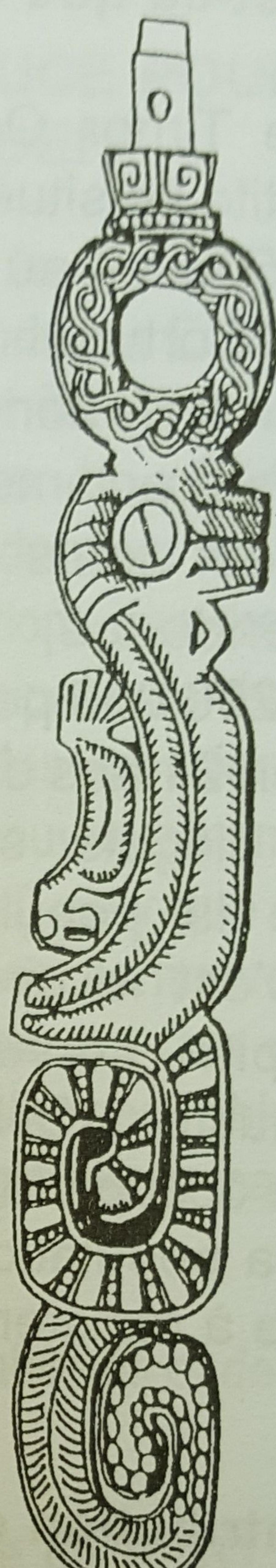


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Appuyons  
le Timor Oriental !

Réseau d'alerte pour le  
Timor Oriental  
(RATO)

## Qu'est-ce que le Timor Oriental?

Le Timor Oriental, c'est la moitié d'une petite île située au sud-est de l'Indonésie, à 500 km au Nord de l'Australie. En 1974, le Portugal se retire de ses colonies, dont le Timor Oriental et en 1975, ce petit pays proclame son indépendance.

Neuf jours après sa déclaration d'indépendance, l'Indonésie l'envahit. Plus de 200 000 personnes ont été assassinées en 21 ans d'occupation militaire illégale, soit plus du tiers de la population timoraise. C'est le pire génocide per capita survenu depuis l'Holocauste. L'ONU condamne cette occupation. L'ensemble de la population timoraise continue à résister.

## La contribution du Canada

La dictature indonésienne ne peut maintenir sa guerre contre les Timorais-e-s qu'avec l'aide financière des pays tels que le Canada, les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Australie. Le gouvernement canadien, tant sous les administrations libérales que conservatrices, favorise avant tout les relations économiques avec l'Indonésie plutôt que les droits de la personne. Aux Assemblées générales de l'ONU, le Canada n'a jamais voté en faveur des dix résolutions appuyant le droit à l'autodétermination du Timor Oriental.

Cependant, il accorde à l'Indonésie un appui économique, diplomatique et même militaire par le biais des ventes d'armements qu'il autorise. Les investissements canadiens en Indonésie s'élèvent maintenant à \$ 9 milliards, ce qui en fait notre principal partenaire économique dans le sud-est asiatique et un des plus importants bénéficiaires de l'aide bilatérale accordée par le gouvernement canadien.



## Qu'est-ce que le RATO?

Le Réseau d'alerte pour le Timor Oriental (RATO/ETAN), est une association nationale qui réunit des Canadiens et des Canadiennes travaillant à la promotion des droits de la personne au Timor Oriental et luttant pour la

reconnaissance de son droit à l'autodétermination. Il informe le public sur la situation au Timor Oriental et travaille à dénoncer la complicité de notre gouvernement fédéral et des entreprises canadiennes face au génocide du peuple timorais. Le RATO/ETAN est constitué de groupes locaux répartis dans les grandes villes canadiennes et collaborant étroitement avec des organismes religieux, des syndicats, des groupes de femmes et différentes organisations pour la justice sociale et les droits de la personne. Il organise des activités éducatives et culturelles, des pétitions, diverses actions de «lobbying», et d'autres événements. Quel que soit votre intérêt, il est facile de participer d'une manière ou d'une autre!

