

arents at home plea

Lest we forget

Your paper reported on May 1 that many service and civilian personnel were now eligible for the new Australian Service Medal 1945-75.

I wonder if this includes the Aborigines who assisted with all sorts of duties, particularly Coast-watch.

What recognition is planned for the East Timorese who assisted and fought with the Australian Commandos who strictly

speaking invaded Portuguese Timor in World War II?

Answer none, of course, even though a handful of them live in Darwin.

The RSL is too interested in giving Senator Gareth Evans a gong of its own, and it would not be seen as appropriate to admit we are behaving like dingoes to our closest neighbor.

And what about an Australian recognition to Sam Kruger, of Kurringal Flats, who has awards from four nations for heroic services, including the French equivalent of the VC and US DSC.

Sam had to work as a civilian with the US because he wore glasses and was ruled ineligible with our country. He arrived with them in Darwin three days after the bombing.

His main US medal was for intercepting and demanding immediate decoding of a message that turned out to be the news of a flight by the supreme Japanese commander Admiral Yamamoto.

History shows the Allies shot down Yamamoto, but does not record Sam's role, nor does the US or Australia provide any war pension or other recognition.

(Sam also was at St Petersburg in 1917 when the Russian Revolution started.)

Rob Wesley-Smith,
Darwin.

Name game

I wish to comment on a letter from Alan Phillips (*Sunday Territorian* 24/4).

You are right, and I apologise for any embarrassment I have caused you. From now on I shall be known as V Van Gogh.

V Van Gogh (formerly Alan Phillips), Wulagi.

NOVEMBER 14 1991

11

WEST AUSTRALIA 14/11/91



Monday, April 27, 1987

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Repressive regime in East Timor

SIR: Peter Hastings (*Herald*, April 20) complains "we" never seem to get Indonesia right. Perhaps "we" don't understand the "weirdspeak" which passes for reporting on East Timor.

A brutal invasion becomes intervention or integration or, worst of all, just a little business deal — "a takeover". Hastings states, "Certainly about 5,000 troops are engaged in 'classification' — a little clerical killing evidently.

All protests at the torture, rape and starvation of the people of East Timor are dismissed because, we are told, we don't have our numbers right. No denial is made of Indonesia's barbaric behaviour.

What number is necessary for Hastings to become outraged? Is 2,000

enough, or 50,000 perhaps; maybe 100,000 would arouse the ire of even the most mealy-mouthed Indonesian apologist.

Speaking of mealy mouths, are our politicians still dishing out our tax money as aid to these frightful people? It would appear so, since all the evidence points to a continued policy of boot-licking servility on the part of our elected representatives.

N. Nash,
Salisbury Road,
Kensington.
April 23

Entry refused

SIR: Peter Hastings's claim that "we never seem to get Indonesia right" (*Herald*, April 20) is confirmed by his own article.

If, as Hastings claims, the figure of 250,000 people dying in East Timor since 1975 is wrong, would Amnesty International's figure of 200,000 be more acceptable to him?

If Hastings rejects the figure of

15,000 Indonesian troops currently serving in East Timor, is his estimate of 12,000 any more acceptable?

The main reason that he and other commentators often get it wrong is that Indonesia refuses to allow the entry of Australian journalists.

If the circumstances of life in East Timor have improved as much as Hastings suggests, why can't Australian journalists obtain Indonesian permission to look for themselves?

If East Timor no longer lacks "roads, schools, bridges, crops, and development", what did the Indonesians have to hide when they refused entry to Timor to a delegation of Australian and British MPs late last year?

Paul Pageni,
Talavera Road,
North Ryde.
April 21

Indonesian action

SIR: I am sure all East Timorese are delighted that the destruction of their

culture has "tidied up the map, not least for Australia's benefit", as Peter Hastings wrote in "East Timor's war of facts and figures" (*Herald*, April 20).

It is good news, too, that only 100,000 of their compatriots have died from disease, famine and massacre since the Indonesian "integration" of East Timor in 1975. That's not very many at all, really. When the thousand or so Fretilin guerillas remaining have been tidied up with a bit more napalm, then we'll all be able to celebrate.

No foreigner has been allowed to travel freely in East Timor or talk frankly with local people, and it is therefore impossible to get reliable information about the current situation. We know, however, that it is bad and that only sustained international pressure can force an improvement.

Mr Hastings's apparent preference for tidiness over human rights encourages Indonesia in its continued abuse of a once-independent (briefly) people.

Martin Wesley-Smith,
Ryan Street,
Lillyfield.
April 22

Reply to Peter Hastings' article
pag. (12);

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH 31/7/94

Tale behind E Timor fall

IT is clear that Indonesian occupation troops in East Timor are behaving abominably.

It is obvious that unless they learn principles of civilised behavior they will continue to give their country a deservedly bad name.

That does not mean their 1975 intervention was unjustified, nor does it excuse the Australian Government's cowardice then and since.

There has been an attempt to rewrite history in the past 20 years.

A brief look at the events that provoked the Indonesian invasion is necessary so we can put the present situation in some perspective.

The colonial ruler, Portugal, loosened its grip on East Timor after a revolution at home led eventually to dictatorship being replaced by democracy.

The vacuum of power in East Timor was filled by three major parties: the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (Fretilin), a Marxist organisation fashioned along the lines of Mozambique's Frelimo; the moderate Timor Democratic Union (UDT); and Apodeti, a party that favored closer ties with Indonesia.

Horrific

On August 14, 1975, the 1000-tonne freighter *Macdill* steamed into Darwin Harbor with 272 refugees. They gave a horrifying account of civil war in East Timor.

On August 19, the commander in chief of UDT, John Carrascalao, accused Fretilin of killing many innocent people and setting their houses alight.

On August 25, a 9000-tonne Norwegian



freighter, *Lloyd Bakke*, arrived in Darwin with 1150 more evacuees. They spoke of vicious fighting between Fretilin and UDT with countless killings and atrocities.

Next day, an Australian pilot, Roger Rudduck, and a couple of other Australians, flew out of East Timor's capital Dili on a twin-engine Beechcraft. Rudduck said Fretilin forces were engaged in an orgy of killing.

He said: "Children are picked up by their feet and their heads smashed against the trunks of trees. And all because their parents were UDT supporters.... Old men and women have also been slaughtered because of their political beliefs. I hate to see what the real death toll is going to be."

Other refugees arriving in Darwin confirmed the horror: children, with their throats cut or beheaded; bodies of relatives lying in the street; Dili a shambles.

On August 29, the *Macdill* brought 722 more refugees escaping the murdering Fretilin thugs who by now were out of control, killing indiscriminately.

On September 30, UDT, with its back to the wall, appealed to Indonesia to intervene to stop the slaughter. Apodeti also wanted Indonesia in.

On October 11, under cover of heavy artillery fire, hundreds of Indonesian infantry poured on to the border villages of Fohorem, Tilomar, Fatomean and Fatutolle.

On the same day, there were reports of heavy fighting around the northern towns of Lebos, Mallana and Balibo.

On November 3 it was learned that Indonesian soldiers had shot five Australian newsmen covering the invasion at Balibo.

On December 7, four Indonesian warships entered Dili Harbor just before dawn and began shelling the city. They were joined by three more warships later that morning. Thousands of Indonesian marines were ferried ashore and 1000 Indonesian paratroopers dropped into the outskirts of Dili by two waves of aircraft.

Rampage

The troops, according to various newspaper reports, went on a rampage. Indonesian foreign minister Adam Malik said the troops would be withdrawn from East Timor as soon as peace was restored. He said the troops had come at the request of the UDT and Apodeti, and two more tiny and obscure parties, Kota and Trabalista.

On December 8, then prime minister Gough Whitlam deplored the Indonesian attack saying: "We did all we could."

Newly installed Australian foreign affairs minister Andrew Peacock also washed his hands of the whole nasty affair.

There you have it, Fretilin, a murderous communist organisation, killed countless East Timorese after the Portuguese abandoned their colony. Australia could have intervened but did not.

The Indonesians, faced with Australia's shameful behavior, had no option but to intervene. Neither they nor Australia want Cuba on their doorstep.

Wes!
↓

WICKING'S VIEW

GARUDA
INTRODUCING
MORE FLIGHTS

NO, I DON'T NEED
A RETURN TICKET
...I'M ON THE
BLACKLIST...

WICKING



Consulate open protest



Mr Saigian ... opened new Consulate



Jose Gusmao ... referendum demand

By FRANK ALCORTA

A small but vocal group of East Timorese protesters greeted the Indonesian Ambassador Sabam Saigian at the opening of the new Indonesian Consulate in Darwin yesterday.

The group of about 20 slogan shouting East Timorese was outnumbered by one of the strongest police contingents to have attended an official ceremony in the city.

A spokesman for the group, Jose Gusmao, (cousin of jailed Fretilin leader Xanana Gusmao) said the East Timorese were seeking "a battalion of just people with determination".

Conflict

He demanded a referendum in East Timor supervised by the United Nations "to solve the conflict to the benefit of Indonesian people and East Timorese".

Mr Saigian arrived with a strong escort of police to shouts of "assassin" and "murderer".

Inside the old Port Authority building at Chan St, Mr Saigian said the first thing he proposed to do after being posted to Australia in September 1991 was to get a new building for Darwin's Indonesian Consulate.

But, he said, this was "easier said than done".

Mr Saigian did not refer to the protesters outside or to alleged Indonesian human rights violations in East Timor.

Indonesia took over the former Portuguese colony in December 1975.

• In Canberra yesterday the main international spokesman for the East Timorese resistance

movements, Jose Ramos-Horta, challenged Indonesia to allow Xanana Gusmao to hold a news conference.

Mr Ramos-Horta, spokesman for the resistance umbrella group the National Council Maubere Resistance, denied that Mr Gusmao would ever have made a plea for clemency to the Indonesian Government.

Last weekend Indonesia's Co-ordinating Political and Security Affairs Minister Susilo Sudarman said Mr Gusmao had made a plea for clemency through his lawyer, an event which he said showed Mr Gusmao had admitted his guilt.

"We challenge the Indonesian authorities and Mr Sudjono to produce Mr Xanana Gusmao in a press conference ... so that he would state whether he asked (for) clemency or not," Mr Ramos-Horta said.

• Editorial: Pao

territory ALP Senator Ted Robert-son today delivered a stinging attack on his own party over its perform-ance on the East Timor issue. Senator Robertson also claimed the Indonesian Consulate in Darwin was used for surveillance of East Timorese and those critical of the Indonesian Government. He said successive Australian Governments had been intimidated by the Indonesians. "Indonesians appreciate strong men and strong Government ... we appear to be showing little of either at the moment," Senator Robertson said. "Australia hands over consid-able aid to Indonesia yet it is not prepared to stand up for its former allies and nearest neighbor." He said East Timorese could be forgiven for thinking the present Government had forgotten about their small part of the world. Senator Robertson also called for a reduction in the number of consular staff in Darwin.

10 YEARS AGO

here of the Administrator's Council criticised the move. Bernie Ruigard (Alice Springs) and Joe Fisher (Port Darwin) said it would "whittle away the Territory's legislative authority".

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

EDITORIAL, June 26, 1992

Wrongs on all sides

EAST Timorese demonstrators shouting abuse at the Indonesian Ambassador and at an NT News journalist doing his job might want to take into account a couple of simple things.

First is that no-one questions their right to demonstrate peacefully against Indonesian human rights abuses in East Timor.

But if they feel so strongly about it, may be they will want to take their protest to Dili or to the hills in their native land.

The other thing is that there are rights and wrongs, mostly wrongs, on both sides of the East Timor equation.

The East Timorese are right to demand a United Nations supervised referendum in their country. Nothing is as precious as self-determination and the sovereignty of people to conduct their affairs within their own safe boundaries.

But the wrongs are quite numerous, starting from about July, 1975 when Portugal, wracked by internal unrest following the death of dictator Salazar, simply abandoned its colony.

From about August that year to December the Marxist organisation Fretilin murdered many thousands of opponents in UDT, Apodeti and Travaliata parties.

So Fretilin, which now claims to be a moderate liberation movement, has a lot to answer for.

Among other things, it has serious questions to answer about the Indonesian invasion of December that year which was almost certainly motivated by fears of a Cuba on that country's doorstep.

Nor can the Australian Government of the time, the Whitlam Labor Government, claim innocence in the affair. It was Mr Whitlam's vacillation and duplicity that allowed Indonesia to take over East Timor.

Finally, there is Indonesia itself which conducted a shameful and bloody jack-booted invasion. No great place of pride for anyone.

↑
Bullshit Frank
Alcorta editorial

16/6/93



release a Somali youth in Mogadishu



Ghali ...
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Three months ago the Security Council gave the UN's secretary-general, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, "unprecedented" power under Chapter Seven of its charter to enforce the peace in Somalia.

Surely it's not asking too much of our State-owned media to canvass the opinion of those whose country is about to be given this unique treatment?

This is particularly true when it's remembered that the first item of ABC evening news is invariably from the former Yugoslavia, Cambodia or Somalia.

And the same can be said of Cambodia.

Is there any doubt that the hard men of the Khmer Rouge or the defeated government are unaware of Indonesia's defiance of the UN regarding East Timor?

AND is there any doubt that these same men are capable of using this knowledge to justify their own defiance of the world body?

At the United Nations-sponsored human rights conference in Vienna, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has told the West to avoid "self-righteousness" in its dealings with the developing world.

"This is a call for greater recognition of the immense complexity of the issue of human rights due to the wide diversity in history, culture, value systems, geography and phases of development," he said.

"This is also a call addressed to all of us to develop a greater sensitivity towards this complexity — and greater humility and less self-righteousness in addressing human rights issues."

It seems to me sound advice.

Perhaps a judicious use of the word warrior would be a start.

Northern Territory News, Wednesday, June 16, 1993

Indon call over rights

VIENNA. — Indonesia urged the West at a major human rights conference yesterday to avoid "self-righteousness" and political arm-twisting in its dealings with the developing world.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, speaking at the opening of the two-week United Nations gathering, acknowledged the need to promote human rights but added it should be done through consensus, not confrontation.

"This is a call for greater recognition of the immense complexity of the issue of human rights due to the wide diversity in history, culture, value

systems, geography and phases of development," he said.

"This is also a call addressed to all of us to develop a greater sensitivity towards this complexity — and greater humility and less self-righteousness in addressing human rights issues."

Mr Alatas, whose country has been accused of abuses in East Timor, said no countries could set themselves up as judge, jury and executioner of others on the rights issue.

He said a balance had to be struck between the individual and his obligations towards the community.

Taxing the rich

THERE is current debate on whether tax cuts to the \$20-40 000 income bracket should stand in view of the deficit etc. Perhaps most people have forgotten, and no-one is ever publicly grateful, but I recollect that the ALP cut the tax rate of high earners from 63 per cent to 49 per cent and now less, to the advantages only of the rich.

In our once reasonably egalitarian society the gap between rich and poor is increasing at an alarming rate.

So I suggest raising the tax rate for those earning the big bucks. Also as the main products which contribute inordinately to the problems and costs of health care, tobacco and grog are both legal, these should be taxed until it hurts.

(Ironically the potential of the still stupidly illegal marijuana to contribute to health problems is almost nil.)

Triple the tax on tobacco I say and reap the benefits! Also, put effort into simplifying bureaucratic procedures and laws for big savings.

9/6/93 Rob Wesley-Smith,
Darwin.

Share tales of East Timor

Stories of East Timorese refugees now based in Australia will be told in the *Spirits Pray Freedom* play reading at Tracy Village Hall tonight.

East Timorese Cultural group La Faek will present the award-winning radio play written by Timorese and Australian writers Maria Alice Casimiro, Graham Pitts, Joanne De Meneses and Carlos Soares.

The play travels between the past and present, East Timor and Australia.

It traces the experiences of three Australian diggers hiding from Japanese soldiers during World War II who were helped and protected by the Timorese villagers of Bemurak.

Identity

A second tale is that of a young Timorese boy growing up in Australia today who discovers his cultural identity by returning to his people in East Timor, and the relationships and connections formed over many years between these two neighboring peoples. The play was first broadcast in 1992 and won the Best Drama Program at the Community Broadcasters Conference.

La Faek is preparing to mount *Spirits Pray Freedom* as a stage play in the near future. Tickets are available at the door before the 8 pm show. Entry costs \$5 concession and \$5 for adults.

fringe festival

SATURDAY 19

SPIRITS PRAY FREEDOM

A playreading about the ongoing relationships between Timorese villagers and three Australian Diggers - presented by LAFAEK - East Timorese Association N.T.
8PM TRACY VILLAGE, WANGURI

details phone 815522

'Read Sea Star' dibeli sheikh Arab

ENEWA - Seorang sheikh Arab, Ahmad Fathi Kana (1971), dalam memenangkan lelangan bernomor 2,3 juta dolar AS Rp 6,2 miliar untuk sebuah perahu 50 x 8 kanal dengan nama 'Read Sea Star' (Bintang Laut Merah), di rumah lelang Sotheby, Jenewa, Swiss. 'Read Sea Star' akan dan akan menjadi perahu pertama berjenis dengan taksi puding semesta di dunia ini, akan dikawati dengan perahu bernama 'Jelajah Bude' (Pengantar Jodan) oleh sheikh Ahmad Fathi Kana bulan Oktober 1991 di New York, dengan harga 7,3 juta dolar AS Rp 14,2 miliar (sumber: btr).

Nomor 361 TAHUN VI

SURYA

HARIAN PAGI DARI SURABAYA

ISSN

INGGU, 22 NOVEMBER 1992

SUARA JAWA TIMUR & SUARA INDONESIA TIMUR

Presiden sampaikan penghargaan untuk ABI

Sukses menangkap Xanana Gusmao

Jakarta, Surya

Presiden Soeharto menyampaikan penghargaan dan ucapan selamat kepada seluruh aparat ABRI yang bertugas di Timor Timur (Tintim), atas keberhasilan mereka menangkap hidup-hidup gembong gerakan pengacau keamanan (GPK) Fretilin, Xanana Gusmao, 45.

Laporan telah diungkapkannya kepada Presiden Soeharto, kepada Presiden Soeharto, Dekan Jendral Panglima Jendral Try Sutrisno hari Jumat pagi 20/11 sekitar pukul 11.30 waktu tempat sekitar 18.00 waktu Mawar Menaseg Moediono, dalam wawancara dua jam setelah kapal negara tiba di Hotel Le Meridien, Presiden.

Wartawan Surya Soeharto dan Dekan Jendral Panglima Jendral Try Sutrisno, kemudian dalam wawancara dua jam setelah kapal negara tiba di Hotel Le Meridien, Presiden. Wartawan Surya Soeharto dan Dekan Jendral Panglima Jendral Try Sutrisno, kemudian dalam wawancara dua jam setelah kapal negara tiba di Hotel Le Meridien, Presiden.

Dumikian pula halnya dengan bentuk penghargaan yang akan disampaikan kepada para pejuang keamanan yang telah berhasil menangkap Xanana, bahwa ia ditangkap dari Presiden. Diucapkan, Jendral Try Sutrisno, endin langsung terbang ke Dili, ingin memberikan laporan langsung kepada Xanana.

Laporan Panglima Jendral Try

(20/11) pagi, Xanana dibawa ke Rumah Tangga (RT) Panglima di Kawasan Parit, Dili Barat. Daerah ini kemudian praktis tertutup bagi umum. Jalan-jalan diblokir dan setiap orang yang berupaya ke sana dipukul dan ditertarung untuk kemudian diarahkan pergi.

Pangliahkops, Brigjen Theo Syafei, hingga hari Sabtu (21/11) kemarin belum bersedia memberikan komentar tentang tertangkapnya Xanana. Para wartawan di Dili sejak pagi hari berusaha menghubungi Komandan Satgasen Kolihkops Tintim Mayor I. Simbolon untuk bertemu dengan Panglima Theo Syafei.

"Maaf bapak Panglima hari ini belum bisa menerima wartawan karena masih sibuk," kata Simbolon.

Sementara itu, penduduk Dili mulai ramai membicarakan penangkapan Xanana setelah mengatakannya lewat berita TVRI malam harinya dan media cetak hari Sabtu (21/11) pagi.

Anak-anak hingga orang dewasa ramai membicarakan gembong Fretilin yang selama 16 tahun terakhir ini bergerak di hutan, mengutip informasi Tintim dengan lantang.

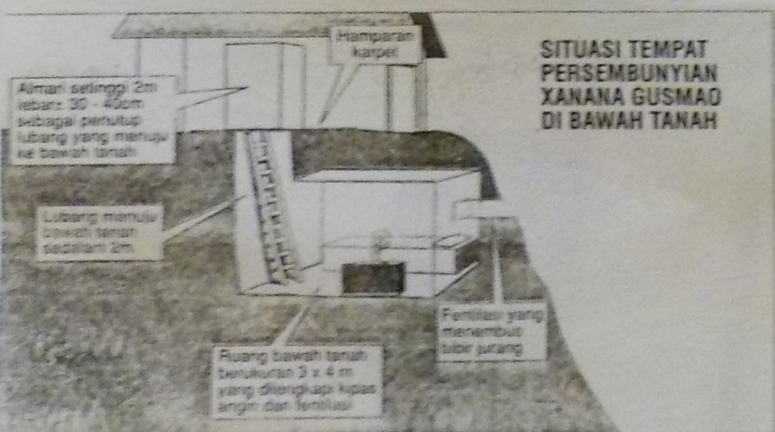
Sedangkan beberapa keluarga dekat Xanana yang dihubungi Surya di Dili kemarin belum mau berkomentar. Walaupun ramai

Bersambung ke halaman 11 kolom 4



XANANA - Gembong GPK Fretilin, Xanana Gusmao (tanpa barek), berfoto bersama empat anggota Kopasus di ruang Kolihkops. Di sebelah dibekuk, Xanana ditangkap Jumat (20/11) pagi oleh aparat keamanan ABRI di tempat persembunyiannya di sebuah rumah di

Xanana Gusmao bersembunyi di 'bunker'



SITUASI TEMPAT PERSEMBUNYIAN XANANA GUSMAO DI BAWAH TANAH

JELAS-JELAS tak ada dua-dua, karena gembong GPK Fretilin, Xanana Gusmao, 45, sudah tertangkap. Itu dua jamat yang menunjukkan Xanana bisa mengalahkan bujukan bina berubah menjadi bawak, karena pun ada jelas tidak berlaku bagi aparat ABRI.

Dan Xanana dengan mudah ditangkap di Desa Lahane Barat, Kecamatan Dili Barat, Kabupaten Dili, hari Jumat (20/11) lalu. Perangnya di sebuah rumah penduduk yang jaraknya sekitar 200 meter dari jalan raya. Keterangan yang diberikan Surya dari pihak keamanan di Dili kemarin menyebutkan hubungan Xanana dengan pemilik rumah itu cukup dekat.

Latihan bagaimana penangkapan pemilik rumah menyumbangkan pria berambut ikal dengan tinggi 170 sentimeter itu? Padahal, menjelang peringatan sta-

Bersambung ke halaman 12 kolom 1

Keluarga Xanana Gusmao di Australia lakukan protes

Sydney, Reuter

Tertangkap Gembong GPK Fretilin Tintim, Xanana Gusmao, diumumkan di Australia, hari Sabtu (21/11) kemarin. Sementara itu, istri dan anak Xanana yang sejak tahun 1990 hijrah dari Timor ke Australia, menghimbau pemerintah Indonesia untuk tidak bertindak kasar pada Xanana.

"Saya menghimbau pemerintah Indonesia untuk tetap menghormati hak-hak asasi dan tidak memperlakukan Xanana sebagai musuh," ujar Nina, putri Xanana berusia 11 tahun dan ibunya dari Melbourne, Australia. Pemerintah Indonesia sendiri sudah menegaskan akan memperlakukan Xanana dengan baik.

Sementara itu istri Xanana, bernama Lukman Zulaida, 38, dan Nita bergabung dengan 150 warga Tintim lainnya melakukan aksi protes di luar konsulat Indonesia di Melbourne. Mereka meminta pemerintah Australia untuk mendukung pemerintah Indonesia menegakkan keadilan dan penahanan Xanana.

