

# The Boston Globe

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## East Timor: hidden genocide

Today, Christians commemorate the feast of the Slaughter of the Holy Innocents, King Herod's extermination of male infants, One of whom who might have been a political threat to his reign. Ten years ago this month, Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, establishing a brutal occupation and declaring a unilateral annexation.

The suffering of the Timorese people compares with the worst crimes against humanity in this century. The Indonesian regime killed off between 100,000 and 200,000 people from a population estimated at 650,000 before the invasion.

Particularly shameful has been the silence, or complicity, of the international community. Amnesty International has documented "a consistent pattern of violations of human rights in East Timor," including extra-judicial executions, widespread torture and "disappearances."

"These violations of human rights have occurred in a situation in which the fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly, association and movement do not exist."

The head of the Catholic Church in Timor (where most people are Catholic) has described systematic Indonesian programs to expunge Timorese culture and identity; to curtail religious freedom; and, most recently, to impose a birth control program on the decimated Timorese population by distributing contraceptive pills and devices.

Although church leaders and Pope John Paul II have spoken out against the violations of human rights in Timor, the Indonesian regime has succeeded in drawing a curtain around its captured colony and cajoling other governments into accepting, as a matter of *Realpolitik*, the subjugation of the Timorese.

Jakarta has restricted and controlled access to the island by humanitarian organizations, journalists and diplomats. Outsiders allowed to visit during lulls in the fighting between Indonesian troops and Fretilin, the nationalist resistance forces, are guided and indoctrinated by their Indonesian hosts, in a manner reminiscent of tours once provided to

visitors in Stalin's Russia.

Strategic considerations, oil-exploration contracts and political blackmail have persuaded many nations to condone or accept Indonesian annexation of Timor. Liberal democracies ignore the "resettlement camps" that resemble concentration camps; developing nations emerging from their own anti-colonial struggles wink at Indonesia's colonization of Timor, treating envoys of the island's independence movement as inconvenient troublemakers.

The government of Australia accepts Indonesian sovereignty on East Timor while it negotiates with Jakarta for the development of offshore oil deposits. New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, praised the "economic well-being" and "liberty" of the Indonesian occupation so hypocritically that the Fretilin representative at the UN was provoked to retort: "As long as nuclear weapons pose a threat to the Anglo-Saxons in New Zealand and Australia then Lange is concerned . . . but when there is a military dictatorship in the region waging conventional war with weapons supplied by Western countries, then I hear no similar concern being expressed on the world stage by Mr. Lange."

No nation has been more complicit with the Indonesian crimes in East Timor than the United States. The original invasion was launched hours after former President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had concluded a visit to Jakarta. The Indonesians invaded with military equipment supplied by Washington, and throughout the past decade US governments have accepted Indonesia's colonization of Timor while the State Department repeatedly defined the agony of the Timorese as an improvement in the human rights situation.

The shame of Indonesia's conquest of East Timor is shared by an American administration that wants to lament human rights violations in Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union. To earn that right, the US must first dissociate itself from the genocide committed in East Timor by its Indonesian ally.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSMAN TONY P. HALL  
INTRODUCES RESOLUTION ON  
EAST TIMOR

## HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 10, 1985

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which expresses the sense of the Congress concerning the situation in East Timor.

December 7, 1985, marks the 10th anniversary of the invasion and occupation of East Timor by neighboring Indonesia. This tragic event, which was carried out by an Indonesian Army equipped largely with American-supplied military equipment, continues to have serious consequences for the inhabitants of East Timor.

More than 5 years ago, it was widely acknowledged that at least 100,000 East Timorese out of a population of less than 700,000 had perished since the Indonesian invasion. Subsequent military operations and related hunger and disease have claimed the lives of thousands more in the ensuing years.

Today, armed conflict continues between the Indonesian Armed Forces and Timorese nationalists who have resisted the takeover of their homeland. International access has been restricted, and information about the situation in East Timor has continued to be difficult to obtain.

In June 1985, Amnesty International published a detailed study entitled, "East Timor, Violations of Human Rights: Extrajudicial Executions, 'Disappearances,' Torture and Political Imprisonment," which traced a pattern of widespread human rights violations in East Timor since the time of the invasion.

Statements by Pope John Paul II in July 1984, and the U.S. Catholic Conference in August 1985, have highlighted the growing concern of the international religious community about East Timor. In the United States, Christian Response International, an affiliate of the Zurich-based Christian Solidarity International, has maintained an active role in calling attention to the plight of the suffering Christians in East Timor.