## Comment participer?

Depuis sa fondation en 1987, le RATO/ETAN étend son et accroît son influence auprès du gouvernement et de la population canadienne. À Montréal, la branche anglophone (ETAN-Montréal) existe depuis 5 ans alors que la branche francophone (RATO), a débuté ses activités en mars 1997. Si vous désirez vous impliquer, d'une manière ou d'une autre, remplissez et cochez le bon de membership à l'endos du dépliant.

## UN COUP DE POUCE POUR LA JUSTICE!

Le Réseau d'alerte pour le Timor Oriental (RATO, branche francophone du East Timor Alert Network, ETAN) veut faire connaître à la population québécoise la réalité du génocide perpétré par l'Indonésie au Timor Oriental ainsi que les violations des droits de la personne dans tout l'archipel indonésien. Il entend aussi développer des pressions sur les différents paliers de gouvernement (fédéral, provincial et municipal) pour que ceux-ci accordent leurs politiques commerciales avec l'Indonésie avec le respect des droits humains. La réalisation de ces objectifs nécessitent temps et énergie de la part de ses membres.

En tenant compte de mes habiletés et de mes disponibilités:

1)  Je désire être membre du RATO et je joins mon chèque de \$10.

2) Je désire être actif et je peux aider le RATO à :

- faire signer pétitions et lettres de protestation auprès des élus politiques et des entreprises
- informer le groupe ou les groupes dont je fais partie
- organiser une rencontre ou un débat dans mon milieu communautaire
- distribuer des livres et des vidéos sur le Timor Oriental
- distribuer et poser des affiches
- fabriquer des bannières, des pancartes, etc.

- organiser des activités culturelles
- organiser des manifestations et des vigiles
- la levée de fonds
- la traduction
- la révision
- autre (s):

3) J'ajoute une contribution supplémentaire de \$ \_\_\_\_\_ pour le travail et les activités du RATO

4)  J'aimerais également participer aux réunions du RATO

Nom :

Adresse :

Ville :

Province : C.P. :

Téléphone : \_\_\_\_\_

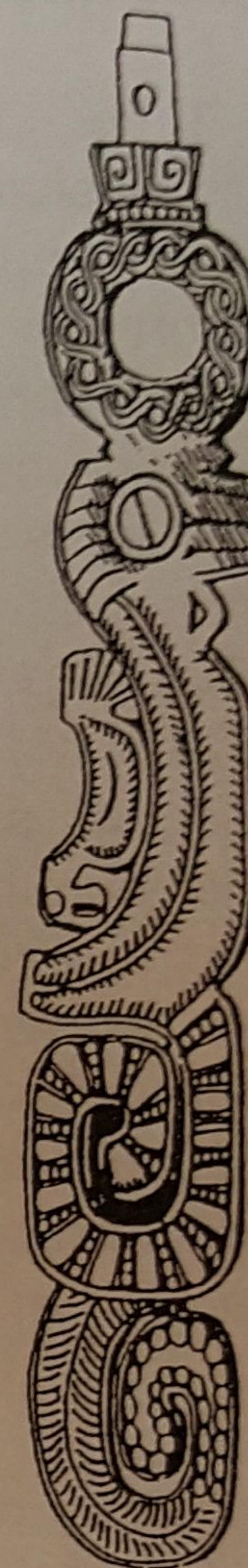
E-mail : \_\_\_\_\_

Veuillez adresser votre chèque à l'ordre du :

Centre de ressources  
sur la non-violence, RATO  
420, rue Saint-Paul est, 2e étage  
Montréal (Québec)  
H2Y 1H4

Information : Sandra Rock  
Sylvain Beaudet  
Tél. : (514) 844-0484  
Téléc. : (514) 844-0113