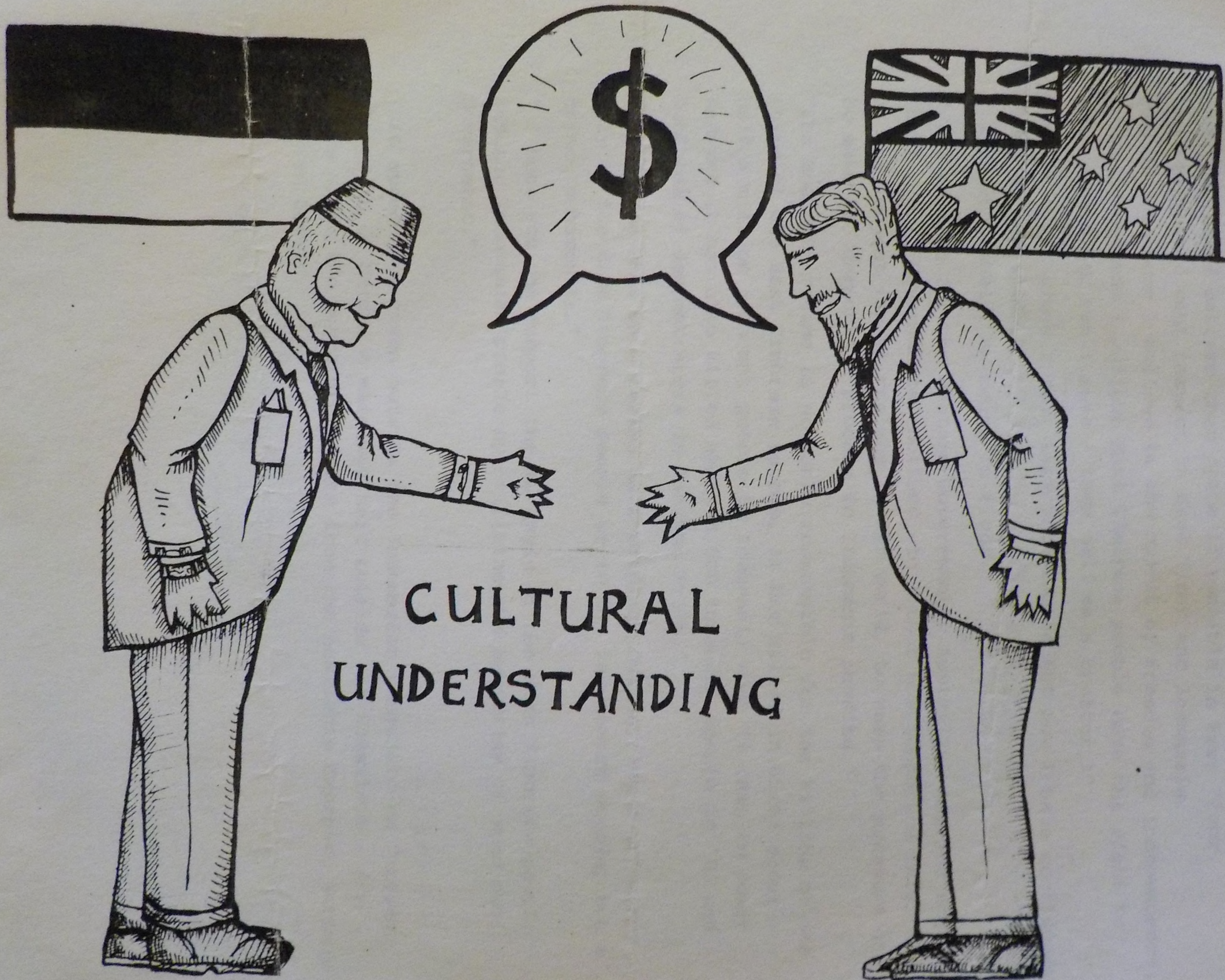
Di Sydney, juga terjadi aksi protes sekitar 50 warga Tintim. Seperti di Melbourne, mereka

juga meminta pemerintah Australia untuk tidak memperlakukan Xanana sebagai musuh. Aksi ini dilakukan di luar konsulat Indonesia di Melbourne. Mereka meminta pemerintah Australia untuk mendukung pemerintah Indonesia menegakkan keadilan dan penahanan Xanana.

"Pemerintah Indonesia menghormati hak-hak asasi manusia," kata Xanana Gusmao. "Saya menghimbau pemerintah Australia untuk mendukung pemerintah Indonesia menegakkan keadilan dan penahanan Xanana."

Di Sydney, juga terjadi aksi protes sekitar 50 warga Tintim. Seperti di Melbourne, mereka

Bersambung ke halaman 12 kolom 2



East Timorese Want Their Conquerors Out

To the Editor:

Your informative survey of ethnic struggles around the world mischaracterizes relations between Indonesia and East Timor (front page, Feb. 7). The independence movement in East Timor is simply not a "separatist movement." Nor is it just another group clamoring for a place in the limelight. Some clear international legal rights are involved here.

Following the purported annexation of the territory by Indonesia, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 31/53 of Dec. 1, 1976. Paragraph 1 "reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right."

Paragraph 5 "Rejects the claim that East Timor has been integrated into Indonesia, inasmuch as the people of the territory have not been able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence."

It is true that the Timorese regard themselves as ethnically and culturally distinct from the Indonesians, but they make that claim not as separatists trying to tear apart an existing country but as a people who have been recently — and quite illegally — conquered.

ROGER S. CLARK
Distinguished Professor of Law
Rutgers University
Camden, N.J., Feb. 24, 1993

TOMBSTONE TERRITORY

BY WICKING

MANY OF TOMBSTONE TERRITORY'S SETTLERS THOUGHT FORGING CLOSER TIES TO THEIR IMMEDIATE OVERSEAS NEIGHBORS WAS A PRETTY GOOD IDEA...

THERE'S MONEY IN IT...

WE'LL HIT ME WITH A SQUASHED CAT!

THEY DECIDED THIS WOULD PROVE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREAS OF TRADE AND DEFENCE...

IF WE TRADE WITH THEM WE WON'T HAVE TO DEFEND OURSELVES FROM THEM...

SLOWLY, THE REST OF THE COUNTRY STARTED GETTING THE SAME IDEA...

WANNA BUY A QUEEN?

TOMBSTONE TERRITORY HAD OF COURSE BEEN PUSHING FOR CLOSER RELATIONSHIPS FOR YEARS, AND WAS VERY EXPERIENCED IN MATTERS OF DIPLOMACY...

TIMOR? TIMOR? WHAT'S THAT?

FOR DECADES ENTIRE DELEGATIONS HAD BEEN INSPECTING THE NEIGHBORS' INDUSTRIES, PARTICULARLY THE SEX INDUSTRY...

YOU CAN'T FORCE A MUCH CLOSER RELATIONSHIP THAN THIS...

THIS GAVE THE SETTLERS THE EXPERTISE AND KNOWLEDGE THEY NEEDED TO DEAL WITH NATIONS OF DIFFERENT CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS...

THEY'LL PROBABLY THINK WE'RE TRYING TO SCREW THEM...

AIRPORT

IT WAS HOPED THAT ALL THIS WOULD ONE DAY LEAD TO THERE BEING ONE BIG HAPPY REGIONAL FAMILY...

CAN WE KEEP THIS MAD UNCLE LOCKED IN THE CUPBOARD?

HUMAN RIGHTS

WICKING'S VIEW

NEW INDO-CON CONSULATE OFFICIAL OPENING TOMORROW

ENTRANCE

YEAH...WE TIED A FEW BLINDFOLDS TOGETHER

Sunday Territorian, June 27, 1993— 17

News 24/6/93

WICKING

An Independent Newspaper

THE INDONESIA TIMES

JAKARTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1993

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Former Aussie envoy blasts E. Timorese campaigns against RI

CANBERRA — Former Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Richard Woolcott has blasted at the East Timor Fretilin disturbance group for alledging that he was involved with their activities during his term in Indonesia.

Woolcott said that the allegations, published in Wednesday's edition of The Canberra Times were "rubbish" and said they were political propagandas to launch their campaigns abroad.

In an earlier statement by Australian politician and Fretilin supporter, Rob Wesley-Smith confirmed Woolcott's connections.

"It's done during Woolcott's five-year post as Ambassador in Jakarta until he completed his task in 1975," Wesley-Smith said.

The Darwin resident was criticising a medal awarded to Woolcott for his meritorious service to the nation.

He said the former envoy did not deserve such an honor because of his role behind the Australian recognition of the East Timor integration with Indonesia.

Woolcott in his rebuttal said that the merit had no connection with his post in Indonesia, adding that he had done a lot of service to his country.

Woolcott, who is currently Chairman of the Indonesia-Australia Foundation, said that Wesley-Smith and his followers have discredited the Indonesian government by insulting his honour medal. [Antara]

Reports on reluctance of G-7 leaders to meet Soeharto denied

Fretilin back on air

After a silence of more than six years, Fretilin guerillas fighting in the mountains of East Timor have re-established radio contact with Darwin.

The radio has been kept secret for almost five months, but yesterday a small group of journalists and politicians, who had flown to Darwin for the occasion, listened to the voice of Maubunu Karatalanu, one of two surviving members of Fretilin's central committee.

The group, which also included members of the East Timor Association, was taken to a remote bush area about 100 km south of Darwin, where a clandestine transmitter had been set up.

A pre-dawn rendezvous first was made at the 17-Mile. The party then walked along an overgrown track to a waiting bus.

The vehicle took an hour to

reach the transmitter, travelling along back roads to ensure it was not being followed by Federal Police.

One of the organisers, Mr Denis Freney, said contact with Fretilin was re-established in Darwin on January 6 last.

It had been lost in December, 1978, when Fretilin's radio was surrendered to the Indonesians by their former information minister, Alarico Fernandes.

Explosions

"The new radio was smuggled into East Timor, despite the severe blockade Indonesian forces have placed around the country and despite the massive repression anyone helping Fretilin faces," he said.

Since then several messages had been received, including one from Fretilin's commander-in-chief, Xanana

Gusmao, who is emerging as a military genius.

In the message, Xanana said a Fretilin platoon commander, Manuel Sarmiento, had been detained, beaten and tortured by the Indonesians.

"After dying, they tied his body to a tree, with a cord around his neck," Xanana said.

"It remained exposed in this way to the view of the population of his village, Be-Aco, as a warning to all those who assisted Fretilin that they would meet a similar fate."

Exactly at 8 am yesterday, Maubunu's voice was heard over the radio.

During an hour-long conversation in Portuguese, the guerilla leader played a tape recording of an aerial attack which he said had taken place on a village a few weeks before.

For almost five minutes only the drone of aircraft and the sounds of explosions and

machine gun fire could be heard in the still morning air.

"It is the way we have been living, every day, for 10 years," Maubunu said.

(In the early hours of December 7, 1975, Indonesia launched a full-scale attack on the capital, Dili, but found that most of the Fretilin forces had retreated into the mountainous hinterland.)

Difficult

Former Labor Member for the ACT, Mr Ken Fry, relayed a message of greetings to Fretilin from Mrs Shirley Shackleton, wife of one of the five Australian journalists who were gunned down by Indonesian forces at Balibo shortly before the invasion.

Mr Fry told Maubunu that because of Indonesian aggression, it was extremely difficult to give assistance to Fretilin other than moral support.

•Cont. Page 2

27/5/85 NT News

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Doody report should be rejected by the Government as being based on insufficient data.

The Government should authorise a

should be constituted comprising a chairman who is an impartial judicial appointment, an employers' representative, and representatives of workers, private

Territory unsatisfactory has any validity.

It says insufficient statistics are available for such an assessment — a point acknowledged by the board itself.

near the river mouth. The aircraft crew also reported dropping water to another man spotted on a beach about four nautical miles north-east of Cliff Head.

The Pobassoo in the area at first today to begin search but have found nothing.

At last report stranded on the had been picked up by police and was them in the sea.

Radio communications have been and Darwin police are monitoring the sea. They have been receive only tails.

Water diet change

MELBOURNE
Two people in Prahran charged with manslaughter three-year-old

Mr William SM, remanded. Therese Eaton, Marcus Barnes, 24, 15 and continuing. No plea was

Cu

Police have that the girl urban Malvern 20 after she had been on for some time for a cold.

Barnes court with hood pulled down and Eaton behind a screen.



Journalists and East Timor supporters at the radio which made contact with Fretilin guerillas

Secret Fretilin radio

•From Page 1

But the revival of communications would provide "a sharp reminder to the invaders that the voices struggling for freedom will not be silenced by brute force and intimidation."

Victorian Labor MLC, Ms Jean McLain, speaking in Portuguese, congratulated the Fretilin leader on again establishing a radio link with the outside world.

"We look forward to a regular flow of information," she said.

After the transmitter was shut down, Mr Fry and Mr Robert Tickner, Labor MHR for Hughes, held an impromptu press conference.

Mr Fry said Fretilin was still a force in spite of Indonesian propaganda.

"The fact that they can obtain

a transmitter indicates that Indonesia does not control the whole country," he said.

"Fretilin is certainly not the spent band they make out it is."

Mr Fry said it was crucial that the Federal Government support moves to include Fretilin representatives in any negotiations concerning East Timor.

"Until they do, no progress will ever be made," he said.

Mr Tickner said representations would be made to the Communications Minister, Mr Michael Duffy, to alter the law so that regular radio contact could be made legally with Fretilin.

"Two national conferences of the ALP over several years supported the right of Fretilin to establish a radio link with East Timor from Darwin after the Fraser Government twice seized

Fretilin radios in Darwin in 1976," he said.

Mr Freney, who is secretary of the Campaign for an Independent East Timor, said Australians were horrified by the atrocities Indonesian forces had committed during the past 9½ years.

"If the Labor Government follows the example of the Fraser Government and seeks to close down radio communication it will be going against the wishes of a large majority of people of this country."

Mr Freney emphasised that no coded or secret material would be sent.

"The sole purpose of the radio link is to inform the world of the situation inside East Timor," he said.

POOLS SIX

WIN NUM

1	21
30	32

SATURDAY 26/3

27/5/85 NIT News
my picture!

orse than animals:
t of the handicapped

OPINION



Hewson's plans for
super and pensions

MONEY EXTRA



Australian envoy to check claims of seven more deaths

Timor concern widens

By MARGARET EASTERBROOK,
CHIPS MACKINOLTY
and THOMAS TAYLOR

THE PRESSURE POINTS

The Australian embassy in Jakarta will investigate allegations of further killings by soldiers in East Timor as pressure mounts on the Federal Government to take a tougher line against Indonesia.

An embassy spokesman in Jakarta said yesterday allegations that seven people, including a baby and a girl aged four, were executed last week would be investigated immediately.

The allegations were made by Fretilin, the East Timorese independence movement, which named the seven. The spokesman said the embassy had not heard of the allegation but would instruct an embassy official in Dili, the East Timorese capital, to investigate. The Red Cross would

■ **TODAY:** The Victorian Trades Hall Council meets to draft a request to the ACTU, asking it to start national action and to pressure the Federal Government. The council will also discuss widening the AWU ban on Indonesian ships and ships carrying Indonesian imports.

■ **TOMORROW:** Federal caucus meets. It will have before it a resolution adopted at the weekend's Tasmanian ALP conference advocating a tougher Australian stand against Jakarta.

■ **FRIDAY:** The ACTU's international committee will meet to discuss the shootings.

also be asked to check the allegation, the spokesman said.

The embassy will also investigate other allegations of killings levelled by Fretilin.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, is expected to come under pressure at tomorrow's caucus meeting to take a much tougher stance against Indonesia in the wake of the Dili massacre on 13 November. The official death

toll was 19 but other estimates have put the toll at between 60 and 180.

A motion adopted on Saturday by the Tasmanian ALP council urging the suspension of official ties with Indonesia will be taken to the caucus meeting.

The motion calls on the Federal Government to halt all military and defence cooperation with Jakarta, suspend Government contact, and

withdraw Australian acceptance of Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.

It says the contact should be suspended until an independent investigation into the killings is carried out by the United Nations and Amnesty International.

In other developments:

● The president of the ACTU, Mr Martin Ferguson, said yesterday that the ACTU would support an independent UN investigation into the East Timor shootings. The ACTU's international committee meets on Friday to discuss the shootings.

● The Victorian Trades Hall Council is expected this morning to draft a request to the ACTU for national union action against Indonesia. The secretary of the THC, Mr John Halfpenny, said yesterday that he expected other state councils to support the request.

● In Dili, according to a newspaper

report, police plan to release all but 12 of 41 people detained in the wake of the 13 November massacre. The paper, 'Kompas', quoted the Dili police chief, Colonel Ishak Kodijat, as saying that interrogations of 41 people detained in connection with the killings were still proceeding, but that "several of them would be released soon".

● Fretilin also claimed that the seven people allegedly killed by soldiers on 18 November were witnesses to the mass burial of 10 other East Timorese. These Timorese, Fretilin claimed, had witnessed the killing of between 60 and 80 people on 15 November in a valley near the Comoro River on the outskirts of Dili. The Indonesian Government has denied allegations of a second mass shooting.

Continued: PAGE 6

PAGE 6: The view from Darwin; the view from Jakarta.

SECRET TALKS

SUN
TERRA
15/12/91



HERALD OIL BOOM



□ Alan Griffiths

Australian and foreign oil companies have agreed to spend almost \$500 million exploring the Timor Gap during the next six years.

The contracts were approved at a meeting of Australian Resources Minister Alan Griffiths and Indonesian Energy Minister Glnandjar Karasasmita in Cairns during the week.

The date and location of the meeting were kept secret for fear of demonstrations by East Timorese and their supporters.

By JOHN LOIZOU

At first it had been proposed that the meeting be held in Darwin — headquarters of the Australia-Indonesia Joint Authority, which was established to oversee oil exploration and production in the Timor Gap.

But this was changed after the Dili massacre.

Fourteen prospective sites were offered by the authority last June with bidding closing early in October. Applications were made for 12 of 14 areas, but one applicant withdrew.

Fifty oil companies were involved

in the applications. The successful applicants — which include BHP, Shell and Nippon Oil — have undertaken 40 000 km of seismic survey and the drilling of 45 wells in 11 prospective sites.

The first 20 exploration wells are to be drilled in the first three years.

Mr Griffiths reiterated during the meeting that the "Australian Government was deeply concerned by the recent killings in Dili."

"The Australian Government has condemned the killings in strong terms and has called on the Indonesian Government to conduct a credible inquiry and punish any wrong-

doers," a spokesman for the Minister said.

Portugal, which formerly governed East Timor, is objecting to the oil agreement in the World Court.

The successful bidders were: BHP Petroleum-Inpex four wells; Shell-Chevron one well; Woodside-Shell-BHP Petroleum-BP four wells; Petroz-Sagasco three wells; Enterprise three wells; Santos-Marathon-Korea Petroleum three wells; Marathon-Santos-Korea Petroleum nine wells; Petroz-Pontoon-Emet-Zoc 91-92 six wells; Phillips-Oryx-Hardy-Bridge seven wells; Enterprise-Nippon Oil five wells.

↑ "credible"

Four centuries after entering East Timor, the Roman Catholic Church still treads a difficult path between social activism and spiritual duty.

Missionaries said outrage over the killing by Indonesian troops of up to 150 people mourning the death of a separatist in the provincial capital Dili on November 12 could force the Church to redefine its mission there.

"When we see how the Church hardly ever stood up to the Portuguese rulers, we must ask ourselves how much our mission has accomplished in East Timor," one elderly Western nun said.

Paradoxically it was Indonesia's insistence when it took over the territory in 1976 that all East Timorese have a recognised faith that gave strength to the Roman Catholic church in the former Portuguese colony.

Indonesia's Constitution insists



everybody adopt one of four religions: Islam, Christianity, Hinduism or Buddhism.

Forced to choose, the mainly animist East Timorese turned to Catholicism, a religion they knew about because of the missionaries who had come with the Portuguese. Most of the rest of Indonesia is Moslem.

Mass baptisms that followed raised the proportion of Catholics in East Timor from 27 per cent in 1972, two years before Portugal quit the territory, to 95 per cent of

the current population of 750,000, the nun said.

"In 450 years, we have succeeded in spreading the Old Testament message of an eye for an eye," she said.

"Maybe in another 400 years, we may succeed in getting through the New Testament message to turn the other cheek in forgiveness."

East Timorese have been traditionally divided by the territory's 36 dialects and a vengeful society where old scores are violently settled even two or three generations later.

But Assistant Governor Tito Dos Santos Baptista said the divisions did not cause people to forget their racial differences with the rest of Indonesia.

"We see Asians as not the same as us," he said.

Towards the west of the territory, the people are dark complexioned and have curly, black

hair, while the people in the east have fairer skins and reddish hair.

Jakarta is trying to challenge the Church's hold over the people through education, neglected under the Portuguese.

During Portugal's rule, school education was restricted to the children of the Portuguese colonial rulers and a small East Timorese elite which was mainly of mixed race.

It produced 8 per cent literacy and less than a dozen university graduates up to 1975, apart from about 20 East Timorese who trained at seminaries abroad, mostly in Portugal.

The mainly Portuguese-trained priests running the parishes are elderly and cannot forget the trauma of the Indonesian army invasion in 1975, one foreign missionary said.

Father Rafael Dos Santos, Pastor of Liquica town, nostalgically spoke of what he said were the

happy days under Portugal, though he admitted the colonial hospital system had improved after the Indonesian takeover.

"Then we lived free but now we are under pressure," he said.

The government and the military see the hand of the Church in the people's growing awareness of human rights, which is at the heart of the international attention on East Timor.

The Church speaks of human rights. They interpret it in a political way, that fighting for independence is human rights, complains Baptista.

The Indonesian government, dragging East Timor in with the rest of the country, has increased the number of schools there from 70 in 1975 to 575.

Younger priests and missionaries blame East Timor's bishop, prelate, Bishop Carlos Belo, for not giving the Church direction after the November 12 killing.

Lucky escape for gravesite photographer

A freelance journalist based in Darwin said an extraordinary run of coincidences had led him to discover and photograph a mass gravesite before fleeing East Timor last week.

Dennis Schulz, an American-born journalist who has spent three years in Darwin cultivating working relationships in Indonesia, said he had been targeted by Indonesian intelligence before he slipped out of the East Timor capital, Dili, to the West Timor capital of Kupang.

He said while he did not want to discuss details of his tourist visa arrangements to East Timor, he had not hidden his intention to carry out journalistic work after arriving in Dili two weeks ago.

One of his moments of fortune followed a chance meeting with part of an Indonesian battalion near the Santa Cruz cemetery, site of the Dili massacre on November 12.

"I'd spent an hour around the cemetery and saw the 303 regiment doing exercises," Mr Schulz said.

"I thought this is too good to miss, put on my 300mm lens and looked through the viewfinder."

"They were all looking at me. I shot off another film and began

By WARWICK STANLEY

walking quietly away. A cab turned up and I was on my way when they started to come after me.

"It all happened in less than a minute."

"They were stunned. 'It was like, 'He can't do this, but we're not going to do anything about it'."

Mr Schulz said he believed they were the same soldiers who had attended the Santa Cruz demonstration on November 12 and turned their guns on mourners.

Indonesian authorities say 19 people were killed and 91 wounded when troops opened fire on thousands of mourners who attended the funeral of a young East Timorese.

Foreign eyewitnesses said the death toll was 50 to 60, while others have estimated the number as high as 180.

Mr Schulz said he had also photographed an area of ground at Tibar, about 20 km from Dili, which he was "100 per cent sure" was the main gravesite used after the Dili massacre.

He said he received information that had led him to take a taxi to

Tibar, which was "barely a village, nothing more than a few huts".

"It was extraordinary to just wander in there as I did," he said.

"My entire trip seemed to be blessed with incredible luck."

Terminated

Mr Schulz said his visit to East Timor may have terminated within an hour of his discovery of the alleged graves, but for an ultra-violet lens which had dropped and smashed after his picture taking.

"The taxi I caught was stopped by a roadblock and the police spotted the camera bag," he said.

"When they saw the broken lens they thought the camera was useless."

"I kept it all."

Mr Schulz said that



□ Dennis Schulz ... my trip seemed to be blessed with incredible luck
Photo: PETER BENNETT

shortly before his departure from Dili last Friday, he had been questioned by an Indonesian intelligence officer.

"He said he would catch up with me."

"But the presence of the Indonesian commission of inquiry appeared to be distracting everybody at the time."

"I told the hotel staff I was going to the mountains near Baucau."

"But instead I caught a bus to Kupang."

Mr Schulz said his research had led him to believe 214 people were killed directly as a result of the December 12 massacre.

This was the figure reported by another Australian who returned from East Timor 10 days ago.

But Mr Schulz said he had been unable to turn up any evidence of the alleged execution of between 80 and 80 people at Bemuni, outside Dili, on November 15.

