

TONY P. HALL

THIRD DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES OF
THE HOUSE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

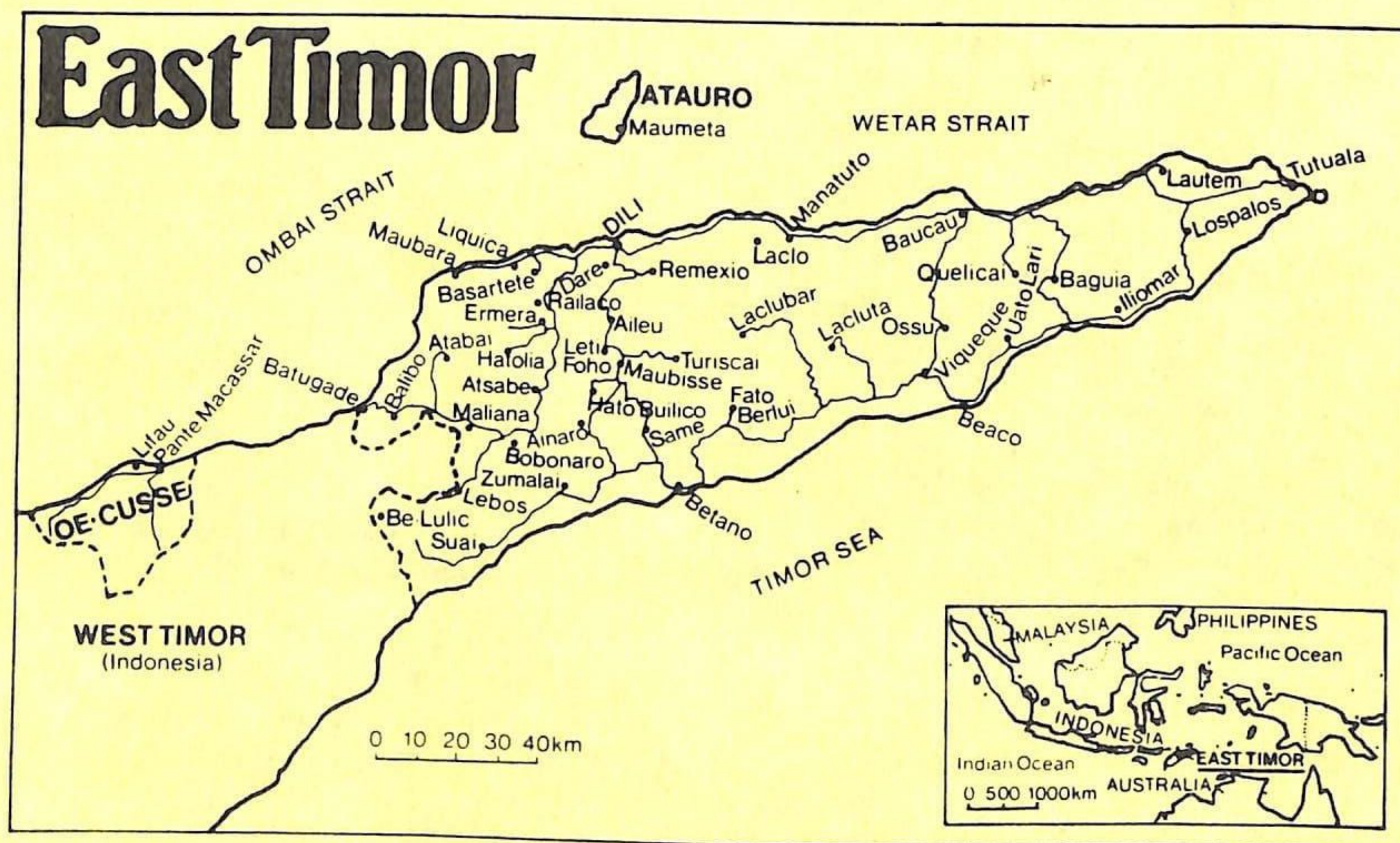
CHAIRMAN, INTERNATIONAL
TASK FORCE ON HUNGER

2448 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6465

DISTRICT OFFICE:
501 FEDERAL BUILDING
200 WEST SECOND STREET
DAYTON, OH 45402
(513) 225-2843

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

World ignores the hidden holocaust of East Timor



March 20, 1986

Dear Colleague:

I would like to invite you to cosign the letter on the back of this sheet to President Reagan regarding the tragedy that persists in East Timor, the largely Roman Catholic former Portuguese colony which was invaded and occupied by Indonesia in 1975.

President Reagan will be travelling to Indonesia during his trip to Asia in early May. This will be the first visit to Indonesia by an American President since President Ford was in the Indonesian capital in December, 1975 -- the eve of the invasion of East Timor.

The letter respectfully asks the President to discuss issues relating to East Timor in his meetings with Indonesian leaders. Specifically, the letter urges the President to encourage Indonesia to maintain and expand access to East Timor for international humanitarian agencies and to address current questions of basic human rights.

Concern over the East Timor situation was expressed by Secretary of State Shultz during a visit to Indonesia in July, 1984. That same month, Pope John Paul II also expressed deep concern about East Timor. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also raised the Timor issue when she visited Jakarta in April, 1985. Further, in June, 1985, Amnesty International issued a detailed report on the human rights situation in East Timor, and has published additional information in recent months.

President Reagan's trip to Indonesia provides a special opportunity for the prestige and influence of the United States to be brought to bear on the East Timor tragedy. If you would like to cosign this letter and/or cosponsor the Timor resolution (H. Con. Res. 244), please contact Marty Rendon at 5-6465 by April 24, 1986.

Sincerely,

Tony P. Hall
Tony P. Hall, M. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We continue to be deeply concerned about the human tragedy in East Timor, the predominantly Roman Catholic former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975. Since then, an estimated 100,000 East Timorese -- nearly one-sixth of East Timor's original population -- have perished from the combined effects of the Indonesian occupation. Armed conflict in the territory persists, as do reports of atrocities such as disappearances, summary executions, torture, and forced birth control.

Highly regarded international church sources confirm that serious human rights abuses continue. While there has been some ostensible improvement in access to East Timor by international humanitarian agencies, such access remains limited. Unrestricted access is critical in light of reports that malnutrition-related deaths of children persist in at least some areas.

We therefore respectfully urge you to give serious attention to the East Timor situation in meetings that you and the Presidential party will have with Indonesian leaders during your visit to Indonesia in May. As the first U. S. President to visit Indonesia since the December, 1975 invasion of East Timor, your interest could contribute significantly to efforts that might prevent further bloodshed and misery in East Timor.

Secretary of State Shultz deserves credit for raising the issue of human rights in East Timor during his July, 1984 visit to Jakarta; that same month, Pope John Paul II expressed deep concern over the suffering of the people of East Timor. Further, In April, 1985, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised humanitarian and human rights issues regarding East Timor during a visit to the Indonesian capital.

Continued fighting in the territory between the Indonesian military and the East Timorese resistance is reason for concern, coupled with persistent reports from Amnesty International and other organizations of human rights violations. Accounts of various pressures and intimidation directed at the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor by Indonesian authorities are most disturbing. Also troubling is the matter of political prisoners. While the official number of East Timorese political detainees has dropped, Amnesty International and others report that a significant number of detainees purportedly released have in fact been moved to less identifiable places of detention. There have been accounts of "hidden" prisons and detention camps to which international humanitarian groups still do not have access.

Further alarming is the news of a population limitation program introduced in East Timor by the Indonesians. Authoritative church sources say that this program is being carried out often without the consent or knowledge of the mostly rural population of East Timor. A program of this nature carried out by the invaders themselves has troubling implications, considering the huge death toll in East Timor since the invasion and the comparatively small original population. Mr. President, we ask you to urge the Indonesian government to put an end to population limitation measures and practices in East Timor that do not have the full consent and knowledge of those directly concerned.

We seek efforts to ensure the continuation and expansion of access to East Timor by international humanitarian agencies, with guarantees of freedom of movement for these agencies so that the full range of their activities may be carried out to the greatest possible extent. In particular, all prisoners and detainees should be assured timely visitation. In addition, we strongly believe that the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor should be guaranteed an existence free from official pressure and intimidation. Finally, the United States should encourage efforts to bring about a fair and peaceful settlement of the East Timor conflict.

We fully appreciate the importance of friendly relations with Indonesia. We are also aware that there will be many other issues on your agenda when you travel to Bali. However, we respectfully ask you to add the plight of the people of East Timor to your agenda. You have a special opportunity to bring to bear on the Timor tragedy the prestige and moral influence of the United States.

H. CON. RES. 244

To express the sense of Congress regarding East Timor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 10, 1985

Mr. HALL of Ohio submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express the sense of Congress regarding East Timor.