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**Appuyons  
le Timor Oriental !**

**Réseau d'alerte pour le  
Timor Oriental  
(RATO)**

# CONCERT FOR A FREE EAST TIMOR

## CONCERT POUR LA LIBERATION DU TIMOR-ORIENTAL

The struggle for national liberation continues in East Timor, a small country in Southeast Asia. A former Portuguese colony, East Timor was invaded in 1975 by neighboring Indonesia. Since that time, the atrocities carried out by the Indonesian military have resulted in the deaths of over 1/3 of the population, or 200 000 people. The United Nations has condemned the invasion and occupation but it has not enforced its resolutions.

This issue is relevant to people in Canada because of our government's complicity. Indonesia is Canada's second largest recipient of aid and Canada's largest export market in Southeast Asia. Canadian investments have risen steadily since the Suharto regime came to power in 1965 and now exceed \$3 billion.

En ce petit pays du sud-est de l'Asie, la révolution continue pour la libération du peuple timorais. Ce pays, qui était au-paravant une colonie portugaise, a été envahi par l'Indonésie, pays avoisinant, en 1975. Depuis, les crimes commis par les forces armées indonésiennes ont causé la mort de plus d'un tiers de la population, ce qui donne une figure d'à peu près 200 000 personnes. L'Organisation des Nations-Unies (l'ONU) a condamné cette invasion ainsi que l'occupation du Timor-Oriental, les déclarant illégales par rapport à loi internationale. Cependant, l'Organisation n'a pas pris de mesures concrètes pour qu'on adhère à ses résolutions.

La situation au Timor-Oriental devrait être pertinente pour les gens du Canada, puisque leur gouvernement appuie cette situation de par sa complicité écono-mo-politique.



Dili, November 12th, 1991. The young boy is said to have been one of the first shot in the Dili massacre.

On dit qu'il fut un des premiers à être tués pendant le massacre de Dili. Photo : Steve Cox.



**Benefit Concert for East Timorese political prisoners in Cinipang Jail in Jakarta, Indonesia.  
Soirée-bénéfice pour les prisonniers de conscience timorais de la prison Cinipang de Djakarta, Indonésie.**

**with/avec: Abé ho Aloz -- East Timorese folk / Musique folklorique timoraise  
Don Patrick Martin from/de Kahnawake  
Balinese music / Musique balinaise**

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saoirse poster collective

# A genocide to call our own EAST TIMOR

by Chuck E.  
Tallyrand

## Canadian Involvement in East Timor

Ever since Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975 (90 per cent armed by the United States), western countries have played a crucial role in encouraging the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia. Because of its cozy economic and political ties to Indonesia, Canada is at the forefront.

"Until 1991 Canada didn't recognize human rights violations in East Timor," says Peter Monet of the East Timor Alert Network (ETAN), noting Canada does not recognize the UN resolutions regarding East Timor. The resolutions call for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops, and for a legitimate act of self-determination to take place.

Canada's complicity continues despite the repressive measures of the Indonesian government.

The 'encirclement and annihilation' operations against Fretelin, the East Timorese resistance group, has led to widespread use of napalm and phosphorus, as well as the use of resettlement camps, likened widely to the Nazi concentration camps of the second World War, for those displaced by military operations.

