reports of Canadian church partners who have been killed, either because of their support for independence or because they were trying to protect people in church buildings. This is a time of great loss and mourning. There are also reports emerging of women being raped by militia members. We have not yet learned about the full extent of the violence, because journalists have been forced out and communication disrupted.

As you may have heard, on the diplomatic front, there have been some changes this past week. On Sunday, Indonesian President Habibie agreed to invite international troops into East Timor, to establish security there. Negotiations have taken place at the UN Security Council, and this morning the Security Council voted unanimously to endorse a peacekeeping force led by Australia. There are indications that troops could arrive in East Timor sometime this weekend.

While we must recognise the success of international pressure in getting Indonesia to finally allow an international force into East Timor, this is already too late for those who have died. The Timorese still face many, many obstacles. There is an immediate, desperate need for humanitarian assistance (food, water, medical treatment), both within East Timor and on the border in West Timor. There is the huge task of rebuilding of burnt and damaged houses and buildings. The refugees who have gone to West Timor (many of them forcibly) must be brought back to East Timor. There will also be a long term need for healing from this extremely traumatic time.

In the longer term, those who are responsible for the killings and violence must be brought to justice. Already, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, has recommended establishment of an international commission of inquiry regarding these crimes, and possibly a special tribunal to prosecute on crimes against humanity. It has now become clear that the Indonesian military was involved in planning and carrying out this massacre and violence. They must be held responsible.



fax 613 922 4284  
email [pmartin@fin.gc.ca](mailto:pmartin@fin.gc.ca) or [Martin.P@parl.gc.ca](mailto:Martin.P@parl.gc.ca)

Besides this immediate action, there are other things which must take place. You may want to write to Canadian and international officials regarding these issues. You might also want to speak to your own MP. When the Canadian churches wrote to the UN Security Council last week, we called upon the Canadian government to do the following things, and to encourage other countries to do the same:

- withhold aid and loans to Indonesia until a peacekeeping or security force is established in East Timor
- use its influence in multilateral financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF and the Asian Development Bank to ensure that they also withhold their aid and loans until a peacekeeping or security force is established in East Timor. (We suggested that the World Bank's Social Safety Net Adjustment Loan and Social Policy Reform Support Loan not be included in the sanctions, in order to lessen the impact of these sanctions on the poor). Canada should also consider ways in which to redirect some portion of aid and loans to Indonesia to a trust fund for relief and reconstruction in East Timor.

[Note--Certainly, there has been some movement since we called for these economic sanctions, but we also cautioned the Canadian government that sanctions may be continue to be necessary if Indonesia fails to allow humanitarian groups to operate freely and safely, or if it prevents the peacekeeping mission from functioning freely.]

- offer safe haven to Timorese in Canadian embassies overseas and to call on other countries to do the same
- recognize and accept people fleeing from East Timor as refugees

Communication can be directed to:

Mr. Robert Fowler  
Canadian Ambassador to the UN  
885 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. 14<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10017  
fax 212 848 1193  
email [prmnv@prmnv01.x400.gc.ca](mailto:prmnv@prmnv01.x400.gc.ca) or: [canun@undp.org](mailto:canun@undp.org)

The Honourable Kofi Annan  
United Nations Secretary-General  
New York, NY 10017 USA  
fax: 212 963 2155 or 212 963 7055  
email: [sg@un.org](mailto:sg@un.org)

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

We ask you to continue pray for the people of East Timor.

Right now, there is an urgent need to encourage both the Department of National Defense and the Department of Foreign Affairs to contribute as much as possible to the UN peacekeeping mission. The Department of Finance must also be encouraged to release additional resources in order to support this deployment of Canadian personnel and equipment. Below are the addresses you will need, and some hints about what to include in your letter.

In the letter:

- express your concern for the people of East Timor, both inside East Timor and outside in West Timor
- recognise the contributions which Canada has already made to assist the people of East Timor (i.e. Canada has provided aid money to East Timor for several years, has promised at least \$400,00 in emergency humanitarian aid for refugees in West Timor, has not provided direct military aid to Indonesia for several years), but encourage them to more!
- urge Canadian officials to maintain pressure on Indonesia, especially to allow a peacekeeping mission to operate freely and to enable humanitarian assistance to reach the people who need it
- ask specifically that Canada find a way to contribute as much as possible to the UN peacekeeping mission. The international community must not abandon the people of East Timor. If it is necessary, extra funding should be allocated to the Department of Defense for this mission to East Timor

Please send letters AS SOON AS POSSIBLE--Cabinet will be deciding on this by the end of the week. You should send copies of the letter to:

The Hon. Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 Lester B. Pearson Bldg., Rm. A-10  
 125 Sussex Dr.,  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2  
 telephone: 613-995-1851  
 fax: 613-996-3443  
 email: [Axworthy.L@parl.gc.ca](mailto:Axworthy.L@parl.gc.ca)

The Hon. Art Eggleton, Minister of National Defence  
 National Defence Headquarters  
 Major-General George R. Pearkes Building  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K2  
 telephone: 613-996-3100  
 fax: 613-995-8189  
 email: [Eggleton.A@parl.gc.ca](mailto:Eggleton.A@parl.gc.ca)

The Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Finance  
 House of Commons  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6  
 telephone 613-992-4291

In the longer term, the international community will need to advocate for the prosecution of people responsible for crimes in East Timor, and to ensure that the Indonesian government recognizes the legitimacy of the vote for independence for East Timor. We will continue to update you on these and other issues which emerge.

You can find more information on East Timor on several websites:

[www.interlog.com/~cafiet](http://www.interlog.com/~cafiet) (Canadian Action for Indonesia and East Timor--they co-ordinated official Canadian observers for the ballot and are now having to raise funds to cover the cost of evacuating these people)

[www.etan.ca](http://www.etan.ca) (East Timor Alert Network)

[www.gn.apc.org/tapol](http://www.gn.apc.org/tapol) (British-based human rights group)

[www.clc.ca](http://www.clc.ca) (Canadian Labour Congress--they have called for a boycott of Indonesian goods, and will be listing information about this on their website)

[www.amnesty.ca/easttimor](http://www.amnesty.ca/easttimor) (Amnesty International)

Father Mark Raper Page 1 of 3  
Jesuit Refugee Service

**From:** Mark Raper <M.Raper@agora.stm.it>  
**To:** humanitarian@igc.apc.org <humanitarian@igc.apc.org>  
**Date:** Tuesday, September 07, 1999 12:30 PM  
**Subject:** Conversations with Timor

---

Dear Arnie,

Just now I am in Nepal for a meeting of our South Asia teams. We are not able to get much news, but I could get through to Dili, and send you the notes of my conversations as background. I will appreciate any information or advice that you can give to me or to Danielle on what we can do or communicate to others.

Thank you so much for the copy of your book and congratulations on that. More later on that. For the moment know that my heart is with the people of Timor.

blessings,  
Mark

---

In the early afternoon of 7th September, Steve Curtin, phoning from Damak in Nepal, was able to contact Fr. Peter Hosking in Dili. Peter had been already around 6 weeks in East Timor because of his experience as a psychologist, to help de-brief UN staff following traumatic incidents. He was in the UNAMET compound, which in fact is a former teachers' college on the outskirts of Dili in the direction of the airport. 180 expatriates and about 2,000 Timorese refugees were in the compound. The expatriates include a number of (unarmed) military liaison personnel and civilian poll supervisors (observers) and some medical people. Some journalists are with them, including two Dutch.

While on the phone for the first five minutes there was some gun fire very close to the compound. The conversation was interrupted a number of times. The compound is being guarded by Indonesian marines (TNI), but he doubts their commitment to defend them. This is the same unit which the government used for riot control in Jakarta earlier this year.

Last night a baby was born in the compound, which Peter baptised. This morning he was hearing confessions. People are courageous and encouraged by the presence of the foreigners. Some of the Malaysian poll observers had previously had sympathy with Indonesia now were understanding more clearly the desire of the Timorese people to be free. The poll observers were mingling with the refugees. He feels privileged to be there. He feels it is right that he is there, even though there are many reasons for feeling afraid.

>From the compound they can see smoke from burning buildings and can hear sporadic gun shots, perhaps shooting into the air. The city is being looted by the Indonesian troops.

Peter gave his views. It is essential that an international peace-keeping force be sent without delay. It is unforgivable that this predictable situation has been allowed to develop. Those who have committed crimes should be charged and tried for what they have done. In this context the eastern border with West Timor needs to be controlled so that the Indonesian army members who have committed crimes can be prevented from escaping. Attempts to blame this chaos on pro-autonomy militia is not correct.

He is deeply upset at the suffering which the people have to endure. The peace keepers should have been there already on Saturday when the result of the vote was announced. He felt (though I do not fully understand this point) that Ian Martin should have stepped down a week before the poll and given his leadership of the UN mission to a military person.

---

[The Australian Air Force had evacuated many of the UNAMET staff yesterday. No evacuations were planned for today.]

---

Steve Curtin and Mark Raper could reach Fr. Ageng Mawata, superior of the Jesuits in East Timor, by phone on 7 September at about 12.30 their time. Fr. Filomeno Abel also came on the line. Ageng said that hundreds have died and many houses are burning; there are fires everywhere looting and rampaging. "The UN are leaving and the journalists are leaving and we are being left alone." The Jesuits will stay. The minor seminarians and some students from St Joseph's School will be evacuated to Baucau which they understand is somewhat safer.

Abel spoke with calm, appreciating very much the phone call and the solidarity which we expressed. Today is the first day of martial law, he said, and we are so far surviving it. Xanana Gusmao is to be freed and we look forward to his return to Dili together with the protection and support of an international military body. This is now the last chance of Indonesia to demonstrate any good will.

Those who were taken to West Timor were taken unwillingly. They are not refugees, but were evacuated involuntarily and should be allowed to come back as soon as possible. Many people were herded into trucks, women separated from men, and at least two trucks of men were burnt just on the outskirts of Dili. Many people have been shot in cold blood.

I asked if there is any pattern in the attacks on the houses in Dili and he told me that early on CNRT homes and people were targeted. Then attacks were directed without thought at any building of Portuguese architecture or church buildings, that is, anyone who was likely to give shelter to pro-autonomy activists. But by now the attacks are just indiscriminate and there is a lot of looting now by the Indonesian army.

