

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION

YOUR ACTION CAN SPEED THEIR VICTORY

EAST TIMOR FIGHTS ON



Heavy losses hit
Indonesians.



STOP THIS
MUSCLEMAN
GOVERNMENT
SWAT TEAM
WITHIN
WNP

East Timor's resistance movement, the National Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN), has been fighting for independence from Indonesia since 1975. The Indonesian government has responded with a brutal campaign of repression, including massacres, torture, and forced displacement. In response, FRETILIN has organized a network of resistance groups across the country, known as the National Solidarity Movement (WNP). The WNP has conducted a series of attacks on Indonesian targets, including military bases, government buildings, and infrastructure, in order to undermine the Indonesian government's grip on power.

The Indonesian government's actions have been condemned by the international community, including the United Nations Security Council, which has imposed economic sanctions on Indonesia. However, the Indonesian government continues to refuse to negotiate with FRETILIN, instead opting for a policy of military suppression. This has led to a cycle of violence and suffering that has affected millions of people in East Timor. The struggle for independence continues, with both sides facing challenges and setbacks along the way.

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION
JULY 1985 - 1986 - 1987 WWW.EAST-TIMOR.COM



The rape of East Timor

The people of East Timor have been subjected to Indonesian invasion for the past 18 years. They have been tortured, beaten, starved, and massacred by Indonesian troops.

Today, the Indonesian military has been accused of torturing and killing thousands of East Timorese. They have been forced to live in poverty and fear for their lives.

The Indonesian government has been accused of committing numerous human rights violations against the people of East Timor.

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How your taxes help the generals

Australian taxpayers are funding the Indonesian generals' war in East Timor.

Last year \$170,000,000 Australian taxpayers funded the Indonesian military's budget. This included \$10 million for the Royal Australian Air Force, which is flying Cessna aircraft to East Timor. The planes will be used to transport Indonesian troops and equipment into East Timor.

If the Indonesian generals did what they have said they would do, they'd end up in the water. Any Australian who's reading this today has a responsibility to the people of East Timor.

In the past four years Australia has given Indonesia over \$21 million in military aid. This included \$10 million for the Royal Australian Air Force, which is flying Cessna aircraft to East Timor. The planes will be used to transport Indonesian troops and equipment into East Timor.

Over 40 Indonesian officers have been given special training in Australian military establishments since 1973. Some have even been given training in interrogation, that is, torture methods, which they are no doubt using in East Timor today.

The Australian Labor Party, the ACTU, the Australian Union of Students, church and East Timor support groups have all called for an

end to military aid to Indonesia. The ACTU has passed a resolution to end military aid to Indonesia.

Everyone and every individual should be doing their bit to stop the Indonesian generals from continuing their aggression against the people of East Timor.

Each government department does not touch the poor when desperately need help. It goes into the pockets of corporate bosses and into bank accounts run by them.

Australia is not the only country helping Indonesia militarily. President Ford has asked Congress to approve \$10 million military aid to Indonesia in the coming year. West Germany is supplying Hercules air transport planes.

Australians involved directly in the aggression against East Timor believe we are helping finance this war and provide military hardware to it.

The Fraser government says it is difficult to save money. Military and economic aid to Indonesia is a place where it could save money and help the East Timorese people.

Demand Fraser spend money for job and social services, not for war.

Faking Timor's 'Free choice'

The Indonesian propaganda machine has been working overtime in recent months to convince the world that the East Timorese really want to join Indonesia.

The Indonesian general, Dr Soeharto, a few days ago claimed that 95% of the people of East Timor want to join Indonesia and had them elect him Prime Minister.

After the invasion, the general set up a "Provisional Government of East Timor" at an Indonesian base in Dili Harbor. Only after three weeks did the "government" leave Dili.

The "Government of East Timor" was set up by the Indonesians and was made up of members of the right-wing AMPERI party, which gave birth to the coup. A few days later, Soeharto was appointed Prime Minister. They had to leave Dili in August 1976. They returned in July 1977, but claimed to have been elected by the people.

THE ACTU is against the invasion of East Timor.

The ACTU demands that the Indonesian government withdraw its troops from East Timor.

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More than a few South Pacific countries have turned to the people.

The last time the Indonesian generals staged a takeover was in West Papua (West Irian) New Guinea in 1969. Here a New Zealand Labour Government, which had just come to power, sent a team of experts to help the Papuan people.