He said many East Timorese still considered themselves to be in extreme danger.

He said further large-scale violence, similar to the Dili massacre, threatened to break out again.

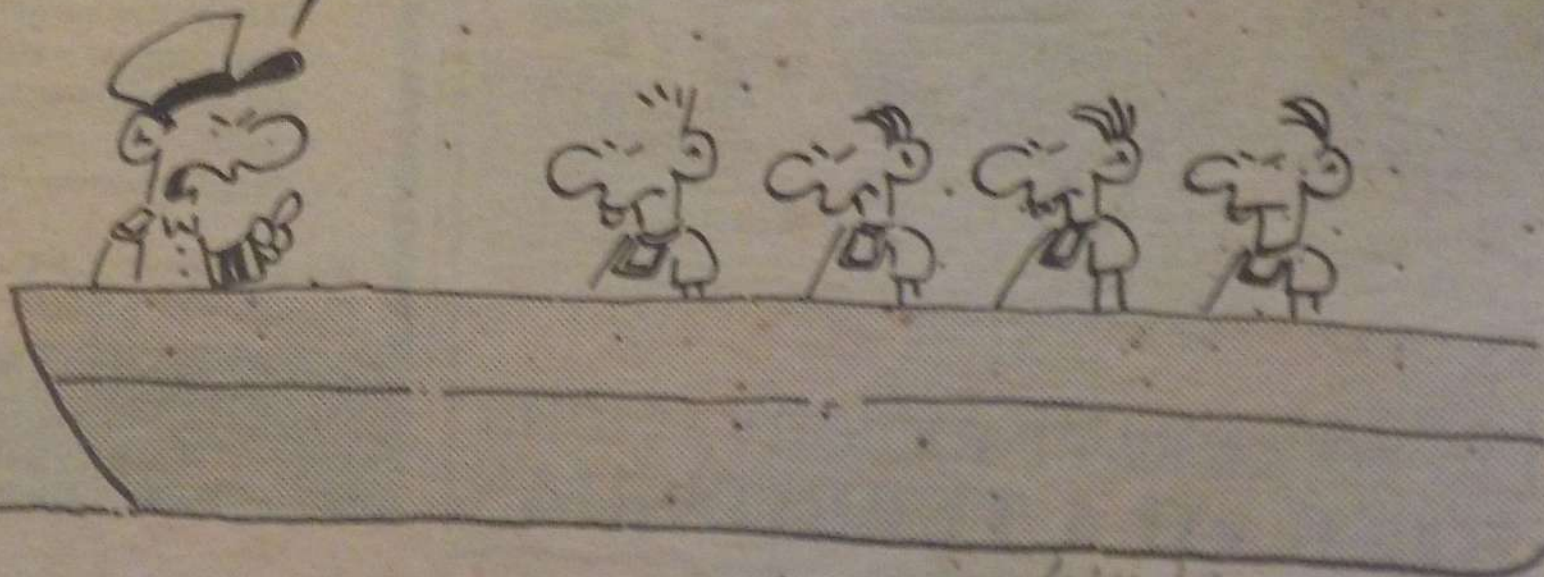
"You can feel the fear — there's incredible tension," Mr Schulz said.

WICKING'S VIEW

WICKING

INDON
PATROL
BOATS
TO VISIT

OKAY, SAME
SPEECH AS USUAL
...DON'T SHOOT
THE LOCALS...



4/11/92

Timorese fight won't fade away

By GORDON FEENEY

AS Darwin promotes itself as a key Australian gateway to South-East Asia, the issue of nearby East Timor's fight for independence refuses to disappear.

Last week, new allegations of human rights abuses were made by an East Timorese man who fled the former Portuguese colony late last year and is in Darwin seeking refugee status.

Vicente Floriano Dias Ximenes, 38, alleged Indonesian soldiers repeatedly inflicted electric shocks on him while he was imprisoned in Dili for six months last year.

"Electric cables were attached to my big toe and thumb," he said.

"They put rubber thongs in my mouth to stop me shouting. I passed out from the electric shocks."

Mr Ximenes alleged the Indonesian authorities tortured him to extract allegations against the outspoken former governor of East Timor, Mario Corrascalao.

Mr Ximenes lodged an application for refugee status with the Immigration Department last week.

He said he would rather die than return to Dili, where he believes he would be imprisoned again.

□ □ □ □

HE said he fled Dili late in November, fearing he was about to be arrested over involvement in "clandestine" resistance activities, although he said he had had no direct links with the armed guerilla force.

Disguised in Indonesian military uniform he drove across the border into West Timor, then bribed his way on to an Indonesian navy ship, he said.

Both the Indonesian consulate in Darwin and the embassy in Canberra declined to comment on the case.

East Timor was invaded by Indonesia in 1975, following a brief civil war triggered by Portugal's decision to withdraw from the colony.

In 1976, Indonesia annexed



Protesters will not let the Indonesian Government forget the Dili massacre of 1991

Soldiers involved in the massacre had received significantly lower sentences than protest organisers, because, among other reasons, the soldiers had faced charges of "unintended acts which cause the death of other people".

□ □ □ □

THIS offence carried a maximum of five years' jail in contrast to the protest organisers who had been charged with offences against the State carrying a maximum of life in jail.

Indonesia was widely criticised after 10 soldiers were sentenced to up to 18 months' jail, but protest organisers received jail terms from five years to life.

Another document in the Indonesia Newsletter defended the conduct of the trial of jailed resistance leader Xanana Gusmao, who is serving a 20-year jail term for offences against Indonesia.



Xanana Gusmao ... jailed leader



Mario Corrascalao ... former governor



Vicente Ximenes ... tortured in prison

East Timor in a move not recognised by the United Nations, but recognised by Australia.

Despite repeated Indonesian statements that the resistance movement in East Timor is dwindling following the capture and jailing of resistance leader Xanana Gusmao, Mr Ximenes said support was as strong as ever.

The Indonesian regime recently said the number of armed rebels was about 90.

Mr Ximenes said the number was almost 500, with the same number ready to

replace any guerillas killed in fighting.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian consulate in Darwin has taken the somewhat unusual step of releasing statements from Jakarta answering critics of Indonesia's behavior over East Timor.

In this month's edition of the consulate's Indonesia Newsletter, the Indonesian regime released a document defending sentences handed out after the Dili massacre of November 12, 1991.

At least 50 people died when Indonesian soldiers opened

fire on a crowd who had attended a funeral.

Some East Timorese suggest up to 200 people died.

The document, sent from Jakarta, acknowledged that the military was "still limited in their professional capabilities", but said the soldiers opened fire on the protesters "to restore order".

The soldiers had been punished for "deliberately disobeying orders from superiors, which they should not have done, because there was no order from their superiors to shoot", it said.

WICKING'S VIEW

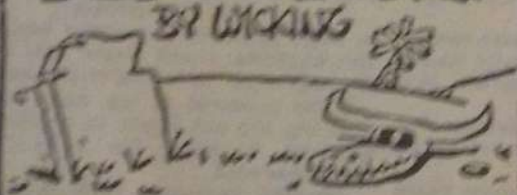
TIMOR
PROTESTS

WICKING



TOMBSTONE TERRITORY

BY WICKING



YUGOSLAVIA



BEIJING



LEGARCA



SOUTH AFRICA



BEIJING



TIMOR



TOMBSTONE TERRITORY

WICKING



WICKING

WICKING'S VIEW

AUSTRALIA,
INDONESIA
BUSINESS
CONFERENCE

THEY WANT THE
AUSTRALIANS TO
INVEST IN OUR
FUTURE...

GREAT!
I DIDN'T
KNOW WE
HAD ONE...

WICKING



NT News 29/10/93

Northern Territory News, Tuesday, February 28, 1995



CM blasts Keating's Asian approach

2-16/93 ATW
NSW

By **CHERIE BEACH**

Prime Minister Paul Keating should exercise more caution when discussing human rights in Asia, Chief Minister Marshall Perron warned last night.

Mr Keating strongly defended Australia's role in raising human rights concerns in the Asia-Pacific region in an interview that aired on Korean television last night at the start of a week-long visit to Korea and China.

Mr Keating said Australia was correct in putting an uncompromising view about human rights despite the offence it might cause.

Mr Perron said Mr Keating had gone too far in making statements on such sensitive issues up front while trying to re-establish ties with China.

Although Mr Keating's remarks were made to a Korean audience, they will have the loudest impact in China whose human rights record has been a source of friction since the Tienanmen Square massacre.

Mr Keating made it plain the economic advances China has achieved since liberalising parts of its economy should be accompanied by greater human rights.

"There is not that much point in material gain if there is no genuine human freedom," he said.

Mr Perron said he wanted to know Mr Keating's definition of human freedom — because

most in the region considered themselves free.

But Mr Perron conceded Chinese lived under one of the harshest regimes in the region.

Mr Keating said Australia brought more to the Asia-Pacific region than exports of its raw materials, agricultural commodities and increasing valued-added products.

Democracy

"We also bring a very deep-rooted sense of democracy and an uncompromising view about human rights and no matter how uncomfortable

sometimes that view is for some people, we put it."

But Mr Perron argued Australia was still irrelevant in Asia where business people still discussed the White Australia Policy which discriminated against Asian immigration.

He said Australia's presence in Asia was in its "infant stages".

"The Prime Minister runs the risk of making the mistake of using Australian values and trying to impose them on other countries and that is a dangerous game," Mr Perron said.

• **Keating's agenda: P7**



Mr Perron warned the Prime Minister

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Bali holiday bungle

Indonesians turn back wrong man

By CAP CHANDLER

An Australian family's planned holiday on Bali has been ruined because of a bungle by Indonesian officials at Bali Airport.

The family, after arriving at Bali, was sent straight back home because the Indonesian officials mistakenly believed the father was a Darwin man blacklisted from entering Indonesian territory.

The officials had the wrong man.

The man at the airport was Robert Westley Smith of Adelaide.

The officials believed he was Darwin identity Rob Wesley Smith, an outspoken opponent of Indonesian policies in East Timor.

Yesterday Darwin's Indonesian Consulate confirmed that Robert Westley Smith who was refused entry might have been mistaken for Rob Wesley Smith of Darwin.

Acting Consul Rachmat Murni said it was possible that officials had confused the two Smiths.

This was his response to a report in the Brisbane Sunday Mail telling of the angry family's ruined holiday.

The newspaper said Mr Robert Westley Smith had been told he was on a blacklist and not welcome.

Mr Murni said Mr Wesley Smith was one of about 20 or 30 Territorians on the blacklist maintained by the Government



Rob Wesley Smith in Darwin yesterday ... Indonesians thought he was tourist.

in Jakarta which banned certain people from visiting the republic.

"The blacklist is mostly those who are anti-Indonesia," he said.

"Our Government doesn't want to receive those people. It's afraid that if they come back from Indonesia they will write false information.

"Our policy is that it's better to prevent (trouble) than to cure."

Mr Murni said the Darwin consulate could apply to Jakarta to put names on the blacklist of people noted as "trouble-makers (who) told lies" about situations and people in Indonesia.

He said the consulate would not make

• Continued: P2



Joined for Adelaide family ... Robert Westley Smith back in Australia ... Susan Chudley, son Joshua, 9, and daughter, Kimberley, 11.

A LUTA CONTINUA!

NEWS FROM INSIDE EAST TIMOR

EDITORIAL

A Luta Continua! represents a small step in the direction a redressing twenty-one year old Australian government and media conspiracy of silence to hide the crimes and abuses of Indonesia in East Timor. The story has always been the same: "We cannot print information on East Timor because it cannot be 'verified'." "Verified" in Australian journalese means propagated by the Indonesian government. Their stories are invariably printed without question. Consequently for twenty-one years Australians have been fed a continual diet of lies and distortions. No wonder that East Timorese leaders winning the Noble Peace Prize or Australia's snubbing at the UN come as a complete surprise.

An excellent example is the recent NT NEWS story (29/10), as usual straight from the Indonesian horse's mouth, concerning the shooting to death of Sgt. Major Juliao Fraga, shot by 'rebels' at 'an undisclosed location'. In actual fact Fraga was murdered by fellow ABRI (Indonesian) soldiers in broad daylight in Baucau, East Timor's second largest town. As one East Timorese commented: "FALINTIL don't have enough bullets to waste eight on one man." The reasons for Fraga's untimely end cannot be divulged but FALINTIL were not the perpetrators. Why are the Australian media is so willing to play lickspittle to one of the cruellest, most foul dictatorships in the modern world? For those with eyes to see and ears to hear - A Luta Continua aims to present the real story.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

Below are listed some of the extra-judicial executions known to have taken place in East Timor between January and September 1996

On April 25 Paolo dos Reis, 21, killed by soldiers from Battalion 310 stationed in the village of Uaitame in the district of Bacau.

January 30, Armindo da Silva Martins, 29 was killed during riots at Becora prison, Dili.

28 April Andre Je Sousa killed in his backyard in Comoro, Dili, after being accused of lowering and destroying an Indonesian flag.

7 June, Manuel Soares, 25, died after police at Tanah Abang in Central Jakarta fired five shots at him. He had refused to take part in a pro-integration rally organised by authorities. Soares had been persuaded by his friend Duarte Freitas to surrender to police who had promised to let Soares go free. However upon arriving at the police station he was immediately shot dead.

On 11 June Marcos Soares, 20 was shot dead by members of Batt. 745 and 310 in the Venilale district.

9 Jan. Monica Guterres, a 20 year old student from Ossu de Cima in the district of Viqueque and her 10 year old brother died after the car they were driving was indiscriminately fired on by soldiers of Battalion 328.

12 March soldiers of Battalion 612 killed Felisbert, 20, the son of Zetiti and Caca Puti, near the Lapa Lapa River, Los Palos district.

September 18 Jacinto de Sousa Pandal, 52* and his nephew Luis Ximenes Belo were shot dead by 'red beret' Special Forces command in the area of Akadira Loibere near Viqueque, while riding a motorcycle. The soldiers covered their faces in disguise after committing the murders.

14 July Ildefonso de Deus, 17, the son of a local Legislative Assembly member, and Abilio, 20, disappeared from his house in Gleno, Emera district while soldiers were conducting house to house searches. His limp body was seen being driven away in a military jeep.

SOURCE: ETHRC courtesy EFRA

MILITARY ACTIONS: EASTERN SECTOR

June 6 reinforcements were brought to the Laleia and Vemassee regions to conduct search and destroy missions. This brought the total ABRI presence in this area to two battalions. This operation was a complete failure.

During an operation in Uatori an INTEL agent was executed by a group of guerillas on 5 July. In response INTEL and ABRI launched search operations around Abare, Samalari, Tutucui, Diribere and Luruboru without result.

In the last days of July Indonesia concentrated around 3250 soldiers (5-6 battalions) in the eastern sector. Leading up to Indon Independence Day military operations became intense, especially in areas around villages "so that ceremonies could be conducted in a tranquil atmosphere".

On 20 Aug a Falintil ambush at Assalaitula to co-incide with the 21st anniversary of Falintil was attacked by a section of Battalion 410, stationed at the village of Builale. During a fighting withdrawal one Resistance fighter was severely wounded and later assassinated by lethal injection in Baucau hospital. During the same action two Indonesian soldiers were killed and two severely wounded. The Indonesian pursuit was beaten off. 2 M16's were captured by the Resistance, and one lost to the Indonesians.

In response the Indonesian military launched an attack on the areas around Vemassee, Venilale, Ossu, and Leleia. On 11 Sept. a Resistance fighter-Mau Rebofell at Caiberek. On 14 Sept another guerilla was wounded.

During these offensives on the plains country smaller attacks were also taking place in the high country near Baucau, Quelical and Venilale. Falintil forces were able to evade the Indonesians after inflicting casualties during an encounter on Sept 27 near Iliomar.

In Resistance region 2 the total Indonesian armed forces numbers at present 5 battalions as well as Timorese such as Team-Saca, Rajawali and paramilitary.

SOURCE: FALINTIL COMMAND Sector 2

Nov 3-STOP

Three hundred (300) Timorese soldiers serving in the Indonesian army and garrisoned in the Baucau district have staged a mutiny. They are defending the cemetery where their commander, Sgt. Major Juliao Fraga, assassinated by Indonesian soldiers last month, is buried.

SOURCE: ABC Radio National

INDONESIAN TROOP NUMBERS

Current estimates place troop numbers at as many as 35,000. The battalions reported stationed there at present are Batts. 100, 310, 320, 322, 323, 401, 410, 501, 503, 509, 512, 513, 570, 611, 612, 623, 642, 700, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 049 and 052. These last two have been stationed in Laga since 12 Aug.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS, TORTURE, RAPE

The East Timor Human Rights Centre lists 264 East Timorese, mostly youth, arrested to date this year. These arrests are invariably accompanied by torture and in some cases 'disappearance'.

SOURCE: ETHRC courtesy ETRA

On 14 July Sebastiao Lelo Ati and Joao Lelo Beli were arrested in the village of Obulo near the border of Ermera and Bobonaro districts. They were interrogated by being hung by the neck from trees.

In July and August there was widespread detention and torture in the Ermera and Bobonaro districts. Most of this torture was perpetrated by members of Battalion 700.

ETHRC

Riots in Baucau on June 10 followed deliberate provocation by ABRI. A member of ABRI was seen putting a desecrated picture of the Virgin Mary on the door of a mosque in Bagaia, a sub-district of Baucau. A subsequent peaceful demonstration was fired on by Indonesian troops using live ammunition, resulting in 3 deaths. 165 people were arrested in Baucau on 10 and 11 June. Among these were Martinho Oliveira and Marselho da Lopes who were seriously wounded and subsequently tortured having their hands and feet broken.

5 Sept, Baucau 18 young Timorese were arrested in Baucau and Witame after taking part in a demonstration against the construction of a mosque. Three of the girls taken in were raped in prison.

SOURCE: VISAQ (Portuguese weekly magazine)

In Sept, 30 girls were tricked and taken to Bali for prostitution. Most of them were relatives of people active in the underground movement. In East Timor's interior it is quite common for young girls who sympathize with the Resistance to be raped and forced into

being sex-slaves of Indonesian soldiers.

SOURCE: PRIEST quoted VISAQ

March 7, Ossu, an unidentified girl of schoolage was raped by a soldier stationed at Ossu.

April 6 three unidentified girls were raped in Beope by soldiers of the BTT Battalion. An unidentified boy was also severely beaten by INTEL head Luis Berta.

CNRM

The Same district is described as "living in great fear". The old Same market has been turned into a prison for political prisoners where horrific tortures take place. People are subjected to electric shock, beating with rifle butts, having their heads covered with plastic bags, until they stop breathing, and being put into sacks and then submerged in a water tank. Among those known to have 'disappeared' in Same are brothers Silvano and Vicente de Lurdes, Adelino Caldeira, Alexandrino, Jamie Borges, Francisco da Costa, Vicente de Andrade, Joao de Oliveira, Fernando Magalhaes, Armando Henrique Pereira, Constancio Amaral, Filipe da Costa Tavares and Joao Tavares. The perpetrator of these atrocities is Captain Hartono of KOPASSUS.

The death of an ABRI captain at a party in the village of Acumano in Liquica District on 27 July resulted in reprisals including 15 arrests. Those not arrested fled to the mountains, leaving the village deserted. Among arrests in the Liquicia district and subsequent disappearance: Teresa de Fatima and her four children Elda Pinto, Rita, Bicaú and Bi-Soi, Jose Martins da Cruz, Hermenigildo, Paolo and Joao Metan, Benjamin de Nery and Joao Alves Ribiro. Perpetrators are Jacinto Hameno, mayor of Liquica, Arnoldus (BABINSA), Clementino, Tobias and Nico (KODIM)

NOVEMBER 12 : ANNIVERSARY DILI MASSACRE: the day Indonesia could no longer hide its crimes from the world.

DECEMBER 7: INVASION DAY: The 21st anniversary of Indonesia's infamous and illegal invasion.

MAKE YOUR FEELINGS KNOWN!

A LUTA CONTINUA: PO BOX 651 NIGHTCLIFF, NT 0810 AUSTRALIA

It puts a lot of pressure on released on Monday that the

(See page 8)

Alatas says he doubts Portuguese parliamentarians' good will

JAKARTA — Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said on Monday that he doubted the good will of Portugal's members of parliament who had postponed their planned visit to East Timor, former Portuguese colony, on November 4.

Minister Alatas said that he had not received any official letter from the Portuguese government about the postponement of the visit, and that he knew it from the press reports.

The French news agency, AFP, reported on Saturday that the president of the Portuguese Assembly Victor Crespo had decided to put off the East Timor visit that would include a fact-finding team of the United Nations until Indonesia revoked its refusal of entry of a Lisbon-based Australian journalist, Jill Jolliffe.

"Jolliffe, reportedly a correspondent for 'The Age' in Melbourne," does not represent a journalist, because she is a Fretilin. Indonesia has every right to refuse entry of any foreign journalist it does not like joining the Portuguese legislators during their visit to East Timor," Alatas said.

"The same is true with the Lisbon government, they could always reject any foreign journalist chosen by Indonesian to join the team," he added.

Saying that it was in line with the tripartite agreement reached in New York between Indonesia, the United Nations, and Portugal, Alatas said that "if the cancellation of the visit is true" then it would be the second postponement by the Portuguese government to visit its former colony since 1987.

East Timor, which lies in the eastern part of Indonesia's Timor island, was formerly Portugal's colony of 600,000 people. East Timor integrated itself into Indonesia in 1976, following the withdrawal of the Lisbon government withdrew from the territory, shortly after the outbreak of a civil war in the colony.

Speaking to reporters after attending a reception of the National Day of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Alatas said Indonesia "does not intend to create difficult circumstances to the Portuguese legislators to visit East Timor".

An advance team comprising Portuguese and U.N. officials visited East Timor last week to prepare for the November visit by Lisbon legislators. Members of the team had expressed their good impressions on the development achieved by East Timor, currently Indonesia's 27th provinces.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Meanwhile, deputy House Speaker R. Soekardi said on Monday that he it was unethical on the part of Portugal to breach the agreement already reached in New York.

"The sovereignty of East Timor as an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia is an undeniable fact and would not be affected by Portugal's action," Soekardi said.

Another Indonesian diplomat, Lopez da Cruz, said that Jakarta denied Jolliffe's Indonesia entry because she was very much anti the Jakarta government and that she was a supporter of Fretilin, a pro-communist group that once tried to set up a country in East Timor.

Lopez da Cruz, who was formerly deputy vice governor of the province, said that it was only the Lisbon government's pretext to cancel its legislators' visit to East Timor because of Jakarta's refusal of Jill Jolliffe.

"Actually they (the Portuguese parliamentarians) are afraid to come to East Timor," he added. [Ant/01]

Antara correspondents reported that the dust hit some clove plantations and other agricultural lands. The eruption had also damaged a number of houses, office buildings, and 1,906 houses of worship.

According to data from the local government, financial loss was estimated at 2,0 billion rupiahs. But no casualties were reported yet except for the disappearance Dr. Vivianne Clave.

VIVIANNE

A team of SAR (Search and Rescue) has been searching for Dr. Clavel, 42, a Swiss volcanologist, missing on Mt Lokon since last Thursday.

She was climbing the volcano when it erupted last Thursday, and up to now her fate was still unaccounted for.

Her companies, Bakri Ali, Jan Surentu and Buang Supit escaped the disaster, although Bakri Ali suffered a serious injury. He is now treated at Bethesda hospital.

"I guided her to safety amid spray of ash, sands, and stones. But when I got tired and very hard to breathe we split. I heard a stone hit something on the ground and I called her again and again. But no answer," he told reporters.

Since then he did not know about her. He was trying to escape and was helped by some villagers.

[Ant/01]

The President also pledges that in such a democracy, the government wishes to create openness, but it should not lead to disunity.

"With openness the responsibility is greater for all groups to preserve national unity, which is necessary to achieve national goals," Soeharto said.

The Youth Pledge which was declared on October 28, 1928, vowed on advent of one nation, Indonesian nation, one language, Indonesian language, and one motherland, Indonesia. The

Cambodian le Khmer Rouge's

BANGKOK, Thailand — The head of Cambodia's ruling party said he is skeptical that Khmer Rouge guerrillas will surrender their arms in accordance with the peace treaty they signed last week in Paris.

The comments by Chea Sim signaled that it may be difficult to implement the accord, intended to end nearly 13 years of war between his government and a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge.

