

# Soeharto son-in-law

**J A K A R T A . -**  
Reports that the son-in-law of Indonesia's President Soeharto had been killed or captured by East Timor's Fretilin guerillas were "completely untrue," his wife said in a statement here.

The President's youngest daughter, Siti, said she wished to halt rumors circulating here that her husband, Major Prabowo Subianto, had disappeared during recent skirmishes between Indonesian troops and Fretilin independence guerillas in East Timor.

Major Prabowo is a son of former Trade Minister Professor Sumitro Djohadikusumo, and in 1979 led a unit in East Timor credited with mortally wounded Fretilin leader Nicolau Lobato.

He was in Bali watching the  
"war games" on VIDEO!!

Page 1  
2/10/83  
ATTN

# The 'mendacious' monsignor

Who will rid me of this turbulent priest?

DESPITE HIS aristocratic name, there is nothing of the grandee about Martinho da Costa Lopes. Certainly nothing turbulent. He is a short, rotund, dark-skinned man, who sits nervously on the edge of his chair. He wears a baggy coat in clerical grey and a plain gold ring with a raised cross on his right hand.

For most of the 35 years since he was ordained, Martinho da Costa Lopes was an unexceptional parish priest in East Timor, the island where he was born and where, he says, his family have "always been".

In the 1970s, when Indonesia invaded East Timor, Father Lopes suddenly became a minor international political figure. When it became prudent for the Portuguese bishop of Dili, the capital of East Timor, to leave, the Vatican appointed Father Lopes as apostolic administrator of the island. In Vatican terminology that meant acting bishop.

At first the new monsignor's episcopate was low key. But by the end of the 1970s his voice was being heard around the world as he protested with increasing vigor against Djakarta's treatment of the East Timorese. His outspokenness did not win him admiration everywhere, even in the high-minded West.

In 1981 when he appealed to Australia's Catholic bishops to send emergency food supplies to

prevent a recurrence of famine in East Timor, the Indonesians reacted huffily. There was no famine pending in East Timor, they said, a claim that was subsequently backed by no less a luminary than Gough Whitlam. After visiting East Timor, at the invitation of the Indonesian Government, Mr Whitlam pronounced Monsignor Lopes "mendacious".

It was a word which sent most people scurrying for their dictionaries. What it meant, they discovered, was that Mr Whitlam considered the bishop a liar.

There were signs that the Indonesians and Mr Whitlam were not the only ones who found Monsignor Lopes's turbulence a mite uncomfortable. Apparently the Vatican did too, an appearance which was given some substance when the bishop resigned his see in May and went into voluntary exile in Portugal.

Did he jump or was he pushed? Monsignor Lopes, who arrived in Melbourne this week to begin a tour of Australia and Pacific nations, is puzzlingly clear-cut about it. He resigned of his own free will, he says — after receiving a letter from the Vatican suggesting that he resign.

The letter gave no reasons. Did he ask for any? "No. I did not ask for reasons because they'd have been upset. They only asked me to resign and I, after my own reflections during several days, decided myself to write a letter to the Pope asking to resign.

"There are many speculations about my removal but I don't know. I have no evidence. I tell you the truth." Put it down then as a convenient withdrawal.

One of several possible reasons for the Vatican's discomfort might have been Monsignor Lopes's attitude to Fretilin, the communist-backed guerilla forces in East Timor. He speaks freely of conversations with the supreme commander of Fretilin.

"When we talk about Fretilin we don't talk about communists because there are communists everywhere. I have a secret meeting with Sha Na Na (the Fretilin commander) in 1982 because he asked very much to meet me and I think it is my duty to my flock to talk with him.

"I say to him I was told you are Marxist-Leninist. Is it true or not? He explained to me that the first rule of the Fretilin is to survive. To do this they must get support from either the East or the West. They tried the West without success so they have the support of Russia, morally and also materially. I think."

Was it not extraordinary that a Catholic prelate would find the threat of living under communism preferable to the reality of living under Indonesia? "I think that communism will not develop in East Timor. Perhaps in future — but I do not know. In my view it is very important that the Timorese people should be allowed to choose their own future."

What was his attitude to the Whitlam backing for the Suharto Government on the East Timor issue? "I don't wish to attack Mr Whitlam. I intend only to clarify the situation wherever I can.

"I do not know where he was taken when he went to East Timor but I know he followed the program of the Government and so he sees only what they want him to see. So of course he gets a false impression."

And what of the "mendacious" jibe? "God will defend me against injustice and slander. And I have lots of friends everywhere; they will write in newspapers and letters in my defence."

Perhaps, but it is unlikely that Mr Whitlam will be fretting over it. When last heard of he was undergoing a crash language course in France preparatory to taking up his posting as Australian Ambassador to UNESCO in Paris.