Whereas an estimated 100,000 East Timorese out of a population of less than 700,000 have died since the invasion and occupation of East Timor by the Government of Indonesia, which began on December 7, 1975;

Whereas armed conflict persists in East Timor;

Whereas threats of food shortages and medical problems persist in some areas of East Timor;

Whereas international access to and the free flow of information from East Timor remain restricted;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor is denied full freedom of expression and is subject to intimidation by Indonesian authorities;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have instituted a birth control program in East Timor without the full knowledge and consent of the people of the territory and despite large-scale loss of life there since 1975;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have placed many East Timorese in resettlement areas against their wishes where many of them are prevented from raising crops;

Whereas Amnesty International issued a report in June 1985 which called attention to systematic violations of human rights in East Timor;

Whereas in a statement made in July 1984 Pope John Paul II expressed concern over the human rights situation in East Timor and the need for international relief agencies to operate freely in the territory, and expressed the hope that particular consideration would be given to the ethnic, religious, and cultural identity of the people of East Timor;

Whereas in August 1985 the United States Catholic Conference called attention to a letter sent in June 1985 by Cardinal John O'Connor of New York to Msgr. Carlos Ximenes Belo, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor, which expressed support for the struggle to preserve and enhance the dignity of life of the East Timorese people and for their right to live in peace and freedom; and

Whereas 157 East Timorese political prisoners were tried in Indonesian tribunals between December 1983 and June 1985 without the presence of qualified international observers: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that the Presi-
3 dent should take all appropriate measures to encourage the
4 government of Indonesia to—

(1) maintain and expand access to and guarantee freedom of movement in East Timor for humanitarian

organizations so that such organizations can carry out their humanitarian operations to the fullest extent feasible;

(2) allow unhindered access to East Timor for journalists, church delegations, and human rights groups that seek to visit the territory;

(3) guarantee full freedom of expression for and end intimidation of the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor;

(4) allow an impartial international examination of population limitation measures instituted in East Timor and end all such measures that do not have the full consent and knowledge of those directly concerned;

(5) allow qualified international observers to be present at trial proceedings that involve East Timorese political prisoners;

(6) allow an impartial international investigation of the conditions that exist in areas of East Timor where East Timorese have been resettled by Indonesian authorities; and

(7) work with the Governments of Portugal and the United States to develop initiatives that address the sources of conflict in East Timor and that bring an authentic peace to East Timor.

April 24, 1986

HATFIELD AND LEVIN RELEASE EAST TIMOR LETTER

Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR) and Senator Carl Levin (D-MI) today released a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz asking him to express concern over human rights violations in East Timor during his upcoming trip to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Conference. 21 other Senators signed the letter.

Among the human rights issues raised in the letter were continuing reports of political prisoner detention and torture, intimidation of the Roman Catholics, and restricted access for international relief agencies. The letter is similar to one sent by Levin, Hatfield, and 20 other Senators in 1984 which convinced Secretary Shultz to raise the ongoing concern over the plight of the East Timorese.

"The relationship between the United States and Indonesia is a special one. Our ties can only be strengthened by honest discussion of these problems," said Hatfield. "The problems faced by the East Timorese must not be overshadowed by talk of military bases and geopolitical strategies," he said.

"While the US should continue to encourage an equitable resolution of the armed conflict in East Timor that has been going on since 1975, there are immediate problems faced by the East Timorese which demand prompt attention," Levin said.

The letter to Secretary Shultz is attached.

CONTACTS:

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Carrie McMillan (224-8326)

Senator Carl Levin
Marda Robillard (224-2472)

Senators Signing Hatfield-Levin Letter

Bill Bradley (D-NJ)
Quentin Burdick (D-ND)
John Chafee (R-RI)
Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY)
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY)
Orin Hatch (R-UT)
John Kerry (D-MA)
George Mitchell (D-MAINE)
Christopher Dodd (D-CT)
William Proxmire (D-WI)
Charles Grassley (R-IW)
John Heinz (R-PA)
Don Reigle (D-MI)
Tom Harkin (D-IW)
Edward Zorinsky (D-NB)
Paul Simon (D-ILL)
Patrick Leahy (D-VT)
Paul Sarbanes (D-MD)
Albert Gore (D-TN)
Claiborne Pell (D-RI)
Alan Cranston (D-CA)

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 23, 1986

The Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
United States Department of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We commend you for publicly expressing United States concern for human rights in East Timor during your April, 1984 visit to Indonesia. Since that visit, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II, among others, have expressed a similar concern to President Soeharto. The repeated raising of the issue by world leaders has led to some improvement of the human rights situation in East Timor, but a number of serious problems remain.

As you know, violence and repression have plagued East Timor since the 1975 Indonesian invasion of the island. The United States should continue to encourage an equitable and peaceful resolution to the ongoing armed conflict in East Timor. The immediate problems faced by the East Timorese, however, also demand attention. Specifically:

1. While public pressure has led to the release of some political prisoners, Amnesty International reports that many of those said by the government to have been released have in reality been transferred to secret detention camps. International humanitarian organizations do not have access to these "resettlement centers" because the Indonesian government does not acknowledge their existence. Since these political prisoners are isolated from world attention, the Indonesian government need not abide by international standards governing the treatment of prisoners. Many reports of torture in these "resettlement centers" have been received by Amnesty International.
2. The occupying Indonesian forces reportedly continue to intimidate both clergy and church members of East Timor's Roman Catholic Church. For the predominantly Roman Catholic East Timorese, such pressure only increases the tension between themselves and the Indonesians.
3. Though the famine in East Timor has ended, malnutrition and related health problems still exist in some areas. A lack of cooperation between Indonesian authorities and international relief agencies could spell disaster for the East Timorese.

4. When Portugal granted East Timor its independence in 1975, many families were separated. Those East Timorese still waiting to join their relatives in Portugal have suffered from unnecessarily slow action by Indonesian officials. Resolution of these family reunification cases would be an important humanitarian gesture by Indonesia.

We respectfully urge you to raise these concerns with the Indonesian government during your upcoming visit to the annual ASEAN meeting. We recognize the value of the relationship between Indonesia and the United States. Our friendship with Indonesia can only be strengthened by forthright discussion of the ongoing problems faced by the people of East Timor.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Carl Levin

[Signature]

Brij Bradley

[Signature]

John H. Chafee

Paul Simon

[Signature]
John F. Kerry

George Mitchell

Tom Harkin

Christopher J. Dodd

Chuck Grassley

Paul D. Sullivan

Jim King

Allan H. P.

Clair Fey

Peter Leary

Max Baucus

Tom Riegle

Frank Brown

Paul D. Sullivan

Jeffrey D. Smith

Chris Dodd

W. H. Hoyer

CONGRESSMAN

NEWS

Third District Ohio

1728 Longworth House
Office Building

Washington D.C. 20515
202 225-6465

EMBARGUED FOR RELEASE:
TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1986 A.M.

#86-7
CONTACT: MARTY RENDON

125 HOUSE MEMBERS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER EAST TIMOR TO REAGAN ON EVE OF PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO INDONESIA

WASHINGTON--A bipartisan group of 125 House members told President Reagan they were "deeply concerned about the human tragedy in East Timor," a predominantly Roman Catholic former Portuguese colony which was invaded by Indonesia in 1975.

The lawmakers urged the President to use his forthcoming trip to Indonesia to discuss with officials human rights abuses in the territory, including reports of disappearances, summary executions, torture, and forced birth control.

Reagan is the first President to visit Indonesia since President Ford's trip in 1975, shortly before the invasion of East Timor.

At least 100,000 out of an original population of less than 700,000 have died in East Timor stemming from the Indonesian invasion and subsequent military operations in the territory. The invasion was carried out largely with American supplied military equipment.

The letter from the House members expressed alarm at a program to limit the East Timor population which is being carried out "often without the consent or knowledge of the mostly rural population."

"A program of this nature carried out by the invaders themselves has troubling implications, considering the huge death toll in East Timor since the invasion and the comparatively small original population," the letter said.

The lawmakers also cited reports by Amnesty International and others of "hidden" prisons and detention camps to which international humanitarian groups do not have access. The letter charged that political prisoners are being moved to the secret camps in an effort to disguise the real number of East Timorese detained for political reasons.

Secretary of State George Shultz raised the issue of human rights in East Timor during his visit to Indonesia in July 1984. Pope John Paul II and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have also expressed concern over the ongoing tragedy in the territory.

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EAST TIMOR

"We respectfully ask you to add the plight of the people of East Timor to your agenda," the lawmakers wrote Reagan. "You have a special opportunity to bring to bear on the Timor tragedy the prestige and moral influence of the United States."

The text of the letter follows:

Dear Mr. President:

We continue to be deeply concerned about the human tragedy in East Timor, the predominantly Roman Catholic former Portuguese colony invaded by Indonesia in 1975. Since then, an estimated 100,000 East Timorese -- nearly one-sixth of East Timor's original population -- have perished from the combined effects of the Indonesian occupation. Armed conflict in the territory persists, as do reports of atrocities such as disappearances, summary executions, torture, and forced birth control.

Highly regarded international church sources confirm that serious human rights abuses continue. While there has been some ostensible improvement in access to East Timor by international humanitarian agencies, such access remains limited. Unrestricted access is critical in light of reports that malnutrition-related deaths of children persist in at least some areas.

