

Laury Payne - arrived Lisbon

Sunday Aug 16, 1981

Meetings and Interviews

Sunday Aug 16:

Interviewed middle aged (native born) Timorese woman, who left Timor under ICRC auspices on April 13, 1981

MONDAY Aug 17: <sup>middle aged</sup>

head of family of 7 people.

\* First interview w/ "ethnic Chinese" who left Timor April 11, 1981

\* interview with five ethnic Chinese <sup>years</sup> who left Timor in 1979 and 1980 and have heard no news of families remaining behind.

Tues. Aug 18:

\* meeting with Mrs. Berta Pereira, Timorese widow whose children remain in East Timor awaiting emigration to Portugal.

\* walking tour, interviews and photograph-taking at main refugee camp, Vale de Jamour.

WEDS. Aug 19:

a.m.

\* Dinner with family of Ao Sen Ki, guide, most of whose family (10 members)

\* Second interview with Chinese transportation company owner, who left Dili, East Timor, on April 11, 1981

paid to get out of Timor

\* Lunch with Sandy Sloop, Bureau Chief, United Press International

\* dinner meeting w/ Jill Tollybe, Lisbon correspondent of London Guardian + Sunday Times & expert on East Timor.

\* meeting with Hilda Maria de Sousa, official at Portuguese Red Cross responsible for East Timor

Thursday Aug 20

\* meeting with Antonio Maria Pereira, head of Portuguese Action, International League for Human Rights.

\* Second meeting with Hilda de Sousa

\* visit to main refugee camp at Vale de Jamour

Friday, Aug. 21, 1981

1. interviews given to Diario de Noticias, Lisbon's leading daily.
2. off the record discussion at lunch with Australian + Dutch diplomats
3. interviews given to Correia da Manhã, Lisbon's second largest daily newspaper.
4. interviews with native Timorese who left Timor 26 April 1981.

Monday August 24, 1981

1. meeting with Peter Braun Lüllemann, friend of Humanitas International, the California based human rights group heavily supported by singer Joan Baez.
2. interviews given to Expresso, Portugal's leading weekly.
3. photographic session, main refugee center at Vale de Jamour
4. Dinner interview with Peter Wise, Lisbon correspondent of the Boston Globe

Tuesday, August 25, 1981

1. Dinner at refugee camp, Vale de Jamour. Discussions on family reunification problems, ~~and other things~~ also in attendance: ~~the~~ Boston Globe journalist

Peter Wise; and Manchester Guardian -  
London Sunday Times reporter Jill  
Tolliffe, who is presently doing  
article for The Christian Science Monitor.

Weds. Aug 26, 1981

Interview with Jill Tolliffe, for  
Christian Science Monitor article.

Courtesy call, Gandy Sloop, United  
Press International.

- ① Mr. Sandy Sloop  
United Press International  
Praça da Alegria, 55, 5°  
Lisbon
- ② Ms. Jill Jolliffe  
Rua Damasceno Monteiro, 14A, RC  
Lisbon 1100
- ③ Father Apolinario Guterres  
Presidente  
Comissão dos Refugiados de Timor  
Quinta do Balteiro  
2795 Linda-a-Velha  
Portugal
- ④ Dr. Antonio Maria Pereira  
President, Portuguese Section  
International League for Human Rights  
Rua Silva Carvalho, 234, 7°  
Lisbon 1200
- ⑤ Sr. Jorge Feio  
Diario de Noticias  
Avenida da Liberdade  
Lisbon
- ⑥ Vincente Guterres  
Quinta do Balteiro  
2795 Linda-a-Velha  
Portugal

7) Mr. Peter Braun-Lüllemann  
Rua Pero de Alenquer, 37  
1400 Lisbon-3  
Portugal

3) Mr. Ao Seu Ki  
Rua Alexandre Herculano, 30, 4° Esq.  
Amadora  
Portugal

9) Hilda Maria de Sousa

0) Matias and Teresa Madeira  
Quinta do Balteiro  
2795 Linda-a-Velha  
Portugal

11) Peter Wise  
Rua Teresa de Jesus Pereira, 21-2° E  
2560 Torres Vedras  
Portugal

2) Francisco Lay  
Avenida Portugal No. 8  
2765 Estoril  
Portugal

Lawry

(10)

\* Please call Donald Ranard at Center for International Policy. Tell him he will be receiving a memo from me, but that necessary work is keeping me in Portugal longer than expected.

