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- Email from raimata@worldnet.att.net (28.04.1999) Subj.: HAK: joint statement of humanitarian organizations in East Timor | 4 pp.
- Email from the Foreign Bases Project (29.04.1999) Subj.: Radden: Bishop says Indonesian secret services back militias
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- Email from solidmor@centrin.net.id (29.04.1999) Subj.: CNN: Militia ready to fight | 3 pp.
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- Email from Sharon R. A. Scharfe (28.04.1999) Subj.: LUSA: Bishop Belo blames Indonesian military, secret service
- Email from rainmata@worldnet.att.net (28.04.1999) Subj.: SOS: Yayasan HAK office under threat of attack
- Email from CDPM (28.04.1999) Subj.: PUB: Manuel Carrascalao interviewed | 2 pp.
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Subject: RT: Belo warns against rushing independence

Date: Tue, 16 Feb 1999 05:12:58 -0800 (PST)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: RT: Belo warns against rushing independence

E.Timor's Belo warns against rushing independence

12:18 a.m. Feb 16, 1999 Eastern

By Wendy Pugh

MELBOURNE, Feb 16 (Reuters) - Nobel peace prize laureate East Timorese Bishop Carlos Belo on Tuesday warned against a rush to independence for Indonesia's troubled province.

``There should be some transitional period, mainly for reconciliation among the Timorese groups,'' Belo said.

Belo said he favoured autonomy as an interim step and was against an immediate referendum for the East Timorese to vote on the independence issue.

``We must prepare the people since we have different, opposite groups -- those liking independence; those liking integration,'' said Belo, after launching the Catholic Church of Australia Project Compassion appeal in Melbourne.

``It is better to give time and let the United Nations have talks in New York. Later we can organise it,'' said Belo, who is on a three-week visit to Australia.

Belo said the lack of resources and infrastructure were barriers to quickly achieving independence and it would take time to dismantle Indonesian structures governing the province.

Belo gave no estimate on the eventual timing of independence and said ultimately it would be up to the people of East Timor.

``Independence or not independence is the right of the people to say,'' Belo said at a news conference.

Tensions between those for and against Indonesian rule of the former Portuguese territory have increased recently, prompting fears of a civil war if Indonesian withdrew rapidly. ``We think that on the ground things are getting worse,'' Belo said.

Belo said it was hoped the future of East Timor could be resolved without foreign military intervention, but if a peacekeeping force was necessary it should be under the auspices of the United Nations.

The possible timing of any peacekeeping force would depend on talks between Portugal and Indonesia in March, he said.

Indonesian President B.J. Habibie last month said he was prepared to offer independence to East Timor, reversing his country's previous policy.

Indonesia has said it would prefer the territory to choose autonomy, but if that was rejected would look at full independence.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the following year in a

move not recognised by the United Nations.

Belo and Timorese activist Jose Ramos-Horta were jointly awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1996 for their work towards peace in East Timor.

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Subject: SMH: Belo seeks Australian help

Date: Thu, 18 Feb 1999 08:05:47 -0800 (PST)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Received from Joyo:

Sydney Morning Herald
17/02/99

EAST TIMOR

Belo seeks Australian help

By TOM HYLAND in Melbourne

The head of the Catholic Church in East Timor, Bishop Carlos Belo, has appealed for Australian help as the territory moves towards independence from Indonesia.

Despite the threat of civil war, he said there was a surge of optimism in East Timor and people were not concerned by the predictions of the Prime Minister, Mr Howard, that an independent East Timor would be vulnerable, reliant on outside aid and "a lot more lonely".

"This is politics, and maybe today one prime minister says one thing and maybe tomorrow another prime minister says another thing," Bishop Belo said.

"But the Timorese, they are confident the Australian people will not forget the Timorese help in the Second World War and they hope for the solidarity of the Australian people."

His comments came in an interview yesterday at the start of a two-week Australian visit.

The Nobel Laureate said he had warned the East Timorese that independence could initially reduce their economic prospects, "but they don't care, they only answer that in the past we lived in difficulty, we survived, and even now we can survive".

The overwhelming majority of East Timorese would reject Jakarta's offer of autonomy within Indonesia, the option preferred by the Australian Government.

"The East Timorese, the majority ... they'd like to be Timorese, to be the owners of that island," he said.

But at the same time, he repeated his view that the territory needed time to prepare for independence, with a lengthy transition period of autonomy leading to a vote by the people on their future.

Despite the optimism stemming from Jakarta's policy shift on East Timor, Bishop Belo said there was a real risk of civil war, with sections of the Indonesian military arming anti-independence militia groups.

While the militias were only a small minority, "the problem is they have guns in their hands and there is always a possibility they will shoot".

Bishop Belo, who is expected to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Downer, later this week, said East Timor needed practical and diplomatic assistance.

"It's time for the Australian Government to show solidarity with East Timor," he said.

He said Canberra should raise with Jakarta the need to disarm civilian militias and ensure the Indonesian army remained neutral, should urge Jakarta not to rush a settlement, but allow time for a peaceful transition, and, as a "good neighbour", Australia should provide practical aid for the economy, education, health and agriculture.

In Melbourne yesterday Bishop Belo launched the annual Project Compassion appeal for the Catholic relief organisation Caritas Australia, which, last year, raised \$4.6 million. The money, collected during Lent, is used to aid development throughout the world.

He will also meet local Timorese communities and East Timor support groups during his Australian trip, which will include visits to Sydney and Brisbane

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SLUG PM-Indonesia-East-Timor 123 09 ID# 0125 CATEGORY CPWFOU-WT MOVED 9/9/99 7:20:18 LINES 129 TIME 6:04 SOURCE [REDACTED]
 PM-Indonesia-East-Timor 123 09-09 1179 PM-Indonesia-East-Timor, 2nd Writethru
 code:1
 INDEX: International, Politics, Defence
 EDS: ADDS police in Irian Jaya killing protester

UN mission calls for action in East Timor

DILI, Indonesia (Reuters-CP) — The UN mission in East Timor today called on the world to act to end the bloodshed there since Indonesia's pledges to keep the peace had proved hollow.

"Clearly concrete action is called for," said UN spokesman David Wilmhurst. "We've seen that every assurance we have had so far (from Indonesia) has really failed to prevent this wave of violence that has basically destroyed Dili."

About half the 2,000 East Timorese refugees sheltering inside the besieged UN compound in the East Timor capital fled into the mountains Wednesday night, fearing they would be massacred by rampaging pro-Jakarta militias if the United Nations evacuated its staff.

In the Indonesian capital Jakarta, meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said today the visiting UN Security Council team would travel to East Timor on Saturday.

Alatas also repeated Indonesia's opposition to a UN peacekeeping force in East Timor and insisted the security forces were not behind the violence.

But he conceded "rogue elements" in the security forces may have been involved in some of the bloodshed.

"We can solve that problem ourselves," he said. Asked how, he said: "We will shoot them."

Meanwhile, a presidential spokeswoman, trying to scuttle coup rumours, said Indonesian President B. J. Habibie remained securely in power.

"He is fully in control," Dewi Fortuna Anwar told reporters. "These rumours are being deliberately spread around by people who are opposed to President Habibie."

Armed forces commander Gen. Wiranto dismissed as "garbage" rumours of a planned coup by the military.

But diplomatic sources attending the APEC meetings in Auckland said today Wiranto is in effective control of Indonesia even if Habibie is still at his desk.

"The coup has taken place," one official said, adding that this was something that had happened gradually over the last few weeks.

The sources said it was clear that Habibie has lost control of the Indonesian military.

Habibie, a German-trained aeronautical engineer, has had poor relations with the army for a long time, they said.

"What we don't know is whether Wiranto wants to be the next president," one source said.

"Wiranto's cell phone is turned off. He's not been overly accessible to anybody."

Habibie has come under enormous domestic and international pressure over the catastrophe in East Timor. The violence is largely blamed on military-backed pro-Jakarta gangs who have embarked on a wave of terror since the Aug. 30 referendum showed the majority of East Timorese want independence after 24 years of often brutal Indonesian rule.

There were signs that the violence that has engulfed Dili had eased overnight, and the United Nations said a decision to pull out to Darwin in northern Australia had been delayed until Friday.

A reporter inside the UN compound said an estimated 1,000 people had left the facility through a back fence under the cover of darkness and fled into nearby mountains.

The evacuation was called after the imposition of martial law Tuesday produced no improvement in security.

The violence continued to hit financial markets. The rupiah currency slid to 8,900 to the U.S. dollar. Jakarta stocks were down three per cent.

Australia said today it was ready to send troops to East Timor as part of a UN peacekeeping force without support from the United States. U.S. Defence Secretary William Cohen on Wednesday ruled out sending U.S. peacekeepers.

"We've got a reasonable coalition together right now — we could handle any mission given to us by the United Nations," Australian Defence Minister John Moore said.

Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said later he was more optimistic at the prospect of U.S. participation after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

The militias have killed hundreds in East Timor since the ballot, but Jakarta has rejected proposals for an armed UN peacekeeping force before it ratifies the East Timor vote, which could take up to two months.

Chief Economics Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita said Indonesia needed more time to resolve the crisis.

SLUG	ID#	CATEGORY	MOVED	LINES	TIME	SOURCE
PM-Indonesia-East-Timor 123 09	0125	CPwreU-wr	9/9/99 7:20:18	129	8:04	

"The Indonesian government is determined to carry out the wishes of the people in East Timor," Ginandjar said in Auckland. ". . . We did not expect that there would be such a level of violence."

The military said today it was bringing East Timor under control and that it hoped to fully restore order by next week.

Spokesman Brig.-Gen. Sudrajat said the burning of buildings in Dili had been halted and that only a few gunshots were reported overnight.

Australian Prime Minister John Howard said security in Dili had "not deteriorated" today.

However, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy, who co-chaired a special meeting of foreign ministers in Auckland, said he would need confirmation from UN observers before accepting that order had been restored.

"If martial law is being applied, then that is a very useful step," Axworthy said in a telephone conference call with Canadian reporters. "But we remain to be shown. Perhaps when we get a report from the UN people who are there we will get a better sense of that."

Axworthy said there had been agreement among the 18 foreign ministers who attended that there would have to be foreign peacekeepers in East Timor at some point.

"I think everyone agrees that there will be an international presence," he said. "Some of us would just like to see it sooner rather than later."

The Portuguese news agency Lusa reported today that the father of Xanana Gusmao, leader of the East Timor independence movement, has been killed by pro-Jakarta militiamen.

Lusa quoted church sources for the news of the death in a report from Sydney, Australia, but gave no further details about the circumstances surrounding the death of Gusmao's father in the former Portuguese colony.

It said several members of the Roman Catholic charity organization Caritas had also been killed during the wave of violence.

Xanana Gusmao was released Tuesday after more than six years in Indonesian jails and is staying at the British Embassy in Jakarta.

Police in Indonesia's easternmost province of Irian Jaya killed a pro-independence activist and wounded two today when they tried to hoist a separatist flag, the official Antara news agency said.

The group of some 75 attempted to hoist the separatist Morning Star flag in the yard of the local parliament in Sorong, 3,000 km east of Jakarta, the agency said.

Police tried to break up the protest, but the rebels resisted with machetes, knives and spears.

CP 0722ES 09-09-99



**FROM THE OFFICE OF
U. S. SENATOR RUSS FEINGOLD**

Date: Sept. 7, 1999

To: ARNOLD KOHEN
Fax: 301/585-3288
Voice: 301/585-3229

From: Linda S. Rotblatt
Fax: (202) 224-2725
Voice: (202) 224-5323

Total Pages (including this cover page): 4

Message:

Draft legislation. This went out to about a dozen offices. I hope you like it because it is on an extremely fast track. It may be introduced as early as early Wednesday afternoon.

Please do not share details with media although you are welcome to give hints and have them contact our office. Michael Jacob is our press secretary.

Thanks (as always!) for your help.

--- DRAFT --- DRAFT --- DRAFT --- DRAFT --- DRAFT ---
*****Awaiting draft from legislative counsel

106th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. ____

Imposing an immediate suspension of assistance to the Government of Indonesia until the results of the August 30, 1999, vote in East Timor have been implemented, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September __, 1999

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, _____, _____) submitted the following bill,
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Sec. 1 - Suspension of Assistance

(a) MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE -

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors to the international financial institutions to oppose, and vote against, any extension by those institutions of any financial assistance (including any technical assistance or grant) of any kind to the Government of Indonesia.

(2) International Financial Institutions Defined - In this section, the term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the Asian Development Bank.

(3) It is the Sense of Congress that the international financial institutions should withhold the balance of any un-disbursed approved loans or other assistance to the Government of Indonesia.

(b) BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

No funds shall be made available pursuant to [the E.S.] and Development Assistance provisions of the FY-2000 Foreign Operations Act to the Government of Indonesia, except subject to the regular notification procedures.

(c) PROHIBITION OF MILITARY-TO-MILITARY COOPERATION AND SUPPORT.

The United States Government (including any agency or entity of the United States) shall not provide assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act (including the provision of Foreign Military Financing under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or international military education and training under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) or provide any defense articles or defense services under those Acts, to the armed forces of the Government of Indonesia.

NOTE TO LEG. COUNSEL - please ensure that this section applies to military assistance, military training and licensing for military exports.

(d) MULTILATERAL EFFORTS.

The President shall coordinate with other countries, particularly member states of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, to develop a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to further the purposes of this Act, including urging other countries to take measures similar to those described in this Act.

Sec. 2 APPLICATION OF MEASURES

The measures described in ~~Sec. 1~~ shall apply with respect to the Government of Indonesia until the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that –

(a) a safe and secure environment exists in East Timor, that Timorese who were forced to flee the militia-led violence are able to safely return to East Timor, and that there is freedom of movement within East Timor;

(b) the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) can resume its mandate pursuant to the June 11, 1999, authorization by the United Nations Security Council without threat or intimidation of its personnel;

(c) the results of the August 30, 1999, vote on East Timor's political status, which expressed the will of a majority of the Timorese people, have been implemented; and

(d) the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia is conducting itself in a manner consistent with its responsibilities to its citizens and its international commitments.

SEC. 3 . EXCEPTION

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the provision of food and medical assistance to Indonesia or East Timor for humanitarian purposes.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS

It is the Sense of Congress that the United States should strongly support the authorization of an international peacekeeping force in East Timor and participate in such a force in an appropriate manner.

Subj: comments by stan fischer on timor
Date: 9/9/99 12:08:25 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: JMARK@imf.org (Mark, Jeremy)
To: askohen@aol.com (askohen@aol.com)

This account is not quite accurate: Fischer called Timor a "humanitarian disaster" and a "political disaster." He said it is "a problem for the entire international community, and it will inevitably be taken into account by our membership."

Fischer-E.Timor bound to affect IMF-Indonesia ties

WASHINGTON, Sept 9 (Reuters) - The "humanitarian and political disaster" in East Timor will affect the International Monetary Fund's ties with Indonesia, and the fund is also worried about a banking scandal which touches on key issues in its lending program, the deputy head of the IMF said Thursday.

First Deputy Managing Director Stanley Fischer told a news conference that East Timor, which has descended into bloodshed and violence after a referendum on independence, was a problem for the entire international community.

"It will inevitably be taken into account by our membership," he said.

MORE

Rtr 11:01 09-09-99

:SUBJECT: INDO IMF USPO USA

Fischer-E.Timor bound to affect IMF-Indonesia =2

But Fischer said the IMF was also worried about economic issues, especially a scandal surrounding the finances and the audit of Indonesia's Bank Bali <BNLI.JK>.

"These are issues which have to be resolved," he said. "They are at the heart of the heart of the Indonesian program, of the bank restructuring program," he said. "If this is used for political purposes, which is what the charges are, it would be an extremely difficult situation."

Indonesian newspapers said on Thursday that auditors investigating controversial transactions involving Bank Bali had complained that they were not being given permission to examine personal bank accounts of those linked to the scandal.

The government has not yet released an audit of the bank, annoying lenders who say that the investigation should be as transparent as possible.

The scandal centers on Bank Bali's payment of more than \$70 million to a company run by a senior official in the ruling Golkar party for help in recovering loans from the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). Officials say the loans were guaranteed and should have been automatically repaid.

((Washington newsroom, +1 202 898-8310, fax +1 202 898-8383, washington.economic.newsroom@reuters.com))

REUTERS

Rtr 11:10 09-09-99

----- Headers -----

Subject: Internal conflicts slows US decision on troops for Timor

Date: 07 Sep 1999 10:13:02

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: Internal conflicts slows US decision on troops for Timor

Australian Financial Review
September 8, 1999

Internal conflict in the US slows decision on troops

By Joanne Gray,
Washington

The United States is struggling with internal conflicts over how to deal with the East Timor crisis.

A Clinton Administration official said yesterday there were still differing views on East Timor within the Administration.

Despite some positive signals from State Department officials, the White House has not decided whether to commit troops to an international military force and many officials remain reluctant to do so.

There is a widespread view in the White House that East Timor is Australia's Haiti referring to the Caribbean nation that the US invaded in 1994 to restore an elected government deposed in a coup.

Nevertheless, Timor has moved closer to centre stage for US foreign policy makers, with the Clinton Administration increasing pressure on the Indonesian Government to enforce security or risk good relations with the US.

The State Department yesterday went further and called on Indonesia to adopt a "positive approach" towards "offers of assistance" from the international community.

For the first time, the State Department put bilateral relations on the line and said the Indonesian Government "must either take immediate steps to end the violence or invite the international community to be of assistance ..."

"Indonesian military and police forces are allowing, and in some cases participating in, these abuses."

However, White House officials reiterated that the priority was to push the Indonesian Government to restore order, rather than pressuring it to allow a foreign security force.

"We think the focus is on getting the Indonesians to do the right thing," an Administration official said. "At the same time, there are a variety of contingencies that have been discussed among a variety of countries."

The Administration apparently is now pinning its hopes on the declaration of martial law in East Timor to give the Indonesian Government the momentum to stop violence against pro-independence Timorese.

But the perception that the US had all but abandoned East Timor to Australia was "dead wrong", an official said. "The evidence is just the opposite," the official said. "Is it as important as the Middle East peace process or Kosovo? Probably not. But it's not a third-tier issue at all."

He said there was high-level engagement on the issue at the White House over

the weekend. President Clinton spoke with UN Secretary-General Mr Kofi Annan on Monday. Secretary of State Dr Madeleine Albright, Defence Secretary Mr William Cohen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff Mr Hugh Shelton and others had all been in contact with their Indonesian counterparts over the past week. During the weekend there were at least six meetings with White House officials on the issue.

The clear divide that has emerged within the Administration on the peacekeeping issue is in part because crisis management has shifted into the White House and away from the State Department.

Until it became an acknowledged international crisis, the State Department Assistant Secretary East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr Stanley Roth, was running US policy on East Timor.

He was a major player behind the UN process and the first senior US official to publicly support an international peacekeeping force for the territory. He was a prime mover last week in Australia behind the "Coalition of the Willing" proposal, announced on Saturday.

However, before the White House was briefed on the Coalition proposal, it reacted coolly to the idea, arguing that it was not smart to shift pressure for the security situation from the Indonesian Government to the international community. It still holds that view and only on Monday did the President back Australia's (and Roth's) idea. However, there are also strong voices within the National Security Council and other parts of the State Department against the US contributing troops.

Now Dr Albright, the Deputy Secretary, Mr Strobe Talbott, the National Security Council headed by Mr Sandy Berger, Defence Secretary Mr William Cohen and President Clinton are all engaged on the issue, as is Mr Richard Holbrooke, the US ambassador to the UN.

"[The US] has a reluctance to be involved but they are not turning their back on it," an Australian official said. "They expect us to be taking the lead and we accept that."

Subject: SMH in Dili: As the UN dwindles, Dili burns

Date: 07 Sep 1999 10:10:58

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: SMH in Dili: As the UN dwindles, Dili burns

Sydney Morning Herald
Wednesday, September 8, 1999

As the UN dwindles, Dili burns

By LINDSAY MURDOCH, Herald Correspondent in Dili

There are not many of us left, here in the United Nations' besieged compound. It seems the military's operation, to terrify the UN and media out of Dili, is running right on schedule. Large parts of Dili were ablaze last night as about 80 UN officials, including 40 Australian Federal police, and 10 foreign journalists, desperately resisted pressure from the military, police and militia to evacuate to Darwin.

The compound had come under direct fire yesterday and the utter despair was articulated by Ian Martin, the head of the UN mission in East Timor, as a line of mothers queued at the door, waiting to see a UN doctor.

The first mother was crying. Along the line, others were either crying or appeared distressed. Asked what would happen to them if we all left, Mr Martin could not answer. Asked what would happen if the killers came over the fence, he hesitated, then said: "We die."

Mrs Aida Ramos Horta de Assis, the sister of the exiled 1996 Nobel Peace prize winner, Mr Jose Ramos Horta, arrived in a distressed state at the compound last night, after being threatened by an Indonesian military officer who broke into her home. She said the man demanded to know of her: "You are in Indonesia now. Why do you want independence?"

When she was leaving the house, an Indonesian military officer had told her: "Don't go to UNAMET because we are going to bombard it tonight."

UN sources said East Timor's military commander, Colonel Noer Muis, had been sacked and a high-ranking military intelligence officer appointed to replace him. When told of the sacking, Colonel Muis is believed to have wept.

Last night, UN officials negotiated with the new military commander to replace the police who were supposedly guarding the compound with recently arrived Indonesian combat troops. As the police left, they fired volleys of shots into the air. But the UN officials have been told the new commander has imposed a 9pm curfew. Over the next two days, anybody seen on the streets would be warned and told to go home. After that, curfew breakers would be executed on sight.

Diplomats and analysts believe months of violence and intimidation directed at the independence movement has been masterminded by Indonesia's covert military intelligence services. Mr Martin said he could not rule out a complete evacuation "if the security situation makes it irresponsible to stay".