It is also encouraging to note the strong congressional interest in the issue of East Timor. Bipartisan groups of 22 Senators and 123 Representatives in 1984, and 131 Representatives in 1985, signed letters to Secretary of State Shultz and to President Reagan in which they called attention to the plight of the people of East Timor and the need for urgent humanitarian measures, unrestricted access to the territory by qualified international observers, and efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of this tragic conflict.

With respect to this last point, I commend to my colleagues attention the letter to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar

originated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. YATRON], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Chairman YATRON is urging the United Nations to renew its interest in the situation in East Timor and to initiate actions to help the suffering people of that territory. I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his letter and his leadership.

There is little doubt that the case of East Timor continues to have a claim on the attention of all those who support freedom, human rights, and human dignity. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Indonesian invasion of East Timor, the international community should know that the plight of the people of East Timor has not been forgotten by the U.S. Congress and will not be forgotten in the future.

December 10 marks International Human Rights Day, the anniversary of the signing in 1948 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is clear that the rights set forth in that document today are being denied to the people of East Timor by the occupying forces of Indonesia. The universal declaration makes it clear that the denial of basic human rights anywhere in the world is a matter of concern to all civilized people.

As we reflect upon International Human Rights Day and the meaning of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we should keep in mind the suffering of East Timor. East Timor may be a small territory, far removed from us, but its burden truly must be our own. Let us bring to bear on the Timor tragedy the prestige and moral influence of the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join with me to cosponsor the East Timor resolution I am introducing today. I also ask my colleagues for their support in obtaining a hearing on the resolution and on recent developments in East Timor.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the text of the resolution follows, as well as the August 28, 1985, press release of the U.S. Catholic Conference on East Timor:

## H. CON. RES. 244

Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress regarding East Timor

Whereas an estimated 100,000 East Timorese out of a population of less than 700,000 have died since the invasion and occupation of East Timor by the Government of Indonesia, which began on December 7, 1975;

Whereas armed conflict persists in East Timor;

Whereas threats of food shortages and medical problems persist in some areas of East Timor;

Whereas international access to and the free flow of information from East Timor remain restricted;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor is denied full freedom of expression and is subject to intimidation by Indonesian authorities;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have instituted a birth control program in East

Timor without the full knowledge and consent of the people of the territory and despite large-scale loss of life there since 1975;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have placed many East Timorese in resettlement areas against their wishes where many of them are prevented from raising crops;

Whereas Amnesty International issued a report in June 1985 which called attention to systematic violations of human rights in East Timor;

Whereas in a statement made in July 1984 Pope Paul II expressed concern over the human rights situation in East Timor and the need for international relief agencies to operate freely in the territory, and expressed the hope that particular consideration would be given to the ethnic, religious, and cultural identity of the people of East Timor;

Whereas in August 1985 the United States Catholic Conference called attention to a letter sent in June 1985 by Cardinal John O'Connor of New York to Msgr. Carlos Ximenes Belo, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor, which expressed support for the struggle to preserve and enhance the dignity of life of the East Timorese people and for their right to live in peace and freedom; and

Whereas 157 East Timorese political prisoners were tried in Indonesian tribunals between December 1983 and June 1985 without the presence of qualified international observers: Now, therefore, be it.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President should take all appropriate measures to encourage the Government of Indonesia to—

(1) maintain and expand access to and guarantee freedom of movement in East Timor for humanitarian organizations so that such organizations can carry out their humanitarian operations to the fullest extent feasible.

(2) allow unhindered access to East Timor for journalists, church delegations, and human rights groups that seek to visit the territory;

(3) guarantee full freedom of expression for and end intimidation of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor;

(4) allow an impartial international examination of population limitation measures instituted in East Timor and end all such measures that do not have the full consent and knowledge of those directly concerned;

(5) allow qualified international observers to be present at trial proceedings that involve East Timorese political prisoners;

(6) allow an impartial international investigation of the conditions that exist in areas of East Timor where East Timorese have been resettled by Indonesian authorities; and

(7) work with the Governments of Portugal and the United States to develop initiatives that address the sources of conflict in East Timor and that bring an authentic peace to East Timor.

CARDINAL VOICES SUPPORT FOR EAST TIMOR  
CATHOLICS

WASHINGTON.—Support for the "struggle to preserve and enhance the dignity of life" of Catholics in East Timor has been expressed by John Cardinal O'Connor of New

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.  
Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

York, on behalf of the United States Catholic Conference.