The house of the Bishop of Baucau is surrounded, but nothing has been done

>A delegation of US legislators visiting East Timor on August 20-21 called  
>on President Clinton to press for the entry of armed United Nations peace  
>keeping forces as soon as possible. They also stressed that the US would  
>have a very negatively view of an election in East Timor (and its  
>aftermath) that was not free, fair and peaceful. State Department sources  
>emphasize that the Congressional visit was approved by the Clinton  
>Administration as a whole.  
>  
>On August 23, Bishop Belo again stressed the need for armed peace keepers  
>to avert further violence and help stabilize the situation. "Every day  
>there are provocations," Bishop Belo said last week. "The people are  
>prepared to vote. But this violence continues. We hope that on August 30  
>the militias do not threaten people and prevent people from voting."  
>  
>Elements of Indonesia's armed forces who are adamantly opposed to  
>independence for East Timor are feared to be preparing to orchestrate even  
>greater violence if the East Timorese vote against continued Indonesian  
>rule. There also are worries that on election day or in the days leading  
>up to it the Indonesian military will unleash enough chaos to force the  
>cancellation of the ballot. Attacks on United Nations personnel in recent  
>weeks are a sign of what might follow. Intimidation of voters, especially  
>in remote areas, is a big factor: Bishop Belo told me recently that "What  
>you hear from the priests and nuns in the countryside makes you tremble."  
>  
>  
>  
>"Voter registration was such a success that those in favor of continued  
>Indonesian rule see their chances as negligible," said one United Nations  
>expert, "They have every incentive to disrupt the referendum." In some  
>areas, the Indonesian army has distributed guns to its local allies.  
>  
>Killings have continued to take place, the bishop emphasized.  
>Authoritative Church sources in this predominantly Roman Catholic  
>territory say militia attacks over the past six months have cost some  
>3,000 to 5,000 lives, mainly young people – a staggering loss in a country  
>with a small population where so many already have died.  
>  
>Bishop Belo said that on August 8, for example, a catechist was killed by  
>militiamen near the town of Liquica, for no apparent reason. This was  
>followed by the killings of two student organizers from an electoral  
>monitoring group supported by the Irish Catholic aid agency, Trocaire.  
>Meanwhile, a convoy of food aid for malnourished people displaced by  
>militia violence was organized by a Timorese sister, but militias did not  
>allow it to reach its destination. Thousands have taken refuge around  
>churches.  
>  
>Still, the recent history of East Timor has shown that the right  
>combination of Indonesian military discipline and international pressure  
>can make itself felt. This is precisely what is needed in the weeks ahead.  
>

>  
>  
>  
>Action Suggestions  
>  
>  
>  
> 1.. Voice your outrage about the violence in East Timor and the  
>threats to Bishop Belo and the Church to your government and the news  
>media. Call for immediate steps to protect all concerned.  
> 2.. Contact your government and call for the presence of armed United  
>Nations peace keeping forces in East Timor, as well as maximum  
>international pressure on the Indonesian military to disarm and disband  
>the militias and otherwise refrain from violence in East Timor both before  
>and after the August 30 referendum.  
>  
> -----Original Message-----  
> From: Karl Wintgens <[karl.wintgens@entraide.be](mailto:karl.wintgens@entraide.be)>  
> To: KOHEN Arnold <[Humanitarian@igc.apc.org](mailto:Humanitarian@igc.apc.org)>  
> Date: Tuesday, July 27, 1999 2:44 AM  
> Subject: Acknowledgement of messages received  
>  
>  
> Dear Arnold,  
>  
>  
> Best greetings from sunny Belgium.  
>  
> I just came back from a 2-weeks break and found several materials from  
>you. Thanks for keeping me updated. I'll try to intervene at our new  
>government to see what they can do.  
>  
> Also many thanks for the book, which I received just before going on  
>holidays. I haven't yet read it, but will start very soon.  
>  
> In case you can't reach me by e-mail, please remember that I'm not  
>anymore at <[cidse.be](mailto:cidse.be)>, but at <[entraide.be](mailto:entraide.be)>  
>  
> That's all for now.  
>  
> Kindest regards  
>  
> Karl  
>  
><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">  
><HTML>  
><HEAD>  
>  
><META content=text/html;charset=iso-8859-1  
>http-equiv=Content-Type><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">

Em conversa telefónica com um timorense de Díli e que trabalha como farmaceutico na policlinica de Motaél disse-me este que, nos diversos ataques e massacres, à frente iam as milícias timorenses como escudo, a seguir os militares com a farda das milícias e bem armados obrigando

as milicias timorenses chacinar a população. A polícia só avança depois de o massacre e a pilhagem estar feito.

A população está toda refugia-se nas igrejas ou nas montanhas.

Diz-me o rapaz, se tarda a chegar as forças da ONU ou da América estaremos todos eliminados. Para que servirá a nossa coragem de votar para a independência?

Conforme o fax que me mandaste, não sei se as forças internacionais chegarão a tempo para salvar as vidas dos timorenses.

D.Cunha

Domingos  
Father Cunha

do FR

Cardoso



Falei agora com um meu irmão em Taibessi, Dili e diz que é obrigado a deixar a casa.  
Senão vão matá-lo. A mesma cena verifica-se em todos os bairros de Dili.  
Depois de fazerem as pessoas abandonar as casas incendeiam-nas.  
Nada sei agora da minha família.  
Visam destruir os telefones todos.  
Dili é agora ruína total.  
Telefonema de Taibessi, Dili.

D. Cunha

September 4, 1999 (12:00 p.m)

Caro pe. Reinaldo

Acabei de falar por telefone (12 horas, "meio dia", de Timor) com o padre José António da Costa e deu-me a seguinte seguinte informação: Ouvem-se pelo telefone tiros atrás da Câmara Eclesiástica.

- O Governo da Indonésia está a evacuar de East Timor todos os líderes integracionistas e, inclusive, o embaixador itinerante da indonésia para os assuntos de Timor, Francisco Lopes. Já cinco avões Hercules levantaram voo.
- Os timorenses, sobretudo os jovens, e os prisioneiros políticos e de delito comum são levados à força para fora de Timor Leste com a finalidade de obrigá-los a assinar documentos que visam anular a consulta feita pela UNAMET.
- Ameaçam atacar de qualquer momento igrejas onde se encontra pessoas refugiadas.
- Os bandos armados andam por todo lado e assaltam e levam tudo o que vêm diante deles.
- Os bandos armados matam indiscriminadamente as pessoas que encontram que encontram nas ruas ou nas casas particulares e os militares nada fazem.
- A polícia e os militares colaboram com os actos criminosos das milícias.
- Só são presos os independistas que sabem e levá-los à força como reféns para outras partes da Indonésia a fim de forçá-los a assinar documentos que têm como finalidade de anular os votos de 30 de Agosto.
- Repetem-se os massacres levados a efeito pelos indonésios em 1975, quando invadiram Timor.

O padre José António apela para uma intervenção imediata das forças internacionais porque um minuto de atraso pode significar grandes massacres em todo Timor Leste.

Padre Domingos da Cunha

**Caro Mano João Nascimento**

Falei ontem com um dos nossos irmãos em Taibessi e este disse-me que Salustiano encontra-se fugido nos montes e Odete e filhos estão refugiados na igreja de Balide, devido às actividades homicidas das milícias.

No que toca aos ataques das milícias diz que são organizados desta forma: "À frente avançam as milícias timorenses, seguidas de militares armados e fardados à milícia. A polícia aguarda as ordens de avançar mas só depois de as pilhagens e assassinatos serem feitos. Os militares têm como missão encorajar e forçar a actuação das milícias. A polícia como plataforma de manutenção da segurança.

Espero que em Perth a população timorense tenha ido em massa às urnas. Aqui nos Estados Unidos da América e Canadá fomos apenas 13 às votações. Somos ao todo apenas uns 17 emigrantes timorenses.

**Aqui me fico. Um abraço a ti e beijos a Cipriana.**

D. Cunha

### 5.5.99 Amigos de Timor

#### A TRANSPARENCIA DOS BONS PROPOSITOS DO GOVERNO INDONESIO:

Neste momento, 23.00 horas em Dili, as forças armadas (milicias, etc.) indonesias cercam a casa do Dr. Aniceto, Timorense promotor da defesa dos Direitos Humanos.

E o que nos espera, com esta arrogância e determinação do Governo invasor, que votou o Povo Timorense ao extermínio, porque o Povo de Timor luta há 23 anos pelo seu direito à INDEPENDENCIA!!!

Apelamos para quem possa ajudar as vítimas inocentes de agressores impunes.

Subj: (Fwd) Re: Hi  
Date: 4/24/99 11:20:07 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: etisc@indigo.ie (East Timor Ireland Solidarity Campaign)  
Reply-to: etisc@indigo.ie  
To: askohen@aol.com

Arnie, here is Ben's message.  
Tom

—— Forwarded Message Follows ——

Date: Sat, 24 Apr 1999 10:01:59 +0000  
From: ben anderson <1bk9701553@bkk.a-net.net.th>  
Reply-to: 1bk9701553@bkk.a-net.net.th  
Organization: cornell  
To: etisc@indigo.ie  
Subject: Re: Hi

Dear Tom, Thanks for your message. I'm not sure I have any new advice. There are parts of the military that are really out of control. Gerry van Klinken reports hearing in Jakarta that three Kopassus generals have recently been on "private" trips to Dili, and that the arms going to the fascists are coming from Prabowo. One thing that occurred to me is a sort of longshot. Prabowo has been in and out of the UK (family has a lot of property there. P was raised there and is said to speak better English than Indonesian) since his firing, and it is said he is holed up now in Jordan where he was offered an honorary citizenship by Abdullah for helping Abdullah (pre-accession) to set up the Jordanian "SAS" on Kopassus lines. It occurred to me that one can't really stop him, but one might make life a little more difficult for him, if the FO in London could be persuaded to make him non grata - that would be a signal to English arms-dealers; and pressure put on Jordan which is in very shaky shape politically and economically. Still better if EU would non grata Prabowo. If London can give the boot to Pinochet, why not the lowlier Prabowo. As long as the boys in Dili think that guns and money are no problem because the Big Man is handling that from overseas, they'll try to ride high. I don't know what you think of this. In the end, however, I think independence is irreversible, and the Jakarta elite knows this. I think even Prabowo knows it but finds it handy to use East T to get revenge on Habibie and Wiranto, and keep his stocks high in Kopassus for his hoped-for comeback. Best, Ben.

East Timor Ireland Solidarity Campaign  
Suite 16,  
Dame House  
24-26 Dame Street  
Dublin 2  
Telephone 00 353 1 671 9207/ 677 0253 /623 3148  
Mobile 087 286 0122  
Fax 00 353 1 671 9207  
Timorese Community in Ireland 00 353 1 453 1462  
web <http://indigo.ie/~etisc/>  
Offices in:  
Dublin  
Belfast  
Laois  
Galway

Subj: Re:  
Date: 8/1/99 10:08:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: s\_steele68@hotmail.com (Stephen Steele)  
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Arnold,

That seem to be a good route, re: Ian Martin, but Sr. Marlene expressed some trepidation about going to the UN. Shouldn't this be passed to Tom Quigley and your government contacts as well. The questions is, is this more of a nun getting a little spooked, or a harbinger of things to come for these women. If the word on the street is that the nuns are unabashed independence supporters, then the consequences could be quite bad. Couldn't they? Then again, this isn't anything new. Newcomers, like myself, must be very annoying to you, eh? We get excited over every little thing.