With gun shots ringing out as he spoke, Mr Martin said the UN's continued presence in East Timor was symbolically important to the East Timorese, whose vote on August 30 to reject Indonesia's rule has triggered the bloodbath in the territory. But there are now no UN staff outside Dili.

Earlier yesterday, the UN evacuated about 100 staff from the town of Baucau after militia, Indonesian soldiers and police opened fire on its compound in the town. Armed militia repeatedly tried to force their way into the compound but were stopped by Indonesian soldiers. UN staff dived for cover as shots slammed into UN buildings.

About 35 people - mainly Australians - were evacuated from the Australian consulate in Dili yesterday after the militia terrorised people inside throughout the previous night. The militia fired repeated volleys of gunfire, some slamming into the building, and set fire to a building across the road. About five of these people, including the consul, Mr James Batley, were remaining in Dili last night.

Late yesterday afternoon, Dili's electricity, telephone and water supplies were abruptly cut. A huge fireball could be seen about 2 kilometres from the United Nation's compound, believed to be the capital's Telcom building. The main Indonesian university and courthouse also were burnt to the ground.

UN officials believe the Indonesian military set alight the buildings which house all the capital's infrastructure.

The officials, who fear the death toll is in the hundreds, possibly thousands, scoffed when they heard Indonesia's President, Dr B.J. Habibie, had authorised the imposition of martial law in an attempt to end the violence. "Martial law will only give these killers more cover," one official said. "The whole thing would be a joke if it wasn't so tragic." Entire suburbs of Dili have been cleared of people, some of them herded at gun-point on to trucks. UN officials have been told the Indonesian authorities plan to evacuate up to 200,000 people to Atambua, at the border with the Indonesian province of Nusa Tenggara Timur, claiming they want to flee. But Mr Martin confirmed many had been taken against their will.

Meanwhile, UN staff can only travel from the UN compound to Dili's airport where Australian RAAF Hercules are running shuttle evacuation flights. We have a reasonable chance of making it alive, with an Indonesian police escort along roads controlled by rampaging killers. It is small comfort that our protectors are the same police and soldiers who are commanding this cleansing of Dili.

But many East Timorese will not have even a reasonable chance if the UN evacuates completely.

Subject: IHT front page: Clinton, Expressing Outrage, Assails Indon Military

Date: 10 Sep 1999 18:22:40

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: IHT front page: Clinton, Expressing Outrage, Assails Indon Military

International Herald Tribune
Saturday, September 11, 1999

Clinton, Expressing Outrage, Assails Indonesian Military

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton said Friday that attacks on the United Nations compound in East Timor were "simply unacceptable," and he accused the Indonesian military of participating in the violence.

"It is now clear that the Indonesian military is aiding and abetting the militia violence," Mr. Clinton said in a statement issued aboard Air Force One. He had just been briefed by the chief U.S. military commander in the Pacific region during a refueling stop in Hawaii, en route to New Zealand.

"This is simply unacceptable," Mr. Clinton said. "The actions of the Indonesian military in East Timor stand in stark contrast to the commitments they have given to the international community."

Mr. Clinton's statement was the strongest U.S. charge yet of complicity by the Indonesian military in the violence, believed to have killed thousands since East Timor voted for independence in a referendum Aug. 30.

Mr. Clinton said he was alarmed by reports of violence against UN workers who remained in a compound that also sheltered thousands of East Timorese civilians. "The Indonesian government and military must reverse this course, do everything possible to stop the violence and allow an international force to make possible the restoration of security," Mr. Clinton said.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kofi Annan told Indonesia on Friday to accept immediately a peacekeeping force for violence-racked East Timor or face responsibility for "what could amount to crimes against humanity."

Mr. Annan said several governments in the region, including Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Malaysia, had assured him of their willingness to take part in an international force to help Indonesia fulfill its responsibility to bring order and security to East Timor.

"I urge the Indonesian government to accept their offer of help without further delay," Mr. Annan said.

In Paris, President Jacques Chirac said France would also participate in an international peacekeeping force if the UN Security Council decided to create one.

Finland, which holds the European Union presidency, said a meeting of foreign ministers on Monday would consider sanctions against Indonesia.

In a letter to Indonesia's president, B.J. Habibie, Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain expressed "mounting horror" in the world, and called for rapid action to allow a peaceful transition to independence after the U.N.-organized ballot.

Mr. Clinton suspended relations with Indonesia's military Thursday and threatened to suspend economic assistance to Jakarta if it continues to

resist East Timor's ''clear, unambiguous'' desire for independence.

The Pentagon said Friday that U.S. arms sales to Indonesia were ''under review.'' It did not elaborate.

Subject: IHT: Turning a Blind Eye to a Massacre in Plain Sight

Date: 10 Sep 1999 18:30:13

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: IHT: Turning a Blind Eye to a Massacre in Plain Sight

International Herald Tribune
Saturday, September 11, 1999

Opinion/Commentary

Forced to Turn a Blind Eye to a Massacre in Plain Sight

By A. Lin Neumann International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK - When machete-wielding thugs set upon journalists in East Timor after the territory's Aug. 30 vote for independence, it looked like another gruesome case of the press caught between warring sides. Deplorable, yes, but it comes with the territory if you choose to cover the front lines in conflict zones.

Look again. Something far more cynical is at work this time. The Indonesian government - or at some command level, the military - has used armed gangs to rid East Timor of witnesses to the terror to come.

With few exceptions, the press corps covering East Timor has now been evacuated. And when you remove the press from a story, you remove the world's eyes. As atrocities continue, we are prevented from seeing, learning and judging the scope of the tragedy.

The damage to Indonesia's credibility and its fragile democracy is incalculable. Since former President Suharto stepped aside last year, Asians and many others have watched in amazement as the Indonesian media blossomed with a vibrancy that seemed to dissipate the dark shadows of Mr. Suharto's New Order regime.

East Timor demonstrates that the shadows remain. If armed gangs can hound out the international press in a small, disputed territory, how might such forces behave in a larger crisis, such as the one now building over the National Parliament's selection of a president in November?

There were no casualties among the correspondents covering East Timor. While that is a relief, it also looks like part of the larger plan. It is evident enough that those supporting the gangs concluded that a correspondent's death would create too big a problem.

Dozens of journalists have testified that the military and police not only watched gun-toting terrorists pummel correspondents and invade hotels; they also intervened to see that the beatings stopped short of lethal force.

This indicates a high degree of control over supposedly uncontrollable thugs.

When the BBC's Jonathan Head suffered a broken arm the day after the vote, other reporters at the scene saw a man quietly step into the fray with the words, "That's enough."

James Hutchison, a Reuters Television correspondent, watched about 400 soldiers and police officers do nothing when a militia member opened fire on the last functioning hotel in East Timor, the Mahkota. The terrorist aimed at satellite dishes and microwave uplink facilities on the hotel's roof. "It would seem it was pure intimidation to get us out of East Timor," Mr.

Hutchison said afterward. ''And it worked.''

Jakarta's calculation that the press can be harassed out of the picture speaks volumes about its lack of commitment to democratic institutions and the democratic process. This underscores the international community's responsibilities, since the UN sponsored the East Timor referendum.

Any peacekeepers sent to the territory now must include media protection among their duties. President B.J. Habibie must be called to task for attempting to blind the world.

The writer, a correspondent in Southeast Asia for many years, is a consultant in Asia to the Committee to Protect Journalists. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

>Subject: Timorese bishops: intervention or "We are all going to die"
>Message-ID: <a7281d5f.25079c32@aol.com>
>
>Timorese Catholic bishops urge international intervention
>
>LISBON, Sept 8 (AFP) - The Roman Catholic bishops of East Timor's two
>main
>cities issued appeals Wednesday for international intervention to stop
>the
>bloodshed in the former Portuguese colony.
>
>"We are all going to die," cried the bishop of Baucau, Basilio do
>Nascimento,
>who fled to the hills after suffering a knife wound while trying to
>protect
>people who had sought refuge in his compound.
>
>International intervention was urgent, or else "the people of East Timor
>will
>all die," he told Portugal's RDP radio station by telephone.
>
>The telephone connection was cut as the bishop began to describe the
>situation.
>
>In an interview with BBC radio meanwhile, the bishop of Dili, Carlos
>Felipe
>Ximenes Belo, said it was "necessary and urgent" to send troops to East
>Timor, even if Jakarta disagreed.
>
>"It is necessary to protect the people, otherwise many of them will die,"
>he
>said from Darwin, Australia, where he fled under an assumed name from the
>
>widespread violence which followed East Timor's vote for independence.
>
>Belo's residence in Dili, where several thousand people had taken
>shelter,
>was set on fire Monday by pro-Indonesian militiamen and Belo was
>evacuated by
>helicopter to Baucau.
>
>Those at Belo's residence were either killed or forced to leave for West
>Timor.
>
>Meanwhile, the daily Publico reported Wednesday that four Portuguese
>journalists had stayed behind in East Timor after other foreign media
>representatives were evacuated due to the violence.
>
>
>

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>

Subject: LUSA: Bishop Belo calls for UN Presence

Date: 09 Feb 1999 04:13:16

From: pet@web.net

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Sharon R.A. Scharfe" <pet@web.net>
Reply-To: "Sharon R.A. Scharfe" <pet@web.net>
Subject: LUSA: Bishop Belo calls for UN Presence

08 FEV 99 - 22:20

East Timor: Bishop Ximenes Belo Calls For UN Presence

Sydney, Feb. 8 (Lusa) - An immediate United Nations presence is needed if the East Timorese are to be consulted on self-determination, East Timor bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo told Lusa Monday.

Contacted in Dili, the capital of East Timor, Belo said two or three UN observers were urgently needed to mark a presence and earn the people's confidence. Otherwise there will be no conditions to go ahead with the consultation, he stated.

At UN-mediated talks Sunday, Portugal and Indonesia agreed that the people of East Timor would be consulted this year about whether to accept the special autonomy proposed by Jakarta or choose independence.

The accord signed in New York should be used to pressure the Indonesian government and military into ensuring the safety of the East Timorese, Belo said.

The co-laureate of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize added that the situation on the ground in East Timor was approaching "total anarchy", with armed pro-Indonesia militias provoking a wave of violence throughout the territory.

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The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

JUL 21 1999

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN
President

July 20, 1999

M

The Honorable James McGovern
United States Congress
Washington DC 20515

Dear Mr. McGovern,

I thank you and your colleagues for your letter of June 11th. I want to assure you that we share your concern over securing an environment in East Timor where a free and fair vote on the question of autonomy vs. independence can take place later this year.

As you know, the United Nations has the international mandate to deal with the political and military aspects of the situation. We fully respect the UN's leadership and responsibility in these areas, and we see our role as complementary. We recognize, and I believe that the government understands, that if our economic development program is to be implemented, there must be a reasonable measure of social and political stability in the country. This issue has been regularly discussed with the government, which recognizes its validity. Moreover, our lending is tailored to address many of the conditions that relate to stability, though it is not legally possible for us to introduce any political conditionality in it.

Within the constraints of the political situation and our desire not to interfere in any way in East Timor's ballot, we are doing all we can to provide support and to prepare to do even more. In compliance with our policy for disputed territories, the Bank has restricted assistance in East Timor to projects with direct poverty and social protection impacts, and projects which form part of national development initiatives, rather than special initiatives for the territory. Current Bank projects covering East Timor include education, rural roads and electrification. A major poverty focus is through the Kecamatan Development Project (KDP) which supports community-managed projects for local infrastructure and economic activities.

We are developing an Economic and Poverty Note for East Timor to provide baseline data and options for economic growth and poverty reduction. This involves close consultation with Timorese groups and other donors on development priorities. Also, in the context of this study, the Bank is looking into ways to provide training in economic management for several East Timorese economists. We are also helping to fund, through the post-conflict facility, a study by Columbia University of economic and social conditions in East Timor.

We stand ready to do all we can to help the people of East Timor, no matter what the outcome of the vote. We are monitoring the situation closely and have had contact

The Honorable James McGovern

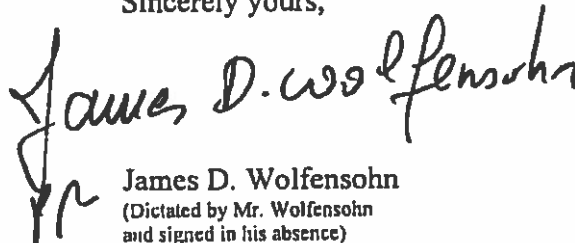
-2-

July 20, 1999

with community leaders and members of the pro-independence groups as well as the government of Indonesia to see how, in partnership with our fellow donors, we can best serve the interests of the people.

Having grown up close to the area in Australia and being familiar with the history, I both thank you for your concern and can assure you that East Timor and its plight will remain a Bank and a personal priority.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James D. Wolfensohn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large "J" and "W". Below the signature, there is a small, stylized mark that appears to be "JR".

James D. Wolfensohn
(Dictated by Mr. Wolfensohn
and signed in his absence)

cc: Ms. Jan Piercy, Executive Director
Mr. Jannes Hutagalung, Executive Director

Subj: **SMH: Fretilin admits its bloody past to ensure East Timor's future**
Date: 5/14/00 12:42:56 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: Joyo
BCC: ASKOHEN

Sydney Morning Herald
May 15, 2000

Fretilin admits its bloody past to ensure East Timor's future

The former guerilla group wants to set the record straight, Herald Correspondent Mark Dodd reports from Dili.

It is one of the darkest chapters of East Timor's independence struggle, Fretilin's purges and murder of several hundred dissidents and political prisoners in the aftermath of Indonesia's bloody 1975 invasion.

As East Timor makes the transition to United Nations-supervised independence, Fretilin is preparing a historic acknowledgement and apology for past crimes committed against its own people.

The appeal for forgiveness includes the December 1975 execution of about 150 political prisoners, mostly from the pro-Indonesian party Apodeti, but also the rival UDT (Timorese Democratic Union).

One of three surviving founders of Fretilin, Mari Alkatiri, said an apology would also extend to victims of a series of bloody internal purges carried out in the early years that followed the Indonesian invasion.

"Now the war is over, it is time to rehabilitate a lot of names and particularly put an end to the suffering of their families," he said. "Sometimes they are still being discriminated against by Fretilin. We must put an end to this."

Mr Alkatiri, 50, a Muslim who has spent half his life fighting in the cause of independence, said the call for a full investigation into past political abuses comes from Jose Xanana Gusmao, the former guerilla leader now president of the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT), which includes both Fretilin and UDT.

At a national conference in Dili this week, the issue of redress for victims of political violence will be a major theme, Mr Alkatiri said.

In contrast to members of the Indonesian armed forces who have had to be hauled reluctantly before a government-backed investigation into military abuses, Mr Gusmao's call has the strong backing of party cadres, including former commanders, who believe there can be no democracy in East Timor without a full examination of Fretilin's own past sins and omissions.

One of the tasks of the conference organisers will be an investigation into a precise death toll during the years 1975-78, Mr Alkatiri said. Apart from the 150 prisoners, he thought up to 200 others, mostly Fretilin dissidents, may have been executed on the orders of hardliners who supported an all-out war for independence.

"In every war people die but the reasons have to be considered seriously when there is no reason for them to pay with their lives. This means something wrong was done," he said.

Asked if the investigation into Fretilin's internal purges was a difficult decision, Mr Alkatiri, said: "For me personally, it would be harder not to."

Mr Alkatiri dismissed claims that Fretilin was responsible for the deaths of more than 1,000 political opponents and so-called traitors during the late 1970s.

"This is nonsense! We [Fretilin] were not the Khmer Rouge," he said, referring to Cambodia's fanatical Maoist rulers, whose reign of terror from 1975-1978 left more than a million people killed from execution, disease or starvation.

Among those whose names will be formally rehabilitated is the first Fretilin president, Xavier Do Amaral, expelled in 1977 after he was accused of being a traitor. "We realise there was no need for him to suffer so much. He is still alive, a very old man

now, 65 years old. He is a good example of how we are going to rehabilitate people," Mr Alkatiri said. Mr Do Amaral will attend the conference.

To understand the reasons for the bloody violence and subsequent purges, Mr Alkatiri said Fretilin and its armed wing, Falintil, was fighting a battle of survival against more than 40,000 Indonesian troops who within days of landing in Dili on December 7, 1975, had massacred as many as 2,000 East Timorese.

Fretilin, a Portuguese acronym for Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, drew on the Marxist rhetoric of Frelimo, the leftist party that had just taken control in another former Portuguese colony, Mozambique.

In January 1975, Fretilin formed an uneasy coalition with UDT, a party whose aims were not altogether dissimilar to Fretilin. The only other political party of any size in East Timor was Apodeti, which advocated union with Indonesia.

Fretilin's leftist leanings sounded alarm bells in Jakarta, and in August 1975 UDT launched a coup against Fretilin based partly on propaganda supplied by Indonesian intelligence agencies that its partner, infiltrated by communists, was planning its own coup.

By mid-September, after fighting which saw atrocities committed on both sides, Fretilin had gained the upper hand and controlled most of East Timor. It had also captured about 2,000 Apodeti and UDT prisoners.

Mr Alkatiri said the massacre of UDT and Apodeti prisoners in Aileu was not officially ordered but was a response from several Falintil commanders, many of whom are now dead, to the violence instigated by Indonesia and its East Timorese allies following the invasion. "The Fretilin Central Committee had decided to release all of them. Some Fretilin commanders did not accept this. However, there was a clear decision by the Central Committee to release them," he said.

The former Australian Consul in Dili, James Dunn, yesterday recalled how he had visited the prisoners before the invasion and appealed to the Fretilin leadership to uphold the Geneva Convention regarding their welfare.

Mr Dunn believes a Fretilin commander named Alarico Fernandes was responsible for giving the orders for some of the executions.

Among the prisoners shot was Osorio Soares, the brother of the last Indonesian-backed governor in East Timor, Abilio Soares. Another was the former Portuguese Chief of Police, Brigadier Maggioli Gouveia, who had joined forces with UDT. "I spent a bit of time with Maggioli. He passed me a letter to give to his wife. At that time they [prisoners] did not know what was happening," Mr Dunn said.

"If the Indonesian invasion had not been so bloody and murderous they [prisoners] would probably not have been killed [but] I was aware of their danger and I asked the Fretilin leadership to spare their lives."

Subject: Guardian[front page]: E.Timor on edge of anarchy as Jakarta's henchm

Date: 31 Aug 1999 22:36:26

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: Guardian[front page]: E.Timor on edge of anarchy as Jakarta's henchmen seek

The Guardian [UK]

September 1, 1999

A nation on the edge of anarchy

Jakarta's henchmen seek revenge over independence vote success

John Aglionby in Dili

Anyone brave enough to venture out in Dili yesterday morning soon regretted it. Groups of menacing young men, all wearing the black shirts of the militia, were all over the city.

They call themselves Akaitarak - or thorn - and though few were carrying weapons in Dili, out of lip service to last weekend's peace agreement, their violence was clear in their verbal threats.

"Where are you going? I don't think you need to be going this way. Why don't you just get out of here. Go on. Go home," was the typical greeting. Few disobeyed and by early morning the city was almost deserted except for the army of observers and journalists who had descended on East Timor for Monday's independence referendum.

The Indonesia-backed militias were determined to exact a violent revenge after failing to prevent a staggering 98.6% of voters going to the polls to determine whether or not to separate from Jakarta.

Since Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975, more than 200,000 people have been killed in an attempt to pacify the territory.

Yesterday East Timor looked set for a new round of violence. In Gleno, 16 miles south-west of Dili. Two people were reported shot and five houses burnt. "The militia are on the rampage," an observer said.

The situation in Gleno quickly began to deteriorate. Militiamen, angry at the behaviour of some local UN staff during polling, blocked a 17-vehicle convoy transporting 150 staff to Dili.

When the UN sent senior staff to the town to negotiate, their helicopter was prevented from landing. It eventually landed in a dry river and after a heated stand-off the convoy was allowed to move on.

There was jubilation as the cars arrived at UN headquarters, but the relief was tempered by fears of what might happen to those left behind.

There were about 50 East Timorese employees of the UN in the convoy.

"If we hadn't got the locally-employed staff out tonight, I think they would have killed them," another returnee said.

Everywhere across East Timor, the paramilitaries were on the ascendant. All are young men, most are poorly educated, unemployed and have little idea that they are being manipulated in what has been a terrifying eight-month campaign by the Indonesian army to leave the territory in chaos.

By midday the situation in Dili was also deteriorating. One gang stormed into the airport and prevented several people, who had already checked in, from boarding a flight. Other groups blocked roads out of Dili, forcing foreign observers and journalists to turn back.

Intimidation became so intense that the International Federation for East Timor (IFET) pulled out its observer teams from three districts.

"We've never had a problem like this before," said Russell Anderson, a senior member of IFET. "We've been threatened, we had stones thrown at us, but we've never had to pull anyone out of anywhere before. Now we've pulled three teams out in a single day."

The teams withdrawn were based in Ermera, Aileu and Oecussi. The Aileu team returned to Dili after militia opened fire near their house yesterday morning and attacked local people. One man, bleeding profusely, sought refuge with the IFET team. They then came under threat and it was decided to evacuate.

IFET members based in Oecussi were only able to reach Dili with a police escort after they were stopped at a militia roadblock. "There were dozens and dozens of militia roadblocks today," said a man who travelled to Dili from the town of Suai in the south-west of the territory. "It was as if they wanted to paralyse the transport network."

Irish foreign minister David Andrews, in East Timor as head of the EU observer team, said yesterday that the deployment of international peacekeepers has to be seriously discussed now. "If the situation becomes worse and gets out of control, then the international community will have an obligation to protect the people of East Timor," he said.

Indonesia has refused to allow foreign soldiers into East Timor before its parliament ratifies the referendum result. This is unlikely before November, even though the result should be known by the end of the week.

Senior UN election official Karina Pirelli said all the ballot boxes arrived in Dili yesterday and that counting would begin today. She said: "The massive turnout shows neither fear nor violence nor intimidation can stop the people when they want to have their voice heard."