In a letter to Msgr. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Apostolic Administrator of Dili, East Timor, Cardinal O'Connor also assured his prayers for "the right of your people to live in peace and freedom."

The USCC is the public policy agency of Catholic bishops of the United States. Cardinal O'Connor is chairman of the USCC Social Development and World Peace committee.

The New York prelate addressed the letter to Monsignor Belo in June. Its content is being released now to coincide with Monsignor Belo's return to Dili from an extended European visit during which he explored ways to ease tension between the Timorese and Indonesian forces of occupation.

Among places Monsignor Belo visited in Europe was the Vatican, where he received in private audience by Pope John Paul II.

East Timor was invaded and occupied by Indonesian military forces in 1975 when Portugal withdrew its administration. The largely Catholic population of East Timor, estimated at about 650,000 in 1975, has been decimated by military action, disease, and malnutrition.

The United States Government, which supplies Indonesia with most of its military equipment, has stated it acknowledges Indonesia's de facto rule over East Timor, while admitting that a valid act of self-determination by the Timorese has not taken place. Indonesia still lacks the approval of the United Nations for its actions in East Timor.

The text of Cardinal O'Connor's letter to Monsignor Belo follows:

Last summer, your predecessor, Monsignor Martinho da Costa Lopez, came to see me in New York. Over breakfast he recounted vividly the tribulations of the Church in East Timor. I promised him that we would try to provide you with as much support and encouragement as possible.

Since then I have been kept abreast of developments in East Timor by the staff of the Office of International Justice and Peace of this Conference. And we are not your only friends in the United States. You are probably aware of the interest of many members of the U.S. Congress and their repeated public expressions of support addressed to the executive branch of the United States Government.

In Europe too, interest and awareness has been stimulated by the statements and reports of various Catholic justice and peace commissions. Later this month, Amnesty International will release an exclusive and well documented report on the situation in East Timor.

We support the efforts being made in many quarters to encourage greater access to East Timor by journalists and human rights organizations. And we hope that the efforts of our Catholic Relief Services have contributed in some measure to the alleviation of the sufferings being endured by your people.

I hope that following your receipt of this letter, we can arrange to be in regular communication and that you will not hesitate to write to me with suggestions of ways in which we can be helpful.

Above all I want you to be assured of our constant prayers that God will strengthen you and the Church in East Timor in your struggle to preserve and enhance the dignity of life and the right of your people to live in peace and freedom.

## EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH THE POLISH PEOPLE

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 10, 1985

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, On November 19, just before the summit meeting concluded, it was my pleasure and honor to join former Ambassador Richard Davies, Senator BILL BRADLEY, Andrew Czuma of the Polish underground, and Peter Mroczyk for the inauguration of the Solidarity Endowment. I was glad to have the opportunity, as cochairman of the Solidarity Endowment's advisory board, to express my personal solidarity with the men and women of Poland who continue to struggle so valiantly toward that day when freedom and independence will reign throughout the world. The people of western New York have long been advocates for the people of Poland. As citizens of the free world, it is our responsibility and privilege to defend the dignity of the individual and the right of self-determination for all the people of the world.

The Solidarity Endowment will play a pivotal role, as a charitable organization, in fostering and promoting the human, civil, and trade union rights and ideals of the Polish "Solidarnosc" trade union in Poland and around the world. Through educational, scientific, and cultural programs, the Solidarity Endowment will make a crucial contribution to the understanding that it is absolutely imperative that we resist totalitarian regimes wherever they may be.

As a cosponsor of the concurrent resolution calling on President Reagan to bring the rights of the Polish people to the attention of the Soviet Government, I think the formation of the Solidarity Endowment is very timely. We recognize that the repression of the natural rights of the people of Poland has been undertaken by successive governments of that country primarily because it is required by the police and military powers of the Soviet Union, and we believe that it is a topic of paramount importance.

We stand with the men and women of Poland who know that peace does not come from the orderly functioning of a police state. Peace only reigns when there is justice and liberty and the protection of human rights for all. I am proud to be a part of this effort, which is supported by all of those men and women black and white, liberal and conservative listed below and many more especially those in Buffalo and western New York who care about the course of human rights in Poland.

Advisory Committee:

Chairmen: Senator Bill Bradley (D-NJ); Representative Jack Kemp (R-NY).