By the way, I saw Archbishop McCarrick yesterday in Stamford. I tried to talk about East Timor, but was politely brushed off. You know how it is with those guys, unless they know exactly who you are and why they should talk to you, they want to get the hell away from you as fast as possible.

regards,  
steve

---

Get Free Email and Do More On The Web. Visit <http://www.msn.com>

---

Headers

Return-Path: <s\_steele68@hotmail.com>  
Received: from aol.com (rly-yg01.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.1]) by air-yg05 (v60.18) with ESMTP; Sun, 01 Aug 1999 22:08:24 -0400  
Received: from hotmail.com (law-f315.hotmail.com [209.185.131.19]) by rly-yg01.mx.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Sun, 01 Aug 1999 22:08:14 -0400  
Received: (qmail 76978 invoked by uid 0); 2 Aug 1999 02:08:14 -0000  
Message-ID: <19990802020814.76977.qmail@hotmail.com>  
Received: from 207.202.83.28 by www.hotmail.com with HTTP;  
Sun, 01 Aug 1999 19:08:12 PDT  
X-Originating-IP: [207.202.83.28]  
From: "Stephen Steele" <s\_steele68@hotmail.com>  
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com  
Subject: Re:  
Date: Sun, 01 Aug 1999 19:08:12 PDT  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

# Faxsimile Transmission

CATHOLIC  
**new york**  
1011 First Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10022

(212) 688-2399  
FAX 212-688-2642

To: AK/RC

From: SMS

Number of Pages (Including this cover sheet): 3

Comments: Read this sitting down.

## TIMOR-GUILT Sep-28-1999 (560 words) With photo. xxxi

Brother says Indonesian militiamen sought priests for confession

By Catholic News Service

KUPANG, Indonesia (CNS) -- Many pro-Indonesia militiamen are haunted by guilt after killing innocent people in East Timor, said a religious brother.

Our Lady of Mercy Brother Franciscus Lengkong, head of his congregation's community house in Dili, said that at the height of the atrocities in East Timor following the attack on the home of Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, many militiamen sought priests to confess their sins.

"They came to our community house every day asking us to hear their confessions. But we told them we are not priests and that they should seek priests still staying in town," Brother Lengkong told UCA News, an Asian church news agency based in Thailand, in mid-September. He spoke in the western Timor city of Kupang, capital of Indonesia's East Nusa Tenggara province.

Several militiamen said they felt guilty after killing innocent people and wanted to confess, but there were no priests left in Dili, he said.

"We knew from them that three priests, namely Jesuit Fathers Karl Albrecht and Tarcisius Dewanto, and Father Hilario Madeira, parish priest of Suai, had been killed," said Brother Lengkong.

Our Lady of Mercy Sister Marliana Laia told UCA News that before being forced to leave Dili, she and two colleagues were free to move from their convent, where 700 pro-integration and pro-independence supporters were sheltered, to the home of Bishop Belo, apostolic administrator of Dili.

She added that thanks to the protection of Aitarak pro-Indonesia militiamen who took control of Dili, she was able to move about freely.

The Aitarak militia was blamed for the attacks on the Dili diocesan center and Bishop Belo's residence Sept. 5-6 that killed some 65 people.

Hundreds or even thousands were feared dead in massive violence blamed on pro-Indonesia militias and Indonesian troops following an overwhelming vote for independence rather than integration with Indonesia in the recent autonomy referendum. The results of the Aug. 30 ballot were announced Sept. 4.

"The bishop kept encouraging us to do our best to serve refugees who were sheltered at churches, rectories, religious communities' houses and the bishop's residence," Sister Laia said.

She said she and her two colleagues were forced to leave the convent by Indonesian military personnel, who told them that all other nuns had left Dili for western Timor.

The three nuns and the displaced people at their convent were evacuated to a nearby military post, and from there they were transported to Matambua, in western Timor near the border with East Timor.

However, Sister Laia said she and the other two nuns returned to Dili the next day, boarding the truck returning to transport more refugees. The three nuns found that their convent had been ransacked and looted.

"But we were surprised when we entered the chapel. We found a burning candle before the statue of the Blessed Mother Mary. Someone might have prayed



there while others were looting the convent," the nun said.

Back in western Timor, Sister Laia said she found out from newly arriving refugees that her convent had been burned down.

Brother Lengkong and Sister Laia said they saw soldiers involved in looting and burning houses and stores in Dili. Some were dressed in military uniform and some in the black T-shirts worn by Aitarak militiamen, they said.

Brother Lengkong added that a soldier forced him to surrender all three motorcycles and a television set at the brothers' community house.

END

Copyright (c) 1999 Catholic News Service/U.S. Catholic Conference

-End-

Arnold S. Kohen

Writer/Journalist

P. O. Box 32307  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Phone: 301-585-3229  
FAX: 301-585-3288

**Phone conversation with Bishop Belo, August 1, 1999**

**Bishop Belo: "I only say that in Alas, Suai and other remote Areas, people are threatened by militias together with Kopassus. Mainly at night they enter houses and pressure people [to vote against independence]. I don't know when this will end."**

Date: 7/31/99 11:29:35 PM Eastern Daylight Time

Message received by a journalist from Catholic New York from Sister Marlene, a Salesian nun from California residing in the Balide section of Dili, East Timor, July 31, 1999

"Today, a young woman with her baby came into our house. She's being threatened by the militia. They've come to her house 3 times now looking for her. The weird thing is what they said. The neighbors told her that they said they were looking for the teacher who works with the nuns who are supporters for independence!!! Yes, she worked with us at the school. There's not much we can do. I mean, who am I supposed to go to? The police? Even the UN people...what could they do about it? She's only one of many who are displaced because they are threatened by the militia."

TIMOR-THREATS Aug-24-1999 (690 words) xxxi

E. Timorese bishop threatened by pro-Indonesia militias

By Stephen Steele

Catholic News Service

NEW YORK (CNS) -- Pro-Indonesia militias have threatened the life of Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo of Dili, East Timor, said sources working in the territory.

A church source notified Catholic News Service by e-mail that a flier has been circulated in East Timor carrying a death threat against Bishop Belo, 1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner, and several priests.

According to the source, the flier addressed the bishop directly: "Be careful. For now your robe is white, but one day, it will be stained with your own blood."

Bishop Belo confirmed by fax Aug. 23 the existence of the document, which was written in the Bahasa Indonesian language. He emphasized that the entire church in East Timor has been threatened by the militias, which favor the territory's autonomy under continued Indonesian rule.

East Timorese were to vote on autonomy in a U.N.-monitored referendum Aug. 30. Indonesian President B.J. Habibie has said if the voters reject autonomy, Indonesia would consider granting the territory independence.

"We really have to get peace-keeping forces in here," the bishop said, repeating a request he has made for several months.

Catechists and church workers have been killed and attacked throughout the territory in recent weeks, he added.

On Aug. 8, a catechist was killed near Liquisa, the site of an April massacre of at least 25 people inside a church. This was followed by the killings of two student organizers from an electoral monitoring group supported by the Irish Catholic aid agency, Trocaire, the bishop said.

Also in early August, members of the Brothers and Sisters in Christ religious community who were delivering emergency food provisions to displaced Timorese in Maubara were ambushed by pro-Indonesia militias, said Bishop Belo.

The militias threatened the church workers with guns and took the emergency food, the bishop said.

"Every day there are provocations. The violence continues. We hope that on the 30th, they won't sabotage the vote," the bishop said Aug. 19 in a statement released by his biographer, Arnold Kohen, a consultant for the Office of International Justice and Peace at the U.S. Catholic Conference in Washington.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and unilaterally annexed it the following year. Neither the United Nations nor the Vatican has recognized the annexation, and most countries still view Portugal as territorial administrator.

Thomas Quigley, policy adviser on Asian affairs for the USCC, said the threat against Bishop Belo was reminiscent of the threats made against Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, who was assassinated while celebrating Mass in 1980.

"Anti-Romero fliers were circulating the streets of San Salvador the week before Romero was killed. The two incidents are very similar," he said.

Quigley is expected to be in East Timor Sept. 2 as part of a USCC delegation that includes Archbishop Theodore E. McCarrick of Newark, N.J., and Bishop John S. Cummins of Oakland, Calif.

Meanwhile, a U.S. congressional delegation visiting East Timor demanded Aug. 23 the deployment of armed U.N. troops in the territory.

Sens. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, and Jack Reed, D-Rhode Island, and Rep. Jim McGovern, D-Mass., called for the action after touring trouble spots in East Timor's western region, which has been wracked by militia-led violence for months.

The United Nations, which is supervising the ballot, has only several hundred unarmed police advisors and military observers in the territory.

Meanwhile, attacks on churches in Letefoho and Suai, both south of Dili, were reported Aug. 19 by Lusa, a Portuguese news agency.

Anti-independence militiamen attacked a group of independence supporters gathered at a church in Suai, the agency reported. Officials of the U.N. Mission in East Timor tried to reach the scene, but were turned back after their vehicle was stoned by militiamen.

In Letefoho, an anti-independence militia commander fired a shot at the parish church after an apparent altercation with the parish priest there. On Aug. 17, the militia commander approached the church and "insulted" Father Domingos Soares, a priest known for his close ties to the independence movement.

The commander then turned and fired a shot at the church's facade. He reportedly fired four more shots before people intervened and pulled the man away, Lusa reported.

END

Subj: Re:Fwd: East-Timor  
Date: 9/8/99 4:56:05 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: mrendon@unicefusa.org (Martin Rendon)  
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Arnold:

Glad to see the church is speaking up on this!

Marty

Reply Separator

---

Subject: Fwd: East-Timor  
Author: ASKOHEN@aol.com  
Date: 9/8/99 11:01 AM

Vatican supports international force for Timor

VATICAN CITY, Sept 8 (Reuters) - The Vatican's foreign minister said on Wednesday that the Holy See favoured an international peace force for East Timor.

Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran told Vatican Radio in an interview that what was going on in the former Portuguese colony "cannot be tolerated".

"The Holy See backs the efforts of the international community, in particular, that of the Security Council so that a resolution is adopted in favour of creating an international peace force," Tauran said.

"The solution to the problem is to be found in respect for the history and the traditions of the Timorese people and respect for international law and certainly not through violence," he added.

Tauran said the results of the recent referendum, in which an overwhelming majority of Timorese voted in favour of independence from Indonesia, "could not be erased".

Pope John Paul, who visited East Timor in 1989, has called for an end to the violence and said the results of the independence referendum should be respected.

East Timorese spiritual leader Bishop Carlos Belo is due to travel to Rome soon to brief the Pope on the situation.

Belo, the Vatican's acting bishop in the capital, Dili, had to be flown to safety after his residence was torched by pro-Jakarta militias. He was evacuated to Australia.