\* If it is possible, call David Frank of House Subcommittee on Asian + Pacific Affairs (Solary) to convey your concern about what you learned in Portugal. Solary is apparently willing to hold hearings on broad range of Timor issues, including American policy.

Interviews, Sunday Aug. 30, 1981, twentyish ethnic Timorese woman, left April 13, 1981 under ICRC auspices. (1)

### Points

- (1) Talked of summary execution of people who surrender to Indonesians, whether guerillas or not — including two in her own family, in 1979.

N.B. Very little, almost nothing about such executions has appeared in American Press. May 21 Congressional Record entry includes Amnesty International report which speaks of such executions — should be read carefully. Also, Amnesty report at UN in June 1981 — both can be credibly used for corroboration.

- (2) When questioned whether similar things were still happening in late 1980 until the time she left, she replied that there were still similar cases, but her isolation (she lived in convent much of time but please don't mention this or the way she left Timor) made it hard to know specific instances. Such reports pass by word of mouth but it is extremely dangerous to talk about them owing to omnipresence of Indonesian

After,

(2)

- ③ Since last year, when there was a (well documented by Western press sources eg Far Eastern Economic Review, NY Times, Australian papers) FRETILIN attack on Dili, the capital, people in the small town of Dare, site of the (former, under Portuguese) seminary, were forced to move to Dili. One is no longer allowed by Indonesians to walk from Dare to Dili.
- ④ Confirms account of "disappearance" of David Ximenes, FRETILIN leader implicated in June 10 events, [1980, it should be known]
- ⑤ Knows from reports that there are many Timorese prisoners on Atauro + Jaco islands, small territories which were administratively a part of the Portuguese overseas territory.
- ⑥ Great fear in Dili - arbitrarily, anything can happen, you can be killed, beaten, no laws, people are deathly afraid of

what they say.

(7) Even those who are well-off financially are scared and want to leave.

(8) This one for your information - please don't use:

One of her sisters is married to a man in Apodeti, original pro-integration group (many of whose members now oppose Indonesian rule); this man was very much against her leaving (she left through intercession of Sisters of Mercy, with whom she was living, to join fiancé in Portugal - but arrived to find him about to marry someone else). Why? (1) Apodeti guy hates Portuguese, but more than that, afraid she'll talk about situation.

Apodeti brother in law is part of Indonesian secret police, an informer, was poor until invasion, now has car, television, good house. He doesn't want any information on situation to get out, afraid Indonesians

might take refusals on him, that he would lose his position. (4)

(9) Her family was too afraid to accompany her to airport — afraid of Indonesian refusals — Indonesians mad because she was leaving. (8)

(10) A cousin of hers, present at the interview (a politically uninvolved employee of the Bank of Portugal) interjected that from time to time he gets letters from a cousin, who does not want to leave Timor, but who talks of terrible situation, too much Indonesian control — Letters warn that replies should not talk about bad situation in Timor as this would bring immediate refusals.

Her cousin says that what is astonishing is that his cousin has nothing specifically against the Indonesians yet he still says situation is very bad — so it is not only those who oppose the Indonesians who

are upset with the situation

Her cousin mentions other letters received (from others) — cryptic ones,

"We're fine, as God meant us to be. You know how we are".

11 Her father works in a medical "hut" (Korinna said they cannot be even loosely described as clinics). Under Portuguese there used to be free medicine, ~~but~~ aspirins. Now, no medical supplies - if you're sick, without money to buy treatment, you die.

Her father would say/disguise all of this if you decide to use it - make it very general) that he would have to send people away - he had no cotton, no bandaids.

12 Asked if Indonesians gave any trouble to Sisters of Mercy, she said no. Said that Indonesians are suspicious of Italian + Portuguese nuns in the order, but that Indonesians leave them alone. Also a couple of Indonesians in order.

They subsist by sewing.