Members: Stanton D. Anderson, Attorney, Washington, D.C.; Jacob Bean, Former U.S. Ambassador to Poland, and USSR; Robert Blair, Attorney, Washington, D.C.; Rev. James T. Burtchael, University of Notre Dame; Midge Decter, Executive Director, Committee for the Free World; Jerzy Giedroyc, Editor-in-Chief, Kultura, Paris; Jean Kirkpatrick, American Enterprise Institute, and Leslie Lenkowsky, Executive Director, Institute for Educational Affairs.

Representative Robert Livingstone (R-LA); Susan Livingstone, Deputy Administrator, Veterans Administration; Most Rev. James W. Malone, Bishop of Youngstown, Aloysius A. Mazewski, President, Polish American Congress, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr., President, Institute for Foreign Analysis; Bayard Rustin, President, Philip Randolph Educational Fund; Gene Sharp, Director, Harvard University Program for Non-Violent Sanctions; Representative Stephen Solarz (D-NY); Walter J. Stoessel, Former U.S. Ambassador to Poland and USSR; Malcolm Toon, Former U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and USSR; Leonard Walentynowicz, Former Assistant Secretary of State; and Gregory Wierzynski, Journalist, Time Magazine.

Honorary committee:

Exiled Leaders of NSZZ Solidarnosc; Andrej Cholodecki, Jan Jalowiecki, Wojciech Sikora, Witold Sulkowski, Wiktor Szostallo, Marek Wach, and Leszek Waliszewski.

Board of Directors: Richard T. Davies, Chairman; Neil Livingstone, Vice President; Barry Schochet, Secretary/Treasurer; Peter Mroczyk, Executive Director; Thaddeus L. Kontek; Bill Livingstone; and Slawomir Suss.

## "DUMPED" PATIENTS PAYING WITH THEIR LIVES

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 10, 1985

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, an estimated 200,000 patients are refused care at hospital emergency rooms each year because they cannot afford to pay. This is known as "dumping," which is the practice of transferring medically unstable indigent patients from private hospitals to local public hospitals. It is a growing problem with tragic results.

According to the National Public Radio, which conducted a study this summer, all too often, the first thing a patient now receives in the emergency room is an examination of their wallet. It's called a wallet biopsy. No money or insurance card in the wallet will often get an emergency patient dumped at the door with a map to the county hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the results of this practice have cost people their health and lives. In one case a patient who had been on a mechanical breathing device for 5 days, and was comatose, was transferred without the knowledge or consent of the county hospital. The patient had surgical incisions for brain operations on both sides of the head with the brain bulging out of one of the incisions. This patient had a fever of 103 and was paralyzed on the left side of the body. Of course, the patient's condition had medically deteriorated as a result of the transfer. Only through heroic measures by the county hospital staff was this patient able to survive.

In another case in my district, in Alameda County CA, the refusal of two private hospitals to treat a desperate, pregnant woman who had no medical insurance resulted in the stillbirth of her baby. Even though she was in severe pain when she showed up at the first hospital, the hospital

eration of criminal justice systems are primarily a State and local responsibility. This new program was developed with the lessons learned from the old LEAA Program. Using a modest annual investment, this program would enable State and local governments to make criminal justice improvements by implementing new and effective crime fighting techniques. Now, after Congress has appropriated funds and the States have set up administrative procedures to disburse these funds, the administration proposes to eliminate the program through a rescission request. This has the appearance of a doublecross that I can not let happen to police, corrections, and court employees across this country.

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

Over the past 5 years I have worked in both the Judiciary and Budget Committees to see that the Juvenile Justice Program was continued. It is no different this year. I have always felt that dollars spent in working to prevent juvenile delinquency will pay the best dividends in trying to reduce crime. This program has been in a constant fight for its survival under the Reagan administration. I have never understood the President's call for a war on crime and then ignoring the fact that 40 percent of all serious crime is attributed to juvenile offenders. Eliminating the Juvenile Justice Program is a pound-foolish approach to saving money, especially if this administration wants to back their rhetoric on crime with action.

#### REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

This is another program the administration has tried to eliminate in the past. This program has proven to be a valuable resource to State and local law enforcement in coordinating investigations that involve several different agencies. It seems misleading for the administration to talk about their cooperative approach to drug investigations with State and local agencies and then turn around and eliminate a valuable tool used in pursuing drug traffickers.