Yesterday afternoon representatives of the two warring factions sat down for the first meeting of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission under the auspices of the UN and the territory's spiritual leaders, the Roman Catholic bishops of Dili and Baucau.

It was not a success as only eight out of 25 representatives attended.

Several pro-Indonesia political groups boycotted the event. Most of the pro-independence representatives were unable to attend because they are either in Indonesian jails or awaiting visas to enter the country.

Meanwhile, international observers are hoping that East Timor will stumble its way through the latest violent threat to a peaceful future until the process of counting the votes - which starts today and is expected to last a week - can be completed.

Subject: Transcript: U.S. Hails E.Timor Vote As "Extraordinary Display Of Cour

Date: 31 Aug 1999 22:39:28

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: Transcript: U.S. Hails E.Timor Vote As "Extraordinary Display Of Courage"

Transcript of U.S. State Dept. Briefing follows article

Associated Press

Aug. 31, 1999

U.S. Hails East Timor Vote As "Extraordinary Display Of Courage"

WASHINGTON (AP)--The high voter turnout in the independence referendum in East Timor was a "heartening display of courage in the face of the deadly violence" that has afflicted the province, the U.S. State Department said Tuesday.

The fact virtually all those who registered actually voted was an "extraordinary demonstration" of the desire of the people of East Timor to have a say in their future, spokesman James Foley said.

He said the confidence of the East Timor people in the election was largely attributable to the professionalism and courage of U.N. personnel there who supervised the balloting.

Foley praised these officials for serving with distinction in the face of "significant obstacles and, indeed, dangers," a reference to pro-Indonesia militiamen who resorted to violence for weeks in an effort to block the balloting.

In Auburn, N.Y., White House spokesman Jake Siewert said U.S. President Bill Clinton was pleased by the high turnout and the "relative lack of violence on the ground there." Siewert is accompanying Clinton on his upstate New York vacation.

"We are going to look forward to seeing how the U.N. conducts the vote count over the next week or so," Siewert said.

He added Clinton called Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio Guterres to discuss the situation in East Timor. Portugal was the colonial power in East Timor for many years before departing the territory in 1975.

Federal Document Clearing House Political Transcripts
Tuesday, August 31, 1999

-portion pertaining to East Timor only -

SPEAKER: JAMES FOLEY, DEPUTY STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN

STATE DEPARTMENT REGULAR NEWS BRIEFING

AUGUST 31, 1999

FOLEY: Good afternoon. Fifteen-minute briefing? All right. I welcome that.

I second the motion. More of you on the right side than the left side, I guess.

That represents the results of the last elections.

I have a few announcements to make first of all, or statements.

Yesterday, Monday, August 30, virtually all of those registered to cast votes or ballots in the UN-administered election to determine the status of East Timor. This was an extraordinary demonstration of the desire of the people of East Timor to have a say in their future, and also a heartening display of courage in the face of the deadly violence that has afflicted East Timor in recent weeks.

FOLEY: To a large degree, the confidence the people of East Timor had in the process of the vote was due to the professionalism and courage of the personnel of the United Nation's Mission in East Timor, who are serving with distinction in the face of significant obstacles and, indeed, dangers.

In particular, UNAMET personnel have stood firm in the face of determined efforts by armed pro-integration militia to influence and even disrupt the pre-election activities. We extend our condolences to the family of Joel Lopez Gomes, the UNAMET worker who was killed on his way home after the polls closed yesterday.

The United States is proud to have supported UNAMET in its administration of a successful election. The UN process must now be carried through in an equally successful manner. This will require further hard work by UNAMET personnel, the members of the Security Council, the international community and not least of all Indonesia and the East Timorese people.

We call on all sides in East Timor to refrain from violence and respect the results of the vote, whatever the outcome when they are announced by UNAMET.

In this regard, we welcome the positive statements of the foreign and defense ministers of Indonesia, which praise UNAMET in those statements and in which they pledge that Indonesia will continue to fulfill its commitments to aid in the orderly transition of East Timor to a new status.

Reports, however, indicate that militia activities continue.

Indonesia retains responsibility for security during this period. We look to the government of Indonesia in particular to take effective action to restrain -- restrain armed militia groups from terrorizing the populace and subverting the UN-administered process.

Subject: Belo plea to free Gusmao immediately

Date: 31 Aug 1999 22:59:05

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: Belo plea to free Gusmao immediately

The Australian
1 September 99

Belo plea to free Gusmao

From an AFP correspondent in Dili

EAST Timor's Nobel laureate Bishop Carlos Belo yesterday urged Indonesia to immediately release jailed resistance leader Xanana Gusmao to help calm the territory.

"For me it is urgent to release him, if possible this week," Bishop Belo said in an interview after Monday's ballot on East Timor's future.

"It is important (so that he can) tell his people, if the resistance side wins, for the people to become calm."

Asked if Mr Gusmao's life would be in danger if he returned so soon, Bishop Belo replied: "I don't think it will happen . . . if he comes back to East Timor."

Mr Gusmao is in mid-September expected to be released from house arrest in Jakarta. He is six years into a 20-year jail term.

Indonesia has resisted calls to release the jailed separatist leader earlier, citing perceived threats to his life amid rampant pro-Indonesian militia violence in East Timor.

Leandro Isaac, a top official of the National Council of East Timor Resistance (CNRT), yesterday said in Dili that emotions were running high in East Timor after the vote.

Mr Gusmao is widely tipped to be leader of an independent East Timor, if the vote rejects autonomy. But Mr Isaac said the choice would have to be "taken by the people".

Stated for:

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 408, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2606, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MS. PELOSI

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. PELOSI moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H.R. 2606 making appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the fiscal year 2000 be instructed to insist on the provisions of the House bill with respect to Indonesia limiting International Military Education and Training to "expanded military education and training only".

□ 1100

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is 11 o'clock a.m. in Washington, D.C. It is nighttime in East Timor; and families there and those who have been evacuated from East Timor are living with the suffering of the past week and longer, much of it perpetrated by the Indonesian military cooperating with the militias in Dili and the rest of East Timor.

The motion to instruct conferees I have offered today moves that the House insist on its position restricting military training to Indonesia to expanded IMET only. The Senate bill contains no such restriction.

Were it within the scope of my motion to instruct to cut off all military training to the Indonesian military, I would do so. But the constraints of the parliamentarian are such on my motion that I cannot.

Just as a matter of explanation, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense

spends about \$50 million a year on independent national military education and training. That is called IMET program.

The program provides a wide range of training to over 125 countries around the world. The training ranges from sending foreign officers to some of our many military schools for extended periods to training in basic military tactics and techniques.

In the past 10 years, with the changes in the world, Congress has insisted that the new programs be developed and carried out which deal with civil military relations and human rights awareness. These programs are called Expanded IMET and now take place in many countries with difficult problems, like Guatemala, El Salvador, and Indonesia. Indonesia receives \$550,000 worth of IMET training in 1999 and 400,000 has been requested for 2000.

The purpose of my motion here today is to insist that the restrictions on the limited Expanded IMET only stay in place for the year 2000, FY 2000. As I said, I would prefer to cut all IMET to Indonesia, especially made clear by the recent events there. However, this is not within the scope of the two bills, as I mentioned, as currently drafted.

In fact, the President has suspended all military training and military-to-military contacts for the time being. Ensuring that Expanded IMET restrictions stay in place for all of FY 2000 will make that limitation a matter of law.

I believe it is important to send a strong signal to the Indonesian Government at this time, despite the apparent progress on allowing a United Nations peacekeeping force into East Timor. The horrifying events of the past week have shocked the world. They have indeed challenged the conscience of the world. We know that thousands of people have been killed. The systematic nature of this mayhem where young men, Catholic priests and nuns, and U.N. workers were in fact targeted by the militias speaks volumes about the depths of this problem.

I am indeed grateful that order seems to have been restored in East Timor, but at what cost and how many lives already lost? The terms of reference for the U.N. peacekeeping force are still under negotiation, as is the timing of their deployment. The Indonesian military is sending mixed signals about their willingness to cooperate with the U.N., and we need to keep the pressure on.

The people of East Timor chose independence and democracy, and the consequences have been dire for them. Instead of a democratic spirit prevailing there, violence reigns. No one can say with certainty to what degree the Indonesian military was culpable, but it is increasingly clear that either the military was involved directly in militia activity in East Timor or they failed to confront it.

Keeping the restrictions on Expanded IMET for Indonesia will at least put

Congress on record as sending a signal to the Indonesian military that their behavior has been unacceptable. It also will send a signal to our own military that the suspension of the military-to-military contact program should remain in effect indefinitely.

I again want to repeat that I would prefer to go further in my motion today. I believe that all assistance programs for Indonesia should be seriously reviewed. Disbursements to Indonesia under the structural adjustment program to the IMF should be halted, and the international bank loans that go directly to the government should be suspended. These measures are necessary to demonstrate to the Indonesian Government that we will not tolerate the undermining of democracy in East Timor.

Others of my colleagues have motions to this effect, and I hope that they will come to the floor soon. If it had been possible from a parliamentary standpoint, we would have included many of those initiatives in this motion to instruct. But staying with what is within the scope of the two bills, I urge my colleagues to vote to support the motion to instruct conferees on this motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI). I think that she echoes what we did here in the House, and that was to limit the IMET training in Indonesia to expanded military education and training only. This is exactly the reason and the purpose for the Expanded Military Education and Training program, which is to teach military leaders and military people in foreign countries something about human rights, to educate them with the ability to work with a civilian government. If Indonesia ever needed this assistance, it is now.

So I intend to support the motion of the gentlewoman to instruct to insist the Senate keep the language that we inserted in the House in our bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALLAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion to instruct conferees and just remind Members that I have held hearings in my subcommittee on the U.S. cooperation with the Indonesian military and I find it appalling that we have been training, especially through the JCET program, many of the people, including those who are part of Kopassus, which is an infamous brigade, it is the Red Berets, it is their so-called elite, many of whom have been charged with very serious human rights violations, including the use of torture.

We had Plus Lustrilang, one of those who was tortured by the Indonesian military, appear at one of our hearings, and he gave riveting testimony of the daily beatings that he endured at the hands of those people.

Where we come in, or where the United States I think has made a very serious error, is that we have trained in sniper training, urban guerilla warfare, and other kinds of assistance to the very people in Kopassus and in other elements of the Indonesian military. And I asked our U.S. officials both in Jakarta, as well as at our hearings, did we keep track of those we trained. There is no list of those that we have trained.

Now there are several of those members who are under indictment. General Prabowo, who was the leader of Kopassus, has been sacked. But there are still very strong remnants of that kind of abusing authority still in place. We are seeing them now operate with impunity in East Timor.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the very distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) who has fought this fight over the years for the people of East Timor.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this motion and urge all of my colleagues to do the right thing for the courageous people of East Timor.

I am outraged at the current events in East Timor, whose people exercised their right to self-determination two weeks ago. Although the threats and intimidation of anti-independence groups ominously hung over their heads, nearly all eligible East Timorese voted for the referendum, with an overwhelming majority choosing independence from Indonesia over autonomy within it.

What should be a time of celebration for the East Timorese is instead a time of great terror. Anti-independence militia groups continue today to burn houses, places of worship, loot businesses and private homes, and brutally murder innocent civilians.

The U.N. Security Council delegation sent to Indonesia has cited strong evidence that the Indonesian military and police are complicit in this rampage. The chief U.N. human rights official has said that there are enough witnesses of the militias' heinous acts that a war crimes tribunal will likely be convened.

East Timorese refugees, still frightened for their lives, tell of planned, systematic massacres of young men and clergy.

We are witnessing a catastrophic violation of human rights. Initially President Habibie resisted international peacekeepers, insisting that the military could bring order to East Timor. Now Indonesia has agreed to the peace-

keepers but needs more time to discuss the details. As Habibie hedges and delays, East Timor has run out of time. As Indonesia turns a blind eye, those who advocated a peaceful and democratic transition to independence violently perish.

Until the terror ceases, the United States and international financial institutions should continue the moratorium on aid to Indonesia. Until an international peacekeeping force reclaims East Timor and the Indonesian military leaves, not one iota of military assistance should be sent to Indonesia, not one Indonesian soldier should be trained by U.S. military personnel, not one dollar should prop up those responsible for this massacre.

Let us make clear that we are disgusted by Indonesia's utter disrespect for the tenets of democracy and the sanctity of human life. We have a responsibility to our partners in democracy in East Timor to be the loudest voice, the strongest voice in support of their courageous step towards independence. Let us not stand by as East Timor is destroyed and its people banished and murdered. As we have learned from history, the price of inaction is far too great.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) who has just returned from East Timor.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to instruct conferees.

It is absolutely critical that U.S. and international pressure be maintained and increased on the Government of Indonesia and the Indonesian military. Instructing the conferees on the foreign aid bill to retain the House restrictions on IMET and expand the IMET is one modest but concrete action this House can take.

The U.S. has provided an estimated \$148 million in weapons, ammunition, spare parts, and technical support to Indonesia since 1993. However, Indonesia and the U.S. have continued to maintain military training and officer exchange programs.

Those programs, costing about a half a million dollars per year, are now frozen as a result of the suspension of military relations announced last week by President Clinton.

Eighteen Indonesian military officers currently are studying at U.S. military facilities as part of the IMET program. Eleven are in a training program at the Center for Military Relations in Monterey, California. Six are studying English. And one officer is at an American war college.

This House has taken the lead in restricting IMET funding to Indonesia because of the brutal human rights records of its military. Today, more than ever, those restrictions must be extended and expanded.

Mr. Speaker, I was in East Timor at the end of August, just nine days before the referendum on independence. I

traveled to Sual and Maliana. I spent a day with the parish priests in Sual, Father Hilario Madeira and Father Francisco Soares. I met with U.N. workers in Maliana. In Dili, I had dinner with Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo.

Every one of these people told me of their faith in the U.N. process, their commitment to vote, and their fears about violent retaliation following the vote. Those fears have now been realized.

Father Hilario and Father Francisco were murdered, shot down in their church as they tried to protect the people inside. Forty-five of the U.N. workers in Maliana were massacred. The home of Bishop Belo has been burned to the ground. Thousands have been killed or forcibly removed, their fates unknown.

Dili has been destroyed, burnt to the ground, emptied of its people. And still the Government of Indonesia delays the deployment of international peacekeepers.

All of us in the international community have broken faith with the people of East Timor. They trusted us to protect them as they bravely voted for freedom. We must not fail them again.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to instruct conferees.

I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for her motion.

□ 1115

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, earlier I mentioned other initiatives in Congress, one of them being advanced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), a leader on this issue. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and also commend her for offering this motion to instruct. Like her, I wish that it would go a little bit further. I as well as the gentlewoman from California and some others have introduced a bill that would direct representatives to both the IMF and the World Bank to use their voice and vote to oppose any additional funding under the IMF-G7 credit facility that was implemented last year to Indonesia until such time as the President can certify to the Congress that the situation has been peacefully resolved.

There are a number of us on the floor today who in the last year worked very hard for adding capital to the IMF to help follow through with this program to help Indonesia, to help Thailand, to help South Korea, because we believed it was in the best interest of the United States that we contain the Asian currency crisis because of what a large export market it is for us. I find myself very frustrated by the fact that Indonesia has continually failed to follow up to the requirements that the Congress put in, the requirements that the IMF and the World Bank have called

for, and I think the situation in East Timor is the proverbial stick that broke the camel's back. The fact is, this is not a credit that the United States taxpayers should want to underwrite so long as the government and the military are willing to persecute the people of East Timor. And while we have had progress made over the weekend with the tacit inviting of a U.N. peacekeeping force, the fact is the details have not been worked out and the killing still goes on. Newspapers today report that the militias are being housed just across the border. So I think this issue is far from being resolved.

I think it is incumbent upon the Congress, including those of us who believed that U.S. involvement through the IMF-G7 package was the right thing to do, to now put pressure on the Indonesian government through this motion and motions such as those that I have introduced in order to restore some sanity and peace to East Timor and to get the Indonesian government back on the right track. Otherwise, I think the United States should want to have nothing to do with this government. I believe that we should be involved in world affairs and should be involved in the affairs over there, but we should not be involved in such actions as are taking place today.

I thank the gentlewoman for offering her motion and ask my colleagues to support it.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for his very fine statement.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) who has been a champion on this issue in his service in the Congress and before.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding me this time and I want to commend her for the great work she has always done using her position in the committee to follow this issue closely.

In 1996, I traveled to East Timor. I went to Dili, and I saw the spot where hundreds lost their lives in the famous Santa Cruz cemetery massacre. Unfortunately, the tragedy of that massacre is occurring again today as we speak.

In 1998, I met with Nobel peace laureate Bishop Belo in his home. Now that home has been burned down, destroyed, by paramilitaries that are rampant in the region. Even nuns and priests and other religious leaders have been killed over the past week. It is time that we end this violence and take a real stand. The people of East Timor took a courageous stand themselves just a few weeks ago when they voted for independence. We owe them, these people desperate for freedom and democracy, a chance for peace.

Last week, I introduced legislation to show further support for the Timorese that calls for the suspension of financial and military assistance to Indonesia and a call for peacekeeping troops. Today's motion will ensure

that we adhere to similar language that was already included in the Foreign Operations bill that my colleagues in that subcommittee so critically included. Again, we tried to persuade Indonesia with words, but words were not enough. The situation is critical. There is no time to wait. The lives of thousands are in the balance. We need to act. We need to act now. We need to pass this motion and pass it overwhelmingly and send a message to the Indonesian government that we will not abide by the way they are treating the East Timorese people.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for his fine statement.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the very distinguished ranking member of the full Committee on Appropriations who fought this fight long before many of us were even in Congress or on this committee.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this motion and will vote for it, but I want to take this time to discuss my broader concerns about the budget crisis that we face.

As Members know, yesterday the Republican leadership indicated they wanted to solve the problem of our budget caps by providing for a 13-month fiscal year. I want to say today that I enthusiastically support that plan and I urge that the new month be named "Orwellian." The reason I say that is because George Orwell in his famous novel "1984" began that novel with the words, "It was a bright cold day in April and the clocks were striking 13."

I think there are 10 advantages of a 13-month year as the Republican leadership is suggesting.

First of all, everyone could take 8 percent off their age. Adding 1 month to the year reduces the number of years we have lived by 8 percent.

Second, we could bring back Ronald Reagan as President. By making this retroactive, we could arrange it so that it is 1984 all over again, which is what the Republicans have been trying to do for years. That would be appropriate, because it was with the Reagan budgets that the deficit first exploded and put us where it is today.

Third, it could add 30 more shopping days till Christmas. That would add immeasurably to economic growth, although it could cause the economy to overheat which might cause Alan Greenspan to raise interest rates.

Fourth, it could give every child in America 1 month more of summer vacation. That could add to economic growth in the tourist and resort industries as people have more time to travel.

Fifth, as an alternative we could add 1 month to the work year. That could add to worker productivity and raise economic growth that way.

Sixth, it would help at least two more major league baseball players to join Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa

in breaking Roger Maris' single season home run record because they would have 30 extra days to do it. That would bring millions of additional fans into the Nation's ballparks, and we would have millions more to add to the economic strength of baseball and to the economy in general.

Seventh, it would make all taxpayers happy by delaying tax filing deadlines by 1 month.

Eighth, it could give Republicans 1 extra month to complete their budget, although at the rate they are going, that probably would not make any difference.

Ninth, it could delay the Y2K problem by 1 month if the month is inserted before January.

And, tenth, it could prove that the Middle Age critics of Galileo were correct when they denied his theory that the earth circled the sun once every 12 months. They could thus join the Kansas school board in helping turn back the clock.

I would urge that we support the Republican leadership's proposal. It is the way out of this mess for everyone. And while we are considering that proposal, I hope we get serious and in fact pass the motion to instruct that the gentlewoman is proposing on the East Timor question today. It is a serious issue. We should not be providing military aid to Indonesia under these circumstances.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), another champion of democracy. It is no coincidence that Massachusetts comes to this debate so strong with their commitment to promoting democratic values throughout the world.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

That commitment is reinforced by the really quite admirable passion that Portuguese Americans feel as a sense of responsibility towards East Timor which had been a Portuguese colony and it is that which helps energize myself and my colleagues from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Two points. First, the Indonesian government should understand what a terrible price they are paying for this massacre. I offered an amendment to this bill in 1996 to cut IMET. I lost on the floor, because Members were not predisposed to be critical of Indonesia. Members felt Indonesia was a potentially valuable friend and ally. I do not criticize Members for changing their position. Events have changed. No one, I think, could have foreseen quite as much brutality as we have seen. Some of us were pessimistic, but the Indonesians managed to exceed even our worst fears. So what they are going to see when they compare the vote of 1996 to what I hope will be an overwhelming vote today is the price they have paid for this butchery, and they should understand that what we are saying is,

they are on a very tenuous probation. No one is writing them off the face of the earth, but the heavy burden now is on the people and government of Indonesia to show that they understand how terribly they have misbehaved and for them to undo this.

Secondly, will the military please, the U.S. military, now stop telling us how these training programs inculcate respect for human rights. If the military has geostrategic reasons for wanting alliances with other militaries, then let us be honest about it. But the argument they give us that when they have relations with brutal and repressive regimes, they are doing it to civilize the military of those regimes, they are doing it to turn the military of those regimes into relative Peace Corps, they do not tell the truth. Indonesia was one of their best examples of how by this relationship they were encouraging a more civilized military, and no military in recent history has behaved in a more brutal and less civilized fashion.