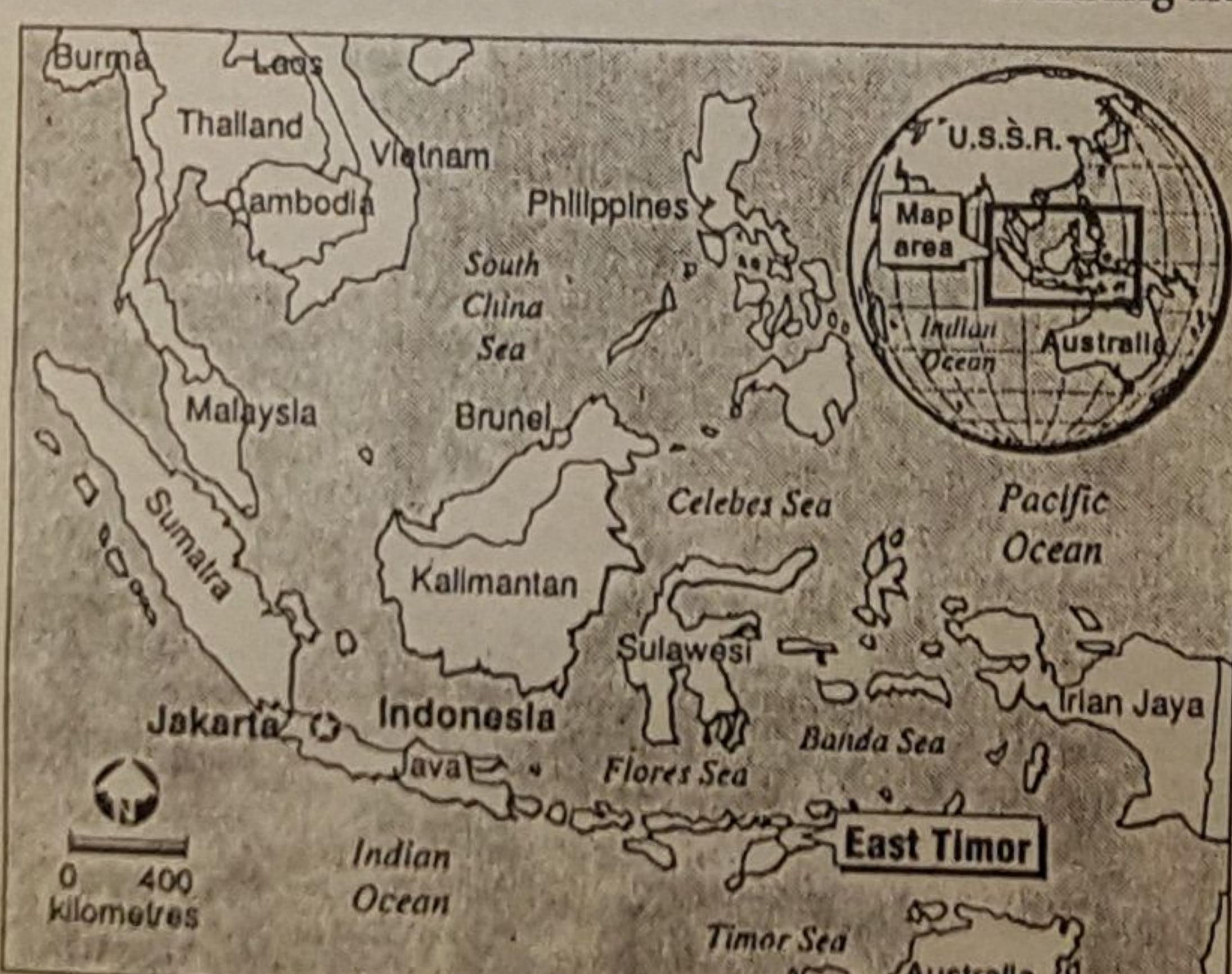
In addition, a scorched earth policy of burning homes and crops led to the famine of 1977-80, which killed over 100 000 people.

Indonesia, with funding from the World Bank, is carrying out a program of forced sterilization, already imposed on over half the couples in East Timor. This is happening despite the fact that Indonesia sees East Timor as being sufficiently underpopulated to encourage a massive influx of Javanese settlers, who now number about a quarter of the island's population.