As the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and one who has followed this issue closely, I ask my colleagues to support my amendment and the resolution. Now is not the time to abandon State and local criminal justice agencies.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 107—PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. SIMPSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. CON. RES. 107

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 6, 1986, or Friday, February 7, 1986, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader of the House, or his designee, in accordance

with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 18, 1986, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 6, 1986, or Friday, February 7, 1986, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader of the Senate, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, February 17, 1986, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, and the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108—REGARDING EAST TIMOR

Mr. LEVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### S. CON. RES. 107

Whereas an estimated 100,000 East Timorese out of a population of less than 700,000 have died since the invasion and occupation of East Timor by the Government of Indonesia, which began on December 7, 1985;

Whereas armed conflict persists in East Timor;

Whereas threats of food shortages and medical problems persist in some areas of East Timor;

Whereas international access to and the free flow of information from East Timor remain restricted;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor is denied full freedom of expression and is subject to intimidation by Indonesian authorities;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have placed many East Timorese against their will in resettlement areas where many of them are prevented from raising crops; and

Whereas Amnesty International issued a report in June 1985 which called attention to systematic violations of human rights in East Timor: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all appropriate measures to encourage the Government of Indonesia to—

(1) maintain and expand access to and guarantee freedom of movement in East Timor for humanitarian organizations so that such organizations can carry out their humanitarian operations to the fullest extent feasible;

(2) allow unhindered access to East Timor for journalists, church delegations, and human rights groups that seek to visit the territory;

(3) guarantee full freedom of expression for, and end intimidation of, the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor;

(4) allow qualified international observers to be present at trial proceedings that involve East Timorese political prisoners;

(5) allow an impartial international investigation of the conditions that exist in areas of East Timor where East Timorese have been resettled by Indonesian authorities; and

(6) work with the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United States to develop initiatives that address the sources of conflict in East Timor and that bring an authentic peace to East Timor.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress concerning the situation in East Timor.

On December 7, 1985, we commemorated the attack on Pearl Harbor, a "day that will live in infamy." That same date marked the 10th anniversary of another "infamous day," namely, the Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor.

On that December day in 1975, just 4 months after Portugal had evacuated officials from its colony of East Timor, the Indonesian Army launched a full-scale invasion, ostensibly at the invitation of Timorese political parties. In July 1976, East Timor was forcibly annexed into the Indonesian political system. The consequences of the Indonesian invasion are by now well known. Numerous statements have been made in this Chamber and elsewhere over the past 10 years describing the tragic conditions on this island. But the major elements of this human tragedy bear repeating.

It has been estimated that in the last 10 years over 100,000 East Timorese—out of a population of less than 700,000 before the invasion—have died as a result of warfare, hunger, disease, and executions. Fighting between Indonesian troops and the resistance forces of Fretilin has led to horrendous suffering among the civilian population. Famine and its accompanying horrors, disease and malnutrition, have ravaged the Timorese countryside. In their attempt to eradicate the resistance forces and "normalize" the countryside, Indonesian troops have arbitrarily killed hundreds of noncombatant civilians. Prisoners in the army's custody have been tortured and sometimes extrajudicially executed. Arbitrary arrests and detention without trial have been carried out on a massive scale, and those arrested often "disappear."

To compound these violations of basic human rights, the Indonesians have continually denied or restricted access to East Timor by international relief agencies like the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, and Catholic Relief Services. Journalists, when allowed into the country, have been closely monitored and severely restricted in their movement. Human rights monitoring groups have been completely shut out. Indonesia denies nearly all the allegations made by the press and human rights groups, yet by imposing strict controls on access to East Timor and the flow of information out of it, they have merely succeeded in intensifying world concern about the situation there.

Despite the lack of access, human rights groups have managed to accumulate a large body of up-to-date information on East Timor. In June 1985, Amnesty International published

a report entitled "East Timor: Violations of Human Rights." This report indicates that serious problems continue in East Timor, even though the intensity of the armed conflict with Fretilin may have abated somewhat. Although the hunger problem is less serious than it was 3 or 4 years ago, reports persist of food shortages and medical problems in some areas. Visits by humanitarian organizations are irregular and do not involve full access to all parts of the territory. Intimidation directed against the Roman Catholic Church remains a serious problem. The Amnesty report contained a list of 71 persons who had disappeared or were executed while in the custody of Indonesian security forces in the preceding 2 years. And, in general, the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association, assembly, and movement continue to be systematically denied in East Timor.

The litany of abuses is familiar. But we cannot allow the consistency of Indonesian behavior in East Timor lull us into letting the issue be forgotten. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes it clear that the denial of basic human rights anywhere in the world is a matter of concern to all civilized people. East Timor may be a remote island, but we have an obligation to speak out for the rights of its long-suffering inhabitants.