Belo has accused Indonesia's military of masterminding anti-independence militias who have gone on a killing spree.

Hundreds of East Timorese have been killed since the territory voted overwhelmingly last week to end 23 years of often brutal Indonesian rule.

Wimhurst said the contingent to be withdrawn by mid-morning on Thursday would consist of the 200 international staff now in Dili. However, he was unable to confirm that the 262 locally employed U.N. staff would be withdrawn at the same time.

"I understand that we will be making every effort to bring

**Subject: How strong militias remain will be mainly up to army**

**Date: 21 Sep 1999 02:17:42**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: How strong militias remain will be mainly up to army

Militia threat

-----  
--

The Guardian [UK]

Tuesday September 21, 1999

Gunmen unite to face uncertain future

How strong the gangs remain will be mainly up to the army

John Aglionby in Jakarta

East Timor's pro-Jakarta militias and political movements have joined forces to try to sabotage the territory's transition to independence and to campaign for its partition into areas for and against Indonesia, it was reported yesterday.

The militias - the Forum for Peace, Democracy and Justice (FPDK), the East Timor People's Front and the Alliance of Socio-Political Organisations - formed the alliance on Sunday in the symbolically chosen location of Balibo, the town near the border with West Timor where Indonesia stage-managed its annexation of East Timor in July 1976.

The head of the new coalition, Domingos Soares, said the National Struggle Front (FPB) was a union of "the necessary components to defend integration [with Indonesia]". He said the front rejected the results of the August 30 referendum, in which the East Timorese voted 78% for independence, because the UN mission which organised it had manipulated the outcome.

Joao Tavares, commander of the 13 militias which caused havoc across East Timor before the ballot and joined the Indonesian army in the destructive rampage of the last three weeks, said his forces would not attack the multinational force, Interfet, which landed in East Timor yesterday to try to restore security.

"We only want to defend our ground," he said, meaning the western half of the territory where the militias are threatening to wage a guerrilla war against Interfet.

Balibo, little more than a strategic crossroads at the top of a hill, was chosen for yesterday's declaration ceremony because it was the first place attacked when Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975. Eight months later it was the site of the Balibo Declaration, in which 12 community leaders signed away the territory to Indonesia.

The international community has never recognised the annexation, commemorated by a large statue in the town. Balibo is now thought to be an armed camp for a hard core of 10,000 militiamen.

Most of these paramilitary gangs were formed by the Indonesian army at the end of last year. They are a mixed bag of political ideologues and thugs recruited, equipped and trained by the army. Most are poorly educated farmers who have been tempted with money or threatened with death if they resisted.

In the run-up to the independence referendum, militia leaders claimed to

have 50,000 armed members. Thousands of them were brought in from adjacent West Timor. It has always been part of Indonesia and is mainly Protestant; East Timor is Roman Catholic.

While trusted militiamen were paid up to the equivalent of £10 a month, bullying and intimidation were extensively used to ensure the loyalty of ordinary members.

The militias are believed to be concentrated in the districts west of the capital, Dili, where several thousand Indonesian soldiers are reported to be with them.

The militia formations are now an amalgam of the 13 groups (one for each district of East Timor) originally formed to destabilise the territory and frighten people into voting against independence in the referendum.

They were given suitably bellicose names. "Thorn" ran Dili, "Red and White Iron" terrorised the district of Liquica, "Dead or Alive Integration" roamed the southern regions of Ainaro and Zumulai, "Red Dragon" based itself in Ermera. "Lightning" emerged in Maliana, the home town of Mr Tavares along the border with West Timor.

Militia defectors say the army coordinated almost all operations. "There were always at least three sergeants with us whenever we attacked anywhere," said a young farmer, Domingos Pereira.

"They were there to run the operation and to make sure all of us did what we were meant to. Those that didn't participate fully enough were beaten and threatened with death."

Mr Pereira said he was never given a gun. "Only the leaders and those who could be really trusted were given guns. The rest of us had machetes and metal bars."

Interfet is unsure how much of a threat the militias remain, saying that a lot depends on the involvement of their military masters. But the they have enough weapons to mount menacing cross-border raids.

"We have thousands of guns, we know how to use them and we are not afraid to use them. Long live Indonesia!" Mr Tavares declared at Sunday's ceremony.

**Subject: SMH: Big picture politics in the push for peace in Timor**

**Date: 20 Sep 1999 13:07:41**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: SMH: Big picture politics in the push for peace in Timor

Sydney Morning Herald  
Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Big picture politics in the push for peace in Timor

The focus must be on the international character of the peace force in East Timor, writes JAMES DUNN.

It is understandable that the Interfet operation formally launched yesterday has aroused a great deal of national pride and emotion.

At this point it is a predominantly Australian exercise, but we must never lose sight of its essential international identity as yet another test of the much-debated capacity of the UN system to promote peace and justice.

Its international character is also important as a way to minimise the inevitable impact on Australian-Indonesian relations of any clashes between Interfet troops and Indonesian forces, whether or not in militias.

At this juncture we might now ask why was such a UN operation not conceived before East Timor was invaded by Indonesian troops in 1975? In fact in the wake of the brief conflict between Fretilin and UDT there was a proposal to send a peacekeeping force to Timor, with troops from Portugal, Malaysia and Australia.

The proposal was put to the Prime Minister in September 1975, almost exactly 24 years ago. Gough Whitlam dismissed it, expressing his total opposition to the idea. His response was consistent with his Government's policy at the time, which was to oppose the "internationalising" of the Timor problem, meaning keeping the UN out of the emerging Timor problem.

At that time the little and remote world of East Timor was, in any case, unknown to an international community whose attentions and values were distorted by Cold War imperatives.

Portugal was in deep political crisis following the coup that toppled the Salazarist regime. Australians, at that time, were acknowledged as the experts on the situation in the then Portuguese colony, and this meant that our influence in relation to the evolving crisis ranged well beyond the Western community.

As it turned out, by responding as we did we contributed, if unwittingly, to the creation of a culture which has discredited the TNI, the kind of brutal behaviour that erupted in Timor in the immediate aftermath of the announcement of the results of the plebiscite.

Yesterday, Australians redeemed themselves by spearheading an operation that will hold the key to East Timor's future, at last giving the long-suffering people of East Timor a chance to shape their own destiny.

And, if Australians had not already been persuaded, events of the past few weeks have left no doubt in their minds that accommodation of Indonesia's forced integration of the colony was a tragic mistake, for Indonesians as well as for the people of East Timor.



However, the attitudes of our political leaders were no doubt most affected by growing concerns in the international community, and the opportunities emerging from the significant political changes occurring in Indonesia itself.

The Howard Government is entitled to be proud of its role in the setting up and staffing of UNAMET and, now, in the sending of troops to end the violence in Timor, but we must never lose sight of the international dimensions of these actions.

Australia's determination to stay with this issue until the right of the East Timorese to independent statehood is recognised, has now become an expression of our national will.

For all its present troubles Indonesia remains a potentially influential member of the international community, especially in the Third World. While at this point, Australia's international position is strong, we need the maximum involvement of other states in order to help soften the impact of any clashes with the Indonesian military.

At the moment that might not seem likely, but I would not be surprised if General Zakky Anwar and his TNI colleagues set up a guerilla operation designed to challenge Interfet's claim to have established peace in the territory, from the TNI's point of view yet another humiliation.

At this point the TNI has few friends abroad, its now undisputed links with the militia having influenced the stand of countries like China and Russia, traditional opponents of anything smacking of intervention in the internal affairs of member states.

In Beijing the TNI's has an unsavoury record because of its treatment of Chinese after 1965, and in more recent riots.

The Russians, on the other hand, appear to have been drawing parallels between the killing of nuns and priests and the desecration of church property in Timor, and the wave of violence in Russia, allegedly by Islamic extremists.

In the past ASEAN solidarity acted as a shield for Indonesia.

That level of solidarity no longer exists.

Support for the Timorese is robust in the Philippines, a predominantly Catholic community, and has been steadily increasing in Thailand.

Despite these diplomatic advantages for the sake of preserving a restorable relationship with Indonesia it is important that Australia's role in this new, and more demanding operation in East Timor should be seen as an expression of the collective concern of the international community.

James Dunn was Australia's consul to East Timor from 1962-64 and is author of Timor: A people betrayed

---

Tony P. Hall, M.C.

**Congressman Tony P. Hall's  
Statement in Support of  
H. Res. 292  
A Resolution Expressing the Sense of the House of Representatives  
Regarding the Referendum in East Timor  
September 28, 1999**

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 292 which expresses the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the referendum in East Timor. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this important piece of legislation.

I also want to thank the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Bereuter, and the Ranking Member, Mr. Lantos, for their leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I was encouraged when the United Nations and the governments of Portugal and Indonesia concluded a historic agreement on May 5, 1999, allowing self-determination for East Timor. In an effort to stop the referendum, militias, with the support of the Indonesian military, began a campaign of terror and intimidation. However, the people of East Timor could not be deterred, and they voted overwhelmingly for independence on August 30, 1999. Nevertheless, after the vote, the militias stepped up their campaign, burning houses to the ground, including Bishop Carlos Belo's home, and killing thousands of innocent people.

Mr. Speaker, Indonesia and the international community must respect the referendum and the vote of the East Timorese people. Therefore, I would urge all Members to support H.Res. 292.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the *Congressional Record* a copy of Bishop Belo's article, which appeared in the international editions of *Newsweek* on October 4, 1999, which outlines the reasons why the international community should care about East Timor.

**Subject: Eyewitness: Peacekeepers overwhelmed by welcome in Dare**

**Date: 21 Sep 1999 05:56:12**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: Eyewitness: Peacekeepers overwhelmed by welcome in Dare

also: Despite INTERFET's arrival, refugees won't leave mountains

Australian Broadcasting Corporation

PM News Hour transcript

Tuesday, September 21, 1999 6:11

Peacekeepers overwhelmed by East Timorese welcome

MARK COLVIN: In widening circles of influence first, the multinational force in East Timor is gradually making its mark. Thousands of Timorese who fled from the capital, Dili, were given new hope of a safe return today by the arrival of a multinational force convoy in Dare. That's the town in the hills 20 minutes drive behind Dili. Many of the refugees are hiding in the bush around there.

Our correspondent, Geoff Thompson, went into Dare with the convoy. He joins me live on the satellite phone from Dili now. Geoff, what did you see today?

GEOFF THOMPSON: Well, Mark, it was an extraordinary sight as we sort of climbed up the hill in a [indistinct] convoy with Australian soldiers sort of leading the ready response group. It was escorting the UN back into Dare. As we came up the hill, we could hear cheers from a kilometre away, from the actual hill top, and as we approached the street, people flooded out of the forest, they lined the streets, they cheered, they banged the car in happiness and the welcoming for the peacekeepers was quite overwhelming and I think it was overwhelming for them too. One Australian soldier said that it sent shivers down his spine to get that sort of welcome and feel that sort of purpose about what they were doing and what they are doing in East Timor.