So I hope both of those lessons are taken to heart by a very large vote in favor of the gentlewoman's instruction.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, kings of countries, leaders of tribes and very wealthy people, when they have their birthdays, they give gifts to others. I understand that our distinguished chairman had his birthday over the weekend and I was wondering if the very distinguished chairman would yield 10 minutes to me of his time in observation of his birthday for which we are all very grateful.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, since the gentlewoman recognized my birthday, I appreciate that very much, but I might tell her in response to what the gentleman from Wisconsin was talking about earlier on the 13 months. When you reach my age, maybe it is time for us to move to a 13-month year, because my next birthday would therefore be 30 days later. But if we are going to go to the 13 months, I would hope that they would make it in the summer rather than the winter because I do not like cold weather. So if we are going to move in that direction, I would encourage those that will be in charge of that decision to make the extra month maybe between August and September, rather than between, for example, January and February. But I will be happy to agree to the unanimous-consent request of the gentlewoman from California to take 10 minutes of my time, provided we talk about the situation in East Timor and we talk about expanded IMET training. I will be happy to agree to the gentlewoman's request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Without objection, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) will control 10 minutes of the time originally allocated to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN).

There was no objection.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the very distinguished gentleman, and

I know I speak for every Member in the Chamber in wishing him a very happy birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), a champion for democracy all over the world.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman, my colleague from California, for bringing this motion to the floor. She has championed human rights all over the world. I am delighted that she has given us this opportunity to speak out against the atrocities and the brutality that has taken place in East Timor.

Year after year, we are told by the military of this country that they are engaged in training programs with the military of other countries that cause that military establishment in those countries, in this case Indonesia, to respect human rights, to understand the chain of command, to respect civil authority and to benefit us through that relationship. Unfortunately we now see in East Timor just one in a continuation of tragedies where this has turned out to be fiction. It could be no further from the truth. What in fact we see is the involvement of those American-trained soldiers in the massacre, the slaughter and the brutality against their own citizens.

Earlier this year, we debated the School of the Americas where we saw this activity in South America and today now we see it in East Timor. Let us understand something, that the contacts that were supposedly established in East Timor and in Indonesia because of American military training never came about. They never came about because those phone calls were refused, those conversations were not paid attention to, they were not heeded until one thing happened, until the military had taken care of business in East Timor. And by taking care of business, we are talking about the burning and sacking of towns and homes, the destruction of people and the killing of people who voted for and supported the democracy movement, who voted for and supported a vote for freedom that was offered to them by their government.

□ 1130

They have thought it was offered in good faith. It turned out when they voted for freedom, they were then signing a death warrant on themselves. We are told of how systematically, systematically the military and militia with lists of names of people who supported democracy were taken from their homes and killed, in some cases killed in their homes in front of family and the members of the family were killed. This was a systematic extermination of the forces of democracy in East Timor, and we have got to quit kidding our-

selves that somehow the continuation of expanded IMET, of IMET training to these forces, is bringing about democracy. It is bringing about a holocaust of people in East Timor.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his excellent statement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), really the conscience of this Congress.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her great work, and I just appreciate the chance to stand up in support of this motion.

I have been involved with this issue on East Timor since 1980. I remember when I was first on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and we took up the issue of East Timor, had hearings on it; and it is time that we speak together as a Congress and a government. We have not been together on this issue for all of these years. I think this is the time. I am hoping that the Senate will certainly adopt it.

Mr. Speaker, the other thing I wanted to say is that I have read with chagrin some of our officials and our Government saying that really East Timor belongs to Indonesia. The fact is that is not true. East Timor has been independent. Indonesia has been condemned many times in the United Nations, even by our own country relative to the annexation of East Timor when Indonesia moved in after 1975.

This is an important motion, I certainly support it, and I applaud the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) who again has shown us what a wonderful Congresswoman she is, and I urge all Members to support this.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA). He lives closest to East Timor, and I am very pleased to yield to him.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding this time to me, and I do want to thank her for giving me this opportunity for some comments concerning this very important issue, and I do want to wish the gentleman from Alabama a very happy birthday.

Mr. Speaker, the question of East Timor has been something that I have been following for many years. We have held hearings, and I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, and despite all of these things, now all of a sudden it seems that East Timor is coming to bear.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, East Timor was a former Portuguese colony, and when Portugal left this colony, the Indonesian military came and simply occupied it; and the saddest affair of all, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that 200,000 East Timorese were sacrificed, they were massacred, in 1974 when they took over this portion of the island; and the sad part about it, too, Mr. Speaker, is that we cannot afford

to talk only about East Timor and ignore West Papua New Guinea, because both of these were former. And while I say that East Timor was a former colony of Portugal, but West Papua New Guinea was a former colony of the Dutch, but the Indonesian military simply came over and took over this place and was never recognized by the international community, and it was never recognized by our own country.

For 24 years, Mr. Speaker, this place has been trying over the years in getting the attention not only of our own Nation, but the international community, and finally, finally that we do not have the Cold War any more to contend with, now we are all worried about to say that because Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and the country with the highest population as far as the Muslim religion is concerned; this is all irrelevant, Mr. Speaker. The fact of the matter is that these people, this military, has butchered these people, and it is about time that we do something about this, and I want to commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) for offering this motion.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and, therefore, yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), our distinguished ranking member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I will not take up the 2 minutes. I just want to commend the gentlewoman and the gentleman for agreeing on this language. This is a critical moment. There has to be a very clear and direct signal from the United States as there has been from the White House, from United States Congress, that America will not countenance this kind of behavior. The outrageous acts by the Indonesian military and government has to be answered, and I am glad to see the gentlewoman from California leading this effort today.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), for his leadership and his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I want to begin my closing by commending the distinguished chairman of the committee for his cooperation on this motion to instruct. It is my understanding that the gentleman will not oppose, and I assume that means he will support the motion to instruct conferees, and for that I am very grateful because I think it is very important that whatever the content of the motion to instruct, that it have unanimous support, and while, as I said earlier, I would have gone further to cut off all military training to the Indonesian military, what is before us is what is allowed by the rules within the scope of the two bills that will be reconciled in conference.

So I look forward to working with the chairman in conference under his leadership on insisting on the House language when, as I anticipate, we carry this motion to instruct today.

In closing I just want to say again why it is so important. Our distinguished colleagues who have spoken here today have spent years toiling on the issue of East Timor. They are concerned because they are champions of human rights throughout the world, and as such East Timor has been an important issue. They have many Portuguese Americans living in their districts, and so, many of them have a heightened awareness, specifically of the sad situation in East Timor. They are aware of East Timor as it has been, and as it existed since the Portuguese left, leaving East Timor an independent country which was then immediately overtaken by the Indonesian military.

In our foreign operations bill over the years we have asked and tried to persuade the Indonesian Government to work with Bishop Belo for a peaceful resolution of the situation in East Timor. As has been mentioned by my colleagues, in the past week Bishop Belo, a Nobel prize winner, a Nobel peace laureate for his work for promoting democratic reform and autonomy or independence, as the case may be—it is now independence in East Timor, self determination in East Timor has had his house burned to the ground. The people who sought sanctuary there had to flee.

Never in the 400-or-so years of recent history of East Timor with all of the occupations that they have endured, including all the time the Japanese occupying that area, never were the religious institutions, establishments, treated in this fashion. My colleagues have gone into the number of people who have died, hundreds of thousands made homeless, hundreds of thousands evacuated in the last 10 days from East Timor. This is a moral blot on the world, as I said earlier, a challenge to the conscience of the world. Hopefully the world will rise to the occasion as we prepare to send in the U.N. troops.

But as we talk about that, the form that this motion takes is to confine the military training of the Indonesian military to expanded IMET, and I want to spend a moment on that.

We have tried in our committee, those of us who have been working on this issue, to eliminate all military training by the U.S. military of the Indonesian military. Our military has said that we must go in there and train them, and they do not even want to confine it to Expanded IMET. Our military wants to train the Indonesian military. As a compromise we have included language that says if our military they train them, it has to be on how a military functions in a civilian society and focus on respecting the human rights of people that they are dealing with there.

We have asked the U.S. military over and over for the policy justification for

our training of the Indonesian military. None has come forward. What has come forward though is the overwhelmingly enthusiastic support by our military of this training which I think that whether or not, and I believe that the Indonesian military was very, very involved in the massacre that occurred in East Timor, but even for a moment if my colleagues say there is a question about that, that they did not cooperate with the militia. What did they do to stop this massacre?

A price in humanity has been paid in the last 10 days that could have been prevented. I think that I can say without any doubt that the U.S. military training of Indonesian military has been a failure, has been a failure. We fail to see also the policy justification for that military-to-military training.

I have asked and my chairman has very graciously agreed for our committee to have hearings on U.S. military training worldwide. We had that hearing. In advance of that hearing on our bill, we had asked for an accounting of this military training worldwide. We received volumes, but really not volumes of information that was very useful.

So today, surrounding this tragedy maybe at long last we will get enough awareness on the part of the Congress to examine what this program is about.

I call to my colleagues' attention another point, and that is even though this body by its vote forbade the military U.S. training of the Indonesian military except for Expanded IMET, our military went around the intent of Congress and trained the Kopassus under another program. Not IMET, but the JCET program, trained the Kopassus which is guilty of many atrocities in Indonesia and in East Timor. Our weapons were used against the people of East Timor.

So let us do this today. It is a small baby step in the motion to instruct, and hopefully the strong vote that it has will be a vote about confining to expanded IMET, that the conference will agree to that. But in addition to that, we must take a close look at the policy justification for this military-to-military training, and when Congress says it shall not take place or it should only take place under certain circumstances, that our military understand a civilian government as well and that they do not find other ways to go around it.

Since I have served on the Committee on Foreign Operations and on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I have constantly been called by our CINCPAC the present one, Admiral Blair, his predecessor and that admiral's predecessor to talk about the glories of our training of the Indonesian military. I did not believe it then, and I am absolutely certain that it has not been effective now. Witness what happened in East Timor.

So I am pleased to have the time to bring this motion to the floor. I thank my distinguished chairman for supporting the motion to instruct. I also

thank him for giving us the forum to have the military training hearing that we had and hope now with all of this discussion that it will raise the consciousness of this body to the issue of IMET and military training, JCET, other military training, weapon sales and the military-to-military cooperation.

I want to commend the Clinton administration for its leadership in these past days in getting us to a point where now a U.N. peacekeeping force can go in. I want to commend them for suspending the military-to-military cooperation; but it is important for this body to act, put into law this confining of the military training to human rights activities and the role of a military in a civilian society.

With that, if I have any time left, Mr. Speaker, I would like to set aside 10 seconds, 10 seconds recognizing that we really do not have a 13th month here, 10 seconds of silence on behalf of all the people who have died in East Timor. This should be a grief to every person in the world, and I would ask for that 10 seconds.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I join my esteemed colleague, Congresswoman PELOSI, on her motion to instruct conferees to maintain the House language on restrictions of IMET military assistance to Indonesia.

Like many of our colleagues, I am greatly disturbed and saddened by the brutal, violent response of the pro-Jakarta militia and Indonesian military to the overwhelming vote for independence demonstrated by the courageous people of East Timor. However, I am not at all surprised at the rampant killings, Mr. Speaker, as the Indonesian military has routinely used violence as a tool of repression.

Although the Timorese struggle for self-determination has received much publicity, Mr. Speaker, scant attention has been paid to the people of West Papua New Guinea who have similarly struggled in Irian Jaya to throw off the yoke of Indonesian colonialism. As in East Timor, Indonesia took West Papua New Guinea by force in 1963. In a pathetic episode, the United Nations in 1969 sanctioned a fraudulent referendum, where only 1,025 delegates handpicked and paid-off by Jakarta were permitted to participate in an independence vote. The rest of the West Papua people, over 800,000 strong, has absolutely no voice in the undemocratic process.

Since Indonesia subjugated West Papua New Guinea, the native Papuan people have suffered under one of the most repressive and unjust systems of colonial occupation in the 20th century. Like in East Timor where 200,000 East Timorese are thought to have died, the Indonesian military has been brutal in Irian Jaya. Reports estimate that between 100,000 to 300,000 West Papuans have died or simply vanished at the hands of the Indonesian military. While we search for justice and peace in East Timor, Mr. Speaker, we should not forget the violent tragedy that continues to play out today in West Papua New Guinea. I would urge our colleagues, our great nation, and the international community to revisit the status of West Papua New Guinea to ensure that justice is also achieved there.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the events of the past week, the Indonesian Government

should be condemned in the strongest terms for allowing untold atrocities to be committed against the innocent, unarmed civilians of East Timor. I commend President Clinton for terminating all assistance to and ties with the Indonesian military. The latest U.N. estimate are that up to 300,000 Timorese, over a third of the population of East Timor, have been displaced and it remains to be seen how many hundreds, if not thousands, have been killed in the mass bloodletting and carnage. A war crimes tribunal, as called for by UNHCR head Mary Robinson, is necessary to punish those responsible for the atrocities.

I further commend the decision of the United Nations to try to maintain its UNAMET operations in Dili, even if only with a skeletal staff. It was absolutely essential that international observers, such as the U.N., not desert East Timor or the likelihood of genocide against the Timorese people would have substantially increased. I am greatly disturbed to learn this morning that the UNAMET compound has been abandoned because of continuing attacks by Indonesian militia and military elements.

As to the issue of a U.N. or international peacekeeping force, I strongly support such an intervention in East Timor and commend Indonesian President Habibie for his decision this weekend to authorize entry. While Australia and New Zealand may take the lead in the formation of such a peacekeeping force, it is crucial that Southeast Asian nations, such as the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand, contribute significant troops to the effort, and I applaud the cooperation and commitment of these countries. Jakarta, however, should not be permitted to dictate which countries shall comprise and contribute to the international peacekeeping force.

It is clear the United States must also commit to this peacekeeping effort and not shirk its duty. Besides playing a significant role in supplying airlift capabilities and logistical support, I believe America should also contribute a small, if not symbolic, contingent of ground troops, which could easily be drawn from our substantial forces of U.S. Marines based in Okinawa.

With Indonesia being the fourth largest nation and the largest Muslim country in the world, which sits astride major searoutes of communication and trade—certainly we have substantial national interests in preserving stability in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, as well as preventing a U.N. initiative from turning into a catastrophic humanitarian disaster.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, I believe that what has happened in East Timor—where the Indonesian military forces played a major role in the horrific violence—holds prophetic ramifications for the future of Indonesia as a whole. In front of the world, President Habibie has been humiliated by the inability to control his own military while Defense Minister General Wiranto's hand in the unfolding events in East Timor is still being questioned. It raises the question as to who is actually in control in Jakarta, and whether a civilian democratic government or military regime holds the reigns of power to Indonesia—now and for the future.

By its simple presence, Mr. Speaker, an international peacekeeping force in East Timor may well lend a hand in stabilizing not just that island but the fragile democracy that ostensibly governs Indonesia.

I thank the gentlewoman for her motion and urge our colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Motion to Instruct Conferees and to condemn the violence raging in East Timor. Sadly, on what should have been a joyous occasion, the free and democratic decision of the people of East Timor to become independent, violence erupted, and brought tragedy instead.

The stories we have heard from this region are heartbreaking—homes burned, young people shot and dumped in the sea, massacres by machete. The brutal tactics of anti-independence militias and members of the Indonesian military are truly horrific. Of course, our hearts go out to the people of East Timor for all they have endured. However, our sympathy is not enough. We must take action to ensure that such violence will not continue.

The government in Indonesia has been slow to bring an end to the violence in East Timor. President Habibie has finally agreed to allow an international peacekeeping force to enter East Timor and restore order. However, this alone will not do. Of course, I believe that we must supply humanitarian aid to the region, but we should discontinue our programs of military and economic assistance pending resolution of this crisis. While this motion to instruct conferees would not completely cut off military aid to Indonesia, it is an important first step. We must send a message that such violence is unacceptable and will not be rewarded with continued assistance.

On a personal note my constituent Alan Naim, a journalist reporting on the situation in East Timor, was captured last night by the Indonesian military police. I have been working hard to ensure his immediate release and am hopeful that he will emerge unharmed.

I have closely monitored the situation in East Timor for years, and have consistently called upon the Administration to take bold steps to protect human rights and support the people of East Timor. I have long urged the United Nations to take an active interest in the plight of the East Timorese. In addition, I have called for International Military Education Training funding to be cut to Indonesia and I have opposed the sale of F-16 fighter planes to that nation on account of its poor human rights record.

The tragedy in East Timor has touched us all. I urge this House and the Clinton Administration to do all that it can to end the hostilities and ease the suffering of those in East Timor.

I urge the adoption of this motion.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1145

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

September 14, 1999

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H8177

(Roll No. 410)

AYES—419

Baker	Edwards	LaFalce	Rahall	Shimkus	Tiahrt	Abercrombie	Deutch	Kanjorski
Baldacci	Ehlers	LaHood	Ramstad	Shows	Tierney	Ackerman	Diaz-Balart	Kasich
Baldwin	Ehrlich	Lampson	Rangel	Shuster	Toomey	Aderholt	Dickey	Kelly
Ballenger	Emerson	Lantos	Regula	Simpson	Towns	Allen	Dicks	Kennedy
Barcia	Engel	Largent	Reyes	Sisk	Trafilant	Andrews	Dingell	Kildee
Barr	English	Larson	Reynolds	Skelton	Turner	Archer	Dixon	Kilpatrick
Barrett (NE)	Eshoo	Latham	Riley	Slaughter	Udall (CO)	Armey	Doggett	Kind (WI)
Barrett (WI)	Etheridge	LaTourrette	Rodriguez	Smith (MI)	Udall (NM)	Bachus	Dooley	King (NY)
Bartlett	Evans	Lazio	Roemer	Smith (NJ)	Velazquez	Baird	Doolittle	Klink
Barton	Everett	Leach	Rogan	Smith (TX)	Vento	Baker	Dreier	Knollenberg
Bass	Ewing	Lee	Rogers	Smith (WA)	Vitter	Baldacci	Duncan	Kolbe
Bateman	Farr	Levin	Rohrabacher	Snyder	Walden	Baldwin	Dunn	Kucinich
Bentzen	Flner	Lewis (CA)	Rothman	Souder	Walsh	Ballenger	Edwards	Kuykendall
Bereuter	Fletcher	Lewis (GA)	Roukema	Spence	Wamp	Barcia	Ehlers	LaFalce
Berkley	Foley	Lewis (KY)	Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Waters	Barr	Ehrlich	LaHood
Berman	Forbes	Linder	Rush	Stabenow	Watkins	Barrett (NE)	Emerson	Lampson
Berry	Ford	Lipinski	Ryan (WI)	Stark	Watt (NC)	Barrett (WI)	Engel	Lantos
Biggart	Fossella	LoBiondo	Ryan (KS)	Stearns	Watts (OK)	Bartlett	English	Larson
Billbray	Fowler	LoGren	Sabo	Stenholm	Waxman	Barton	Eshoo	Latham
Billirakis	Frank (MA)	Lowey	Salmon	Strickland	Weiner	Bass	Etheridge	LaTourrette
Bishop	Franks (NJ)	Lucas (KY)	Sanchez	Stump	Weldon (FL)	Bateman	Evans	Lazio
Blagojevich	Frelinghuysen	Lucas (OK)	Sanders	Sununu	Weldon (PA)	Becerra	Everett	Leach
Bliley	Frost	Luther	Sandlin	Sweeney	Weller	Bentzen	Farr	Levin
Blumenauer	Gallegly	Maloney (CT)	Sanford	Talent	Wexler	Bereuter	Fletcher	Lewis (CA)
Blunt	Ganske	Maloney (NY)	Sawyer	Tancred	Whitfield	Berkley	Forbes	Lewis (GA)
Boehert	Gejdenson	Manullo	Saxton	Tauscher	Wicker	Berman	Ford	Lewis (KY)
Boehner	Gekas	Markley	Scarborough	Tauzin	Wilson	Berry	Fossella	Lipinski
Bonior	Gephardt	Martinez	Schaffer	Taylor (MS)	Wolf	Biggart	Frank (MA)	LoGren
Bono	Gibbons	Mascara	Schakowsky	Taylor (NC)	Woolsey	Billbray	Franks (NJ)	Lucas (KY)
Borski	Gillcrest	Matsui	Scott	Terry	Wynn	Blirakis	Frelinghuysen	Lucas (OK)
Boswell	Gillmor	McCarthy (MO)	Sensenbrenner	Thomas	Young (AK)	Bishop	Frost	Luther
Boucher	Gilman	McCarthy (NY)	Serrano	Thompson (CA)	Young (FL)	Blagojevich	Gallegly	Maloney (CT)
Boyd	Gonzalez	McCollum	Sealons	Thompson (MS)		Bliley	Ganske	Maloney (NY)
Brady (PA)	Goode	McCrery	Shadegg	Thornberry		Blumenauer	Gejdenson	Manullo
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	McGovern	Shays	Thune		Blunt	Gekas	Markley
Brown (FL)	Goodling	McHugh	Sherman	Thurman		Boehert	Gephardt	Martinez
Brown (OH)	Gordon	McIntosh	Sherwood			Bonilla	Gibbons	Mascara
Bryant	Goss	McIntyre				Bono	Gillcrest	Matsui
Burr	Graham	McKeon				Borski	Gillmor	McCarthy (MO)
Burton	Granger	McKinney				Boswell	Gilman	McCarthy (NY)
Buyer	Green (TX)	McNulty				Boucher	Gonzalez	McCollum
Callahan	Green (WI)	Meehan				Boyd	Goode	McCrery
Calvert	Greenwood	Meek (FL)				Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	McDermott
Camp	Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)				Brady (TX)	Gordon	McGovern
Campbell	Gutknecht	Menendez				Brown (FL)	Goss	McHugh
Canady	Hall (OH)	Metcalf				Brown (OH)	Graham	McIntosh
Cannon	Hall (TX)	Mica				Burr	Granger	McIntyre
Capps	Hansen	Millender				Callahan	Green (TX)	McKinney
Capuano	Hastings (WA)	McDonald				Calvert	Green (WI)	McNulty
Cardin	Hayes	Miller (FL)				Camp	Greenwood	Meehan
Carson	Hayworth	Miller, Gary				Campbell	Gutierrez	Meek (FL)
Castle	Hefley	Miller, George				Canady	Gutknecht	Meeks (NY)
Chabot	Herger	Minge				Cannon	Hall (OH)	Menendez
Chambliss	Hill (IN)	Mink				Capps	Hall (TX)	Metcalf
Chenoweth	Hill (MT)	Moakley				Capuano	Hansen	Mica
Clay	Hilliary	Mollohan				Carson	Hastings (WA)	Millender
Clayton	Hillier	Moore				Castle	Hayes	McDonald
Clement	Hinojosa	Moran (KS)				Chabot	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Hobson	Moran (VA)				Chambliss	Hefley	Miller, Gary
Coble	Hoeffel	Morella				Chenoweth	Herger	Miller, George
Coburn	Hoekstra	Murtha				Clay	Hill (IN)	Mink
Collins	Holden	Myrick				Clayton	Hill (MT)	Moakley
Combest	Holt	Nadler				Clement	Hilliary	Mollohan
Condit	Holt	Napolitano				Clyburn	Hinojosa	Moore
Conyers	Hoolley	Neal				Coble	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Cook	Horn	Nethercutt				Coburn	Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Cooksey	Hostettler	Ney				Collins	Hoekstra	Morella
Costello	Houghton	Northup				Combest	Holden	Murtha
Cox	Hoyer	Norwood				Condit	Holt	Myrick
Coyne	Hulshof	Nussle				Conyers	Hoolley	Nadler
Cramer	Hunter	Oberstar				Cooksey	Horn	Napolitano
Crane	Hutchinson	Obey				Costello	Hostettler	Neal
Crawley	Hyde	Oliver				Cox	Houghton	Nethercutt
Cubin	Inlee	Ortiz				Coyne	Hoyer	Ney
Cummings	Isakson	Ose				Cramer	Hulshof	Norwood
Cunningham	Istook	Owens				Crane	Hunter	Nussle
Danner	Jackson (IL)	Oxley				Crawley	Hutchinson	Oberstar
Davis (FL)	Jackson-Lee	Packard				Cubin	Hyde	Ortiz
Davis (IL)	(TX)	Pallone				Cunningham	Inlee	Ose
Davis (VA)	Jenkins	Pascrell				Danner	Isakson	Owens
DeFazio	John	Pastor				Davis (FL)	Istook	Oxley
DeGette	Johnson (CT)	Paul				Davis (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Packard
DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.	Payne				Davis (VA)	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
DeLauro	Johnson, Sam	Pease				DeFazio	(TX)	Pascrell
DeLay	Jones (OH)	Pelosi				DeGette	Jenkins	
DeMint	Kanjorski	Peterson (MN)				DeHunt	John	
Deutsch	Kasich	Peterson (PA)				DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	
Diaz-Balart	Kelly	Petri				DeMint	Johnson, E. B.	
Dickey	Kennedy	Phelps					Jones (OH)	
Dicks	Kildee	Pickering						
Dingell	Kilpatrick	Pickett						
Dixon	Kind (WI)	Pitta						
Doggett	King (NY)	Pombo						
Dooley	Kleczka	Pomeroy						
Doolittle	Klink	Portman						
Doyle	Knollenberg	Price (NC)						
Dreier	Kolbe	Quinn						
Duncan	Kucinich	Radanovich						
Dunn	Kuykendall							