Meanwhile, Monsignor Lopes presses on. After the Pacific he goes to New York to talk to anyone in the United Nations who will listen. "The need is urgent," he says, flourishing a document. It quotes a recent study by the Washington-based Centre for Defence Studies which credits East Timor with the grim distinction of having the second-highest death toll of the 40 conflicts now raging in the world. With between 100,000 and 250,000 deaths it probably ranks second behind Kampuchea. They say probably because no one is too sure about Afghanistan.



Monsignor Lopes: "I did not ask for reasons"



Kian Jung at home in Richmond yesterday with family members from left Li Lam, Khong I, Lui Jup, Len I and Fu I.

Picture: PETER MAYOH

## Nine-year separation ends for family

By LOUISE CARBINES

Mrs Lui Jup arrived in Melbourne yesterday with five of her children to meet her husband, Kian Jung. They had not seen him for nine years. Their youngest son, Len I, was still a baby when Kian Jung fled Timor by boat to Macau.

It had been nearly two years since she had seen three of her sons. The eldest, Com I, 22, was

working in a cake-factory. Kuim I, 18, and Su I, 17, were at school. They speak English well and have already made her comfortable in her new home.

"I'm very happy," she said quietly. She smiled but was shivering. She wore a heavy green woollen cardigan over her cotton dress. The day before yesterday she had been in Bali, and had not expected Melbourne to be so cold.

Kian Jung was jubilant. He welcomed guests into his Housing Commission flat in Richmond and offered them drinks.

Over drinks, Kian Jung explained that he was a cook, but could not find work at the moment. He had come to Australia two years ago and said that it was a very good place.

"I want to thank the Department of Immigration for bringing my family to Australia.

A social welfare worker from the Timorese Association in Victoria, Mr Joao Goncalves, said that he had gone to the authorities nearly every day, trying to get papers for the family.

How did he feel about seeing his family again? Mr Goncalves answered for the family.

"The Timorese are very timid people. They would not discuss such personal things," he said.

# Red Cross in Timor

CANBERRA.— The International Committee of the Red Cross representative in Jakarta had denied media reports that the ICRC was being refused access to East Timor by the Indonesian Government, Attorney General, Senator Gareth Evans, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during Question Time, Senator Evans said according to latest information, the ICRC said on September 26 that the ICRC still had access to the territory but with significant restrictions on the main island.

8/10/83

**NT News 8/10/83**

**MELBOURNE.**— The oil-rich province in the Timor Sea is expected to replace Bass Strait as the mainstay of Australia's oil needs for the next 20 years following the much published discoveries from the Jabiru One-A well.

In production tests over the last two days, Jabiru has flowed the equivalent of more than 17 000 barrels of oil.

Some oil experts predict that the surrounding region is likely to maintain Australia's 66 per cent self sufficiency up to the next century.

Oil analysts believe Jabiru probably has minimum reserves of 250 million barrels but major partner BHP remains tight-lipped — even though it has done preliminary work on how to transport the oil to refineries.

In his confidential reply, later made public by ACR, Mgr Lopes said that unless extra stocks of food were brought from outside East Timor there would be widespread hunger and famine.

He said that because of the failure of the monsoonal rains and the use of all men of work age by the Indonesians for a military operation against Fretilin, prospects for the coming harvest in early 1982 were bleak.

### *'... I spoke out and the whole world came to know what was happening in Timor.'*

Mgr Lopes earned harsh criticism for this statement from Indonesian authorities and from Mr Whitlam who visited East Timor in March last year.

After his visit Mr Whitlam said Mgr Lopes was deliberately seeking to misrepresent the real situation in his country and to stir up trouble.

Mgr Lopes' prediction of hardship unless extra food assistance was given appeared to be confirmed by the subsequent large importations of grain into East Timor throughout 1982 by Indonesian authorities and the extension of time for humanitarian aid projects begun there by the International Red Cross.

A quietly-spoken, slightly nervous man, his mood is that of one who accepts public attention reluctantly. Yet he is known among Timorese refugees in Australia and his people at home as a forthright defender of their rights.

"For five years the Catholic Church in East Timor remained silent about the abuses brought by the Indonesian military, the torture, napalm bombing of civilians, the abuse and killing of women and children," Mgr Lopes told me.

"People would come to me every day with their stories of violence and suffering. I thought the right approach was for me to take

"The civilians were poorly provided for or not fed at all by the military.

"By the end of it the men were so hungry and exhausted by their three months long conscription that most were unable to plant their gardens and fields.

"That time, and once more in 1982, I spoke out and the whole world came to know what was happening in Timor."