The treaty provides for each of the four factions in the conflict to reduce its army by 70 percent before United Nations-organized elections. The rest of the troops are to stay in U.N.-

The Head that the government wishes to create openness, but it should not lead to disunity.

The poll elections the government

According to the next election, significant of the nation

"I call on to participate in

supervised

Che Sim with former Phnom Penh Cambodian A. Iran Bangkok

The Khmer Rouge's radical so 1975-78, but ed and in government

Che Sim Rouge already tention to refugees from guerrilla-bodia, viol plan of the

Arafat give

PARIS never give Arab East leader Yasser interview day

"Every States, Jerusalem territories 1967, wh

Drugs threaten economic stability of Asia: UN expert

CANBERRA — Drug addiction is threatening the economic stability of the Asia-Pacific region by pushing the number of AIDS-related cases towards 1.5 million by the year 2000, an international conference was

(AIDS) has risen "from virtually nil in 1989 to currently at least 500,000 cases" with a total of 2,000 cases of fully developed AIDS.

Beachner told 100 delegates there had been



Sun weekend

LIFTOUT

TIMOR TRAGEDY

By GEORGIE MALON

TALI and Bi Halik have not been able to tell their story before.

Even now, they cannot reveal where they live because they fear for the safety of their remaining family and friends in their homeland — East Timor.

Tali and Bi led relatively normal lives until December, 1975, when the world as they knew it came to a halt and they started a life filled with starvation, torture, raw fear and death.

Indonesian forces had invaded East Timor.

Ten years and more than \$20,000 in bribes later, the couple managed to migrate to Australia four weeks ago.

Through a Portuguese interpreter the couple recounted their life.

IN 1974, Tali was teaching in a junior high school in Dili — the lush, coastal capital of East Timor.

At 23, he was thinking about furthering his career by joining the airforce and continuing his study through its academy.

His beautiful girl friend Bi — the daughter of one of the leading Portuguese families in Dili — was studying at the Dili High School.

Two people survived the massacre and one is living in Perth. The Fretilin resistance to the invasion was so strong that Indonesia was forced to send in a

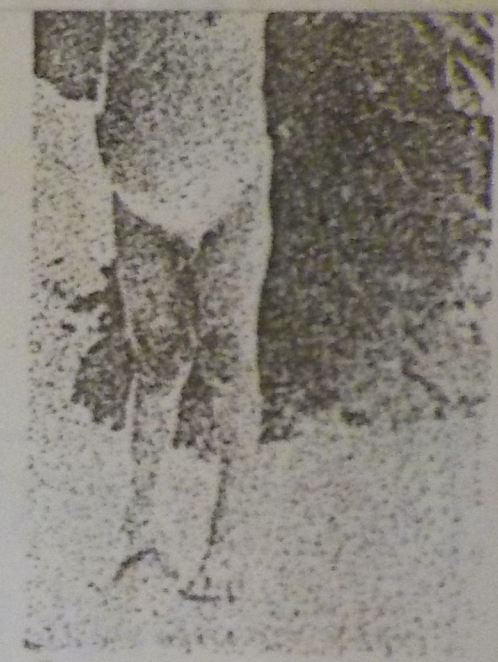


Sun reporter Georgie Malon talks with Tali and Bi.

6 If they hadn't



‘If they hadn’t done well, they would take it out on the people — raping the women and young girls, killing the men’



The stark reality of East Timor.

At 23 he was thinking about furthering his career by joining the airforce and continuing his study through its academy.

His beautiful girlfriend Bi — the daughter of one of the leading Portuguese families in Dili — was studying at the Dili High School.

Tali was a member of the Frente Revolucionaria Timorense de Libertacao e Independencia — the Left-wing Fretilin movement.

After the Left-wing coup in Portugal in April that same year, political parties in East Timor had begun fighting over their country's future.

The question which had to be decided was whether an independent East Timor could survive.

The Unity Party believed they should continue an association with Portugal, the Apodeti party wanted full integration into Indonesia as an autonomous colony.

And the Fretilins called for immediate and total independence.

Indonesia grew increasingly worried that East Timor could fall under control of the Fretilins.

On August 11, the UDT Party staged a coup. Fighting broke out with the Fretilin by early September, the Fretilins had gained control of the capital.

From then, Bi and Tali lived with Tali's parents in a Dili suburb, working with the Fretilin movement.

Tali was involved in communications work and Bi joined a women's group which searched for Indonesian infiltration, as it was known they planned to infiltrate East Timor at any time.

At 4 a.m. on December 7, the Indonesians made their move.

They followed the sequence of parachutists landed at 4 a.m. There was a violent going on in the mountains, as the Indonesians tried to stop the Fretilins from getting to the sea.

The Indonesians took the village and the Fretilins had little supplies. Bi said many children had to be carried. Their food was whatever they could find and they sheltered in caves or under hummocks made from coconut and palm leaves.

"In some of the villages, we were able to use the fresh vegetables from the gardens," Tali said.

"Sometimes the soldiers would create a diversion by fighting in a certain spot so that we could go in to a village and get food," he said.

In Same, Tali and Bi decided to get married. The village people

Two people survived the massacre and one is living in Perth.

The Fretilin resistance to the invasion was so strong that Indonesia was forced to send in a second wave of troops on Christmas Day.

Lacking weapons to stave off the massive Indonesian tanks and heavy artillery, the Fretilin moved into the mountains behind Dili.

Groups of Fretilin supporters made their way to various mountain villages. Tali and Bi and about 500 others went to Dare.

Indonesian troops caught the group by surprise and they fled again, without supplies.

At this point, Tali and Bi were separated from Tali's parents. The young couple managed to get to Alieu — about 80 km from Dili.

The central Fretilin committee was set up in Alieu and the people organised themselves into groups with specific responsibilities.

The Falantil, or Direct Combat Unit, returned to fight in Dili, but it lacked weapons to stave off the Indonesian attack.

The Indonesian troops soon took over Alieu and the Fretilins moved higher into the mountains.

Tali and Bi were responsible for more than 500 people — many of them young children.

"Some were with their mothers, either because their father had been killed or was fighting, some were on their own," Bi said.

"We had to make sure they all had food and whatever help they needed."

The group reached Maubisse — about 120 km from Dili — but the Indonesians took the village.

Next stop was Same, another 50 km up into the mountains.

Fleeing from village after village, the Fretilins had little supplies. Bi said many children had to be carried. Their food was whatever they could find and they sheltered in caves or under hummocks made from coconut and palm leaves.

"In some of the villages, we were able to use the fresh vegetables from the gardens," Tali said.

"Sometimes the soldiers would create a diversion by fighting in a certain spot so that we could go in to a village and get food," he said.

In Same, Tali and Bi decided to get married. The village people

found Bi a traditional Timorese blouse — a kabaya — and the cloth skirt — tais.

With a crown of fresh flowers in her hair, Bi walked to the church with Tali, where they were married by a Catholic priest.

"I left my machinegun at home on that day — the first time I hadn't had it with me since we left Alieu," Bi said.

"No-one gave me away, no-one knew we were going to get married, we decided the night before that we wanted to get married," she said.

Same was the Fretilins' home for two months, but again the Indonesian troops took over centre of the village.

The Fretilin forces surrounded the outskirts of the town.

"We heard what the Indonesians had done to the people of Same after a day of fighting," Tali said.

"If they hadn't done well they would take it out on the people — raping the women and young girls, killing the men," he said.

The Fretilins left the area and moved to another village at the top of the Timorese mountains — Samora.

Most of the children under Bi and Tali's care were left with the people of Same.

Bi was heavily pregnant at this time with her first child.

"We were very short of food by this time — the people were star-

ving," Bi said. "I needed food for myself and the baby, so Tali would travel 80 km through mountainous country for two days and two nights to get some food from another village for me and the others."

The birth was difficult and Bi was very weak, as her only food for weeks had been a sort of porridge from dried corn and coconut. Her son died one hour after birth.

Indonesian troops were close at hand and so the population was forced to move yet again, this time to Mt Caicalissa — an area untouched by fighting.

"This was a good place for us. We were there nine months and were able to grow gardens and get back some health," Tali said.

The Fretilin soldiers were still fighting at times and people such as Bi and Tali — who were looking after the population — were responsible for getting food to the front lines and taking their place when they needed rest.

When the fighting was very heavy, the people lived on corn, tapioca, rice, sweet potatoes and coconut.

In quiet periods, they went hunting for deers, wild pigs and goats. The meat was dried so it could be stored for a long time.

During this time, Bi gave birth to her second son, Luan Halik.

Other women also had babies, but, despite their relatively

healthy diet, the Fretilins did not have medical supplies and some mothers and babies died.

"I already had my baby when three mothers died," Bi said.

"So I had to breastfeed and look after their children and, without a lot of food, this was very difficult."

The peace was shattered one day when they heard that the Indonesian troops were getting too close and the community would have to leave that night.

So 50,000 people had to be shifted through dense, hilly jungle area.

They moved at night to avoid being spotted. During the day, they hid in long grass, sitting in mud and slush for hours.

Bi had to carry her son and three other babies in a cloth apron with four large pockets.

They headed for a swampy, mosquito area called Lagoa de Lanas, on the north of the island.

Hundreds died during the trip — either drowned crossing rivers or caught by the Indonesians.

Tali was carrying a very sick, elderly woman and bundles of food.

Bi was trying to breastfeed the four children on little food.

"Many times I wondered why those mothers had died and left me with four babies to feed," Bi said.

12/6/85

They lived to tell of the Timor tragedy

JUN 22/6/85

From Page 21

"I had to breastfeed two babies at a time. I would feed the hungriest first and then make them sleep," Bi said.

They finally reached Loro sa Loro, but the swampy area provided little food, and thousands died of starvation and malaria.

Tali became very ill with malaria and so did their young son.

The couple set out for Teras, a small mountain village, in the hope of finding some Fretilin commanders.

They trip back through swamp and forest area was a nightmare.

"As I can remember are dead bodies and bones. Bones, bones everywhere,"

said Bi, bodies with maggots crawling all over them," Bi said.

In one clearing, Bi spotted what she thought was a beautiful pool of water. She wanted a drink, so she gave the baby to Tali.

Gulping water down, Bi didn't look around her for a few minutes. When she did, she saw a dead body only inches from where she was drinking.

The couple continued on to Teras, but their child grew more ill. Bi's milk dried up in her breast and all she could feed the child was a little chewed tapioca.

"We spent a night in the rain and Tali was very sick with a temperature," Bi said.

"When we were crossing a

river, I knew the baby was dying, but I didn't want Bi to panic, so I told her he wanted to go to sleep," Tali said.

"I held him very close to help him sleep and that's where he died," Bi said.

"I didn't know he was dead, but later, when I went to put him down, his arms had locked around my neck and stiffened and I couldn't loosen them," she said.

The couple baptised their dead child and Bi carried him for three days until they found a place to bury him.

They eventually met up 100 other Fretilins, including four commanders.

Starving and ill, the group searched the jungle for food. On one of these searches,

two of the group surrendered to the Indonesians and told them about the Fretilin community in the hope of saving their own lives.

Indonesian troops surrounded the group and the Fretilin commanders were killed. The others were arrested and taken to Turicai, where Bi and Tali were treated by Australian Red Cross workers.

"We were told that our poor health probably saved our lives, as we were of no use to the Indonesians," Tali said.

When the couple were well enough, they were taken to Dili. There, Tali was interrogated for days because of his senior Fretilin position.

Bi never recovered from the last month in the jungle. She conceived another baby but this died soon after.

Tali was given a job where he worked for three years without wages.

They were forced to learn Indonesian and Tali was made an Indonesian citizen.

Finally, he was allowed to go the Djakarta to study. He arranged for Bi follow a year later on the grounds that she needed medical treatment.

"Once in Djakarta, the Indonesians couldn't do much to us, as there were too many Embassies we could contact and complain to," Tali explained.

From that time in early 1981, the Haliks started

bribing various officials to get papers to come to Australia.

Their fourth son, Luan Noruk, was born in 1982 and was forced to learn Indonesian from birth.

Bi's family, which had headed for Australia before the fighting began, sent thousands of dollars, year after year, to try to get the couple out to Australia.

Four weeks and six days ago, Bi and Tali were told they could go if they handed over another \$2000.

"We stepped off the plane and couldn't believe we were here," Tali said.

"Now we must fight and try to save the others so they too can tell their stories."

27/2/93

N.T. news



Narciso Arguelles, Michael Schnorr and Carmela Castrejon ... works are based on the US-Mexico border. Picture: DANI GAWLIK

Activist artists make visit to Top End

Three members of a politically activist/interventionist art group will lecture in Darwin.

Narciso Arguelles, Michael Schnorr and Carmela Castrejon — whose works are being exhibited at the ninth Biennale in Sydney — are part of a group of six which uses the Mexican-US border as its primary point of reference.

The group is known as the Border Art

Workshop (BAW) or Taller De Arte Fronterizo.

Castrejon described the works at the Biennale as multi-media installations including drawings, video, sculpture and written text.

The title of the works which make up BAW's exhibition is *Stories From the Edges: San Diego and Tijuana*.

"Our art challenges the media's portrayal of the border situation.

It's highly political and often dangerous," Castrejon said.

The Mexican-US border, a 3m steel wall, was falsely portrayed by the media.

"Supposedly, this is the friendliest border but in the past three years it has become so militarist," Castrejon said.

"We see San Diego and Tijuana as the one community.

"We don't recognise the border."

The trio visits Ramingining this weekend to contact Aboriginal artists and will give a lecture performance using videos and slides at the Museum Theatre on Monday at 7 pm.

A lecture also will be given to university students at the university fine arts department (Casuarina campus).

For more information contact 24HR Art on 81 5368.

TIMOR EXPOSED

Soldier's diary tells of

REPORTS BY MICHAEL CASEY

INDONESIAN Army documents smuggled out of East Timor reveal a far bigger level of military engagement in the province than Jakarta has admitted.

The West Australian has obtained the possessions of an Indonesian soldier believed killed in October by East Timorese resistance fighters.

They include a battle map, the agenda for a secret command meeting in Dili, a diary of military notes, a list of supplies and photographs of Indonesian soldiers in the forests of East Timor.

After close analysis and cross-referencing, The West Australian is convinced the material is authentic.

The battle map, pertaining to a region in the east end of Timor, contains a coded attack plan involving units from eight battalions moving against more than 100 resistance targets.

The code for one of the battalion units is "Passus", which suggests the involvement of troops from Indonesia's crack anti-insurgency force, Kopassus.

Kopassus troops were trained in Perth this year by the Australian Army's Special Air Service regiment.

The program drew criticism from many East Timorese expatriates, who claimed Kopassus soldiers were guilty of the worst atrocities committed during Indonesia's 19-year occupation of East Timor and were directly responsible for the genocide of 200,000 people.

According to East Timorese familiar with the Indonesian Army's tactics in their homeland, the circles on the map represent either the camps of the resistance army Falantil or civilian villages providing assistance to the guerillas.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has claimed there are only five battalions deployed in East Timor,

all of them engaged solely in development projects such as road-building.

But Jose Ramos Horta, a spokesman for the coalition resistance movement the National Council of Maubere Resistance, said the group's intelligence showed there were 20,000 Indonesian troops in East Timor. This figure comprised 13,000 Indonesians from outside East Timor and 7000 ethnic East Timorese conscripts.

With about 1000 men per battalion, the presence of eight battalions in one small part of the island showed how understated Mr Alatas's claims were, Mr Horta said.

An agenda and instructions for a meeting of high-ranking officers in Dili in April also came with the documents. Involving more than 100 personnel — most of them colonels — the meeting was to be a full evaluation of the previous 12 months' operations in East Timor.

The points of reference for the meeting were divided between the intelligence operation, the combat operation, the "territorial" operation, the "social and political" operation and the "peace and order in society" operation.

A list of military supplies, which was also given to The West Australian, shows that for each

Insight into army life

THE diary and other possessions of Sergeant Budianto give a revealing insight into life in the Indonesian Armed Forces.

They suggest reasons why Indonesian soldiers may have dutifully followed the brutal instructions of their superiors.

Throughout his diary, Sgt. Budianto wrote shorthand versions of military songs and oaths of allegiance.

In this way, he would have been able to memorise their patriotic content, which he would have had to recite regularly.

In translation, they appear as propaganda, a means of indoctrination and an unquestioning loyalty to the Indonesian regime, couched in the language of nationalism.

An example of this is the second statement of the Sapta Marga, a list of mission statements for the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI), of which Sgt Budianto kept a copy. It reads: "We are Indonesian patriots, supporters and protectors of the national ideology who will never know surrender."

Another example is the first

statement of a list titled The Essence of ABRI as Soldiers of the People, Soldiers of the Struggle. It reads: "ABRI are the soldiers of the Indonesian people, carrying out a pledge to fight the struggle of the nation originating from the people, borne and fought together with the people for the sake of the people."

There are the words to a song in the last few pages of the diary. It begins: "We sons, the brave soldiers of Kostrad." (Kostrad is an elite force of the presidential guard.) It continues with pledges of willingness to sacrifice all for the people.

A glance at Sgt Budianto's pay slips shows the importance of indoctrination. It is clearly not the money that lures young Indonesians to the army.

Sgt Budianto's gross pay was the equivalent of about \$80 a month. But there was a range of deductions, most of which would seem standard items for any soldier. These included his boots, for which he paid \$5 in February, and his monthly rent of \$3.

He also appeared to be in debt.

with a \$20 loan repayment to the army bank every month.

On average, Sgt Budianto's net pay was about \$50 a month.

Paid a pittance and armed heavily, the incentive to derive income violently from a persecuted East Timorese population appears great.

East Timorese resistance spokesman Jose Ramos Horta said the Indonesian Government went to great extremes to keep the truth of its operations hidden from the public.

He suspected Sgt Budianto's family had not been told of his death.

"In the past, the Indonesian army usually informed the relatives of the death of a soldier six months to a year later," he said.

Mr Horta said the family of another sergeant killed by guerillas was told he died when a tree fell on him.

• The West Australian will pass Sgt Budianto's belongings to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva to ensure they are returned to his family in Indonesia.



NT News 26/8/94

Indon safety call criticised

Northern Territory News, Friday, September 16, 1994

Cry for Liberals

WHAT a pity the Liberals have picked another "turkey" for a leader in Dowler.

I cry for the Liberal voters of Australia, when the party is so out of touch!

The man didn't know what planet he was on three years ago when he visited the Territory.

He seems to have got worse.

Where are the new leaders in the conservative side of politics?

G A Gameson
Darwin

Keep up good work

I AM writing in response to "NAAWR" of September 7, 1994.

In the last and previous photographs in the NT News of demon-

strators it is "spot the Timorese" among our local stirrers.

I am a Timorese and escaped from the Indonesian prisons to come to this country in December 1993.

I would like to tell you that the so-called "local stirrers" are held in high regard by the East Timorese people.

They uphold the values of human dignity, justice, and human rights which we understand this country has always stood for.

I suggest you go to the local libraries to read books and publications on East Timor.

Please do not overlook the ones published by the respectable human rights organisations such as Amnesty International, Asia Watch, Tapoi and others.

Then, you might get some clue why many Timorese do not take part in demonstrations.

Finally, for the "local stirrers" keep up the good work.

Vincente Ximenes
Coconut Grove

East Timor activists said yesterday Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas wanted the protection of international law for Indonesian embassy staff in Australia — but at the same time ignored international law over East Timor.

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Mr Ferreira said: "They don't even care about the resolutions passed by the United Nations in relation to East Timor, or the human rights conventions."

Benefit

"But they want to use international law for their own benefit."

The United Nations has repeatedly asked Indonesia to leave the former Portuguese colony, which it invaded in 1975.

A spokesman for Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said yesterday there was no plan to review arrangements regarding Indonesian staff.

In his comments, Mr Alatas referred to the Vienna convention, an international convention dealing with standards relating to foreign missions.

He made specific reference to a recent protest in Canberra and a protest on Indonesian National Day, August 17, outside the Indonesian consulate in Darwin.

Mr Wesley-Smith said: "Indonesia wants the protection of international law for its diplomats here in Australia when they've been breaching international law in such a huge way over East Timor."

Indon consulate secure: NT police



By CAP CHANDLER and AAP

Northern Territory police last night denied criticism from Indonesia about a lack of security at its Darwin consulate during demonstrations.

Acting Commissioner Dave Moore said NT police regularly provided security support during anti-Indonesian protests, and he was not aware of any complaints about the service.

He said: "For many years now most of the demonstrations have been quite controlled, and the demonstrators have been liaising with police before and during their protests.

"I'm not aware of any case where demonstrators have entered the consulate property.

"We also liaise closely with consular staff — and I'm not aware of any complaints there."

Acting Commissioner Moore was responding to a report from Jakarta that Foreign Minister Ali Alatas had complained about the lack of security for Indonesia's embassy in Canberra and the Darwin consulate.

Mr Alatas said: "The demonstrations are becoming more violent and the demonstrators have dared to enter the embassy premises.

"Based on the Vienna (diplomatic) convention, such acts should have been avoided."

Protests

Jakarta has lodged several protests with Canberra over the response to demonstrations outside its missions in Australia.

Mr Alatas also rejected Australian media reports that an Indonesian diplomat was expelled from Australia for brandishing a knife against pro-East Timorese protesters during a demonstration at the embassy in Canberra.

Mr Alatas said the man, who he said was an official not a diplomat, had been "transferred" at the request of the Australian Government. Brisbane's *Courier-Mail* newspaper last week reported an Indonesian diplomat had been expelled late last month over an incident on June 12.

11 Canberra

Indon safety call criticised

Protests can go so far

CULTURAL differences will continue to prick Australia's relations with its South-East Asian neighbors because there are limits to tolerance on one side and deference on the other. Indonesia finds it difficult to tolerate press criticism of what it regards as its internal affairs and public protests against what many people regard as its repressive rule in East Timor. But Australia, as a free and democratic society, cannot defer to Indonesian sensitivities to the extent of muzzling its media or outlawing peaceful demonstrations.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Alatas, is sophisticated enough to understand this, but he is also a subtle diplomatist. His complaint that anti-Indonesian protesters are harassing the Indonesian embassy in Canberra and consulate in Darwin, and warning that this could hinder friendly relations with his country, has put the Federal Government on the spot. It is eager to nurture the relationship with Indonesia despite concerns about East Timor. It knows that it cannot suppress lawful protests by East Timorese living in Australia, and their supporters.

In balance could be a possible visit

next year by President Suharto, who would wish to avoid being embarrassed by hostile demonstrations. The Australian Government must make clear to Indonesia what can be done to meet its complaint — and do it — and explain what cannot be done, even at the risk of offending President Suharto or deterring his proposed visit.

Australia has a duty to prevent or prosecute unlawful trespass, damage, harassment and obstruction. By international convention, diplomatic and consular staff are entitled to go about their business without unreasonable hindrance. The Foreign Minister, Senator Evans, has admitted that protective arrangements are not always effective. The Government and police must ensure that protesters observe the law and stay clear of embassy and consulate property and staff.

Special laws, such as exist in France, to forbid refugees engaging in troublesome political activities are not something that circumstances require here, or that democratic traditions would tolerate. So long as East Timor remains a cause for public concern, Indonesia will have to accept the likelihood of lawful protests in Australia.

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VICE-REGAL NOTES

1819: Albert, prince consort of England.
1901: Eleanor Dark, author of 'The Timeless Land'.
1939: Malcolm Mackerras, political analyst.
1951: Delvene Delaney, Australian TV personality.

STATE: The Governor, Mr McGarvie, received the calls of Judge M. G. McInerney, on his appointment to the County Court of Victoria, the president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, Mr Keith Buchanan, and the chief executive Mr Peter Darnley, who were with him during the

el 10's coverage of the games also drew m listeners. They complained about the f knowledge displayed by presenters ulwood and Tim Webster, a failure to esser sports, and even a failure to verage of significant events. AFL's grandiose-sounding five-year leased on Monday, was the key talking 3UZ's Leon Wiegard program. Dis- ed football supporters saw the plan as

Some June NT Press re East Timor
1994

AF boss ammed

After reading about Air Commodore Nicholson's somewhat misguided remarks about East Timor in the *Sunday Territorian* on June 12, I feel compelled to put pen to paper.

Questions have to be asked about his statements.

Why has a senior military officer decided to ignore reliable information from Amnesty International, the Red Cross, the Catholic Church and, I'm sure, his own intelligence officers?

This is not to mention the multitudes of eyewitness accounts of atrocities committed by the Indonesians in East Timor. Are these people lying?