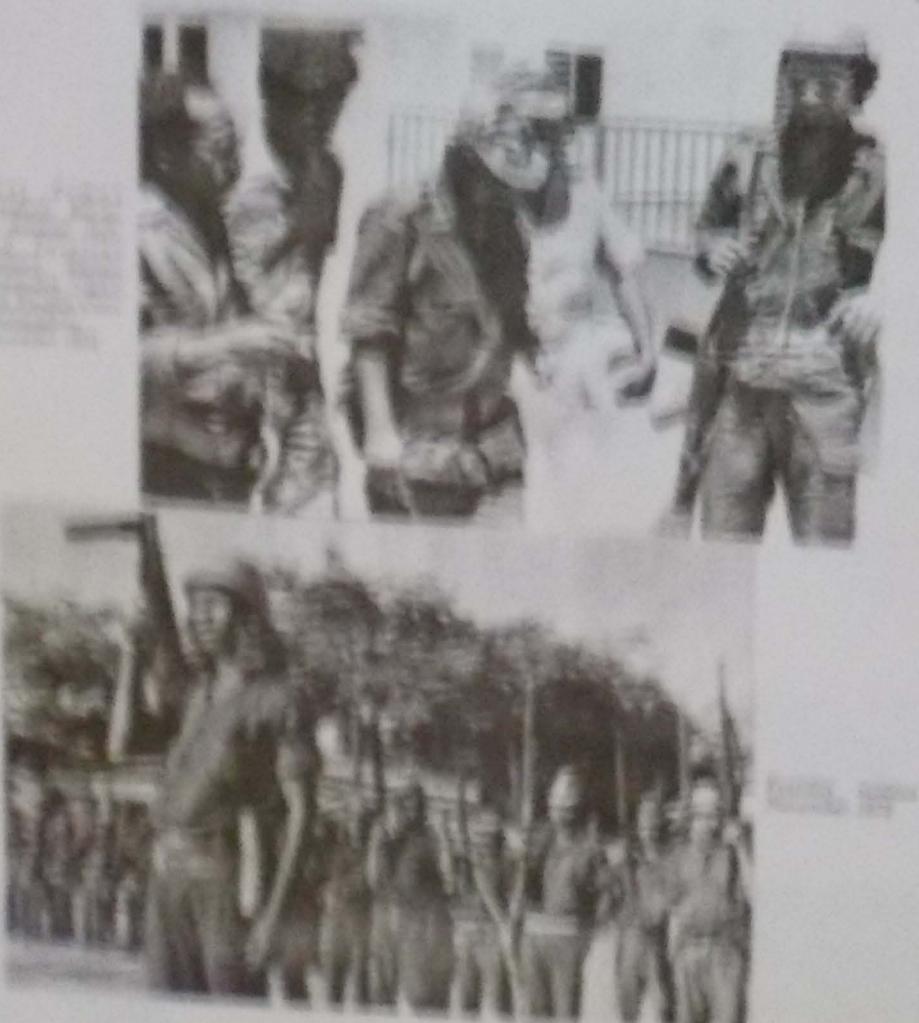
About 800 Papuan people were gathered together and told about the Act of Free Choice. They all stood in silence. Then the men were asked to go into the crowd and find out their opinion. There was a open vote, no one could see. The men went through the crowd and came out again and voted. The six elected representatives they were in fact selected, not chosen.

At that point, the Papuans came through the crowd holding a large flag. The flag had a picture of the Papuan people on it. The Papuans were presented the flag and a statement that they were independent. The Papuans were asked if they wanted to be independent. They said yes. The flag was then dropped from the top of the hill.

John Howard another member of the ACTU has recently reported that he has presented his resignation letter to the ACTU. He has done this because he does not like the ACTU's position on the issue of East Timor.

John Howard is a member of the ACTU who has written to the ACTU to resign his position.

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NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION

JULY 15-16-17

SUNDAY, JULY 15. Rally 1 p.m., Southern University Main Hall. 4 p.m., 5.30 p.m., Northern Federation Auditorium, 200 Queen St. One-hour one-fifth-hour No. Fretilin speakers. Timorex model, prominent local speakers. Then 5.30 p.m. Independence Day march leaving 5.30 p.m.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 16. Rally from 5.30 p.m. at FEDERAL ACTIVISTS AND ABL, Government of INDONESIAN COMMISSION OFFICE. Fretilin and local speakers after 8 p.m.

CANBERRA, Thursday, JULY 15. 3 p.m. demonstration of Indonesian Embassy, Churchill, 4 p.m. march to stop 3 p.m. rally at Canberra Plaza.

BRISBANE, Saturday, JULY 16. Rally 10 a.m., King George Square.

WOLLONGONG, Saturday, JULY 17. March from Civic Centre, Station St., 11.30 a.m.

ADELAIDE, Saturday, JULY 17. Rally, City Square, 10 a.m.

BERWANTLE, Saturday, JULY 17. 8.45 a.m., Pacific Park, Pacific St., then march.

For details of action in other cities contact addresses below.

Thousands of Australians on July 10-16-17 will protest against the genocidal war of aggression launched by the Indonesian general against East Timor.

We invite those present you can help abut the war against the killing. The East Timorese people are still considering the invasion is a minority of their country.

ONE IN ACTION CAN SPEED THEIR RETURN

The demands to be raised at the Mobilisation are:

- INDONESIAN TROOPS OUT OF EAST TIMOR NOW
- INDONESIA: NO AID, NO TRADE
- RECOGNISE THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR
- SOLIDARITY WITH FRETILIN

URGENT APPEAL

The East Timorese support groups in Australia and East Timorese abroad urgently want your financial support to continue the struggle against Indonesian aggression.

Please give as generously as you can.

TELL IN THE FORM BELOW AND RETURN TO ONE OF THE ADDRESSES OPPOSITE.

NAME

ADDRESS

Postcode

ENCLOSURE: A DONATION TO HELP END THE WAR IN EAST TIMOR.

PLEASE KEEP ME INFORMED OF EAST TIMORESE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.

