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- “Indonesian parliament debates power for regions” (10.02.1999)
- “Timor rebel gets bungalow, garden in the suburbs” (10.02.1999)

- “Indonesia agrees to ballot East Timorese; opposition leader wants transition” (08.02.1999)
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- Email from Tapol (03.06.1999) Subj.: Bishop Belo warns UN of need to proceed with care
- “Carmelita nuns suspend operations in East Timor after attack” by Stephen Steele (16.02.1999) *Catholic News Service*
- East Timor Action Alert (07/1999)
- Email from the Foreign Bases Project (13.08.1999) Subj.: CNS: Timorese bishop says Indonesian military arming more militias
- Email from joyo@aol.com (08.09.1999) Subj.: FT: “Indon. matters and E. Timor doesn’t” | 2 pp.
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106TH CONGRESS  
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT  
106-254

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

JULY 23, 1999.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CALLAHAN, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

together with

### ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2606]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs, and for sundry independent agencies and corporations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

### INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

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The Committee is not recommending a new domestic program for community investment and adjustment within the United States. However, should there be an increase in the allocation for foreign operations in subsequent stages of the appropriations process, the Committee is prepared to approve an appropriation for the United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program.

### TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

##### INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Fiscal year 1999 level .....	\$50,000,000
Fiscal year 2000 request .....	\$52,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	\$50,000,000

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the International Military Education and Training program which represents a freeze at the fiscal year 1999 level but is \$2,000,000 below the request. Due to overall budget constraints, the Committee is not in a position to recommend the budget request of \$52,000,000. The Committee recommendation reflects its continued support for the IMET program, particularly those new programs initiated in the NIS and Central Europe since 1991.

##### INDONESIA AND GUATEMALA

The Committee includes prior year bill language limiting Indonesia and Guatemala to expanded IMET only, and requiring a notification for the obligation of funds for Guatemala.

The Committee emphasizes, as it did in last year's report, that it remains the Committee's belief that at the present time all military training for Indonesia should be limited only to expanded IMET.

##### EAST TIMOR

The Committee is seriously concerned about the high incidence of paramilitary violence in East Timor in the period leading up to the United Nations sponsored referendum. There are disturbing reports linking elements of the Indonesian military with paramilitary forces in East Timor, and the Committee urges the Secretaries of State and Defense to work with the Indonesian Government to help prevent further violence in East Timor. The Committee believes there should not be a normalization of U.S.-Indonesia military-to-military relations if violence continues and Indonesia does not abide by its responsibilities under the May 5th Agreement to help ensure the environment exists for a free and fair vote on the referendum called for under that agreement.

##### EXPANDED IMET

The Committee strongly supports the continuation of Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programs. In that regard, the Committee notes that part of the success of the E-IMET programs is dependent on appropriate equipment critical to the learning process. For example, equipment that enhances simultaneous translation capacity or

remote or distant reach and consideration with subsequently, the available within equipment and grams.

RE

The Committee requiring a detailed language requires to jointly provide all overseas military under programs the Department ing those proposals for each such mission and purpose activity, the number operation, and cover training a personnel from coun inization. In addition United States personnel forces derived from States military report may include appropriate. However expects this report annex should be sources or methods

While funds in the School of the review the activities that grant IMET being appropriate rity objectives and ican militaries. A language which not engage in any objective, the Committee support training of Defense certify the School of the doctrine, particularly rights, provided military students mary purpose is the intent of the as identical to U. cally with respect

TV

106TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 251

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the  
escalating violence in East Timor.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 15), 1999

Mr. LUTHER (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HORN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CAPUANO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

---

## RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with  
regard to the escalating violence in East Timor.

Whereas a May 5, 1999, agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Portuguese Republic provided for the establishment of a United Nations mission in East Timor;

Whereas that mission enables the Secretary-General of the United Nations to effectively carry out the referendum on the independence of East Timor;

Whereas the Secretary-General of the United Nations has postponed the United Nations-organized August 8, 1999, vote on the future of East Timor;

Whereas United Nations outposts have been attacked on at least five separate occasions between June 29 and July 8, 1999, and personnel have been threatened and injured;

Whereas militiamen opposed to a referendum on independence for East Timor fired at a convoy of foreign and local humanitarian workers;

Whereas the United Nations staff members are unarmed and rely on the Indonesian police for protection; and

Whereas increasing violence by armed militia groups, backed by the Indonesian military, designed to intimidate the population, has led to the withdrawal of United Nations staff from the towns of Liquica and Maliano: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2           (1) supports the May 5, 1999, agreement be-  
3       tween the Republic of Indonesia and the Portuguese  
4       Republic on the question of the independence of  
5       East Timor;

6           (2) expresses its concern about the unabated es-  
7       calating violence in East Timor;

8           (3) urges the Indonesian Government to guar-  
9       antee the protection of United Nations staff mem-  
10      bers assisting in the preparation of the referendum;

11          (4) demands that the Indonesian Government  
12      ensure that the vote in East Timor is carried out in  
13      a secure atmosphere by—

3

1           (Δ) ceasing Indonesian military (known as  
2           the TNI) and police support for paramilitary  
3           forces;

4           (B) disarming paramilitary units in fulfill-  
5           ment of its responsibilities under the terms of  
6           the May 5 agreement;

7           (C) opening access to East Timor to inde-  
8           pendent international monitors, observers, and  
9           relief workers; and

10          (D) allowing the return of exiled East  
11          Timorese and securing their safety;

12          (5) endorses the purpose of the United Nations  
13          Assistance Mission in East Timor to carry out a free  
14          and fair vote; and

15          (6) encourages the Administration to support  
16          United Nations action to secure United Nations per-  
17          sonnel and to better supervise the vote in East  
18          Timor.

○

III

106TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## S. RES. 96

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5, 1999

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. REED, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

---

## RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a peaceful process of self-determination in East Timor, and for other purposes.

Whereas United Nations-sponsored negotiations between the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal have resulted in significant and encouraging progress toward a resolution of East Timor's political status;

Whereas on January 27, 1999, President Habibie expressed a willingness to consider independence for East Timor if a majority of the East Timorese reject autonomy in a planned August 8, 1999, ballot organized by the United Nations;

Whereas despite President Habibie's efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution of the political status of East Timor,



the arming of anti-independence militias by some members of the Indonesian military has contributed to increased political tension and violence;

Whereas since January 1999, violence and human rights abuses by anti-independence militias has increased dramatically resulting in the displacement of thousands of East Timorese villagers and scores of deaths;

Whereas since March 1999, hundreds of civilians may have been killed, injured, or disappeared in separate attacks by anti-independence militias;

Whereas there are also reports of killings of anti-independence militia members;

Whereas the killings in East Timor should be fully investigated and the individuals responsible brought to justice;

Whereas access to East Timor by international human rights monitors, humanitarian organizations is severely limited, and members of the press have been threatened; and

Whereas a stable and secure environment in East Timor is necessary for a free and fair ballot on East Timor's political status: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2               (1) the United States should promptly contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund which will  
3       provide support for the East Timor ballot process;

4               (2) the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense should intensify their efforts to  
5       urge the Indonesian Government and military to—  
6  
7

## 3

1 (A) disarm and disband anti-independence  
2 militias; and

3 (B) grant full access to East Timor by  
4 international human rights monitors, humani-  
5 tarian organizations, and the press;

6 (3) the President, after consultation with the  
7 United Nations Secretary General, should report to  
8 the Congress not later than 15 days after passage  
9 of this Resolution, on steps taken by the Indonesian  
10 Government and military to ensure a stable and se-  
11 cure environment in East Timor, including those  
12 steps described in subparagraphs (2) (a) and (b);  
13 and

14 (4) any agreement for the sale, transfer, or li-  
15 censing of any military equipment for Indonesia en-  
16 tered into by the United States should state that the  
17 equipment will not be used in East Timor.

O

July 29, 1999

# LAST CHANCE!

## Support Democracy in East Timor

### Sign Letter to President Clinton

Dear Colleague,

The United Nations-sponsored referendum in East Timor scheduled in August presents a historic opportunity. Since the invasion of East Timor by Indonesian armed forces in 1975, an estimated 200,000 people, one-third of the island territory's original population, have perished. The August ballot on independence is designed to bring about an end to the conflict, but the process has been put at grave risk by recent attacks on UN personnel by anti-independence militias. There is overwhelming evidence that these militias are being armed and directed by the Indonesian army.

It is essential that the United States use all the influence it can bring to bear on the Indonesian government to stop these attacks and ensure a fair vote. We must also address the urgent humanitarian needs that remain unmet and have been caused by military-sponsored violence. We urge you to join us in signing the attached letter to President Clinton. If you would like to sign this letter, please contact Brendan Inscho or Bob Zachritz in Representative Tony Hall's office at 5-6465.

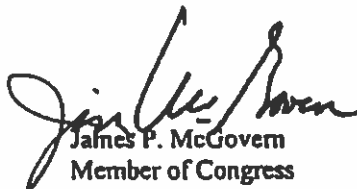
Sincerely yours,



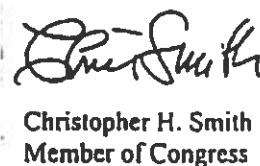
Tony P. Hall  
Member of Congress



Frank R. Wolf  
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern  
Member of Congress



Christopher H. Smith  
Member of Congress

Current Cosigners (82): Oberstar, Blagojevich, Moakley, Frank, Hinchey, Pombo, Norton, Lewis (GA), McDermott, Mehan, Etheridge, Luther, Cook, Farr, Price, Sabo, Serrano, Doyle, Eshoo, Baldwin, Pitts, Stark, Schakowsky, Gutierrez, Traficant, English, Maloney (CT), Doggett, Waxman, Dingell, Sweeney, Sanders, Horn, Dixon, Morella, Maloney (NY), Bilbray, Weygand, Woolsey, Underwood, Abercrombie, McNulty, Kucinich, Payne, Miller, Thompson (MS), Minge, Allen, Olver, Tierney, Burton, Berman, Bonior, Kilpatrick, Lowey, Sherman, Vento, Slaughter, Walsh, Roybal-Allard, Coyne, Moran (VA), Kildoe, Porter, Delahunt, Tancredo, Kelly, Capuano, Pallone, Blumcnauer, King, DeFazio, Faleomavaega, LaTourette, ~~Sweeney~~, Waxler, and Rush,

Engel, Lantos, Menendez, Brady, Hayworth,  
Kind

**Subject: France sends warship to East Timor region**

**Date: 10 Sep 1999 12:31:23**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: France sends warship to East Timor region

France sends warship to East Timor region

PARIS, Sept 10 (AFP) - France is despatching the naval frigate "Vendemiaire" to waters close to East Timor from its present Pacific Ocean anchorage in New Caledonia, the defence ministry announced Friday evening.

"Given the situation presently reigning in East Timor, France has decided to take precautionary measures," the ministry said in a statement.

The frigate will remain under the operational command of the French admiral in charge of the Pacific, the ministry said.

The Vendemiaire can carry about 100 tonnes of freight and has an onboard helicopter for transport and liaison.

**Subject: AFP: Bishop Belo wants "fair, free" UN plebiscite**

**Date: Mon, 19 Jul 1999 06:18:54 -0700 (PDT)**

**From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>  
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>  
Subject: AFP: Bishop Belo wants "fair, free" UN plebiscite

East Timor bishop wants "fair, free" UN plebiscite  
by David Finnigan  
Agence France-Presse

LOS ANGELES, July 18 - (AFP) - East Timorese Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize, said here this weekend he hopes the upcoming UN-brokered referendum on East Timor 's independence from Indonesia will be free and fair.

"The church hopes that these elections will be fair and free, and the people will vote with responsibility," Belo told reporters at the National Catholic Gathering for Jubilee Justice.

"We will wait for the final result, (it's) nothing special to wait."

Asked what his Catholic Diocese of Dili will do during the scheduled August 20 vote, Belo said: "the church will accompany the people."

Belo's comments Saturday were guarded on this overseas weekend trip; passport problems nearly prevented him from attending this four-day gathering of Catholic peace and justice activists.

He is to return home Monday.

Belo shared the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize with East Timorese independence activist Jose Ramos Horta.

Without directly referring to East Timor , Belo urged respect for human rights and self-determination in general.

"Respect for the independence and dignity of others is our responsibility," he said. "Above all, tolerance, which flows from simple humility, is both a human right and responsibility for all of us.

Belo spoke of the "great power" the United States has on the world stage. "How you exercise that power shapes not only your character as a nation, but also the future of the world, for good or evil," he sows on East Timorese activists and is widely suspected of backing pro-Jakarta militias who have launched attacks on pro-independence supporters.

"My position is that every government is free to make its policies, selling or not selling, but it is important to respect the human rights and to preserve, respect and defend the weakest, the poor nations," the bishop said.

"It is better to distribute books, technology, science, medicine rather than guns."

The Catholic conference is meant to honor Pope John Paul II's call for the millennium to be a "jubilee" year devoted to promoting justice and peace worldwide.

Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey, chairman of the US Catholic Conference's International Policy Committee, directly criticized

billionaires for accumulating massive wealth as millions of people remain hungry.

"It is also no accident that the three richest people in the world have assets that exceed the combined Gross Domestic Product of the 48 least developed countries," McCarrick said.

"The UN estimates that, for 40 billion dollars per year the world's poor would have adequate food, water, sanitation, health care and education" which would required the world's 225 richest people to contribute just four percent of their wealth.

This disparity is a moral scandal, and it is only likely to get worse."

str/cb-mvl/lhk

END

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John M. Miller                   Internet: etan-outreach@igc.apc.org  
Media & Outreach Coordinator, East Timor Action Network  
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Web site: <http://www.etan.org>

Send a blank e-mail message to [timor-info@igc.apc.org](mailto:timor-info@igc.apc.org) to find out how to learn more about East Timor on the Internet  
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**Subject:** East Timor bishop urges U.S. Catholics not to forget poor  
**From:** rich@pencil.math.missouri.edu (Rich Winkel)  
**Date:** 1999/07/20  
**Message-ID:** <13613.4438\$c04.119193@news12.ispnews.com>  
**Newsgroups:** misc.activism.progressive  
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/** reg.easttimor: 1514.0 **/
** Topic: CNS: East Timor bishop urges U.S. Catholics not to forget poor **
** Written 1:23 PM Jul 19, 1999 by fbp in cdp:reg.easttimor **
From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: CNS: East Timor bishop urges U.S. Catholics not to forget poor
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JUSTICE-BELO LEAD Jul-19-99 (800 words) With photo. xxxn  
**East Timor bishop urges U.S. Catholics not to forget poor**

By Nancy Frazier O'Brien  
 Catholic News Service

LOS ANGELES (CNS) -- The **East Timor bishop** who won the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize urged American Catholics July 17 to "make sure that the poor and marginalized are not forgotten but share in the bounty of the human family."

**Bishop** Carlos Ximenes Belo of Dili, **East Timor**, addressed the National Catholic Gathering for Jubilee Justice on the third day of a four-day meeting on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

"You hold in your hands great power to affect the future of the world, for good or evil," he said. "Too often, little action is taken to

stop terrible injustices."

**Bishop Belo** made no reference to the upcoming U.N.-sponsored referendum on **East Timor's** independence from Indonesia or to his own delayed departure from Dili because of difficulties with his passport.

When the delay had at first seemed likely to cause the cancellation of **Bishop Belo's** talk at the Los Angeles conference, the president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, **Bishop Joseph A. Fiorenza** of Galveston-Houston, expressed "great sorrow and distress" and asked the State Department to intervene.

But it appeared later that the delay was caused by a Singapore Airlines' interpretation of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations affecting those whose passports are due to expire within six months, rather than an intervention by the Indonesian government.

**Bishop Belo** recently said the vote on **East Timor's** independence from Indonesia, once set for Aug. 8, should be postponed unless peace was quickly restored to the island. He accused the Indonesian military of working to eliminate anyone who might vote for independence.

But he was much more circumspect during his Los Angeles appearance, telling reporters only that he hoped the elections would be "fair and free and that the people will act responsibly."

Asked what he thought the results of the referendum might be, he said, "Why make a hypothesis? We will wait for the final result."

**Bishop Belo** appeared mildly irritated with repeated questions from the reporters about what had caused his delayed departure. "It was just a technical aspect," he said. "Why do you keep asking? I am here now. It is over."

Asked whether his life had changed after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, he said, "No. Life doesn't change. I have the same headaches, the same preoccupations for the people."

**Bishop Belo** said his wish for the jubilee year 2000 was that "all of us would be converted, that all good Catholics, good Christians would renew our lives as persons, as communities and as a society."

He said a personal goal was to "try to teach the military people not to use their guns against others but to defend justice and peace."

**Bishop Belo's** appearance at the jubilee justice gathering was part of a presentation on seven themes of Catholic social teaching, with the bishop's theme being human rights and responsibilities.

Another speaker, Mary Jane Owen, director of the National Catholic Office for Persons with Disabilities, told jubilee participants she once considered it a "cruel punishment" when she lost her sight but had since gotten over her "physiological prejudices."

"Each day I thank God for the gift of human life," said Owen, who now is also partially deaf and uses a wheelchair.

Article segment 1 of 2 - [Get Next Segment](#) - [Get All 2 Segments](#)



**Subject: SST: Bishop Belo comments on meeting with Indonesian Muslim leader**

**Date: Thu, 29 Jul 1999 07:36:38 -0700 (PDT)**

**From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: SST: Bishop Belo comments on meeting with Indonesian Muslim leader

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

July 29, 1999, Thursday

Bishop Belo comments on meeting with Indonesian Muslim leader

Excerpts from report by East Timor newspaper 'Suara Timor Timur' ('Voice of East Timor') on 28th July

Dili: Head of the Dili Diocese, Bishop Belo has explained that the objective of Nahdatul Ulama leader Adurrahman Wahid's [Gus Dur] visit to East Timor was to convince all parties involved to accept the results of the August referendum, whatever those results may be...

Bishop Belo said that the church had done everything possible to achieve unity. He hoped that, as a national figure and charismatic leader, Gus Dur would be able to convince the East Timorese people.

A fair, democratic, free and peaceful election could only be achieved if both sides agreed to lay down their arms, he said. "And this is actually already being done. The Peace and Stability Commission will as quickly as possible draft and release a /code of conduct/ [preceding words received in English], so that both sides will lay down their weapons. Equally important, the Indonesian Military Forces (TNI) must return to barracks and let the people of East Timor manage their own harmonious and democratic ballot.

Asked whether Gus Dur had delivered a message from President Habibie, the bishop replied that there was absolutely no message...

END

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**Subject: SMH: IMF tells Jakarta its \$70bn is on the line**

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

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: SMH: IMF tells Jakarta its \$70bn is on the line

Sydney Morning Herald  
Monday, September 6, 1999

Tough-talking IMF tells Jakarta its \$70bn is on the line

PHOTO: Indonesian officials board a military Hercules transport plane at Dili airport. Photo by JASON SOUTH.

By GAY ALCORN, Herald Correspondent in Washington

In an unusually blunt warning, the International Monetary Fund has publicly threatened to withhold billions of dollars unless Jakarta stops the violence in East Timor.

The IMF, which led a \$70 billion rescue package of Indonesia after the Asian economic crisis of 1997, said it and other international institutions were "closely watching" East Timor. "Indonesia, which is making progress in its program of economic reform and recovery supported by the international financial community and through the IMF, should have every interest in seeing the process in East Timor unfold smoothly and without violence, in accordance with internationally recognised norms," the statement said.