In addition to consistently abstaining from or voting against UN resolutions affirming East Timor's right to self-determination, Canadian responses to the genocide have included: Trudeau's \$200 million aid package, presented to Indonesia the year following the invasion; organizing an arms bazaar for Canadian manufacturers in Jakarta in 1984 (during the Indonesian military's Operation Clean Sweep); and former External Affairs minister Joe Clark's assertion that human rights abuses in Indonesia had ended (during Operation Eradicate).

## "Defending" Democracy

"Canada is supposed to be a frontline defender of democracy," said Abe Soares, an East Timorese who has lived in Canada since 1991. "But my view as a Timorese is that Canada supports the invasion and the genocide. The Canadian government knows what's wrong in East Timor, but because of their business inter-



In addition, more than 300 Canadian companies, including Bata Shoes, Alcan, and Lavalin (in charge of logistics for the transmigration program in West Papua New Guinea), have over 2 billion dollars invested in Indonesia. The Canadian government, in turn, has spent over \$1 billion since 1985 in promoting trade with Indonesia, by way of export development credits, tax credits, and subsidies.

ETAN has called for an overhaul of all aid programs which are channelled through the In-



This November 12 marks the second anniversary of the day demonstrators marched through the streets of Dili, East Timor, protesting their country's 16-year occupation by Indonesian forces. They were hoping to reach the hotel of a local United Nations representative, to call attention to a slaughter that has claimed the lives of one out of three East Timorese.

They never made it.

Indonesian troops fired on the demonstrators, killing (the government said) 19 people. An independent study has slightly different figures: 271 killed, 250 disappeared, 382 wounded. It was the latest incident in Indonesia's ongoing campaign of persecution, torture, imprisonment and mass killings of East Timorese. This repression which has created an "island of total fear and terror" has taken the lives of 250,000 people. It is the worst genocide, per capita, since the Holocaust.

It is also a genocide with a distinctly Canadian stamp.

ests they keep silent. It's hypocrisy."

Despite former External Affairs minister Barbara McDougall's claim that "We do not sell arms to Indonesia," Canadian support continues to this day. The government issued ten military export permits to Indonesia between January 1990 and August 1992. This leads East Timorese resistance representative, Jose Ramos-Horta, to say that Canadian military supplies "have played an important role in the war in East Timor."

"They recognize the Indonesian occupation as a 'fait accompli', claiming that it's too late to turn back the clock," said Monet. "But at the same time, Canada refused to recognize the Soviet occupation of the Balkans for 50 years."

## Canadian interests in Indonesia

Canada's blind eye is doubtless due to its economic relations with Indonesia, with whom it shares \$1 billion in annual trade. Indonesia consistently ranks as Canada's second largest recipient of bilateral aid, receiving \$52.5 million in 1991-92. The only interruption of government aid followed the Dili massacre, when \$30 million in future projects was suspended — of which only \$150 000 was actually affected. Aid has since resumed at record levels, despite the former Mulroney government's stated policy of linking aid to human rights.

Indonesian government or Jakarta-based Non Governmental Organizations. Aid Affected by this overhaul would include portions of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Canada Fund, which in 1992/3 has spent \$500,000 on projects in East Timor alone. CIDA's accomplishments include the construction of irrigation systems, wells, roads and community health centres.

"If you cut aid, you affect all kinds of people," says Chris Neil, a spokesman for CIDA. He adds that CIDA's programs are routed through the Catholic Church, practically the only independent organization left in East Timor.

This would seem to contradict CIDA's own reports which show that the majority of funds are channelled through ETADEP, an Indonesian Non Governmental Organization.

Monet said that many development projects have ulterior motives. Health centres, for example, enforce the sterilization of East Timorese women. He also cites CIDA's recent funding for a road into North Sumatra, which has been used largely for transport of Indonesian tanks and military personnel in a massive military crackdown.

ETAN claims that only threats to such aid, amounting to approximately \$5 billion yearly from the 18 leading donor nations, will cause Indonesia to change its policy.