6

(13) Asked if International Red Cross is afraid of Indonesians, she had much to say.

(A) ICRC people worked totally apart from Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)

(B) ICRC doctor who accompanied her on plane said ICRC had been told by Indonesians that they would have to leave on April 26, 1981 because Indonesians accused ICRC of helping too many Timorese to leave.

(C) ICRC would have preferred to remain in Timor but was forced to leave. ICRC doctor was upset, said that all foreign efforts (with foreign presence) to help the Timorese have been shut down.

(D) Doctor was worried about the discrepancy in information Indonesians were putting out and the real situation.

(14) Do people like the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI)? Everyone prefers the International Red Cross.

Asked about State Department contention in

June 3 letter to Congressman Lehman (7)  
that "an Indonesian employee of the  
PMI in whom the ICRC has confidence"  
would run tracing program, she said  
this must be a joke. She said it  
would be great if true, but doesn't  
believe it.

Asked if PMI would have the power  
to defy the military and (theoretically)  
be able to do what the State Dept claims,  
she said that no Indonesian would  
have the courage to do it.

Only the ICRC, <sup>presence</sup> she ~~said~~ <sup>claimed</sup>, ever ensured  
that food got to people

(15) Finally, her cousin showed photo  
of another family member remaining  
in Timor. She said under Portuguese  
he registered births, deaths, marriages.  
After the invasion for several months  
he continued to use the Portuguese language  
in his job - For this, the Indonesians  
jailed him for six months. Subsequently  
he refused to take Indonesian nationality.

lost his job, now works as agricultural  
labourer -

(8)

\* Everyone who refuses Indonesian  
nationality must pay special "foreigners  
tax", even on pigs, chickens owned.

\* Although there is some liberty to buy and  
sell, this has its limits. Indonesians  
completely monopolize lucrative coffee  
trade, pay people <sup>extremely</sup> low wages for labor.

(12)

Sept 5, 1981 interview with same Thuyish Timorese man who was interviewed on Aug 21. Left April 26.

9

- ① Paid \$300.00 US bribe to get papers to go to Jakarta. After he paid bribe he was still very scared, stayed at home, didn't go out until day he left.
- ② Got from Jakarta to Singapore with false Indonesian passport - didn't say how he had obtained this. He also had Portuguese passport, obtained on a previous visit to Jakarta (Indonesians had trusted him to some extent because family were Afodeti).
- ③ Used Indonesian passport because it is impossible to leave Jakarta with a Portuguese passport.

He wanted to talk of his movements since the 1975 invasion. He was soldier in Portuguese army at that time, his unit maintained discipline among themselves even though Portuguese had left months before. At time of invasion he was living in the enclave of Oecusse. Indonesian army came in, took over without a fight (enclave surrounded by West Timor) asked Timorese soldiers in Portuguese army to fight FRETILIN. They refused, including him, were sent to eastern Indonesian island of Lombok, under

arrest, for ~~three~~ <sup>three</sup> months, then back to Oecussi. Indonesian 10  
saw that they refused to be used to fight other Timorese.

Sent to Dili, there was no space in prisons so  
was put in military quarters which was also location  
of old Portuguese spare parts. This was June 1976.  
Could slip out occasionally. But they weren't free. He  
stayed there until Feb. 1977. They had to see Indonesian  
police daily, then until 1978 weekly, at military  
headquarters. He became coffee truck driver, from  
Ermera (Do's hometown) to Dili.

He continued to describe situation of his original  
31 Oecussi Portuguese army confières.

- ① 2 fled to mountains at beginning.
- ② 8 of those sent with him to Lombok  
also fled.
- ③ 5 of original group still in prison.

(A) 2 are in prison for trying to  
flee to the mountains in June 1976  
Comarca prison in Dili.  
They were denounced by secret police,  
no trial, no concrete proof.  
Both now 27-28 yrs old.

(B) Three others were caught in  
possession of firearms - he says,  
for self defense.

(51) He knows for certain they all are still in (11) prison because friend of his is cook (prisoner, too) saw him at marketplace (soldiers took cook to market) very recently.

Back to group of 31 (plus him).