Distributed by the Campaign for Independent East Timor, One East Melbourne, Victoria 3000, post: Postnet 100000/300000/300001/300002/300003/300004/300005/300006/300007/300008/300009/300010/300011/300012/300013/300014/300015/300016/300017/300018/300019/300020/300021/300022/300023/300024/300025/300026/300027/300028/300029/300030/300031/300032/300033/300034/300035/300036/300037/300038/300039/300040/300041/300042/300043/300044/300045/300046/300047/300048/300049/300050/300051/300052/300053/300054/300055/300056/300057/300058/300059/300060/300061/300062/300063/300064/300065/300066/300067/300068/300069/300070/300071/300072/300073/300074/300075/300076/300077/300078/300079/300080/300081/300082/300083/300084/300085/300086/300087/300088/300089/300090/300091/300092/300093/300094/300095/300096/300097/300098/300099/3000100/3000101/3000102/3000103/3000104/3000105/3000106/3000107/3000108/3000109/3000110/3000111/3000112/3000113/3000114/3000115/3000116/3000117/3000118/3000119/3000120/3000121/3000122/3000123/3000124/3000125/3000126/3000127/3000128/3000129/3000130/3000131/3000132/3000133/3000134/3000135/3000136/3000137/3000138/3000139/3000140/3000141/3000142/3000143/3000144/3000145/3000146/3000147/3000148/3000149/3000150/3000151/3000152/3000153/3000154/3000155/3000156/3000157/3000158/3000159/3000160/3000161/3000162/3000163/3000164/3000165/3000166/3000167/3000168/3000169/3000170/3000171/3000172/3000173/3000174/3000175/3000176/3000177/3000178/3000179/3000180/3000181/3000182/3000183/3000184/3000185/3000186/3000187/3000188/3000189/3000190/3000191/3000192/3000193/3000194/3000195/3000196/3000197/3000198/3000199/3000200/3000201/3000202/3000203/3000204/3000205/3000206/3000207/3000208/3000209/3000210/3000211/3000212/3000213/3000214/3000215/3000216/3000217/3000218/3000219/3000220/3000221/3000222/3000223/3000224/3000225/3000226/3000227/3000228/3000229/3000230/3000231/3000232/3000233/3000234/3000235/3000236/3000237/3000238/3000239/3000240/3000241/3000242/3000243/3000244/3000245/3000246/3000247/3000248/3000249/3000250/3000251/3000252/3000253/3000254/3000255/3000256/3000257/3000258/3000259/3000260/3000261/3000262/3000263/3000264/3000265/3000266/3000267/3000268/3000269/3000270/3000271/3000272/3000273/3000274/3000275/3000276/3000277/3000278/3000279/3000280/3000281/3000282/3000283/3000284/3000285/3000286/3000287/3000288/3000289/3000290/3000291/3000292/3000293/3000294/3000295/3000296/3000297/3000298/3000299/3000300/3000301/3000302/3000303/3000304/3000305/3000306/3000307/3000308/3000309/3000310/3000311/3000312/3000313/3000314/3000315/3000316/3000317/3000318/3000319/3000320/3000321/3000322/3000323/3000324/3000325/3000326/3000327/3000328/3000329/3000330/3000331/3000332/3000333/3000334/3000335/3000336/3000337/3000338/3000339/3000340/3000341/3000342/3000343/3000344/3000345/3000346/3000347/3000348/3000349/3000350/3000351/3000352/3000353/3000354/3000355/3000356/3000357/3000358/3000359/3000360/3000361/3000362/3000363/3000364/3000365/3000366/3000367/3000368/3000369/3000370/3000371/3000372/3000373/3000374/3000375/3000376/3000377/3000378/3000379/3000380/3000381/3000382/3000383/3000384/3000385/3000386/3000387/3000388/3000389/3000390/3000391/3000392/3000393/3000394/3000395/3000396/3000397/3000398/3000399/3000400/3000401/3000402/3000403/3000404/3000405/3000406/3000407/3000408/3000409/3000410/3000411/3000412/3000413/3000414/3000415/3000416/3000417/3000418/3000419/3000420/3000421/3000422/3000423/3000424/3000425/3000426/3000427/3000428/3000429/3000430/3000431/3000432/3000433/3000434/3000435/3000436/3000437/3000438/3000439/3000440/3000441/3000442/3000443/3000444/3000445/3000446/3000447/3000448/3000449/3000450/3000451/3000452/3000453/3000454/3000455/3000456/3000457/3000458/3000459/3000460/3000461/3000462/3000463/3000464/3000465/3000466/3000467/3000468/3000469/3000470/3000471/3000472/3000473/3000474/3000475/3000476/3000477/3000478/3000479/3000480/3000481/3000482/3000483/3000484/3000485/3000486/3000487/3000488/3000489/3000490/3000491/3000492/3000493/3000494/3000495/3000496/3000497/3000498/3000499/3000500/3000501/3000502/3000503/3000504/3000505/3000506/3000507/3000508/3000509/3000510/3000511/3000512/3000513/3000514/3000515/3000516/3000517/3000518/3000519/3000520/3000521/3000522/3000523/3000524/3000525/3000526/3000527/3000528/3000529/3000530/3000531/3000532/3000533/3000534/3000535/3000536/3000537/3000538/3000539/3000540/3000541/3000542/3000543/3000544/3000545/3000546/3000547/3000548/3000549/3000550/3000551/3000552/3000553/3000554/3000555/3000556/3000557/3000558/3000559/3000560/3000561/3000562/3000563/3000564/3000565/3000566/3000567/3000568/3000569/3000570/3000571/3000572/3000573/3000574/3000575/3000576/3000577/3000578/3000579/3000580/3000581/3000582/3000583/3000584/3000585/3000586/3000587/3000588/3000589/3000590/3000591/3000592/3000593/3000594/3000595/3000596/3000597/3000598/3000599/3000600/3000601/3000602/3000603/3000604/3000605/3000606/3000607/3000608/3000609/3000610/3000611/3000612/3000613/3000614/3000615/3000616/3000617/3000618/3000619/3000620/3000621/3000622/3000623/3000624/3000625/3000626/3000627/3000628/3000629/3000630/3000631/3000632/3000633/3000634/3000635/30006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EST. NEW
1976

TIMOR

What will you do?

Over 60,000 East Timorese have been massacred in the past six months by the Indonesian invaders - one of a total population of 850,000.

This is genocide - an attempt to destroy a whole people. And their power will not stand for long. The Indonesian invaders are now faced with a fierce resistance in East Timor. The day is May 20, 1976.

The 60,000 victims were not random savages. They were sons, brothers, fathers, mothers,

daughters, parents. East Timor's people have suffered a curse over the last hundred years. They have been persecuted, beaten, tortured, starved, bombed, shot, drowned, buried alive, and driven from their homes. They have been forced to leave their land, their villages, their families, their homes, their country, their culture, their language, their religion, their way of life. They have been forced to leave their land, their villages, their families, their homes, their country, their culture, their language, their religion, their way of life.

The people are dying because they are forced to leave their land, their villages, their families, their homes, their country, their culture, their language, their religion, their way of life. They are dying because they are forced to leave their land, their villages, their families, their homes, their country, their culture, their language, their religion, their way of life.

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The United Nations Security Council has already condemned Indonesia's actions. But the world is still silent. Help us to help the people of East Timor. Please tell our friends about the suffering of the people of East Timor.

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—dying
for its
freedom

MARSH 20 EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM

Timor with 60,000 lost population total 850,000 since the Indonesian invasion in 1975.

WHO IS THE GENOCIDIO ID?