"No one puts enough pressure on the Indonesian government to make sure it takes its human rights record seriously," said Li-Lien Gibbons of ETAN Vancouver, whose stepbrother was killed in the Dili shootings. "Indonesia relies so heavily on foreign aid. If governments were to start taking a stand, they would have to address human rights."

## International Outcry

The latest international outcry comes after the July arrest of the Fretelin leader Xanana Gusmao, who was sentenced to life in prison for rebellion. He was held responsible for the Dili massacre, as were various demonstrators, who were given jail terms of six years to life. Soldiers involved in the shooting were sentenced to an

average of eleven months.

Observers maintain that any trial of Gusmao is illegal.

"The Indonesians have no jurisdiction over him, because they are in an occupied country according to UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions," says Monet.

Since the arrest Indonesia has taken 13 of Gusmao's relatives into custody, and forced him to denounce the East Timorese resistance over Indonesian television. His words were translated by East Timor's puppet governor, Abilio Soares, who is remembered for his statement that more people should have been killed in the Dili massacre. Despite the fact that Gusmao showed clear signs of having been tortured, Canadian embassy officials saw his statement as a legitimate change of heart.

"The Canadian government accepts whatever the Indonesians say," says Monet. "They don't accept reports of Amnesty International, of the Catholic Church, or of independent journalists: they only accept official Indonesian statements. Because we're in such a close relationship with the government, we accept what they say verbatim."

The resistance continues despite Gusmao's arrest. "They don't expect to beat the Indonesians militarily," says Monet. "They tried that in the '70s, and the Indonesian response was a massive aerial bombardment, napalm, and concentration camps. All they're trying to do is maintain the resistance until the outside world recognizes them."

Indonesian policy has been to maintain that East Timor requested integration in 1976. The official agreement was signed by representatives of Apodeti, a political party with little popular support but strong links to Indonesian intelligence. They claim the incorporation as Indonesia's "27th province" was as a result of the national ideal of 'mushawara', or discussion - which involved the landing of 30,000 troops.

In support of its case, the government cites the results of the 1982 elections, when 99 per cent of East Timorese were said to have voted for the governing Golkar party. The returns, curiously, exceeded the entire population of East Timor.

Perhaps Indonesia's primary concern is the precedent Timorese independence would set, in a state with literally hundreds of cultures. Other current trouble spots include West Papua New Guinea, where a resistance movement has been fighting since its 1969 integration into Indonesia. In Aceh, North Sumatra, Indonesia's military action reportedly rivals their activity in East Timor. Aceh's military commander is recorded as saying, "If they don't do as you order them, shoot them on the spot or butcher them."

A change in Indonesia's policy does not seem likely, considering that the newly appointed vice president, Try Sutrisno, was formerly in charge of military operations in East Timor. The puppet Soares remains convinced that his country will achieve self-determination and that western nations will reconsider their support of the worst genocide of the half century.

Canada does not seem to deserve Soares' optimism. A former Fretelin leader of the East Timorese and their 18-year struggle said, "We are alone. In a world full of people, we are alone."

(ETAN Montreal is planning a Nov. 11 video screening at Concordia's Hall building, Room 651, to commemorate the Dili massacre. For more information call 848-7443.)