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1250

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 409, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2806, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RE- LATED PROGRAMS OPERATIONS ACT, 2000

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MS. PELOSI

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA). The pending business is the question of agreeing to the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 419, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

(Roll No. 410)

AYES—419

Deutch	Kanjorski
Diaz-Balart	Kasich
Dickey	Kelly
Dicks	Kennedy
Dingell	Kildee
Dixon	Kilpatrick
Doggett	Kind (WI)
Dooley	King (NY)
Doolittle	Kleczka
Doyle	Klink
Dreier	Knollenberg
Duncan	Kolbe
Dunn	Kucinich
Edwards	Kuykendall
Ehlers	LaFalce
Ehrlich	LaHood
Emerson	Lampson
Engel	Lantos
English	Larson
Eshoo	Latham
Etheridge	LaTourrette
Evans	Lazio
Everett	Leach
Ewing	Lee
Farr	Levin
Flner	Lewis (CA)
Fletcher	Lewis (GA)
Foley	Lewis (KY)
Forbes	Lipinski
Ford	LoBiondo
Fossella	LoGren
Frank (MA)	Lowey
Franks (NJ)	Lucas (KY)
Frelinghuysen	Lucas (OK)
Frost	Luther
Gallegly	Maloney (CT)
Ganske	Maloney (NY)
Gejdenson	Manullo
Gekas	Markley
Gephardt	Martinez
Gibbons	Mascara
Gillcrest	Matsui
Gillmor	McCarthy (MO)
Gilman	McCarthy (NY)
Gonzalez	McCollum
Goode	McCrery
Goodlatte	McDermott
Gordon	McGovern
Goss	McHugh
Graham	McIntosh
Granger	McIntyre
Green (TX)	McKinney
Green (WI)	McNulty
Greenwood	Meehan
Gutierrez	Meek (FL)
Gutknecht	Meeks (NY)
Hall (OH)	Menendez
Hall (TX)	Metcalf
Hansen	Mica
Hastings (WA)	Millender
Hayes	McDonald
Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Hefley	Miller, Gary
Herger	Miller, George
Hill (IN)	Mink
Hill (MT)	Moakley
Hilliary	Mollohan
Hinojosa	Moore
Hobson	Moran (KS)
Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Hoekstra	Morella
Holden	Murtha
Holt	Myrick
Hoolley	Nadler
Horn	Napolitano
Hostettler	Neal
Houghton	Nethercutt
Hoyer	Ney
Hulshof	Northup
Hunter	Norwood
Hutchinson	Nussle
Hyde	Oberstar
Inlee	Ortiz
Isakson	Ose
Istook	Owens
Jackson (IL)	Oxley
Jackson-Lee	Packard
(TX)	Pallone
Jenkins	Pascrell
John	
Johnson (CT)	
Johnson, E. B.	
Johnson, Sam	
Jones (OH)	
Kanjorski	
Kasich	
Kelly	
Kennedy	
Kildee	
Kilpatrick	
Kind (WI)	
King (NY)	
Kleczka	
Klink	
Knollenberg	
Kolbe	
Kucinich	
Kuykendall	

Pastor	Saxton	Thomas
Paul	Scarborough	Thompson (CA)
Payne	Schaffer	Thompson (MS)
Pease	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Pelosi	Scott	Thune
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner	Thurman
Peterson (PA)	Serrano	Tiahrt
Petri	Sessions	Tierney
Phelps	Shadegg	Toomey
Pickering	Shays	Towns
Pickett	Sherman	Traffant
Pitta	Sherwood	Turner
Pombo	Shimkus	Udall (CO)
Pomeroy	Shows	Udall (NM)
Portman	Shuster	Upton
Price (NC)	Simpson	Velazquez
Quinn	Sisk	Vento
Radanovich	Skeen	Visclosky
Rahall	Skelton	Vitter
Ramstad	Slaughter	Walden
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Wahala
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Wamp
Reyes	Smith (TX)	Waters
Reynolds	Smith (WA)	Watkins
Riley	Snyder	Watt (NC)
Rivers	Sonder	Watts (OK)
Rodriguez	Spence	Waxman
Roemer	Spratt	Weiner
Rogan	Stabenow	Weldon (FL)
Rogers	Stark	Weldon (PA)
Rohrabacher	Stearns	Weller
Rothman	Stenholm	Wexler
Roukema	Strickland	Weyand
Roybal-Allard	Stump	Whitfield
Royce	Stupak	Wicker
Rush	Sununu	Wilson
Ryan (WI)	Sweeney	Wise
Ryun (KS)	Talent	Wolf
Sabo	Tancred	Woolsey
Salmon	Tanner	Wu
Sanchez	Tauscher	Wynn
Sanders	Tausin	Young (AK)
Sandlin	Taylor (MS)	Young (FL)
Sanford	Taylor (NC)	
Sawyer	Terry	

NOT VOTING—14

Buyer	Hilleary	Porter
Deal	Jefferson	Pryce (OH)
Fattah	Jones (NC)	Roe-Lehtinen
Goodling	Kaptur	Shaw
Hastings (FL)	Kingston	

□ 1300

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 410, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 410, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CALLAHAN, PORTER, WOLF, PACKARD, KNOLLENBERG, KINGSTON, LEWIS of California, BLUNT, YOUNG of Florida, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SABO and Mr. OBEY.

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 417, BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM ACT OF 1999

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 283 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 283

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 417) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are waived except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my very good friend, the gentleman from Dallas, TX (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 283 is a fair rule which provides for the consideration of H.R. 417, the Campaign Finance Reform Act of 1999, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. The rule makes in order 13 amendments which were printed in the report accompanying this resolution. Ten of the amendments are perfecting amendments debatable for 10 minutes each.

After the disposition of those amendments, the rule makes in order three substitutes by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) which are debatable for 40 minutes each. The Doolittle and Hutchinson substitutes were reported without recommendation by the Committee on House Administration and the Thomas substitute was favorably reported.

The rule waives all points of order against these amendments except that the adoption of an amendment in the nature of a substitute shall constitute the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment which, and I will underscore this, Mr. Speaker, is the standard amendment process in the House. So this process that we are going to be proceeding under will be regular order.

Mr. Speaker, 26 perfecting amendments and three amendments in the nature of a substitute to the Shays-Meehan bill were submitted to the Committee on Rules. All three substitutes were made in order. Of the 26 perfecting amendments, only one was submitted by a Democrat, and that amendment was in fact made in order in this rule.

The rule also permits the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommend, with or without instructions.

I would like to commend Speaker HASTERT for his very judicious handling of what obviously has been a hotly debated issue over the years. Earlier this year, he gave his word that the House would consider campaign finance reform in September under a fair process. Today, the Speaker has again demonstrated his leadership and good faith by bringing this measure to the floor under this rule. I also want to recognize the hard work of the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) who held weeks of hearings and reported out four competing proposals. His committee did a tremendous job in framing the debate that we will have here this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, free speech, particularly free political speech, is a cherished right enshrined in the first amendment to our Constitution. For democracy to flourish, a free people must be able to express their political views without government restriction. Our Founding Fathers recognized that this is in fact the fundamental precept of democracy. Without free political speech, our great American experiment cannot continue to thrive into the next millennium.

I do not believe that the current problems with the campaign system are caused by too much political

Subject: BBC report from Dili, 1 February

Date: 02 Feb 1999 09:42:06

From: tapol@gn.apc.org

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: tapol@gn.apc.org (TAPOL)

Reply-To: tapol@gn.apc.org (TAPOL)

Report by BBC Correspondent Jonathan Head, from Dili, 1 February 1999

A delegation of around 100 local officials from East Timor has arrived in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, to protest against the government's suggestions of possible independence for the territory.

The delegation is led by the territory's Governor Abilio Soares, who argues that East Timor is not ready to go its own way.

We feel we've been betrayed by Indonesia after 23 years of integration," said a senior member of the delegation, Basilio Dias Araujo, who works in the governor's office.

The group says they fear the territory will descend into bloody civil war if Jakarta follows through on suggestions made last week that it may be willing to let the province have full independence.

"We will travel to Jakarta today to ask for arms to protect ourselves," Mr Araujo said.

As the group departed from East Timor pro-independence activists staged another rally in the capital, Dili, in support of self-determination. The protest began at the city's Santa Cruz cemetery, scene of a massacre in 1991 in which as many as 200 separatists were shot by Indonesian troops.

Factional violence

The demonstration follows a weekend which saw further outbreaks of violence between rival Timorese groups, leaving several dead. The government's own National Human Rights Commission says at least 50 people have been killed in the past six months.

The sudden prospect of independence after last week's surprise announcement in Jakarta now appears to be polarising East Timor.

Over the past three months, attacks by armed paramilitary groups who oppose independence have displaced thousands of people from their villages. They accuse the Indonesian army of arming the paramilitaries although the local military commander denies doing so.

Pro-Indonesia militias

Last week human rights groups said they had evidence that the military had distributed arms to pro-Jakarta groups in East Timor.

Around 200 poor farmers have taken shelter around the house in the backyard of one prominent pro-independent campaigner in Dili. He says he is doing his best to look after them but the conditions are far from adequate.

These people say they came to Dili after their villages were attacked by pro-Indonesian militias last month.

Speaking to the BBC's Jakarta correspondent, Jonathan Head, who has travelled to Dili, one man described seeing five people shot dead by pro-Indonesian militias during an attack on his village last month.

Another has heard nothing of his wife and four children since he escaped from the paramilitaries.

Strategy of intimidation

Our correspondent says the displacement of thousands of villagers appears to be a deliberate strategy to intimidate opponents of Indonesian rule.

Australian Foreign Minister

Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer: "There is going to have to be a considerable change in strategy" Meanwhile Australia's Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, has told the BBC that he believes the best option for East Timor for the time being remains autonomy within Indonesia. But, he said, East Timorese leaders were unlikely to accept the autonomy plan currently under discussion.

Pro-independence activists in East Timor have so far given the announcements from Jakarta a cool reception.

One former rebel commander told our correspondent that his movement would continue to press for a referendum managed by the United Nations so that the Timorese could choose their own future. He said time was needed to prepare for such a vote.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, has ruled out a referendum as too divisive. He says that East Timor must either accept Jakarta's offer of limited autonomy or leave Indonesia immediately.

Some officials apparently think that could be happen within a year.

On Tuesday the United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan will hold talks with both sides as well as Portugal, which ran the colony until 1975, when it was annexed and ruled by Indonesia.

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Campaigning to expose human rights violations in
Indonesia, East Timor, West Papua and Aceh

25 years - and still going strong

+++++

Subject: RT: Belo urges ET disarmament

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1999 05:34:59 -0800 (PST)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Nobel laureate Belo urges East Timor disarmament

01:57 a.m. Feb 23, 1999 Eastern

By Paul Tait

SYDNEY, Feb 23 (Reuters) - East Timorese Nobel Peace laureate Bishop Carlos Belo said on Tuesday total disarmament on both sides was the only way to avoid a possible civil war as the troubled province moves towards independence.

Tension has risen steadily in East Timor since Indonesia announced last month it might give the province independence if a proposal on special autonomy was rejected by the Timorese people.

``Now, in my opinion, the most important thing to do is to disarm -- all sides, both sides, pro-independence groups and pro-integration paramilitary East Timorese,'' Belo said.

``Through the process of reconciliation between the opposite sides...it might be ended,'' Belo told a Catholic charity lunch at the New South Wales state parliament.

Belo's call for both sides to disarm echoed a similar willingness expressed by rebel leader Xanana Gusmao, whom Indonesia moved from prison to house arrest two weeks ago.

Belo said he was concerned that supporters of continued Indonesian rule and the Indonesian military stationed in the province would resist the independence movement.

``From the other side, on the ground, elements of the Indonesian military are arming East Timorese collaborators who are in a state of near panic over the prospect of an Indonesian withdrawal from the territory,'' Belo said.

Belo said Gusmao had been playing a key negotiating role since his move to house arrest.

Gusmao had been held in Jakarta's Cipinang jail since his capture in 1992, when he was sentenced to a 20-year jail term for leading a fight against the government.

Indonesian television reported on Monday that the 1996 Nobel laureate had said Gusmao should be allowed to go to East Timor to calm tensions, meet influential groups there and foster discipline and mutual respect.

Gusmao on Monday urged Indonesian President B.J. Habibie to put pressure on the armed forces to stop distributing weapons to civilian militias.

Belo called on Australia, Indonesia and East Timor's neighbour, for help in avoiding further violence in the territory and a descent into civil war.

``May I appeal for the Australian government and the public to support how to disarm these people in order to avoid a possible civil war,`` he said.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed the province a year later in a move never recognised by the United Nations. Australia is the only Western nation to recognise the annexation.

Australian Prime Minister John Howard said on Monday that East Timor would be his country's top foreign policy issue for the next two years. Australia has urged a period of autonomy for East Timor under Indonesia before full independence.

END

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Subject: RT: Belo urges truth commission

Date: Wed, 24 Feb 1999 06:22:34 -0800 (PST)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Nobel laureate Belo urges E.Timor truth commission

04:01 a.m. Feb 24, 1999 Eastern

By Paul Tait

SYDNEY, Feb 24 (Reuters) - Nobel Peace laureate Bishop Carlos Belo on Wednesday suggested a South African-style Truth and Reconciliation Commission would be of great benefit to the troubled Indonesian province of East Timor.

Belo also told a public meeting in Sydney that he feared more violence in East Timor as it moved towards independence after 23 years of bloody military-backed rule by Indonesia.

"The effort being made in South Africa to create a public debate on reconciliation is a great step forward," the Timorese Catholic bishop said in a speech at St Mary's Cathedral.

Tens of thousands of East Timorese have died in the rebellion against Jakarta's rule and human rights groups have regularly charged Indonesian forces in the province with abuses.

South Africa's statutory Truth and Reconciliation Commission inquired into apartheid atrocities and human rights abuses on both sides of South African politics and compiled a 3,500-page of the apartheid years.

"Their Truth and Reconciliation Commission is a very open process...allowing ordinary South Africans to recount their stories in a public way, first of all to establish the truth of what happened," Belo said.

"I think we in this part of the world have a lot to learn from this new experience. For what is required of us is that we come to some sort of public judgment about the past and to start the process of building on that judgment so that we can start new lives in the new millennium," he said.

"It is only through establishing and agreeing on the truth that we can achieve reconciliation. Our concern must be to break the cycle of violence."

...

Belo, the 1996 Nobel Peace laureate, however said he feared the process of reconciliation in Timor might yet see further bloodshed.

"The political process needs to establish a new governmental mechanism in East Timor," Belo said. "Our greatest fears are that this is not yet under way and that in fact we have more violence to meet before that can even start.

"To tell the truth in a public process will require peace and the abandonment of the use of force by government before people will be willing to cooperate," he said. "Truth prepares the ground for justice."

Subject: Timor: A Challenge to Australia - James Dunn, Sydney Morning Herald

Date: 25 Feb 1999 04:30:05

From: jdunn@interact.net.au

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "James Dunn" <jdunn@interact.net.au>

Reply-To: "James Dunn" <jdunn@interact.net.au>

Subject: Timor: A Challenge to Australia - James Dunn, Sydney Morning Herald 25 Febr

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With the visit of our Foreign Minister to Jakarta Australia is in effect =
burying a Timor policy, which has been embedded in the political culture =
of coalition and Labor governments for a generation. Not only are there =
profound moral reasons why we should become actively involved; the =
alternative would mean accepting the settlement by outside powers of a =
problem we helped create - with Portugal, the UN, the US and the EU =
playing the key roles. Because of its strategic position an independent =
East Timor will be of sensitive importance to Australia, and we now have =
an opportunity to help it emerge into the best possible relationship =
with Indonesia.=20

At last, thanks to the work of both Alexander Downer and Laurie =
Brereton, Australia is now placed to face the realities of this drastic =
change in our foreign policy. It is now recognised that independence is =
the inevitable end for the former Portuguese colony, and that it is in =
our national interest to play a leading role in smoothing the way =
towards that end. It is a direction that even Prime Minister Howard, who =
is no innovator in foreign policy, has come to appreciate by declaring a =
Timor settlement the top foreign affairs priority for his government.=20

What is important at this critical point is that the Government get its =
assumptions right. East Timor is heading for independent nationhood, =
notwithstanding persistent reports of strong opposition to independence. =
Also, with some well-deserved outside help, the East Timorese have the =
means to establish a stable and prosperous nation, one that is more =
likely than not to develop harmonious relations with Indonesia. An =
independent Timor is not likely to complicate our relations with =
Indonesia, if the trend in Jakarta towards a democratic format =
continues.=20

We have heard a lot about the mounting risk of civil war in East Timor - =
between those in favour and against independence - but this matter needs =
to be put into perspective. True, there is some civil unrest, but it =
does not pose the threat of a civil war, in the sense of conflict =
between the two parts of a divided nation. The recent emergence of an =
aggressive pro-integration movement should be seen as a calculated =
rear-guard action, led by those relatively few Timorese who have become =
part of Indonesian rule. They include the present Governor, Abilio =
Soares, whose appointment was promoted by the now discredited General =
Prabowo, and Joao Tavares, whose support for Indonesia's military =
intervention goes back to 1975, when he accompanied the invading forces =
into Balibo, to be rewarded with a senior administrative post.=20

This pro-integration group is being encouraged by many of the thousands =
of Indonesians who moved into East Timor after the invasion, and now =

enjoy privileges and relative prosperity. They are also being = encouraged, as well as armed, by sections of ABRI, perhaps as a local = initiative. Many military officers currently hold administrative = positions in the kabupaten, or districts, of East Timor, and some are = actively encouraging the pro-integration movement. Therefore, with the = military either behind them, or looking the other way, and with the = support of some of East Timor's top officials, the pro-integration lobby = has been able to create an exaggerated impression of its support; not to = speak of fears that civil conflict is bound to follow a precipitate = Indonesian withdrawal.

On the question of leadership the East Timorese have important assets at = this critical point in their history. They have at least four impressive = leaders - Xanana Gusmao, Bishop Belo, Jose Ramos Horta and Mario = Carrascalao - all of whom are moderates. They are committed to an = orderly transition, and to a process of conciliation, between rival = Timorese groups, as well as with Indonesia.

In order to support the new leadership, to calm the situation in East = Timor, and to determine accurately East Timorese aspirations, the = formation of an international Timor mission, preferably a UN force with = advisory and observer functions, as well as a small military component, = should be a priority. That the Portuguese maintained law and order with = only 1,000 troops, so a large military presence is not necessary. It = should then be possible to disarm both the Falintil armed resistance and = the much more numerous militia groups, and to reduce substantially the = ABRI presence.