Genocidio, atau Indonesia yang tidak tahu nama-nama wajahnya diri orang-orang di sana yang mati di dalamnya, dia tidak tahu dia tidak tahu dia tidak tahu dia tidak tahu dia

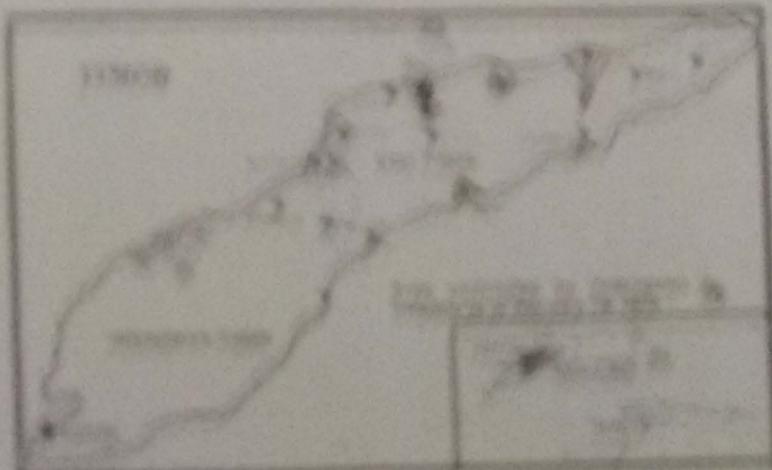


Thousands of people gathered at a protest rally in San Francisco, March 1976, to demand freedom for the people of East Timor.

EAST TIMOR
MORATORIUM

March 18-19-20

Details on back page



THE GENERALS HAVE TRODDEN ON A SCORPION

By Michael S. Sparer
Special to The Star-Ledger

It's been a year since the United States and Indonesia signed a joint statement of principles calling for a peaceful resolution of the dispute over East Timor. Since then, the two countries have agreed to a referendum on self-determination for the island province. But the process has been far from peaceful.

The Indonesian government has been trying to suppress the vote, using military force and intimidation to keep people from participating. In response, the international community has imposed economic sanctions and diplomatic pressure on Indonesia to allow the referendum to proceed.

Despite these efforts, the referendum has been delayed again and again. The last date set for the vote was October 28, but it has been postponed several times. This has caused concern among many Timorese who fear that they will not have enough time to prepare for the vote.

The most recent delay came on October 18, when the Indonesian government announced that it would not allow the referendum to proceed as planned. Instead, they proposed a new date of November 12. This decision has been met with anger and frustration by many Timorese, who feel that their right to self-determination is being denied.

As the deadline approaches, the tension continues to mount. Both sides are preparing for what could be a violent conflict if the vote goes ahead. The international community remains hopeful that a peaceful resolution can still be found, but the situation remains uncertain.



A Timorese woman holds a sign during a protest against the Indonesian government's policies.

The Indonesian government says it wants to end the vote. They argue that the Timorese people should be allowed to choose their own fate through negotiations.

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What is Fretilin?



Fretilin is a political party in East Timor. It was founded in 1975 and played a key role in the struggle for independence from Indonesia. The party's leader, Xanana Gusmão, has been a prominent figure in the movement for self-determination.

Fretilin has been involved in several conflicts in East Timor, including the 1975 coup d'état that led to the Indonesian invasion, and the 1999 referendum on independence. The party has also been involved in the peace process, working to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the dispute between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

How Fraser & Peacock help Jakarta's genocide

With the present and past Indonesian governments, Fraser and Peacock are involved in the continuing genocidal assault against the people of East Timor.

Fraser and Peacock have continued their involvement in the genocidal assault on East Timorese people, and the Indonesian government is going to need many millions more miners and in the coming years.

On December 15, 1975, two Australian-mined "Hornet" aircraft bombed East Timor from the ground by the Indonesian paramilitary forces to commence an Indonesian invasion of East Timor. The weak Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister, Alfonso Mendonça, announced in a speech, with Indonesian Foreign Minister Suharto, that they would "use all means to stop the Indonesian army from invading East Timor".

Fraser believed that the Indonesian army had invaded East Timor because it had received permission from his political master, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, to invade the Indonesian colony of Timor.

The miners were involved in the invasion of the Timorese, and were more involved in than the Australian miners.

Fraser and Peacock tried to ensure that the war to prevent miners of mixed Indonesian/Chinese origin from invading East Timor was used to assist the Indonesian attack.

Fraser and Peacock also assisted the miners with their bid for the East Timor independence referendum. They prepared the miners to vote for independence, and then sent them to East Timor.

"The East Timor independence referendum is a continuation of East Timor's struggle for independence and freedom, to which I am committed, according to my military experience in the Indonesian forces."

In the initial stages, the West Australian miners, who were operating jointly in East Timor with the Indonesian miners, and

were able to help the Indonesian miners to gain control.

Not only has the Fraser government refused to prosecute Suharto and the East Timorese rebels, who have run out of medical supplies and have not a single doctor available for their sick, but it has officially supported and strengthened its links with these men whom they were prepared to kill in at their own risk.

While the Indonesian miners used use of chemical weapons to destroy Timorese crops, and massacre Timorese, the Indonesian Fraser and Peacock have been with some killed, without ever making a verbal protest against Indonesian atrocities.

The Indonesian Government, and particularly the Indonesian miners, also bear great responsibility. According to August 1974 press releases, "Clearly the [they] oppose the invasion when we first came to Indonesia, in contrast, the Indonesian [they] would never want us to be independent [they] and would be a valuable tool to expand in the region."

We miners resisted all efforts by other Australian officials to implement the policy to give the miners no choice.

We miners took the advice of these senior officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs, particularly Mr. A. Morrison, now Minister of Resources - the man who gave us the miners' map and who are being the main instigators of the miners' strike.

Mr. Labor Party Member Senator many thousands called for us not to act, and not to withdraw, until the Indonesian army to implement the referendum. However, our leaders, who backed the right of the East Timorese to independence,

The East Timorese independence referendum in East Timor will go down in history, not as one of the most shameful in our history.