We therefore respectfully urge you to give serious attention to the East Timor situation in meetings that you and the Presidential party will have with Indonesian leaders during your visit to Indonesia in May. As the first U. S. President to visit Indonesia since the December, 1975 invasion of East Timor, your interest could contribute significantly to efforts that might prevent further bloodshed and misery in East Timor.

Secretary of State Shultz deserves credit for raising the issue of human rights in East Timor during his July, 1984 visit to Jakarta; that same month, Pope John Paul II expressed deep concern over the suffering of the people of East Timor. Further, in April, 1985, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised humanitarian and human rights issues regarding East Timor during a visit to the Indonesian capital.

Continued fighting in the territory between the Indonesian military and the East Timorese resistance is reason for concern, coupled with persistent reports from Amnesty International and other organizations of human rights violations. Accounts of various pressures and intimidation directed at the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor by Indonesian authorities are most disturbing. Also troubling is the matter of political prisoners. While the official number of East Timorese political detainees has dropped, Amnesty International and others report that a significant number of detainees purportedly released have in fact been moved to less identifiable places of detention. There have been accounts of "hidden" prisons and detention camps to which international humanitarian groups still do not have access.

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We seek efforts to ensure the continuation and expansion of access to East Timor by international humanitarian agencies, with guarantees of freedom of movement for these agencies so that the full range of their activities may be carried out to the greatest possible extent. In particular, all prisoners and detainees should be assured timely visitation. In addition, we strongly believe that the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor should be guaranteed an existence free from official pressure and

-more-

AUD 3
EAST TIMOR

intimidation. Finally, the United States should encourage efforts to bring about a fair and peaceful settlement of the East Timor conflict.

We fully appreciate the importance of friendly relations with Indonesia. We are also aware that there will be many other issues on your agenda when you travel to Bali. However, we respectfully ask you to add the plight of the people of East Timor to your agenda. You have a special opportunity to bring to bear on the Timor tragedy the prestige and moral influence of the United States.

Sincerely,

Tony P. Hall
Robert K. Dornan
Claude Pepper
George C. Wortley
William H. Gray, III
Helen Delich Bentley
Joe Moakley
Tony Coelho
Mary Rose Oakes
Barbara Boxer
Barney Frank
Gus Savage
Robert J. Mrazek
Edolphus Towns
Peter H. Kostmayer
Gerry E. Studds
Jim Moody
Doug Walgren
Howard L. Berman
Mike Lowry
Walter E. Fauntroy
James J. Howard
Fernand J. St Germain
Julian C. Dixon
Parren J. Mitchell
Thomas J. Tauke
Berkley Bedell
Fortney H. Stark
Joe Kolter
Jim Cooper
Steny H. Hoyer
Thomas A. Daschle
William Hill Boner
Ron Wyden
Norman Y. Mineta
Sala Burton
Barbara B. Kennelly
John M. Spratt, Jr.
Timothy E. Wirth
Bob Carr
Martin Frost

Christopher H. Smith
Matthew F. McHugh
Frank Horton
Howard Wolpe
John Edward Porter
Alan Wheat
Byron L. Dorgan
Douglas H. Bosco
Robert A. Roe
Robert T. Matsui
Ronald V. Dellums
John F. Seiberling
Tommy F. Robinson
Vic Fazio
James L. Oberstar
Morris K. Udall
Charles E. Schumer
Bob Edgar
Henry A. Waxman
Sam Gejdenson
William J. Hughes
Robert W. Kastenmeier
David E. Bonior
Gary L. Ackerman
Edward F. Feighan
Mervyn M. Dymally
Bruce A. Morrison
Chester G. Atkins
Benjamin A. Gilman
Earl Hutto
John Conyers, Jr.
Martin Olav Sabo
Austin J. Murphy
Thomas R. Carper
Donald J. Pease
Gerry Sikorski
Jim Bates
Leon E. Panetta
James Weaver
Mickey Leland
Rod Chandler

Edward P. Boland
Silvio O. Conte
Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
Claudine Schneider
Tom Lantos
Mike Synar
Nicholas Mavroules
Lane Evans
William Lehman
Robert Garcia
Charles A. Hayes
Anthony C. Beilenson
Bruce F. Vento
Don Edwards
William Clay
Matthew G. Martinez
Albert G. Bustamante
Mel Levine
Thomas M. Foglietta
Patricia Schroeder
Brian J. Donnelly
Harcy Kaptur
Thomas J. Manton
Major R. Owens
Thomas J. Downey
James H. Scheuer
George Miller
Stewart B. McKinney
Stephen L. Neal
Douglas Applegate
Thomas A. Luken
John McCain
Ted Weiss
Dave McCurdy
Louis Stokes
Bill Richardson
Dan Glickman
Bill Green
Augustus F. Hawkins
Edward J. Markey

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Committee on Foreign Affairs

December 5, 1985

Dear Colleague:

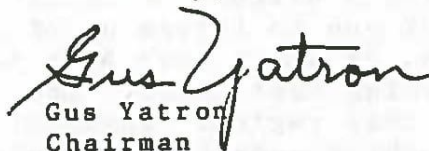
I would like for you to join me in sending this letter to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar regarding East Timor. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I am increasingly concerned about the serious human rights situation in East Timor. Appeals have been made repeatedly to the U.N. to take some initiative in assisting the East Timorese. Thus far, the U.N. has not made any public overtures regarding East Timor since condemning this action in 1975, immediately following the Indonesian invasion.

There are reportedly 500,000 fewer East Timorese alive now than at the time of the Indonesian occupation. Amnesty International has asserted that "a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights" warranting U.N. investigation is occurring in East Timor. In order to fully assess these violations, as well as past and present U.N. initiatives to alleviate them, it is necessary to communicate with the Secretary General.

The Indonesians invaded East Timor in the Spring of 1975. Their presence has brought with it severe oppression and brutality which has not subsided during the past ten years. It is essential that we question the treatment being leveled at the East Timorese and take some action to address it. Hopefully, this letter to Secretary General de Cuellar will begin the process of restoring fundamental rights to the people of East Timor.

The letter to Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is on the reverse side of this Dear Colleague. The deadline for signatures is Friday, December 13. For additional information, contact Bernadette Paolo on the Subcommittee staff at 226-7825.

Sincerely,



Gus Yatron
Chairman
Subcommittee on Human Rights
and International Organizations

GY/bp

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 5, 1985

Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

We are writing to express our deep concern over existing conditions in East Timor. Since the Indonesian invasion of 1975, the East Timorese have been subjected to oppression and extreme brutality. As a result of this harsh treatment, there are reportedly 500,000 fewer East Timorese alive now than at the time of the occupation.

Indonesia now has as many, and possibly more, troops in East Timor than on the day of the invasion. The Indonesian's maintain that the East Timorese are content under their leadership, but many Timorese vehemently disagree. These citizens of East Timor contend that the human rights situation in their country is deplorable.

Two months after the Indonesians invaded East Timor in 1975, a unanimous U.N. Security Council called upon them to withdraw. It is our understanding that similar actions have not been undertaken by the U.N. since this initial statement was delivered ten years ago. Many appeals have been made to the U.N. concerning East Timor. In April of 1985, Amnesty International submitted information about its concerns in East Timor under the U.N. procedure for confidentially reviewing communications about human rights violations. Amnesty International asserted that the evidence revealed a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights" warranting U.N. investigation.

We ask you, Mr. Secretary General, for your assistance in facilitating a discussion within the U.N. of the events in East Timor. We also ask you to inform us of actions which are now being undertaken, or which have been initiated in the past within the U.N. regarding East Timor. The U.S. Congress is closely monitoring events in this region. Whatever the U.N. can do to help us with this very worthwhile undertaking would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. We recognize your valuable leadership as well as the many contributions you have made to the U.N. and the world at large.

Sincerely,

Committee on Foreign Affairs

December 6, 1985

Dear Colleague:

I would like to make a correction in a Dear Colleague sent on December 5 regarding the human rights situation in East Timor. The letter states that there are reportedly 500,000 fewer East Timorese alive now than at the time of the Indonesian occupation. This figure should have been 200,000. Reports estimate that up to 200,000 East Timorese have died since the Indonesians invaded East Timor in 1975. This disparity in numbers was due to a typographical error.

The corrected copy of the letter to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is on the reverse side of this Dear Colleague. The deadline for signatures is Friday, December 13. For additional information contact Bernadette on the Subcommittee staff at 226-7825.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gus Yatron". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gus" and last name "Yatron" clearly distinguishable.

Gus Yatron
Chairman
Subcommittee on Human Rights
and International Organizations

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 6, 1985

Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

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Thank you for your consideration of this request. We recognize your valuable leadership as well as the many contributions you have made to the U.N. and the world at large.