The cost of supporting East Timor's shift to independence has been = exaggerated. East Timor is a small country, with modest needs, and = Australia will be only one of the contributing countries, with most of = the funding coming from Portugal, the EU, the US, and other countries. Of these, Australia is in the best position to reap the eventual = economic benefits of East Timor's development, because of Darwin's = proximity. In the long term Timor has good prospects for a = self-sustaining economy. Not only will it benefit from the Gap oil = exploitation; Timor has excellent tourist attractions, a beautiful = island endowed with historic sites reminding one of Portugal's = pioneering role in the explorations that to the foundation of today's = Australia.

An independent East Timor is necessary to expunge the humiliation and = horrors of a past that cost the lives of more than a quarter of the = population.=20

The essential dilemma, however, is not about the end, but about how to = get there without creating new problems for Australian foreign policy, = not to speak of the long-suffering Timorese. There will be a modest = financial cost, but not to meet the challenge would, in the long term, = be infinitely more expensive.

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Subject: AAP: Catholic church fears slaughter of East Timor priests

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1999 05:44:52 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: AAP: Catholic church fears slaughter of East Timor priests

Received from Joyo Indonesian News:

AAP NEWSFEED
April 29, 1999, Thursday

Catholic church fears slaughter of East Timor priests

CANBERRA, April 29 AAP - East Timor militia are to turn their bloody campaign on Catholic bishops, priests and nuns to stop them providing sanctuary for pro-independence supporters, parliament was told today.

The Senate was also told the pro-Indonesian militia was planning another massacre of independence supporters for this weekend in the East Timorese capital, Dili.

The claims were made by Australian Democrats senator Vickie Bourne who asked government leader in the senate Robert Hill what steps Australia was taking to prevent the killings.

"Is the government aware that the militias began applying their anti-church strategy on Sunday near Komoro by stopping people leaving a mass and killing those they regarded as suspicious?" Senator Bourne said.

"What is the government doing to ensure that militias are immediately disarmed, that these violent tactics of intimidation cease and that the Indonesian military is withdrawn from East Timor?"

Senator Hill said he was aware of comments by East Timor Bishop Belo about the violent mood in the province, and that Australia was continuing to call on Indonesia to shutdown the militias as quickly as possible.

"I think everyone knows the problem and they know the solution, but the primary responsibility for delivering on that outcome lies with the Indonesian government," Senator Hill said.

"They have indicated that they will be taking such actions...and it is that undertaking that they will be held accountable for."

END

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Subject: HAK : JOINT STATEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS IN EAST TIMOR

Date: 28 Apr 1999 17:19:15

From: raimata@worldnet.att.net

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: HAK : JOINT STATEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS IN EAST TIMOR

The statement below was delivered to the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the UK during his visit to Yayasan HAK:

JOINT STATEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN EAST TIMOR

(Kontras, Yayasan HAK, Caritas East Timor, Gertak, Fokupers, DSMPTT, GFFTL, Emergency Aid Post for Internal Refugees)

Background

Democratization in Indonesia has forced president Suharto to end his 32 years of rule. International pressure, specifically by donor countries, have forced the Indonesian government to take steps which reflect its commitment to democracy. This concession to international pressure included an opening of democratic space in East Timor.

In the first months of reform in Indonesia, this political opening allowed for peaceful demonstrations which involved tens of thousands of East Timorese expressing our aspiration for independence and freedom. On the other hand, a number of counter demonstrations were staged by the Indonesian government and military to show the support of some East Timorese to continue integration with Indonesia.

In order to show the world how committed Indonesia is to human rights, the Indonesian government announced the possibility for independence, if an autonomy plan is rejected by the people of East Timor.

However, there still exists some factions who wish to maintain the status quo in East Timor. Popular support for independence in East Timor clearly threatened their interest.

In this effort to preserve the status quo, a concerted campaign to exacerbate the security situation in East Timor was launched. In November 1998, the unofficial cease fire between ABRI and Falintil which has been observed since May 1998 was disrupted by the killings of civilians in sub-district of Alas by the Indonesian military. Following this, new militia groups were formed since December 1998.

Since the forming of these militia groups, human rights condition in East Timor has deteriorated. Militia groups have conducted forced recruitment of civilians and campaigns of torture and intimidation throughout East Timor. The killings of unarmed civilians, including women and children, have forced many to flee their homes. Data gathered by Emergency Aid Post for Internal Refugees show that since November 1998 to March 31 1999, there have been a total of 18,091 internally displaced peoples (IDP's). These IDP's have become a target for killings by militia groups, as clearly demonstrated in the attacks of the Liquiça Church on April 6 1999 and of the home of Manuel Carrascalão on April 17 1999.

Violence in East Timor

Contrary to statements of the Indonesian government which assure a peaceful

solution to the East Timor problem, incidents of violence is on the rise. Particularly concerning is the targeting of civilians. Data gathered by Yayasan HAK on attacks towards civilians in Alas (November 1998), documents 15 dead and 95 detained out of which only 15 have received due process of law, and the other 80 disappeared. Also during this same incident, 30 people lost their homes to arson.

In the first 3 months of 1999, Yayasan HAK has documented at least 40 dead, 22 wounded, 8 illegal detention, 2 women raped by militia. Among those victims dead and wounded, included also are women and children.

Despite statements of concern from various parties, officials in East Timor have remained passive in controlling the action of militia groups. In many occasions, Indonesian officials claim that Indonesia is the sovereign power in East Timor. This is ironic given the fact that none of the acts of violence conducted by the militia receive legal sanctions. In fact, Indonesian officials are clearly involved in these incidents.

According to eyewitness statements, Indonesian security forces were actively involved in the attack towards internally displaced people seeking refuge in the Liquiça church (5 April 1999). The Indonesian mobile police brigade (BRIMOB) threw tear gas at the refugees before the attack by the militia. During a rally before the attack of the home of Manuel Carrascalão (17 April 1999), Eurico Guterres, leader of one militia group, openly named and threatened the lives of a number of people. However, Indonesian officials at the rally took no action to prevent attacks by the militia towards these known targets. In the sub-district of Cailaco, regency of Bobonaro, as an act of revenge to the killing of 3 militia members and 2 Indonesian soldiers allegedly conducted by Falintil, the District Commander of Bobonaro (Kodim), Lieut. Col. Cavalry Burhanudin Siagian, commanded the execution of 5 civilians in public on April 12 1999. He also ordered the capture and killing of community leaders thought to be pro-independence which led to a hunting down of civilians and attacks on homes.

Indonesian officials' involvement in the formation of militia groups and their brutal actions is clearly seen in their participation during the inauguration ceremonies. Also, Forum Persatuan Demokrasi dan Keadilan (FPDK or Forum for Unity, Democracy and Justice) which controls the activities of the militia is headed by a regent (Bupati). Forum members are made up of local Indonesian officials.

These acts of violence is engineered to prove a thesis held by the Indonesian government-that a referendum will bring East Timor to civil war. Ironically, despite the publicly known fact of military involvement in these incidents of violence, the Indonesian Minister of Defence, General Wiranto, brokered a "peace agreement" between pro-independence and pro-integration groups in Dili on April 21 1999. Given its 23 year reputation in East Timor, we cannot trust that the Indonesian military can play a neutral role. Facts have shown that even after the so-called "peace agreement", acts of violence and killing still continue. According to reports from the parish priest, Fr.Hilario Madeira, in the regency of Suai, around a hundred of young men have been kidnapped by the militia at night. At least 8 bodies have been found in the Tavara river, and there are indications that many more have been killed. The same situation is found in other regencies. Militia groups and the military continue to intimidate, detain and kill civilians even after the peace agreement. It is proven once more that the peace agreement was nothing more than window dressing to allay the concern of the international community.

Impact

Killings, terror and intimidation by the militia in East Timor has had a great effect on the people of East Timor. Hundreds have been killed and wounded. Many have been treated in the Motael clinic in Dili. Many people have lost their homes as they were attacked and/ or burned by militias. In

Viqueque, at least 500 people have left their homes to unknown location to seek refuge. Similar situation can also be found in Bobonaro, Ermera and Suai.

Psychologically, there is an atmosphere of fear leading to a paralysis in economic activities. In the countryside, farmers have stopped their agricultural activities because the militia have prohibited them from leaving a restricted area. The intense feeling of fear has caused a large number of residence to take refuge in various places. In Dili, there are at least 1200 internally displaced refugees. A number of these refugees were killed during the militia attack at Manuel Carrascalão' s house on 17 April 1999.

Terror and intimidation are also directed towards civil servants. They have been forced to sign documents showing their allegiance to the Indonesian Republic otherwise they will lose their job. Threatened with dismissal, in some areas civil servants are being forced to become members of FPKD. Such terror and intimidation does not give them much choice; if they stand up for their principle, they will lose their jobs at a time when the economy is at a complete standstill. They could even become target of assassination if they decide to leave their jobs.

Threats and terror are also directed towards humanitarian workers in East Timor. These humanitarian organizations are not granted access to provide necessary medicine and food for internally displaced people. These organizations have been targeted for attack, and their workers have received threats on their lives.

Demands

Based upon the above facts, we, humanitarian NGOs in East Timor, demand:

1. A presence of UN peacekeeping forces in East Timor.
2. Disarmament of militia.
3. The UN pressure Indonesia to withdraw troops from East Timor, to be followed by the disarmament of Falintil.
4. Guarantee for the safety and free access to the refugees for humanitarian workers in East Timor to conduct their activities.
5. International human rights organizations and humanitarian agencies have access to East Timor.

Dili, 28 April 1999

1. Committee for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (Kontras)

Rui Lorenzo

2. Foundation for Law, Human Rights and Justice (Yayasan HAK)

Aniceto Guterres Lopes

3. Timor Lorosae Anti Violence Women Movement (Gertak)

Saozinha de Jesus Alves

4. Communication Forum for Loro Sae Women (Fokupers)

Maria Domingas F. Alves

5. East Timor Student Solidarity Council (DSMTT)

Joao Sarmento da Silva

6. Grupo Feto Foin Sae Timor Lorosae (GFFT)

Atanasia Pires

7. Emergency Aid Post for Internal Refugees

Jose Luis de Oliveira

Subject: RadRen: Bishop says Indonesian secret services back militias

Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1999 10:49:08 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: RadRen: Bishop says Indonesian secret services back militias

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

Bishop says Indonesian secret services back militias

Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, in Portuguese 0800 gmt 28 Apr 99

Text of report by Portuguese Renascenca radio on 28th April

Dom Ximenes Belo [bishop of Dili and Nobel Peace laureate in 1996] has accused the Indonesian secret services of being involved in the wave of violence which has hit East Timor recently. According to the bishop, at least 100 people have died in the last few weeks. Anabela Morais reports:

[Morais] In an appeal issued by the Ecclesia Agency, the bishop of Dili said the involvement of the Indonesian secret services and of a number of military commanders in the recent wave of violence was visible. Dom Ximenes Belo recalled that President Habibie's announcement that the Timorese could choose autonomy or independence had been welcomed with great happiness in the territory - but this had been short-lived because self-seeking groups interested in keeping the status quo immediately started to arm the Timorese, starved of power and money. This led to the emergence of armed civilian groups, paramilitary groups and militias, the bishop's message said.

As for the resistance, the bishops says it is completely broken up as its members have sought refuge in other areas of Indonesia. In the message the bishop appealed to the church and the Portuguese in general for spiritual, moral and financial support for the homeless, the wounded and the starving.

END

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Subject: RTP: Bishop Belo issues "urgent" appeal, Portuguese premier respond

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1999 05:42:37 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: RTP: Bishop Belo issues "urgent" appeal, Portuguese premier responds

Received from Joyo Indonesian News:

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

April 30, 1999, Friday

Source: RTP Internacional TV, Lisbon, in Portuguese 1900 gmt 28 Apr 99

Bishop Belo issues "urgent" appeal, Portuguese premier responds

[Nobel peace laureate East Timorese Bishop of Dili] Dom Ximenes Belo has issued a desperate appeal to Portugal to help the people of Timor. He denounced the violence in the territory and spoke of massacres...

Here in Portugal Prime Minister Antonio Guterres responded to the appeal thus:

[Guterres] We fully support the appeal. Indeed it has been our permanent concern, not just to endeavour to force Indonesia to recognize the principle of self-determination, which has been achieved, but, henceforth, to ensure the creation of conditions for that principle to be effectively exercised.

The first problem was to get Indonesia to accept the principle of self-determination. But now we must see to it that things happen in conditions of security and transparency. There is still a long path ahead, with many obstacles along the way which will demand of us great resolve and great strength and will require the mobilization of the international community, as we have continued to do.

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further unrest. Tono also said he preferred that UN police did not come, saying that, unlike in Kosovo, the security problem here was internal. He said he preferred "a small UN team" to make public what the government meant by wide-ranging autonomy.

After meeting with Fatchett, prointegration leaders said they rejected the direct ballot plan. "If the United Nations continues to impose it on us we will see what the consequences will be," an executive of the Forum for Unity, Peace and Justice, said. Manuel Lorenzo Mario Viare Soares and Aitarak prointegration militia leader Eurico Guetterres were among those who met with the British delegation. Manuel said a ballot would bring further suffering to the people after 23 years of being under Indonesian rule. People were mostly illiterate and politically immature, he said. "Don't try to come here with weapons," Manuel said. "We'll fight anybody trying to force us."

The United Kingdom is one of six countries asked by Habibie to be involved in overseeing the implementation of the UN agreements. Fatchett also visited Dili Bishop Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo, who conveyed his gratitude for Britain's commitment to help oversee the agreements. Belo said he supported the presence of the UN police. (33/anr)

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Subject: CNN: Militia Ready to Fight

Date: 29 Apr 1999 04:13:28

From: Solidmor@centrin.net.id

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Solidamor" <Solidmor@centrin.net.id>
Reply-To: "Solidamor" <Solidmor@centrin.net.id>

U.N. brokered agreement

Ready to fight

Civilian protection urged

Spiritual leader says violence could mar vote

DILI, East Timor (CNN) -- Violence by militias has risen so sharply ahead of an August 8 vote on autonomy from Indonesia that a U.N. peacekeeping force is needed in East Timor, human rights groups said on Thursday.

Also on Thursday, Amnesty International said an East Timorese pro-integration militia is planning to "cleanse" Dili of pro-independence men, women and children from Saturday, according to a document being distributed in Dili.

The militia, known as Red Blood, plans to evacuate pro-integrationists from the East Timor capital and then "exterminate and wipe out" anyone left in the city, said an Amnesty translation of the militia's document.

Human rights groups called for disarming the warring factions.

"Killings, terror and intimidation by the militia in East Timor have had a great effect on the people of East Timor. Hundreds have been killed and wounded," the groups said in a joint appeal presented to visiting British Junior Foreign Office Minister Derek Fatchett.

"Contrary to statements of the Indonesian government which assure a peaceful solution to the East Timor problem, the incidence of violence is on the rise," the statement said.

The rights groups expressed concern that pro-Jakarta militias, backed by the armed forces (ABRI), were targeting civilians in their campaign against separation from Indonesia.

Loyalist militia have vowed to try to block the U.N. ballot and to fight to the death to keep the eastern half of Timor island as part of Indonesia.

The U.N. will send foreign police to East Timor within weeks for the autonomy vote, but Indonesia has insisted they will act only as advisers and not become a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Indonesian rule of the former Portuguese territory after a 1975 invasion has never been recognized by the United Nations or much of the world community.

U.N. brokered agreement

Under mounting international pressure, Indonesian President B.J. Habibie on

Tuesday approved a U.N.-brokered agreement with Portugal on an autonomy offer to be put to East Timorese.

Fatchett, left, visits victims attacked by pro-Indonesian militiamen. Habibie has said Jakarta may let the territory of 800,000 people go it alone if East Timorese reject his offer of enhanced autonomy within Indonesia.

Habibie's abandonment of 23 years of Indonesian refusal to consider independence prompted pro-Jakarta militias to step up their attacks, mainly on civilians.

In the latest incident, several people were killed near the southern town of Suai, 200 km (120 miles) southwest of Dili, last week.

Church and human rights officials say up to 100 people were killed by militiamen. Military officials and militia leaders say no one was killed.

In their joint appeal, the human rights groups urged an immediate United Nations peacekeeping force, disarmament of the militias and the withdrawal of Indonesian troops, followed by the disarming of pro-independence guerrillas.

Ready to fight

On Wednesday, an East Timor militia leader said pro-Jakarta loyalists did not accept the planned U.N.-run ballot on the bloodied territory's future, threatening to take to the mountains to fight against independence.

"We reject a direct ballot," Jose Estevao Soares told reporters after meeting Fatchett in the East Timor capital of Dili.

"We are ready to face any situation, including going up to the mountains and fighting another 23 years...or maybe longer," he said, saying he was speaking on behalf of all militias and pro-Jakarta groups in the former Portuguese colony.

"We will fight anybody who wants to trouble us and force us to accept their ways."

Soares did not say if the militias would actively fight to block the ballot. He was accompanied by another militia leader, Eurico Guterres, whose Aitarak (Thorn) militia is one of the strongest and most active.

The militias, armed with a mix of guns and tribal weapons, and other pro-Jakarta groups represent several thousand people and rejection of the ballot casts a cloud over whether it can go ahead and if it will be seen as legitimate if it does.

Under the agreement, police from six nations will arrive within a few weeks as part of a United Nations operation to prepare for and run the ballot.

Habibie's abrupt U-turn on Jakarta's 23-year policy of rejecting independence outright has prompted loyalist militias to step up their campaign to keep the territory within Indonesia.

Rights groups say dozens of people have been killed so far this year. Pro-independence leaders have gone underground or into protective custody with the police.

Manuel Carrascalao, a leading resistance official, told Reuters on Wednesday he would seek temporary political asylum in Australia for himself and 11 family members until U.N. personnel arrive in East Timor.

Carrascalao is in protective custody after his home was attacked and several people killed during an April 17 rampage through Dili by militiamen. His son was hacked to death.

Civilian protection urged

Fatchett told reporters he had pressed government, military and police officials to carry out their duty to protect all civilians, adding that the U.N.-run ballot was the only way to stop the killing in East Timor.

"During the course of my meetings with the governor, with the police and with ABRI, I made it abundantly clear that their role under the international agreement signed by their government is to be wholly impartial, that they have to create the conditions in which it is possible to hold a free and fair ballot," he told reporters before flying out after a day-long visit.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the only way to stop the killing in the medium and long term, to lift the misery that has been on the shoulders of the people of East Timor, is to have the ballot."

Spiritual leader says violence could mar vote

The mood in the troubled territory is too violent for its people to vote freely in the upcoming election, said East Timor's spiritual leader Bishop Carlos Belo on Wednesday.

Portugal's TSF radio quoted the Roman Catholic cleric, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, as saying that fear could force the Timorese to back an Indonesian proposal for sweeping autonomy.

The territory's mainly Roman Catholic population will decide on August 8 whether to continue under the rule of Indonesia, albeit with a wide degree of autonomy, or become independent.

In a letter to the Vatican's Agencia Ecclesia, quoted by both TSF and Portugal's Lusa news agency, Belo accused the Indonesian secret service and the army of involvement in a recent upsurge of violence.

He said recent attacks by pro-Indonesia militias in Dili and other towns and villages had caused around 100 deaths.

The bishop's pessimism contrasted with the optimistic tone of Australian Prime Minister John Howard who said on Wednesday that he was confident Jakarta would deliver on pledges to disarm the militias and ensure a free and fair ballot.

"There has been a strong commitment...to the holding of an open and clean ballot...I had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the commitments," Howard said after a meeting on Tuesday with Indonesian President B.J. Habibie.

Reuters contributed to this report.

Subject: RT/IO: Belo doubts free autonomy ballot, fears more violence

Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1999 06:49:55 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: RT/IO: Belo doubts free autonomy ballot, fears more violence

Indonesian Observer

29th April 1999

Nation

Belo doubts free autonomy ballot, fears more violence

LISBON — East Timor's spiritual leader Bishop Carlos Belo was quoted yesterday as saying that the mood in the troubled territory is too violent for its people to vote freely in a planned ballot on their future status.

Portugal's TSF radio quoted the Roman Catholic cleric, the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner, as saying that fear could force the Timorese to back Indonesia's proposal for sweeping autonomy.

The territory's 800,000 mainly Roman Catholic population will vote on August 8 on whether to continue under the rule of Indonesia, albeit with a wide degree of autonomy, or become independent.

Analysts believe that a majority of Timorese would, unless coerced, opt to break with Indonesia.

But in a letter to the Vatican's Agencia Ecclesia, quoted by both TSF and Portugal's Lusa news agency, Belo accused the Indonesian secret service and the army of involvement in a recent upsurge of violence.

He said that recent attacks by pro-Indonesia militias in Dili and other towns and villages had caused around 100 deaths.

The bishop's pessimism contrasted with the optimistic tone of Australian Prime Minister John Howard who said on Wednesday that he was confident Jakarta would deliver on pledges to disarm the militias and ensure a free and fair ballot.

Meanwhile, leading East Timorese resistance official Manuel Carrascalao explained he would leave the territory because he feared for the safety of his family.

Carrascalao's nephew was hacked to death in an attack by militias on his home earlier this month when over a dozen people were killed.

Carrascalao said he would probably go to Australia but that he intended to return before the vote. "I will not leave if there is any chance that I cannot return," he said.

Australia confident

In Canberra, Australian Prime Minister John Howard yesterday said he was confident Indonesia would honor a UN commitment to disarm factions in East Timor to ensure a free and fair

autonomy ballot.

But Howard, who met President Habibie in Bali on Tuesday, added the "world will suspend a judgment until those events take place".

"You can't have a free and open choice if the circumstances of harassment and intimidation and violence continue," Howard told a news conference.

"There has been a strong commitment made by the Indonesian government to the holding of an open and clean ballot ... I had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the commitments," he said.

Australia revealed yesterday that part of Indonesia's autonomy package brokered by the United Nations last week included a clause committing it to disarming pro-Jakarta militias and pro-independence groups in the territory.