# **EAST TIMOR/TIMOR-EST**

## **"TO RESIST IS TO WIN"**

## **"RESISTER, C'EST GAGNER"**

-Xanana Gusmao

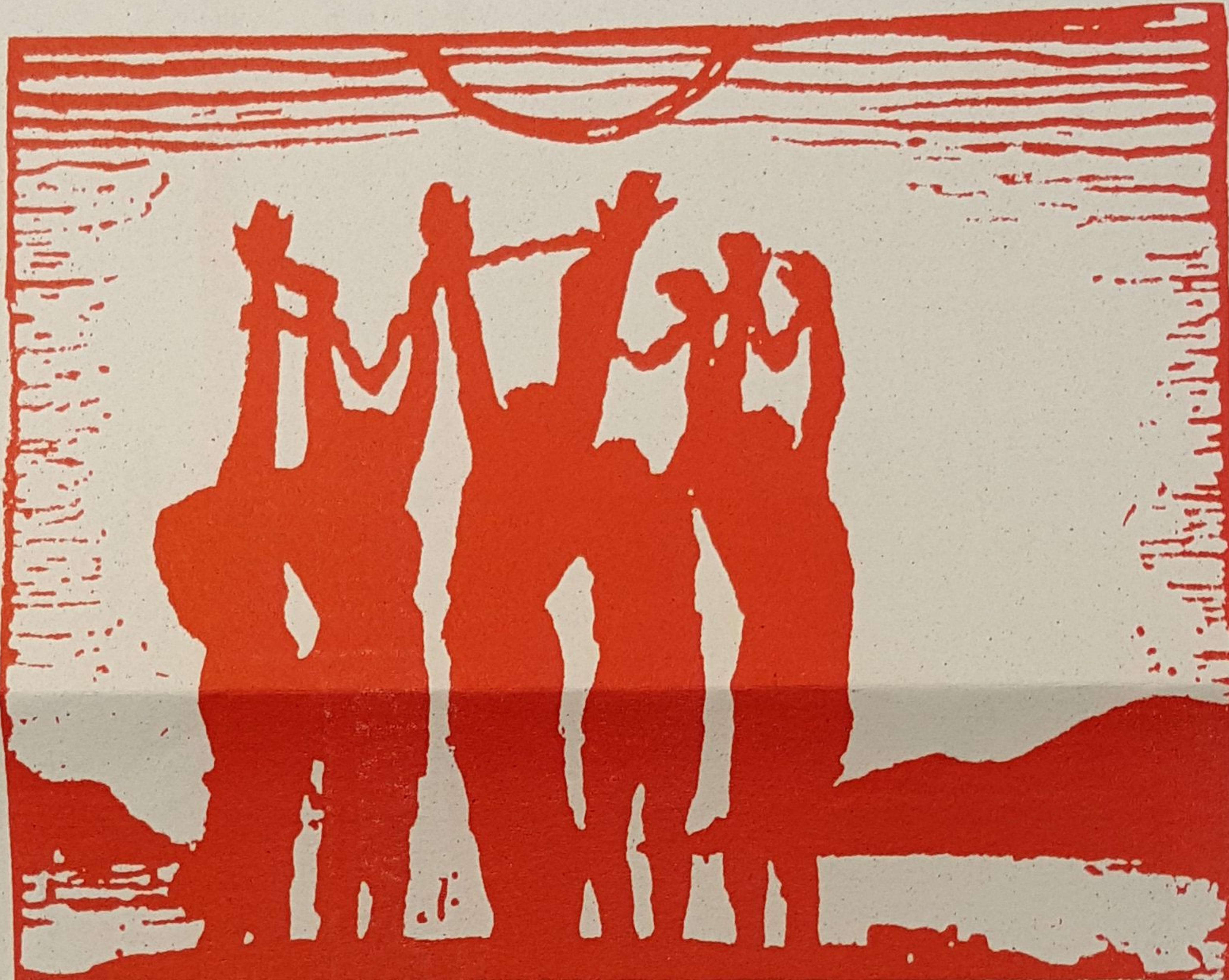
### **Constancio Pinto:**

-executive Secretary of the underground National Council  
of Maubere Resistance  
-a chief organizer of the Nov. 12 '91 demonstration in Dili  
-secrétaire exécutif de l'organisation clandestine du  
Conseil nationale du peuple Maubère  
-un des organisateurs principaux de la manifestation à Dili le  
12 nov. 1991

### **Lecture with/Présentation avec:**

-representative to Canada for the National Council of  
Maubere Resistance  
-repräsentant au Canada du Conseil national de la résis-  
tance Maubère

### **Abe Barreto Soares:**



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