Sincerely,

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 16, 1985

Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

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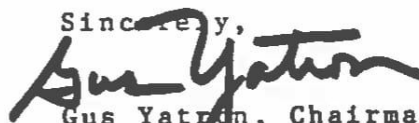
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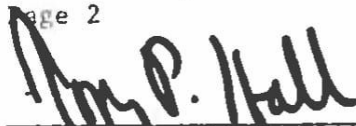
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Sincerely,

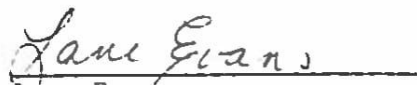


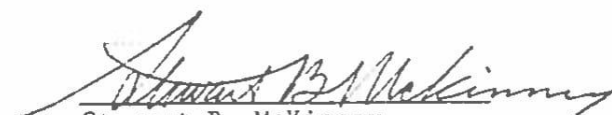
Gus Yatron, Chairman
Subcommittee on Human Rights
and International Organizations
Committee on Foreign Affairs

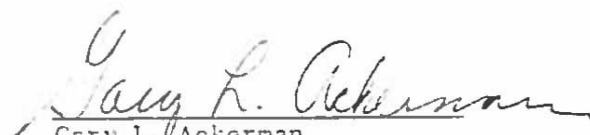

Tony P. Hall
Member of Congress

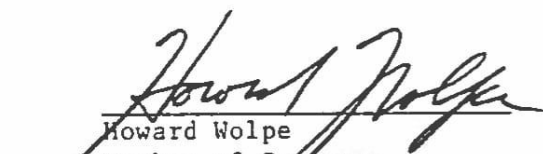

Douglas H. Bosco
Member of Congress

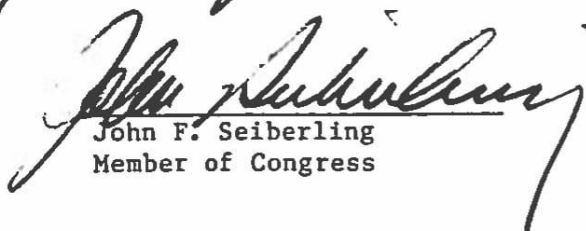

Robert K. Dornan
Member of Congress

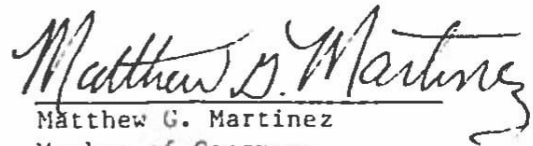

Lane Evans
Member of Congress



Stewart B. McKinney
Member of Congress


Gary L. Ackerman
Member of Congress


Howard Wolpe
Member of Congress

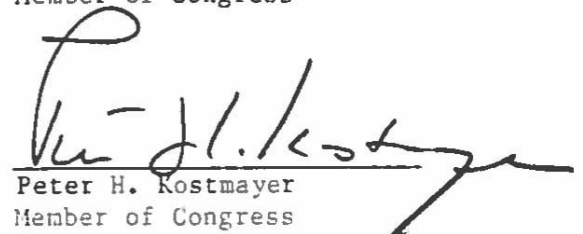

John F. Seiberling
Member of Congress


Matthew G. Martinez
Member of Congress

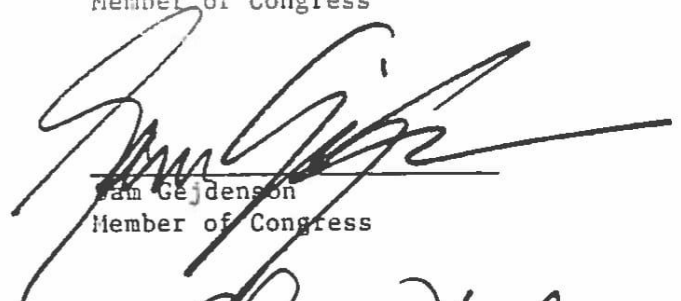

Tony Coelho
Member of Congress


Robert J. Mrazek
Member of Congress


Byron Dorgan
Member of Congress

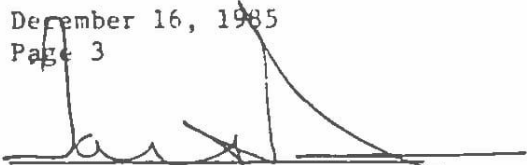

Peter H. Rostmayer
Member of Congress


Tim Lantos
Member of Congress



Sam Gejdenson
Member of Congress


Alan Wheat
Member of Congress

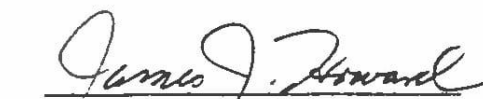
Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar
December 16, 1985
Page 3




John Porter
Member of Congress




Gus Savage
Member of Congress



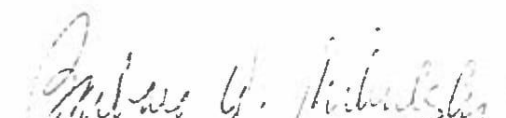
James J. Howard
Member of Congress



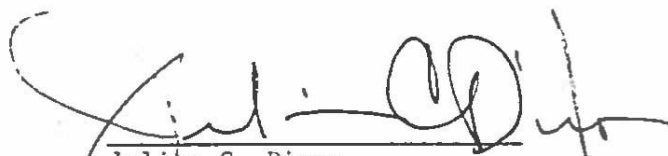
Ted Weiss
Member of Congress



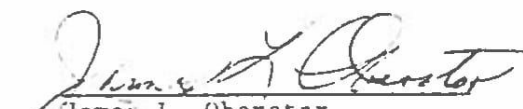
Mike Lowry
Member of Congress




Barbara A. Mikulski
Member of Congress




Julian C. Dixon
Member of Congress



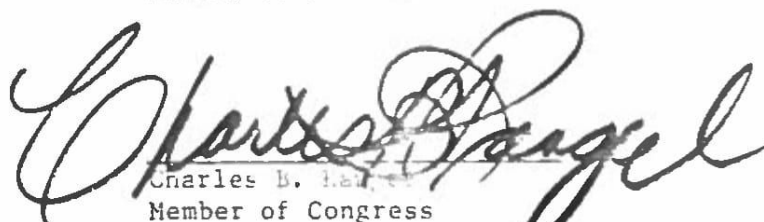
James L. Oberstar
Member of Congress



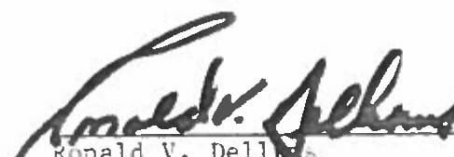
William Lehman
Member of Congress



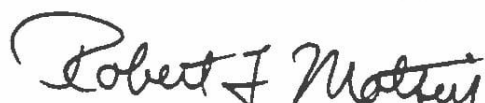
Matthew F. McHugh
Member of Congress



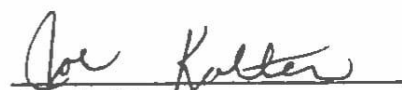
Charles B. Weller
Member of Congress



Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress



Robert T. Matsui
Member of Congress



Joe Kolter
Member of Congress

Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar
December 16, 1985
Page 4

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bill Richardson", written over a horizontal line.

Bill Richardson
Member of Congress

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mel Levine", written over a horizontal line.

Mel Levine
Member of Congress

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Don Edwards", written over a horizontal line.

Don Edwards
Member of Congress

eration of criminal justice systems are primarily a State and local responsibility. This new program was developed with the lessons learned from the old LEAA Program. Using a modest annual investment, this program would enable State and local governments to make criminal justice improvements by implementing new and effective crime fighting techniques. Now, after Congress has appropriated funds and the States have set up administrative procedures to disburse these funds, the administration proposes to eliminate the program through a rescission request. This has the appearance of a doublecross that I can not let happen to police, corrections, and court employees across this country.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

Over the past 5 years I have worked in both the Judiciary and Budget Committees to see that the Juvenile Justice Program was continued. It is no different this year. I have always felt that dollars spent in working to prevent juvenile delinquency will pay the best dividends in trying to reduce crime. This program has been in a constant fight for its survival under the Reagan administration. I have never understood the President's call for a war on crime and then ignoring the fact that 40 percent of all serious crime is attributed to juvenile offenders. Eliminating the Juvenile Justice Program is a pound-foolish approach to saving money, especially if this administration wants to back their rhetoric on crime with action.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

This is another program the administration has tried to eliminate in the past. This program has proven to be a valuable resource to State and local law enforcement in coordinating investigations that involve several different agencies. It seems misleading for the administration to talk about their cooperative approach to drug investigations with State and local agencies and then turn around and eliminate a valuable tool used in pursuing drug traffickers.