MARK COLVIN: What kind of condition were people in?

GEOFF THOMPSON: Well, people were not, you know, huddled in sort of groups of clearly malnourished, starving people, but there were some people who were quite ill. We met one young man who I've known from Dili in the past and he'd lost a lot of weight. He told me he had malaria, and other people like David [indistinct], the independence leader, he also had lost a lot of weight. The nephew of Xanana Gusmao was also there, in much the same condition.

And one of the refugees there told us they were now living on cassava, they were living on roots and leaves and that's all they really had, and their humanitarian state was really quite desperate.

MARK COLVIN: Now, you met people that, as you say, that you knew from Dili previously. What kind of things did they tell you about what they've been doing in the last couple of weeks and the condition of their lives?

GEOFF THOMPSON: Well, they said, you know, that the last few weeks have been quite horrible. They've been chased out of Dili and other parts of the territory and they've said that the experience is something which they do not ever want to re-live again. Nearly all of them have got tales of loved ones being taken across the border to West Timor or loved ones that are entirely unaccounted for.

One gentleman I came across was Vindito Orflataz (phonetic) of Caritas, East Timor, who has often worked with the refugees in the past, but now he's a

refugee himself, and he told us something of what has been happening in the Dare area these last few weeks.

Have you been attacked here, have the militia attacked you, or the military?

VINDITO ORFLATAZ: Well, several of them from the [indistinct] militias attacked.

GEOFF THOMPSON: How many people are here?

VINDITO ORFLATAZ: I'm not quite sure about the number, but I can just roughly estimate that there could be some 100,000 to 250,000 possibly.

GEOFF THOMPSON: Are people planning to return to Dili?

VINDITO ORFLATAZ: Yes. Everybody here is expecting to get to Dili very soon as possible.

GEOFF THOMPSON: Do you have any food? What's the food situation in Dare at the moment?

VINDITO ORFLATAZ: People are just surviving from the roots of many - of cassava leaves and everything, you know, and it is a kind of another problem for the people [indistinct] because [indistinct] situation later.

MARK COLVIN: So, Geoff, did you bring - or the convoy you were on, did it bring food and water into them, or is that coming later?

GEOFF THOMPSON: I think that's coming later, Mark. This was a reconnaissance mission to assess the security situation in Dare. It was the first time the multinational force had ventured outside of Dili and it was an extremely well equipped force. We weren't allowed to know what units the soldiers were from, but I think there was no doubt they were from specialist units who were ready for trouble.

On the way up they expected road blocks. We didn't come across any road blocks, but we were told quite clearly before leaving that if we did come across road blocks, they would not be stopped, they were going through to Dare and that they could guarantee us. But in terms of humanitarian aid, not this time round, but Ian Martin was very concerned about that because 20 people have died from malnutrition and other ailments in the last few weeks in the area, and Ross Mountain, who is from the UN, who is food drop manager, he too was very concerned about that, and that is the next move, is to start getting humanitarian aid in there, and also to try and get people back to Dili once they are sure that it is entirely secure in the capital.

MARK COLVIN: Well, if they do decide that they're confident enough to get back into Dili, what kind of a reception will they get, what kind of a town is it now, what kind of a life will they be able to rebuild?

GEOFF THOMPSON: Well, Dili is a shattered city. It really - there isn't much here at all. There are a lot of houses and a lot of structures still standing, but there isn't anything in them and they have smoke-blackened walls where flames have licked up their sides after being torched. All the government buildings have been burnt. All the shops - not one shop that I've been to in the past when I have been living in Dili was standing, it was a guttered and blackened entrance to those places.

And the entire population of Dili, or from elsewhere, are really living in the streets and parks of the capital. All along the waterfront, where next to the ocean, is really a shanty town, a tent city of people living in quite desperate conditions.

MARK COLVIN: Geoff Thompson in Dili on the satellite phone. Thanks for that.

-----  
ABC PM News Hour  
Tuesday, September 21, 1999 6:17

Despite INTERFET's arrival, refugees won't leave mountains

MARK COLVIN: A Timorese resistance representative who's in the mountains with up to 15,000 refugees says their situation is getting grim, with no food and no medicine to care for the sick and dying. Despite the arrival of peacekeepers in Dili, he says they don't feel it's safe to return until all of East Timor is free of Indonesian military and militia.

Michael Vincent reports:

MICHAEL VINCENT: News Australian and other international soldiers have secured Dili has already reached those high in the mountains. But a resistance representative who does not wish to be named says it's still not safe for them to come down from their forest sanctuary because Indonesian military are waiting for them.

UNIDENTIFIED: It's not safe for us because now there are intelligence forces and TNI members everywhere, you know, around Dili.

MICHAEL VINCENT: He says there are thousands of refugees starving as they wait for food to come to them. He says others are dying because there are no medical supplies to cure their diseases. But they won't leave their mountain to get help.

UNIDENTIFIED: No. The people who ask about the food and the medical assistance because many people sense there are no medicines, you know, no medical assistance. They need medical assistance and food.

MICHAEL VINCENT: What condition are they in?

UNIDENTIFIED: The condition is too bad, you know, too bad, to live in the mountains, the forests, not in there and not in their houses, you know.

MICHAEL VINCENT: The only time they believe it will be safe for them to return is when all East Timor is free from militia and they're back as the Indonesian military, and they say they are prepared to wait even longer than they already have.

UNIDENTIFIED: Maybe after the peacekeeping force control all of the villages, yes, we can return to our villages.

MICHAEL VINCENT: Only when the UN controls all of East Timor?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, I would think so, and after - we think when we will go back to our villages if no Indonesians or TNI are in the territory.

MARK COLVIN: An East Timorese resistance representative speaking to Michael Vincent from his mountain refuge.

**Subject: LAT/Kupang: Maria, 8, hunts for parents who may never be found**

**Date: 21 Sep 1999 08:59:30**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: LAT/Kupang: Maria, 8, hunts for parents who may never be found

Los Angeles Times [reprinted in Sydney Morning Herald]  
Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Maria, 8, hunts for parents who may never be found

By SONNI EFRON in Kupang

When the gunmen arrived at her home in East Timor, eight-year-old Maria ran in terror with other children to seek shelter with their priest. Now she is looking after her two brothers, aged five and 2 1/2, in a makeshift refugee camp with no idea whether her parents are alive, or will ever come to find them.

Her story is not unusual among the 187,000 refugees now in West Timor. Mariano, seven, saw a blade-wielding militiaman hack his brother in the head and another militiaman snap the neck of one of his little friends. In the panic, he lost his parents in the exodus from Dili.

Then there is Efigenia, who is 22 and arrived with four little sisters, the youngest aged two. All she knows about the fate of her parents, who worked for East Timor's Department of Education, is that they had been told that they were on the militias' "to kill" list.

What is striking about the refugee camps in West Timor is the dearth of men, who were often separated for slaughter, and of old people who could not run. What is most haunting is the unanswerable questions in the eyes of the children who are camping alongside neighbours or strangers because one or both parents are gone. The international troops who are landing in Dili to restore order, and the small army of aid workers following them, face a massive humanitarian challenge. The agenda is lengthy and the potential for failure enormous. And, as soon as conditions stabilise - or perhaps before - the international community is likely to face a tidal wave of refugees from West Timor, where fear of retribution by the militias who reportedly control many of the refugee camps adds to the daily agony of refugee life. First priority for the refugees in West Timor is to find their missing relatives. The International Committee of the Red Cross plans to help track separated families, an official here said. But given the continuing chaos, and the fears of many refugees of being hunted down by their persecutors if they put their names on any list, the process could be slow. The Government had expected that up to 100,000 people who wanted to remain part of Indonesia might cross the border following the August 30 referendum in which the province voted overwhelmingly for independence. However, the influx swamped their preparations, said Mr Gembong Priyono, director-general for human settlement for the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works.

On September 5, when the results of the referendum were announced, there were 17,271 refugees in West Timor. Then, according to the refugees, began a systematic campaign in East Timor of burning houses, shooting or beating the men with rifle butts, and chasing the women and children out. By last Sunday the official count was 187,623.

Each family that is registered with the Government gets a ration of 400 grams of rice and about 20 cents per day. Water shortages are acute, and so are latrine shortages.

At the notorious Noelbake camp, where militias have been systematically questioning refugees and taking away those believed to be pro-independence, there were eight toilets for an estimated 6,000 people. Mr Priyono said his staff would install 25 new toilets there, but they remain concerned about the possibility of disease.

The big question for West Timor is how many of the refugees will return east. The Indonesian Government says that all who want to leave are welcome to, but independence leaders and human rights supporters fear that any refugees declaring allegiance to East Timor while still in West Timor would be sitting ducks for attacks by the very militia groups that drove them from their homes in the first place.

**Subject: Indon army, secret police targeting E.Timorese in Jakarta**

**Date: 21 Sep 1999 10:01:34**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: Indon army, secret police targeting E.Timorese in Jakarta

Sydney Morning Herald

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Activists plead for supporters' safety

Knight Ridder

Jakarta: The Indonesian Army and secret police are targeting terrified East Timorese in Jakarta and West Timor who fled marauding militias in their homeland, East Timorese activists have told United Nations and Western aid organisations.

An East Timorese independence leader, Joa~o Goncalves, pleaded for an airlift to carry almost 2,000 supporters of the movement from Jakarta to safety outside the country.

Activists in the movement that may soon become the government of an independent East Timor are concerned about refugees under the control of the Indonesian military in West Timor and those in Jakarta.

In a meeting with the UN, the International Red Cross, the US State Department and others, pro-independence East Timorese pleaded for help getting their supporters to safety.



**International Service for Human Rights**

**UN Commission on Human Rights  
Special Session on East Timor, 23-24 September 1999**

**Statement by Aniceto Guterres Lopes**

Your Excellency,

My name is Aniceto Guterres Lopes. I am an East Timorese lawyer. I was eight years old when Indonesian armed forces invaded my homeland, East Timor in 1975. Since then my people have been subjected to gross human rights abuses. I myself have been a victim of the Indonesian regime. I am here today to offer my testimony not to embarrass the Indonesian government but to impress upon the United Nations and the international community the full horror experienced by the entire East Timorese population.

I am the Executive Director of Yayasan HAK, an East Timorese human rights organisation, based in Dili since 1997. Our primary function is to document human rights violations and to provide legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses.

Since the beginning of this year, our organisation and other local NGOs have been targeted by both the Indonesian military and by the so-called 'militias' who, from our observations, have always enjoyed the support and cooperation of the Indonesian military. This targeting has included acts of violence, the destruction of property, and intimidation. My own house was completely destroyed by the Indonesian backed militia on Saturday September 4.