15 joined Indonesian army. Last year June 10 all 15 were implicated (he didn't say how) in FRETILIN attack, sent to prisons on various Indonesian islands.

He said that June 10 attack on Dili was more or less coordinated with other attacks around the same time:

Liquica (northwest part)  
Los Palos (far east)  
Same (believe northcentral)

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He said that prisoners on Atauro island are only civilians, no captured guerrillas.

Asked for names, he replied "my brother", who, he said was accused

of participating in planning meetings for June 10 attack. Had job at Indonesian enterprise, drying coffee. (12)

"He knows another man implicated in "June 10" meeting. He doesn't know whether they were guilty or ~~not~~ not. Said that this man's whole family — wife + children — were sent to Atauro (similar tactic was used with long-term Indonesian political prisoners, sent to Buru island with families).

People can't send letters from there, but he has link, through fisherman + others.

People on Atauro — a barren place — must build their own living quarters and grow their own food. He says that US Catholic Relief Services has sent powdered milk, other things, to Atauro at times. CRS, Timorese church, still sending some food there.

Asked how many prisoners on Atauro, he said <sup>MORE THAN</sup> 2000. How does he know? From fishermen landing there.

- gave example\*  
 a group of teachers from high school in Baucau, East Timor's second largest town, were sent there in February 1981 ~~Why?~~ Why? Their school was headed by Italian priest, Fr. Locotelli, who was accused of communicating with FRETILIN (don't use his name) Priest was beaten but because he is non-Portuguese foreigner it wouldn't have been possible to send him to Atauro. Sent his teachers instead,

\* Most people on Atauro, he says, are young boys, through age 20,

Reason sent there: Indonesians want to keep possible recruits away from FRETILIN.

\* It is hard to get much detailed information on this - one can't speak openly about such matters - spies all over.

- In Dili, Comarca prison -  
guerrilla, ex guerrilla prisoners.

pls at a department store, as claimed  
by Paul Gardner, Deputy Chief of  
Mission at US Embassy in Jakarta,  
at (note the wrong of date) June 10,  
1981 hearing in <sup>US</sup> Congress?

No way.

- Indonesians often take taxis  
(he drove one) don't pay. If  
drivers object they are beaten up,  
while in Jakarta in July 1981 he  
met Chinese Timorese taxi driver  
who had just left Timor and  
spoke of another driver who was  
shot + killed when he objected -  
June-July 1981.

- people are forced to participate in pro-integration rallies.
- What about during Congressional visits? Indonesian <sup>soldiers</sup> are dressed in civilian clothing, pose as Timorese. Others - especially literate Timorese, are kept away.
- when Australian ships dock in Dili harbor, only people allowed to unload <sup>ships</sup> are Indonesians. One time (found out when) 2 Timorese were caught talking to Australian crew, were thrown into Comarca, remain there.

Conditions in Comarca Prison

first days, torture, electric shocks

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

One case

Maria Pereira

Women were released in July 1978 amnesty on occasion of Indonesian president Suharto's

visit to Dili. Some men released, too. Many men went back to mountains.

Maria, 16 or 17 years old, was released, too. In early 1979 she was caught with list of people who had contributed small amounts of money for medical supplies for guerillas. Indonesians took her up in helicopter, threw her out.

\* all people on list were imprisoned.

Other "disappearances":  
brother in law of Nicolau Lobato (need name)  
FRETILIN President

What about 1981?

In Dili, no executions that he knows of. He doesn't know, however, about mountains.

Indonesians dominate Timorese completely. Timorese must behave with humility to survive. Indonesians, Timorese go separate ways.

He wants to go to Australia, has offer from Australian priest to lend him money to bribe his family out, one by one.

Madrid, 7 Oct 1981

Dear Robert,

Here are the materials I promised you. They are a bit longer than I had anticipated them to be but I feel that it is necessary to provide as much information as possible.

I will repeat here what I told you on Sunday, namely that several refugee reports agree that Indonesian General Jusuf, the Defense Minister, has given orders that no Timorese is to leave Jakarta until after the end of the current United Nations debate, in late November, to prevent refugee information from reaching the outside world.