I think not.

Is the Department of Immigration being misled when it grants refugee status to those people fortunate enough to have escaped from East Timor?

As for his comments about East Timor being like Queensland, what was that supposed to mean?

I have lived in Queensland for several years and I agree that Queenslanders, like Territorians, are proud of their State.

However, conflicts with Canberra are not settled through the massacre of innocent civilians (such as Santa Cruz).

Perhaps I missed something, but I do not recall ever seeing the Federal Police patrolling the streets, nor was I ever met at a polling booth with a soldier holding an AK 47.

Saying the situation in East Timor has been "overplayed" is like saying that Pol Pot and Idi Amin were just "misunderstood" and that the situation in Bosnia is just a mild disagreement.

L. Robinson,
Millner.

Sensational events

GARETH Evans has followed us to the Philippines after the sensational events where the Ramos Government buckled somewhat to the blackmail of Indonesia in trying to block our Asia Pacific Conference on East Timor.

He has nothing to offer the Philippines on human rights or international morality issues.

But perhaps he can encourage Australian business to invest in the Philippines which could be of great mutual benefit.

I believe investment opportunities exist in telecommunications, infrastructure such as roads, and tourism and suitable rural developments.

These will also reduce opportunities for Indonesian investment blackmail of the Philippines.

By the way, perhaps Senator Evans can explain why we give the Suharto generals, some of the richest men in the world, \$100 million per year, when they can afford to manipulate for sinister political purposes their own aid and investment to the Philippines.

Rob Wesley-Smith,
Darwin.

Question for Indonesia

AS I was charged with trespass recently, I would like to explain the reason I entered the grounds of the Indonesian Consulate. I wished simply to ask a question: why has the Indonesian Government threatened the Philippines with retaliation if the human rights conference is held as planned in Manila? As a result, the Philippines has banned all foreign participants from entering the country. The question I asked remains unanswered.

It is ironic that I was charged with trespass when Indonesia is at this moment trespassing on East Timor's soil. The United Nations and other international bodies recognise that Indonesia's occupation of East Timor is illegal, as well as human rights abuses and genocide. When will the Australian government recognise this as well?

Peaceful Protester,
Coconut Grove.

... and for Australia

YOU are very quick to give extensive coverage to claims of our close ties to Indonesia, but there's hardly been a word about

the blackmail and bullying by that country's military regime of its democratic neighbor the Philippines.

At least Indonesia's hypocritical intervention in the Philippines' internal affairs has in no uncertain terms brought to the attention of their people the realities of the Indonesian regime and its invasion of East Timor.

What would happen if we ran an international conference on East Timor here in Darwin?

Obviously Indonesia would try to blackmail the Australian Government to ban it, or at least to ban international delegates.

What would Alatas' mate Gareth Evans do then, or Paul Keating who depends on Indonesia's co-operation for the success of the next APEC meeting to be held in Jakarta?

R Wesley-Smith,
Darwin.

Wife slams 'cover up'

SYDNEY: The wife of an Australian journalist who disappeared during the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975 yesterday accused Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans of covering up her husband's fate.

Shirley Shackleton, whose husband Greg was one of five television newsmen who disappeared, said Senator Evans knew what had happened to her husband.

Silent

She said the Australian Government had remained silent on events in East Timor because of Australia's trade relationship with Indonesia.

"East Timor is one of the biggest lies which the Australian Government has been at pains to cover up because of



Senator Evans "accused

their trade, because the money involves Mrs Shackleton to ABC Radio.

She was responding to Senator Evans' comments on Tuesday that the precise fate of newsmen might not be known, and that purpose could be served by trying to get a better idea of what occurred during 1975 invasion.

Timor talks rile Indons

MANILA: A conference on an economic growth area involving the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei was cancelled yesterday after Jakarta withdrew because a meeting on East Timor was to take place in Manila.

Organising committee chairman Vicente Paterno said the conference, scheduled for May 26-28, in Davao on the Philippine island of Mindanao, might be held in October.

The trade zone conference would have to be reset to some time after the Timor dispute cools down, Mr Paterno said.

Indonesia withdrew after the Philippine Government said it could not ban a private June meeting in Manila on Jakarta's invasion and annexation of East Timor.

Support:
Australians
for a
FREE EAST
TIMOR
(APPET)
Box 2155
Darwin
Phone 089
832113

Indonesian intimidation alleged as dancer quits play

By DAVID NASON

The Arts 15/6/94

MYSTERY yesterday continued to surround the sudden withdrawal of a Balinese dancer from a controversial Darwin play which contained thinly veiled criticism of Indonesia's military occupation of East Timor.

While the women's art collective involved in the production of *Salt, Fire, Water* refused to comment, a prominent East Timor activist claimed pressure from Darwin's Indonesian consulate forced the resignation of Desak Putu Warti from the cast before the play's opening night last Sunday.

The consulate's media spokesman,

Mr Rachmat Murni, yesterday vigorously denied the claims.

But activist Mr Rob Wesley-Smith said Warti resigned in fear because she was told her involvement might have repercussions for family members still living in Indonesia.

"Putu is an accomplished dancer and musician living in Darwin, but this does not mean she escapes the megalomaniac attentions of the evil totalitarian empire to our north," Mr Wesley-Smith said yesterday.

"I know she had to withdraw from the production when the Indonesian consulate discovered that among the cast was an East Timorese artist."

Salt, Fire, Water traces the journey of seven women, all from different ethnic backgrounds, who are led by a mermaid to an unknown land.

During the production, East Timorese artist Maria Gasimiro gave a personal account of torture in her homeland, presumably at the hands of the Indonesian military although this was not specifically stated.

Mr Murni said the consulate had nothing to do with Warti's decision to withdraw.

"She (Warti) took the initiative herself and we did not know about her involvement," Mr Murni said.

"She never told us about it, but I

have heard she cancelled her performance because other criticised Indonesian policy did not like that."

Sources in Darwin's arts circuit said last night the women's involvement in the production several times to discuss the had decided against any comment.

This was because they did to cause difficulties for members of her family.

Mr Wesley-Smith said the Indonesian consulate, which has been in Darwin for 10 years, was more than a spy base.

Court OKs Gap treaty

8

16/9/94

Rights Indons

14

20/9/94

100 burn Indon flag at protest

CANBERRA: About 100 East Timorese burned an Indonesian flag outside the Indonesian embassy in Canberra yesterday.

Then they marched on Parliament House to protest against a visit of Indonesian vice-president Try Sutrisno.

Protestors carried banners suggesting Prime Minister Paul Keating would be meeting a murderer when he met General Sutrisno.

Massacre

The general headed Indonesia's military forces at the time of the 1991 Dili massacre.

One banner read: "Try Sutrisno Dili Massacre Wire Puller".

General Sutrisno will meet Governor-General Bill Hayden and Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans today and Mr Keating tomorrow.

tion at the Nationals Conference in Canberra earlier this month to support human rights in East Timor.

In Darwin at the COAG meeting the only politician or southern media person to approach our group demonstrating loudly for East Timor was his leader Tim Fischer.

He took our leaflet "Why target Paul Keating" which outlines the sorry history of the ALP sellout of East Timor from Whitlam to Keating/Evans/Ray.

Could we be seeing a Conservative-led re-awakening we wondered?

But no, the Nats defeated the motion, surprise surprise, they still do not support human rights for East Timorese.

Getting much of the credit for the defeat were two members of the CLP, Sen Grant Tambling, and alleged little "I" liberal MLA Steve Hatton.

Sen McGauran said later he was not surprised by their actions as the NT Government was "in bed" (my phrase) with the Indons especially over trade matters.

Of course trade will never flourish until human rights violations and travel and trade restrictions

JAKARTA: A human rights group has accused Indonesia of human rights abuses including torture and the arbitrary use of power.

The criticisms are in a wide-ranging report released yesterday.

The 83-page report, *The Limits of Openness*, focused mainly on Indonesia's ban on three magazines in June, the troubled territory of East Timor, workers' rights and a crackdown on members of a Christian church in North Sumatra.

The Human Rights Watch/Asia (formerly Asia Watch) report said: "All of these cases involve major violations of internationally recognised human rights."

"But more to the point, these cases illustrate the pervasiveness of the harassment that ordinary Indonesians suffer on a daily basis."

banner-waving demonstration but a matter-of-fact presentation of information relevant to the Northern Territory environment and population.

Why we need people from other countries to personally ensure that we get the real information is any cynic's guess.

Perhaps Mr Specht's Northern Territory experience explains this need.

After being invited to speak at four different places in Darwin and Jabiru he was "disinvited" at the eleventh hour by two educational institutions.

It seems they are in fear of repercussions to do with political agenda.

Yet Mr Specht spoke at numerous Queensland schools and colleges.

Can it be that the Northern Territory is even less open to freedom-of-expression than Queensland?

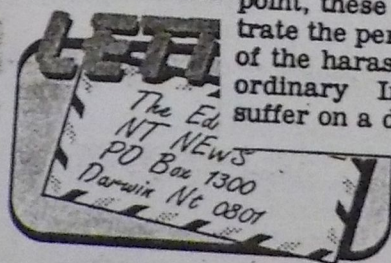
It is possible that Queensland is less concerned than the NT with upcoming decisions to be made on everyone's behalf about mines



Jose Horta ... court challenge

orese resistance spokesman Jose Ramos Horta, Jose Gusmao and Abel Guterres, claimed the treaty was illegal because Indonesia had no sovereignty over the area.

Both Australia and Indonesia claimed sovereignty over an area of continental shelf between East Timor and mainland Australia, known as the Timor Gap, and a treaty was signed in late 1989 declaring the area a region of joint co-operation.



Other unanswered questions are: Where are the chookhouses the traditional owners are supposed to be living in?

The houses shown all appeared to be of normal standard.

Why weren't the traditional owners who oppose uranium mining interviewed?

Where are the opinions of local environmentalists?

What happened to the \$33 million the traditional owners have already received from the Ranger mine?

Was that spent on schools and medical centres or on Toyotas, grog and bad investments?

Are the concerns of the rest of the world about the downstream uses and abuses of uranium of no account?

Why were not the known effects of mining, milling and processing of uranium at existing and abandoned mines in other parts of the

CANBERRA: The High Court yesterday endorsed the Federal Government's right to sign the 1989 Timor Gap Treaty with Indonesia, protecting the exploration and mining rights to the rich undersea oil fields between Australia and East Timor.

In a unanimous decision, the full bench of the High Court rejected submissions that Australia had no constitutional right to take part in the treaty.

Hurdle

But the controversial agreement with Indonesia over exploration and mining rights now faces another hurdle, with the Australian Democrats announcing plans to try to overturn the treaty.

Three East Timorese men who now live in Australia took the High Court action last year to strike down the Timor Gap Treaty.

The men, East Tim-

Australia attacked over human rights

W.A. 20/7/94
CANBERRA
BY RANDAL MARKEY

AUSTRALIA has been accused of self-interest and having double standards over its human rights stance in Asia.

The Federal Government was forced yesterday to defend Australia's human rights record after criticism from a Thai minister and the Catholic church.

Thailand's Deputy Foreign Minister, Surin Pitsuwan, accused Australia of being soft on human rights in Asian countries with which it had close trade ties.

"What we are afraid of is that in the approach to South-East Asia you are dealing with one country on one particular level and you are dealing with another on another level and you play one against each other," he said on ABC Radio.

Australia's policy on East Timor also came under attack,

with Dili's Catholic Bishop, Carlos Belo, rejecting the Government's push for a permanent Australian presence in East Timor.

Bishop Belo said he would prefer human rights agencies, such as Amnesty International, to set up a base in East Timor to monitor human rights.

Indonesian rule had turned East Timor into a living hell.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed the territory in 1976 in a move subsequently recognised by Australia but not the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said he surprised by Bishop Belo's comments.

"I am a little surprised, because the theme of having a foreign presence on the ground in the form of a consulate has been a recurring one over many years from East Timorese," he said.

Australia's Catholic primate, Cardinal Edward Clancy, accused the Government of

showing more concern over human rights abuses in China and Vietnam than East Timor.

Senator Evans said Mr Surin had misunderstood Australia's position on human rights and he would clarify Australia's policy when he met him in Bangkok next week.

Although Australia accepted the principle of universal human rights, it reserved the right to make different human rights representations to different nations, depending on their history, social and economic circumstances.

Prime Minister Paul Keating said there were no inconsistencies in Australia's stand on human rights in the region.

"In the case of Indonesia, the way to express that concern is in the context of an environment of a broad relationship that matters to us and matters to Indonesia. I think throwing stones from a distance does not have any impact at all," he said.

An East Timorese resistance

leader said last week's clashes in East Timor had left four dead.

Speaking in Darwin, Jose Gusmao said three Indonesian military intelligence agents provoked the clashes.

Last Thursday, Indonesian forces clashed with several hundred Catholic youths who were protesting over insults against nuns at East Timor University.

The Indonesian Government, led by President Suharto, denied there were any deaths but Mr Gusmao said four East Timorese youths were killed and scores bashed.

Indonesia rejected US concerns about its handling of the protests.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia handled the protest with restraint.

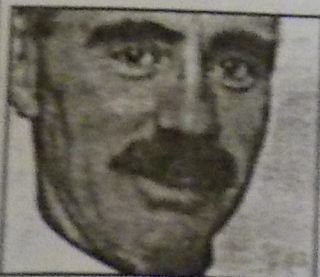
"No one was seriously hurt because all the time now riot gear is used. No shooting, nothing," he said.

● Editorial, page 12

Row stirs as Jakarta invited to war games



Mr Punch



Mr Snowdon

DARWIN

INDONESIA had been offered the chance to take an active part in the big annual north Australian defence exercise for the first time, Defence Science and Personnel Minister Gary Punch said yesterday.

East Timor activist Rob Wesley-Smith said later that Indonesia's involvement in Kangaroo '95 would open deep psychological wounds among Darwin's big East Timorese population.

Mr Punch said that while he was mindful that the Indonesian soldiers could offend the Timorese population, the issue should be seen in a broader context.

The Federal member for the Northern Territory, Warren Snowdon, said he felt some discomfort at the prospect of an Indonesian involvement in the exercise because of the East Timor issue.

Mr Punch said Australia was waiting for a reply to the offer from the Indonesian Government. Indonesia has previously taken only an observer role in the Kangaroo exercises.

"I was in Indonesia only a few weeks ago and there's a very strong interest at a senior level," Mr Punch said.

However, details of any Indonesian involvement were yet to be finalised.

Mr Punch said he understood the

W.A. 20/7/94
I think we have to understand that Indonesia is the next-door neighbour."

Mr Snowdon said: "I remain concerned about the military involvement of Indonesian troops in East Timor."

"There are a large number of East Timorese people in Darwin who legitimately have a concern about that occupation and the way in which the military have administered the place."

Mr Wesley-Smith, of Australians for a Free East Timor, said there was no point training Indonesian soldiers if they used the newly acquired skills to shoot East Timorese.

Mr Punch said Australia needed a positive defence relationship at all levels.

"It's a matter of us pursuing a relationship with Indonesia in a positive manner and one of the positive aspects of the relationship with Indonesia is the military relationship," he said.

Mr Punch also said there was no question about the future of the commander of Northern Command, Air Commodore Peter Nicholson, who said last month that he believed human rights issues in East Timor had been overplayed.

"There's absolutely no doubt about Air Commodore Nicholson's position at all," he said.

Timorese resistance says Indonesians use torture chamber

By MARTIN DALY

The East Timorese resistance has released a map showing the location of an alleged secret underground torture chamber run by the Indonesian military.

The chamber, built beside a military runway outside Baccan, Timor's second largest city, is being compared by the resistance leader Jose Ramos Horta to the notorious tiger cages used by the Americans and Vietnamese during the Vietnam War.

Mr Ramos Horta, special representative of the National Council of Maubere Resistance, an umbrella body for all Timorese resistance groups, said the detailed map and evidence from within the country proved the existence of the chamber.

He described the chamber as a "most dreaded place," and said that, while details were scant, the resistance was "very sure" of its existence.

Mr Ramos Horta said the chamber was believed to have been constructed to imprison and torture Timorese without the information leaking to the outside world.

The map shows the chamber alongside the runway of what was a civilian airport before its takeover by Indonesian forces.

The airfield, according to the map, is about five kilometres from Baccan, which is 130 kilometres from the capital, Dili, and close to a road leading to the village of Triloka.

The map also pinpoints a series of aircraft hangars, military posts and roads.

Mr Ramos Horta said the

chamber was very small, possibly three metres deep, 10 long and three wide. He said it was believed up to 12 people were held there at a time in inhuman conditions.

He said the belief in Timor was that those imprisoned there either died or were destroyed mentally.

Mr Ramos Horta said the Indonesians already employed a number of techniques to deceive the International Red Cross and other monitor groups which sought information on abused prisoners.

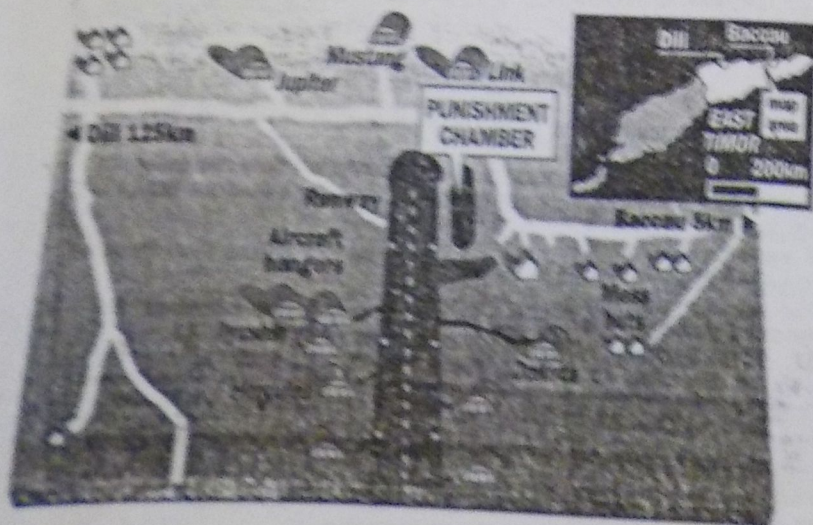
He said the Indonesians frequently placed prisoners in detention within the homes and compounds occupied by army officers, which gave the Indonesians the right to deny investigators access to what the Indonesians claim are private homes.

Mr Ramos Horta, who received a detailed report on Thursday on military activities in Timor told "The Age", that the guerrillas' military campaign against the Indonesian military — estimated to number 20,000 in East Timor — was negligible. "The economic fight is much more important than the military fight," he said.

He said that only about half the 800 to 1000 fighters in the mountains had weapons, but stressed that although the military struggle had diminished, the symbol of the guerrilla in the mountains with a gun would always be a potent symbol for the Timorese.

Mr Ramos Horta predicted that East Timor would be independent by 2000.

PAGE 24: Jose Ramos Horta — the man and the mission.



Indonesia's Suharto may visit next year

By KAREN MIDDLETON
diplomatic correspondent

Indonesia's President Suharto is considering an official visit to Australia next year in response to a longstanding offer from the Prime Minister, Mr Keating.

Australian and Indonesian officials confirmed yesterday that President Suharto was considering visiting Australia next year but that the Indonesian Government would first gauge the public reaction to a visit by the Vice President, General Try Sutrisno.

General Try is scheduled to make an as-yet-unannounced trip to Australia later this year to take part in activities organised by the Returned Services League.

General Try came to Australia in 1991 as commander of the defence forces. His visit this year will be the first by an Indonesian deputy head of state.

Indonesia will treat it as a litmus test for a possible presidential visit. General Try is likely to face strong protests from human rights groups over an Indonesia's record in East Timor.

Any visit by President Suharto would constitute a significant strengthening of relations between Indonesia and Australia. His last trip to Australia was a two-day stay in Townsville, 19 years ago, as a guest of the then Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam.

The director-general of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, Mr Philip Flood, yesterday urged Australians to create a climate of welcome which would encourage such a visit in 1995 — the 50th anniversary of Indonesian independence.

Speaking during an "Indonesia Project" conference at the Australian National University yesterday, Mr Flood, who is a former ambassador to Indonesia, said Australians should not place "conditions" on a visit by that country's head of state.

"We should create a climate so that an Indonesian president feels as welcome coming here as an American president, a Chinese prime minister and a Japanese prime minister," Mr Flood said.

He acknowledged there was some community concern about



Mr Suharto: deputy's visit will test public reaction.

human rights in East Timor but placing human rights conditions on a presidential visit was "unreasonable".

About 20 protesters yesterday waved placards about East Timor outside the Northern Territory Parliament House in Darwin where Mr Keating attended the Council of Australian Governments meeting.

The protesters accused Mr Keating of ducking their message by entering the building through the back door instead of walking past their demonstration.

Four senior ministers from Indonesia, including the Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Alatas, will be in Canberra next week for the second ministerial council meeting between the two countries.

The council's emphasis is on maximising business opportunities between the two countries. The ministers are expected to sign an agreement on shipping and are also finalising an agreement on science and technology.

Sources confirmed the science agreement would have a nuclear component involving the training of Indonesians in Australia.

Australian government officials said that while the issue of human rights was not on the agenda for the plenary sessions of the council, Australian ministers might raise it in private talks with their counterparts.

Sun Terr = 7/8/94

How, why did Ben die?

John Loizou



ON SUNDAY

TRAVEL does more than broaden the mind.

For a reporter — such as myself — it provides the chance to match a voice, or voices, with a face, or faces.

And that was what I was able to do in Melbourne last week when I met the parents and brother of Ben Maresh.

Readers of the *Sunday Territorian* will know that Ben was the eighteen-year-old Australian who died when a mysterious fire destroyed the Morning Sun Hotel in Kupang earlier this year.

The police of the West Timor capital decided, after making a seemingly perfunctory inquiry, that the youth was responsible for his own death.

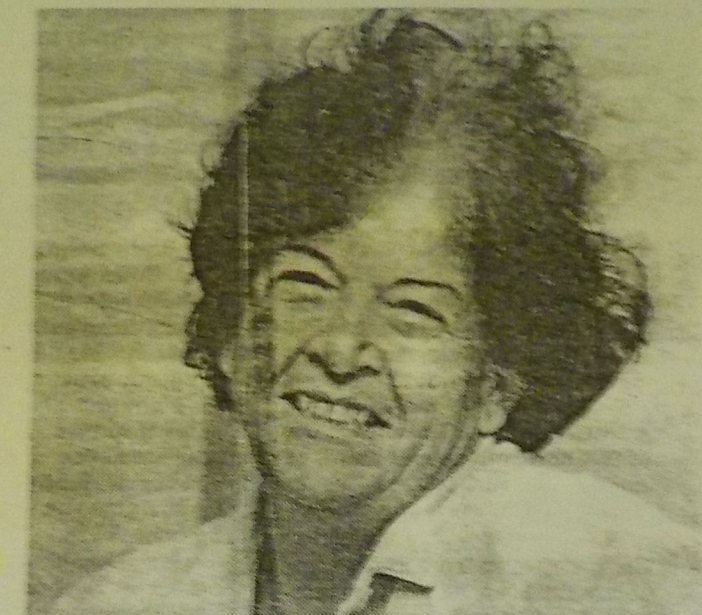
He had been drinking heavily of "rot gut" the night before he was to leave Kupang for Melbourne by way of Darwin, fell asleep while smoking in his room and consequently was incinerated.

It is a neat theory.

But it is an explanation that does not satisfy his accountant mother Denise, his architect father Bob or his student brother Sam.

For them it conveniently ignores their own painstakingly acquired information and evidence which — if accurate — should prompt Australian Government support for a proper investigation of the young man's death.

Here are some of the seeming contradictions between the police expla-



□ Ruth Bowes ... terror attacks on hotel

nation of the death and the facts as the grieving family believes them to be:

- The blaze which destroyed the Morning Sun Hotel was very intense and may well have been sparked by an explosion. This raises doubts about the fire having been started by the young man falling asleep without first extinguishing his cigarette.

- His parents and brother are firm in saying that skindiver and athlete Ben Maresh was not given to drinking heavily.

Autopsy

- An autopsy performed for the Victorian Coroner showed that the young man was not heavily intoxicated when he died.

- The family believes the police had been less than diligent in examining possible motives for an attack against Ben Maresh or the hotel or both.

As the manager and part-owner of the hotel, Territorian Ruth Bowes has explained, the Morning Sun had been terrorised for sev-

eral months before the fatal fire.