The following day, my office was destroyed by Indonesian backed militiamen, during a two hour rampage. There was automatic rifle fire into the building and also loud explosions heard nearby. During this whole rampage it took the Indonesian police, the sole authority responsible for law and order in East Timor, two hours to get to our office. Exactly the same time which it took the militia to destroy our building!

I was taken to the POLDA police headquarters and, while there, I noticed the same militiamen who had attacked our office, walking freely in and out of the police station.

I believe that this attack was well planned because all the streetlights were out in the immediate vicinity, which was quite unusual. I managed to make my way to the airport, where I was stopped several times by militia who didn't know my face but they all knew my name. In Bali I was helped by Indonesian friends. I shaved my moustache and cut my hair so as not to be recognised.

Although I didn't want to leave East Timor, I realised after the attack on Bishop Belo's home that no one was safe! Also, I had been receiving death threats for the past few months because of my role as a defender of human rights. I had to leave East Timor because I knew my presence was endangering the lives of my colleagues, my family and friends. I fled alone and was forced to leave behind my wife and three young children.

My case is not an isolated incident. During the last few months, many East Timorese human rights organisations have documented an ever-increasing number of human rights violations. They themselves, and other East Timorese groups and individuals have been subject to a systematic, organised campaign of harassment and terror by the Indonesian military, Indonesian police and the Indonesian backed militia. I give you just a few examples

- One of the most disturbing atrocities documented, was the April massacre in Liquica. At least 46 civilians were executed and another 56 were seriously injured. This was the first time that such massive killings happened within a parish Church!
- More recently, early September, there has been the attack on Bishop Belo's residence and the ICRC compound where thousands of refugees were seeking sanctuary and subsequently have been either forcibly moved to West Timor or have disappeared.
- In Suai, 3 priests and 3 nuns were killed and over 100 murdered in the church grounds.
- Even this week we have reports of the murder of over 200 East Timorese in Oecusse, East Timor's forgotten enclave.

The overwhelming evidence of the systematic and state-orchestrated campaign of terror, torture and murder has resulted in the forced displacement of over 400,000 people. Half the population of my country. Almost 200,000 have been forced, at gun-point, into West Timor where to this day they are subject to the terror of the same military and militia who have killed their husbands, their fathers, their brothers – all pro-Independence, East Timorese males have been systematically targeted. They are in fact in concentration camps with little water, scarce, if any food and little shelter and are surrounded by Indonesian troops and militiamen.

The Indonesian Government has not only failed to provide security and safety to civilians, UN personnel, journalists and humanitarian aid workers but has in fact contributed to this alarming escalation of violence. The Indonesian authorities through both their inability and/or unwillingness to comply with their international obligations, as specified in the May 5 accords, are exclusively responsible for the destruction of East Timor which resulted in the introduction of International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) to secure the population of my homeland.

I come here to inform you of the murder of my people and the destruction of my homeland at the hands of the Indonesian authorities with the compliance of the Indonesian State.

On August 30 this year, after 24 years of Indonesian rule, during which time more than 250,000 of my people lost their lives, the courageous East Timorese population

voted overwhelmingly to reject a place within the Indonesian state. Almost 80% of the East Timorese voted for Independence. The United Nations and the international community have both a legal and moral responsibility to ensure that this vote for Independence is respected and implemented. This we owe to those who have lost their lives, those who have been displaced and those who have lost everything in their action for freedom.

The East Timorese people have been victims of crimes against humanity. While thousands of my fellow East Timorese have suffered and continue to suffer, those responsible for this organised campaign of human rights atrocities, enjoy impunity - they should be identified, arrested and brought to justice. To date this has not been done! The United Nations and the international community must ensure that in this day and age, the organisers and the perpetrators of mass murder and terror must not be allowed to get away with such horrendous crimes against humanity.

The UN Commission on Human Rights must stand firm against the perpetrators of such wide scale horrendous violations and condemn them unconditionally. It must endorse the strongest and most rapid action to thoroughly investigate and document these gross human rights abuses and ensure that those responsible for these crimes are held to account by the international community whose universal principles and standards the UNCHR has responsibility to uphold on all our behalf.

Thank you, your Excellency for your time and attention.

# SUMMARY UPDATE ON WEST TIMOR

Pat Walsh, Australian Council for Overseas Aid - 23 September 1999

## 1. HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY

Since the announcement of the ballot results in Dili on 4 September 1999, tens of thousands of East Timorese and non-East Timorese have left East Timor, mainly for West Timor but also to other islands. They have joined some 9000 refugees already in West Timor for many months. The majority of the new arrivals appear to have been forcibly deported from along the North coast at least in the sense that militias ordered them to leave their homes after the ballot because they intended to turn East Timor into a battlefield to contest the result of the ballot. Others have entered West Timor in the South, following the burning and chaos in Suai in early September.

Local Church sources in West Timor estimate that the number of East Timorese refugees in West Timor and Flores, as of 21 September 1999, is 182,000. Additional refugees can be found on other Indonesian islands including Alor (2500), Bali (600), Java, Kalimantan, and Irian Jaya.

### In West Timor

- Most are women, children and older men.
- Most are living in plastic tents. Some are living in barracks. The luckier ones occupy public facilities such as school and church buildings, warehouses and bus terminals.
- Sanitation is very poor due to lack of clean water.
- There is food for two weeks.
- Medicines are limited and there are few health workers. The most common diseases are malaria, diarrhoea, flu, colds, skin complaints.
- Younger men have been forced to join the militia or take refuge in the interior.
- Local infrastructure is over taxed and the Provincial Government does not have capacity to meet the sudden huge demand for basic services.
- Militia intimidation has severely restricted international aid agencies from providing aid to camps, forcing them to rely on local churches and NGOs.
- The refugees are a volatile mix of angry pro-integration groups and some pro-independence. The latter feel very afraid and threatened.
- Some refugees have managed to exit West Timor for other parts of Indonesia, but militias and military are blocking access to flights and boats.
- The Indonesian Minister for Transmigration, A.M. Hendropriyono, stated (20 September) that Indonesia would permanently resettle IDPs in West Timor (20,000 households), Maluku and Irian Jaya if they wanted to remain in Indonesia. Authorities have stated their readiness to upgrade infrastructure, build homes and allocate farmland to IDPs who wish to stay.

## 2. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Military and militias, openly carrying arms, have accompanied the refugees and are now increasingly evident in West Timor. Numbers will increase further as more militias and military retreat from East Timor to West Timor following the arrival of the UN multinational force. Family members of the military and police have also been brought to West Timor.

- Militias are reported to behave arrogantly and roam unchecked, including taking goods from stores and shops. The Provincial Government is concerned that their behaviour could spark retaliation by the West Timorese community and lead to serious violence, or that the volatile situation could be exploited by other interests.
- Evidence is mounting that the intimidation and brutality exercised by militia in East Timor is now being practised in West Timor against pro-independence supporters. Many accounts are circulating of the shooting and disappearance of pro-independence supporters, including during the sea journey to West Timor.
- Adult males are being forced to support or fight with pro-integration forces intent on securing the western border region or waging guerilla war from West Timor against the Multinational Force. On 18 September, the Commander of the pro-integration forces, Eurico Guterres, publically stated his intention to attack the Multinational Forces and claim the 5 regions along the border with East Timor. Also on 18 September, pro-integration groups established a new organisation (FPB) to defend national unity.
- The centre of the East Timorese enclave of Oecusse (in West Timor) was razed by militia groups on 19 September.
- Militias have harassed Church institutions providing refuge to IDPs and prepared lists of pro-independence supporters they seek. Pro-integration militias have also attacked international agencies, including UNHCR and OXFAM staff, and harassed journalists and Westerners.
- Goods and merchandise looted in East Timor are being traded in West Timor markets or taken on to cities in Java.

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The UN Security Council must take urgent and appropriate action to uphold its stated commitment to East Timorese refugees. Security Council Resolution 1264 (1999) adopted on 15 September 1999, reaffirmed "the right of refugees and displaced persons to return in safety and security to their homes" and stressed "that it is the responsibility of the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees to East Timor".
- The UN Multinational Force must establish a presence in the East Timorese enclave of Oecusse in West Timor to protect its residents from further militia violence and to provide a safe haven for East Timorese in West Timor.

Indonesia must be pressed:

- to honour the undertaking given 22 September to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs Sadako Ogata, to allow the UNHCR to provide full "security and access to all the people in need of assistance" in West Timor and other parts of Indonesia;
- to allow local, national and international humanitarian and human rights organisations free and full access to address the needs of refugees;
- to arrest those guilty of breaking the law and disarm the militias;
- to allow the refugees the choice to return to East Timor. Such a choice will require, inter alia, access to all relevant information, guarantees of security whatever their choice, and an opportunity to discuss their situation with separated family members. These provisions must apply particularly to refugees offered transmigration.

## UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

*SPECIAL SESSION ON EAST TIMOR, Geneva, 24 September 1999*

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates. My name is Rachlan Subandhi. I am Vice-President of PBHI, the Indonesian Association for Legal Aid and Human Rights, based in Jakarta. The Director of PBHI, Hendardi, serves as legal counsel for Xanana Gusmao, President of the National Council for Timorese Resistance.

On 14 September, my organisation called for the establishment of an international tribunal to judge crimes against humanity and genocide carried out in East Timor since it was annexed by Indonesia in 1976. PBHI also calls for UN Rapporteurs to be sent to East Timor and endorses the call by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs Mary Robinson, for the establishment of a commission of enquiry to gather and analyse evidence on East Timor.

PBHI is not the only Indonesian organisation to call for the establishment of an ad hoc international tribunal on East Timor. Last week, over 60 Indonesian NGOs comprising the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) also called for the creation of an international tribunal.

Along with others in the Indonesian human rights community, I therefore welcome the initiative to hold this historic Special Session of the Commission on Human Rights. In the past, this Commission has often called the Government of Indonesia to account for violations in East Timor, only to receive limited cooperation and to see violations continue unchecked. This Special Session is a unique opportunity to finally set in train a process which will establish the facts and hold those responsible to account. It is also an historic opportunity to break the cycle of State and military impunity in Indonesia and to contribute to the full flowering of democracy and a regime of human rights in Indonesia. I urge the Commission to fulfil its clear obligations to the victims of the gravest human rights violations both in East Timor and in Indonesia and not to allow itself to be diverted from this heavy responsibility.

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates. On 30 August, the people of East Timor finally exercised their internationally recognised right to self-determination through a Popular Consultation. This process was brokered by the United Nations Secretary-General, agreed to by the two colonial powers Indonesia and Portugal, and endorsed by the UN Security Council. It was also declared free and fair by independent observers from across the world, including over 600 Indonesian observers - the largest observer group - who came, not to take sides, but in support of the East Timorese people's right of self-determination.

I wish to make three comments about this process.

First, one has to ask why the outcome was an overwhelming vote for independence. Difficult though it is for Indonesia to accept, the fact is that the violation of their human rights over 24 years was a major factor in the East Timorese people's rejection of Indonesia on 30 August. In other words, the outcome of the ballot is itself testimony to the magnitude of human rights violations suffered in East Timor.