Despite calls by East Timorese leaders and human rights groups, it is understood the IMF and World Bank believe it is too early to suspend funds, but the global lending institutions could play a key role if political and diplomatic pressure on Jakarta continue to fail.

The US President, Mr Bill Clinton, had already obliquely threatened to halt the funds in a letter to Indonesian President Dr B.J.Habibie.

Reuters yesterday reported the World Bank was ready to help East Timor build its post-Indonesian economy. A delegation was expected to visit the province soon. An IMF spokesman said the IMF also planned to help East Timor.

Indonesia is already in trouble with the global institutions over the Bank Bali scandal, which involves a bank payment of \$US70 million (\$A111 million) to a company run by an official of the ruling Golkar party.

In Washington, State Department officials who met over the weekend to discuss East Timor appeared to have been taken by surprise by the call from the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Downer, for a "coalition of the willing" to send armed troops to East Timor in a peace-keeping role. One US source said: "[The] Pentagon is not at all supportive of the US actually sending bodies, troops as opposed to technical assistance or support.

"If there was an imminent bloodbath and the Security Council authorised a multi-national force to go in, the US would feel pushed to contribute, but it hasn't reached the scale yet where politically they feel they could get the support of the Congress."

But Professor Tom Plate, from the University of California, an expert in US foreign relations in the region, believes that without US involvement any troop deployment is a "non-starter".

"I believe that a deal has been cut with the US involved, by which Jakarta

will recognise and honour the results of the East Timor referendum in return for American support for suppression of any other separatist movements - that America will kind of look the other way and not make it an issue," he said.

**Subject: SMH: 'Stacks of bodies went up to the roof'**

**Date: 10 Sep 1999 09:14:11**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: SMH: 'Stacks of bodies went up to the roof'

South China Morning Post  
Sept. 11, 1999

'Stacks of bodies went up to the roof'

Too much ... An East Timorese woman breaks into tears as she lines up with other Dili-based UN staff workers before screening at a transit center on arrival in Darwin. Photo by AFP

By LINDSAY MURDOCH who arrived in Darwin from Dili

The destruction of the capital is greater than anybody could imagine. Hundreds of houses are blackened shells. The doors of government offices are ajar. Banks, cafes, hotels, boarding houses, service stations: all burnt or trashed.

One building - the police station - hides one of the most shocking of many shocking stories that have emerged so far from East Timor's killing fields.

Two days ago Ina Bradridge, wife of Mr Isa Bradridge, 45, of Ballina, walked the corridors of the station looking for a toilet.

According to Mr Bradridge, who told her story last night after evacuation to Darwin, she happened to glance inside a large building that she knew was once used as a torture cell for political prisoners.

"My wife told me she saw bodies. Thousands of them. Stacks of bodies went up to the roof. I know it is hard to believe but it is absolutely true. My wife saw arms and legs and dripping blood."

Now, from the safety of Australia, Mr Bradridge plans to do a lot of talking on behalf of his wife, who can't speak English, in the next few days.

"They [the Indonesian military] are going to obliterate everybody," he said before boarding one of the evacuation trucks with his family. The East Timorese have a choice ... they either leave or die."

Leaving Dili to fly out in the same RAAF shuttles that take out the Bainbridges, we drive in silence through the mass destruction, past street after street of smouldering ruin.

There are looters and thugs carrying pistols who walk with the arrogant swagger of the victor.

But Dili is basically empty. In five days 70,000 people have gone. The bare-footed teenagers with fresh fish tied to their poles are gone. The clapped-out taxis, the naked kids playing on the debris-strewn beachfront, the old people hawking Portuguese-era coins who used to bother us at the hotel, the people who used to sit in the gutter every morning and read the local newspaper. All gone.

Dreadful things have happened: here is a child's bike twisted in the middle of the road; here are pools of dark liquid on the pavement. It looks like blood.

Our drive from the besieged United Nations compound starts with a volley of shots from Indonesian soldiers who are supposed to be guarding us. We all duck for cover, even the 12 soldiers armed with AK-47 rifles who have been ordered to act as human shields on each truck.

We think it's a pretty good bet the thugs on the streets, most of whom we suspect are Indonesian police or soldiers, will not want to hurt their own people.

But nobody believes the word of the Indonesian military any more, not in Dili anyway.

Streets are littered with burnt-out buses, cars, and motorbikes. Nobody has bothered to move them out of the way.

Many buildings have BMP or Aitarak painted on them. BMP stands for Besi Merah Puti or Red and White Iron, the militia group based in Liquica, 40 kilometres west of Dili. Aitarak or Thorn is the name of a Dili-based thugs who do the military's dirty work.

On one building somebody has scrawled in Bahasa Indonesian: "the result of a wrong choice", a reference to the August 30 ballot when 78.5 per cent of eligible people voted for independence.

We pass under a blue banner which declares that after East Timor's ballot the UN will stay.

We all believed that once, before this evil madness. But here they are departing in fear, almost 500 UN civilian police, international staff and 350 Timorese who were employed by the UN. Only a small group stay behind to try to ensure there is not a slaughter of hundreds of refugees who have been living with us for days in the compound, scared of an attack.

We embrace and shed a few tears; hardship provides strong bonds of friendship.

Only a few hundred metres from the compound, trucksparked outside a military barracks are loaded high with furniture. These killers are going, but when? And here is the clue to how to stay alive in Dili: display a red and white cloth, the colours of Indonesia's flag.

Every truck in the barracks is draped in red and white.

A lone man on the pushbike wears a red and white headband. Soldiers wear red and white patches. Even the military truck taking us to the airport has a red and white cloth tied to the side mirror.

Our drivers choose a route clear of debris. Past the Catholic cathedral, the one built by the Indonesians, which is untouched, unlike the waterfront home and chapel of Bishop Carlos Belo. There was terrible bloodshed there when the militia, soldiers and police attacked refugees last Tuesday.

You only had to look at the bloodstains to establish that. The truck we are in drives slowly past the Portuguese restaurant where we enjoyed fresh fish most nights and where the militia came one night and made a noose, indicating they wanted to kill some journalists.

The real business end of town is now in the western outskirts in a suburb called Comora.

We drive past the two-storey Australian consulate, which was abandoned in great haste two days ago after the militia had spent two days terrorising the diplomats.

The high-iron gate is open and Indonesian soldiers are walking inside. We see the militia in greater numbers along the road from the consulate, towards the

airport. One pushes an empty trolley, his head down, almost running. But it's hard to imagine there's anything left to loot.

It is here that for the first time we see ordinary people. Hundreds of women and children are camped out in the grounds of Dili's main police station.

We were greatly relieved to see an RAAF Hercules plane and Australian troops waiting to greet us at Dili airport.

They were tense and business-like, searching our bags and checking names off lists. Shortly before we fly out of the town hidden by thick smoke a Garuda 747 landed and taxied to the vandalised arrival and departure hall.

Commercial flights had stopped days ago so I asked a soldier what it was doing here. "There will be three Garuda flights today to take people to other parts of Indonesia. There will be nothing left for them here. There will be many flights."

As I walked to the plane, dozens of refugees being herded off trucks waved. They were the waves of desperate people.

# CATHOLIC new york

Box 5133 New York, NY 10150 (212) 688-2399

9/23/99

Dear Fr. Cardoso,

I wanted to share with you a conversation I had with a Salesian sister in Dili last night. The sister told me that they are receiving reports from West Timor that men and boys are being separated from their families.

The sister said that militiamen and members of the Indonesian military are entering refugee camps and "kidnapping" men and boys. Those that have been taken away by the troops are since unaccounted for. The great fear is that these men are being murdered.

I thought I'd share this with you so that you could pass it on to the appropriate people.

Thanks,



Stephen Steele  
212-688-2399

F"sms e-mail west timor"— Page #1 Thursday, September 23, 1999 4:46 P

Appeal from the Catholic Bishop of Atambua:

KEUSKUPAN ATAMBUA  
POS ATAMBUA 85702  
TIMOR-NTT-INDONESIA  
tel.(0389)21546 fax (0389)21547

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SEPTEMBER 15th, 1999

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN  
(THE REFUGEE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR)

While the world is applauding Pres. Habibie of Indonesia for his acceptance of United Nations Peacekeepers to come to East Timor, we would like to draw attention to the present situation and possible scenarios for the future:

1. Forced flow of refugees from East to West Timor continues although not in such obviously large numbers as during the first week after the announcement

of the result of the ballot. At this moment the total in the area of the Diocese of Atambua (Belu and North Central Timor Regencies) has reached 98,000. When the numbers shipped to Kupang and other areas of Indonesia, along with those flown to Australia are added the total maybe more than 150,000 and will obviously continue to rise till the arrival of the UN peacekeepers.

2. The conditions in which these refugees are living are appalling; with many still having no roof but the blue sky, minimal water and sanitation facilities, minimal food and medical assistance. Add to these privations is the fear and insecurity in which they live as armed militias roam the area

terrorizing them and the local population while seeking out and removing certain individuals from the camps to be taken to a destiny unknown but presumed to be brutal murder.

3. About 15,000 refugees in the North Central Timor area from the Ambenu enclave, while almost all the others come from the area between Dili and the west Timor boarder. We have no contact with and no account of all those



East of Dili and can only hope that their fate is better than that of their brothers and sisters forcefully evacuated to the west.

4. The reduced flow of people has been replaced by an increased flow of goods,- the possessions and produce of a hunted people becoming the booty of their hunters. This pillage is followed by the scorched earth campaign as the emptied villages are burned down.(To avoid burning their fingers, they give kerosene and matches to the children to do the job for them).Churches, presbyteries and religious houses , which were vacated, have also been looted, what couldn't be taken broken and buildings damaged or burned.

5. This looting and pillaging is the primary contributor to the sad state of refugees because the armed hijacking of vehicles in the Atambua area to transport the booty to East Timor has led to the total breakdown in the transportation of available aid to the refugees.

6. One cannot avoid noticing the absence of active men-folk from among the refugees. Apparently the majority of them have sought refuge in the mountains, some may have forced into militia gangs, while at least one incident they were separated from the women and children on their way west, and executed in front of their wives and families. The absence of men is an extra physical and psychological burden to the women and children in their privation and security.

7. It is impossible to give figures for the numbers killed which maybe anywhere between a minimum estimate of 1,000 and a maximum going into tens and thousands. Our latest definite information confirms the deaths of five priests; Frs. Hilario Madeira, Francisco Soares, Francisco Baretto, Tarsi Demanto, and Albrecht Karim, SJ, while various other reports of the deaths of priests and nuns are unconfirmed.

8. Who are the militia ? It is very obvious that the militia groups are not

just undisciplined gangs of pro-autonomy East Timorese youth with Indonesian-military support, but a combination of such youngsters and trained para-militaries from other areas of Indonesia along with members of Indonesia's elite "Special Command Force" (KOpassus), giving them immunity from local or provincial civil and military authorities.

On the basis of the above stated realities it is imperative to question some of the possible scenarios of the future:

- a. The arrival of thousands of UN Peacekeeping forces will lead to the total relocation of the militia and the total relocation of Indonesian Units from East to West Timor. The concentration of these disappointed, undisciplined and humiliated forces in east Timor, with it's possible 200,000 + and it's 90% Christian population will lead to a new reign of terror in West Timor.
- b. Young men recruited locally and who later leave the militia will be sought out and murdered rather than let them live to tell about the atrocities they witnessed.
- c. The forced evacuation of the population, who will be claimed by Indonesia as pro-integration from the area between the Dili and the West Timor border will become an excuse to grant independence to only half of the territory of East Timor.
- d. Those among the 200,000 or more east Timorese, who will have become refugees in west timor and other parts of Indonesia before the arrival of UN peace keepers and who later wish to return will be slaughtered rather than allowed back to east Timor.

Therefore, as a result of recent developments, it has become essential that the International community foresee the humanitarian problem of the whole  
F"sms e-mail west timor"— Page #3 Thursday, September 23, 1999 4:46 P

island of east Timor and not just east Timor alone. To prevent further massive slaughter of innocent civilians, the widespread destruction of property, the looting of possessions and the permanent dissolution of East

Timorese families, it is essential that the UN mandate be extended to all of Timor. While East Timor receives peace keepers, the Indonesian govt. should be forced to accept the UNHCR and the ICRC in West

Timor to guarantee the humanitarian needs, security and the free right of refugees to return to their place of origin if they so wish.

Our most urgent needs as we strive to lessen the trauma, privation and grief of these displaced people are: tents or funds to erect temporary accomodation, water storage and tanks for the camps and tanker trucks to transport water, food and nutritional food sup[lements like milk, powder and nutritional baaby foods, clothes and light blankets, or the funds to buy them locally; and a need which came poignantly to my awareness today,- namely the need to bury the dead. These displaced people have no means to bury their dead but with such huge numbers in the above entioned conditions there will be deaths everyday. Could some charitable organization contribute a minimum \$50 per funeral to avoid adding shame to the grief of these ubfortunate brothers and sisters of ours.

In conclusion it is necessary to stress that the crimes against humanity in East Timor for more than twenty four years are the total responsibility of the military and individuals within the Indoensian government, not the Indoensian people. It is a moving experience to see how these refugees are accepted by their neighbors and kin here in east Timor irrespective of their political affiliation; to see the sacrifices families are prepared to make accepting three or four families in their simple homes and even risking their lives to hide nad protect those who are being sought by the assassin

gangs. The paradox of twenty four years of Indoensian inhuman involvement in east Timor is that the military has not forced integration on the East Timorese people but have left them no alternative other than to choose independence when a peaceful humane integration with their neighbours and kin would have been the ideal solution.

I sincerely appeal to anybody or any organization which may wish to broadcast, publish or quote this information not to mention or print my name, but instead just to refer to me as "a reliable source of information in West Timor."

My most sincere gratitude to those who have sent or promised assistance, and may the Lord who have shared our human suffering, even torture and assassination, reward all those who extend a helping hand.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Anton Pain Ratu, SVD  
Bishop of Atambua

END

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Web site: <http://www.etan.org>

Send a blank e-mail message to [timor-info@igc.apc.org](mailto:timor-info@igc.apc.org) to find out how to learn more about East Timor on the Internet  
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F"sms e-mail west timor"— Page #5 Thursday, September 23, 1999 4:46 P



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**For Immediate Release  
August 24, 1999**

**Contact: David Stein, MD (410) 955-9444**

**Doug Ford, (617) 695-0041 ext. 217 or at home 617/522-2084**

## **HEALTH CARE SITUATION PRECARIOUS AS EAST TIMOR NEARS VOTE; MEDICAL GROUP REPORTS ABUSES OF PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS**

As the UN-monitored vote on the future status of East Timor nears, Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) reports intimidation of patients and physicians, militarization of health facilities, violence toward health care workers, a gross decline of adequate medical facilities and widespread civilian fear of using health facilities. PHR also reports malnutrition of internally displaced people and warns of a possible tuberculosis epidemic.

"A climate of fear has resulted in the large scale exodus of health professionals from East Timor, leaving the populace without adequate medical care," said David Stein, M.D., the principal PHR investigator. "This situation will not only hinder the consultation, but present a looming health and human rights catastrophe for whichever administration results from the vote." Dr. Stein spent about two weeks in the capital, Dili, with a delegation organized by Health Alliance International, a Seattle-based organization doing health work in East Timor. Security was so tight that he was unable to safely travel out of the capital. Dr Stein met with local physicians and health workers, patients, and non-governmental aid workers.

In a new briefing paper, "Health Care on the Brink: Violations of Human Rights and Medical Ethics in East Timor", the Boston-based group reports the removal of patients by Indonesian military from the only functioning civilian hospital in East Timor, Dili's Tokuboru

facility. Patients suffering from gunshot wounds or other traumatic wounds received inadequate care and were transferred to the military hospital regardless of whether they consented.

"It is rarely in the best health interest of patients with recent traumatic injuries to be transported from a health facility due to the high risk of further injury," said Dr. Stein. Civilians are not allowed to visit the military hospital, including civilian health workers, thus patients' treatments can not be monitored by their original physicians or family members.

PHR has found that the presence of the military at the hospital deters patients from seeking care there. For example, a man seriously beaten by militias and in need of immediate hospitalization refused to go to the hospital for fear that he would be "disappeared" if he were subsequently transferred to a military hospital.

Even those who seek care from the government institution suffer neglect and abuse. Nurses were afraid to work at Dili's Tokuboru hospital due to its militarization, and PHR observed few nurses on the hospital wards. Two critically ill patients (a serious tuberculosis meningitis case and a child with severe swelling of the brain due to hydrocephalus and brain damage) at Tokuboru hospital were practically abandoned due to lack of personnel there. The child was expected to slowly die.

PHR found that militias acting with impunity in East Timor engaged in repeated acts of violence against patients, clinics, and health workers. Doctors, nurses and health workers have been attacked for fulfilling professional duty and treating those in need, including displaced persons and other perceived opponents of integration with Indonesia. PHR heard reports of the execution of two nurses and the ransacking of another nurse's home by militias.

Since mid-April, it has been difficult and, at times, impossible to deliver medical supplies outside of Dili due to militia activity, PHR learned. Non-governmental organizations reported that they could not deploy community health workers because of harassment and theft by militias. Several physicians refused to work in outlying areas because they felt threatened.

Despite East Timor's extensive burden of traumatic injury and infectious

disease, such as tuberculosis, most government health facilities are understaffed or not functioning at all, PHR observed. About 50 physicians, including only 4 surgeons, were treating patients in July 1999, as compared to about 400 doctors in 1997. Several wards of Tokuboru Hospital were closed in July of this year.

Lack of access to adequate medical care, supplies, and medication has led to increased threat of larger epidemic outbreaks in East Timor. The failure of Indonesian forces to provide security to health providers and institutions has permitted militias to steal food stocks from internally displaced people so that their food supply has dwindled, causing threat of malnutrition and wasting of limbs.

Physicians for Human Rights calls upon the Indonesian authorities to insure protection for all civilians, the immediate disarming of the militia, and investigations of past abuses, including attacks on health workers. PHR further calls upon the pro-integration and pro-independence groups, as well as the militias, to agree not to interfere with health treatment or delivery. The organization also strongly recommends that the United Nations urgently prepare a security program to provide security for the civilian population immediately following the consultation (vote), assist in the demobilization of armed factions, and ensure that health care is provided without discrimination or repercussions against health workers. A peacekeeping force should be under active consideration. The United States and other foreign governments should strongly press the Indonesian government to fulfill these duties, and make international development bank loans conditional upon a satisfactory response by the authorities.

Copies of the full report are available by contacting PHR at 617-695-0041.

Physicians for Human Rights mobilizes the health professions and enlists support from the general public for the protection and promotion of human rights for all people. PHR shared the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on the steering committee of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines.

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Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(j) **EFFECTIVE DATES.**—The repeal made by subsection (c)(2) and the amendments made by subsection (h) shall take effect upon the date of transmittal to Congress of the certification described in subsection (d)(4).

#### WEST BANK AND GAZA PROGRAM

SEC. 587. For fiscal year 2000, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading "Economic Support Fund" for the West Bank and Gaza.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 588. Of the funds made available under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less than \$500,000 should be provided to the Colombia Attorney General's Human Rights Unit, not less than \$500,000 should be made available to support the activities of Colombian nongovernmental organizations involved in human rights monitoring, not less than \$250,000 should be provided to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist the Government of Colombia in strengthening its human rights policies and programs, not less than \$1,000,000 should be made available for personnel and other resources to enhance United States Embassy monitoring of assistance to the Colombian security forces and responding to reports of human rights violations, and not less than \$5,000,000 should be made available for administration of justice programs including support for the Colombia Attorney General's Technical Investigations Unit.