There is one further point I think it is important to emphasize about the purpose of this resolution. We should remember that the United Nations still does not recognize Indonesia's claim to East Timor. In the eyes of virtually all the world's nations, the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia was completely illegal. Our Government's official position is to accept East Timor's incorporation without asserting that a valid act of self-determination has taken place there. While I am disappointed that the U.S. Government has not taken a stronger stand on behalf of self-determination and human rights in East Timor, I also recognize the value of our relationship with Indonesia and the need to be sensitive to this. Unfortunately, the well-documented behavior of the Indonesian Army and Indonesian authorities in East Timor does nothing to enhance this relationship nor does it enhance the legitimacy of Indonesia's claim to the territory. The concurrent resolution I am submitting today is an expression of Congress' belief that human rights concerns can and must play a role in our foreign policy, and that genuinely friendly relations between our country and Indonesia are impossible so long as the repression of the people of East Timor continues.

Mr. President, this concurrent resolution will send a clear message to the Indonesians, and it will also indicate to the people of East Timor that we have not forgotten them. I urge my colleagues to join with me as cosponsors of this concurrent resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 333—RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. KASTEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. RES. 333

Whereas the economic development of urban communities large and small is an essential national objective;

Whereas the Congress has appropriated funding for the Urban Development Action Grant program in Fiscal Year 1986;

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program provides jobs, tax revenues and economic revitalization to areas of the nation with high unemployment, particularly among minorities; and

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program leverages private sector investment in our nation's urban communities; Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, That

(1) the proposed rescission of \$220.1 million in available funds, including \$206 million in Fiscal Year 1986 funds for the Urban Development Action Grant program is rescinded.

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today Senator KASTEN and I are submitting a sense of the Senate resolution expressing our opposition to the elimination of the Urban Development Action Grant Program. The administration has proposed that no further UDAG grants be funded and that \$220.1 million of UDAG funding be rescinded. It is the purpose of this resolution to put the Senate on record in opposition to this rescission.

Mr. President, the Urban Development Action Grant Program has been a vital tool to our Nation's cities, large and small. UDAG has made the difference between the location of economic development projects in distressed cities or more affluent communities. The jobs produced and the taxes generated through this program have gone where they will do the most good: To cities with high unemployment and constrained tax bases.

The elimination of the UDAG program is short-sighted. UDAG is an investment program which leverages private sector commitment. In partnership with the public sector, the private sector uses UDAG to bring prosperity where there was blight.

Mr. President, the budget presented by the Reagan administration will put enormous pressure on local governments across America. We are telling our mayors to fight crime, provide public services and build the economies of their cities, but to do it alone. No longer, says the budget proposed by the administration, will the Federal Government be a partner in the plight of urban America. The elimination of the UDAG program is part of this general retreat.

Mr. President, it is one thing to praise the mayors of our Nation for their efforts at local decisionmaking and development. There are examples across our Nation of cities and neighborhoods brought back to life by the

struggles of locally elected officials and private citizens. But, it is quite another thing to take away the tools that our mayors have to do the job. By eliminating the Urban Development Action Grant Program, we would be taking away one of the most effective tools the Federal Government ever provided to our cities.

Mr. President, I oppose this penny-wise and pound-foolish rescission and I urge my colleagues to join in an effort to reject this ill-conceived policy.●

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 334—COMMENDING RODERICK A. DEARMENT FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. LONG, and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 334

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment has served the United States Senate with honor and distinction since 1979, the Senate wishes to express its profound thanks and

Whereas, the said Roderick A. DeArment assumed considerable responsibilities as Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and most recently as Chief of Staff of the Office of Majority Leader; and

Whereas, he carried out these duties with skill, sensitivity and integrity, always pursuing the best interests of the Senate and the nation-at-large; and

Whereas, he played an integral role in drafting and enacting landmark tax legislation, and

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment unstintingly gave of himself during his years of public service, and

Whereas, this dedication to duty, and exceptional service, has earned him esteem and affection throughout the Capitol; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Roderick A. DeArment is hereby commended for his years of hard work and service to the United States Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

##### OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

#### GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 1584

Mr. SIMPSON (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1858) to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for commodity distribution, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 2, strike out "1985" and insert in lieu thereof "1986".

On page 4, line 11, insert beginning quotation marks before "(1)".

On page 4, line 15, insert beginning quotation marks before "(2)".