Second, it has to be emphasised that the Indonesian military and its militia proxies made every attempt to frustrate the exercise of this fundamental human right and to pre-determine its outcome by force. Strategies employed included killings, the use of sustained and systematic naked terror and the displacement of tens of thousands of people. What should have been a happy experience similar to the democratic national elections in Indonesia in June was turned into a life and death ordeal.

Third, the magnitude of the Indonesian military's defiance of its President and the international community should be emphasised. What was witnessed in East Timor in the run-up to the ballot was no longer the assault on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the East Timorese people with which we are familiar over many years. The violations perpetrated were also a concerted slap in the face of the UN, its central principles and processes and its principal organs, including the Secretary General and the Security Council. In the interests of its dignity and authority, as well as its responsibilities to the East Timorese people, the UN must respond.

The blatant violations since the ballot are well documented. They include wanton killings, the displacement of almost half the population, the destruction of East Timor's embryonic civil society, the forced withdrawal of much of the UNAMET presence and international agencies including the ICRC, murder of religious personnel, arson and the sacking of Dili and other centres. PBHI is particularly concerned about the fate of some 200,000 East Timorese displaced to West Timor, many of whom face the imminent prospect of permanent transmigration to other parts of Indonesia. The UN must act immediately to provide for their security and freedom of choice to return to East Timor, as stated in UN Security Council Resolution 1264 (1999).

Efforts will be made to convince the international community that the conflict in East Timor amounted to civil war and that Indonesia did its best in difficult circumstances to maintain law and order. The facts are, however, that the East Timorese people have been subjected to systematically planned and executed State sponsored violence of the most extreme form. This is the outcome of a political system devoid of democratic checks and balances in which the military enjoy excessive power and immunity from prosecution.

Indonesia will also argue that the international community should not conduct its own investigations but leave this task to the Indonesian Commission on Human Rights or a specially appointed Indonesian enquiry. PBHI rejects this as a strategy primarily designed to protect Indonesia's interests. Indonesia should not be entrusted with this task. In the current political circumstances, Indonesia does not have any mechanism with sufficient capacity or authority to bring those responsible, not least the Indonesian military, to account. This is a task for the UN alone. Since 30 August, East Timor and everything associated with East Timor is now more than ever before the responsibility of the international community and the United Nations.

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates. This Special Session on East Timor also has important implications for human rights more generally in Indonesia. I urge the UN to view the tragedy of the East Timorese people in the context of the abuse of military power in other parts of Indonesia. The Indonesian democracy movement, opposition

groups and the people of Aceh, Ambon, West Papua and other regions have experienced thousands of killings and abuses at the hands of the same military. The crimes against humanity committed in East Timor must be understood as a warning by the military to other communities not to claim rights to self-determination and as a re-assertion of power by a military humiliated by its failure in East Timor and the exposure of its human rights record since the fall of President Suharto.

This week, the New Order Parliament of ex-President Suharto, in one of its last acts and in the face of strong public protest, has passed a new Security Law which will give the military even stronger powers and roll back many of the hard-won democratic reforms of the past year.

Strong and rapid action by this Commission will assist Indonesian civil society in its struggle to end military impunity in Indonesia and reduce the domination of the military. This is essential if Indonesians are to enjoy the full range of human rights the international system says they are entitled to and to build a democratic, inclusive and tolerant society.

In gathering evidence, the UN must provide appropriate witness protection mechanisms. In dealing with both witnesses and alleged perpetrators, care should also be taken by the UN to assist in the healing and reconciliation process, including the human development of those guilty of inhuman crimes.

At the beginning of my comments, I made reference to the East Timorese independence leader Xanana Gusmao. I will close by acknowledging the strength and dignity of the East Timorese people, epitomised in Xanana Gusmao. The East Timorese have not been provoked into taking up arms against the Indonesian military in recent months and have therefore avoided the trap set for them. This trap was set to make the situation look like civil war and to therefore justify the violence. The people of East Timor have turned the other cheek and maintained a stand for integrity and truth. They continue to pay a huge price for this. They deserve the support of the international community in this struggle.



Subj: **belo story**  
Date: 9/19/99 9:57:36 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: stevesteele@juno.com (Stephen Steele)  
To: askohen@aol.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Joyo@aol.com  
To: "undisclosed-recipients:;"@igc.org  
Date: Sun, 19 Sep 1999 19:38:16 EDT  
Subject: Bishop sees new hope for people of East Timor  
Message-ID: <b740a332.2516cde8@aol.com>

Bishop sees new hope for people of East Timor

LISBON, Sept 19 (AFP) - The Roman Catholic bishop of the East Timor capital, Dili, said Sunday the despatch of a multinational peacekeeping force to the territory Monday brings new hope to the population.

In his Sunday homily in Lisbon, Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo said, "I dream of seeing mothers with their children in their arms, children playing and the schools open."

The Nobel Peace Prize-winner's optimistic tone contrasted sharply to that of a week ago, after he was expelled from Dili by the Indonesian military and arrived in Portugal.

Then, he said that when East Timor independence leader Xanana Gusmao "arrives in Timor as president, only trees, stones, plants and animals will remain."

Now, however, there was "a new hope," he said.

David Ximenes, a resistance leader, said that the multinational force should make the mountains near the towns its priority to save the lives of thousands who have taken refuge there.

Speaking from mountains near Dili, he told the TSF radio station in Lisbon, "I suggest that the peacekeeping forces should first take care of the mountains to safeguard the lives of people who are hiding there and then advance towards the towns."

He asked "what will the troops have to do in Dili? Dili is completely empty."

In Paris, a crowd of about 300 people demonstrated outside the Indonesian

embassy to call for the withdrawal of the Indonesian army from East Timor.

They signed a petition destined for UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, denouncing his decision to ask the Indonesian military, which they described as "the author of the extermination campaign," to "cooperate" with the Australian-led multinational force.

The protesters called for the military's "immediate, total and final withdrawal without conditions."

Another East Timor independence fighter, Jose Ramos Horta, sent a message thanking the French government for its "firm position" on East Timor

The Nobel Peace Prize-winner, who sent his message from Lisbon, said thousands had died or been deported while "the international community hesitated over sending a peace force."

He said he was grateful to France for "accompanying us on the difficult road to justice and liberty."

Now, he said, the world had to be vigilant to ensure that Indonesia respected its commitments, adding that the pressure of public opinion on governments had been crucial in obtaining the despatch of peacekeepers.

"We must encourage the international community to take economic sanctions against Indonesia," he said. "I encourage you to boycott products made there, to strike Indonesia off your holiday plans."

The coming days, he added, "could still be terrible for the Timorese population, for the hundreds of thousands of Timorese in the mountains."

---

Why pay more to use the Internet?  
Try Juno for free – the easy, reliable way to the Internet!  
Get our free software today: <http://dl.www.juno.com/dynoget/taga>.

---

Headers

Return-Path: <stevesteele@juno.com>  
Received: from rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (rly-zc01.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.1]) by air-zc04.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP;  
Sun, 19 Sep 1999 21:57:36 -0400  
Received: from m10.boston.juno.com (m10.boston.juno.com [205.231.101.195]) by rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (v61.9) with ESMTP;  
Sun, 19 Sep 1999 21:57:14 -0400  
Received: (from stevesteele@juno.com)  
by m10.boston.juno.com (queuemail) id ELW3SZSC; Sun, 19 Sep 1999 21:57:03 EDT  
To: askohen@aol.com  
Date: Sun, 19 Sep 1999 21:48:55 -0400

Subj: **Story from Steve Steele**  
Date: 9/28/99 9:45:23 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: cny@cny.org (CNY)  
To: fbp@igc.org  
CC: stevesteele@juno.com

TIMOR-DEATHS Sep-27-1999 (280 words) xxxi

Church workers killed in East Timor, church source says

By Stephen Steele  
Catholic News Service

NEW YORK (CNS) — Members of a group of nuns, seminarians and church workers who were delivering relief supplies to refugees in East Timor were killed by Indonesian soldiers, said a church source in East Timor.

The attack was confirmed by the apostolic nuncio in Jakarta, Archbishop Fratini Renzo, who received the report from Bishop Basilio do Nascimento, apostolic administrator of Baukau, the source said, requesting anonymity.

Among the victims were two members of the Canossian Daughters of Charity, Sister Erminia Cazzaniga, 69, an Italian, and Sister Celeste de Carvalho Pinto, 48, an East Timorese.

Also killed were two seminarians, two men who were about to be ordained deacons and nine lay persons, the source told Catholic News Service.

The church workers were driving from Baukau to Los Palos to deliver aid to refugees hiding in the mountains. The attack took place near Come, on the road that links Baukau with Los Palos, east of Dili, the East Timorese capital.

Indonesian troops were in the process of pulling out of East Timor and turning control over to international peacekeepers led by Australia. Thousands of troops had pulled out by Sept. 27.

The source told CNS that Indonesian soldiers have been shooting indiscriminately as they leave the island. It was unclear whether the vehicle carrying the church workers had been stopped or was in motion.

The source said the nuncio's office in Jakarta asked the small clusters of religious communities left intact in East Timor "to use extreme caution" when delivering aid to refugees.

Four priests have been killed since violence broke out following the Aug. 30 referendum that rejected continued Indonesian rule. More than a dozen priests and nuns remained unaccounted for, said church sources.

END

---

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <cny@cny.org>  
Received: from rly-yc01.mx.aol.com (rly-yc01.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.33]) by air-yc05.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Tue, 28 Sep 1999 09:45:23 -0400  
Received: from nt1.argos-nyc.com (nt1.argos-nyc.com [204.142.124.2]) by rly-yc01.mx.aol.com (v61.9) with ESMTP; Tue, 28 Sep 1999 09:45:09 -0400  
Received: from [204.142.125.73] (204.142.125.73) by nt1.argos-nyc.com (Worldmail 1.3.167); 28 Sep 1999 09:38:26 -0400  
Message-ID: <37DE6AF100002A52@nt1.argos-nyc.com> (added by nt1.argos-nyc.com)  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express for Macintosh - 4.01 (297)  
Date: Tue, 28 Sep 1999 09:46:29 +0000  
Subject: Story from Steve Steele  
From: "CNY" <cny@cny.org>  
To: fbp@igc.org  
CC: stevesteele@juno.com

*Same letter sent to  
attached photo in yellow.*

# Salesian Missions

Youth - Education - Development



September 16, 1999

The Honorable Rod Grams  
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations  
United States Senate  
403 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

FILE			
<i>Compassional</i>			
✓ PD	✓ AM		
TO	✓ U/A		
JLC	✓ PR		
DW	✓ KW		
✓ RT	✓ JB		
CR		MS	

Dear Senator Grams:

The Senate will be asked to concur on proposed U.S. actions regarding Indonesia and the international force for East Timor. Salesian Missions has a particular interest in ensuring peace there as about 55 Salesian priests and brothers and 25 sisters were in East Timor at the start of the atrocities inflicted by the Indonesian army and their militia thugs on innocent Timorese – and the killing, rape and pillage are still going on.