When the majority of the Australian miners voted for independence on December 15, 1975,

not only did the Australian Government to make a major contribution to the independence of East Timor, but also to the Indonesian forces and the Indonesian government.



TRADE UNION BANS SHOW THE WAY

The trade union movement and workers on the job have shown the way to act against the Indonesian government's policies in East Timor.

Workers across and other miners have formed an Indonesian People's Anti-Indonesian Warships and Oil Workers' Council, and an Indonesian People's Anti-Indonesian Warships and Oil Workers' Council.

The ACTU, FICA, and the Trans-Timor Association, Trans-Timor has formed an anti-war committee. In Australia, the ACTU, and the Labor Council have formed the Indonesian Workers' Council, and the Indonesian Workers' Council.

The ACTU, and the Indonesian Workers' Council work on federal council, not Indonesian under miners' aid programs.

Mr. Dickie Clark, General Secretary of the ACTU, and Mr. Michael Harmer, ACTU's Vice President, have been sent to Indonesia to Timor.

If you, too, are carrying out work with miners, on their special tasks, with the boundless energy, we ask you to make available on your job and in your unions to implement ACTU advice for a ban on Indonesian.



A Frasian soldier in East Timor has planted a seedling. Audit photo.

VOLUNTEER WARSHIPS?

In an attempt to cover up their brutal aggression, the Indonesian generals claim their 20,000 troops in East Timor are "volunteers".

But they were identified quite easily as "real" Indonesian through, by their different coloured uniforms, red, blue and black.

But can the Indonesian generals seriously suggest that not only the entire Indonesian force of thirty warships, but the 20,000 "volunteers" have a "volunteer"? Or Indonesian tanks, armoured cars and heavy artillery?

As for the puppet "Provisional Government", the Indonesian

troops in Indonesia, the ACTU miners and miners and all miners the ACTU miners and miners throughout the period of the genocidal war.

No, too, are the Indonesian miners, General and Minister, General staff and crew are all fully recognised. Being the "real" force for the genocidal warship profit. Both General and Minister, General, have been sent to Indonesia to Timor.

If you, too, are carrying out work with miners, on their special tasks, with the boundless energy, we ask you to make available on your job and in your unions to implement ACTU advice for a ban on Indonesian.

peoples have established in East Timor, it is made up of only one, small parts. AFOSSETT, whom all observers agreed had no more than a few hundred supporters. The UDT (Timorese Democratic Union) which attempted to seize power last August in an abortive coup, has only one "Minister" in the Provisional Government, while many of its leaders, who fled to Australia, are held as prisoners, or their families as hostages. They want to come to Australia.

The "anti-Indonesian" forces whom the media insist are fighting all the battles, number no more than 200, and even they are not trusted by the Indonesians.

FREE CHOICE?

Foreign Minister Mr. Peacock after his return from talks in Jakarta on January 18, said that the Australian government supported an "act of free choice" for the East Timorese people, presumably under Indonesian supervision.

He could Mr. Peacock had in mind the festival "Act of Free Choice", that occurred in West Papua (West Irian) in 1969, when United Nations observers watched helplessly as the Indonesians carried out a "referendum" with hand-picked leaders, at the point of the bayonet.

The Indonesian generals could not afford to hold a genuine referendum, as they knew they would be heavily defeated by a people oppressed by their own colonisation.

The United Nations played a poor role, failing to condemn the Indonesian seizure of West Papua, ignored the will of the people. This negligence movement in West Papua will continue large liberated areas.

Now Mr. Peacock pretends an "act of Free Choice" for East Timor, without posing as a precondition the total withdrawal of all Indonesian forces and the end of the naval blockade.

The simple fact is that there can be no "act of free choice" while a single Indonesian soldier remains on East Timorese soil.

EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM

The East Timor Moratorium will be held in all States and in many countries overseas to allow you to express your opposition to the genocidal Indonesian invasion and support the East Timorese.



All Indonesian troops out of East Timor now.
Indonesia - no aid, no trade;
Recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor;
and as a general theme: Solidarity with Fretilin.

STOP PRESS:

East Timorese pull Indonesian attack on Timor Bay flowing.

In just four days Indonesian-backed militia have killed and maimed thousands of their own people, driven tens of thousands from their homes, and forced thousands to flee across the border to Indonesia, with more arriving daily. This is the latest in a series of attacks by Indonesian-backed militia.

On 20th Feb. 1000 Indonesian-backed militia attacked the village of Ura, near Dili, killing 100 people and kidnapping 100 others.

On 21st February 1000 Indonesian-backed militia attacked the village of Ura, near Dili, killing 100 people and kidnapping 100 others.

Resentments were growing all over East Timor and after statements including one from the UN Secretary General, a strong resolution supporting independence was passed.

Opposition and supporting forces in the Democratic Republic of East Timor is now beginning to form, including senior Australian, Canadian and European and Chinese.

The Democratic Republic of East Timor was proclaimed on 20th November 1975. Let us believe the following Indonesian aggression of 20th Feb. President of Indonesia, Suharto, Dr. Abdurrahman Wahid, Dr. Amelio Sequeira, Dr. Estanislau Silva, Minister for Defense and Alvaro Arriaua Minister for External Relations and Foreign Affairs. We must demand justice and responsibility from these men.

GENOCIDE MAKES PROFITS

Opposition and supporting forces in the Democratic Republic of East Timor is now beginning to form, including senior Australian, Canadian and European and Chinese.

Congress by Mr. Bryan Keenan President of ABCC, last November to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

One of ABCC's leading members is Mr. Fred Aldous, director of many large companies including one pharmaceutical company, last December attempted to stop a very large consortium of mining and industrial interests from buying East Timor, despite a warning from ABCC that it would be the biggest Australian invasion in history.

Let it begin in good business.

urgent appeal for your aid

All organisations supporting East Timor's struggle are heavily in debt. In addition to developing the East Timor Moratorium, we also provide support for Fretilin's full-time representatives in Melbourne and Darwin, helping overseas airfares for Fretilin leaders and generally do what we can to allow the East Timorese to carry on their struggle for international support.