Ben Maresh had been assaulted by Indonesian youths and had intended prosecuting them.

Of course a family sitting in middle-class South Yarra, far from the rough and tumble of eastern Indonesia, is prone to find what could be the hum-drum truth about such a tragedy difficult to accept.

But as Bob Maresh says, Scotland Yard was made available to help explain the probable deaths of young Australians in Cambodia. So why cannot his family expect the same official support?

Indonesia encourages Australians to visit. Surely it has an obligation to ensure that a death such as this is adequately explained. And surely Australia's Government has a duty to help if necessary.

Or are we prepared to spare no expense when foreign backpackers come to grief in our own country but ignore the fate of our own young when they go next door?

A US Med
ation pr
political
Brendan
the soluti
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NTU
Northern Territory University

By JASON SCOTT

Darwin resident Antonio Goveia told this week how an Indonesian soldier put a pistol in his mouth and mocked, the "lollie" from it, would be his last.

It was part a two-year nightmare of physical and mental torture dished out to the 24-year-old East Timorese man.

Antonio is now in Darwin with his girlfriend Luisa Ferreira, a survivor of the Dilli Massacre where about 400 were gunned down by the Indonesian military.

One the eve of Australia Day, the day when Australians celebrate their way of



Luisa Ferreira and Antonio Goveia fled East Timor, fearing for their lives.

'They put a pistol in my mouth'

life, Antonio and Luisa recalled their nightmare of life under the Indonesian-ruled East Timor.

In May last year the pair was part of 18 Timorese who fled the troubled country by boat hoping to find freedom in Australia.

Picked up by coast guard, they now wait for the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs to acknowledge their life would be in danger in Dilli and grant them refugee status.

Antonio said if he was sent back to Dilli, he and his family would be killed.

On March 29, 1993 two of Antonio's friends were blindfolded, dragged into a car by Indonesian soldiers and taken away.

The pair hasn't been seen since.

Antonio suspects his friends became two of the many corpses that litter the notorious Tasi Tolu, a lake where the Indonesian military's "enemies" are executed.

Arrested

During 16 months of hell, every day Antonio thought he would be next.

He was arrested on August 31, 1992 for organising a demonstration.

"They beat me with an iron bar, hitting me in the kidneys and on the arms," Antonio said through an interpreter.

"When I didn't give them the answers they wanted they tied electric wire to my fingers and gave me an electric shock.

"I was shaking and screaming. I could feel the electricity going through my whole body."

Antonio said if he had told them about the demonstration they would have demanded the names of his colleagues.

He said he would rather die than betray his friends.

From 8pm to 2am every day for one week, he was electrocuted, beaten and questioned.

He was then transferred to the notorious Comarca military prison where he spent two months in complete darkness

in solitary confinement.

"Every day I prayed that they wouldn't come to take me away and kill me," Antonio said.

He was then taken to another prison in Baucau where he spent another two months in solitary confinement.

Antonio said he was beaten regularly.

Antonio was then allowed out of the cell but kept in the compound for another year.

When the military unit that arrested him was replaced, Antonio was released on the condition he report to an Indonesian military base every day.

Antonio said he has no doubt another run-in with the Indonesian military would be his last.

This time last year Antonio and Luisa were in Dilli, East Timor running and hiding from the Indonesian military.

"I heard a gun shot and they said they would kill me like they had just killed my colleague, if I didn't talk."

Luisa had survived the Dilli Massacre at the Santa Cruz cemetery on November 12, 1991.

Along with her brother and sister, Luisa ran for their lives, leapt a wall and escaped the bullets of the Indonesian military.

Her cousin and many friends were not so fortunate.

They were killed, part of a death toll that climbed to about 400.

Antonio spent more time in jail after being caught with a Portugal-based Australian journalist in November 94.

Again he was bashed and questioned.

"They blindfolded me and drove me somewhere.

"They said they had a colleague with me.

"I heard a gun shot and they said they would kill me

like they had just killed my colleague if I didn't talk."

Antonio said he was almost resigned to the fact death was inevitable. While the physical torture was brutal, the mental assault on Antonio was just as vicious.

Antonio was taken back to the military headquarters at Los Pallos.

"Back at the prison, one of them put a pistol in my mouth and said 'we're going to give you a lollie'," Antonio recalled.

That night Antonio was driven from Los Pallos to Dilli.

When they arrived, Antonio made a desperate dash for freedom.

As he ran for his life he heard gun shots.

"I was so weak, I fell down.

"They kicked me and beat me with a rifle butt.

"My head was covered in blood."

He was taken to Bacau where he was questioned every night until he was released on December 8.

Escape

Again he refused to report to the Indonesian military every day and spent his life hiding in safe houses, always on the move.

Antonio had survived his two arrests and subsequent torture.

But the unwritten law on the streets of Dilli was ... three arrests and you're dead.

So Antonio began planning his escape.

Darwin is closer to Dilli than any Australian city.

For Antonio and Luisa it is virtually a world away.

They have had no contact with the families since fleeing the country.

Each day they wait for their fate while they think of their family and friends.

Every day they pray for East Timor.

And every day they hope to hell they won't be sent back.

The Remembering East Timor fundraising effort is still going. Donations can be sent to PO Box 651, Nightcliff.

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Ministers' talks to include E Timor

CANBERRA: Talks between Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas in Jakarta today are expected to include the situation in East Timor.

Senator Evans said the primary focus of the talks would be the upcoming Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York in April.

Senator Evans said: "Australia has been strongly arguing for an indefinite extension of the treaty, but the Non-aligned Movement, of which Indonesia is chair, has been arguing

for much lesser extension periods." Senator Evans said he also would discuss "East Timor concerns".

Australia is fighting a Portuguese case in the International Court of Justice which seeks to overturn the Timor Gap Treaty between Canberra and Jakarta.

Diplomats in Canberra and Jakarta believe the situation in East Timor is now more tense than for some time, with growing resentment by the East Timorese of the presence of Indonesian business people and shopkeepers as well as the military occupation.

Faithful 'baa' out

The Shepherd tells his flock to attend a Right to Life protest meeting.

The faithful followers attend.

The Shepherd never mentions the killing of his fellow faithful Catholics in East Timor so the flock stay mute and do not baa.

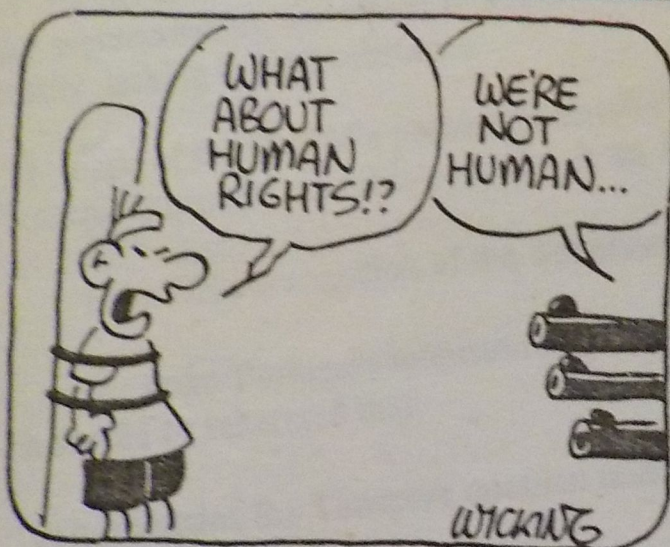
If the Shepherd said "baa" and protest about East Timor, the flock would "baa". Pity so few, see an injustice and "baa" out.

R Taylor,
Darwin.

Tues 2/2/95

Northern Territory News, Tuesday, February 28, 1995

NEWS



China says:

BEIJING: China does not crack down on political dissidents, has no prisoners of conscience, does not transplant organs from executed criminals without consent and did not beat to death a Tibetan nun, the country's State Council said yesterday.

The Xinhua news agency

said the State Council issued a statement dismissing a recent report by the US State Department detailing the human rights situation in China.

The statement, in dismissing the US State Department report, said there is no such thing as "cracking down on political dissidents" in China.

The State Council said China had no prisoners o

21 to face war crimes tribunal

THE HAGUE: A tribunal, setting the stage for the first war crimes trial since World War II, has accused 21 Serbs with committing atrocities against Croats and Muslims held in a Bosnian prison camp.

Only one suspect is in custody, a karate expert named Dusan Tadic. The former Kozarac police officer may be the lone person to come to trial for crimes that include killings, torture, rape and beatings at the Omarska camp.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Tri-

bunal, set up by the UN Security Council in 1993, announced the indictments yesterday.

The indictments cap a five-month inquiry involving 20 investigators, attorneys and analysts who travelled to 12 countries to examine evidence and interview victims.

• The United Nations said it was determined to get aid through yesterday to the besieged Bosnian enclave of Bihac.

People there are reported to be starving as fighting intensifies in breach of a ceasefire.

15/2/95

Indonesia's UN vote 'a surprise'

Twelve voted against and 15 abstained. Earlier this week, a spokesman for the East Timorese independence movement, Jose Ramos Horta, accused Australia of trying to soften a resolution critical of Indonesia.

"It's pathetic that this little country can be so servile to Indonesia," Mr Ramos Horta said.



Jose Ramos Horta: humiliating defeat.

On Monday, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs deflected the allegations, but said Australia's position was "unwavering".

He said yesterday that Australia, after following the arguments, had decided to

vote with the resolution, even though this was not its preferred option.

He said Australia intended to explain its decision in a statement at the UNHRC last night.

Australia had supported the resolution because it was consistent with support for fundamental standards.

It would have preferred a consensus outcome "which more adequately acknowledged the positive steps" taken by Indonesia since the commission met a year ago, the spokesman said.

In a statement issued yesterday in Geneva, Mr Ramos Horta described the resolution as a humiliating defeat for

Indonesia. The Australian Council for Overseas Aid, often a critic of Australia's stance on human rights in East Timor, "warmly endorsed" the vote.

"This vote will do much to restore public confidence that Australia is even-handed and non-selective when it comes to grave violations of internationally accepted human rights, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region," the executive director of ACFU, Russell Robinson, said.

Thursday's vote followed intense behind-the-scenes lobbying.

The Associated Press newspaper, in a report from Geneva, said it was a blow for Jakarta, which had campaigned to avoid criticism by the commission last year and had campaigned hard for support from developing countries during this year's six-week session.

Human rights activists in the Indonesian chamber greeted the result with jubilation. Indonesia's representative described the changes of vote as "unprecedented sweeping allegations".

UN slams Dili killers' jail terms

GENEVA, Friday: The UN Human Rights Commission today voiced concern at reports of continuing violations by Indonesian forces in East Timor and criticised light sentences against soldiers involved in a 1991 massacre of pro-independence demonstrators.

The commission urged Indonesia to allow UN experts on torture, executions and disappearances to enter East Timor and to increase access for other human rights monitors.

The resolution was passed by 22 votes to 12. There were 15 abstentions. Western governments on the 53-member commission, including Australia, voted in favour. Most of Indonesia's neighbours, including Japan, either voted against or abstained.

The vote was a blow for Jakarta, which last year managed to avoid criticism by the commission and had campaigned hard for support from developing countries during this year's six-week session.

Indonesia described the charges of violations as "unsubstantiated".

WICKING'S VIEW

WICKING

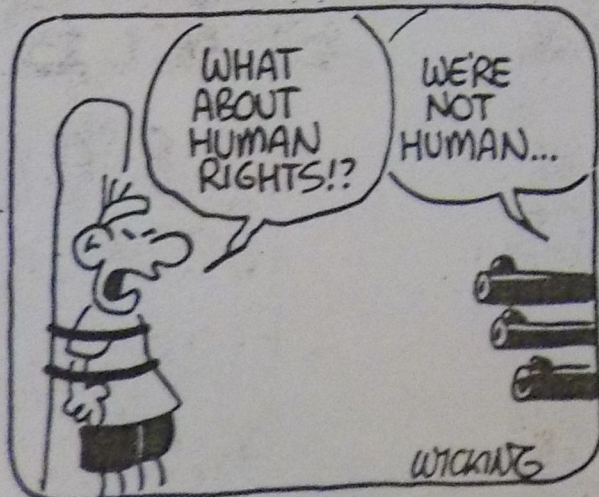
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MTNews
14/3/95

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Northern Territory News, Tuesday, February 28, 1995



WICKING

Family
sent
homeBali holiday
bungleIndonesians
turn back
wrong man

By CAP CHANDLER

An Australian family's planned holiday on Bali has been ruined because of a bungle by Indonesian officials at Bali Airport.

The family, after arriving at Bali, was sent straight back home because the Indonesian officials mistakenly believed the father was a Darwin man blacklisted from entering Indonesian territory.

The officials had the wrong man.

The man at the airport was Robert Westley Smith of Adelaide.

The officials believed he was Darwin identity Rob Westley Smith, an outspoken opponent of Indonesian policies in East Timor.

Yesterday Darwin's Indonesian Consulate confirmed that Robert Westley Smith who was refused entry might have been mistaken for Rob Westley Smith of Darwin.

Acting Consul Rachmat Murni said it was possible that officials had confused the two Smiths.

This was his response to a report in the Brisbane *Sunday Mail* telling of the angry family's ruined holiday.

The newspaper said Mr Robert Westley Smith had been told he was on a blacklist and not welcome.

Mr Murni said Mr Westley Smith was one of about 90 or 95 foreigners on the blacklist maintained by the Government



Rob Westley Smith in Darwin yesterday ... Indonesians thought he was Rob Smith.

in Jakarta which banned certain people from visiting the republic.

"The blacklist is mostly those who are anti-Indonesian," he said.

"Our Government doesn't want to receive those people. It's afraid that if it comes back from Indonesia they will give false information."

"Our policy is that it's better to prevent (trouble) than to cure."

Mr Murni said the Darwin consulate could apply to Jakarta to put names on a blacklist of people noted as "trouble-makers (who) told lies" about Indonesia and people in Indonesia.

He said the consulate would not be

Continued P3



Bali holiday ruined for Adelaide family ... Robert Westley Smith back in Australia with his fiancée Susan Chudley, son Joshua, 9, and daughter, Kimberley, 11.

Family
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homeBali holiday
bungleIndonesians
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This was his response to a report in the Brisbane Sunday Mail telling of the angry family's ruined holiday.

The newspaper said Mr Robert Westley Smith had been told he was on a blacklist and not welcome.

Mr Murni said Mr Wesley Smith was one of about 20 or 30 Territorians on the blacklist maintained by the Government



Rob Wesley Smith in Darwin yesterday ... Indonesians thought he was tourist.

in Jakarta which banned certain people from visiting the republic.

"The blacklist is mostly those who are anti-Indonesia," he said.

"Our Government doesn't want to receive those people. It's afraid that if they come back from Indonesia they will write false information.

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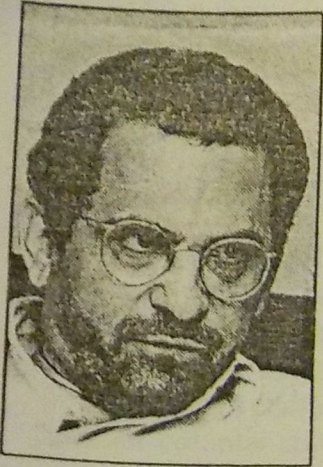
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* Continued: P2



Bali holiday ruined for Adelaide family ... Robert Westley Smith back in Australia with his fiancée Susan Chudley, son Joshua, 9, and daughter, Kimberley, 11.

Timor trial now a slanging match



Mr Ramos-Horta
... 'victory'

THE HAGUE: The Timor Gap case became a free-for-all of insults yesterday, with Australia savaging Portugal's record and then being attacked by an East Timorese leader.

Australian and Portuguese lawyers and East Timorese resistance leader Jose Ramos-Horta all appealed to world opinion as much as to the International Court of Justice.

In court it was Australia's day, as it began arguing against the Portuguese action over the 1989 Timor Gap oil and gas agreement with Indonesia.

The main Australian arguments were put by Solicitor-General Gavan Griffith QC and Ambassador to the Netherlands Michael Tate. Most of their opening statements were a reply to Portuguese charges last week that Australia backed Indonesia's takeover of East Timor in 1975 so it could drive a tougher bargain with Jakarta over the oil and gas under the continental shelf south of East Timor.

Portugal maintains that by doing such a deal with Indonesia, Australia violated the rights of the East Timorese to their resources and the rights of Lisbon as the lawful authority.

Mr Griffith and Mr Tate both denied Portugal's "dishonorable" and "insulting" charge that Australia had in some way supported Indonesia's 1975 invasion.

They said Portugal had hauled Australia into court to try to rehabilitate its own "appalling" colonial record, even though its real dispute was with Indonesia.

Australia said it always had supported East Timorese self-determination, and Mr Griffith argued yesterday this was consistent with giving Indonesian sovereignty legal recognition.

Mr Ramos-Horta replied: "That's like shooting someone and saying you recognise their right to live."

But he also claimed it was East Timor's first major victory in the case. He said: "I've known Andrew Peacock, Bob Hawke, Bill Hayden, Gareth Evans, all the foreign ministers."

"This is the first time I have heard Australia supports self-determination."

NT News 8 Feb 95

NT News 8 Feb 95

Evans: We told Indons

CANBERRA: Australian told Indonesia of the arguments it would use in the Timor Gap treaty hearing, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans revealed yesterday.

Senator Evans said the Indonesians were told to ensure no misunderstandings.

He told Radio National: "We wanted to be assured that there was no misunderstanding by the Indonesians about the nature of

our case and the way we were presenting it."

Asked why Australian would tell Indonesia about the arguments it planned to use before the ICJ, Senator Evans said: "It's a matter of good international relations to make sure there are no surprises."

He said that while Australia now recognised Indonesia's authority over East Timor, it also recognised a continuing

right of the East Timorese people to self-determination, just as previously Australia had recognised this right when it acknowledged Portugal's sovereignty over East Timor.

"We just wanted to make sure the Indonesians understood the necessity of us putting the case legally in those terms," he said.

The minister said he believed Australia was "in good shape" in regard to winning the case.



Senator Evans ...
Indonesia told

Democrats move to repeal Timor treaty

The Australian Democrats will introduce legislation in the Senate to repeal the Timor Gap oil treaty.

This move follows the failure of the High court challenge to the international legality of the Treaty.

According to Senator Vicki Bourne, Australian Democrats Foreign Affairs Spokesperson:

The High Court decision does not alter the fact this treaty is morally repugnant and a shameful violation of the rights of the East Timorese.

"The High Court may have affirmed its legality, but the treaty remains in breach of the spirit of international law- particularly the United Nations principles against aggression and the rights of a people to political and economic self-determination.

"Ultimately, this issue will be decided by the International Court of Justice- which may well find that Indonesia had no right to invade East Timor and therefore is not entitled to make a deal with Australia over East Timor's resources.

"Most Australians are deeply offended that Australia has made a shabby deal with Indonesia and attempted to reap the spoils of Indonesia's military invasion of East Timor by signing this treaty.

"I know from personal contact that there is widespread anger in the community about the Australian Government's handling of this matter. It appears that the Government is motivated by economic interests that have overtaken human rights concerns in our relationship with Indonesia.

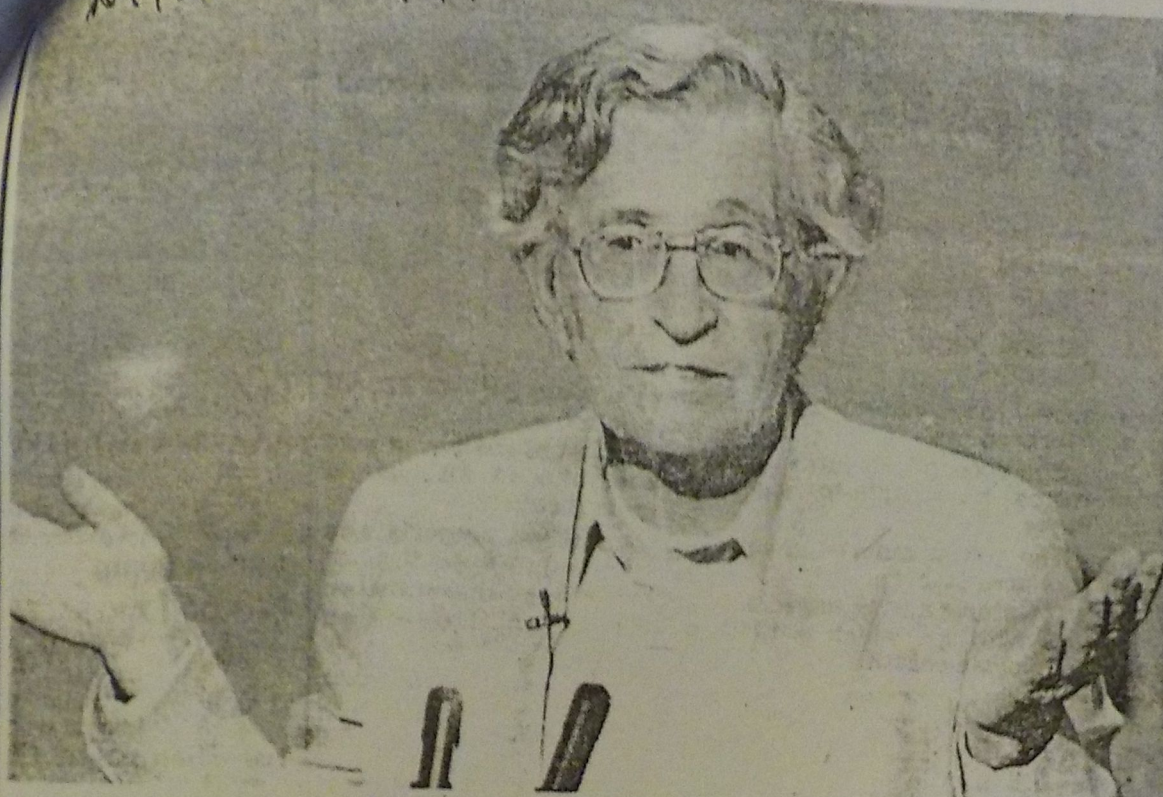


Senator Vicki Bourne: "There is widespread anger about this matter."

"The Australian Democrats are confident of support from human rights organisations here and abroad in continuing the campaign against this offensive treaty."

Timor Gap treaty attacked

MT News 25/1/95



Professor Noam Chomsky yesterday — the Timor Gap treaty 'breaches UN declarations'

CANBERRA: Academic Noam Chomsky yesterday equated the Timor Gap treaty with a hypothetical agreement between Libya and Iraq to divide the oil reserves of Kuwait during the Gulf War.

Professor Chomsky said Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans had attempted to justify the Timor Gap treaty between Australia and Indonesia by saying the world was an unfair place.

Professor Chomsky, a critic of the 1975 annexation of East Timor by Indonesia, said: "It should not have troubled us unduly if Libya had signed a treaty with Iraq to divide up Kuwait oil since the world is an unfair place after all."

He said the Timor Gap treaty was a dramatic breach of UN declarations.

Australia faces a challenge by Portugal to the treaty on the grounds the UN does not recognise the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia.

Full of bull

□ Majestic, the brahman bull given to Indonesia's President Suharto by former Chief Minister Paul Everingham in 1982, is reported to have met a far from dignified end after having failed to match his regal name with performance. Now Filipino farmers are accusing northern Australian cattlemen of providing them homosexual bulls because of their failure with the ladies.



Losing track

LAST year the head of Amnesty International visited our shores to admonish our complacency in addressing human rights violations at home and abroad. It seems little has changed.

If the Government's proposed sale of rifles to Indonesia comes about, Australia risks becoming an international pariah.

Indonesia's violent repression of the East Timorese is so well documented it seems inevitable that these rifles will eventually be aimed at the hapless citizens of East Timor.

First the woodchip debacle and now this new outrage.

If Labor wants to lose the next election, it's on the right track.

Allan Donald
Nightcliff

The little guy just asks for trouble

I AM walking down the street one evening when I encounter Louie the Hornet, an identity well known in the neighbourhood. Louie and me, we go back quite a way. As a matter of fact, he owes me a few. He does not forget this, he always says.

It does not escape my attention that Louie is engaged in an altercation with some guy in the shadows of a doorway. Louie has this guy's neck in one fist and is beating his brains out with the other. Hey, I know this victim. It's Angelo "Easter" Timores. Timores and me, we go back even further. I don't mind admitting that Timores helped me out many years ago when I was in big trouble, and I mean big. We call him Easter because he's always getting crucified by Louie.