Salesian Missions is part of the international Salesian order of the Catholic Church. The Salesians are dedicated to helping poor children and youth get an education and learn a trade that will make them contributing members of society. They run orphanages, schools, vocational programs and other activities to help in development – especially of youth. They have had a strong presence in East Timor, but have worked with both the Government of Indonesia and the Timorese people in a non-political way. Bishop Belo, a Salesian priest and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, has taken strong positions to demand fair and humane treatment for Timorese, but has worked with the Indonesian Government. They have not fomented rebellion and should not be targets, but they have been. Bishop Belo's home and office were burned and he was forced to abandon his homeland and people. We know that our school at Comoro, Dili and the Sisters' school in Dili have been looted and burned. From news reports, it is clear that the militias are targeting priests and nuns.

The world and the United States especially must take responsibility for the tragedy taking place in East Timor because this killing and destruction is a direct result of the actions of the United States and the United Nations. The United States urged the Timorese to hold the referendum on independence in cooperation with the United Nations. These innocent people trusted the international community to protect them under the assurances of the United Nations. They could not have known that neither the United States nor the United Nations would protect them. However, officials of the United States knew or should have known of the risk. If the United States officials did not know how the Indonesian army would react, they should have.

I have traveled to East Timor on several occasions but only for brief periods. I was told by knowledgeable locals that the Indonesian army top staff was making a fortune by illegal logging, padding contracts, and building unnecessary projects. I am sure the United States government staff was aware of this. Locals working with the Indonesians played a significant part in the violence, as they also had a lot to lose if East Timor became independent – their livelihoods and access to power. All this could easily have been foreseen, especially after the

International Programs, 1655 N. Fort Myer Drive, Suite 450, Arlington, VA 22209

Tel: (703) 524-0667; Fax: (703) 524-9882; Salesian2@aol.com

violence prior to the voting. Yet no, or clearly inadequate, steps were taken to protect the innocent people who trusted the international community to ensure their safety. The shame should be of monumental proportions.

Clearly Indonesia must pay for this outrage. Surely government officials have lied to the United States and the international community. The army never intended to give East Timor independence and created this chaos and mayhem to ensure that Indonesia does not do so. I cannot believe these actions were not planned long in advance.

It was clear that the Indonesian army was encouraging, supporting and arming the thugs who tried to intimidate the populace prior to the United Nations supervised voting, yet the United States took no action and continued to provide arms and training to the Indonesian army and major economic assistance to the Government of Indonesia. The United States is clearly culpable.

Yes, innocent people are killed and displaced in many countries by war and local disputes. What makes East Timor different is that the killing and destruction are a direct result of actions by the United States and the United Nations to force a vote on the future of the former Portuguese colony annexed forcefully by Indonesia in 1976. At that time the Indonesian army killed 200,000 of a population of less than 800,000. Since then, Indonesia has resettled many thousands of Muslims from Java to this mostly Christian island and given them special treatment in land and trade. The new mosques blast their messages on loudspeakers directly at Christian churches and schools, causing significant disturbance and resentment. That the people voted for independence is understandable.

The world cannot write off the Timorese as a local dispute and Indonesia's problem. The killing and destruction were caused by the actions of the United States and the United Nations, not by the people themselves. All they did was to peaceably cast their votes as the international community asked them to do.

I am against the United States being "the world's policeman", but this situation resulted from our trying to do just that and we must take responsibility for the consequences. The American government's share in the responsibility for the killing and destruction is clear. The Congress has a responsibility to support actions to restore peace and rebuild this devastated island.

Sincerely,



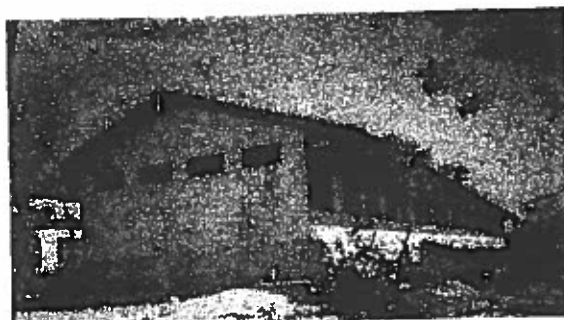
Aubrey F. Mills  
Office Director

## **THE SALESIAN SOCIETY AND SALESIAN WORKS IN EAST TIMOR**

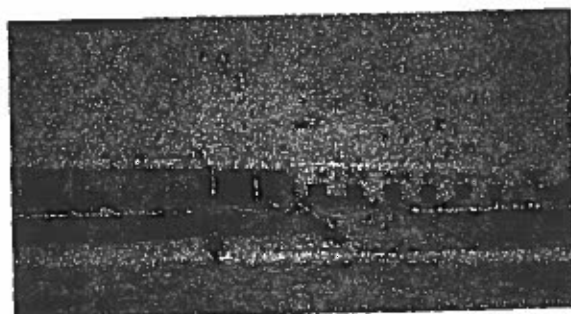
The Salesian Society is a leading worldwide institution in the field of education and technical training, with a focus on education of poor youth and the care of street children, orphans, and abandoned children. Its very successful methods of helping such children were pioneered by St. John Bosco 140 years ago and have proven effective for millions of youth who have moved from lives of poverty and desperation to productive citizens as a result.

Today almost 20,000 priests and brothers (Society of St. John Bosco, SDB) and 20,000 sisters (Daughters of Mary Help of Christians, FMA) follow in Don Bosco's footsteps supported by hundreds of thousands of lay cooperators and employees working in 125 countries. The goal of the Salesians is the education and human development of poor, disadvantaged, abandoned children and youth so that they may not only earn a decent living but also become responsible citizens in their communities and nations.

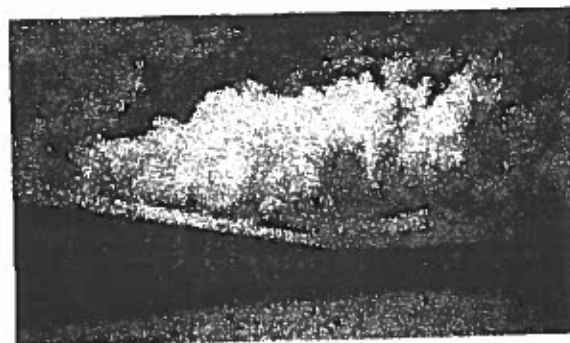
### **Pictures of some of the Salesian works in East Timor**



The Electronics Building at the Fatumaka Vocational Technical School



The Sisters' Vocational School at Venelale



The Sisters' School at Fuiloro

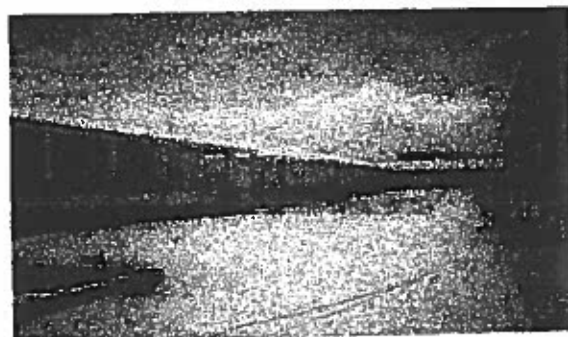
The Salesians currently run over 3,000 schools including 287 vocational and technical schools and 60 agricultural schools in 125 countries. They also run hundreds of orphanages, hospitals, and clinics and other programs to help people help themselves.

The Salesians carry out a wide range of socio-economic development related activities. They probably have one of the lowest operational overheads among PVOs as much of the staff are highly trained religious members who serve without pay.

The Salesians have an extensive infrastructure and any added funds can go directly to programs. They serve in a country for an extended period of time, thus they possess an in-depth knowledge of the country, the people, and their problems.



The Salesian School at Venelale



The Sisters' Orphanage and Grammar School at Laga



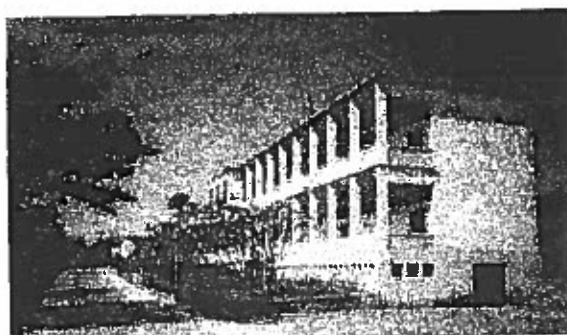
The Don Bosco Agricultural School at Fuiloro

The Salesians began working in East Timor in 1948 with the intent of providing education, training, and assistance to youth in need. This poor island had many in need and provided a fertile ground for growth. They now have seven presences with 55 priests and brothers and 20 novices. Another 30 students are in Jakarta for higher education. The Salesian sisters have five presences with 25 sisters and 20 novices.

The focus of the Salesian work in East Timor is the education of poor youth, providing them with the skills they need to find jobs. The works include a vocational technical school at Fatumaka and an agricultural school at Fuiloro. The Sisters have a technical high school at Venelale and a school in Dili. They also have a number of orphanages growing from the need to save the children whose parents were killed by the Indonesian invasion of 1975 and the subsequent fight for independence.



The Vocational School at Comoro, Dili



The Administration Building at the Fatumaka Vocational Technical School

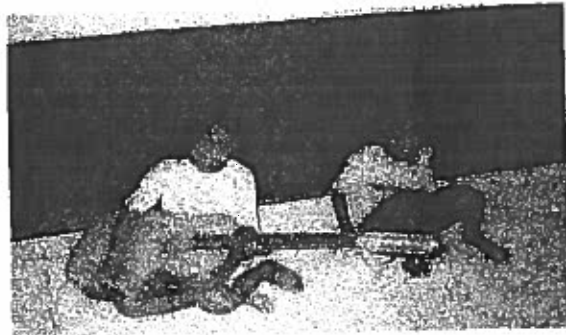


Computer Class at the Comoro, Dili School



Salesian Missions is an approved IRS Section 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1947. It has been registered with USAID as a PVO since 1986. Salesian Missions has primarily been supported by contributions from the American people to assist the worldwide work of the Salesian Society.

The Office for International Programs provides project support to Salesian organizations and programs in developing countries. This office plans, evaluates, administers, and manages programs and projects; obtains funding for Salesian programs; acquires and transfers educational equipment and humanitarian goods useful to Salesian programs overseas; and properly administers the funding and accounts to donor agencies for the use of these resources.



Orphans at the Laga Orphanage



Classrooms at the Fatumaka Technical School



A Dormitory at the Fuiloro Agricultural School