As the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and one who has followed this issue closely, I ask my colleagues to support my amendment and the resolution. Now is not the time to abandon State and local criminal justice agencies.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 107—PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. SIMPSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 107

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 6, 1986, or Friday, February 7, 1986, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader of the House, or his designee, in accordance

with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 18, 1986, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 6, 1986, or Friday, February 7, 1986, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader of the Senate, or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, February 17, 1986, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, and the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108—REGARDING EAST TIMOR

Mr. LEVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 107

Whereas an estimated 100,000 East Timorese out of a population of less than 700,000 have died since the invasion and occupation of East Timor by the Government of Indonesia, which began on December 7, 1985;

Whereas armed conflict persists in East Timor;

Whereas threats of food shortages and medical problems persist in some areas of East Timor;

Whereas international access to and the free flow of information from East Timor remain restricted;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor is denied full freedom of expression and is subject to intimidation by Indonesian authorities;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have placed many East Timorese against their will in resettlement areas where many of them are prevented from raising crops; and

Whereas Amnesty International issued a report in June 1985 which called attention to systematic violations of human rights in East Timor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all appropriate measures to encourage the Government of Indonesia to—

(1) maintain and expand access to and guarantee freedom of movement in East Timor for humanitarian organizations so that such organizations can carry out their humanitarian operations to the fullest extent feasible;

(2) allow unhindered access to East Timor for journalists, church delegations, and human rights groups that seek to visit the territory;

(3) guarantee full freedom of expression for, and end intimidation of, the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor;

(4) allow qualified international observers to be present at trial proceedings that involve East Timorese political prisoners;

(5) allow an impartial international investigation of the conditions that exist in areas of East Timor where East Timorese have been resettled by Indonesian authorities; and

(6) work with the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United States to develop initiatives that address the sources of conflict in East Timor and that bring an authentic peace to East Timor.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress concerning the situation in East Timor.

On December 7, 1985, we commemorated the attack on Pearl Harbor, a "day that will live in infamy." That same date marked the 10th anniversary of another "infamous day," namely, the Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor.

On that December day in 1975, just 4 months after Portugal had evacuated officials from its colony of East Timor, the Indonesian Army launched a full-scale invasion, ostensibly at the invitation of Timorese political parties. In July 1976, East Timor was forcibly annexed into the Indonesian political system. The consequences of the Indonesian invasion are by now well known. Numerous statements have been made in this Chamber and elsewhere over the past 10 years describing the tragic conditions on this island. But the major elements of this human tragedy bear repeating.

It has been estimated that in the last 10 years over 100,000 East Timorese—out of a population of less than 700,000 before the invasion—have died as a result of warfare, hunger, disease, and executions. Fighting between Indonesian troops and the resistance forces of Fretilin has led to horrendous suffering among the civilian population. Famine and its accompanying horrors, disease and malnutrition, have ravaged the Timorese countryside. In their attempt to eradicate the resistance forces and "normalize" the countryside, Indonesian troops have arbitrarily killed hundreds of noncombatant civilians. Prisoners in the army's custody have been tortured and sometimes extrajudicially executed. Arbitrary arrests and detention without trial have been carried out on a massive scale, and those arrested often "disappear."

To compound these violations of basic human rights, the Indonesians have continually denied or restricted access to East Timor by international relief agencies like the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, and Catholic Relief Services. Journalists, when allowed into the country, have been closely monitored and severely restricted in their movement. Human rights monitoring groups have been completely shut out. Indonesia denies nearly all the allegations made by the press and human rights groups, yet by imposing strict controls on access to East Timor and the flow of information out of it, they have merely succeeded in intensifying world concern about the situation there.

Despite the lack of access, human rights groups have managed to accumulate a large body of up-to-date information on East Timor. In June 1985, Amnesty International published

a report entitled "East Timor: Violations of Human Rights." This report indicates that serious problems continue in East Timor, even though the intensity of the armed conflict with Fretilin may have abated somewhat. Although the hunger problem is less serious than it was 3 or 4 years ago, reports persist of food shortages and medical problems in some areas. Visits by humanitarian organizations are irregular and do not involve full access to all parts of the territory. Intimidation directed against the Roman Catholic Church remains a serious problem. The Amnesty report contained a list of 71 persons who had disappeared or were executed while in the custody of Indonesian security forces in the preceding 2 years. And, in general, the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association, assembly, and movement continue to be systematically denied in East Timor.

The litany of abuses is familiar. But we cannot allow the consistency of Indonesian behavior in East Timor lull us into letting the issue be forgotten. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes it clear that the denial of basic human rights anywhere in the world is a matter of concern to all civilized people. East Timor may be a remote island, but we have an obligation to speak out for the rights of its long-suffering inhabitants.

There is one further point I think it is important to emphasize about the purpose of this resolution. We should remember that the United Nations still does not recognize Indonesia's claim to East Timor. In the eyes of virtually all the world's nations, the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia was completely illegal. Our Government's official position is to accept East Timor's incorporation without asserting that a valid act of self-determination has taken place there. While I am disappointed that the U.S. Government has not taken a stronger stand on behalf of self-determination and human rights in East Timor, I also recognize the value of our relationship with Indonesia and the need to be sensitive to this. Unfortunately, the well-documented behavior of the Indonesian Army and Indonesian authorities in East Timor does nothing to enhance this relationship nor does it enhance the legitimacy of Indonesia's claim to the territory. The concurrent resolution I am submitting today is an expression of Congress' belief that human rights concerns can and must play a role in our foreign policy, and that genuinely friendly relations between our country and Indonesia are impossible so long as the repression of the people of East Timor continues.

Mr. President, this concurrent resolution will send a clear message to the Indonesians, and it will also indicate to the people of East Timor that we have not forgotten them. I urge my colleagues to join with me as cosponsors of this concurrent resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 333—RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. KASTEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. Res. 333

Whereas the economic development of urban communities large and small is an essential national objective;

Whereas the Congress has appropriated funding for the Urban Development Action Grant program in Fiscal Year 1986;

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program provides jobs, tax revenues and economic revitalization to areas of the nation with high unemployment, particularly among minorities; and

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program leverages private sector investment in our nation's urban communities; Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, That

(1) the proposed rescission of \$220.1 million in available funds, including \$208 million in Fiscal Year 1986 funds for the Urban Development Action Grant program is rejected.

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today Senator KASTEN and I are submitting a sense of the Senate resolution expressing our opposition to the elimination of the Urban Development Action Grant Program. The administration has proposed that no further UDAG grants be funded and that \$220.1 million of UDAG funding be rescinded. It is the purpose of this resolution to put the Senate on record in opposition to this rescission.

Mr. President, the Urban Development Action Grant Program has been a vital tool to our Nation's cities, large and small. UDAG has made the difference between the location of economic development projects in distressed cities or more affluent communities. The jobs produced and the taxes generated through this program have gone where they will do the most good: To cities with high unemployment and constrained tax bases.

The elimination of the UDAG program is short-sighted. UDAG is an investment program which leverages private sector commitment. In partnership with the public sector, the private sector uses UDAG to bring prosperity where there was blight.

Mr. President, the budget presented by the Reagan administration will put enormous pressure on local governments across America. We are telling our mayors to fight crime, provide public services and build the economies of their cities, but to do it alone. No longer, says the budget proposed by the administration, will the Federal Government be a partner in the plight of urban America. The elimination of the UDAG program is part of this general retreat.

Mr. President, it is one thing to praise the mayors of our Nation for their efforts at local decisionmaking and development. There are examples across our Nation of cities and neighborhoods brought back to life by the

struggles of locally elected officials and private citizens. But, it is quite another thing to take away the tools that our mayors have to do the job. By eliminating the Urban Development Action Grant Program, we would be taking away one of the most effective tools the Federal Government ever provided to our cities.

Mr. President, I oppose this penny-wise and pound-foolish rescission and I urge my colleagues to join in an effort to reject this ill-conceived policy. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 334—COMMENDING RODERICK A. DEARMENT FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. LONG, and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 334

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment has served the United States Senate with honor and distinction since 1979, the Senate wishes to express its profound thanks and

Whereas, the said Roderick A. DeArment assumed considerable responsibilities as Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and most recently as Chief of Staff of the Office of Majority Leader; and

Whereas, he carried out these duties with skill, sensitivity and integrity, always pursuing the best interests of the Senate and the nation-at-large; and

Whereas, he played an integral role in drafting and enacting landmark tax legislation; and

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment unstintingly gave of himself during his years of public service; and

Whereas, this dedication to duty, and exceptional service, has earned him esteem and affection throughout the Capitol; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Roderick A. DeArment is hereby commended for his years of hard work and service to the United States Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 158

Mr. SIMPSON (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S 1858) to amend the Older American Act of 1965 to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for commodity distribution, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 2, strike out "1985" and insert in lieu thereof "1986".

On page 4, line 11, insert beginning quotation marks before "(1)".

On page 4, line 15, insert beginning quotation marks before "(2)".

eration of criminal justice systems are primarily a State and local responsibility. This new program was developed with the lessons learned from the old LEAA Program. Using a modest annual investment, this program would enable State and local governments to make criminal justice improvements by implementing new and effective crime fighting techniques. Now, after Congress has appropriated funds and the States have set up administrative procedures to disburse these funds, the administration proposes to eliminate the program through a rescission request. This has the appearance of a doublecross that I can not let happen to police, corrections, and court employees across this country.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

Over the past 5 years I have worked in both the Judiciary and Budget Committees to see that the Juvenile Justice Program was continued. It is no different this year. I have always felt that dollars spent in working to prevent juvenile delinquency will pay the best dividends in trying to reduce crime. This program has been in a constant fight for its survival under the Reagan administration. I have never understood the President's call for a war on crime and then ignoring the fact that 40 percent of all serious crime is attributed to juvenile offenders. Eliminating the Juvenile Justice Program is a pound-foolish approach to saving money, especially if this administration wants to back their rhetoric on crime with action.