#### INDONESIA

SEC. 589. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "International Military Education and Training" and "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be made available for Indonesia if the President determines and submits a report to the appropriate congressional committees that the Indonesian government and the Indonesian armed forces are—

- (1) taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces and militia groups against whom there is credible evidence of human rights violations;
- (2) taking effective measures to bring to justice members of the armed forces against whom there is credible evidence of aiding or abetting militia groups;
- (3) allowing displaced persons and refugees to return home to East Timor, including providing safe passage for refugees returning from West Timor;

Excerpt -

FY 2000

Foreign Operations

Appropriations

Act

contained

in

omnibus bill



(4) not impeding the activities of the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) or its successor, the United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor (UNTAET);

(5) demonstrating a commitment to preventing incursions into East Timor by members of militia groups in West Timor; and

(6) demonstrating a commitment to accountability by cooperating with investigations and prosecutions of members of the Indonesian Armed Forces and militia groups responsible for human rights violations in Indonesia and East Timor.

#### MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE

SEC. 590. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided for the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program or the United Nations World Heritage Fund for programs in the United States.

#### IMMUNITY OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SEC. 591. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a state sponsor of terrorism for the purposes of 28 U.S.C. 1605(a)(7).

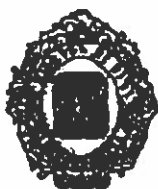
(b) This section shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosova.

(c) This section shall become null and void when the President certifies in writing to the Congress that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (other than Montenegro and Kosova) has completed a democratic reform process that results in a newly elected government that respects the rights of ethnic minorities, is committed to the rule of law and respects the sovereignty of its neighbor states.

(d) The certification provided for in subsection (c) shall not affect the continuation of litigation commenced against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia prior to its fulfillment of the conditions in subsection (c).

#### UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE POLICY FOR OPPOSITION-CONTROLLED AREAS OF SUDAN

SEC. 592. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, acting through appropriate Federal agencies, may provide food assistance to groups engaged in the protection of civilian populations from attacks by regular government of Sudan forces, associated militias, or other paramilitary groups supported by the Government of Sudan. Such assistance may only be provided in a way that: (1) does not endanger, compromise or otherwise reduce the United States' support for unilateral, multilateral or private humanitarian operations or the beneficiaries of those operations; or (2) compromise any ongoing or future people-to-people reconciliation efforts. Any such assistance shall be provided separate from and not in proximity to current humanitarian efforts, both within Operation Lifeline Sudan or outside of Operation Lifeline Sudan, or any other current or future humanitarian operations which serve noncombatants. In considering eligibility of potential recipients, the President shall determine that the group respects human rights, democratic principles, and the integrity of ongoing humanitarian operations, and cease such assistance if the determination can no longer be made.



# KEUSKUPAN DILI

## SEKRETARIAT - CÂMARA ECLESIÁSTICA

Jl. Gov. Alves Aldeia 25 - P.O. Box 1038 Dili 88010 Timor Timur  
Telp. (82 390) 321665, 323418; Fax (82.390) 323320

### OBSERVAÇÃO AO ARTIGO DO SR. BASÍLIO ARAÚJO

Parafraseando o Sr. Basílio Dias Araújo, presidente e porta-voz do FPDK, no seu artigo intitulado "Pejuang integrasi: Oh Nasibmu, Setelah Jatuh Ketimpa Tangga Pala", publicado no SIT Sexta Feira, 23 de Julho de 1999, página 3 Coluna 2-6, onde diz entre outras coisas, o seguinte, sobre o qual queremos fazer uma pequena observação:

"Pihak Gereja... untuk mendaarkan diri" (STT Jumat, 23 Juli 1999, hal. 3 kol. 6 & 2).

Podemos agrupar em três pontos este parágrafo: a discriminação, a taxa pelos serviços do Cartório paroquial e uma insinuação acusando a hierarquia da Igreja.

Deixemos a questão das taxas pelo serviço do Cartório paroquial para a conferência de imprensa na Câmara Eclesiástica, logo, às 11.00 horas, porque esta questão já ganhou foro no mass media local e internacional.

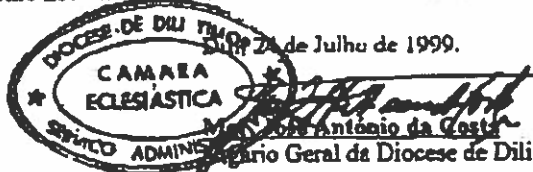
Quanto a discriminação, diz o articulista que os Cartórios paroquiais fazem acepção de pessoas, facilitando os partidários anti-integração e dificultando os partidários da integração, aplicando taxas pelo serviço do Cartório paroquial diversamente conforme os casos. Eu creio que o Sr. Ketua e juru bicara FPDK foi suficientemente crítico na sua pesquisa, ao decidir publicar no jornal local de maior tiragem, fonte mais popular do público timorense. Certamente não foi para minimizar a Igreja perante os católicos timorenses.

Todavia, deixe-me perguntar. Quando, onde, quem e contra quem o Sr. Ketua e juru bicara FPDK verificou esta discriminação de tratamento sobre a filiação partidária política dos cristãos que vêm pedir a prestação de serviço nos Cartórios das Paróquias. Aqui não deve prevalecer o fugir com o rabo a saringa com a afirmação "dizem".

Mais grave ainda julgamos, quando o Sr. porta-voz do FPDK afirma que lhe é claro que houve intenção propositada da hierarquia da Igreja (entende-se, Bispo, Sacerdotes e Diáconos) de fazer política para estorvar ou diminuir o grupo dos partidários da integração, que reúnem condições para se inscreverem no caderno de eleitores. Parece-lhe mesmo assim, Sr. Basílio, que a hierarquia da Igreja está a contribuir para uma possível derrota dos partidários da integração. Uma percepção ou uma realidade. O Bispo e os seus Sacerdotes só fazem votos para que todas as partes envolvidas na escolha do pacote de autonomia proposto por Jacarta, possam criar condições para que o processo da consulta popular decorra de forma livre e pacífica. De resto, cabe a FPDK de que o Sr. Basílio é Ketua e juru bicara, tornar credível aos seus partidários a sua ideologia política. Não vale a pena encobrir as próprias fraquezas incriminando a hierarquia da Igreja como responsável pelo insucesso.

Todo o timorense deve sentir-se feliz por lhe proporcionarem uma oportunidade para ele próprio decidir pelo seu futuro histórico. A História moderna não regista igual acontecimento noutros povos.

Vamos preparar-nos para isso como homem "houri uluk houri otas Timor oan asu wa'in".



## GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST TIMOR

Dili, 21 May 1999

Number: 461/e.09/BIDRAM/II/99

Attachment: -

Re: Approval of proposal

To: Regent of Lautem, in Los Palos

In response to the submission of your proposal to conduct a campaign of public education on the Special Autonomy Package for the Province of East Timor, I have pleasure in informing you that the proposal has been studied by the [World Bank-mandated] Control Team of the Social Safety Net (JPS) Project, Regional and District Level Development Project administered by the provincial government, and that in principle your proposal and funds totalling Rp 3,000,000,000, have been approved. The following adjustments to funds allocation are proposed:

- Infrastructure development..... 5%
- Kodal (Muspida + Tripida + Tripedes) \* ..... 20%
- Socialisation ..... 20%
- Pamswakarsa (civilian defence organisation, includes militia members) ..... 5%
- Mobilisation ..... 15%
- Community Assistance ..... 30 %
- Operational Costs of Control Team ..... 2%
- Consultation ..... 1%
- Assistance to organisations ..... 2%

Requests for the release of funds must be made to the Governor of East Timor.

Signed:

Governor of East Timor

Abilio Jose Osorio Soares

\* Local government council, Regional and Village-Level Leadership Forum (police, army and village leaders)



## GUBERNUR KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT I TIMOR TIMUR

Dili, 21 Mei 1999.-

Memor : 461/B.25/B.2000/11/99  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : Persetujuan Proposal

Kepada Yth;

Sdr. Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Lautem  
di -

Lospalos

Memperhatikan Proposal Bupati KDH Tingkat II Lautem tentang kegiatan Sosialisasi Otonomi Khusus diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa proposal tersebut setelah dipelajari oleh Tim Pengendali Proyek Pembangunan Regional dan Daerah, Proyek Jaring Pengaman Sosial ( JPS ) yang dikelola Pemda Tingkat I dan Pemda Tingkat II Tahun 1999/2000 pada prinsipnya dapat disetujui dengan catatan proposal tersebut agar disesuaikan sbb :

- Pembentukan Infrastruktur. ....	5 %
- Kodat ( Muspida + Tripida + Tripedes ). ....	20 %
- Sosialisasi. ....	20 %
- Pamswakarsa. ....	5 %
- Penggalangan. ....	15 %
- Bantuan Masyarakat. ....	30 %
- Operasional Tim Pengendali. ....	2 %
- Konsultasi. ....	1 %
- Bantuan Organisasi. ....	2 %

Setiap pencairan dana agar diajukan kembali untuk mendapat persetujuan Gubernur Kepala Daerah Tingkat I Timor Timur.

Demikian disampaikan untuk menjadi perhatian.

GUBERNUR KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT I  
TIMOR TIMUR

ABILIO JOSE OSORIO SOARES

# GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST TIMOR

Dili, June 1999

Number: -

Attachment: -

Re: Approval of proposal and funds release

To: Regent of Ambeno

In response to the submission of your proposal and letter number: 900/165/V/1999 dated 28 May 1999 requesting approval of the use of funds, after perusal by the [World Bank-mandated] Control Team, Social Safety Net (JPS) Project, Regional and District Development Program for Financial Year 1999/2000, we are pleased to inform that in principle your proposal and funds totalling Rp 3,000,000,000, have been approved. The following adjustments to funds allocation are proposed:

- Infrastructure development..... 5%
- Kodal (Muspida + Tripida + Tripedes) \*..... 20%
- Socialisation ..... 20%
- Pamswakarsa (civilian defence organisation, includes militia members) ..... 5%
- Mobilisation ..... 15%
- Community Assistance ..... 30 %
- Operational Costs of Control Team ..... 2%
- Consultation ..... 1%
- Assistance to organisations ..... 2%

You are requested to report on the use of these funds once a month to the Governor via the Provincial Level Control Team, East Timor.

Signed:

Governor of East Timor

Abílio Jose Osorio Soares

CC:

- Director of the Bank Pembangunan Daerah
- Archive

\* Local government council, Regional and Village-Level Leadership Forum (police, army and village leaders)

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## GUBERNUR KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT I TIMOR TIMUR

Dili, Juni 1999.-

Nomor :  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : Persetujuan Proposal dan  
Penggunaan Dana.

Kepada Yth;

Sdr. Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Ambeno  
di -

Ambeno


Selubungan dengan pengajuan proposal Saudara dan menjawab surat Nomor : 900/165/V/1999 tanggal 28 Mei 1999 perihal permohonan persetujuan penggunaan dana, setelah dipelajari oleh Tim Pengendali Proyek Pembangunan Regional dan Daerah, Proyek Jaring Pengaman Sosial ( JPS ) Tahun Anggaran 1999/2000 pada prinsipnya dapat disetujui *proposal dan usulan penggunaan dana sebesar Rp. 3.000.000.000,-* dengan catatan proposal tersebut agar disesuaikan sbb :

- Pembentukan Infrastruktur. ....	5 %
- Kodal ( Muspida + Tripida + Tripedes ). ....	20 %
- Sosialisasi. ....	20 %
- Panswakarsa. ....	5 %
- Penggalangan. ....	15 %
- Bantuan Masyarakat. ....	30 %
- Operasional Tim Pengendali. ....	2 %
- Konsultasi. ....	1 %
- Bantuan Organisasi. ....	2 %

Dengan persetujuan penggunaan dana ini diminta perhatian Saudara untuk melaporkan penggunaan dana dimaksud setiap bulan sekali kepada Gubernur melalui Tim Pengendali Tingkat I Timor Timur.

Demikian disampaikan untuk menjadi perhatian.

GUBERNUR KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT I  
TIMOR TIMUR

  
ABELIO JOSE OSORIO SOARES

TEMBUSAN : disampaikan kepada Yth;

1. Sdr. Direksi Bank Pembangunan Daerah ( BPD ) Timor Timur;
2. Pertinggal-

## **MANUFAHI REGENCY**

**Jalan Holarua**

**Same 88510**

**Timor Timur**

**Tel: (0390) 9300**

### **PROPOSAL FOR THE SOCIALISATION OF THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY PACKAGE IN THE MANUFAHI REGENCY**

#### **1. FOREWORD**

##### **a. Background**

Since the Indonesian government's proposing of two options via which to resolve the question of the status of East Timor, talks between the Indonesian and Portuguese government were intensified. The result of these talks was an agreement on a broad-based autonomy package for the Province of East Timor, which was signed by the Indonesian and Portuguese Foreign Ministers and the Secretary General of the UN on 5 May. This autonomy packet agreed upon will be voted upon by the people of East Timor in August 1999. In response to the agreement, the Manufahi Level II government authorities are compelled to act to support efforts to reach a solution to the East Timor problem, specifically via a campaign to educate the public of Manufahi Regency as to details of the wide-ranging autonomy package being offered to the people of East Timor.

##### **b. Aims and Objectives**

This program of community education on the Autonomy Package in Manufahi Regency aims to provide the community with an opportunity to gain a correct and comprehensive understanding of the details of the broad-ranging autonomy package in anticipation of the popular consultation scheduled for August 1999.

##### **c. Target Group**

The target audience of this campaign is: community leaders, religious leaders, the government apparatus at the Regency, District and Village levels and community organisations based in the regency of Manufahi in addition to the community at large.

##### **d. Proposed Activity**

In order to educate the public on the Autonomy Package in the Manufahi Regency, a number of activities are planned and following is an estimate of the costs associated with each activity:

1. "Socialisation" Task Force:	Rp 356,100,000
2. Kodal (provincial govt council) Costs	Rp 700,000,000
3. Assistance to organisations	Rp 125,000,000
4. Traditional ceremonies	Rp 145,000,000
5. Equipment	Rp 250,000,000
6. Operational expenses of Control Team	Rp 20,000,000
7. Regency/Provincial level meeting	Rp 30,000,000
8. Food aid	Rp 200,000,000
9. Housing repair expenses	Rp 200,000,000
10. Assistance to victims of natural disasters	Rp 150,000,000



## BUPATI KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT II MANUFAHI

JALAN HILARUA NOMOR : TELEPON (0390) 9300  
SAME KODE POS 88510  
TIMOR TIMUR

### PROPOSAL KEGIATAN SOSIALISASI PAKET OTONOMI KHUSUS DIPERLUAS BAGI PROPINSI TIMOR TIMUR DI KABUPATEN MANUFAHI

#### 1. Pendahuluan

##### a. Latarbelakang

Dengan dikeluarkannya dua opsi oleh Pemerintah dalam rangka penyelesaian akhir masalah status Propinsi Timor Timur, maka pembicaraan antara Pemerintah Indonesia dan Portugal dibawah naungan Sekjen PBB semakin diaktifkan. Dari pembicaraan tersebut telah menghasilkan kesepakatan yaitu paket Otonomi Khusus diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur yang penandatngawannya telah dilakukan pada tanggal 5 Mei 1999 oleh Menlu Indonesia, Menlu Portugal dan Sekjen PBB yang selanjutnya akan ditindaklanjuti melalui jajak pendapat bagi rakyat Timor Timur pada bulan Agustus 1999. Sebagai tindak lanjut dari kesepakatan tersebut, Pemda, Tingkat II Manufahi perlu mengambil langkah-langkah lebih lanjut untuk mendukung upaya dalam rangka penyelesaian akhir masalah status Propinsi Timor Timur, khususnya untuk mensosialisasikan paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas bagi seluruh rakyat di Kabupaten Manufahi.

##### b. Tujuan

Sosialisasi paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi bertujuan supaya masyarakat dapat mengerti, memahami secara baik dan benar tentang paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas tersebut sekaligus merupakan upaya untuk menciptakan situasi yang kondusif untuk menghadapi kegiatan jajak pendapat pada bulan Agustus 1999.

C. Sasaran ...../2.



11. Socio-economic infrastructure support	Rp 250,000,000
12. Miscellaneous	Rp 573,900,000

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rp 3,000,000,000 *</b>
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\* Approx. \$US 400,000.00

(Cost breakdown and operational guide attached)

**e. Implementation Team**

This program will be implemented in an integrated way by a team consisting of provincial, regency, district and village level officials.

**f. Timing :**

The series of planned "socialisaation" activities will be carried out over a period of five months from May to September 1999.

Thank you for your attention.

Same, May 1999-06-12

Signed by the Regent (Bupati) of Manufahi

Nazario Jose Tilman de Andrade

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c. Sasaran

Sasaran kegiatan sosialisasi paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi adalah Tokoh Masyarakat, Tokoh Agama, Aparat Pemerintah di Tingkat Kabupaten, Kecamatan dan Desa, Organisasi Kemasyarakatan yang ada di Kabupaten Manufahi, serta seluruh rakyat yang ada di wilayah administrasi Kabupaten Manufahi.

d. Rencana Kegiatan

Untuk mensosialisasikan paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi, telah disusun beberapa kegiatan utama berikut perkiraan biaya sebagai berikut :

1. Satgas Sosialisasi .....	Rp. 356.100.000
2. Biaya Kodal .....	Rp. 700.000.000
3. Bantuan Kepada Organisasi .....	Rp. 125.000.000
4. Kegiatan Adat .....	Rp. 145.000.000
5. Perlengkapan .....	Rp. 250.000.000
6. Operasional Tim Pengendali Tingkat II .....	Rp. 20.000.000
7. Pertemuan Tingkat I dengan Tingkat II .....	Rp. 30.000.000
8. Bantuan Sembako .....	Rp. 200.000.000
9. Bantuan Perbaikan Perumahan.....	Rp. 200.000.000
10. Bantuan Korban Bencana Alam.....	Rp. 150.000.000
11. Bantuan Sarana/Prasarana Sosial/Ekonomi.....	Rp. 250.000.000
12. Pengeluaran Tak Terduga .....	Rp. 573.900.000

Jumlah ..... Rp. 3.000.000.000  
(Rincian rencana biaya dan petunjuk Operasional terlampir)

e. Perlaksana Kegiatan Sosialisasi

Kegiatan Sosialisasi dilaksanakan secara terpadu oleh Tim yang terdiri dari Unsur Tingkat Propinsi, Kabupaten, Kecamatan dan Desa.

f. Waktu Pelaksanaan

Rangkaian kegiatan sosialisasi termasuk pasca jajak pendapat akan berlangsung selama 5 (lima) bulan yaitu dari bulan Mei sampai dengan September 1999.

Demikian proposal ini disusun sebagai usulan kegiatan sosialisasi Paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi, Terima kasih.

Same, Mei 1999

BUPATI KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT II  
MANUFAHI

NAZARIO JOSE TILMAN DE ANDRADE

**MANUFAHI REGENCY**

**Jalan Holarua**

**Same 88510**

**Timor Timur**

**Tel: (0390) 9300**

**OPERATIONAL GUIDE**

**SOCIALISATION OF THE SPECIAL AUTONOMY PACKAGE IN THE MANUFAHI REGENCY**

For the purposes of implementing the socialisation project in Manufahi regency in accordance with the schedule of activities planned, the following operational guide has been prepared:

**1. Project Management and Treasury**

It is incumbent upon the Regional and District Project Leader and the Treasurer in addition to the Manager and Treasurer of the "Social Safety Net" (Jaring Pengaman Sosial) Fund Assistance Scheme of the Regency of Mahufahi (Financial Year 1999/2000) to carry out their duties and fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with Home Affairs Directive Number 2 of 1996 on Regional Budgets and other regulations in force.