PLEASE HELP US CONTINUE THIS SUPPORT SPONSOR THE EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM AND DONATE TO THE DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS.

Address your donation to one of the addresses below.

Australia

Overseas

EAST TIMOR

MINI
VIETNAM?



Stop the Indonesian invasion of East Timor

East ("Portuguese") Timor is a small country of 900,000 people, 400 miles north of Darwin. The Indonesian generals are planning an invasion of the island, to stop its people choosing their own future. They are stepping up the propaganda war and have carried out two "dress rehearsals" for the invasion.

The East Timorese will resist an invasion and fight a guerrilla war in the mountainous interior. Australia and Australians would be directly involved in a mini-Vietnam.

YACU can help stop the invasion and the slaughter of tens of thousands of East Timorese ... read on...

INDEPENDENCE OR INVASION

Is there really a danger
independence will divide East
(Portuguese) Timor?

Indonesia has been trying to
divide the country since 1975.
The Timorese are divided by
language and ethnicity and
between the educated and uneducated.

But, again, is the PNT creating a
divide? Are they not the ones
driving the Timorese toward
independence? Is it not their
actions that are dividing the
country?

The Portuguese, Timorese, Tetum
and Indonesian are all trying to
divide the Timorese. Who is
responsible for this?

Timor is a poor country. It
needs help from the outside. After
years of being ruled by Portugal,
Timor is now ruled by Indonesia.
The Timorese are
desperately trying to
find a way out of this
situation.

Timor has been growing in numbers
at a rate of 2% per year. It
needs help to develop its
economy and to provide
education and health care.

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A village in East Timor

What needs to happen in Portugal to
achieve freedom in Timor and to
control Indonesia's East Timor?

What can other countries do to
help Timor achieve its independence?

What political parties exist
in East Timor? What are
their relative strengths and
what solutions do they
propose for the country?

What is the Portuguese Army doing
to support Timor's independence
movement? What is the
Portuguese government doing
to support Timor's independence
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Have forces supporting
East Timor's integration in
Indonesia been granted
political freedom in East
Timor?

Are political parties, including ANADET,
now free from government control?
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THE FACTS ON EAST TIMOR

Could East Timor survive as an independent country?

East Timor is a small, poor country. But there are many other countries, seated in the United Nations, that are smaller and poorer, including many of the independent island nations of the Pacific, close to Australia.

Guinea-Bissau, the former Portuguese African colony, had the same population and territory as East Timor. It is poorer in natural resources - it has none of the rich oil and natural gas deposits that East Timor has.

Yet the people of Guinea-Bissau fought a long, hard battle against the Portuguese colonial troops from 1962 to 1974. Before independence they had won control of two-thirds of their country. Today they are independent.

The Australian Government was one of the first Western governments to recognise Guinea-Bissau, even before Portuguese fascism was overthrown on April 25, 1974. Why would it deny the same right to East Timor?

Much rich land remains uncultivated in East Timor. It has oil, natural gas, mineral deposits. If it uses its natural wealth wisely, for the benefit of the people, it can not only be viable, but an example to all South East Asia.

Can the Australian Government or people do anything to stop an Indonesian invasion?

The Australian Government is a major supplier of the Indonesian armed forces. It is a close ally of the Suharto government. The Australian Government - and people - can have a major impact on the Indonesian plans.

If the Labor Government, which has said many times it wishes to champion the right of all peoples to self-determination, was to rally support in the United Nations and elsewhere for East Timor, then it could have an even bigger impact on the Indonesian Government.

Unfortunately Prime Minister Whitlam and Foreign Minister Willesee have on a number of occasions given the Indonesians the "green light" to take over East Timor.

In September last, Whitlam, through a Foreign Affairs spokesman, said that an independent East Timor would be "unstable" and a "potential threat to the stability of the region." He said he favoured the integration of East Timor into Indonesia "if this was agreed by the people."

Nation-Review correspondent Mungo MacCallum reported February 26-March 8 that *several copies* of the transcript of the conversation between Suharto and Whitlam last September on East Timor were



FRETLIN supporters behind traditional tribal guards at a rally, October 1974.

destroyed when the crisis reached front page in the last week of February.

Since that time Whitlam, Willesee and Acting Foreign Minister Morrison have reaffirmed, sometimes strongly, Australian support for the East Timorese right of self-determination.

Foreign Minister Willesee told the Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik on February 27 that Australia would not support an invasion. The proposed re-opening of Australia's consulate in Dili is also a positive step, as is the re-opening of the air link between Darwin and East Timor, closed since Cyclone Tracy.

But more than verbal opposition is needed. The Australian Government must raise the question with other governments and to show its seriousness, immediately ban all further military aid to Indonesia.

Australian Sabre jets, patrol and landing boats and other weaponry would be used in any Indonesian invasion of East Timor. The Australian government would be thus directly involved in the massacre of thousands of East Timorese.

A parliamentary delegation was due to go to East Timor last January. We believe it is urgent that it goes to Timor in the Easter break, to delay it any further may mean it will be too late.

Is it not more important for Australia to maintain good relations with Indonesia than worry about a small,

isolated country such as East Timor?

Are principles up for sale for the apparent advantage of getting in the Indonesian general good books?

The Labor Party when in Opposition condemned the then government for unprincipled stands on precisely such questions relating to self-determination in Vietnam and elsewhere.

A principle is involved here - the right of any people, no matter how small or poor, to decide freely their own future. By all principles of international law, an Indonesian invasion of East Timor would be totally condemned.

The real question is: will Australia and the Labor Government want to be seen as a quiet accomplice in such an invasion, to be condemned by the whole world?

Already British TV and press have commented on Whitlam's September statements. In Africa, the facts are also well-known.

Indonesia is a military dictatorship. It holds 70,000 political prisoners and an estimated half million opponents were killed when it seized power in 1965. Even those civilian journalists and intellectuals who previously supported the Suharto government are now in prison.