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This is another program the administration has tried to eliminate in the past. This program has proven to be a valuable resource to State and local law enforcement in coordinating investigations that involve several different agencies. It seems misleading for the administration to talk about their cooperative approach to drug investigations with State and local agencies and then turn around and eliminate a valuable tool used in pursuing drug traffickers.

As the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and one who has followed this issue closely, I ask my colleagues to support my amendment and the resolution. Now is not the time to abandon State and local criminal justice agencies.

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Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, and the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

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Mr. LEVIN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

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Whereas armed conflict persists in East Timor;

Whereas threats of food shortages and medical problems persist in some areas of East Timor;

Whereas international access to and the free flow of information from East Timor remain restricted;

Whereas the Roman Catholic Church in East Timor is denied full freedom of expression and is subject to intimidation by Indonesian authorities;

Whereas Indonesian authorities have placed many East Timorese against their will in resettlement areas where many of them are prevented from raising crops; and

Whereas Amnesty International issued a report in June 1985 which called attention to systematic violations of human rights in East Timor. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all appropriate measures to encourage the Government of Indonesia to—

(1) maintain and expand access to and guarantee freedom of movement in East Timor for humanitarian organizations so that such organizations can carry out their humanitarian operations to the fullest extent feasible;

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(6) work with the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United States to develop initiatives that address the sources of conflict in East Timor and that bring an authentic peace to East Timor.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress concerning the situation in East Timor.

On December 7, 1985, we commemorated the attack on Pearl Harbor, a "day that will live in infamy." That same date marked the 10th anniversary of another "infamous day," namely, the Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor.

On that December day in 1975, just 4 months after Portugal had evacuated officials from its colony of East Timor, the Indonesian Army launched a full-scale invasion, ostensibly at the invitation of Timorese political parties. In July 1976, East Timor was forcibly annexed into the Indonesian political system. The consequences of the Indonesian invasion are by now well known. Numerous statements have been made in this Chamber and elsewhere over the past 10 years describing the tragic conditions on this island. But the major elements of this human tragedy bear repeating.

It has been estimated that in the last 10 years over 100,000 East Timorese—out of a population of less than 700,000 before the invasion—have died as a result of warfare, hunger, disease, and executions. Fighting between Indonesian troops and the resistance forces of Fretilin has led to horrendous suffering among the civilian population. Famine and its accompanying horrors, disease and malnutrition, have ravaged the Timorese countryside. In their attempt to eradicate the resistance forces and "normalize" the countryside, Indonesian troops have arbitrarily killed hundreds of noncombatant civilians. Prisoners in the army's custody have been tortured and sometimes extrajudicially executed. Arbitrary arrests and detention without trial have been carried out on a massive scale, and those arrested often "disappear."

To compound these violations of basic human rights, the Indonesians have continually denied or restricted access to East Timor by international relief agencies like the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, and Catholic Relief Services. Journalists, when allowed into the country, have been closely monitored and severely restricted in their movement. Human rights monitoring groups have been completely shut out. Indonesia denies nearly all the allegations made by the press and human rights groups, yet by imposing strict controls on access to East Timor and the flow of information out of it, they have merely succeeded in intensifying world concern about the situation there.

Despite the lack of access, human rights groups have managed to accumulate a large body of up-to-date information on East Timor. In June 1985, Amnesty International published

a report entitled "East Timor: Violations of Human Rights." This report indicates that serious problems continue in East Timor, even though the intensity of the armed conflict with Fretilin may have abated somewhat. Although the hunger problem is less serious than it was 3 or 4 years ago, reports persist of food shortages and medical problems in some areas. Visits by humanitarian organizations are irregular and do not involve full access to all parts of the territory. Intimidation directed against the Roman Catholic Church remains a serious problem. The Amnesty report contained a list of 71 persons who had disappeared or were executed while in the custody of Indonesian security forces in the preceding 2 years. And, in general, the fundamental rights to freedom of expression, association, assembly, and movement continue to be systematically denied in East Timor.

The litany of abuses is familiar. But we cannot allow the consistency of Indonesian behavior in East Timor lull us into letting the issue be forgotten. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes it clear that the denial of basic human rights anywhere in the world is a matter of concern to all civilized people. East Timor may be a remote island, but we have an obligation to speak out for the rights of its long-suffering inhabitants.

There is one further point I think it is important to emphasize about the purpose of this resolution. We should remember that the United Nations still does not recognize Indonesia's claim to East Timor. In the eyes of virtually all the world's nations, the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia was completely illegal. Our Government's official position is to accept East Timor's incorporation without asserting that a valid act of self-determination has taken place there. While I am disappointed that the U.S. Government has not taken a stronger stand on behalf of self-determination and human rights in East Timor, I also recognize the value of our relationship with Indonesia and the need to be sensitive to this. Unfortunately, the well-documented behavior of the Indonesian Army and Indonesian authorities in East Timor does nothing to enhance this relationship nor does it enhance the legitimacy of Indonesia's claim to the territory. The concurrent resolution I am submitting today is an expression of Congress' belief that human rights concerns can and must play a role in our foreign policy, and that genuinely friendly relations between our country and Indonesia are impossible so long as the repression of the people of East Timor continues.

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Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. KASTEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. Res. 333

Whereas the economic development of urban communities large and small is an essential national objective;

Whereas the Congress has appropriated funding for the Urban Development Action Grant program in Fiscal Year 1986;

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program provides jobs, tax revenues and economic revitalization to areas of the nation with high unemployment, particularly among minorities; and

Whereas the Urban Development Action Grant program leverages private sector investment in our nation's urban communities; Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, That

(1) the proposed rescission of \$220.1 million in available funds, including \$206 million in Fiscal Year 1986 funds for the Urban Development Action Grant program is rejected.

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today Senator KASTEN and I are submitting a sense of the Senate resolution expressing our opposition to the elimination of the Urban Development Action Grant Program. The administration has proposed that no further UDAG grants be funded and that \$220.1 million of UDAG funding be rescinded. It is the purpose of this resolution to put the Senate on record in opposition to this rescission.

Mr. President, the Urban Development Action Grant Program has been a vital tool to our Nation's cities, large and small. UDAG has made the difference between the location of economic development projects in distressed cities or more affluent communities. The jobs produced and the taxes generated through this program have gone where they will do the most good: To cities with high unemployment and constrained tax bases.

The elimination of the UDAG program is short-sighted. UDAG is an investment program which leverages private sector commitment. In partnership with the public sector, the private sector uses UDAG to bring prosperity where there was blight.

Mr. President, the budget presented by the Reagan administration will put enormous pressure on local governments across America. We are telling our mayors to fight crime, provide public services and build the economies of their cities, but to do it alone. No longer, says the budget proposed by the administration, will the Federal Government be a partner in the plight of urban America. The elimination of the UDAG program is part of this general retreat.

Mr. President, it is one thing to praise the mayors of our Nation for their efforts at local decisionmaking and development. There are examples across our Nation of cities and neighborhoods brought back to life by the

struggles of locally elected officials and private citizens. But, it is quite another thing to take away the tools that our mayors have to do the job. By eliminating the Urban Development Action Grant Program, we would be taking away one of the most effective tools the Federal Government ever provided to our cities.

Mr. President, I oppose this penny-wise and pound-foolish rescission and I urge my colleagues to join in an effort to reject this ill-conceived policy. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 334—COMMENDING RODERICK A. DEARMENT FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE SENATE

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. LONG, and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 334

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment has served the United States Senate with honor and distinction since 1979, the Senate wishes to express its profound thanks and

Whereas, the said Roderick A. DeArment assumed considerable responsibilities as Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and most recently as Chief of Staff of the Office of Majority Leader; and

Whereas, he carried out these duties with skill, sensitivity and integrity, always pursuing the best interests of the Senate and the nation-at-large; and

Whereas, he played an integral role in drafting and enacting landmark tax legislation; and

Whereas, Roderick A. DeArment unstintingly gave of himself during his years of public service; and

Whereas, this dedication to duty, and exceptional service, has earned him esteem and affection throughout the Capitol; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That Roderick A. DeArment is hereby commended for his years of hard work and service to the United States Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 1584

Mr. SIMPSON (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill (S 1858) to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for commodity distribution, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 2, strike out "1985" and insert in lieu thereof "1986".

On page 4, line 11, insert beginning quotation marks before "(1)".

On page 4, line 15, insert beginning quotation marks before "(2)".



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Mike Gable
Communications Coordinator
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
Maryknoll, New York 10545

RECEIVED 5 1985

Dear Mr. Gable:

Senator Moynihan's office has asked the Department of State to write directly to you in response to your letter of July 2 about East Timor.