**2. It is the duty of the [World Bank-mandated] Regional Control Team to:**

- Formulate the policy of the Manufahi Regency on implementation of the campaign of public education on the special autonomy package
- Report on the outcome of the Team's work to the Regent of Manufahi
- Report on the results of the campaign to the Governor of East Timor via the Head of the Manufahi Regency

**3. Mechanisms for the release of funds**

- The Regional Control Team will propose a set of activities along with an estimate of associated costs for each stage of the campaign. A document outlining the proposed activities will be submitted to the Regent of Manufahi for his approval
- If approval is granted, the Control Team submits a request for funds to be released to the relevant project manager
- The project manager/project treasurer releases the funds by submitting a request (SPP) to the Head of Finance of the Regency Level Govt Authorities
- The Head of Finance releases funds in the name of the Control Team into the Account of the Manufahi Regional Government
- Henceforth, all withdrawals are made from the account by the Campaign officials with the approval of the Regent of Mahufahi. It is the responsibility of the Control Team to monitor the campaign activities for which funds have been released.

**4. Guide to Campaign Implementation**

**a. Campaign ("Socialization") Task Force Funds**

"Socialization" campaign funds are intended to support the work of 150 members of the Task Force, including provision of clothing, food, training and salaries for as long as the activities of the Task Force are conducted in a spirit of full responsibility, that is ensuring that secure conditions are created and maintained.



## BUPATI KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT II MANUFAHI

JALAN HILARUA' NOMOR : TELEPON (0390) 9300  
SAME KODE POS 88510  
TIMOR TIMUR

### PETUNJUK OPERASIONAL (PO) KEGIATAN SOSIALISASI PAKET OTONOMI KHUSUS DIPERLUAS BAGI PROPINSI TIMOR TIMUR DI KABUPATEN MANUFAHI

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan sosialisasi paket Otonomi Khusus Diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi dimana kegiatannya telah direncanakan maka, dengan ini ditetapkan petunjuk operasional kegiatan dimaksud untuk dilaksanakan sebagai berikut :

1. Pemimpin dan Bendahara Proyek  
Pemimpin dan Bendahara Proyek Regional dan Daerah dan Pemimpin dan Bendahara Proyek Dukungan Biaya Jaring - Pengaman Sosial Bantuan Pembangunan Kabupaten/Kota Kabupaten Manufahi Tahun Anggaran 1999/2000, supaya melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya sesuai Permendagri Nomor 2 Tahun 1996 tentang Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah dan ketentuan-ketentuan lainnya yang berlaku.
2. Tim Pengendali Tingkat II mempunyai tugas :
  - Merumuskan kebijaksanaan Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Manufahi untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan sosialisasi paket Otonomi Khusus diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi
  - Melaporkan hasil kerja Tim kepada Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Manufahi.
  - Melaporkan hasil kegiatan sosialisasi kepada Gubernur KDH Tingkat I Timor Timur melalui Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Manufahi.
3. Mekanisme Pencairan Dana
  - Tim Pengendali Tingkat II menyusun rencana kegiatan berikut besamya pembiayaan secara bertahap. Rencana kegiatan dimaksud disampaikan kepada Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Manufahi untuk dimintakan persetujuan.

Jika usulan ...../2.

*b. Kodat (Komando Daerah Lapangan – District Field Command/Local Govt Council) Expenses*

Kodat Expenses refers to funds released by the appointed official to cover expenses associated with the substance of the autonomy plan and other needs linked to socialisation activities.

*c. Assistance to Organisations*

In educating the public ("socialization") about autonomy, the role of community organisations is very important. In order to boost the capacity of local organisations such as BRTT, FPDK, Klibur and ABLAI, funding will be provided to each of these groups.

*d. Traditional Ceremonies*

This refers to funding of traditional activities at the village, district and regency levels, as an incentive to traditional leaders, and including the preparation of burial grounds in each district for the purposes of burying unidentified victims.

*e. Equipment*

The socialisation campaign activities require a good deal of equipment including vehicles such as trucks, smaller vehicles, office space, and other equipment according to the nature of each component activity. Expenditure on these items will be put against the "equipment" budget line.

*f. Operational Costs of Control Team*

These funds are to be applied specifically in support of the tasks of the Control Team, including purchase of stationery, reporting costs, work-related travel expenses and salaries.

*g. Provincial and Regency Level Meeting*

These funds are intended to cover expenses related to the realisation of a meeting between provincial and regency level officials, regardless of where the meeting is held, and involving community leaders and other figures originating from Manufahi regency.

*h. Food Aid*

This item is intended to cover the cost of purchase of the nine essential foodstuffs for distribution to the community. Purchase of these items may be made from outside the boundaries of the regency or from within in the case of surpluses of certain agricultural produce in particular areas.

*i. Housing repair expenses*

As a result of disturbances in the Manufahi regency, some homes have been burnt down and either severely or slightly damaged. These funds are designated to assist the victims of civil strife to rebuild their homes.

*j. Assistance to victims of natural / social disasters*

Manufahi Regency is prone to a number of natural calamities, including floods and landslides. These funds are designated to assist the victims of natural disasters or as an aid to other needy sections of the community.

- Jika usulan rencana kegiatan berikut besarnya biaya telah mendapatkan persetujuan Bupati, maka Tim Pengendali mengajukan permohonan pencairan dana kepada Pimpro bersangkutan.
- Pimpro/Benpro memproses pencairan dana dengan mengajukan SPP kepada Kabag Keuangan Tingkat II.
- Kabag Keuangan Tingkat II akan menerbitkan SPM atas nama Tim Pengendali pada Rekening Pemda Tingkat II Manufahi.
- Selanjutnya penarikan dana oleh penanggung jawab kegiatan dari Rekening Pemda dimaksud dilakukan atas persetujuan Bupati Kepala Daerah Tingkat II Manufahi. Tim Pengendali Tingkat II memantau kegiatan sosialisasi yang dananya telah dicairkan.

4. Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

a. Dana Satgas Sosialisasi

Dana Satgas Sosialisasi digunakan untuk kegiatan 150 Orang yang tergabung dalam Satgas, antara lain pengadaan pakaian, makanan, latihan, honor/gaji upah sepanjang Satgas dimaksud melaksanakan tugasnya dengan penuh rasa tanggung jawab yaitu memelihara, menjaga keadaan sehingga tetap aman.

b. Biaya Kodal

Biaya Kodal dimaksudkan sebagai biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh pejabat yang telah ditunjuk untuk keperluan pembekalan substansi otonomi dan keperluan lainnya yang terkait langsung dengan kegiatan sosialisasi otonomi.

c. Bantuan Kepada Organisasi

Dalam kegiatan sosialisasi Otonomi, peranan organisasi sangat diperlukan. Untuk meningkatkan peranan organisasi dalam kegiatan sosialisasi, maka kepada organisasi BRTT, FPDK, Clibur dan ABLAI diberikan bantuan dana.

d. Kegiatan Adat

Dana yang disediakan pada pos ini, merupakan dana yang akan digunakan untuk kegiatan-kegiatan adat baik di Desa, Kecamatan dan Kabupaten, termasuk insentif kepada Tokoh Adat, pembuatan makam dimasing-masing kecamatan sebagai tempat pemakaman korban-korban yang tidak dikenal.

e. Perlengkapan

Untuk kegiatan sosialisasi dibutuhkan banyak peralatan/perlengkapan antara lain kendaraan besar (truk), kendaraan kecil, Kantor, dan perlengkapan lainnya sesuai kebutuhan dari tiap-tiap kegiatan. Seluruh kebutuhan dana perlengkapan digunakan dari pos perlengkapan.

f. Operasional Tim Pengendali

Dana ini khusus digunakan oleh Tim Pengendali dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, termasuk ATK, pelaporan, perjalanan dinas, honor Tim Pengendali.

**k. Socio-economic infrastructure support**

These funds are designated for the rebuilding of vital socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, i.e. repair of irrigation channels, clean water supply.

**l. Miscellaneous**

It is expected that in the implementation of socialization campaign activities, a lot of unforeseen expenses will arise, thus the need for this budget item to be included.

Issues which are not addressed in the above operational guide will be taken up at a later date.

Thank you.

Same, Mei 1999

Signed by the Regent (Bupati) of Manufahi

Nazario Jose Tilman de Andrade

NB- Breakdown of expenses provided in two-page annex.

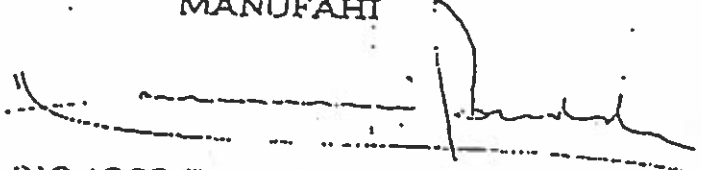
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- g. Pertemuan Tingkat I dengan Tingkat II  
Dana ini disediakan untuk membiayai kegiatan pertemuan antara Tingkat I dengan Tingkat II baik pertemuan itu dilakukan di Tingkat I maupun di Tingkat II yang melibatkan masyarakat/Tokoh masyarakat dari Kabupaten Manufahi.
- h. Bantuan Sembilan Bahan Pokok  
Dana ini dimaksudkan untuk pembelian sembilan bahan pokok yang selanjutnya akan dibagikan kepada masyarakat yang sangat kekurangan sembako. Pengadaan sembako ini dapat dilakukan dari luar kabupaten atau dari dalam kabupaten sendiri jika terdapat kelebihan produksi pertanian pada masyarakat tertentu.
- i. Bantuan Perbaikan Perumahan  
Akibat kekacauan di Kabupaten Manufahi, terdapat rumah yang terbakar, rusak berat/ringan, maka dana ini disediakan untuk membantu keluarga korban kekacauan.
- j. Bantuan Korban Bencana Alam/Bantuan Sosial  
Di Kabupaten Manufahi sering terjadi bencana alam antara lain banjir, tanah longsor. Dana ini disediakan untuk korban bencana alam atau bantuan sosial lainnya kepada masyarakat yang sangat membutuhkan.
- k. Bantuan Sarana/Prasarana Sosial/Ekonomi  
Dana ini disediakan untuk pembangunan/rehabilitasi sarana/prasarana sosial/ekonomi yang dibutuhkan masyarakat dan sifatnya mendesak. Misalnya rehabilitasi saluran irigasi, rehabilitasi sarana air bersih.
- l. Pengeluaran Tak Terduga.  
Dalam kegiatan sosialisasi diperkirakan masih banyak kegiatan yang belum disediakan dana, atau adanya kegiatan yang kekurangan dana maka dana yang dapat digunakan adalah dana dari kegiatan tak terduga.

Demikian petunjuk operasional ini dibuat sebagai pedoman dalam melaksanakan kegiatan berikut pembiayaan kegiatan tersebut yang berkaitan dengan Sosialisasi Otonomi Khusus Diperluas bagi Propinsi Timor Timur di Kabupaten Manufahi. Hal-hal yang belum diatur akan diatur kemudian.

Terima kasih.

Same, Mei 1999  
BUPATI KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT II  
MANUFAHI

  
NAZARIO JOSE TILMAN DE ANDRADE



-  
PROPOSED SOCIALIZATION BUDGET  
SPECIAL AUTONOMY PACKAGE FOR EAST TIMOR PROVINCE  
IN MANUFAHI REGENCY

1. SOCIALIZATION TASK FORCE (150 people)

Everyday necessities:

-Uniforms	150@Rp.	200,000=Rp.	30,000,000
-Food	4,500p/deRp.	10,000=Rp.	45,000,000
-Daily needs	4,500p/deRp.	2,000=Rp.	9,000,000
Training:			
-Instructors (8 people)	240p/deRp.	16,000=Rp.	3,600,000
-Beds	150@Rp.	60,000=Rp.	9,000,000
-Transport	4,500p/deRp.	1,000=Rp.	4,500,000
-Honoraria	150per@Rp.	100,000=Rp.	15,000,000
-Salaries (8 months)	1,200p/deRp.	200,000=Rp.	240,000,000
		=Rp.	356,100,000

2. KODAL (Provincial Government Council) Costs

-Regent	1 person@Rp.	100,000,000=Rp	100,000,000
-Speaker of Provincial Parliament	1 person@Rp.	50,000,000=Rp	50,000,000
-Sector Commander.	1 person@Rp.	30,000,000=Rp	30,000,000
-Military District Commander	1 person@Rp.	50,000,000=Rp	50,000,000
-Police Resort Chief	1 person@Rp.	50,000,000=Rp	50,000,000
-Yon Ter	1 person@Rp.	25,000,000=Rp	25,000,000
-Tribuana Task Force Commander	1 person@Rp.	25,000,000=Rp	25,000,000
-Subdistrict heads	4 people@Rp.	20,000,000=Rp	80,000,000
-Village heads	29 people@Rp.	10,000,000=Rp	290,000,000
		=Rp	700,000,000

3. Assistance to Organizations

-BRTT	1 packet@Rp.	25,000,000=Rp	25,000,000
-FPDK	1 packet@Rp.	25,000,000=Rp	25,000,000
-Clibur	1 packet@Rp.	25,000,000=Rp	25,000,000
-ABLAI	1 packet@Rp.	50,000,000=Rp	50,000,000
		=Rp	125,000,000

4. Traditional ceremony

-Traditional ceremony	1 packet@Rp.	145,000,000=Rp	145,000,000
		=Rp	145,000,000

**RENCANA ANGGARAN BIAYA KEGIATAN SOSIALISASI  
PAKET EKONOMI KHUSUS DIPERLUAS BAGI PROPINSI TIMOR TIMUR  
DI KABUPATEN MANUFAHI**

**1. SATGAS SOSIALISASI (150 Orang)**

**Keperluan Sehari-hari :**

- Pengadaan Pakaian	150	Set	@ Rp.	200,000	= Rp.	30,000,000
- Makanan	4,500	OH	@ Rp.	10,000	= Rp.	45,000,000
- Keperluan Latihan	4,500	OH	@ Rp.	2,000	= Rp.	9,000,000
- Instruktur (8 Orang)	240	OH	@ Rp.	15,000	= Rp.	3,600,000
- Alat Tidur	150	Set	@ Rp.	60,000	= Rp.	9,000,000
- Transport	4,500	OH	@ Rp.	1,000	= Rp.	4,500,000
- Honor	150	Org	@ Rp.	100,000	= Rp.	15,000,000
- Gaji (8 Bulan)	1,200	OH	@ Rp.	200,000	= Rp.	240,000,000
					= Rp.	356,100,000

**2. Biaya KOPKAM**

- Bupati	1	Org	@ Rp.	100,000,000	= Rp.	100,000,000
- Ketua DPRD	1	Org	@ Rp.	50,000,000	= Rp.	50,000,000
- Dan Sekda	1	Org	@ Rp.	30,000,000	= Rp.	30,000,000
- Dan DPM	1	Org	@ Rp.	50,000,000	= Rp.	50,000,000
- Kapolda	1	Org	@ Rp.	50,000,000	= Rp.	50,000,000
- Yon 1	1	Org	@ Rp.	25,000,000	= Rp.	25,000,000
- Dan Satgas Tribunal	1	Org	@ Rp.	25,000,000	= Rp.	25,000,000
- Camat	4	Org	@ Rp.	20,000,000	= Rp.	80,000,000
- Kepala Desa	29	Org	@ Rp.	10,000,000	= Rp.	290,000,000
					= Rp.	700,000,000

**3. Bantuan Kepada Organisasi**

- BRTT	1	Pkt	@ Rp.	25,000,000	= Rp.	25,000,000
- FRDK	1	Pkt	@ Rp.	25,000,000	= Rp.	25,000,000
- Cliber	1	Pkt	@ Rp.	25,000,000	= Rp.	25,000,000
- ABLAL	1	Pkt	@ Rp.	50,000,000	= Rp.	50,000,000
					= Rp.	125,000,000

**4. Kegiatan Adat**

- Kegiatan adat	1	Pkt	@ Rp.	145,000,000	= Rp.	145,000,000
					= Rp.	145,000,000

**5. Perlengkapan**

**a. Sewa Kendaraan Besar (Truk 4 BH, 5 Bulan)**

- Biaya Sewa	20	TB	@ Rp.	3,600,000	= Rp.	72,000,000
- Uang makan sopir	600	OB	@ Rp.	5,000	= Rp.	3,000,000
- Uang makan knek	600	OB	@ Rp.	2,500	= Rp.	1,500,000
- Bahan bakar	600	OB	@ Rp.	10,000	= Rp.	6,000,000
- Pemeliharaan	4	BH	..... LS	.....	= Rp.	17,500,000

**b. Operasional Kendaraan Kecil**

(Kijang Pkl Up/Tertutup, Sepeda Motor) ..... LS ..... = Rp. 100,000,000

**c. Perlengkapan Lainnya**

..... LS	.....	= Rp.	50,000,000
		= Rp.	250,000,000

**6. Biaya Operasional ...../2.**

5. Equipment			
a. Large truck rental (4 trucks for 5 months)			
-Rental costs	20 T/M @Rp.	3,600,000=Rp	72,000,000
-Drivers' meals	600 P/D @Rp.	5,000=Rp	3,000,000
-Drivers' assistants' meals	600 P/D @Rp.		
	600 T/D @Rp.	2,500=Rp	1,500,000
-Fuel	4 veh. @Rp.	10,000=Rp	8,000,000
-Maintenance		=Rp	17,500,000
b. Small vehicle operations (pickup trucks/vans, motorcycles)		=Rp	100,000,000
c. Other equipment		=Rp	50,000,000
6. Regional Level Steering Committee Operations		=Rp	250,000,000
7. Provincial and Regional Level Meetings		=Rp	20,000,000
8. Miscellaneous		=Rp	30,000,000
9. Basic Food Commodities Assistance		=Rp	573,900,000
10. Home Repair Assistance		=Rp	200,000,000
11. Assistance to victims of natural disasters/ Social assistance		=Rp	200,000,000
12. Socio-economic infrastructure assistance		=Rp	150,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			
(Three billion Rupiah).			=Rp 3,000,000,000

Regent/Head of Regional Government  
 Manufai  
 signed  
 Nazario Jose Tilman De Andrade