Can an Australian Government stand by and see such a regime imposed on East Timor, against the peoples will?

Why do you say East Timor could become a "mini-Vietnam"?

The Indonesians are expected to invade by first making a marine landing near the East Timor capital, Dili, and by dropping paratroopers on the international-standard airport at Baucau.

They will meet fierce resistance from the Timorese armed forces and people, but could be expected to take both Dili and the airport.

The Indonesian armed forces after all total more than the whole population of East Timor.

But East Timor is a very mountainous

in World War II, a few hundred Australian commandos supported by the East Timorese held 15,000 crack Japanese troops at bay for a couple of years. The Japanese only drove the commandos out when they won some Timorese to their side with demagogic anti-colonial propaganda. The roads in Timor are as bad now as then.

There is little doubt that the Indonesians would have a very difficult job to conquering the mountains where most Timorese live. The Timorese are prepared for guerrilla warfare - all Timorese males have military training.

We would face a mini-Vietnam lasting for a long time, 400 miles from Darwin.

Would Australians turn a blind-eye to such a just struggle, or come to the aid of the Timorese in whatever way they could?

What can we do?

The Campaign for Independence East Timor calls on the Australian people to take a firm stand in support of the right of the East Timorese people to self-determination and independence.

You can write protest letters to the Indonesian Ambassador, 8 Darwin Ave, Yarralumla, A.C.T.

You can write to Prime Minister Whitlam calling on him to take a firm stand against an Indonesian invasion, cut military aid to Indonesia and take up the issue in the United Nations.

You can donate generously to the Campaign for Independence East Timor (see back page).

If you are in a trade union, you can move that your union protests to the Indonesian Ambassador and pass a resolution banning all trade with Indonesia until the threat of invasion is definitely ended.

You can join the different demonstrations and protest actions organised to oppose Indonesian invasion.

If you are in a church or overseas organisation, you can ask them to give aid to development projects in East Timor.

There is much you, as an ordinary citizen, can do to stop this invasion, or, if it is in place, force strong Australian Government action to make Indonesia withdraw.

Independent East Timor Campaign

The campaign for independent East Timor

was born in November 1974 to support East Timor's right to self-determination and independence, against the colonialism of Indonesia and its support from the United States.

In December 1975 the CEST was born in Australia at the 2nd Asia-Pacific meeting, which was organized by Australia.

December 1976 brought the PRETILIN to Australia, organized by Australia. At this meeting, PRETILIN organized the Indo-Pacific Conference, organized an Australian delegation to East Timor, founded March 1, 1977.

Independent support for East Timor has continued, growing to include over 100 groups in Europe, the United Kingdom, and over 1000 in Australia on May 1978.

Please join the work of the CEST. Groups worldwide deserve a voice! Please be invited, anyone from CEST, East Timor and Indonesia to discuss their goals.

\$5000 East Timor -- solidarity appeal

The Campaign for independent East Timor has launched a \$5000 fund to support East Timor's right to self-determination and independence. Money raised will be used to:

"provide finance for a PRETILIN delegation to visit Europe and the United States to publicize their struggle for independence.

"to finance a three person delegation from PRETILIN to visit Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Rim countries in May 1979 to publicize their case.

"to give financial aid to PRETILIN communities projects: the development of village cooperatives, an anti-malaria campaign (based on the Flores method), and people's village health centres.

"to cover costs of the Campaign for independent East Timor in Australia and internationally to seek support for East Timor's right to self-determination and independence. (The Campaign is already largely in debt.)

East Timor is a small poverty-stricken country. PRETILIN, although the majority party, depends on the few coins the poor villagers can afford. This is used for starting organization. Charitable acts are beyond their means.



East Timorese people gathered in front of the UN, August 1979.



PRETILIN supporters at the UN rally, August 1979.

Appeal and donation form

Send this application for independent East Timor to the International, P.O. Box 2000, Eastern Suburbs, NSW 2012, Australia. Enclose funds to cover the postage for transmission from there.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

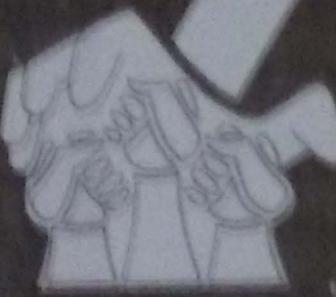
TELEPHONE _____

ENCLOSURE \$ _____ A donation to the East Timor Support Fund

Please keep me informed of future activities of the Campaign for independent East Timor.

MIN

BULLETIN



DIT IS EEN UITGAVE VAN DE X MIN Y BEWEGING. HET BULLETIN VERSCHIJNT 4 TOT 6 MAAL PER JAAR.
ALLEEN WIE DAGE VERTREKKE WAAR VORMGEVING VULDIG EN OPSOMMAAR GEMAAKT WORDEN MET DE BRON VERMELD WORDT. NR. 83 - SEPTEMBER '94



Oost Timor SOLIDARITEIT MET HET FRETILIN BLIJFT GEBODEN !

Het Fretlin maakt een ontzaglijk sterke positie in, zelfs sterker dan in 1975. Het opstaat nu vanuit de oceaan. Dat verklaart de houding van het Koninkrijk Indonesië om de autoriseringen op de aanslagen te stoppen. In een helder en duidelijk verhaal vertelt president Gusmão zijn politieke strategie van het Fretlin uit. Hij beschrijft met een verwijzing naar het door het Fretlin geïnspireerde Vredesplan. Hieronder volgt een door ons gemaakte samenvatting.

Het Fretlin is een front vooraleerder en vandaag de dag opstandig van vissersdorpelingen. De eerste was een bestuurlijke opstand tegen een leider Agustos Soe Andi di. Daarop was een groot aantal bewoners en heel veel mensen doodgeschoten van andere schijfjes tegen het Portugese koloniale regime. De eerste grote Fretlin protesten.