"There isn't any doubt that the Indonesians through this process are committed to the laying down of arms, endeavoring to achieve disarmament," Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said.

East Timorese supporters in Australia rejected the summit in Bali, saying it gave no guarantees of a fair and safe ballot in East Timor and called for a UN peacekeeping force. "The rhetoric from the Bali summit is totally worthless," said Australians for a Free East Timor. "The only need ... is for United Nations peacekeepers in East Timor right now."

East Timorese have waged a 23-year guerrilla war for independence. There has been a surge in violence by pro-Jakarta militias since the January announcement of an autonomy vote.

Last week a leaked Australian intelligence report said Indonesian troops were directly linked to the pro-integration militias' violence, while Howard has expressed concern that parts of the Indonesian military had been ignoring the violence.

But Howard said there had been a recent shift in both the government's control of the Indonesian military and in relation to the military's activities in East Timor.—Reuters

"There is a realization that things have to change, things have begun to change," Howard said. "How far they've changed, how effective that change has been, is obviously something that we have to see unfold." — Reuters

Subject: USDOS: Roth Press Conference in Jakarta

Date: Fri, 05 Feb 1999 06:08:57 -0800 (PST)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: USDOS: Roth Press Conference in Jakarta

[East Timor-related excerpts only]

Press Conference by Stanley O. Roth
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs
February 5, 1999
U.S. Embassy, Jakarta, Indonesia

Assistant Secretary Roth: Good morning. Let me say again that it's a pleasure to be back in Indonesia. This is the ninth time that I have visited Indonesia since becoming assistant secretary in August of 1997. That, of course, reflects the enormous importance the United States attaches to developments in this country and to see Indonesia succeed in overcoming its current difficulties.

But I'm not just here as part of a routine trip; I picked this moment for obvious reasons. I thought, now that the election laws have been passed, that it was particularly appropriate to come and to discuss with a range of officials and non-officials--political leaders--whether the laws seemed acceptable and whether they set the basis for free and fair elections.

Let me say that I've had a very wide ranging series of meetings. I have seen many senior government officials, including President Habibie, and I would like to express my appreciation to the president for meeting with me for over an hour. I, of course, saw Foreign Minister Alatas, Defense Minister Wiranto, several other officials, and a broad range of the political leadership-- including people like Megawati, Gus Dur, and, I had just seen Amien Rais at the Davos Conference in Switzerland a few days ago last weekend, so I didn't see him here, but I've gotten his views on the situation as well.

...

Finally, let me make a few comments about East Timor. First, on a personal note, I have been working on East Timorese issues for 19 years, since I first visited the island as a congressional staffer. This is the first time in that 19 year period that I am optimistic that there is a basis for a political settlement. I believe that the Habibie government deserves enormous credit for having come up with several different proposals that serve as a basis for serious negotiations. If you're not familiar with the proposals: one for broad-based autonomy; the other, if that is not acceptable, for independence. The Indonesian government, both the president and

foreign minister, have described the proposals at great length, and I won't attempt to speak for them. But the point I want to emphasize is that there is now a serious negotiation process underway. Many ideas are on the table. Undoubtedly many more ideas will emerge as the negotiations continue.

Foreign Minister Alatas is on his way to New York for important discussions under UN auspices, and we will see what happens in those negotiations in the next few months. But I think this is a very different period than we have faced for most of the past 22 years, when there was not a serious negotiating process underway and there was no flexibility on the part of the government.

Having said all that, let me also make it clear that my government is very concerned about the increase in violence on the ground, the deterioration in the situation on East Timor itself. I discussed this at great length, including with General Wiranto. I agreed with Gen. Wiranto when he told me that he liked Xanana Gusmao's idea that all parties should have their weapons taken away and there should be a cease-fire and an end to the violence. I think that this will be a very important measure. If the situation on the ground deteriorates, it could overtake the negotiating processes that I have just described. I think the fact that the Indonesian government--at least in the person of the defense minister--is considering the proposal on how to break the cycle of violence on the ground, and considering how the factions might be disarmed on both sides, is important. I should emphasize he didn't say that it was a done deal, that there was a way to do this yet, or that it is being implemented. But the fact that he agreed in principle with Xanana Gusmao and that it was under consideration, I think, was significant.

I also discussed the situation, obviously, with Minister Alatas. We discussed whether there would be other confidence-building measures that could be taken on the ground in the short term, to try to set a better stage for the negotiations themselves. But it is imperative that all parties refrain from violence in order to give the diplomatic process a chance.

In terms of my own government's position, we believe that any outcome acceptable to the parties is acceptable to us. When a sensitive international negotiation is underway, we do not feel that it is appropriate to take a position for one proposal or against another. We will support the outcome and the parties themselves.

Finally, let me reiterate our long-standing position that we are prepared to be helpful. The United States is prepared to be helpful in any way that it can, if so requested by the parties. For the moment the negotiations are in an international mechanism under the secretary general's auspices with Ambassador Marker and I think that's, at the moment, the key negotiation.

Q: How will the future course of East Timor be decided? There are so many options.

Roth: Well, as I just said, and let me elaborate a bit, I don't think it's appropriate at a time when the negotiations between the parties are underway for the United States to be choosing the outcome. I think this is up to the parties themselves, and, of course, for the Timorese people to be involved in this process goes without saying, so that decisions are made acceptable to all the parties. It not for us to try to offer a particular outcome. What I wanted to commend is the process, the fact that there are so many proposals out on the table and that serious negotiations are ongoing and getting high-level attention.

Q: Mr. Roth, one of the criticisms of what is happening now is that there doesn't seem to be any mechanism in place for really determining the wishes of the people of East Timor. There has been a long-standing proposal that the best way of doing so is to hold some kind of act of self-determination at some point in the process, and that act of self-determination could well be a UN-supervised referendum. While the U.S., as you've said, doesn't want to be prescriptive, does it nonetheless feel that there ought to be clearer ways forward in principle for determining the wishes of the people of East Timor?

Roth: First, I think it's important to stress that, in his conversations with me, Foreign Minister Alatas emphasized that there had to be a way to get the opinions of the people of East Timor and how that would be brought to bear in any agreement that was reached, if an agreement is reached, in the process. So this is very much on the mind of the Indonesian government themselves, and I think that is a very important point. Second, I can think of many different ways in which one could obtain the views of the people of East Timor, and I don't think it's appropriate to come down in favor of one particular approach. But, as a matter of principle, the United States believes that it's important for the views of the people of East Timor to be taken into account in this process. They have to be involved in one form or another. Again, I can envision many different ways in the negotiating process. But, clearly, if an agreement is going to be reached and implemented, it has to be acceptable to the people of East Timor.

...

Q: In your talks with General Wiranto, did he give any indication that ABRI might effect a sudden withdrawal of its forces from East Timor, given warnings by all the parties there of the prospect of increased bloodshed and almost civil war

if the military pulled out, particularly against the background of the arming of the paramilitaries?

Roth: Not at all. General Wiranto made no threats, no hints. What he said was that he would implement the decisions of the government as part of the government.

...

Q: Was there any pressure from your government that made Indonesia take the decision on giving alternatives to East Timor? If the answer is 'yes,' would you relate this to any financial assistance that you provide to Indonesia?

Roth: Let me state categorically that we have not in any way attempted to pressure the Indonesian government on a specific outcome for East Timor--we certainly have not tried to use our foreign assistance as leverage to force the Indonesian government to do something that it did not want to do. Our principles have been well known all along: we have been supporting the UN-sponsored negotiating process. We have said publicly, we have said privately to the government, that we will support any outcome that the parties themselves reach. I do not consider that to be pressure. I consider that to be responsible. I think it is the act of a friend trying to help Indonesia resolve a very difficult problem that has bedeviled Indonesia's international reputation for 22 years.

Q: Mr. Roth, you spoke appreciatively of the Indonesian Government's moves to open up the negotiating process on the status of East Timor, including the option of independence. Nonetheless, given what is happening in Aceh and the separatist stirrings in Irian Jaya and some other parts of Indonesia, do you not think that there is a risk that the East Timor precedent may embolden other separatist-prone parts of Indonesia to try to break away? Is the U.S. concerned about that prospect?

Roth: Again, let me start from the principle that any settlement acceptable to the parties is acceptable to us. If the Indonesian government makes the determination that it is acceptable if the autonomy plan is rejected that East Timor then be given independence by a decision by the MPR, I think that is a decision that the United States should respect. We should not be in a position of telling Indonesia what it can and cannot do. That's unacceptable. I think the government has made it very clear, certainly did in its meetings with me, that the broad-based autonomy is their very distinct preferred preference. And let me say that one should not pre-judge the outcome, that it is, necessarily, a 'no,' that negotiations are underway. I want to emphasize: the fact that several distinct proposals are out on the table does not mean that those are the only things that can be talked about. Right? One would expect when there are proposals that there will be counter proposals. One would expect the UN, through Ambassador Marker, to be playing its role. So, this

is a negotiating period, and we have not necessarily heard the last word on the final product. But your question shouldn't presume, first of all, that autonomy negotiations necessarily fail; if they do choose the independence route, I think we would have to respect the judgment of the Indonesian government.

Q: Mr. Roth, do you consider the possibility to send, maybe in the framework of the United Nations, if the situation on the ground is deteriorating in East Timor, peacekeepers to that territory to maintain security there?

Roth: I would phrase it differently. In terms of trying to break the cycle of violence and to restore confidence to help the negotiations, I think that one of the things that would help would be a larger international presence on East Timor. There are many possible ways to do that--you have mentioned the maximum one, which is an international peacekeeping presence, which, of course, would require UN approval and possibly a large operation, great expense and, of course, the approval of the Indonesian government. Short of that step, I can see many other ways of trying to increase the international presence, whether it's through establishment of offices, whether it's specialized agencies, whether it's more NGOs. I can think of many different ways to try to bring in more international people to try to serve as a deterrent to violence and to be a confidence-building measure.

Thank you.

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Subject: BBC - Bishop Belo accuses Indonesia

Date: 04 Feb 1999 02:53:15

From: paularoque@mail.telepac.pt

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>
Reply-To: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>

Thursday, February 4, 1999 Published at 09:26 GMT

Bishop Belo accuses Indonesia

People should decide East Timor's future says Bishop Belo

By Jonathan Head in Dili, East Timor

The East Timorese Nobel laureate, Bishop Carlos Belo, has accused the Indonesian armed forces of giving weapons to civilian militias.

Speaking in the capital, Dili, the Roman Catholic bishop said he had received reports from his priests in the countryside that paramilitary groups accused of recent atrocities were using arms from the Indonesian military.

<Picture: [image: Bishop Belo: Timorese may need 15 years for independence]>Bishop Belo: Timorese may need 15 years for independence Bishop Belo has tried hard to steer a neutral course between opponents and supporters of Indonesian rule in East Timor, but he had some blunt comments to make about the strategy now being pursued by the Indonesian military. There are civilians using guns to threaten the people, he said. Where else could those guns have come but from the army?

The bishop, who is playing a leading role in reconciling pro and anti-Indonesian groups in East Timor, said the best way to find a solution to the conflict was to fight with diplomacy, not guns.

The 1996 Nobel Prize winner went on to plead with the various armed groups to be patient, and to accept the slower, but more peaceful, diplomatic search for a solution to the conflict.

Both sides accused

He accused both pro and anti-Indonesian groups of atrocities in the past. But he added that when anti-Indonesian rebels enter villages they do not force more than 6,000 refugees to flee - a reference to recent attacks by pro-Indonesian militias which had prompted a mass exodus from some parts of East Timor.

Bishop Belo expressed his doubts about the Indonesian offer of possible independence in as little as a year. In his view, East Timor might need as long as 15 years before there is sufficient reconciliation between the opposing sides for a referendum to take place.

Asked whether he thought independence or continued incorporation into Indonesia was the better option, the bishop said that was for the Timorese people to decide, but in his view either option was acceptable.

BBC News

Subject: AFP - Belo calls for disbanding of armed groups

Date: 04 Feb 1999 02:54:02

From: paularoque@mail.telepac.pt

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>
Reply-To: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>
Subject: AFP - Belo calls for disbanding of armed groups

East Timor bishop calls for disbanding of armed groups

DILI, East Timor, Feb 4 (AFP) - East Timor's Nobel Peace Prize winning bishop, Carlos Ximenes Felipe Belo, on Thursday called for the disbanding of civilian groups armed by the military in the troubled territory.

"We should all strive to lay down our weapons. We are arming Timorese to fight against Timorese, this is not a way to draw the sympathy of the people," he told a press conference here.

"We already have the police, batallion 744, 745 and other batallions, various other soldiers, do we still need Wanra (People's Fighters). They should no longer be needed," Belo added.

Belo is the latest personality to criticise the armed groups accused by church and human rights activists of causing at least six deaths in the last week.

Jailed East Timor rebel leader Xanana Gusmao said this week the militias were the biggest problem in the territory, where tension has mounted since Indonesia made concessions over independence demands.

There are several armed paramilitary groups such as Wanra, Garda Paksi, the Mahidi and the Saka but Belo said "they should be eliminated."

He said there were enough Indonesian soldiers to assure security in East Timor and the presence of armed civilian groups could only mean the army "has no confidence in itself."

"A solution of East Timor is not a solution (reached) through weapons, through force, and it will also not be a military solution. Therefore, there should be a diplomatic solution," the bishop said.

Referring to the violence that caused thousands of people to seek refuge in churches in Suai sub-district last week, Belo said even pro-independence rebels have never been able to force the evacuation of so many people.

The Indonesian army has denied having distributed new arms to civilians in East Timor saying the groups had been armed for a long time and placed under the military command to assist in assuring security.

Belo said the Indonesian government's announcement that it may consider independence for East Timor if the territory's people reject an offer of autonomy had losses and advantages.

The 1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner did not elaborate but said "the two alternatives (autonomy or independence) should be faced calmly and with a cool head.

"For me, there is no other way out than through peaceful negotiations. Let us all sit together and face these two matters with full understanding and ready to face all risks," he said.

However, he said that so far he could not see pro-autonomy or pro-independence

factions were prepared to hold a dialogue in the best interest of East Timor.

"The groups are only defending their own position," he said.

While pro-independentists have been holding street rallies in Dili and had prepared a government list to take over when the territory become independent, pro-autonomy activists have sought arms from the military. Some officials have flown to Jakarta to lobby against independence.

He said his call for dialogue was directed at those supporting an independent East Timor and those in favor of autonomy within Indonesia.

Indonesian troops invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1975 and Jakarta declared the territory its 27th province the following year, though Indonesian sovereignty is not recognized by the United Nations.

The UN secretary general is currently sponsoring dialogue between Indonesia and Portugal over Jakarta's autonomy proposal. Their foreign ministers are to meet in New York this weekend.

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Subject: AP- - E. Timor Bishop Seeks Independence

Date: 04 Feb 1999 02:54:01

From: paularoque@mail.telepac.pt

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>
Reply-To: "Paula" <paularoque@mail.telepac.pt>
Subject: AP- - E. Timor Bishop Seeks Independence

E. Timor Bishop Seeks Independence

By Geoff Spencer
Associated Press Writer
Thursday, February 4, 1999; 4:47 a.m. EST

DILI, Indonesia (AP) -- East Timor's spiritual leader said today that a vote on independence from Indonesia is crucial to the territory's political future but suggested it be put off for at least a decade.

Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo said a 10- to 15-year delay would allow reconciliation between rival groups.

"Only through a plebiscite can we know who is for Indonesia, and who is against Indonesia," Belo said at his home in Dili, East Timor's coastal capital.

Indonesia, which invaded East Timor in 1975, has said it might consider granting independence to the former Portuguese colony but ruled out a referendum, saying it could lead to civil war. East Timor was riven by internal conflict when Indonesia moved in and there are fears that old antagonisms would resurface if its troops pulled out.

Tension has escalated in recent weeks, and hundreds of refugees have sought shelter in Dili and the town of Suai, claiming harassment by armed men.

Belo said pro-Indonesian activists who favor autonomy rather than independence were behind the attacks. Citing church and village sources, he said the Indonesian military had been arming paramilitary groups. Pro-independence activists have made the same accusations.

"Naturally, it is coming from the army," Belo said. "There are some civilians who have arms to threaten the people."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has denied that the military is handing weapons to supporters of union with Indonesia. He said, however, that weapons had been given to trained civilian guards who act as auxiliaries for the police force.

Army Col. Tono Suratman, the Indonesian military commander in East Timor, said less than 100 guns had been given recently to the guards, reported the Suara Timor Timur, an East Timorese newspaper. Suratman denied rumors that 20,000 guns had been distributed.

Belo, co-winner of the 1996 Nobel peace prize for his efforts to bring peace to East Timor, also said pro-Indonesian groups were manipulating peasants with little political knowledge by trying to convert them to their cause.

"It is better to fight with diplomacy, with intelligence, with discussion, rather than fighting with guns," he said.

Despite the tension, U.N.-sponsored talks between Indonesia and Portugal -- which the United Nations still considers the administering power -- are making

progress. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has invited Alatas and Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama for a new round of discussions in New York on Sunday and Monday.

Alatas, who planned to leave for New York on Friday, said the talks would focus on the details of the autonomy offer that Jakarta plans to offer East Timor.

``It's more of an informative character,'' he said. ``We will have a look at how far we've got.''

Alatas has said that Indonesia's highest legislative body, the People's Consultative Assembly, might discuss independence for East Timor if the territory's people reject the autonomy deal.

A delegation of pro-Indonesian officials from East Timor met Alatas today to argue against independence.

After meeting parliamentary leaders, President B.J. Habibie said East Timorese will be eligible to vote in national elections on June 7, despite the uncertainty over their political future.

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Subject: LUSA: Bishop Belo Blames Indonesian Military, Secret Service for Re

Date: 28 Apr 1999 05:08:00

From: pet@web.net

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "Sharon R.A. Scharfe" <pet@web.net>

Reply-To: "Sharon R.A. Scharfe" <pet@web.net>

Subject: LUSA: Bishop Belo Blames Indonesian Military, Secret Service for Recent Vi

28 ABR 99 - 12:04

East Timor: Bishop Belo Blames Indonesian Military, Secret Service for Recent Violence

Lisbon, April 28 (Lusa) - East Timorese Catholic Bishop Ximenes Belo appealed Tuesday to the Portuguese church and people to aid the territory, blaming Indonesia's secret services and military for recent violence which has claimed 100 lives.

"The intervention of the secret service and of some elements of the Indonesian military command is visible" in the recent attacks carried out by anti-independence militias, the Nobel Peace laureate said in his appeal.

Belo, quoted by the Catholic news agency ECCLESIA, described the violence as "the burning and destruction of houses, vehicles and cattle and physical attacks."

He said about 100 people had been killed in recent militia strikes in Ainaro, Maliana, Zumalai, Liquiça and Dili.

Belo called on the "Portuguese Church and the Portuguese to unite with the Timorese in a campaign for peace and security for the people of Timor," appealing for "spiritual, moral, and financial aid" for "displaced, wounded and famished people." -Lusa-

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E-Mail Agência Lusa

For more information on Parliamentarians for East Timor, Please Contact:
Sharon Scharfe, International Secretariat
PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR EAST TIMOR
Suite 116, 5929-L Jeanne D'Arc Blvd., Orleans, ON K1C 7K2 CANADA
Fax: 1-613-834-2021 E-Mail: pet@web.net

Subject: SOS: Yayasan HAK Office Under Threat of Attack

Date: 28 Apr 1999 11:31:14

From: raimata@worldnet.att.net

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: SOS: Yayasan HAK Office Under Threat of Attack

We have just learned that about thirty minutes ago, an unidentified gang tried to enter the Yayasan HAK office in Dili, East Timor.

Now, the unidentified gang has gathered at the headquarters of SGI (military intelligence agency), which is next to Yayasan HAK.

The safety of the staff, still working in the office, is in jeopardy. We request that all solidarity organizations and friends take action to help safeguard their safety.

One way of taking action would be to telephone the security forces in East Timor and alert them that many people around the world are concerned for the safety of the Yayasan Hak staff.

The numbers to call are:

1. Tono Suratman, Military Commander of East Timor: (0390) 321581
2. Abilio Soares, Governor of East Timor: (0390) 322799 / HP: 0816 295065

end

=====
"TIDAK ADA DEMOKRASI DI INDONESIA TANPA PEMBEBASAN DI TIMOR LESTE"

FORTILOS

Forum Solidaritas Untuk Rakyat Timor Timur

Jl. Siaga II No.31, Pejaten Barat, Jakarta 12510

Telp. (021)79192763

Fax. (021)79192519

e-mail: fortilos@indo.net.id

Subject: PUB: Manuel Carrascalao Interviewed

Date: 28 Apr 1999 16:01:40

From: cdpm@esoterica.pt

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Comiss=E3o_?= para os Direitos do Povo Maubere <cdpm@esoterica.
Reply-To: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Comiss=E3o_?= para os Direitos do Povo Maubere <cdpm@esoter

Source : Publico
Date : 27 April 1999
Dateline : Dili
Byline : L. Alvarez
Subject : Manuel Carrascalao Interviewed

"I am being held hostage", says Carrascalao

Manuel Carrascalao, the man whose son was killed and house destroyed a week ago during the bloody attack in Dili, is now under police protection at a police station on the outskirts of the Timorese capital. Although visits are restricted, Publico managed to speak yesterday on the phone to Carrascalao, whose bitterness is added to because he is unable to help the 70 people (including 30 children and babies) who are also inside the police station, seeking refuge there from the violence of the militias. He has seen what is left of his home and wants it to remain just as it is, to serve as a monument.

For 3 days, Publico had been phoning Indonesian police headquarters, trying to get permission to visit Manuel Carrascalao, member of the Timorese Council of National Resistance (CNRT) and one of the main targets of last week's attack on Dili. The police kept saying that there could be no visit as their Commander was not present to authorise to authorise it.