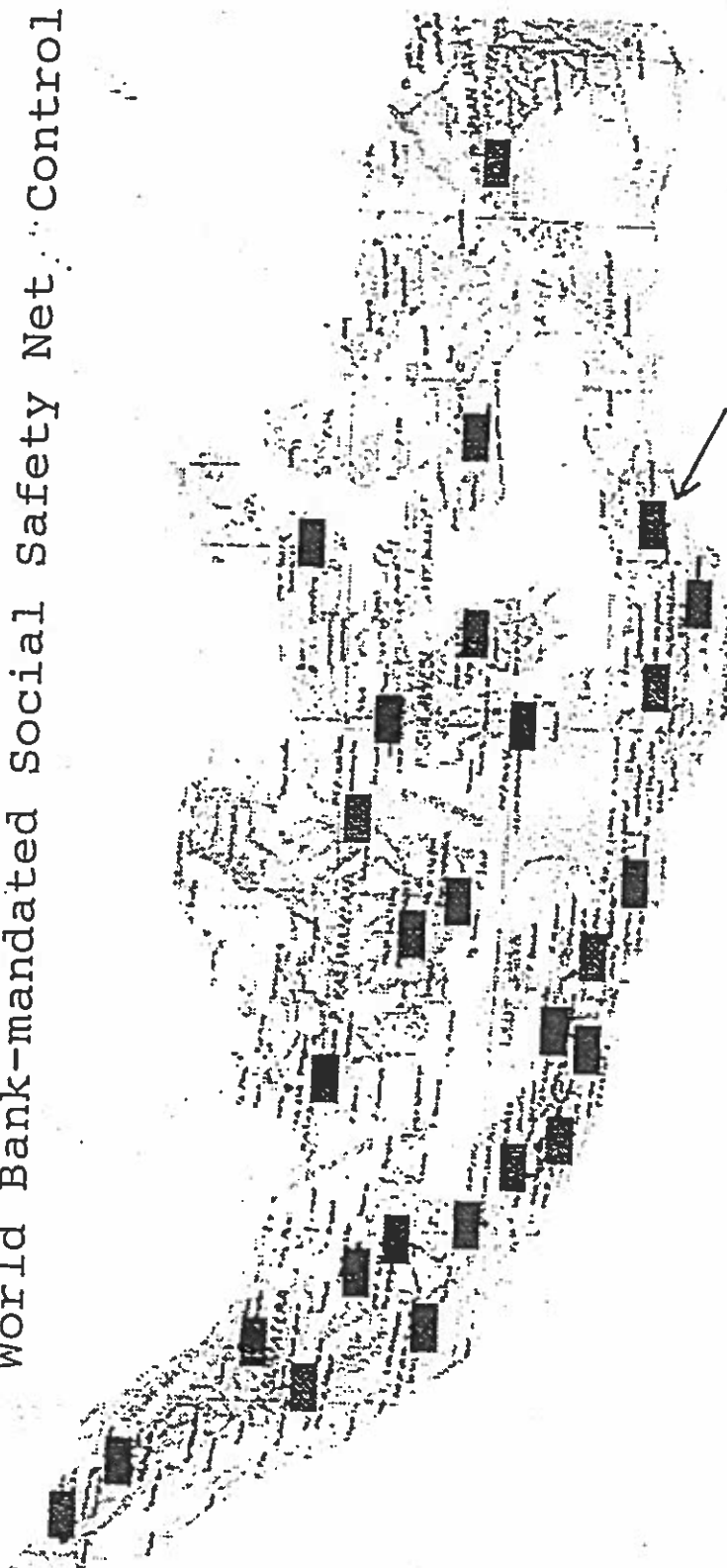
6. Operasional Tim Pengendali Tingkat II	..... = Rp.	20,000,000
7. Pertemuan Tingkat I dengan Tingkat II	..... = Rp.	30,000,000
8. Pengeluaran Tak Terduga	..... = Rp.	573,900,000
9. Bantuan Sembilan Bahan Pokok	..... = Rp.	200,000,000
10. Bantuan Perbaikan Perumahan	..... = Rp.	200,000,000
11. Bantuan Korban Bencana Alam / Bantuan Sosial	..... = Rp.	150,000,000
12. Bantuan Sarana/Prasarana Sosial/Ekonomi	..... = Rp.	250,000,000
<b>I U M L A H</b>	<b>..... = Rp.</b>	<b>3,000,000,000</b>
<b>TERBILANG : Tiga Miliar Rupiah</b>		

BUPATI KEPALA DAERAH TINGKAT II  
MANUFAHI

  
NAZARIO JOSE TILMAN DE ANDRADE

# TIM PENGENDALI JARING PENGAMAN SOSIAL

World Bank-mandated Social Safety Net Control Team



East Timor Office

PROFIL	STAFFING	LABORAN	MONITORING/EVALUASI
FORUM	KUPING	LINKS	CONTACTUS

English Version

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RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD  
WISCONSIN

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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRIC  
DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4904

April 12, 1999

The Honorable Madeleine Albright  
Secretary  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Albright:

Events have once again forced us to share with you our grave concerns over the fate of the people of East Timor. Within the last few days paramilitary violence has escalated to crisis levels. In one town alone, Mauboke, west of the capital of Dili, a number of civilians have been reported killed by paramilitary mercenaries backed up by the Indonesian military (ABRI). Bishop Belo reported on Wednesday morning that some 25 civilians have been killed in a church in Liquica.

It is both tragic and unnecessary that the situation has reached such crisis proportions that East Timorese leader Xanana Gusmao felt compelled to announce an end to the months-old unilateral cease fire by Falintil (the East Timorese resistance army) to allow his people to defend themselves against attacks. The U.S. can and must use its influence to help bring about an end to this horrible and escalating violence, by insisting that the Indonesian government shut down the paramilitaries and end their actions immediately.

Madame Secretary, as you know, the U.N.-sponsored talks between Indonesia and Portugal have yielded tremendous progress since last summer, when President Habibie first announced a proposed autonomy plan for East Timor. On January 27 of this year, he further surprised the international community when he acknowledged demands for self-determination by offering a "second option," that will allow the people of East Timor their independence if a majority rejects the autonomy plan. It is widely believed that after 23 years of brutal military occupation, the East Timorese people, if allowed a free and fair vote, would do just that. In March, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Portugal and Indonesia agreed that there would be a U.N.-organized ballot to determine rejection or acceptance of the autonomy plan.

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○ 317 FIRST STREET  
ROOM 107  
WAUWATSE, WI 54403  
(715) 848-6660

○ 425 STATE STREET  
ROOM 225  
LA CROSSE, WI 54601  
(608) 782-5585

1640 MAIN STREET  
GREEN BAY, WI 54301  
(920) 465-7508

The-Honorable Madeleine Albright, page 2  
April 12, 1999

We believe this progress is now in jeopardy due in large part to hesitation in the international community to effectively pressure the Indonesian government to take the necessary steps needed to end the violence in East Timor.

You laid out these steps after your recent meetings in Jakarta, where you spoke with both government officials and Xanana Gusmao. At that time you called on the Indonesian government to halt ABRI's distribution of weapons to the militias, and to take back those weapons already distributed. You also expressed support for an international presence in East Timor, in advance of a negotiated agreement, to reduce the violence. We applaud these sound recommendations, but they need to be implemented.

Within the last week, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas reiterated the Indonesian government's refusal to allow U.N. or other permanent international monitors access to East Timor, claiming that they would "cause" unrest. Late last week, Major-General Adam Damiri stated that ABRI is still capable of maintaining security in the territory, despite evidence to the contrary. While the Gadapaksi, Halilintar, Mahidi, Besi Merah Putih, and other paramilitary groups continue to terrorize civilians, Xanana Gusmao and Bishops Belo and Nascimento continue to struggle for reconciliation with the paramilitary leaders. These units are not only reportedly supported by the Indonesian military, it appears that they will be threatened by it if they cease to perform their horrific duties. Recently appointed Portuguese envoy to Indonesia Ana Gomes reports that "the situation is extremely serious. [The ballot] will be impossible because at this moment people will not feel free to vote." And UN official Francesc Vendrell has noted that "a U.N. electoral or political presence will be required in East Timor very soon." In addition, Xanana Gusmao has stated that if the UN goes into East Timor, he would resume a cease fire.

Since late November of last year when many civilians were killed in Alas and thousands fled to more populated areas from along the West Timor border, human rights conditions in East Timor have severely deteriorated. Civilians are killed, beaten and tortured every day, and over 10,000 displaced persons seek sanctuary in private homes, churches and schools in Dili, Suai and other areas, aggravating a shortage of food, medicine and medical personnel. Until now, neither the civilian population nor Falintil have retaliated. There is a window of opportunity to stem off further violence, but it may close soon. There is still time for the international community, particularly the United States, to help to stop the violence.

In light of Assistant Secretary Stanley Roth's plan to travel to the region this week, we



The Honorable Madeleine Albright, page 3  
April 12, 1999

urge the administration to insist that the Indonesian government take the following steps:

- Disarm and disband the paramilitaries
- Allow international monitors, whose presence will help alleviate tensions, into East Timor.

Your speedy action on this critical matter is urgently needed and will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Nuss Feingold

Tom Harkin

Jack Reed

Thos. J. Toomey

Edward L. Kennedy

Wm. P. Wyden

John W. Oler

Bobby Rush

Joe E. Serrano

Robert F. Kennedy

Herb Kohl

Paul H. Wellstone

Patrick Leahy

Dan Claitor

Carl Levin

Liz V. Gohmert

Nancy Pelosi

Len Brown

The Honorable Madeleine Albright, page 4  
April 12, 1999

Barnett Frank

Jon Schakowsky

Pod R. Bleggish

Dianne Christman

Tom Lantos

Sam Tan

Jim McDermott

Rahman

Dick Durbin

Signatories of Letter to Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright regarding East Timor  
April 13, 1999

Senator Russ Feingold  
Senator Tom Harkin  
Senator Jack Reed  
Senator Robert G. Torricelli  
Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
Congressman Tony P. Hall  
Congressman John W. Oliver  
Congressman Bobby L. Rush  
Congressman José E. Serrano  
Congressman John E. Porter  
Congressman Barney Frank  
Congresswoman Jan Schakowsky  
Congressman Rod R. Blagojevich  
Senator Dianne Feinstein

Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy  
Senator Herb Kohl  
Senator Paul D. Wellstone  
Senator Patrick Leahy  
Congressman Danny K. Davis  
Congressman Earl Blumenauer  
Congressman Luis V. Gutierrez  
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi  
Congressman Lane Evans  
Congressman Tom Lantos  
Congressman Sam Farr  
Congressman James McGovern  
Senator Ron Wyden  
Senator Richard Durbin

FEINGOLD ON EAST TIMOR  
April 30, 1999

I have long supported the aspirations of the Timorese people to exercise self-determination, so I hoped that the recent talks under the auspices of the United Nations would lead to a viable plan to hold a referendum. However, I am concerned that the agreement that is being reached may not be workable – not so much because the agreement is flawed, but because the climate in East Timor has become too violent for any legitimate poll to take place at this time. I believe the United States and others in the international community must put strong pressure on the Government of Indonesia to (1) disarm and disband the paramilitaries, who are clearly supported by the Indonesian military and are committing untold atrocities against innocent Timorese, and (2) allow for some kind of international monitoring presence in East Timor to help alleviate tensions in the area.

Next week I plan to introduce legislation urging the administration to take this position, a point I recently made in a letter to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in which I was joined by 27 other Members of Congress. My legislation would also urge the United States to cut off all defense exports and transfers to Indonesia until it implements the April 21 peace agreement and takes these other crucial steps.

## Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 1, 1999

JUL 02 1999

The Honorable Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie  
President of the Republic of Indonesia  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Dear Mr. President:

We were very pleased to hear of the success of your general elections, which is perhaps the most important step in a process whose successful conclusion will undoubtedly mark a historic new beginning for your great country. We were particularly gratified that the Indonesian military (TNI) remained neutral and played a constructive role during the general elections and helped ensure a secure and stable atmosphere so that voters were able to mark their ballots free from intimidation.

We remain extremely concerned, however, about the violent security situation in East Timor. Recognizing that all parties have been guilty of violence to varying degrees, we believe it is absolutely clear that the preponderance of violent acts of intimidation are now being committed by militias and paramilitaries, either supported by or unhindered by TNI. It seems clear that the intent of this violence is to create a climate of intimidation in an attempt to influence the August vote in favor of the autonomy proposal. This is in direct sharp contrast with the TNI's positive role during Indonesia's general elections.

As you know, the future of East Timor is of great importance to many members of the U.S. Congress. We want to alert you to our view that a vote in East Timor conducted in an atmosphere of security, peace, and integrity is absolutely essential if the United States is to consider resuming a broad, productive defense cooperation relationship with Indonesia, including military assistance and specifically IMET funding.

Given your government's central role in ensuring security in East Timor as a condition for a successful U.N. ballot, the Indonesian military must take whatever steps necessary to bring about the conditions that would allow the people of East Timor to vote in an atmosphere as free of intimidation and violence as possible. A free and fair election will not only decide the future of East Timor, which we view as extremely important, but it will also determine the extent and pace of Congressional willingness to support military and other assistance for Indonesia, as well as help reestablish a mutually constructive relationship between our countries.



REP. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH



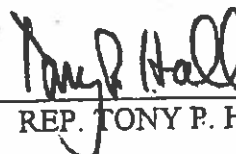
REP. BARNEY FRANK



REP. FRANK R. WOLF



REP. PATRICK J. KENNEDY



REP. TONY P. HALL

REP. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

Letter to President Habibie

Page 2

  
REP. NITA M. LOWEY  
REP. JAMES P. McGOVERN  
REP. LANE EVANS  
REP. JOHN CONYERS, JR.  
REP. PETER A. DEFazio  
REP. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ  
REP. HENRY A. WAXMAN  
REP. CAROLYN B. MALONEY  
REP. JAMES L. OBERSTAR  
REP. BERNARD SANDERS  
REP. JOSE E. SERRANO  
REP. JOHN F. TIERNEY  
REP. JOSEPH R. PITTS  
REP. NANCY PELOSI  
REP. DAVID WU  
REP. SHERROD BROWN  
REP. SAM FARR  
REP. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO  
REP. BILL LUTHER  
REP. GEORGE MILLER  
REP. BOBBY L. RUSH  
REP. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY  
REP. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD  
REP. JIM McDERMOTT

**East Timorese bishop urges postponement of independence vote**

By Catholic News Service

WASHINGTON (CNS) — Bishop Carlos Filipe

Ximenes Belo of Dili, East Timor, said the Aug. 8 vote on the territory's independence from Indonesia should be postponed unless peace is quickly restored to the island.

The bishop said the current Indonesian military strategy is to eliminate anyone who might vote for independence.

"They burn the houses, they kill the young people. As a result, the numbers of people supporting independence are diminishing. There is no working justice system, while houses are being burned and people are being killed in Dili; there is not even an attempt to bring anyone to justice, to imprison those responsible or anything else," he said.

"Everyone is very afraid. The resistance is not appearing in Dili anymore, because it is too dangerous, there is no security. Under these circumstances, you cannot have a referendum in peace and freedom," he said.

The bishop made his remarks in a statement released May 31 through his biographer, Arnold Kohen, who is a consultant for the International Justice and Peace Office of the U.S. Catholic Conference in Washington.

Bishop Belo said it was unlikely that a free and fair vote could be held under current conditions.

He said Indonesian President B.J. Habibie and the armed forces commander must be told to disarm the pro-integration militias before the referendum can go forward.

"Otherwise it is better not to have a referendum," he said.

"The Indonesians know that they will lose the referendum if people are free to vote. This is why they have developed a strategy to make a free vote impossible," he said.

Bishop Belo also accused Indonesia of infiltrating militia groups with more than 1,000 soldiers and secret service agents in an attempt to disrupt the upcoming election. He called for the immediate deployment of an international military force.

"They are infiltrating everywhere," he said of the Indonesian agents.

"When you hear about militia attacks, they (Indonesians) are always part of the militia groups. They push the militias, they give the orders and they themselves shoot," Bishop Belo said.

"It is necessary that there be an international military force here. A police force by itself is insufficient. This military force must be present in all villages and administrative posts," the bishop emphasized.

On May 16 Bishop Belo promised to remain neutral on the vote, but he has also cautioned that violence will continue until more U.N. security units are brought in.

Five western districts are already under the control of the military, including Liquisa, Ainaro, Ermera, Oecussi, the bishop said.

In the city of Aileu "the entire population is being

Thursday, June 3, 1999

threatened with death unless they vote autonomy" within Indonesia, as opposed to independence, he said. "People are being told that either they vote for autonomy or they will be killed."

He also accused Indonesia of withholding salaries of civil servants until they have signed documents stating their support of integration with Indonesia.

Indonesia invaded East Timor, a predominantly Catholic former Portuguese colony, in 1975 and unilaterally annexed it the following year.

Neither the Vatican nor the United Nations has recognized the annexation, and most countries still view Portugal as territorial administrator.

After 23 years of a military campaign against the East Timorese guerrilla separatist movement, Indonesia agreed in May to hold a U.N.-monitored ballot that will determine independence or continued integration.

\*\*\*

Subj: (Fwd) IHT: Only a Fair Vote Can End the E.Timor Conflict  
Date: 8/16/99 1:00:09 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: etisc@indigo.ie (East Timor Ireland Solidarity Campaign)  
Reply-to: etisc@indigo.ie  
To: askohen@aol.com

---

International Herald Tribune  
Saturday, August 14, 1999

## Only a Fair Vote Can End the East Timor Conflict

---

By Jose Ramos-Horta International Herald Tribune

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SYDNEY - On Aug. 30 the people of East Timor will go to the polls in a self-determination referendum supervised by the United Nations. Our hope is that it will settle a bitter international dispute that erupted in 1975, when Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony.

Most observers believe, as I do, that in conditions of freedom an overwhelming majority of East Timorese would opt for independence. But conditions on the ground remain far from appropriate for a free and democratic vote. Indeed, there is a real danger that the ballot could turn into the biggest electoral fraud of modern times.

Despite repeated assurances and promises by Indonesian authorities to end a terror campaign against independence supporters waged by militia groups in East Timor, intimidation and violence remain widespread.

The militias want East Timor to remain part of Indonesia. They are, in fact, gangs of common criminals recruited, trained and financed by the Indonesian Army. Their members, numbering many thousands, come from various Indonesian towns where unemployment and criminality are high. Militia violence this year has cost the lives of more than 1,000 civilians, has razed entire villages and has uprooted more than 80,000 people. Yet not a single militia leader or Indonesian military officer has been brought to justice.

It is understandable that at times the United Nations has to agree to some unpalatable "peace" agreements. But the East Timor agreement that was signed in New York by Indonesia, Portugal and the United Nations on May 5 entrusts the Indonesian police with responsibility for ensuring security before and after the self-determination vote, even though the police are known to be notoriously corrupt and violent.

The Indonesian Army has not withdrawn any of its combat battalions from East Timor in advance of the vote. There are more than 18,000 Indonesian troops and 8,000 police in the territory. To make matters worse, hundreds of members of the Indonesian Army's special forces unit have been sent to East Timor disguised as police. As a result, East Timor has become one of the most militarized territories in the world.

This is an extremely dangerous situation. Full-scale violence before or after the ballot this month is now almost certain. The Indonesian Army hierarchy is



still clinging to the illusion that it can secure a pro-integration vote through terror and fraud. It fails to realize that if the ballot is not free, the East Timor conflict will continue.

The next phase of the resistance against Indonesian control would be much more desperate and ferocious, and it would not be confined to East Timor. The costs for Indonesia, which is attempting a political transition to democracy as it tries to recover from deep recession, would be much greater than in the past 23 years.

To start with, no Portuguese government would recognize the result of a fraudulent ballot. Lisbon would demand a mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions against Indonesia by its partners in the European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, would be asked to call for an ad hoc war crimes tribunal on East Timor. A number of active and retired Indonesian military officers, as well as militia leaders, would be indicted.

The World Bank, already under severe criticism for fueling corruption during the authoritarian rule of former President Suharto, would be under strong pressure from many quarters to freeze the release of new funds for Indonesia. The U.S. Congress would also vote against allocating money to a country whose elected authorities are unable or unwilling to rein in their army.

East Timorese groups have set aside a "war budget" of several million dollars to wage a sustained public relations war aimed at hurting Indonesia's tourism industry.