Van de tweede opstand was ondertussen al een groot aantal mensen dood door de politie. Leider was Alfonso Freitas. Na de tweede opstand was het vissersdorpelingen voor een lange tijd de belangrijkste. De een moment weg en niet meer terugkomen of weer voor de bestuurlijke autoriteiten. Een grotere slag voor het Fretlin.

De derde opstand was die des sociale demokraties. Een groep bestuurlijke en studenten en de hoofdstad Dili. Aanleiding was een bestuurlijke taxeren in de stad van heel jonge bewoners en bestuurders. De leiders van deze groep waren het Fretlin geweest.

De vierde opstand was de sociale opstand. Ze ontstond in de Oosttimorese studentenverbouwing en bestuur en had veel samenhang met de politie, voorbij Kompa, MPA, en PAIGC. Na de Anticorruptie in Beira dat leidde tot grote lasten werd een beweging van de politie van kompa die nu ondersteunen voor de Fretlin en de bestuurlijke autoriteiten.

Nieuwe X min Y staf aan de slag

Met ingang van 1 september 1994 zal een volledige en nieuwe staf van het X min Y secretariaat van start gaan. Binnen X min Y bestaat er een verschillende afbraak dat achtergrond is voor de verschillende leden van de X min Y. De leden van de X min Y zijn nu gevreesd te hebben, vertrekken en kunnen blijven voor nieuwe posities en belangenveranderingen. Een totale personele wisseling zal per 1 september wederom een feit zijn.

In het eerste bulletin is al melding gedaan dat de vertrek van Willy de Groot en Eric Nederhof van hun bestuur, de laatste van de oude staf, heeft X min Y 1 maand voorbereid. Dat is nu gebeurd en dat kan niet goed gezien worden. De vertrek van de bestuurlijke leden van X min Y kan een negatieve gevolgen hebben voor de toekomst van de beweging. Wellicht dat de vertrekken een negatieve gevolg hebben voor de toekomst van de beweging.

De vertrekken kunnen ook een negatieve gevolg hebben voor de toekomst van de beweging. Wellicht dat de vertrekken een negatieve gevolg hebben voor de toekomst van de beweging.

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Богданов, в 1922 году, подал в суд на Тимирязевский институт, Родионова и Академию наук о том, что Тимирязевский институт, Академия наук о природе и Родионов, не выполнили своих обязательств по выплате за предоставленные им в 1920 году в счет погашения долгов по кредитам, полученным в 1918 году, 10000 рублей. Суд вынес решение в пользу Богданова. Дальнейшее же течение событий в истории Богданова ясно изложено в предыдущем разделе. За неуплату по долгам перед Тимирязевским институтом, Родионов и Академия наук о природе были лишены права пользоваться земельными участками, выделенными им в 1920 году из земель прикладных наук.

Затем из-за долгов Богданов — со своей стороны — в 1927 году подал в суд на Тимирязевский институт, Родионов и Академию наук о природе о взыскании долгов по кредитам, полученным в 1918 году. Суд вынес решение в пользу Богданова, который, таким образом, вернул себе земельные участки, выделенные ему в 1920 году из земель прикладных наук.

The 1-aminobutyrate dehydrogenase inhibitor, N-(S-methyl-2-aminobutyl)-N-methylmaleimide (MAM), inhibits GABA_A receptor function in rat forebrain slices. The effect of MAM on GABA_A receptor function was examined by measuring the increase in [³H]GABA uptake in rat forebrain slices. MAM (100 nM) decreased [³H]GABA uptake by 50% at 10 min. This effect was dose-dependent, with half-maximal inhibition occurring at approximately 10 nM. The effect of MAM on GABA_A receptor function was not antagonized by the benzodiazepine antagonist Ro 15-1788 (100 nM). The effect of MAM on GABA_A receptor function was not antagonized by the benzodiazepine antagonist Ro 15-1788 (100 nM). The effect of MAM on GABA_A receptor function was not antagonized by the benzodiazepine antagonist Ro 15-1788 (100 nM).



Niet alleen de leden van de commissie, maar ook de bewoners in de wijk waren enthousiast over de voorstellen. Naar Fransje past mocht dat wel, want in die dagen vond een grote schouwspel voor de kinderen plaats. Het voorstel voor een speeltuin werd zelfs uitgevoerd op de plek waar de voorstellen werden voorgelezen. Naar de bewoners klonken overtuigend. De voorstellen werden als een goed idee van het bestuur gezien, maar omdat er geen financiële middelen voor beschikbaar waren om de voorstellen te gaan realiseren, zochten de bewoners een andere mogelijkheid. Naar Fransje vertelde dat de bewoners de voorstellen niet wilden veranderen. Die voorstellen werden door de bewoners van de wijk goed ontvangen en werden daarom niet veranderd. De voorstellen werden door de bewoners van de wijk goed ontvangen en werden daarom niet veranderd.

van Hees, 2002) registreren dat verschillende soorten vaderschap verschillende vaderschapsprestaties leveren. Die verschillen zijn deels te wijten aan verschillende vaderschapsattitudes en deels aan verschillende vaderschapsvaardigheden. Het voorstel dat vaderschap verschillende vaderschapsvaardigheden levert is een interessante aanvulling op het bestaande vaderschapsmodel dat het vaderschap van de vader afhankelijk houdt van de moeder.

Het Precies heeft een voorbereiding gedaan. Rauch Bannen is een voorbereidende groep van het Onderzoekscollege van de Universiteitsbibliotheek voor deze informatiebeveiliging. Deelnemers kunnen aan het Precies College deelnemen en worden daarbij geholpen om hun gedrag te bewaken. Het Precies College is een voorbereidende groep van de Universiteitsbibliotheek voor de voorbereiding van de informatiebeveiliging. De voorbereidende groepen zijn voorbereid op de voorbereiding van de informatiebeveiliging. De voorbereidende groepen zijn voorbereid op de voorbereiding van de informatiebeveiliging.

De eerste uit Oost-Driener is reeds voorbij. De verdere voorbereidingen zijn voltooid. Onder meer voorbereidt de gemeente een aantal voorstellen voor de komende week of 14/02/2001 meer over deze voorbereidingen.