What is this information? Hopefully, some of it will appear soon in Le Monde or the New York Times, but here is a bit of it:

- ① An atmosphere of terror in Dili where the Indonesians can do anything they like, arbitrarily.
- ② Massive imprisonment on the offshore islands of Atauro and Jaco; including families of suspects.
- ③ A situation in which only the presence of CICR helped to prevent such things, and the re-occurrence of famine.
- ④ A situation in which Timorese seen talking in Dili harbor with Australian sailors, were imprisoned for this "offense."

As stated in information sent out by Pat Walsh, Timor now faces stepped up Indonesian military operations and the threat of a new famine. Walsh tells me that this information comes from the Bishop of Dili. The refugee visits would help

to focus attention on the situation.

One practical matter: in July I applied to the Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD), a Catholic agency in which I am sure France is represented, for funds for our Washington office, as well as for refugee visits.

If APHD granted our request at its meeting last week in New Zealand, we will use part of the grant for the present refugee venture. But the APHD grant will not by any means cover all the expenses, particularly in view of the air traffic controllers strike in the US and the general problem of inflation. And, as stated in our proposal to APHD, our Washington offices need APHD assistance to

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particularly in view of the air traffic controllers strike in the US and the general problem of inflation. And, as stated in our proposal to APHD, our Washington offices need APHD assistance to

expand our day to day activities, so  
outside assistance for the present  
refugee project is definitely needed,  
in the amount ~~stated~~ stated.

I hope that you have all the  
information you need. Thank you  
once again for helping me to  
Care d'Austerlitz. I look forward  
to meeting with you and the Association  
in January. Meanwhile, I will be in  
close touch regarding the refugee  
project.

Best wishes,

Arnold

## Proposal

Aim: To provide detailed, concrete information on the recent situation in East Timor to major sectors of public opinion and elite bodies in the United States and France. By doing so, to help create a more favorable atmosphere in which positive diplomatic and humanitarian developments can become possible; to pressure Jakarta in this regard.

## Background

Many individuals and groups, particularly in northern Europe, continue to express frustration over the lack of precise, up-to-date information on the Timor tragedy. Of course, such information is not available with any regularity: The Indonesian military allows few foreigners to visit East Timor, most of these are selected for their loyalty to the Jakarta line on the issue, and those who are not are carefully controlled by military intelligence. Few Timorese are allowed to leave the territory: the military, in short, does its best to block the flow of information to the outside world, particularly now that major American newspapers such as the New York Times and Christian Science Monitor have published critical articles based on refugee accounts.

Though the flow of information is irregular, it would be a mistake to assume that no information is available. It does exist, and in greater quantity and quality than most people realize. A good deal of this information is available in Europe, in the Timorese refugee community in Portugal.

Of course, the fact that there has been information in this community is not new. In 1977, for example, the former Australian consul in Dili, Jim Dunn, wrote a report ~~based~~ on refugee accounts of ~~various~~ Indonesian atrocities. The Dunn report, based on his interviews with refugees in Portugal, briefly drew international attention to the Timor situation. Such accounts did not cease after the Dunn interviews, though these accounts more often than not have gone unnoticed in the Western world. Refugees continue to trickle into Lisbon. Since 1979 a small group of Americans have travelled to Lisbon on three separate occasions to gather precise information from recent

arrivals. The most recent trip, in August and September of 1981, lasted six weeks and for 10 days included an assistant to United States Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat from the State of Massachusetts who sits on the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Refugee groups have been brought to the United States on three occasions, to present their accounts face-to-face to the US Congress, the major news media, United Nations delegates, as well as church and human rights organizations. The results have included:

- ① increased and more accurate press coverage and editorial sensitivity to the issue of East Timor.
- ② Formal Congressional hearings in February and June 1980; another series of hearings is anticipated to begin in late 1981 or early 1982.
- ③ A greater degree of day-to-day Congressional involvement in issues of self-determination as well as humanitarian concerns.
- ④ In general, a much more concrete understanding of the situation than had existed prior

to the refugee visits: needless to say, many contacts, particularly in Congress and the media, came about as a direct result of meetings with refugees.