More than 100 computer experts in Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the United States and Canada are preparing their own battle plan. They are targeting the entire computer network of the Indonesian government, army, banking and finance institutions to create chaos. A dozen special computer viruses are being designed to infect the Indonesian electronic communications system, including aviation.

In 1975 Indonesian military planners anticipated a quick war and easy victory in East Timor. Instead thousands of Indonesian soldiers lost their lives in an inglorious and protracted conflict with pro-independence fighters.

The Indonesian Army must not make the same mistake again. It must back off, and allow a free, fair and internationally acceptable act of self-determination to take place in East Timor. Otherwise Indonesia will be plunged into a new and even more costly war when it can least afford such a conflict.

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The writer, a Nobel peace laureate, is vice president of the National Council of Timorese Resistance, the main group supporting independence for East Timor. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

East Timor Ireland Solidarity Campaign  
Suite 16,  
Dame House  
24-26 Dame Street  
Dublin 2

**From:** Caritas Internationalis: Comunicazioni <ci.comm@caritas.va>  
**To:** Arnold Kohen <humanitarian@igc.org>  
**Date:** Wednesday, September 08, 1999 2:56 AM  
**Subject:** Tri-Network Statement on East Timor

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## CATHOLIC RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORKS STATEMENT ON EAST TIMOR

"East Timor belongs to those with goodwill and who are willing to work for a future which is peaceful and democratic" - Bishop Belo.

Now that the East Timorese have spoken and overwhelmingly (78.5%) voted for independence, it is disheartening and alarming to know of the death-dealing violent response of the anti-independent forces. Bishop Belo has stated early today that the campaign by the militias was a "Coup D'Etat" by military elements to overturn the results of the August 30 referendum. He also said that thousands had fled to the mountains, where they face a humanitarian crisis. Bishop Belo pleaded for international peace keeping forces to come to East Timor as a matter of urgency.

Our three world wide networks of Catholic agencies concerned with justice, peace and development, have been involved in humanitarian assistance to the people of East Timor. We intend to be in continued solidarity with the East Timorese in the form of programmes that will protect lives and favour peace and reconciliation.

We support Bishop Belo's call for peace and reconciliation as well as his appeal for an international peace keeping force in East Timor. The intimidations, killings, massacres and displacements should be stopped. We, therefore, urgently call on the UN to take on a peace keeping role to help the East Timorese, whom the UN have enabled to express their will in the self-determination ballot, to rebuild their lives and their country in peace.

This action must be immediate and decisive. The displaced and all those who are suffering need immediate protection from the United Nations and the international community.

Signed, 06 September 1999:

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS C I D S E \* I C M C \*

Duncan MacLaren Jef Felix William Canny  
Secretary General Secretary General Secretary General

Bernt Gulbrandsen Stephen King  
President President  
Asia & Oceania Forum Asia Pacific Continental Platform

- \* CIDSE - International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity
- \* ICMC - International Catholic Migration Commission

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Timor rebel leader moved to house arrest  
(Adds Gusmao, Justice Minister comments)

By Lewa Pardomuan

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (Reuters) - East Timor rebel leader Xanana Gusmao was moved on Wednesday from his prison cell to house arrest in a Jakarta bungalow from where he will play a pivotal role in determining the fate of his bloodied homeland. \* ||

The man most expect to lead the impoverished territory if it wins independence was driven the short distance in a black van, escorted by police.

Justice Minister Muladi welcomed Gusmao to the house, the former home of a senior Cipinang officer, and said he would play a key role in settling the East Timor problem that has dogged Indonesia for more than two decades. ||

"Xanana is here not only to sit but also to work, to help solve the problem of East Timor," Muladi told reporters. ||

Gusmao said: "I feel that I have been given a very heavy task and I have to do it, that's why I am here." ||

He refused to answer further questions.

About 20 East Timorese students, waving banners and shouting "Viva Timor Leste!" (long live East Timor), and more than 50 journalists watched as he was driven from Cipinang prison, where he has been since late 1993.

Chaotic scenes greeted his arrival at his modest new home, which has been officially designated a branch of Cipinang prison.

About 100 journalists tried to force their way into the newly whitewashed and renovated house, breaking glass doors. They were stopped by police, but some were allowed inside in small groups.

Gusmao will be confined to the four-bedroom house, but will be allowed visitors. Four armed prison officers will guard him in the house and armed police will be stationed outside.

His transfer follows mounting international pressure, including a call by U.N Secretary-General Kofi Annan, to release him from prison to smooth efforts to end the dispute over East Timor's future.

Last month, Indonesia reversed its long-held insistence that the former Portuguese colony remain within its fold and offered the prospect of independence, possibly next year.

Talks in New York this week between Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Portuguese counterpart Jaime Gama on the future of the disputed territory made some progress.

Both sides have negotiated for months an autonomy package for Timor but are not certain yet how this fits into a scenario for possible independence for the territory.

Jakarta rejects a referendum among East Timorese, arguing it could spark civil war in the fractious territory, but Portugal says a vote is the only way to determine what the people want.

Now 52, Gusmao was arrested in 1992 and sentenced to 20 years in jail for his armed fight against Indonesia's 1975 invasion.

Indonesia's rule there, marked by the death of about a quarter of the population from fighting, starvation and disease, has never been recognised by the United Nations.

Australia's East Timorese community welcomed the transfer of Gusmao into house arrest, saying it meant Indonesia now regarded him as a political prisoner, not a criminal.

"It's the very first concrete step the Indonesian government has shown that it is willing to be more flexible on the issue of Timor participation in ongoing negotiations," said Agio Pereira, executive director of the East Timor Relief

Jakarta's acceptance that he was integral to East Timor's  
future.

REUTERS

0414 100299 GMT

Indonesia-Timor-Gusmao

Jailed rebel leader Gusmao pledges to work for free East Timor  
(Picture)

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (AFP) - East Timor rebel leader Xanana Gusmao, transferred Wednesday from a jail cell to de facto house arrest, said he would work from there for independence for the territory.

"What is clear is that I will be meeting with all components of the people of East Timor to reach a peaceful settlement. We all can lay the foundation for an independent East Timor state," Gusmao told journalists shortly after he moved into a guarded house in Central Jakarta.

Gusmao, 53, said he would work to "help to unite the people of East Timor in one perception, that would be able to help the attainment of a peaceful solution."

Gusmao had served more than five years of his 20-year jail-sentence in Cipinang prison, which he left Wednesday. Officials have designated the house an extension of the Cipinang prison.

"With my move to here...I have been tasked with a larger participation to obtain a better settlement," he said.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975 and annexed it in 1976. But the United Nations and most countries still recognise Portugal as the administrator.

UN secretary general Kofi Annan had called for Indonesia to release Gusmao or put him under house arrest so he could play a larger role in the search for a settlement.

Indonesia, announcing plans for Gusmao's transfer, also said it was prepared to envisage a free East Timor if the people there rejected an offer for broad autonomy currently formulated in talks between Indonesia, Portugal and the United Nations.

tn-if/bs/sm

AFP 100532 GMT FEB 99

East Timor, a history of brutality and neglect

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (Reuters) - The transfer of East Timorese rebel leader Xanana Gusmao from jail to house arrest on Wednesday is the latest in a series of swirling changes in the impoverished territory.

Its history has been largely one of neglect under centuries of Portuguese rule which turned into an era of brutality when Indonesia invaded in 1975.

The invasion came after the Portuguese had abruptly quit, leaving a political vacuum which descended into civil war, with Fretilin and its apparently communist sympathies winning the upper hand and establishing a de facto government.

With the tacit support of the United States, which had only months earlier watched South Vietnam taken over by the communist North, Indonesia sent in its troops to prevent what was seen as another domino falling.

The invasion took place just after a visit by then U.S President Gerald Ford to Jakarta, capital of mainly Moslem Indonesia and some 2,000 km (1,250 miles) west of East Timor.

It turned out to be an ill-fated venture, blackening Indonesia's international reputation for more than two decades as it tried to crush East Timorese opposition to its rule.

Human rights groups said up to 200,000 people died during the invasion and subsequent fighting and famine in East Timor.

Indonesia's then President Suharto said later he could not have tolerated "a Cuba in our backyard".

Portugal brought European colonial power to East Timor in the 17th century.

It set up a trading outpost on the eastern half of Timor island, straddling a shipping route between Australia and the neighbouring island of New Guinea, in the 16th century.

The Portuguese found the island a plentiful source of sandalwood, prized for its aroma and medicinal oil. In 1642 they mounted a large scale invasion to secure the territory.

After the battle of Penfui between Dutch and Portuguese forces in 1742, administration of the island was divided between Portugal in the east and Holland, the colonial power in the rest of the old East Indies islands, in the west.

Japanese and Australian troops fought fierce battles on the Portuguese half of Timor during World War Two, in which up to 60,000 East Timorese were killed.

After the war, Portugal rehabilitated the coffee and sandalwood plantations but left the island largely undeveloped.

A military coup toppled the dictatorship of Antonio Salazar in Portugal in April 1974, after which the new leftist government sought to discard remnants of the country's empire.

It withdrew from East Timor in 1975, sparking civil war that led first to the Fretilin declaration of independence in November and then an Indonesian invasion nine days later.

Indonesia declared East Timor its 27th province on July 17, 1976, seven months after the invasion, having pushed Fretilin fighters into the hills.

The United Nations has never recognised the takeover and still regards Portugal as the administering power.

Fretilin guerrillas mounted regular attacks on Indonesian troops for years after the invasion from their hideouts in the rugged, mountainous interior.

Up to 80 percent of the Timorese abandoned, or were forced to leave, their homes during the height of the fighting, witnesses and human rights activists said.

In the early 1990s, Indonesia changed its approach and installed a military commander who tried to win over the hearts and minds of the East Timorese rather than cow them into

witnesses said Indonesian troops opened fire on mourners in the local capital, killing up to 200 people, returning the issue to the international spotlight.

Guerrilla leader Gusmao was captured in late 1992. The following year he was convicted of subversion and sentenced to life in prison, later commuted to 20 years.

Last month, the question of Indonesia's future rule of East Timor suddenly changed when Indonesia dropped its insistence on the territory remaining within its fold and suggested independence as a possibility.

Indonesia said it would prefer to give East Timor autonomy but would let it secede if that is what East Timorese want.

It is currently in negotiations with Portugal and the U.N. over how that process will be decided, with Jakarta insisting that a referendum would spark another civil war.

Gusmao is the man most expect to lead the impoverished territory if it wins independence.

REUTERS

0414 100299 GMT



Indonesia-Timor-Horta

Indonesia may allow Timorese activist Horta entry

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (AFP) - Indonesia may let exiled East Timorese pro-independence activist Jose Ramos Horta come to Jakarta to help reach a settlement for the troubled territory, Justice Minister Muladi said Wednesday.

"We are not inviting him but the possibility is not foreclosed," Muladi said before attending a cabinet meeting.

Horta, who won the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize with the Bishop of East Timor Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, is on an immigration blacklist barred from entering Indonesia.

However, Muladi said that Horta's name could "easily" be taken off if his presence was needed in consultations between East Timorese.

Muladi also said Horta could help the settlement process in many ways. "It could be enough in writing, or coming here (in person) or to another country."

Horta has become a prominent campaigner in exile for a free East Timor.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975 and annexed it in 1976. But the United Nations and most countries still recognise Portugal as the administrator.

str/bs/tn

AFP 100636 GMT FEB 99

Indonesian parliament debates power for regions

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (Reuters) - Indonesia's parliament debated a draft law on Wednesday to give the provinces more power and wealth in an effort to ease simmering regional tensions which threaten to break up the country.

The draft law on regional government, which will give Indonesia's 27 provinces more power over their affairs, was presented to parliament by Interior Minister Syarwan Hamid.

"This law is based on the principle of democracy with consideration for the diversity of the country," Hamid told parliament.

"The importance of this law is to empower society."

Indonesia, a vast archipelago with more than 300 ethnic groups spread across more than 17,000 islands, has long been racked by simmering regional tensions.

This often flares into separatist violence, particularly in the restive provinces of Irian Jaya, Aceh and East Timor.

The draft law proposes giving provincial governments more power over most of their own affairs, defence, legal, monetary and foreign policies.

They would have the power to decide and implement their own development projects, a right once reserved for Jakarta.

The draft law also proposes to double the budget of every province while the resource-rich provinces of Aceh, Irian Jaya, East Kalimantan, Sulawesi and south Sumatra would receive an increase of up to 150 percent.

Last month, Jakarta reversed its long-held insistence that East Timor remain within its fold and offered the prospect of independence, possibly next year.

REUTERS

0658 100299 GMT

Timor rebel gets bungalow, garden in the suburbs

JAKARTA, Feb 10 (Reuters) - For more than 23 years, East Timor rebel chief Jose Xanana Gusmao struggled to survive in the rugged mountains of his homeland, then a small Indonesian prison cell.

Now, he has a modest bungalow in Jakarta's suburbs.

Gusmao was transferred on Wednesday from jail to house arrest at number 47 Jalan Percetakan Negara VII, a single-storey, four-bedroom home a few kilometres (miles) from his former cell.

The house, once occupied by a senior official from Cipinang prison, has been newly painted and renovated. The furnishings are simple.

A large wooden crucifix, between a large picture of Christ and another of the Virgin Mary, hangs on the wall in the living room.

Gusmao is free to move around the house and the flower-filled garden, permanently under the watchful eye of four armed prison officers.

Outside, armed police will mount a round-the-clock watch.

Gusmao will be allowed to have visitors, including his wife and children who live in Australia.

But nobody will be allowed to stay overnight. His telephone can receive calls, but not make them.

Gusmao is expected to play a pivotal role in determining the fate of his bloodied homeland after 23 years of bloody Indonesian rule and will receive a flood of foreign, Indonesian and Timorese visitors.

Indonesia, facing a severe economic crisis and outbreaks of unrest throughout the country, has said recently that it may consider independence for East Timor.

Already, Gusmao's neighbours along this quiet, tree-lined street have had a hint that their tranquility may not last.

On Wednesday, a stampede of more than 100 journalists tried to force their way into Gusmao's home, breaking the glass front doors before they were stopped by police.

REUTERS

0442 100299 GMT

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. . AS1-INDONESIA-TIMOR-4 0344

Indonesia agrees to ballot East Timorese; opposition leader <  
wants transition

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Text of report by Portuguese Renascença radio on 8th February

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Jose Ramos Horta (vice-president of the National Council of the Timorese Resistance and Nobel Peace laureate in 1996) still advocates a period of transition in East Timor, before independence. Horta was reacting to Jakarta's green light for a popular consultation on the future of the territory.

(Horta) Ideally a UN transition administration should last at least three years. This could be extended if agreed between a legitimate Timorese authority and the UN.

(Presenter) Jakarta's stance was revealed at the talks between Portugal and Indonesia which are under way in New York. Anabela Gois reports:

(Gois) It will not be a referendum and it will be carried out after the plan for extended autonomy is approved. This means the Timorese will be called on to give their views on a concrete autonomy proposal. If it is turned down, this will implicitly mean acceptance of the alternative, which is independence.

(Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in English, with Portuguese overlaid) We have agreed in principle to discuss now a method to find out whether this autonomy plan is accepted in East Timor, as soon as it is ready.

(Gois) Ali Alatas sees this agreement in principle as progress in the talks. Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama believes this consultation could take place this year.

(Gama) We are working towards ensuring that the Timorese people can express their opinion, freely, fairly and democratically, as soon as possible. This is an important point

(Indistinct question omitted)

Yes, yes this year.

(Gois) Today, negotiations will focus on the consultation model and on the active involvement of the UN in the transition process.

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Source: Radio Renascença, Lisbon, in Portuguese 0900 gmt 8 Feb

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. . ASI-INDONESIA-TIMOR-5 0387

Indonesia: East Timorese leader welcomes popular consultation<  
Text of report by Portuguese radio on 8th February

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The Timorese will be consulted on the plan for an extended autonomy proposed by Jakarta. At the New York talks with Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas agreed to this consultation and to UN intervention. The next steps to be taken to ensure that the consultation is free and impartial need to be agreed. Manuel Carrascalao, leader of the Movement of Reconciliation and Unity of the People of East Timor, has said that the demilitarization of the territory is essential, as is the sending of a permanent UN mission. He believes that without these conditions it will not be possible to carry out the consultation because of the tense situation:

(Carrascalao) We are very pleased that Portugal obtained this victory. For us it is always a victory to force Indonesia to accept consultation with the people. This has been the best solution so far. I think that now it is necessary to establish the method for this consultation to be peaceful, without pressure or intimidation from Indonesia. So it is necessary for all Indonesian troops and paramilitary forces armed by the Indonesians to leave, and to have a security force guaranteeing the neutrality of the ballot to choose autonomy or not.

(Presenter) All Timorese will participate in the consultation, both inside and outside the territory. But there must be a registration process first. After the consultation, if the Timorese say no to autonomy this opens the door to independence. The transition process is another unknown. Jaime Gama would like to see Indonesia involved in the transition.

(Gama) This is a difficult path, it is not easy. We are going to try to create the conditions to ensure that if the Timorese choose independence, Indonesia does not leave on bad terms, does not leave with the intention of backing destabilization, no. We would like Indonesia to cooperate with the UN and with the Timorese, an independent Timor and Portugal in this transition period.

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Source: RDP Antena 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 0900 gmt 8  
Feb 99

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(Corrected) Indonesia: East Timorese Catholic leaders not to <  
attend Macao conference

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(The processing indicator for this item should be excerpt, not  
text; a corrected version of the item follows:)

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Excerpt from report by Indonesian news agency Antara web site

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Dili, East Timor, 7th February: Two East Timorese Catholic  
leaders, Dili Bishop Mgr Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, DSB  
(expansion untraced), and Baucau Bishop Mgr Basilio do  
Nascimento, said they would not attend an international  
conference on East Timorese traditional law, due to be held in  
the south Chinese city of Macao, 11th-14th February.

"We both have been invited to the conference which will be  
attended by 30 East Timorese traditional chiefs (liurai). But,  
we already have other programmes before receiving the  
invitation," Nobel peace laureate Belo told reporters here  
Sunday (7th February).

He said Bishop Basilio had left the former Portuguese  
colony, which had (been) integrated into Indonesia in 1976  
following the issuance of the Balito Declaration a year  
earlier, for (the) Vatican two weeks ago en route to Portugal  
for a church mission, and planned to visit some parts of the  
territory on a pastoral mission before flying to Australia in  
the near future.

Regardless of their absence in Macao, Belo said he  
supported the conference and hoped it would produce concrete  
action programmes for the East Timorese people.

Meanwhile, Paulo Freitas da Silva, one of the 30 East  
Timorese traditional chiefs invited to the gathering, said he  
would talk about lospalos traditional law.

On the possibility that the conference participants would  
also talk about the East Timor issue, the former leader of  
Trabalista political party said the matter was not in the  
agenda. He said the East Timor issue had been fully left to the  
anti-integration leader, Xanana Gusmao-led Concelho Nacional  
Resistencia Timorense (CNRT), an organization in charge of  
discussing the East Timor question.

On the East Timorese participants living abroad who would  
take part in the Macao meeting, he said they included Ramos  
Horta, Manuel Tilman and those living in Macao, Portugal and  
Australia...