The Department believes there have been encouraging signs of progress in East Timor during the past few years. Gone are the conditions of malnutrition and homelessness that existed after the civil war that followed withdrawal of Portuguese colonial authority. Schools, roads and civil order have been restored by the Indonesian authorities.

The United States has consistently advocated increased access to East Timor by representatives of international, humanitarian, and economic development organizations, foreign diplomatic missions in Indonesia, and the press, and this is now occurring. We were particularly pleased to learn that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) recently completed a comprehensive nutrition, food, and health survey of the province of East Timor. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) also have active programs in and access to the province.

Human rights issues are an important part of our policy toward Indonesia, and we raise the allegations mentioned in your letter and other issues with the Government of Indonesia on a frequent basis.

I am attaching a copy of a recently updated Department of State background report on East Timor prepared on the basis of Embassy reporting and numerous visits to the province by officers from the State Department and our Embassy in Jakarta.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Morris
Country Officer for Indonesia

Attachment:
As Stated.

EAST TIMOR

Background

East Timor was a small, underdeveloped Portuguese colony for more than four centuries, located on a remote side of the Indonesian archipelago. Following the 1974 coup in Portugal, the new Portuguese Government announced its intention to give up the colony. In August 1975, a power struggle among Timorese political factions brought about the collapse of Portugal's authority on Timor and an abrupt Portuguese withdrawal from the island. An avowedly Marxist faction, Fretilin, was the best armed and early gained military control.

The Indonesian Government regarded Marxist Fretilin as a emerging threat in territory directly contiguous to its own territory. Responding to appeals from Fretilin's Timorese opponents, Indonesian military forces intervened in East Timor, overcame Fretilin's regular forces and in 1976 formally annexed East Timor. It was declared Indonesia's 27th province in mid-1976.

Since that time, Fretilin elements have waged a small-scale, hit-and-run insurgency, whose area and intensity of operations have gradually diminished. Because of military operations, a food, shelter and health emergency arose in the province in the late 1970s, an emergency which caused considerable foreign concern and direct assistance from international welfare organizations such as the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). American food assistance was channeled through Catholic Relief Service (CRS).

In August 1983, after a period of relative quiet and during a de facto cease-fire, sixteen unarmed members of an Indonesian Army engineering unit were ambushed and killed by Fretilin guerrilla elements near the town of Viqueque. Following this incident, Indonesian military units initiated operations aimed at eliminating remaining Fretilin elements. An unfortunate consequence of the resumption of sporadic fighting was government restrictions on access for some international organizations involved in welfare and assistance projects.

Indonesian forces have continued operations aimed at isolating and attacking Fretilin bands. As of mid-1985, the Government still had an estimated 12,000 troops and support personnel in the province to combat the insurgency, while Fretilin was thought to have perhaps 500-700 armed personnel with several times that many followers, including family members, operating in sparsely populated, mountainous sections of the eastern half of the province. Fretilin ambushes on Indonesian forces as well as the ordinary Timorese settlements have continued through the middle of 1985. President Soeharto has offered amnesty to Fretilin members who wish to surrender. Most recently, in January 1985, one of the major leaders of the Fretilin movement named Muu Maruk defected to the Indonesians.

Mario Carrascalao, a native East Timorese, serves as Governor of the province. He exercises considerable authority over the civilian government structure and has encouraged rapid establishment of a provincial government organization parallel to that of other Indonesian provinces. The Governor has also sought to give greater authority and responsibility to district-level officials and has called attention to some existing abuses which brought about reform within the provincial administration. Appointment of a new military commander for East Timor in early 1985 provided the province a higher caliber of army leadership and served to improve the general atmosphere there.

U.S. Policy and Programs

The U.S. accepts Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor while acknowledging that a valid act of self-determination has not taken place there. As have past administrations, the Reagan Administration places highest priority on trying to improve the welfare of the Timorese people. In pursuit of that goal, the Administration continues to make East Timor one element in our overall diplomatic dialogue with the Government of Indonesia. The subject often is discussed in high-level meetings between Indonesian and U.S. representatives. Residual challenges to Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor, however, jeopardize the continuing, vital cooperation of the Indonesian authorities, without which both development in and international access to the province might be hampered.

The U.S. wholly or partially funds three programs in East Timor. USAID is working directly with the Indonesian Government to implement a \$3.6 million malaria control project covering both East and West Timor, under an agreement signed in mid-1980.

USAID also funds a Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-run Agricultural Development Project in the western part of the province, near the town of Sare. This five-year project, which has received \$5 million and is slated for additional funding in 1986, is intended to encourage settled farming, multi-cropping and increased production of food crops, including surplus quantities for commercial marketing. In the long term, the project is expected to help reduce food shortages endemic to East Timor. A USAID officer who visited the project has described it as "generating considerable momentum....basic change for the better is taking place."

Finally, the U.S. has provided significant contributions in support of programs of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in East Timor during the emergency relief effort.

Areas of International Concern

Development: The Indonesian Government has assigned high priority in its development program to East Timor, where it spends more per capita on development than in any other province in Indonesia. It annually spends more than \$80 million on development and other programs in East Timor, more than six times as much as Portugal spent in 1974. Since the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia, major progress has been achieved in the construction of roads, medical facilities, schools and housing. More than 5,000 non-Timorese Indonesians work as civil administrators in the province, supplementing a Timorese civil service of more than 8,000.

The building of roads, schools, hospitals, Government offices and housing and technical irrigation schemes proceeded at an accelerated rate through mid-1985. Literacy rates and educational opportunities for the Timorese people have increased at an impressive rate in recent years. Governor Carrascalao points with pride to a present school enrollment of 100,637 pupils in East Timor, as compared with 13,500 in 1975. Indonesian scouting organizations and other new opportunities are now available to the young people there.

Food Situation: The eastern region of the Indonesian archipelago, including the island of Timor, has always been an impoverished geographic area due to prevailing winds, unpredictable rainfall, and inferior soils. East Timor is a traditional food deficit area, with a fragile agricultural base relying primarily on shifting, "slash and burn" farming techniques. The dislocation and damage caused by the insurgency have undermined agricultural production, as have recurring weather problems. Restrictions on movement in areas of military operations have reduced or delayed planting, with a further negative impact on food production.

Based on constant monitoring of the food situation since 1982, both through direct observation by U.S. officials and reporting from other sources, it is clear East Timor has not experienced famine conditions in recent years and that no famine threatens at this time. At the same time, the food situation in parts of East Timor traditionally is precarious and requires constant monitoring.

Government officials have made apparent to visitors their awareness of international sensitivity to food shortages and hunger-related medical problems and the need to respond quickly to problems. International relief agencies have expressed willingness to assist in monitoring the food situation and providing food and medical assistance. Indonesian officials evince confidence they are capable of monitoring food supplies and responding to shortages if and when they arise.

Family Reunions and Repatriation: Beginning in 1975, a number of Timorese left East Timor as a result of unrest there and settled in Australia, Portugal and other countries. Since then, the ICRC has assisted in identifying those who remained in East Timor with a claim to Portuguese citizenship or family ties abroad. Cases identified by Portugal and Australia before 1982 as eligible for immigration had all been dealt with as of mid-1985. At present, ICRC is discussing repatriation of former civil servants with the Portuguese and Indonesian governments.

Atauro Island Detention Center. International concerns include the status of suspected Fretilin sympathizers detained on Atauro Island, just north of Dili. The Indonesian Government has relocated several thousand Timorese to Atauro in an effort to preclude their providing support to Fretilin elements. Observers have reported that conditions at Atauro are relatively good, with detainees free to move around the island at will and able to cultivate crops for their own consumption. ICRC has a foreign nurse assigned at Atauro to help meet the medical needs of detainees. At its peak, the detainee population on Atauro was over 4,000. Since then a number of detainees have been resettled in new areas on the main island of Timor. As of early February 1984, the detainee population on Atauro stood at just over 2,100, with that level reduced to approximately 1,200 by mid-1985. Governor Carrescalao has stated his intention to end all detentions on Atauro as soon as the security situation permits.

International Access: Representatives of several international organizations -- ICRC, CRS and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) -- have on-going programs in and regular access to the province. The ICRC has access for its tracing and mailing, repatriation and Atauro Island "relief" and "protection" activities. After the August 1983 Fretilin attack, ICRC was unable to carry out some of its traditional activities but resumed many of those in 1984. After discussions with the government, ICRC conducted an extensive survey of the food, nutrition, and health situation in East Timor in June of 1985. UNICEF international staff experienced some difficulty with access to project areas outside Dili following the August 1983 attack, but their access to project sites has been completely restored. CRS access to East Timor has not been affected by the security situation.