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## Taking the Timor Tragedy out of the Realm of Abstraction

While on a per capita basis the Timor situation continues to be one of the world's most costly ongoing wars, in terms of human losses (comparable with the cumulative effects of war in Cambodia or Afghanistan), the Indonesian blockade of the territory has limited one's concrete consciousness of the issue; So has the general unwillingness of Western governments and media to offend Indonesia. But it is by no means impossible to break through these barriers. The experience of the American group has proven that one must first set up ways to remove Timor from its place as an abstract, faraway issue. It was relatively easy for

Congressmen and journalists (with a few notable exceptions) to ignore the pleas of Americans concerned over the situation. It proved to be much more difficult, however, to ignore the victims themselves.

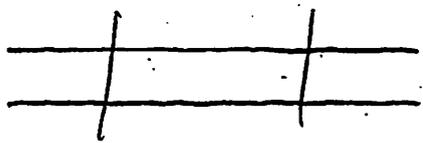
\*

In addition to stimulating pressure on the humanitarian front, the refugee visits are credited with forcing Senators and Congressmen of both major parties to question the overall US position on the issue, meaning support of the Indonesian occupation. Concerning the media, both the New York Times and Christian Science Monitor now oppose the Indonesian presence in Timor and have called for negotiations to end the occupation. There was no indication that any of these changes would have taken place had it not been for the refugee visits.

\*

It is the consensus of those most directly involved in American activities on East Timor that a return refugee visit is now needed to provide important sectors

of opinion with fresh information and a further impetus for action (the last such visit was in June 1980). Such a visit is possible now, and is seen as necessary, if we are to heighten Congressional and media interest in the problem. This visit also must include stops in California, Texas, Boston and New York and other regional centers. It will include media meetings in these places as well as encounters with personalities from the world of music and film, where possible. (This is the first time that refugees will travel beyond the eastern part of the U.S.) The time is ripe for such an initiative.



The Importance of Including France  
in this venture: A proposed refugee visit to  
Paris, approx Dec 10 - Dec 20, 1981

It should be noted that nowhere  
else in the \*Western world is a sitting Head

\*outside of Portugal

of State (Mitterrand: see Time (New York) Magazine, America's largest weekly, May 25, 1981 - I will send the clipping when I reach Lisbon) or a top Presidential advisor (Jacques Attali) on record as saying anything positive whatsoever about the Timor tragedy. Even allowing for the normal level of hypocrisy and mendacity in politics, the past remarks of Mitterrand and Attali represent quite a departure from the silence normally accorded to Timor. Furthermore, it is my understanding that the lawyer Tournet, participant and speaker at two Lisbon Timor conferences, is now a Counsellor to the Mitterrand gov't. A visit to Paris of recent Timorese refugees could confront these people with their past statements in a way that would be most difficult to carry out without such an activity. A refugee visit could do much to highlight the Timor tragedy and put the new French government to the test.

## Potential Meetings

News Media - Patrice de Beer of Le Monde has already agreed to meet with recent refugees should they come to Paris. This meeting could be expanded to include Claude Julien, to widen the possibilities for Timor coverage at Le Monde.

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A meeting should be demanded of Jacques Attali as well as his "Da Timor ou le Cambodge" partner, Bernard-Henri Levy. Since M. Levy seems to be quite a television personality these days, he could be asked to interview the refugees for broadcasting; the refugees could wear masks to disguise their identities. Even allowing for the theatrical and rhetorical flourishes

will visit Paris with the others in December. [Please keep Ao Seu Ki's name & role as confidential as possible!]

It is planned that the refugee group will leave for the US no later than 4 November. Funds should be wired (mail is notoriously slow, at times, in Portugal, and it is unwise to depend on postal service) as soon as possible.

If for any reason the refugee visit has to be postponed or cancelled, all funds will be returned. In that case it is suggested that the funds be held in Paris for rapid use on another occasion.

American references for  
Arnold Kohen and  
The Refugee Project

① Mr. Edward Doherty  
Office of International  
Justice and Peace

United States Catholic Conference  
1312 Massachusetts Ave, NW  
Room 718

Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: 202-659 6819

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② Rev Tom Marti,  
Office of Justice and Peace  
Maryknoll Fathers  
Maryknoll, New York 10545  
phone 914 941 7590

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Please keep these names as  
confidential as possible!