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Source: Antara news agency, Jakarta, in English 7 Feb 99

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Subj: **Fwd: May 19 report on East Timor**  
Date: 6/1/99 5:03:12 PM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: ASKOHEN  
To: [srivera@catholicrelief.org](mailto:srivera@catholicrelief.org)

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Forwarded Message:

Subj: **Fwd: May 19 report on East Timor**  
Date: 5/31/99 10:19:11 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: ASKOHEN  
To: [fgilsenan@trocaire.ie](mailto:fgilsenan@trocaire.ie)

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Forwarded Message:

Subj: **May 19 report on East Timor**  
Date: 5/27/99 11:52:43 AM Eastern Daylight Time  
From: ASKOHEN  
To: [stevesteele@juno.com](mailto:stevesteele@juno.com)

#### Horror in East Timor: The World Must Respond

Authoritative reports from Church sources indicate a level of atrocities in 1999 that is even worse than previously known. These atrocities continue, despite the fact that a United Nations presence has begun to be established. Thirty were killed around the town of Atsabe last week by paramilitary groups, including some who were preparing for Mass. At least seven were killed in terror attacks in Dili as well, where 15 houses of supporters of independence were burned in recent days. There are reports of killings in other parts of the territory as well. Diplomatic pressure on Indonesia must be increased immediately.

The killings and burnings in Dili and elsewhere are only small part of what has taken place. Church sources stress that about 500 young people have been killed by militias over the past three months in one area of East Timor alone, the south coast region encompassing the towns of Suai and Zumulai. In one lake in this area, there are so many corpses that "The crocodiles are unable to eat more." In another area, near the town of Bazartete, Church sources state that so many have been killed that "The pigs cannot eat any more." It is a situation of the utmost horror. In some places, such as the town of Maubisse, there are only women and children, with the men and youth having either fled to the mountains or been killed. A pattern of this sort is repeating itself in other parts of East Timor.

There are reports of up to 35,000 internal refugees, most of them women and children, living in appalling conditions and urgently in need of assistance. Thousand of males have fled to the mountains. It is feared that East Timor may soon face the kind of emergency situation that existed in the late 1970s, when many perished from starvation and disease in the mountains while taking refuge from Indonesian military operations.

Although the militias conducting the current operations are nominally led by East Timorese, this masks their true nature: in fact, the militias are in many places composed largely of people from West Timor, the Indonesian side of Timor island, together with plainclothes Indonesian troops. Indeed, the militias could not continue to operate without the help and encouragement of the Indonesian army, specifically elite Red Beret (Kopassus) units, who are seen as the main authors of the violence and in charge of army actions in East Timor at present.

The number of United Nations police slated for duty in East Timor in the period leading up to the August 8 consultation in the territory is seen as woefully inadequate. The United Nations mission in East Timor has in recent days condemned the violence by the paramilitaries, but local people worry that the UN agreements signed in New York on May 5 are being largely ignored in practice nonetheless.

There is little mystery as to why all of this is happening now. Indonesian military intelligence and their colleagues in Kopassus are obviously trying to eliminate, intimidate or disperse as many pro-independence activists as

possible in advance of the August 8 voting, assuming that the vote actually takes place. Bishop Belo has made it clear that conditions for a free and fair election do not exist in East Timor at this time and will not exist unless the atrocities and intimidation cease and a sufficient number of international peacekeepers are in a position to protect the people of East Timor.

Indonesian forces are well-disciplined and efficient when their commanding officers give the orders. It is crucial that they receive orders to stop promoting and carrying out violence. World action is urgently needed to help the people of East Timor.

### Suggestions for Urgent Action

Please contact your governments and legislators to press for the following:

1. The United Nations must send large numbers of observers and the police force agreed upon in the May 5, 1999 accord signed in New York to East Timor as quickly as possible to augment the small numbers in the UN mission already there.
2. It is urgent that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) greatly expand its presence in East Timor as soon as possible to help protect the people. ICRC should be allowed to coordinate a humanitarian relief effort to assist the many thousands of internal refugees as well as to provide food and medical help to those who have fled to East Timor's mountains to escape the violence unleashed by the militias in recent weeks and months.
3. There must be consistent diplomatic pressure on Indonesian authorities to disarm and disband the militias and to stop facilitating violent attacks and other forms of intimidation and terror in East Timor by any and all forces in or linked to the Indonesian military.

May 19, 1999

The Humanitarian Project  
Project on East Timor  
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Washington, DC 20007 USA  
Tel: 301 585 3229  
Fax: 301 585 3288  
E Mail: [Humanitarian@igc.apc.org](mailto:Humanitarian@igc.apc.org)



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East Timor bishop wants UN help, demilitarization, Indonesian &lt; participation

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Text of report by Portuguese radio on 8th February

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We have on the line Dom Ximenes Belo (bishop of Dili and Nobel Peace laureate in 1996). Good afternoon.

(Belo) Good afternoon.

(Q) How do you see this agreement reached in New York, with Indonesian Foreign Minister Al Alatas agreeing to a popular consultation in (East) Timor on the autonomy proposal?

(A) I think this is the only step which can be taken. Even before implementing autonomy it is better to ask people if they agree or not. So I think it is a correct step. Now it is a question of how to prevent divisions among the Timorese. What we can see in practice, concretely, is that they are arming civilians and tomorrow there will be a ceremony when they will swear in 1,000 militias. The head of the army, the Indonesian general chief of staff, is coming to this ceremony so we need UN observers to establish a presence here and control the situation.

"We have no Control"

(Q) You think you need the UN observers now? Before the consultation?

(A) I think so. Now, because it is urgent, because, concretely in the last few days in the area of the administrative post of Maubara the prointegration militia groups, armed with (?knives) and even rifles, have destroyed six houses, including those of local chiefs. So it is a real abuse of power.

(Q) So you think that without demilitarization it will not be possible to hold a consultation?

(A) It might be, if there was a UN force here to control the situation and maintain calm between the people.

(Q) If the Timorese reject autonomy, how do you think the transition to independence should go?

(A) We would need some preparation time. I proposed before these talks a period of 10 to 15 years, for the Timorese to prepare themselves. Firstly, it would be necessary, urgently, for the various groups to reconcile themselves and get on together; and then prepare, if that was the step, if the majority chooses independence, then go towards that.

(Q) Do you think it would be essential to have Indonesia's participation in that transition process?

(A) I think so. Their participation is essential because we are here, part of the Indonesian archipelago. There must be great collaboration and understanding between neighbours, I think.

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Source: RDP Antena 1 radio, Lisbon, in Portuguese 0900 gmt 8 Feb 99

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BBC Mon AS1 AsPol arw

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<end>

**Subject: SMH/Hamish McDonald: Viva E.Timor Independence!**

**Date: 29 Aug 1999 12:10:55**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: SMH/Hamish McDonald: Viva E.Timor Independence!

Sydney Morning Herald  
Monday, August 30, 1999

Commentary/Analysis

Viva independence!

Only a vote for freedom can end the mayhem in East Timor, writes Hamish McDonald.

It's a day that most of the world's statesmen, over the past quarter-century, had thought to be either more than the people of East Timor could achieve - or more than they deserved.

A day when barring a last-minute, widespread breakdown in security, about 450,000 registered voters will be able to walk to a United Nations-run polling station and cast an absolutely secret vote on whether they want this former Portuguese outpost to remain under Indonesian rule with wider autonomy, or to become independent.

This is what then-Prime Minister Gough Whitlam should have talked then-president Soeharto into in 1974-75. If he had, his laurels as a statesman would not be so brown around the edges.

There will be some in Canberra who still resist accepting that for much of their careers they have backed the wrong policies. There are others who fear a volatile, demanding neighbour becoming a permanent feature of our strategic area.

But anyone who wants to see the tragic Timor situation being healed and gradually receding as an irritant in Australia's relations with Indonesia; anyone who wants to restore valuable principles to the heart of diplomacy in our region, should hope that today the East Timorese come out for independence by a wide margin.

Why? Because a vote for autonomy within Indonesia will lack credibility and open up a long-term and even more vexed conundrum for the UN and interested countries. It would mean hundreds of skilled political analysts from all over the world have completely misread all visible evidence from the campaign.

All the bravado and violence from the pro-autonomy side in East Timor points to a lack of confidence that it could win in a free and fair atmosphere. Its crowds have been largely shanghaied or rented (by rice handouts, free T-shirts and a few rupiah), in contrast to the spontaneity of rallies held by the National Council of Timorese Resistance, the pro-independence alliance.

Remember that after January's bold decision by Indonesian President B.J. Habibie to offer the Timorese the choice of independence, his Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, argued for four months against holding a referendum, before finally agreeing to a form of plebescite.

What is now being held, under the May 5 agreement with the UN and Portugal, is, the Indonesians insist, *jajak pendapat*, or an act of consultation. The form of words may rebound on Jakarta, if the campaign by its loyalists does succeed in turning out anything close to a majority vote.

The UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, is not obliged to approve the mathematical result if he and his independent electoral commission in Dili (comprising respected election supervisors from South Africa, Northern Ireland and South Korea) judge that it does not reflect the wishes of the people.

If the people choose independence, by any margin, then clearly the electoral commissioners will have no problem endorsing the result, given that the weight of intimidation has been predominately the other way. Annan would then advise the Security Council accordingly.

In such a case there could well be a backlash, even a bloodbath, by humiliated losers. The leader of the Aitarak militia in Dili, Eurico Guterres, has already openly promised it. On their record so far, the Indonesian police and military would be reluctant to stop it, even more so with their exit from a failed military enterprise on the cards.

But the militias would probably find their ranks quickly abandoned by all but the most diehard supporters. And the political outcome would be obvious to the world: the new Indonesian supreme legislative body, the MPR, would have little wriggle room, besides formally endorsing East Timor's departure from the republic, when it meets in November.

But if the outcome is a narrow win for the autonomy cause, the UN will be in a fix. Annan would be unlikely to weight the result the other way, and declare a decision for independence, UN officials say privately. But he could well declare the act of consultation was flawed, and not a fair representation of the wishes of the East Timorese.

In that case, the argument goes back to the Security Council for a decision on another consultation attempt, perhaps with enhanced UN security powers, against a background of an Indonesia and its Timorese supporters crying that they have been cheated.

That's when it becomes a diplomatic endurance test. "If it ceases to be a quick fix for a small problem, then people will start asking again what is the level of interest [and] where is the money coming from?" said one UN official.

Whatever the result, the UN Assistance Mission on East Timor (UNAMET) moves tomorrow into phase two of its mission, extended last week to November 30.

While the Indonesians have been reluctant so far to talk about the independence scenario, they have agreed to maintain a basic administration in East Timor during phase two, which runs until the MPR session.

And whether the vote is for autonomy or separation, one reform will start immediately. With its civilian police boosted from 280 to 480 and military liaison officers from 50 to 300 in coming weeks, UNAMET will start training a new police force for East Timor, which will take over from the Indonesia's national police and its military (in its internal security role).

But that could be against the background of an extremely ragged agreement between the principal parties at diplomatic level, and a rising temper among the Timorese who in the past few days have been arming themselves with whatever weapons come to hand.

Far better if the East Timorese come out convincingly for independence. This may look partisan, and perhaps offend Indonesians who hope the territory can still be brought into their own developing dreams of a democratic reform. But given the fraught state of play in East Timor, it can be argued that Wilsonian idealism and Kissingerian realism - to use a phrase famously employed by former ambassador Richard Woolcott in 1975 - have converged at last on one best outcome.

Hamish McDonald, the Herald's foreign editor, is in Dili.



Department of Social Development and World Peace  
3211 4th Street N.E. Washington, DC 20017-1194 FAX (202) 541-3339



July 6, 1999

Most Reverend Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, SD  
Bishop of Dili  
KP 10250  
Dili 88010  
East Timor

*Amos  
we'll talk  
about this  
later. //*

Dear Bishop Belo:

I write to thank you for agreeing to participate in the plenary session on "Catholic Social Teaching" on Saturday morning, July 17, 1999 at the National Catholic Gathering for Jubilee Justice in Los Angeles. We are delighted to have more than 2500 registered participants and look forward to a successful event.

I have been asked to serve as "producer" of the Saturday morning session. The session will focus on the seven themes of Catholic social teaching that were outlined by the U.S. bishops in their statement, *Sharing Catholic Social Teaching: Challenges and Directions*. I am enclosing a card containing a brief description of each theme. There will be a different speaker for each theme. You have been asked to speak about the theme of "Human Rights and Responsibilities."

The planners of the conference want this session to be a "production," rather than a straight series of seven talks. They have described it this way:

*This one-of-a kind presentation weaves prayer and song with brief reflections on the seven themes of Catholic social teaching from leaders in the Church and society.*

Each of the themes will be presented using the following process:

--Sr. Maria Elena Gonzalez (Emcee) introduces the theme and briefly identifies who will be addressing the theme. A banner illustrating the theme begins to be brought forward through the hall.

--Msgr. Ray East proclaims a Gospel passage related to the theme.

--Those gathered participate in a song related to justice and the theme.

--One of the seven speakers takes seven minutes to offer personal reflection and witness giving an example of how this theme is and is not being realized and acted upon in our world today, and what challenges we face in acting on this theme as we look to the future--the new millennium.

Bishop Belo  
July 6, 1999  
Page two

The themes will be presented in the order they appear on the enclosed card. The speakers will not be at a table or a podium, but will be in various places on and around the stage. When it is a speaker's turn to offer his/her reflections, the lights will dim slightly and a spotlight will focus on the speaker.

The plenary session runs from 9:00 AM to 10:30 AM, and it will be on a very tight schedule. We ask that you arrive at the site of the session, Pauley Pavilion, no later than 8:00 AM so that we can review the plan before the session begins.

After the plenary session, we will hold seven break-out sessions, one on each of the seven themes. Your break-out session on "Human Rights and Responsibilities" will be opened by a moderator who will offer preliminary comments about Catholic teaching on this theme. Then you will have a chance to elaborate on your brief comments during the plenary session, offering more information about your experience and how it illustrates the challenges and opportunities for acting on the theme of "Human Rights and Responsibilities" in our world today. The break-out sessions run from 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Your session will be held in the Northwest Auditorium on the UCLA campus. Please let me know **IMMEDIATELY** if you need any audio-visual equipment.

I am enclosing materials that are being sent to all workshop speakers that include a variety of information as well as a map. Also enclosed is a speaker contract. Please complete it and fax it to me as soon as possible at 202-541-3339.

Again, thank you for agreeing to participate in the National Catholic Gathering for Jubilee Justice. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I'll look forward to seeing you at the gathering.

Sincerely,

  
Joan Rosenhauer  
Special Projects Coordinator

September 14, 1999

**Mr. Michel Cadmessus  
Managing Director  
International Monetary Fund  
Washington, DC.**

**Dear Mr. Cadmessus,**

**On my last visit to the United States I had hoped to visit Washington, but this was unfortunately impossible.**

**I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the public stance that you and your institution have taken after the United Nations-sponsored referendum in East Timor. The intense suffering that the East Timorese people and my brethren in the Catholic Church have been forced to endure can only be eased by the firm commitment of the international community to justice and human rights. I understand the difficult circumstances surrounding your organization's decision-making process, and thus your resolute stand is all the more meaningful.**

**I would only ask you to take further action to protect the people of East Timor at this dark hour. There is a desperate need for immediate humanitarian assistance and to stop the killing at once.**

**I look forward to meeting with you in the future, and take this opportunity to extend my highest compliments. Here I send you a copy of Mr. Arnold Kohen's recent book on East Timor.**

**Fraternally Yours in Christ,  
I am,**

*Francis X. Belo, SDB  
Bishop of Dili  
East Timor*

Subj: **Bishop Belo warns UN of need to proceed with care**  
Date: 6/3/99 10:08:23 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)  
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)

Kompas, Dili, 3 June 1999

Bishop Belo has warned that the UN mission to East Timor will not succeed in fulfilling its task if it fails to ensure that it has a presence everywhere in the territory and if it fails to cooperate with all sides. He stressed the importance of the UN safeguarding its neutrality so as to ensure that it retains the support of all sides in the dispute.

He was speaking to journalists after attending the ceremony to unfurl the UN flag at the head office of UNAMET (United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor) in Dili on Thursday. He was present at the ceremony along with leaders from the pro-independence and pro-integration groups.

He said that the unfurling of the UN flag signified that Portugal had failed, in its 450 years of rule to create prosperity, justice and peace in East Timor. Portugal should take some of the blame for the chaos that occurred in 1975 when Timorese people got into conflict with each other, killing and taking revenge. Such things were still going today, he said.

He went on to say that Indonesia which had posed as the saviour had gone on to create a similar situation. While there were positive things that it had done, justice and human rights had not been respected.

'So now, at last, the UN has raised its flag in East Timor, which means that the question of East Timor has been handed over to the UN in accordance with the tripartite agreements that had been reached. But in my opinion, it is not certain that the UN will be able to resolve the question unless it proceeds with great care and unless it works with all groups and all sections of the community,' said Bishop Belo.

+++++

TAPOL, the Indonesia Human Rights Campaign  
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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-zc02.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc02.mx.aol.com) ([rly-zc02.mail.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc02.mail.aol.com) [172.31.33.2]) by [air-zc01.mail.aol.com](mailto:air-zc01.mail.aol.com) (v59.34) with SMTP; Thu, 03 Jun 1999 10:08:23 -0400

Received: from [typhoon.mail.pipex.net](mailto:typhoon.mail.pipex.net) ([typhoon.mail.pipex.net](mailto:typhoon.mail.pipex.net) [158.43.128.27])  
by [rly-zc02.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-zc02.mx.aol.com) (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)



Wednesday, April 14, 1999

CNS - Catholic News Service

**TIMOR-NUNS Apr-13-99 (610 words)****Carmelite nuns suspend operations in East Timor after attack**

By Stephen Steele

Catholic News Service

DILI, East Timor (CNS) — A Carmelite community working in East Timor suspended operations following an attack by paramilitary troops operating outside Dili, the territory's capital.

The community was warned by paramilitary leaders in early March to stop serving 2,000 refugees residing in Maubara, a village located about two hours west of Dili, or their lives would be in danger, said a member of the Carmelite community in a late March interview.

"We cannot carry out our work here any longer. The situation has us feeling insecure and fearful for our lives," she said.

On March 22, a group of six nuns and two priests narrowly escaped an ambush while on their way to a refugee camp. According to the nun, two trucks filled with 20 to 25 men carrying rifles, machetes and bows and arrows pulled in front and behind the Carmelites' van.

The driver was able to maneuver his way around the trucks and eluded the would-be attackers by escaping down a narrow street.

In another mid-March incident, nuns were chased by a group of men wielding machetes, the nun said.

On April 11, a convoy carrying Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, apostolic administrator of Dili, was attacked by paramilitaries in Liquica. Bishop Belo, a co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize, was in Liquica to celebrate Mass following the April 6 massacre of at least 25 people who sought refuge on church property.

Bishop Belo called off peace talks aimed at ending the worsening violence in the region, pending a proper investigation into the massacre in Liquica.

Indonesia announced April 13 it would establish a commission to negotiate an end to the escalating conflict. Officials told reporters the commission would include representatives of the central and regional governments, the rebels and church groups.

Indonesia invaded East Timor, a predominantly Catholic former Portuguese colony, in 1975 and unilaterally annexed it the following year.

Neither the Vatican nor the United Nations has recognized the annexation, and most countries still view Portugal as territorial administrator.

The attacks in Maubara left the Carmelite community baffled, said the nun.

"We have never had any problems whatsoever up until this moment," the nun said. "We have always been respected by the military and local authorities."

The nun said that after the attacks, she appealed to local authorities to help ease the situation. A police

official told her police were investigating.

"But since then there has been no improvement," she said.