Just then, Louie says to me: "Hey, you got a knife, pal?" An understandable request in the circumstances.

Now I happen to be a man of principle, the principle being doing whatever maximises the day's take. And besides, if I don't sell Louie a knife someone else would. So I extract the best of the blades I keep in my belt and pass it to Louie. He gives me the price I want, on the spot. Then he says: "Thanks, pal I won't forget this. And I tell you, what. When I finish takin' this sucker apart, you and me's gonna split whatever he has on him".

I must admit that I feel a little queasy over what Louie is doing to Timores. But Louie has a difficult reputation and in my opinion needs to be humoured. Besides, I want no

trouble with Louie. So I explain to Timores that I am taking a softly-softly approach regarding his problem with Louie. He tries to repeat that, but it comes out through all the gore in his mouth as "wimpy wimpy". But I do not think that was his intention, or that it was disparagement directed at me. I think he was asking Louie not to hit him so hard, and to remember his human rights.

I have been telling Timores for years that he should just shut up and pay protection to Louie. But he is stubborn. Keeps wanting to go it alone. In Louie's precinct. This is unrealistic, and bad for Louie and me who are working more and more together these days.

IAN MacDOUGALL
Farrer, ACT

Wed 25/1/95

The Australian 25/1/95

Horta hits out at CM's

'insult'

Chief Minister, Mr Paul Everingham, has been strongly criticised for a statement he made yesterday on East Timorese independence from Indonesia.



Mr Horta

Fretilin representative to the United Nations, Mr Jose Ramos Horta, said a Darwin Press Club luncheon the statement was an "unsubstantiated insult."

The statement said the Northern Territory accepted that East Timor was a part of the Republic of Indonesia but said central governments should extend as much autonomy as possible in local and regional

affairs to the people of the various regions.

The NT Government believes that any actions which may be taken by groups in East Timor which might lead to bloodshed will not assist a resolution of the problems, any more than the recent cancellation by Indonesian authorities of the visit to East Timor by the Australian Ambassador.

The Northern Territory Government believes that Australia and the Northern Territory can best support the people of East Timor by representing to the Indonesian Government the aspirations of East Timorese people for reasonable, regional, cultural and political autonomy.

Mr Horta described the statement as a masterpiece of

insult and deceit. He said the NT Government would have been better to continue the support Indonesian settlement in East Timor designed to achieve Fretilin's commitment to the independence of the country.

Mr Horta said that, as in East Timor during the past few years was a direct result of an Indonesian military intervention.

Labour Senator, Fred Sturges, said the statement showed a basic lack of understanding of human rights.

Fretilin money held in NT

Fretilin spokesman, Mr Jose Ramos Horta, has sought legal advice to assist in reclaiming from consolidated revenue, \$24,000 deposited in the Darwin Commonwealth Bank 16 years ago.

Mr Horta said yesterday he would also be seeking Federal Government intervention to have the money which belongs to the

Fretilin movement returned to East Timor, released.

The money was lodged at the bank after the sale of coffee crops to Australia by Fretilin when it controlled East Timor.

Mr Horta was one of the signatories to the bank account, but the other signatory has disappeared and Mr Horta said he was

believed to have been killed in the fighting with Indonesian troops.

For seven years of the Fraser Federal Government, Mr Horta was based from only in Australia, but said he had attempted to claim the money.

But the bank had refused him on the grounds that it required both signatures.

The News

OPINION 19/6/84

Timor and pragmatism

It is so easy to fall to a pragmatic line over the continued Indonesian occupation of East Timor.

Chief Minister, Paul Everingham, once a strident supporter of the independent movement, showed just how easy with a statement released yesterday acknowledging Indonesian sovereignty and deploring continued violence.

It was an untimely slap in the face for visiting Fretilin representative, Jose Ramos Horta.

Unfortunately for Mr Horta and the Timorese people, it is an attitude adopted by successive Australian governments, the Labor Party and an increasing number of Australians.

Indonesia is a major market for Territory goods and produce with enormous potential for expansion.

There is also the continuing delicate debate over the dividing line between the two countries in the Timor Sea.

Resolution of that issue is vital for off-shore oil exploration where reserves are estimated to approach those of Bass Strait.

The Indonesians have made it plain they will not tolerate criticism of their policies or, as Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, spelled out last week, Australia's "continued carping" on East Timor.

There is an implied threat to Australia's commercial interests if the Indonesian concept of democracy is not meekly accepted and acknowledged.

But the fact remains that 300,000 Timorese do not accept Indonesian domination.

This country owes the Timorese an enormous debt for protecting and supporting Australian armed forces during the Japanese occupation — at enormous cost to themselves.

For nearly 10 years now Indonesian domination of East Timor has resulted in oppression and brutality.

Politically there is the lesson of Neville Chamberlain's "peace in our time" debacle almost 50 years ago. Must Australia grovel to a pragmatism which is far removed from long-cherished ideals in the name of self-interest and "anti communism"?

Events in Papua New Guinea clearly show the futility of the policy of appeasing Indonesia.

Australians don't forget their mates and they don't back down in the face of bully boy tactics.

And that should be the clear and unequivocal message to the Indonesians over East Timor.



'Peacemaker' Evans does nothing for East Timorese

— contributed —

Praise BHP and pass the Nobel Peace Prize.

Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Gareth Evans, has just been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in world affairs, particularly in the Cambodian peace plan.

And about time too.

What a role he's played in our region! Between handing over of military material for the PNG government to use in support of the mining multinationals against its own people, and signing the Timor Gap Treaty, it's a wonder he's had time to scratch himself.

The Timor Gap Treaty was signed several years ago. It carved up the area of the Timor Sea for oil exploitation by Australia and Indonesia (or more correctly by the multinationals which use those countries as a base).

This is in contravention of a number of UN resolutions which oppose the 1975 Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor.

Indonesian mass murder

In 1989 it was estimated that the population of this ex-colony of Portugal had been reduced by 200,000 since the invasion. About 60,000 were killed and 140,000 died of starvation, out of a total population of 710,000.

The Indonesians are also relocating potentially troublesome East Timorese youth with promises of good jobs in Indonesia. These jobs have turned out to be a fraud, with appalling pay and conditions. Young people who've protested have been tortured.

All told there are 40 Indonesian soldiers per 1,000 citizens.

Apart from signing the treaty with Indonesia to thief East

Timor's oil for Esso and Co., Evans, our potential peace prize laureate, has been totally inactive on the East Timor issue, even though East Timor is one of Australia's closest neighbours.

In fact it was a parliamentary delegation from Portugal, not Australia, which was due to visit East Timor and assess the situation in early November. Senator Evans was nowhere to be seen.

That Portuguese delegation has now been cancelled.

This followed one obstacle after another which had been placed in the path of the delegation by Indonesia.

The crunch came when the Indonesians refused to allow a reporter accompanying the delegation, Jill Jolliffe, into East Timor.

Ms Jolliffe is an expert on East Timor.

She knows too much for the Indonesian military. It'd be too difficult to fool her with stage-managed gunpoint rallies.

Apart from trying to stop the delegation coming (now successfully) the Indonesian occupiers have also been terrorising the population.

According to Xanana Gusmao, the leader of the East Timorese armed resistance group Falintil, the Indonesians 'are creating an atmosphere of insecurity and panic'.

According to the *Pacific News Bulletin*:



"Xanana writes that meetings are being held almost daily in all parts of Dili. Speeches at the meetings are peppered with all kinds of threats. All the time, it is being said that the visit is taking place for the Portuguese MP's 'to observe progress and development' and for the UN 'to recognise integration'. Anyone who tries to organise rallies against integration will end up in Santa Cruz (the main cemetery in Dili)."

Seven extra battalions

The letter says that preparations are being made in other towns, particularly Laleia and Same, for "receptions", with dark threats to the population if they fail to fly the red and white flag. "You must all have a flag", they are being told, "and when I give the signal, you must raise them high." Anyone who shouts words like 'Mauhere people', 'Independence', 'Portugal' or 'Fretlin' will be shot after the MP's leave.

Xanana stated that seven extra battalions arrived in East Timor on August 29. Five are infantry battalions (Nos. 127, 164, 307, 414 and 612). The other two are Bromob battalion 330 (Police Mobile Brigade) and Kopassus (Indonesian security) battalion 212. Kopassus is the battalion which terrorised the people in 1989 in the run up to the Pope's visit. In the last week a number of East Timorese have been killed for daring to take part in demonstrations.

Indonesian army plans have also been leaked, possibly to deliberately frighten people.

According to these leaked plans, three gangs have been set up with various tasks designed to terrorise the East Timorese people and to create provocations.

One plan would have seen the production of large numbers of flags and badges of the Fretlin resistance, used as props to convince the dele-



Police attack students in the East Timorese capital Dili in January 1990

gation that even Fretlin supporters no longer oppose the Indonesian occupation.

The Indonesians also planned to use the visit, if it had gone ahead, to gather information about genuine independence activists.

These people would then have been systematically arrested and executed.

There is some evidence that the delegation decided not to go because they were so horrified at the repression their visit was likely to unleash.

Bishop speaks out

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dili, Bishop Ximenes Belo, has courageously stood up yet again and restated his belief that a referendum is essential for the people of East Timor to decide their own future.

He also called for negotiations about the country's future, with delegates representing all sections of East Timor, including the resistance groups.

While all this has been going on in our backyard, our fearless fighter for peace and freedom, Gareth Evans, our Nobel Peace Prize nominee, has zipped his mouth firmly shut about Indonesian

intimidation and atrocities against the people of East Timor, the Mauberes.

Superglue couldn't keep his lips more tightly sealed.

History will judge

The Maubere people will continue their struggle for independence from Indonesia, whether the great and glorious Gareth Evans attacks their interests or not.

And attack them he probably will, if not by his words then by his actions.

The interests of the East Timorese go against the interests of the multinationals who want East Timor's oil and other resources.

These multinationals also want to give the Indonesian generals a prize for serving them so well in the region.

Good ol' Gareth is sure to go along with them. He's their man.

In the end however, it's the people who make history, not the generals or the petty politicians.

Gareth Evans, with or without peace prize, will be judged by history and found wanting. Perhaps the Nobel Peace Prize will be judged along with him.

Deafening silence over West Papua murder

— contributed —

In August last year, *Vanguard* reported the following:

"The Papua New Guinea government is moving even further down the road of subservience to the Indonesian expansionists.

"Several weeks ago it handed over the deputy leader of the OPM (Free Papua Movement), Mecky Salosa, to almost certain death at the hands of his Indonesian enemies.

"The OPM is leading the struggle of the people of West Papua (Irian Jaya) against Indonesian occupation and oppression.

"Salosa was flown out of Port Moresby to Vanimo near the Indonesian border on the north coast, according to his relatives.

"A spokesperson, Mr Marthinus Kambu, said Salosa was transferred to a police van and taken to the Wuntung border crossing. 'We believe he's on a death warrant. They [the Indonesians] are not going to take him to Jayapura. It's more likely he'll be finished off on the road along the way', Mr Kambu said."

Mecky Salosa didn't get finished off on the road. He made it to Waena Prison near Jayapura, to begin a life sentence.

But like the West Papuan cultural leader, Arnold Ap, who was murdered by Indonesian forces in 1984, Mecky Salosa has now "died while escaping".

The *Pacific News Bulletin* stated, "According to Indonesian authorities, Salosa's body was found on the border between West Papua and PNG where he died because of lack of food and the 'cruelty of nature' after escaping from Waena Prison one week earlier".

Wide discrepancies in accounts

The report added, "According to Papuan information sources inside West Papua, Salosa was executed by the Indonesian military, who set up the escape from prison in order to legitimise the execution. Salosa, they allege, was shot dead by soldiers from the 8th Kodam regiment under Lt. Gen. Abinowo. "Given Salosa's background as a guerrilla, it seems unlikely that he died from lack of food and the 'cruelty of nature', the *Pacific News Bulletin* continued.

There are also wide discrepancies in the Indonesian accounts of Salosa's death. These deaths "while escaping" are very convenient for the occupiers of West Papua. They can wipe their bloodied hands, sniff sadly and tell the world what a pity it all is, and then continue on their murderous way. But not everyone is satisfied.

The West Papuan People's Front has called for a thorough investigation of the death by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

What have the Australian press or the Australian government done about it? In a word, nothing.

They parade around the world as great champions of human rights and yet there's not even a whimper about these murders on their doorstep.

Why? Because as the old saying goes, there's gold in them thar West Papuan hills ... and cobalt, and oil, and chromite, and 10 per cent of the world's nickel deposits.

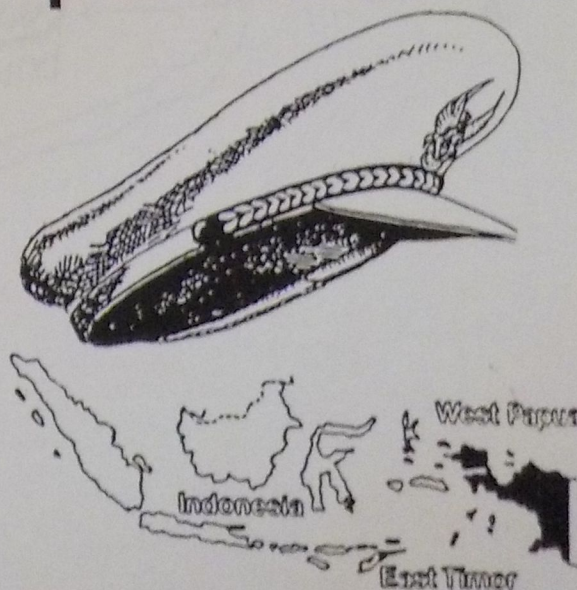
Neon lights! Ringing bells! Dollar signs flash-flash-flashing! Let's get into it fellas! Multinational jackpots for multinational mining corps.

Indonesian regime popular with monopolies

The multinationals would rather deal with a foreign occupier any day than with independent people running their own affairs.

Independent people have a tendency to demand outrageous things — like control of their own resources and the profits that come from them. Eek! Not on your life, Nellie.

The multinationals get on well with the present Indonesian government which proved itself loyal by knocking off the Sukarno government and the odd 700,000 people, and imprisoning 200,000 or so others, for having the nerve to nationalise the oil companies in 1965.



With the present Indonesian government all you've got to do is palm off a bit of your excess profit and you're in like Flynn.

Silence here no coincidence

It's no coincidence the Australian government and monopoly media are silent about Salosa's death.

They support the same rip-off of Australia's resources, the same sell-out to foreign interests as is happening in West Papua.

Less brutal, yes, with more of an appearance of independence from foreign domination, but none the less real.

They serve the same foreign multinationals as Indonesia's Suharto and his band of merry generals.

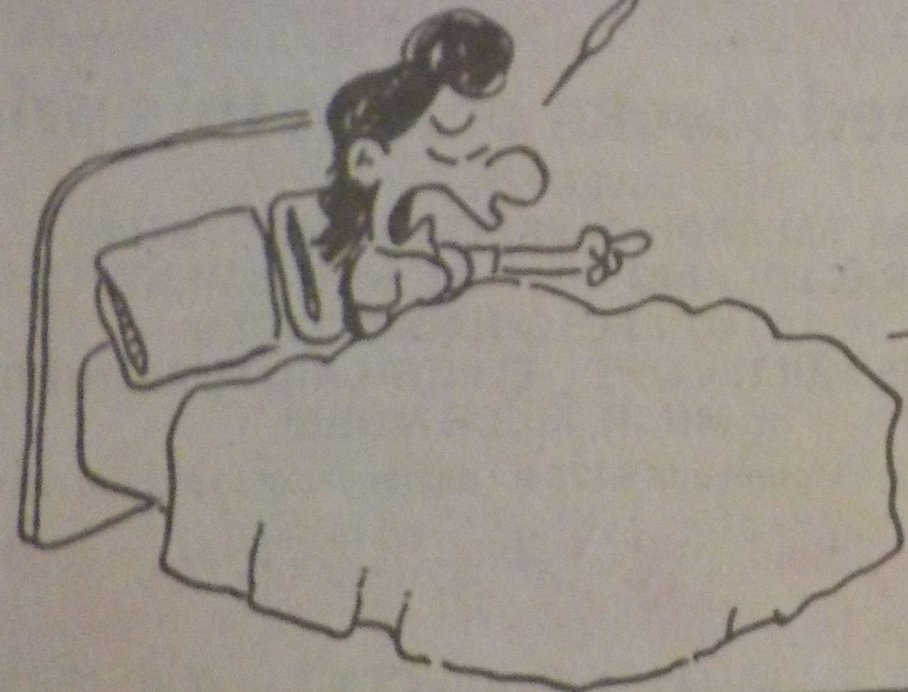
Waiting to hear the press or government condemn, or mention even a quarter of, the human rights' abuses in West Papua? Don't hold your breath.

The *Pacific News Bulletin* and books on West Papua and the Pacific are available from bookshops listed on Page 2 of *Vanguard*.

WICKING'S VIEW

AUSTRALIA,
INDONESIA
TO PRODUCE
WEAPONS?

HEY! WHO'S
BEEN KISSING
YOUR BUTT?



WICKING

\$4950 costs awarded to three men

The Senior Judge, Mr Justice Forster, yesterday awarded a total of \$4,950 costs to three men who successfully appealed against their conviction for exporting medical supplies and firearms to East Timor.

He ordered the Collector of Customs, Mr Noel Balzary to pay each man \$1250 for his costs in the Magistrate's Court and \$400 for his costs of the appeal.

The three appellants are Robert Wesley-Smith, of Woods St., Darwin, James Sidney Zantis, of Bondi, NSW, and Harold (Cliff) Morris, of Deniliquin, NSW.

The judge made no order in favor of a fourth appellant, Manolas (Manny) Mavromatis, of Arnhem St, Wagaman, as his fees were paid by the Australian Legal Aid Office.

In his reasons for judgement, Mr Justice Forster said it could not now be doubted that a successful defendant in a court of summary jurisdiction was normally entitled to an order for costs in his favor.

It was also clear that a successful appellant to the Supreme Court was entitled, in the ordinary course, to his costs of the appeal.

In either case, it would be a wrong exercise of discretion to refuse, save for good reason, to make an order for costs.

"The appellants seek orders for costs in the court below and in this court and I consider they are entitled to an award with respect to both hearings," the judge said.

"It is the question of quantum which causes me the greatest difficulty.

"The hearing in the court below lasted for the equivalent of approximately 11 days and

the appeal lasted for very nearly three days."

The judge pointed out that a reading of the transcript of the lower court proceedings revealed that time was wasted by counsel for the appellants in what appeared to have been 'pointless and profitless objection and bickering with the prosecutor.'

"I appreciate that I was not present in the court below and that the transcribed word often does not fully reflect the course of proceedings and the atmosphere of those proceedings," he said.

"I also take into account the assertion of counsel who appeared in the appeal that a good deal of the objections and bickering, which appears to have occurred, was due to the attitude of the prosecutor.

"Nevertheless, my strong view that some time at least was wasted by counsel for the appellants remains and I make allowance for that fact."

The judge said he had been provided with fairly detailed memoranda by counsel for the appellants of the work done, time occupied and money spent.

In these, it was attempted to

charge as a disbursement the air fares of two of the defendants from southern cities to attend the trial and the hotel expense of one if them in Darwin.

"On no known basis could these disbursements be allowed" he said.

"There were also fees paid for conferences and opinions from two independent counsel but no reason for justification was given for these conferences and opinions and the fees should not be taken into account.

"I find the assessment of the appropriate amount . . . a difficult one and I think I must wield a broad axe while bearing in mind the various matters I have referred to.

"I can see no reason to differentiate between one appellant and another except that Mavromatis was represented in the court below by an employee of the Australian Legal Aid Office as both solicitor and counsel and to direct that money be paid from one Commonwealth pocket to another seems to me to be an 'exercise in futility.'"

FARMER WINS APPEAL ON CONVICTION

Deniliquin dairy farmer, Mr. Cliff Morris, has won an appeal against a conviction for attempting to export arms and medical supplies to East Timor.

The appeal on behalf of Mr. Morris and three others was upheld in the Supreme Court in Darwin on Wednesday by Judge Muirhead.

He gave the appellants leave to apply for costs against the Commonwealth and ordered that a fishing trawler and about \$20,000 worth of medical supplies and other equipment be returned to the owners.

Mr. Morris of "Moysten Park," Conargo Road, Deniliquin, said yesterday that he was relieved and happy at the news which meant that now there was no conviction against him.

It also ended an extraordinary episode which began when he was arrested with three other men on board the fishing trawler "The Dawn" just outside the Darwin Harbour in the Timor Sea last September.

Customs officers seized the trawler, medical supplies and five firearms on board. The men were later charged with attempting to export firearms and medical supplies to Timor.

Throughout a trial lasting 14 days and a later hearing to determine sentence, the defence maintained that the guns were the personal property of people on the boat.

Mr. Morris, 55, a former commando with the Australian Army in Timor during World War II was originally asked to join the mission as an interpreter. He had been studying the Tetum language.

He believed that he owed a debt of gratitude to Timorese who helped Australian soldiers during the war. The mission was financed by a charitable organisation.

Timor medicine for Aborigines

ONE OF four men convicted of trying to ship guns and medical supplies to East Timor said yesterday the \$25,000 worth of medicine would be given to Aborigines.

Mr Harold Morris, 55, of Deniliquin, NSW, said the supplies had been confiscated by the Government when the ship they were using to sail to Timor was seized.

"We understand the medical

supplies will now be returned to us and we will give them to an Aboriginal charity," Mr Morris said.

Mr Morris and three other men were released from a Darwin court on good behavior bonds after being found guilty of the charges.

The magistrate, Mr Roy Watson, said: "None of them can be described as criminals."

He said he believed they

had humanitarian motives in trying to reach East Timor.

The other men involved were James Sydney Zantis, of Bondi, NSW, and Robert Wesley-Smith and Manolas Mavromatis, both of Darwin.

Mr Watson said he believed the \$30,000 fishing vessel confiscated by the Government should be returned to its owner, Mr Mavromatis.

The defendants will appeal.

Ans = 16/4/77

No recognition but we accept reality

From MICH ELLE GRATTAN, our
Chief Political Correspondent 21/10/76

CANBERRA. — The Federal Government had not recognised Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor — but had to accept "certain realities", the Foreign Minister, Mr. Peacock, said yesterday.

Mr. Peacock would not be drawn on what Australia would do in future at the United Nations. He said: "The precise form of resolutions to the United Nations is not yet known."

He told Federal Parliament there were three stages in international law: informal relations on a non recognition basis, de facto recognition and de jure recognition.

"This Government has not recognised Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor."

"On the other hand, for quite practical reasons such as the provision of humanitarian aid and the reunion of families, we have to accept certain realities."

"The alternative to doing so is to remain inactive in the face of pressing human problems — and this we are not prepared to do."

Mr. Peacock had been asked by the Deputy Opposition Leader, Mr. Uren, whether Australia would clearly restate its policy of last March at the United Nations and vote in support of those principles.

The policy calls for withdrawal of Indonesian troops and an act of self-determination in East Timor.



21/10/76
Hypocrisy!

18/11/76
UNITED NATIONS. — A General Assembly committee today rejected the claim that East Timor has been integrated into Indonesia and called on that country to withdraw all its forces from the territory.

The vote in the Committee on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories was 61 in favor and 18 against, with 49 abstentions.

Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea were all among the large number of delegations abstaining.

The draft, which now goes to the Assembly Plenary for endorsement, also "strongly deplores the persistent refusal of the Government to Indonesia" to comply with previous UN resolutions dealing with the former Portuguese colony.

It also draws the attention of the Security Council to the "critical situation" in East Timor and recommends that it take all effective steps to secure the full exercise by the inhabitants of their right to self-determination and independence.

Indonesian Ambassador Shaldir Anwar Sani added that Pretelin no longer existed as an organisation in East Timor. Those who pretend to speak on behalf of the organisation at the UN had left before the civil war broke out.

'Peaceful'

"The situation in the territory today is calm and peaceful, except for isolated criminal activities in distant villages perpetrated by terrorists," he added.

It was only a matter of time before "these remnants of the former Fretlin, mainly consisting of elements with criminal records," were forced to give themselves up.

Australian representative John Hovle, explaining his delegation's abstention, said the resolution failed to make a "balanced appeal for the avoidance of further bloodshed."

Fr. Mark Raper, of Asian Bureau Australia, discusses some of the moral implications of Indonesia's takeover of East Timor.