## Total Budget in US dollars

- ① Transatlantic airfare; Lisbon Washington  
New York Paris Lisbon:

either 3 or 4 refugees, at \$950 per person:

$$4 \times 950 = \$3800.00$$

$$3 \times 950 = \$2850.00$$

- ② Airfare within US: such fares are much higher than usual owing to US air traffic controllers strike;

Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles,  
Houston, Texas, Boston, New York:

$$\text{est: } \$1,000.00 \text{ per person.} = \begin{array}{l} \times 4 = \$4,000 \\ \times 3 = \$3,000 \end{array}$$

- ③ Lodging

Approx. 40 days in US

est. \$18.00 per person per day

$$\$720.00 \times 4 = \$2880.00$$

$$\$ \quad \quad \times 3 = \$2160.00$$

A grant of 35,000 Francs is requested for this project, from French sources. Of this amount it is suggested that 8000 Francs be held in Paris for the refugees' projected 10 day visit.

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Funds should be wired

to Mr. Ao Seu Ki, c/o Star Travel Service, Avenida Sidonio Pais, 4A, Lisbon 1, Portugal; attention: Clients' Mail.

Mr. Ao Seu Ki is assistant to Jill Joliffe on Timor Newsletter. He has participated in previous refugee visits to the US and Great Britain. Twenty seven years old, he is seen by recent refugees as a great source of psychological support and

which marked the Attali-Zevy article, the fact that these men have publicly committed themselves to Timor ~~at the time~~ allows one to challenge them.

Naturally, the French Timor Association has its own ideas on how a refugee visit can be effective. The only point I wish to make here is that such a visit presents opportunities for unprecedented publicity.

There are immediate, concrete actions that the French gov't can be asked to take:

- ① The refugees will have fears about family members remaining in Timor. The Association can try to gather as much publicity as possible for the refugees' fears (there is nothing like media attention to embarrass a government) and appeal publicly to the French government in this regard, to make diplomatic representations to Jakarta.

② It would be quite good if the French gov't would agree to accept at least a token number of refugees. The visiting refugees could make such an appeal on behalf of their relatives remaining in Timor and ask for French gov't assistance in this regard. Again, this request should be publicized as much as possible.

③ The refugees will arrive in France with a summary of information that they have provided to the American Congress and press — and a list of specific current issues that require attention.

## Other Suggestions

- ① If Press conferences are held, the refugees should wear masks.
- ② Anything is possible in Paris. The refugees should therefore be escorted from the moment they arrive, until they learn their way about the city.
- ③ Wherever possible, combine meetings to avoid unnecessary repetition, which has proven to be a strain on the refugees on past visits to the US.
- ④ Recreation is very important to ease strain. In Washington ~~and~~ London New York refugee groups gladly ~~attended~~ visited cultural ~~and~~ events, museums and traditional tourist spots. Without doubt, they will want to do the same in Paris.

④ Meals

40 days x est. \$15.00 per day:

$$\begin{aligned} \$600.00 \times 4 &= \$2400.00 \\ \text{"} \times 3 &= \$1800.00 \end{aligned}$$

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⑤ Local transport:

An estimated \$7.00 per day per person:

$$\begin{aligned} \$280 \times 4 &= \$1,120.00 \\ \$280 \times 3 &= \$840.00 \end{aligned}$$

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⑥ Necessary Winter clothing -  
\$200.00 per person.

$$\times 4 = \$800.00$$

$$\times 3 = \$600.00$$

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⑦ In some areas Lodging + Food costs will be higher than estimate. Also, modest costs must be met for visits to museums and other recreational activities

NO ESTIMATE AVAILABLE FOR THESE  
ADDED COSTS.

⑧ Paris portion of visit:

It is estimated that daily costs per person - food, lodging, transport and modest recreational expenses - will amount to 150-200 FF.

It is suggested that 8000 FF be budgeted for the Paris visit.

Total

ON BASIS OF FOUR PEOPLE:

US \$15,000 + 8000 FF

THREE PEOPLE:

US \$11,250 + 6000 FF

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