Yesterday, however, the Commander was there. Publico waited for an hour at police headquarters, only to be told, once again, that permission to see the Timorese pro-independence activist had been denied. "Perhaps some other day", they said, without any further explanation. Manuel Carrascalao, who had seen us arrive and greeted us from the distance with a wave and a broad smile, was unable to withhold his anger when he saw the reporters walking towards the building's exit. Realising that the meeting had been prevented, he raised his fist in protest and shouted: "This is a prison!"

After several more attempts, we were allowed to conduct a short interview by telephone:

Publico (P) : Do you feel like a person under police protection, or more like a prisoner?

Manuel Carrascalao (MC): I am a hostage. I have just spoken with the police Commander, and he too is sorry about this whole situation. But I am a hostage.

P: How many people have taken refuge there?

MC: There are about 70 of us.

P: Are there any children?

MC: Yes. There are about 30 children and babies.

P: Are you being well treated?

MC: They are doing what they can. From time to time someone buys milk for the children. We eat a little rice, a few vegetables, and eggs. No meat, because they do not have any. Every morning, I buy bread. We are managing the best we can.

P: It must be hard for you all...

MC: Yes, very hard. I feel sorry for these refugees because, when they were back in my house they were eating four times as much as they do here. But, what can we do...

"The militias have been given free rein"

P: When do you think it will be safe enough for you all to go onto the streets again?

MC: From what I have been hearing, there is no way the situation is going to improve quickly. The militias are in charge of the situation; they are in charge of everything. The militias control everything, and they want the militias to win, at any cost. The militias have been given free rein: they hunt, kill and skin and nobody does anything to stop them. The police are practically kept to the sidelines.

P: Have you been back to your house?

MC: I was there for a while yesterday.

P: What state was it in? (The street in which MC lived is still cordoned off by the police: only those living in the street are allowed to enter it.)

MC: Everything has been destroyed; nothing has been left in one piece. Several people have asked me not to rebuild my house. They say: "it is a monument that should stay with us, because you never did anything to hurt anyone, or took anything from anybody". So my house will remain as it is, a monument. So much blood was shed there, so many people died there. So many innocent people. It is me they should have attacked, not the innocent ones, not my son."

Subject: AGE: Little patriot who would not leave

Date: Mon, 19 Apr 1999 13:28:48 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: AGE: Little patriot who would not leave

Received from Joyo:

The Age [Melbourne]
20/04/99

Little patriot who would not leave

By FARAH FAROUQUE

Manuelito Carrascalao, 17, told his family he would die for East Timor - and he did. He had just two weeks to go before leaving his home in Dili to start university in Portugal.

Instead, he was gunned down on Saturday by a militia mob.

Yesterday his family gathered at the GPO in Melbourne with other East Timorese, holding his picture up high, to show the world what had happened to their boy.

There were his cousins Ana Carla and Carol, father Fransisco, Manuelito's half brother Manuel and his children.

Manuelito's aunt Maria Gabriela Carrascalao trembled as she spoke to the crowd of the killing spree that had claimed her nephew, his 89-year-old grandmother, Donna Carmelinda, and many others.

The family remembered, wept, and embraced.

For Maria Gabriela Carrascalao, the loss is perhaps hardest to bear. About 20 minutes before Manuelito died she telephoned him in Dili to check about reports of mob violence. He told her that mob leader Eurico Juterres had been in the house minutes before, searching for his father, Manuel, a prominent Dili independence supporter.

"My nephew told me this mob came in, pushed him to the wall and wanted to know where his father was. He said his dad wasn't there and the leader turned to him and said 'You all deserve to die. You are traitors'."

Manuelito told his aunt that he had turned his back expecting a gunshot. "I told him to leave the house.

"But he told me 'no aunty, I can't leave the house. I have some children here and some refugees. I can't leave them. I'm all right, aunty, don't worry."

Ms Carrascalao spent the next few minutes on the phone ringing around other relatives reassuring them that Manuelito was alright. But about 15 minutes later another call came through from a family friend.

"It was a call from Dili, our friend said Manuelito had been killed. I argued with him and he said 'No, he was the first one in the house to be killed. They shot his leg and then someone else in the house went with a machete and cut him."

END

Subj: **Bishops Don't signe agreement**

Date: 4/21/99 7:58:28 AM Eastern Daylight Time

From: alston4@ibm.net (Steve Alston)

To: ASKOHEN@aol.com, annw@caritas.org.au, cscott3707@aol.com, emiliap@bigpond.com, guichandut@ccfd.asso.fr, kbrogan@amnesty.org, kholil@minihub.org (kholil), mukya@minihub.org, pet@web.net, carindo@rad.net.id, vic@kupang.wasantara.net.id, soconnel@cafod.org.uk (Stephanie O'Connell), tbrooker@cafod.org.uk, sking@cafod.org.uk, jgtaylor@gn.apc.org, louisa.lim@bbc.co.uk, milena.zacarias@skynet.be, Pvalentin@oxfam.org.uk, miriam@apcjp.org, etisc@indigo.ie, cscheiner@igc.apc.org, etisc@ibm.net, willdaws@hotmail.com, mmccollu@cafod.org.uk, iiddvo@skyinet.net

Both Bishops declined to sign the 'peace agreement' proposed by Gen Wironto this morning at the ceremony at Bishop Belo's house. apparently there was a last minute rethink and the Bishops decide not to sign because it was too vague. They'll review how it is implemented and reconsider their position later.

The Students (Joint Forum of Impettu, Solidarity Council and Renetil) are writing the the UN Secretary General to say the joint Commission enacted by the Wironto proposed agreement, cannot work with the full trust of the people, without the full participation of the UN Sec Genera.

The talks in New York should ensure that the UN chairs and directs any joint commission.

Headers

Return-Path: <alston4@ibm.net>

Received: from rly-zc04.mx.aol.com (rly-zc04.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.4]) by air-zc04.mail.aol.com (v59.4) with SMTP; Wed, 21 Apr 1999 07:58:27 -0400

Received: from out4.ibm.net (out4.ibm.net [165.87.194.239])

by rly-zc04.mx.aol.com (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)

with ESMTP id HAA26590;

Wed, 21 Apr 1999 07:58:24 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from [202.135.133.12] (slip202-135-133-12.jk.id.ibm.net [202.135.133.12]) by out4.ibm.net (8.8.5/8.6.9) with SMTP id LAA66374; Wed, 21 Apr 1999 11:57:13 GMT

Message-Id: <199904211157.LAA66374@out4.ibm.net>

From: Steve Alston <alston4@ibm.net>

To: ASKOHEN@aol.com, annw@caritas.org.au, cscott3707@aol.com, emiliap@bigpond.com, guichandut@ccfd.asso.fr, kbrogan@amnesty.org, kholil <kholil@minihub.org>, mukya@minihub.org, pet@web.net, carindo@rad.net.id, vic@kupang.wasantara.net.id, "Stephanie O'Connell" <soconnel@cafod.org.uk>, tbrooker@cafod.org.uk, sking@cafod.org.uk, jgtaylor@gn.apc.org, louisa.lim@bbc.co.uk, milena.zacarias@skynet.be, Pvalentin@oxfam.org.uk, miriam@apcjp.org, etisc@indigo.ie, cscheiner@igc.apc.org, etisc@ibm.net, willdaws@hotmail.com, mmccollu@cafod.org.uk, iiddvo@skyinet.net

Subject: Bishops Don't signe agreement

Date: Wed, 21 Apr 1999 19:57:03 +0800

X-Mailer: EPOC32 Email Version 1.10

Subject: AFP: Two UN workers killed Thursday, Indon promises troop action

Date: 02 Sep 1999 12:04:20

From: Joyo@aol.com

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

Subject: AFP: Two UN workers killed Thursday, Indon promises troop action

Two UN workers killed, Indonesia promises troop action

DILI, East Timor, Sept 2 (AFP) - Two local employees of the United Nations were killed Thursday in East Timor as Indonesia gave in to mounting international calls for action with a promise its troops would restore order.

UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said details on the circumstances of the deaths were not yet available.

"We continue to be gravely concerned with security conditions in East Timor overall," the spokesman said at the United Nations.

The latest killings bring to three the number of UN staff killed following the stabbing Monday of a locally recruited poll worker in Atsabe, a pro-Indonesia hotbed 35 kilometres (22 miles) southwest of Dili.

Indonesian State Secretary Muladi said Thursday Jakarta might consider accepting international peacekeepers if the security situation worsened.

Shots were fired in Becora on the eastern outskirts of Dili, where six people died last week, and at least one house was torched during a clash between pro- and anti-Indonesia groups. There was no report of casualties.

Militiamen, many armed, were also returning in force to Gleno, Ermera district, where they had held up 150 UN staff for hours on Tuesday, forcing a journalist and poll observer to seek a police escort out.

Groups of pro-Jakarta militiamen on motorcycles roamed the near-empty streets of Dili while others manned roadblocks, witnesses said.

Fears of a mass exodus loomed after new violence Wednesday left at least three more dead. A military plane left Dili carrying Indonesian military families and 30 Indonesian journalists and photographers threatened by the militias.

Several foreign journalists were trying to organize a charter flight out and Muladi warned Indonesia was preparing for a quarter of East Timor's 850,000 population to flee if East Timor opted for independence.

Hundreds of Indonesians sailed for Java before dawn, and 200 refugees a day were reported to be heading into Indonesian West Timor.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said although Indonesian troops did not have a security role in Monday's vote under an agreement with East Timor's former colonial ruler Portugal, "they are now being asked to help the police."

Alatas spoke after a meeting with the special UN envoy for East Timor, Jamsheed Marker, in Jakarta.

UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) chief Ian Martin condemned the Indonesian police response to Wednesday's violence as "inadequate."

Military chief General Wiranto assured Martin troops "are now helping the police in ensuring the security of all UNAMET buildings and personnel and all

foreign nationals right now in Dili." Alatas said.

Some 200 members of Indonesia's elite Brimob police unit arrived in Dili to bolster security.

The UN led international calls for action to prevent a repeat of the latest fighting, when militiamen Wednesday fought street battles with independence supporters and opened fire on people seeking refuge in the UNAMET offices.

The heavy turnout of nearly 99 percent in the self-determination vote strengthened expectations the vote was overwhelmingly for breaking away from Indonesia.

Aitarak militiamen, bent on stopping East Timorese from fleeing the territory, briefly held up the day's only outbound flight at Dili airport as they attempted to prevent one local from leaving.

Some 300 people overnighted at the UNAMET compound before returning Thursday to their shelter in a nearby school.

Two of the three killed in Wednesday's clashes died from gunshot wounds. Another was hacked to death and set on fire. Houses around the compound were burned by men of the Aitarak and Red and White Iron militias.

In New York, the UN Security Council condemned the violence "in the strongest terms," and called on Indonesia to prevent a recurrence, but stopped short of taking any action.

Washington aired "deep concern" over the violence and called "inadequate" the initial response of the Indonesian military and police.

Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy said Ottawa had contacted the US, Australia and New Zealand in a bid to hold a special meeting on East Timor on the sidelines of an Asia-Pacific summit in New Zealand next week.

Despite the violence, UN officials continued a round-the-clock preliminary count of the 430,000 ballot papers. The final result is expected next week.

UNAMET also announced the arrival of the first 27 of an extra 150 unarmed military liaison officers due here over the next two weeks, to take the total to 200. Their deployment was delayed by Wednesday's militia violence.

Arnold S. Kohen

Writer/Journalist

P. O. Box 32307
Washington, D.C. 20007
Phone: 301-585-3229
FAX: 301-585-3288

**Information transmitted at request of Paul Moore Jr.,
Retired Episcopal Bishop of New York**

Phone conversation with Bishop Belo, August 1, 1999

Bishop Belo: "I only say that in Alas, Suai and other remote Areas, people are threatened by militias together with Kopassus. Mainly at night they enter houses and pressure people [to vote against independence]. I don't know when this will end."

Date: 7/31/99 11:29:35 PM Eastern Daylight Time

Message received by a journalist from Catholic New York from Sister Marlene, a Salesian nun from California residing in the Balide section of Dili, East Timor, July 31, 1999

"Today, a young woman with her baby came into our house. She's being threatened by the militia. They've come to her house 3 times now looking for her. The weird thing is what they said. The neighbors told her that they said they were looking for the teacher who works with the nuns who are supporters for independence!!! Yes, she worked with us at the school. There's not much we can do. I mean, who am I supposed to go to? The police? Even the UN people...what could they do about it? She's only one of many who are displaced because they are threatened by the militia."

Subject: IO: Gus Dur rejects Timor vote delay

Date: Thu, 29 Jul 1999 08:15:18 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>
Subject: IO: Gus Dur rejects Timor vote delay

Received from Joyo Indonesian News:

Indonesian Observer
29th July 1999

Gus Dur rejects Timor vote delay

JAKARTA (IO) - Influential Muslim leader Abdurrahman Wahid yesterday called on the United Nations not to postpone again an August ballot on East Timor's future, citing that security is under control there.

Speaking to reporters in Jakarta, after concluding a two-day visit to the troubled territory, Wahid, better known as Gus Dur, said security is conducive enough to hold the planned vote on independence or autonomy in East Timor.

"So, there are no reasons to delay the ballot," he said, adding that small outbreaks of violence in East Timor should not suspend the event.

Earlier yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Alatas said UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has decided to delay the vote, which would have taken place on August 21 or 22, for one week due to security reasons.

Gus Dur, leader of the nation's largest Muslim organization -Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), who visited East Timor on Sunday and Monday, held several meetings with local military and government officials and pro- and anti-independence leaders.

He also had talks with officials of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) and Catholic Bishop Carlos Ximenes Felipe Belo, a local influential spiritual leader.

Gus Dur, one of leading presidential candidates, denied that UN personnel and Belo sided with pro-independence supporters ahead of the direct ballot.

"Belo is a peace figure," he said.

Asked about Belo's statement, published in the foreign media, that he wants East Timor break away from Indonesia, Gus Said: "During my meeting with him yesterday [Tuesday], it was not evident that he sides with a certain group".

The NU chairman, founder of the third-ranked National Awakening Party (PKB), also appreciated the military readiness to maintain security conducive for the ballot.

The military should maintain neutrality, so the ballot can be held smoothly and democratically, Gus Dur added.

The military has been accused of backing anti-independence militias in East Timor ahead of the vote.

Subject: AFP: Close to 450,000 voters registered for East Timor's landmark v

Date: Sat, 07 Aug 1999 06:17:25 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: AFP: Close to 450,000 voters registered for East Timor's landmark vote

Received from Joyo Indonesian News:

Close to 450,000 voters registered for East Timor's landmark vote

DILI, East Timor, Aug 7 (AFP) - Close to 450,000 people have registered to take part in the landmark vote on East Timor's future on August 30, a United Nations official said Saturday.

"Preliminary figures show that 433,576 individuals registered within East Timor and 12,680 outside, bringing the total to 446,256 registrants," the chief electoral officer of the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), Jeff Fischer, said.

The voters were registered between July 16 and August 6 in 200 UNAMET centres across the territory and several others in selected towns in Indonesia and abroad where large exiled East Timorese communities exist.

East Timorese will vote whether to accept an offer of autonomy within Indonesia, which invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975, and annexed it a year later.

Jakarta has said it may give the territory independence if the autonomy offer is rejected.

Fischer said a total of 913 registration applications had been refused, 13 of which were at registration stations abroad.

"The main reason was mostly because the people were too young to register," Fischer said.

But he said many displaced people, who have fled their villages fearing violence between the pro-independence and pro-Indonesia militias, have not been able to register.

He said it was difficult to give an accurate figure on the number of displaced persons but cited an estimate of 60,000 in East Timor and some 5,000 in neighbouring West Timor.

Some East Timorese members of the Indonesian armed forces have also been unable to register.

"The ballot announcement may be expected within a week (of poll day). So perhaps, the 7th or 8th of September, it might be announced," Fischer said.

He said the list of voters would be made public on August 19 to 23 and any decision on any challenge to it would be taken by the electoral commission on August 20-28.

During 22 days of registrations at least 18 registrations posts in six districts of East Timor closed periodically over poor security, he said.

"The sole reason for the closure was for security concerns," Fischer said.

Indonesia and Portugal, in an agreement at the United Nations in New York on May 5, agreed to allow the United Nations to conduct a "popular consultation" in East Timor.

END

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Subject: RT: Indonesia insists can keep peace in troubled Timor

Date: Sat, 07 Aug 1999 06:20:10 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Reply-To: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Subject: RT: Indonesia insists can keep peace in troubled Timor

Indonesia insists can keep peace in troubled Timor

By Prapan Chankaew

DILI, East Timor, Aug 7 (Reuters) - Indonesian ministers insisted during a visit to East Timor on Saturday that Jakarta could ensure security despite attacks on U.N. staff and fears of chaos after an August 30 independence ballot.

``We can keep the peace, we should keep the peace, because the Indonesian government is...committed to have a peaceful solution and an actual solution to East Timor,`` Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told a news conference in Dili.

``We have no interest in having after the vote a situation that deteriorates into violence again.``

Alatas and armed forces chief General Wiranto were in a team of 13 ministers who visited the former Portuguese colony for meetings with U.N. and Indonesian officials.

The United Nations is supervising East Timor's independence referendum, which has been delayed twice due to concerns over violence perpetrated by pro-Jakarta militias widely believed to be supported by the Indonesian military.

The United Nations said the results of the ballot were expected within a week of voting.

It said more than 446,000 Timorese had registered to vote, out of a population of around 800,000. Registration closed in East Timor on Friday, although Timorese abroad have until Sunday to register.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the following year. The U.N. has never recognised the move.

Pro-independence activists say Indonesia is deliberately sowing unrest in the territory and could try to fuel chaos if East Timor votes to break away from Indonesia.

Militias who support Jakarta's rule have been behind a campaign of intimidation and violence this year in which scores of people have died, and have carried out several attacks on U.N. staff and property.

Two fresh attacks on U.N. staff came on Thursday.

In one incident, dozens of armed pro-Jakarta militiamen forced their way into a voter registration post and attacked two staff, although no injuries were reported, the U.N. says.

In a separate attack, a group of men hurled rocks and chunks of concrete at U.N. staff, injuring a U.N. police officer.

Concerns have been growing that if the vote goes against Indonesia, the

militias may provoke further violence.

Ian Martin, head of the U.N. mission in East Timor, denied reports that the world body would simply abandon the territory after the election.

``The United Nations has no intention of abandoning East Timor. The agreement says we're here to stay after the balloting. That's our intention,'' he said.

After years of refusing to consider giving up East Timor, Indonesia agreed with Portugal and the United Nations earlier this year to conduct a ballot in the territory on its future.

Most analysts expect East Timor to vote for independence if the referendum is free and fair.

Wiranto said both sides in East Timor should disarm.

``Whatever the result is...we hope to see peace maintained in East Timor. And this entirely depends on both sides,'' he said.

``That's why it is important to lay down weapons.''

He dismissed allegations the military was actively supporting pro-Jakarta militias.

``It is clear that security officers will always try to promote peace before, during and after the referendum,'' he said.

END

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Subject: AFR: Aid donors warn Indonesia

Date: Fri, 30 Jul 1999 05:53:55 -0700 (PDT)

From: Foreign Bases Project <fbp@igc.apc.org>

Newsgroups: reg.easttimor

From: "John M. Miller" <fbp@igc.apc.org>

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July 29, 1999

Australian Financial Review

Aid donors warn Indonesia

By Tim Dodd, Jakarta

Australia, the US and European nations have warned Indonesia that any failure to ensure a secure environment for the East Timor independence vote could affect the international community's willingness to extend financial aid to the country

An explicit linkage between the two issues was made at the annual meeting of Indonesia's major international donors in Paris.

The warning to Indonesia came as the UN announced that the ballot for the East Timorese to decide the future status of their territory would be delayed until August 30, a postponement of just over a week from the former target dates of August 20 or 21.

The delay comes as no surprise after the head of the UN mission in East Timor, Mr Ian Martin, said on Tuesday that the pro-Indonesian militias were intimidating people at poll registration stations in the western part of the territory. He said it would be very difficult to improve the security situation sufficiently to hold the ballot by August 20.

Yesterday at the Paris meeting of Indonesia's major donors, Australia explicitly linked Indonesia's responsibility to ensure a secure environment for the East Timor poll with support for financial aid to Indonesia.

"Successful resolution of the [East Timor] issue in accord with the May agreement, including ensuring a secure environment, would help sustain broad international support for Indonesia's reform and recovery program," said the Australian statement to the group, known as the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI).

The US and the European Union both delivered warnings to Indonesia which were stronger than Australia's.

The US called on Indonesia to make "immediate, concrete and sustained" progress in improving the security situation in East Timor.

It warned Indonesia that "failure to deliver on its responsibilities in East Timor ... [could] complicate the ability of the United States to provide the assistance flows necessary to early economic recovery".

Finland (which is the current chair of the European Union) and Germany both made strong statements expressing concern about the violence and intimidation occurring in East Timor.

However, the CGI is expected to approve the \$US5.5-6 billion (\$8.5-9.3 billion) that Indonesia is seeking to balance its Budget this year, which will fill the hole caused by the economic crisis.

In a step forward for greater security in the poll, Mr Martin yesterday announced that the pro-Indonesian Falintil guerrilla force would confine itself to four cantonments in East Timor.

Speaking after a meeting with East Timorese resistance leader Mr Xanana Gusmao, who is detained in Jakarta, Mr Martin said Falintil had asked the UN to verify that its troops were contained in the four areas.

"I think that is an important step forward," he said.

The UN and Australia are particularly concerned about the security situation in East Timor after the ballot, particularly if the independence side wins. This could produce a volatile situation with demoralised Indonesian army and police in charge of security, and angry pro-Indonesian militia groups running loose.

In Singapore yesterday the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Alexander Downer, said Australia would be willing to send more civilian police to East Timor after the ballot if the East Timorese decided in favour of independence.

"We would do our best to contribute more," he said.
END

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DATE: July 30, 1999

PAGE(S): 10

RE: East Timor