Officials of the Department of State and the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta have traveled to East Timor on numerous occasions in recent years and have had broad latitude to visit areas throughout the province. In early 1985, East Timor was visited also by Jakarta-based diplomats from the Embassies of France, Nigeria, Japan, Venezuela, Canada, Great Britain, and New Zealand. Foreign journalists from a number of news organizations visited East Timor in the first half of 1985, including representatives from the New York Times, AP, Reuters, the Asian Wall Street Journal, Asiaweek, AFP, and the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Human Rights: Since 1975, international human rights concerns have centered on allegations of abuses (including indiscriminate killings) by Indonesian troops and on the detention without trial, mistreatment in custody, and disappearances of suspected Fretilin members and their sympathizers. Although recent new reports of atrocities are virtually impossible to verify without additional information, including complete names, location of occurrences and other identifying information, the U. S. Government has expressed its concern over these allegation to the Government of Indonesia. Some new studies on East Timor appear to be largely restatements of earlier allegations.

It is impossible to calculate precisely the numbers of Timorese who may have died since 1975 as a result of fighting. There is no credible evidence to support the more extreme allegations that there were hundreds of thousands of deaths. In 1983, a well-informed Indonesian Government official told foreign diplomats that the number of dead on both sides since 1975 may total 60-75,000, the great bulk of the victims having died in the first years of fighting from inadequate medical care and food rather than directly from battle. While we cannot confirm that estimate, it is consistent with our overall information about what has occurred in East Timor.

Allegations continue of retaliatory killings, disappearances, summary executions and detention/interrogation of persons with previous Fretilin links. Both Indonesian officials and observers with considerable experience in East Timor have noted that a tradition of retaliation and reprisal for past injury is a long-standing characteristic of the former colony. These practices are not common to other areas of Indonesia. While there doubtless have been excesses by soldiers in the past, new local military officials exhibit greater sensitivity to human rights concerns and possible international repercussions of their actions.

In late 1983, the Indonesian Government began to try suspected Fretilin fighters in civilian courts for criminal acts, including murder and arson. The Indonesia Government through its Permanent Representative to the United Nations in July 1985 transmitted to the UN Under Secretary General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization a list of 157 East Timorese persons who have been tried in Indonesian courts for activities against the Indonesian Republic. The list also included the length of sentences given and the area of residence of these people. The Indonesian Permanent Representative also issued a list of 50 persons who have been released from jail in East Timor for lack of evidence.

Timor at the U.N.

Since 1976, the East Timor question has been raised in various international bodies. The United Nations General Assembly voted in 1984 for a second consecutive year to defer consideration of the issue, in view of the direct discussions currently underway between Indonesia and Portugal under the auspices of the UN. At the February-March 1985 meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the Commission voted not to undertake further consideration of the East Timor question.

July 25, 1985

Shift Hurts Human Rights Lobbyist

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The tall, slightly misshapen figure of Bruce P. Cameron is a familiar one in the halls and hearing rooms of Congress, where he has lobbied for 10 years on human rights and related foreign policy matters.

For anyone who asks what he has accomplished, he can provide a three-page list of legislation placing conditions or restrictions on foreign military aid to countries that violate human rights. His role in drafting or pushing such bills for passage is widely acknowledged among rights activists and in Congress.

Last June, however, Mr. Cameron played a key behind-the-scenes role in creating the compromise legislation that provided \$27 million in nonmilitary aid to Nicaragua rebels fighting the Sandinista Government. As a result, he says, he has been ostracized by most of the human rights organizations and individuals who finance human rights lobbying.

Most Groups Oppose Aid

Most human rights groups oppose aid to the rebels, with their reasons ranging from opposition to the overthrow of another government to concerns over human rights accusations made against the rebels. Mr. Cameron's supporters, on the other hand, assert that many human rights groups have as their first priority support for the Sandinistas and other leftist groups in Central America.

Mr. Cameron says he resigned under threat of being discharged from his longtime staff position with Americans for Democratic Action, was removed as secretary of the Human Rights Political Action Committee and resigned as vice president of the Foreign Policy Education Fund after concluding that he was about to be voted off the board. He also says he has been unsuccessful in raising funds for a new group.

Ann F. Lewis, the national director of A.D.A., confirmed that she had asked Mr. Cameron to resign after the aid vote because "his personal beliefs on the issue of Nicaragua increasingly diverged from stated policy positions of the organization" that oppose aid to the rebels.

Richard Hawley, the director of the Foreign Policy Education Fund, said he had told Mr. Cameron after the rebel aid vote that it might not be "appropriate" for him to continue on the board. He said he subsequently polled the board members and found that they did not want to remove Mr. Cameron "strictly for political reasons, but Bruce said he didn't want to fight us."

'Pulling Away From Congress'

William Goodfellow, who heads the Human Rights PAC, did not respond to telephone inquiries asking for comment on the situation.

Mr. Cameron feels he has not abandoned human rights but has become a "pragmatist." He charges that most human rights advocates are "pulling away from Congress, taking themselves out of the political process." Some, he contends, are primarily "apologists for Soviet policy and Nicaraguan policy."

Several friends and sympathizers of Mr. Cameron among political activists express anger over his isolation from the human rights network,

but most do not want to be quoted.

Richard L. McCall, an adviser to Senator John Chafee of Massachusetts, said he had not agreed with Mr. Cameron's decision to support rebel aid but felt he should not be penalized for it. He said human rights advocates ought to have "a high degree of tolerance, and I think we can't be guilty of things we think the right is guilty of—a rigidity."

The 42-year-old Mr. Cameron, whose maternal grandfather was a Republican Iowa Congressman from 1915 to 1919, said his change in position on rebel aid was part of a long and conscience-searching transformation in his views on foreign policy and how to defend human rights.

When he came to Washington in 1973 after two successful years in the antiwar movement in Michigan, he was inclined "to a sort of third-worldist, anti-imperialist" point of view and he looked on human rights as a tool to further efforts to oppose American policies in developing countries. That view "gradually changed."

'The Better of the Two Powers'

"I came to see the United States as having security interests," he said. "I came to believe that the United States was, in the competition with the Soviet Union, the better of the two powers. I still think that we do terrible, terrible things, either on purpose or by mistake, in some of our dealings in the third world, and I think there needs to be a very activist role by Congress."

In 1978 he became acquainted with Alfonso Robelo and Dr. Alvaro Jerez, two prominent members of the Nicaraguan opposition then trying to bring about a non-Sandinista succession to the regime of Somoza. After Mr. Robelo went into the Sandinista-controlled Government in July 1979, Mr. Cameron began traveling to Nicaragua, where he expanded his contacts. His Washington apartment became a stopping place for acquaintances from Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"I have believed since 1982 that unless there's a compromise in Nicaragua,

there'll be no compromise in El Salvador," he said. "Unless there are internal negotiations in Nicaragua you can't have successful internal negotiations in El Salvador. But until this last go-round on the Hill I never saw the contra as an acceptable force."

He saw a combining pressure on the Sandinista Government with appeals to negotiate, and he has concluded that military action by the rebels, often depicted as the contra, constituted that leverage.

Changes Within Movement

Two things, he said, have happened within the insurgent movement to contribute to his change of position. First, the leadership has been expanded, at least technically, to include a number of people not associated with the old Somoza regime.

"Second," he said, "at the base level, you've had a lot of people coming into the contra ranks who do so out of a sense of their own grievances, which they don't think they can deal with within the Sandinista system."

Finally, he said, President Reagan has formally committed himself to helping and human rights abuses by Nicaraguan rebels and to supporting internal dialogue in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

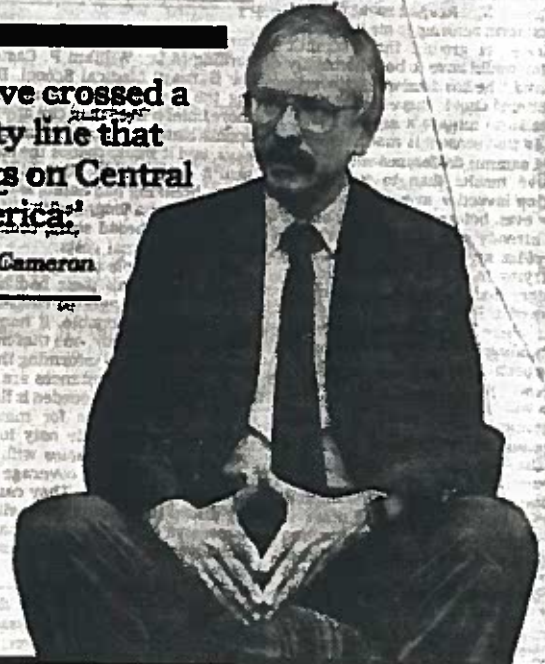
Mr. Cameron himself worked hard to get that commitment a few days before the aid vote in June. Taking a leave from A.D.A. last May, he assisted Representative Dave McCurdy, an Oklahoma Democrat, in shaping the compromise bill. It was Mr. McCurdy, with Mr. Cameron sitting nearby, who asked the President by telephone to put his promises into a letter, which was considered crucial in influencing many votes.

In the eyes of other human rights activists, Mr. Cameron said, "I have crossed a purity line that exists on Central America."

"I think it is perceived that way, and I think that's real wrong," he said, "because we have good human rights language in the bill and also in the President's letter."

'I have crossed a purity line that exists on Central America.'

Bruce Cameron



The New York Times/George Thomas