TIMOR

The dragon and the mouse

Mark Raper

É preciso
fazer
despontar
deste solo
calçado
o homem novo

VI
É preciso
destruir
e acabar
com o peso
e opressão
colonial

É PRECISO GRITAR BEM ALTO
QUE O POVO DE TIMOR
QUE O POVO MAUBERE
NÃO PODE SER ESCRAVO
DE MAIS NINGUÉM

DE MAIS NINGUÉM
DE MAIS NINGUÉM
DE MAIS NINGUÉM

There is a story common in parts of Asia about several blind men who came across an elephant. One, feeling its ear, large, flat and hanging down, pronounced that this was a leaf. Another felt its leg and decided he had hold of a trunk of a tree. The third encountered the elephant's trunk: this, he said, is a vine.

Listening to different sources tell the Timor story, the ordinary Australian claims often to be confused. Is it really so confusing, and are we really so blind?

As I see it, this Timor affair is the most serious moral challenge with which, in foreign policy areas, Australians have been faced or are likely to be faced. The Timorese are the only people, with the possible exception of Papua New Guinea, whose fate has hung decisively with Australia. Given the confirmed position of Indonesia and the withdrawal from responsibility by Portugal, Australia remained the nearest independent link with East Timor, the best informed observer of events there, and the country to which the Timorese especially looked for support and succour.

We may tend to think it's all a bit late now to moralise on the question, considering that integration of East Timor has been proclaimed in time for an important national occasion: August 17, ironically Indonesia's Merdeka day, the day for celebrating their freedom. This continuing tragedy, however, bears intense reflection by Australians. In Timor there is the abiding need of the Timorese people: as great as ever it was for food and relief; there is the continuing struggle of a core of nationalist soldiers; there is the invaders' destruction of local leadership and of sheer numbers of the people. On the Indonesian side there is humiliation before other third world countries and especially the great loss of face at the U.N. Security Council vote against them; there is the enormous and persistent fiscal expense of the war — in the order of two million dollars a week (who is paying for that?); there are the soldiers still being killed and the wounded outnumbering the capacity of the military hospitals.

It is not the first time that East Timor has had its towns destroyed, its leadership annihilated or made refugees, and its population decimated. The Second World War, when Australians fought over Timor with the Japanese, left a flattened, crippled little half-an-island. The only likely outcome of the present onslaught is that the Timorese spirit will again rise and Timorese people and leaders will again assert their remarkable, virile culture. Maybe it will take 30 years. But it will not be a peaceful era for the new colonialists or for the poor of the land. — P.P.O.

from ASIAN BUREAU AUSTRALIA
175, Royal Parade, Parkville, VIC

NT NEWS 25/11/78

Mr. "Manny" Navarro, owner and master of the Dawn, said that when, on legal advice, he went to photograph the damage, he was told he could be arrested.

"But from what I could see, there would be about \$5000 worth of damage done to the boat," he said.

Mr. Mavromatis said that two weeks ago Customs officers moved the \$30,000 Dawn from the Navy buoy in the harbor to alongside the Navy slips at Frances Bay.

"They hauled it up on the beach, put a flimsy support under it and left it there," he said.

"On Sunday it fell
open."

The support was replaced, but it fell down again on Tuesday.

"And it happened again yesterday"

Mr. Matromatis said he went to inspect the boat and found the port side rails smashed, sprung planks, a severed fuel line and ribs inside amidships broken.

"That was about as much as I could see during a very quick look," he said.

"I contacted my solicitor, Mr Geoff James, who advised me to photograph the damage."

And when I knew that
both of them were
dead all at once now

No sooner had we arrived than we were told that we could be assisted as we were on Navy property.

"One of the Navy blokes said to us that if we didn't go immediately, it'll be on."

Mr. Mavromatis said he believed the reason that Customs moved the Dawn was because "they were jack of going out every day and pumping it out."

"I told them I was prepared to go and pump it out, but they ignored me.

I also offered to move

Had to leave all in it
log I think but not
rainbow did all

"At a rough guess, I'd say at least \$6000 damage has been done."

Mr. Mayromatis is due to appear in court again on December 6 when the case against him and three others is expected to end.

Evidence has already been given that the Dawn was on its way to East Timor with medical supplies for children when it was boarded by armed seamen and Customs officers.

Six guns, including a rusted shotgun, were found on board.



THE STAR 25/11/76

The moon, shining over Smith Street, was not particularly bright in the wee small hours of Friday morning — but the brilliant street lighting was another matter.

With the scene as bright as day in the city centre at 2 am in the morning, there could have been impending disaster for a man armed with a spray can of red paint and the post office wall his target.

But Darwin's latest phantom political graffi expert was in luck this particular morning.

As it was, he had almost completed his spray paint protest, when the only two signs of danger appeared — a staggering derelict, homeward bound and a vehicle, stopped at the traffic lights nearby.

It took several phone calls and a bit of snooping, but we managed to track down the culprit.

He said he was not a criminal or a vandal, just an indignant member of the community, a little more concerned than most over current political events.

He says it was his
rage, rather than nerve,
which enabled him to
complete his mission
and it took only half

minute to paint this message on the Post office wall.

EAST TIMOR
RADIO TO STAY
OPEN MR FRASSER

"A considerable amount of adrenalin was charging through my body," he admitted when we spoke to him.

"How I longed for the post-yclone days, when I saw that bright street lighting. It could have been embarrassing."

was lucky I got the message up so quickly. All I can say is thanks for the invention of the smart car!

(BUT ALL
I WANTED
WAS WORLD
PEACE! WAS
THAT SO
AIRBORNE?)



AJUDAR A TRAZER A PAZ
PARA TIMOR LESTE

The following program was put forward by Senator George Georges, and will be the basis of a nation wide ad on December 7th, the anniversary of the full scale invasion of Dili and East Timor by Indonesia

1. Authorise **communication** with East Timor through Telecom and provide a licence for a radio to operate from Darwin.
 2. Call for a moratorium on **defense aid** to Indonesia, until all Indonesian troops have been withdrawn from East Timor.
 3. Urge the Indonesian Government to allow Australian **observers** to go to East Timor.
 4. Fully support the right of **self determination** for the East Timorese in the UN, in the current session.
 5. Refuse to send further aid to the Indonesian Red Cross and continue to press for the involvement of the **International Red Cross**.
 6. **Release all details** of the Indonesian invasion of East Timor, held by the Australian intelligence agencies.
- You may support this **nation-wide ad** by sending money by 30th November, to Australia East Timor Association, 106 Kingsbury Street, Norman Park, Qld. 4710, or through the Timor Information centre, Fleamarket, Knuckey Street, Darwin.
 - **Rice**, bought by aid agencies late last year but not sent to the starving Timorese, due to the Indonesian blockade, is for sale at the Timor Information Centre, Fleamarket, Knuckey Street, Darwin, for a limited period only. Cheap at \$15 per 50kg. bag.
 - Support the **Timor Relief Legal Defence Fund**, c/o Box 2155, Darwin, N.T. 5794. The court cases resume on December 6th and 7th. The public is welcome in court.
 - On the anniversary of the Indonesian invasion, Tuesday, December 7th, be in an orderly **protest march** in the city, assembling at Union Office, Wood Street, at 12 noon — if you care.
 - On November 28th, the anniversary of the declaration by Fretilin of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, send **telegrams** of greeting.

This ad inserted in the public interest, by friends of East Timor, c/o Timor Information Centre, Flea market, Knuckey Street, Darwin

34 The Star, Thursday, November 25

This collection of clippings
 was put in a 6" x 6" x 13" box
 with a 1/2" thick piece of
 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" foam, for
 the 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" for some
 of the prints.

Timor gun-running charges four win appeal

DARWIN — An appeal by four men found guilty in February of attempting to run guns and medical supplies to East Timor last year was upheld in the NT Supreme Court yesterday.

four win appeal

The Chief Judge in the NT (Mr. Justice Forster) quashed the men's convictions, handed down at the end of a 10-day trial in Darwin Magistrate's Court in which it was claimed that the Prime Minister (Mr. Fraser) was "directly involved" in the decision to prosecute the men.

In the lower court the four men, who had pleaded not guilty, were found to have contravened sections of the Customs Act in attempting to take four shotguns, a pistol, a rifle and a cargo of medical supplies to East Timor.

The men are Robert Wesley-Smith and Manolis Mavromatis, both of Darwin, James Zantis, of Bondi, NSW, and Harold

Morris, of Deniliquin, NSW.

Mavromatis, master of the fishing boat Dawn had also been found guilty of attempting to leave the port of Darwin without proper Customs clearance.

The men, after being found guilty in the lower court, were all placed on \$200 good behaviour bonds for one year.

Crown prosecutors in the lower court said the four men had been intercepted on board the Dawn near the entrance to Darwin harbor on the night of September 16 last year.

The Dawn had been boarded by an armed naval boarding party from the Navy gunboat HMAS Adroit, as well as Customs officers.

The Crown said a later search of the fishing boat had revealed that, as well as the guns and a small quantity of ammunition, the Dawn was carrying medical supplies, such as ampules of morphine, bottles of ether, syringes, cotton buds, gauze swabs and bottles of antiseptic.

The magistrates court was told in a statement by Wesley-Smith that the trial, in November and December last year, had been "politically motivated, caused and carried out by the prosecution, acting directly to instructions by Malcolm Fraser."

"The Prime Minister was directly involved on the night of our arrest, speaking by telephone to Darwin for at least 20

minutes," Wesley-Smith claimed.

"It was after this that charges of actual gun running and attempted gun running were laid.

"This was despite the fact that the chief Customs investigator told us after our arrest and interrogation that we were free to go," he said.

In his judgment reversing the guilty finding by the magistrate, Mr. Justice Forster said he had done so because the Crown had not properly framed the charges under the Customs Act.

He said if the charges had been properly framed by the prosecutors then the appeal on the medical supplies would not have succeeded.

No regrets—Timor backer

Robert Wesley-Smith, in Adelaide for a brief visit yesterday, was still wearing his "Indonesia Out Now!" lapel badge and was unrepentant about his attempt to sail medical supplies to East Timor.

"I don't regret trying," he told me.

"What I do regret is being stopped by Australians who should be helping, not hindering, the relief of the heroic people of East Timor to whom we owe a great debt from World War II.

"We knew we could expect problems from the illegal Indonesian naval blockade, but what we didn't anticipate was the Australian Government's determination to isolate East Timor further."

MAN ON THE SPOT
Bernard Boucher



Mr. Wesley-Smith said there was no basis for the charges of attempted gun running.

"All we had on board were a few pop-guns used for fishing and sporting purposes," he said.

"It was a strictly humanitarian mercy mission.

"We were carrying about \$5000 worth of medical supplies — anti-malarial tablets, antibiotics, antiseptics — enough to set up a badly-needed field clinic.

"We also had some food, newspapers and facilities to maintain communication between East Timor and the outside world."

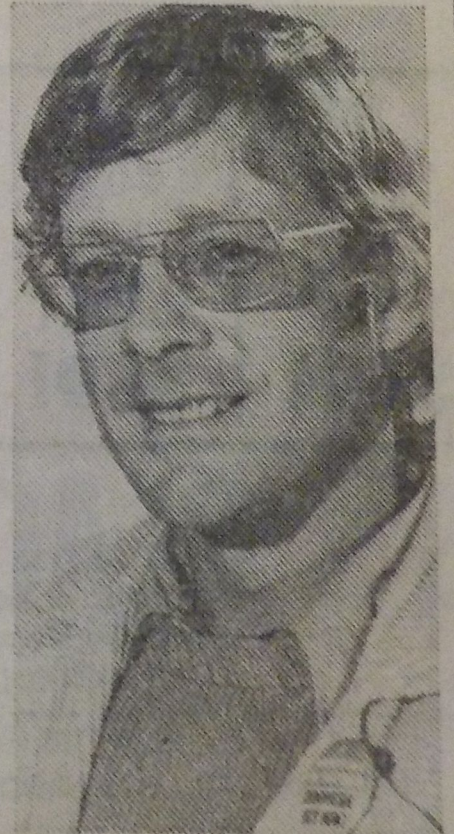
He said the prosecution had been politically motivated and taken to extreme lengths in an attempt to discredit those trying to help East Timor.

Mr. Wesley-Smith, 34, was born and educated in Adelaide and for the past 11 years has been engaged in agricultural research near Darwin.

For seven years he has been active in civil rights causes, including Aboriginal land rights, international peace movements and the Council for Civil Liberties.

He has been campaigning for the East Timor right of self-determination since 1974.

Mr. Wesley-Smith said he was returning to Darwin today to continue campaigning and to monitor radio broadcasts from the Fretilin government, which claims control of 80 p.c. of the country.



Mr. Wesley-Smith . . . "no basis for charges."

The Advertiser 13/5/77

ated a
which
were
ber 16 last year.

his "views and

months during

THE SATURDAY PAGE

Mission to Timor

By Bernard Boucher

In a new development the Crown has now decided to appeal against Mr Justice Foster's judgment. The grounds for the appeal, lodged with the Federal Court in Darwin on Thursday, are that the judge's decision was wrong in law in particular with the definition of the word export, and that he failed to exercise judicial discretion properly and lawfully. The appeal will be heard by the Full Bench of the Federal Court in Darwin.



The fishing boat Dawn on a slipway in Darwin.



The patrol boat HMAS Adroit.

The incident which led to allegations of political intrigue involving the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, drew a letter of "admiration and respect" for the accused from the United Church in North Australia and resulted in the impounding of a van owned by the Regional Council for Social Development.

Soon afterwards the regional council office was broken into by "thieves" who stole the petty cash box, some documents and a poster off the wall.

While he was standing trial, Mr Wesley-Smith also received a letter from Mr Jimmy Carter, then President-elect of the United States, who apparently assumed he was an American citizen and said he valued his "views and recommendations".

his "views and recommendations".

The search party which boarded the Dawn, evidently expecting a gang of gun-running desperadoes, found instead Mr Harold Morris, a dairy farmer from Deniliquin, NSW, Mr James Zantis, a Bondi jeweller, Mr Manolis "Manny" Mavromatis, a Darwin fisherman, and Mr Wesley-Smith, an agricultural public servant.

"It was not a nice feeling looking down the barrel of a sub-machine-gun being held by a very nervous-looking sailor", Mr Wesley-Smith said.

The senior Customs investigator told the court he had expected to find weapons and ammunition on board. And Mr Morris claimed that he heard one Customs officer say to another during the search: "There's

nothing there. The packages are too small".

There were six non-military guns on board, three of which were basically sporting guns. A police officer under cross-examination agreed in court that the remaining three were shotguns, one that could not be broken open, another fairly old and badly neglected, and the third suitable for use by poachers.

Mr Wesley-Smith told me that the shotguns belonged to the owner of the Dawn who had used them for fishing and that each of the men had taken a sporting rifle for his own protection. There was a small quantity of .303 and .22 ammunition on board.

The main cargo was \$5,000 worth of medical supplies — 27,000

Caninum tablets used in the prevention and cure of malaria, vitamins, aspirin, cotton, general dressings, analgesics or pain-killers, and antiseptics — enough to set up a field clinic.

They had been supplied by Community Aid Abroad, which contributed \$4,000 towards the cost of the supplies from money donated to the Australia-wide East Timor Appeal.

The Dawn's skipper, Mr "Manny" Mavromatis, told Customs men he'd been sailing that his boat had been chartered to take medical supplies to East Timor "to help the kids there".

After it was boarded, however, he claimed he was taking the men fishing. He alleged in court the senior Customs investigator, Mr Roy New, replied, "Those bastards couldn't catch tadpoles".

When asked by the defence lawyer if he had been disappointed at what he had found on board, Mr New responded, "I am never disappointed. . . . We win some and lose some".

In a statement to the court, Mr Wesley-Smith said that the Prime Minister was directly involved on the night of the arrest, speaking by telephone to Darwin for at least 20 minutes.

"It was after this that charges of actual gun-running and attempted gun-running were laid", he stated. "This was despite the fact that the chief Customs investigator told us after our arrest and interrogation that we were free to go".

At the time of the Dawn incident, Mr Fraser was preparing for a visit to Indonesia which went ahead as scheduled a few days later. Mr Wesley-Smith's claim that the trial was politically motivated to achieve the Fraser Government's purpose of isolating East Timor followed an unusual incident earlier in the proceedings when the Crown prosecutor sought an adjournment.

He told the court he would have to seek instructions from Canberra or what should be done in the case. The magistrate replied he could see to reason why the Crown prosecutor should seek instructions from Canberra when the case was being dealt with under the Northern Territory Justices Ordinance.

It was at this time that Mr Wesley-Smith received a morale-boosting letter from the annual conference of the United Church in North Australia which was being held in Darwin.

"We are conscious that you are standing trial for participating in an attempted mercy mission to East Timor", the letter began. "We do not presume to judge the rightness or wrongness of your particular actions, but we wish to convey to you our admiration and respect for taking the actions which you were conscience-bound to take."

Our Prime Minister and others continue to reiterate that our Australian policy on East Timor includes the importance of sending humanitarian aid. We confess that we share in the guilt of this nation for not having ensured that such aid was provided to all parties long ago.



The three men who organised the East Timor mercy mission, Mr Harold Morris, of Deniliquin, left, Mr Robert Wesley-Smith, of Darwin, centre, and Mr James Zantis, of Bondi.

"We applaud your motives in making an effort, although it failed in its intention, and trust you will not be subjected to any great penalty for breaches of the law you may have made in the extravagance of your zeal."

"We believe that your example will help to awaken the rest of us to the desperate needs of thousands of our near neighbours".

A letter from Community Aid Abroad, which was read in court, described the defendants as "exceptionally brave men" who had set an example to their countrymen. "Had they been discovered in their mercy mission, they would have been killed", the letter stated.

Mr Wesley-Smith, 34, was born and educated in Adelaide and for the past 11 years has been doing agricultural research near Darwin.

For seven years he has been active in civil-rights causes, including Aboriginal land rights, international peace movements and the Council for Civil Liberties.

He has been campaigning for the East Timorese right of self-determination since 1974. "With East Timor less than 600 kilometres from our northern shores we should be concerned about its people", he told me.

"Radio broadcasts telling of the desperate plight of the civilian population are heard three times a week in Darwin and it is impossible to listen to them without feeling great concern and anger".

The four men were convicted on charges of illegally exporting firearms and medical supplies. They were released on entering a \$200 bond to be of good behaviour for a year.

The magistrate, exercising his discretion in not allowing the \$3,325 Crown costs against the defendants, said he accepted the fact that they had humanitarian motives in attempting to reach East Timor.

He added, "None of them can be described as criminal".

The microdots' revolt

All creative computer attempts
To cipher me into magnificence
Have fallen short of the ideal state
By dint of numerical overweight.

For a while I exalted in temporary fame
When punch-card numbers emblazoned my name
In the personnel files of Gillis and Crow,
Commissioners for oaths, attorneys-at-law.

As B247 clerk male Grade C
My stocks soon rose in the company
And presaged a permanence only enjoyed
By the Peter-principled under-employed.

Then without warning came the assault,
The microdots staged a pre-emptive revolt;
Enlarged on the scanner they wouldn't decrease
And marched column of route from the microfiche.

Ms Penny, the key op, they soon overpower,
File under P and retrieve every hour
To study a vanishing amanuensis
From the microdot side of her contact lenses.

Alas, all the scanners were under my care,
It was part of my job to quash mutinies there.
But before I could act with Grade C delay
Ms Penny just shuddered and faded away.

ANTHONY TURNER

Rainbow

They say it has seven colours;
I see ten thousand hues,
each drop a mystic globe encapsulating
music, flower-fragrance,
smiles of children
and the passionate pain of youth:
the eternal golden circle on my hand.

LESLEY HEALY

UNIONS' TIMOR SHIP WILL LEAVE MAY 22

Splits within Indonesia

by Denis Freney

The trade union aid ship to East Timor will leave Australia on May 22. A dozen well known journalists, eminent US author Mark Lane and two trade union leaders will be on board. This is despite Indonesian threats to blow it out of the water.

The United Nations Special Envoy, Winspeare Guicciardi, is understood to be seriously considering an offer to go on the ship in order to reach Fretilin-held areas.

The Fraser government is maintaining its stand that the ship will not be allowed to sail because of danger to those on board.

RED CROSS

Foreign Affairs Minister Peacock, and foreign affairs representatives who have recently discussed the matter with the Victorian Trade Union Peace and Solidarity Committee, justify the threat to stop the ship sailing on the basis that the International Red Cross will be allowed into East Timor soon.

However, negotiations between the International Red Cross and the Indonesian regime have broken down because the Indonesians have insisted that all aid be channelled through the militarily-controlled Indonesian Red Crescent. That would mean that no aid would reach Fretilin-held areas.

REGIME WEAKENING

Meanwhile the Indonesian regime is making desperate efforts to obtain greater aid for its bankrupt economy and the war in Timor. Suharto arrived last week in Paris to seek

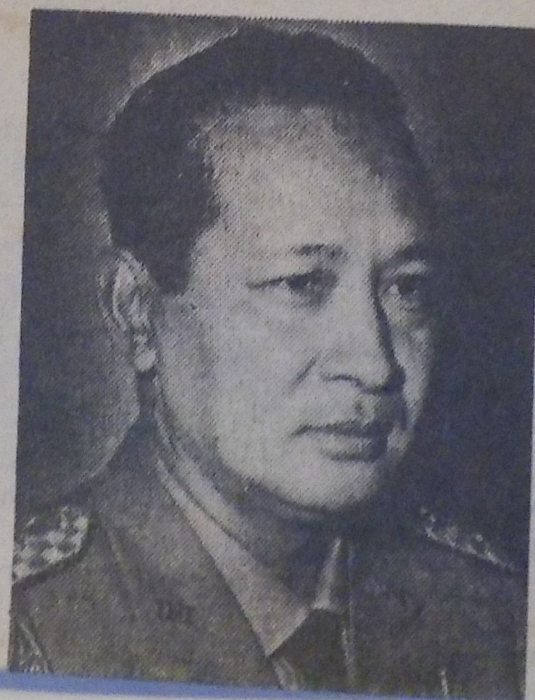
financial and military aid, after finding the Americans unwilling to give him aid on the scale he needs.

Rising discontent with the war and anger at the \$17 billion debt that has put the Indonesian economy into the hands of the international banks, has ended the stability and consensus politics that dominated the military regime in the recent years.

Information from three independent and reliable sources point to a rapid loss of support for Suharto in the army. The emergence of a new general as his future replacement seems likely. The general named by these sources is said to be relatively unstained by the widespread corruption at the top levels of the regime.

SUHARTO OUT?

Suharto is under attack as the protector of General Sutowo, the former head of Pertamina, the Indonesian oil company which crashed earlier this year. Sutowo fled overseas after his dismissal. He is reputed to have no less than \$3 billion in overseas banks. Mme. Suharto, popularly known as Mrs. Ten Per Cent" was a close business associate of Suwoto. She is the biggest hotel owner in Indonesia.



The Americans are understood to have given the nod to the generals preparing the removal of Suharto, believing that he is too discredited and too costly to continue using as a puppet.

A change in regime in Indonesia would not necessarily mean withdrawal from Timor. However, the resultant split in the military elite and the increased opportunity for mass action among the people of Indonesia could provide a much more favorable climate for Fretilin.

IN TIMOR

Fretilin guerrillas last month killed 800 Indonesian soldiers in a single ambush action on the road between the coffee-growing village of Ermera and the isolated village of Fatobesse. This was reported by Mr. Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Administration and Security, in a radio message last Sunday.

Ermera was captured late last month by the Indonesians after an attack by several thousand troops in an Indonesian offensive launched throughout the country.

Mr. Alarico Fernandes also said last Sunday that Indonesian warships and planes were continuing to bomb settlements on the north and south coast.

The Indonesian generals are now facing huge problems in ensuring supplies to the 40,000 troops they now have in East Timor. Roads are virtually impassable except with a major military operation. Helicopters provide the only safe means of supplying troops in the interior. The war is costing the Indonesians \$2 million a month, with the death toll reaching around 800 a month.

According to Jose Martins, the pro-Indonesian defector now in Australia, the Indonesians are not using all the warships at their disposal because of the high cost of fuel. He also said that it is impossible to travel by car from Dili to the city airport 10 kms distant without strong military escort.

The Indonesians are replying with a "regime of terror", Mr. Lobato said. After taking a census of families in areas they control, Indonesian forces now shoot the whole family if any one member or piece of equipment or food