Since January, the Carmelites have been providing humanitarian aid to about 2,000 refugees that had fled to Maubara from surrounding villages following repeated raids by the pro-Indonesia paramilitary group, Besi Merah Putih.

Initially, about 300 refugees were residing on the Carmelite compound, but fled to an area outside Maubara when the situation became too dangerous.

"We could no longer provide for their safety," the nun said.

In March, the community appealed for help from the international community, smuggling a letter out of Maubara and circulating it on the Internet.

The nun said the community made the decision to publish the letter because of deteriorating conditions in the refugees camps. Food and medical supplies are scarce, and tuberculosis and other tropical diseases are beginning to spread, the nun said.

"We were aware that we do not have any special force to help them, aside from encouraging them to keep believing in God, even though our feeling is not too different from them," the nun said. "We also feel unsafe, threatened, afraid and unfree to go to our place of work."

♦♦♦

**CHURCH-IRS Apr-13-99 (420 words)****Heed how Protestant church lost tax status, bishops' counsel says**

By Catholic News Service

WASHINGTON (CNS) — The chief legal counsel of the U.S. bishops said Catholic parishes should take note of how a Protestant church ran afoul of the Internal Revenue Service and lost its tax-exempt status.

"The IRS takes the enforcement of the tax code seriously," said Mark Chopko, head of the bishops' Office of General Counsel in Washington.

In the tax case, the Church at Pierce Creek near Binghamton, N.Y., had its tax-exempt status revoked for running newspaper advertisements against Bill Clinton's first presidential campaign in 1992.

The ads, which ran in USA Today and The Washington Times, warned, "Christian Beware," adding, "Bill Clinton is promoting policies that are in rebellion to God's laws." The ads also sought donations to help pay for their cost.

The IRS' revocation of the church's tax-exempt status was upheld March 31 in U.S. District Court.

Chopko told Catholic News Service April 9 that Pierce Creek "had thrown down the glove," taunting the IRS to come after them.

He said it was reminiscent of the 1980 case in which the editor of Today's Catholic, San Antonio's



## INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE & PEACE

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### East Timor Action Alert

July 1999

The situation in East Timor has sharply deteriorated in recent months, with hundreds killed in paramilitary violence aimed at disrupting the United Nations-sponsored referendum. In a June 10 statement, Archbishop McCarrick, chairman of the USCC International Policy Committee, said:

*Thus far this year, the people of East Timor have experienced a level of violence not seen since the 1970s when Indonesian forces invaded and annexed that territory. Rampaging groups of armed militias have committed numerous atrocities upon mostly unarmed, pro-independence communities and individuals... On April 6, dozens of people were shot and hacked to death at the Catholic church in Liquiça, a massacre Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo of Dili has likened to that at the Santa Cruz Cemetery in 1991... Throughout the territory, armed members of the dozen or so local militias that have sprung up in the months after B.J. Habibie became president of Indonesia a year ago have waged a relentless campaign of intimidation and violence directed at those thought to favor independence...*

*Over 40,000 East Timorese have fled their homes and farms, raising again the spectre of hunger that devastated much of the island in the late 1970s. While some of the internally displaced persons are in centers assisted by the Church's Caritas workers, many are without any help and need the protection and relief that could be provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross, if allowed to enter in sufficient numbers.*

Increased international pressure is urgently needed to address this situation, both in terms of efforts to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches those in dire need, and pressure to end paramilitary violence and allow for free and fair voting under UN auspices. UN monitors have been attacked in recent days by forces seeking to derail the referendum, scheduled initially for Sunday, August 8, which is to enable the people to vote for autonomy or independence. The UN, which will conduct the consultation, has begun deploying its personnel that will prepare for and monitor the vote; but the violence has continued. Unless it is brought under control and the militias disbanded, the conditions essential for a fair and free vote will be seriously lacking.

**REQUESTED ACTION:** On June 30, the U.S. Senate voted 98-0 on a resolution calling for intensified U.S. pressure to disarm and disband the militias in East Timor and for other measures such as giving full access to humanitarian organizations. It added that the extent of efforts by Indonesia to fulfill these points should be taken into account in determining U.S. votes on any loan or financial assistance to Indonesia. A similar effort is underway in the House, led by Reps. Hall, McGovern, Smith and Wolf.

**PLEASE CONTACT YOUR REPRESENTATIVES URGING THEIR SUPPORT FOR THIS AND OTHER EFFORTS ON EAST TIMOR IN THE WEEKS AHEAD.**

**Subject: CNS: Timorese bishop says Indonesian military arming more militias**

**Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1999 14:12:27 -0700 (PDT)**

**From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: CNS: Timorese bishop says Indonesian military arming more militias

TIMOR-BELO Aug-11-1999 (590 words) xxxi

E. Timorese bishop says Indonesian military arming more militias

By Stephen Steele

Catholic News Service

NEW YORK (CNS) -- Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo of Dili, East Timor, accused the Indonesian military of arming new militia groups, stepping up a campaign of terror designed to disrupt the U.N.-sponsored autonomy ballot Aug. 30.

The bishop said the Indonesian military fears it will lose control of East Timor after the vote over autonomy under continued Indonesian rule or independence. He said Indonesia is trying to ensure that a free and fair election does not occur.

"I have bad news. They are openly and clearly distributing guns in Baukau and Laga and other places. They are turning Timorese against Timorese. It is like hell," he said.

The Indonesian military has been providing weapons to militia groups for several months. The bishop said the significance of its latest action is that it is occurring in a region that had been largely free of militia activity.

The bishop made his remarks in a statement released Aug. 6 by his biographer, Arnold Kohen, a consultant for the Office of International Justice and Peace at the U.S. Catholic Conference in Washington.

Bishop Belo repeated an earlier assertion that the Indonesian military are also engaging in acts of violence, with members of the elite military platoon, Kopassus, joining the ranks of the militias.

"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," Bishop Belo said.

"What you hear from the priests and nuns in the countryside makes you tremble," he added.

UNAMET reported that more than 430,000 registered in East Timor, with nearly 12,700 Timorese registering overseas.

The registration deadline was extended several times due to militia attacks and difficulty in reaching people displaced by violence. Caritas East Timor, the local Catholic aid agency, estimates some 60,000 to 80,000 people have been displaced by militia activity.

Kohen, who heads an East Timor human rights organization, The Humanitarian Project, quotes church sources as saying that "3,000 to 5,000" people have been killed in the past six months due to militia activity.

"Elements of Indonesia's armed forces who are adamantly opposed to independence for East Timor are said to be preparing to foment even greater violence if the East Timorese vote against continued Indonesian rule," Kohen said.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the following year in a move never recognized by the United Nations or the Vatican. More than 200,000 East Timorese have died from fighting, starvation and disease since the invasion of the former Portuguese colony.

**Subject: FT: "Indon matters and E.Timor doesn't" -diplomat**

**Date: 08 Sep 1999 06:36:05**

**From: Joyo@aol.com**

**Newsgroups: reg.easttimor**

Subject: FT: "Indon matters and E.Timor doesn't" -diplomat

Excerpt: Analysts are divided over whether Gen Wiranto, the armed forces commander, is behind the atrocities committed by his troops or, worse for Indonesia, is facing insubordination by senior officers.

Financial Times

Wednesday September 8 1999

EAST TIMOR: Martial law - Habibie's last card

By Sander Thoenes in Jakarta

President B.J. Habibie underlined the weakness of his government when he declared martial law in East Timor yesterday. This very weakness has become an obstacle to any foreign intervention or suspension of aid, carrying with it the risk of alienating or even destabilising Indonesia, say diplomats and Indonesian analysts.

"The dilemma is that Indonesia matters and East Timor doesn't," one diplomat put it bluntly yesterday.

The president, who himself initiated last week's referendum on East Timor's future, accepted its results and ordered his troops to restore order, but instead his army went on a rampage.

Some analysts believe the military, resentful at Mr Habibie for allowing a vote without consulting them, is wreaking havoc in part to undermine his chances for re-election in November.

Analysts are divided over whether Gen Wiranto, the armed forces commander, is behind the atrocities committed by his troops or, worse for Indonesia, is facing insubordination by senior officers.

"Wiranto can't implement the agreement with the UN [that Indonesia would maintain order after the vote] because it would mean really eliminating the hardliners in the military," said Umar Juoro, an adviser to Mr Habibie. "He would invite a revolt against him."

While few foreign governments would admit to supporting Mr Habibie or Gen Wiranto, many are worried that their early demise would further weaken the government, rather than boost the chances of any acceptable alternative.

Mr Juoro said, however, that the threat of foreign intervention might in fact provide Mr Habibie and Gen Wiranto with a strong argument for persuading the military to halt the violence. "Now he can say - 'Look we've got to do it, otherwise there will be foreign intervention, which would be embarrassing'," Mr Juoro said. "Habibie knows that martial law is his last card."

On Monday Megawati Sukarnoputri, the leading contender in the presidential elections to be held in November, attacked Mr Habibie for holding the referendum, but reiterated that she accepted the outcome. Arbi Sanit, a political analyst in Jakarta, said, however, that some of her advisers and many of her followers would resent any foreign pressure.

"The anti-Habibie sentiment could turn anti-foreign," he said. "The more radical nationalists are in Megawati's camp."

The International Monetary Fund made a veiled link between continued aid and the situation in East Timor earlier this week, sparking a sale of rupiah as investors worried about the potential impact on the economy.

Australia threatened to cancel its \$1bn (£620m) contribution towards a bail-out package if Indonesia continued to block international intervention. Other donor nations had explicitly made new aid conditional upon a successful completion of the referendum in East Timor.

"It would be a disaster for the economy," Mr Juoro said. "I'm not so worried about the foreign investors, who may realise the limits of the direct effects on the economy. We're not pressed for aid right now. I'm worried about a panic among Indonesians."

Threats of a suspension of aid, as much as intervention, also risk sparking a backlash against foreigners, diplomats said. Protesters have already picketed the Australian and US embassies in Jakarta, while the association of importers threatened to boycott products from Australia and New Zealand.

"The Indonesian government is trying to change the discourse from one on a genocide in East Timor to one of national pride," said Arief Budiman, an Indonesian sociologist teaching in Australia. "That is quite clever, and to a certain extent it works. The resentment against the west is always there. But most Indonesians don't care about East Timor and most of those who do happen to favour independence for East Timor."

**Subject: Belo interview in Tagesspiegel (21-Apr-99)**

**Date:** 21 Apr 1999 06:52:36

**From:** mahdi@FHI-Berlin.MPG.DE

**Newsgroups:** reg.easttimor

From: Waruno Mahdi <mahdi@FHI-Berlin.MPG.DE>  
Reply-To: Waruno Mahdi <mahdi@FHI-Berlin.MPG.DE>  
Subject: Belo interview in Tagesspiegel (21-Apr-99)

The Berlin daily "Der Tagesspiegel" today (Wed, 21-Apr-99) carried an interview with Bishop Carlos Felipe Belo.

Below is an English translation of the published German text. As the latter already apparently is a translation, I apologize beforehand for any possible distortions in my retranslation (I felt uneasy about the one or other phrase, but gave priority to a straightforward translation of the text as given, rather than try to reconstruct what perhaps might have been the original utterance).

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DER TAGESSPIEGEL  
No. 16,670  
Berlin, Wed., April 21, 1999  
p. 6, col-s 2-5.

Interview.

"Indonesia has not Won the Hearts of the People"

\* The Bishop of East Timor and holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, Belo, speaks about the difficulties of creating a peace plan for the annexed island.

TS: What are the main failures the led to the miserable situation in East Timor?

BELO: The main mistake is, that since 1975, when the (Indonesian) army marched in, Indonesia never managed to win the hearts of the people. There was only violence, violence. Till this day.

TS: Was the precipitous withdrawal of the Portuguese, who left the province behind in disorder, the main cause?

BELO: That is something the Portuguese should answer. Today we live under the Indonesians. Why should we turn back into history?

TS: All of the political groups, those that are pro- and anti-Indonesian, are urging you to lead a reconciliation dialogue. You have interrupted that.

BELO: The pro-Indonesian forces never came to me. I have for example called the militia leader Tavares, but he never showed up. I am very well prepared to mediate (between the groups), but only under the condition that they stop the violence. We shall continue to rely on dialogue, but they must be sincere, because in front of us they say "Yes, Bishop", but behind our back they act quite differently.

TS: For example?

BELO: For example at the massacre in Liquiça.

TS: What really happened in Liquiça? The army speaks of seven dead, you of at least 25, and witnesses of up to 200.

BELO: I don't know, what happened in Liquiça. I was there. I only saw that the village was empty. there were these young people from "Red-White Steel", who controlled the streets. That is not gut. The police should be controlling the streets.

TS: Houses in Dili are full with refugees. Do you take up refugees?

BELO: No I do not, out of principle. I have made bad experience. It is better for the people to stay in their houses, where we try to help them eith our parish services.

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<AP-photo of Bishop Belo>

CARLOS FELIPE BELO, catholic Bishop of East Timor is committed to a course of non-violence and dialogue with the Indonesian government. Since indonesian troops marched into East Timor, more than 200,000 people have lost their lives. In 1996 Belo received the Peace Nobel Prize, because he had protected the population from injuries from the authorities under risk of his own life. Daniel Kestenholz spoke with him.

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TS: What bad experience do you mean?

BELO: The army comes here, beats the people up, and accuse us of offering refuge. And then there are many (refugees) who tried to make use of it. Here they were safe, and outside they made politics. But then when they are pursued, they run away. Why don't they show, that they have courage?

TS: The refugees are afraid of getting murdered.

BELO: Well, if they are afraid of getting killed, then they should keep away from politics.

TS: Monsignore, are you being threatened?

BELO: No. Before, yes, but now not anymore.

TS: What is your political solution for East Timor?

BELO: I don't have a political solution. I am not a politician.

TS: What could a solution look like?

BELO: I have no idea. Ask the united Nations, ask the Portuguese and Indonesian governments. They know the best solutions. Not I, why do you ask me about that.

TS: In rural areas of East Timor the Church politically stands for a separation from Indonesia. Is this liberation theology for East Timor?

BELO: No, we don't have anything like that here. I never learned liberation theology. We stand in the service of the people. They are being beaten. We ask, why do you beat these people? Please have respect for them.

TS: How important is the role of the Church in East Timor?

BELO: We try to be the voice of the voiceless, to protect those who are suffering from oppression and prosecution. We preach the dignity of man.

TS: Crowds stream in for morning mass every Sunday.

BELO: We tell the people, don't give up, pray for East timor, for the international organizations, for the Indonesian government and for the Indonesian army. That they may respect human rights here: to bring up the will to disarm the paramilitary groups.

TS: A political prayer?

BELO: Yes, why not? But it is an opportunity to improve the situation, for sake of respect towards human beings.

TS: Are your prayers answered?

BELO: I think, we Christians must always have hope, that the solution will perhaps come later, if we cannot yet see it today. We must behold the history of the Redemption.

TS: Are you in contact with Indonesia's President Habibie and resistance leader Gusmao?

BELO: No. Why should I be in contact with these two, when my duty is to serve the people here?

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**Congress of the United States**  
Washington, DC 20515

July 12, 1999

# **Support Democracy in East Timor**

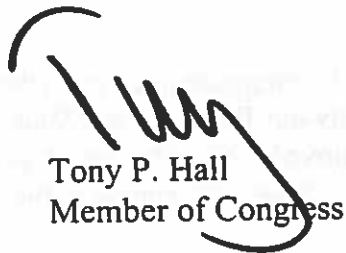
## **Sign Letter to President Clinton**

Dear Colleague,

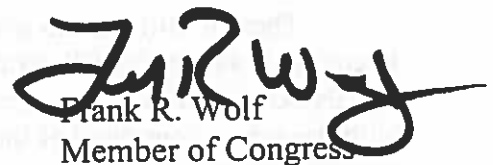
The United Nations-sponsored referendum in East Timor scheduled in August presents a historic opportunity. Since the invasion of East Timor by Indonesian armed forces in 1975, an estimated 200,000 people, one-third of the island territory's original population, have perished. The August ballot on independence is designed to bring about an end to the conflict, but the process has been put at grave risk by recent attacks on UN personnel by anti-independence militias. There is overwhelming evidence that these militias are being armed and directed by the Indonesian army.

It is essential that the United States use all the influence it can bring to bear on the Indonesian government to stop these attacks and ensure a fair vote. We must also address the urgent humanitarian needs that remain unmet and have been caused by military-sponsored violence. We urge you to join us in signing the attached letter to President Clinton. If you would like to sign this letter, please contact Brendan Inscho or Bob Zachritz in Representative Tony Hall's office at 5-6465.

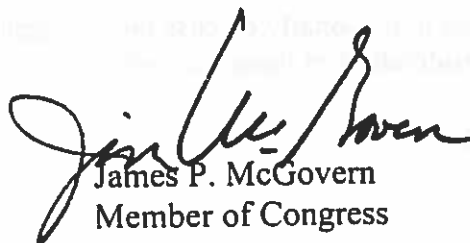
Sincerely yours,



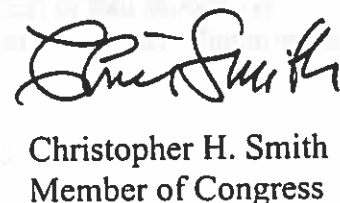
Tony P. Hall  
Member of Congress



Frank R. Wolf  
Member of Congress



James P. McGovern  
Member of Congress



Christopher H. Smith  
Member of Congress

Dear Mr. President,

We would like to express our grave concern over developments in East Timor. Atrocities in recent months by anti-independence paramilitaries – which operate with the support, direction, and sometimes even participation of elements of the Indonesian military – have led to hundreds of killings. Although the most dramatic incident was a bloody assault on a church in April, the killings continue even now. Tens of thousands have been displaced by these attacks, leading to widespread deprivation in East Timor's countryside. Authoritative church sources say that such actions, orchestrated by the Indonesian military, could make it impossible for a fair vote to be held as scheduled in August. Repeated physical attacks and intimidation against United Nations monitors and relief personnel in East Timor are an added cause for grave concern.

We therefore believe it is imperative that the United States and its allies use all the influence we can possibly bring to bear on Jakarta to help ensure a democratic process in East Timor in complete cooperation with the United Nations, coupled with an end to obstruction of relief efforts. The United States and its allies should work to persuade Indonesian forces to put an end to atrocities in East Timor and allow a free and fair vote to take place. There must also be an expansion of access for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other relief teams in East Timor's countryside and towns, and a relief operation and protection efforts should be conducted immediately. It must be stressed that in 1978-79, many tens of thousands of people perished because of a catastrophic war-related famine, which underscores the need to address the current crisis without further delay.

These humanitarian problems and the 23-year conflict itself could soon be resolved through the employment of timely international diplomatic action and unrelenting pressure on Jakarta to fulfill its commitments within the May 5, 1999 United Nations agreement on the vote in East Timor. This is a historic opportunity. However, if Indonesian forces and those under their effective control continue in their current manner, the process will lead instead to an unfair election or no election at all – which could lead in turn to yet another bloodbath in East Timor. This would have disastrous consequences not only for the East Timorese, but also for Indonesia's relations with the United States and other nations.

There is still time to reverse course – but only if Washington does everything in its power to convince Jakarta to call off the paramilitaries. Not only our Embassy and State Department, but also U.S. Defense Department officials who have enjoyed a close relationship over the years with the senior command of the Indonesian military, must make this appeal in the strongest possible terms.

We would like to request a meeting with you to personally discuss these urgent matters in greater detail. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely yours,