Mgr Lopes, ordained in 1948, was the first East Timorese to become a Catholic priest.

The 64-year-old cleric says the Church has grown fast in East Timor since 1975 with Catholics now numbering almost half of the nearly 600,000 population.

Since the invasion the Church has become the rallying point for those harmed by the Indonesians, Mgr Lopes claims.

"Who else is there that the people can turn to?" he asks. "The people placed so much confidence in us to defend them against so many abuses."

Mgr Lopes resigned his leadership of the Church in East Timor last May.

He says he was "informally advised" in April that the Vatican would like him to resign.

He avoids answering whether there was anything political in his removal from office by saying simply, "I don't know".

But well-placed Vatican sources reported last year that pressure was being applied in Rome against Mgr Lopes in the visits of high-ranking Indonesian Government officials, including the country's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar.

Reliable sources in the Indonesian Bishops Conference (MAWI) also have been quoted as saying the Vatican diplomatic representative in Jakarta, Mgr Pablo Puente, was eager for Mgr Lopes' removal and a settling of the Church's relations with the Government of the world's largest Islamic nation.

But Mgr Lopes did not leave East Timor unscathed. The clergy and Religious of the territory united in writing to the Pope and bishops conferences throughout the world asking him to reverse the decision to accept Mgr Lopes' resignation.

tell of his experiences since the Indonesian invasion in 1975, and to say what he knows of his people's wishes for their future.

After his Australian visit he will travel to the South Pacific nations en route to meet American Church officials and to speak to United Nations delegates in New York.

*What is his message?*

"All people have the basic human right to determine their future, to say what they want to become of themselves. The East Timorese are people. They are entitled to the right of self-determination.

"If the East Timorese really wanted the Indonesians to take over, why did the Indonesians not allow a proper act of self-

Mgr Lopes said. "For Indonesia it is unrealistic for the East Timorese to fight for independence, but for the East Timorese integration into Indonesia is unacceptable.

"There are some things more important than material welfare and one of them is the right to determine your own future.

"For East Timorese convinced of this the only 'realistic' policy is resistance.

"The East Timorese opposed the Portuguese empire for three centuries. Did the Indonesians really think they could extinguish the longing for freedom in eight years?"

For Mgr Lopes the principle is clear. He sees his duty as putting the principle into practice.

P2

## 'My friend, the new leader of Jesuits'

*I hope to work with Fr Peter as a friend and former student — the whole Maronite Church in Lebanon is very glad to have him as head of the Society of Jesus.*

Archbishop Abdo Khalife, especially the Maronite community, and is a member of the Catholic-Orthodox commission. "Not many people in Australia may know Fr Peter. Fr Kolvenbach entered the

# AN EASY GUIDE TO CHANGING AUSTRALIA

CHANGING AUSTRALIA is the 1983 Social Justice Statement. It looks at the nature of today's Australian society and presents a Gospel vision of a society that is more just and more human.

At the request of the Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace has produced AN EASY GUIDE TO CHANGING AUSTRALIA to follow up the 1983 Social Justice Statement. This publication presents some of the principal themes of the Statement in an easily understood form. It also provides ideas on how local church groups can use the Statement and can act in response to God's call to personal and social change.

AN EASY GUIDE TO CHANGING AUSTRALIA is an attractive, four-page, tabloid newspaper-style publication, designed for wide distribution and use.

Bulk copies are available

FREE

# Quiet priest who spoke out for his people

For a "turbulent" priest he has a placid nature . . . Mgr Martinho da Costa Lopes, until last May Apostolic Administrator of East Timor, arrived in Melbourne late last month for a fortnight's visit.

Called a liar and a disturbing influence by former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, Mgr Lopes is thought of in rather different terms by others in Australia.

He was invited here by his friends in the Timorese community and by a Melbourne-based ecumenical group, Christians in Solidarity with East Timor.

During his stay he will meet Church leaders, Federal politicians, aid and development groups and spend time with old friends among Timorese refugees in Sydney and Melbourne.

Mgr Lopes became a controversial figure in the Australian media in late-1981 when he replied to a request from Australian Catholic Relief for information on the humanitarian and food situation in East Timor.

In his confidential reply, later made public by ACR, Mgr Lopes said that unless extra stocks of food were brought from outside East Timor there would be widespread hunger and famine.

He said that because of the failure of the monsoonal rains and the use of all men of work age by the Indonesians for a military operation against Fretilin, prospects for the coming harvest in early 1982 were bleak.

*'... I spoke out and the whole world came to know*

By  
**A SPECIAL WRITER**

up these matters privately with the military authorities, which I did.

"But what was the use of it? Nothing ever changed. The abuses continued.

"So, in 1981, I made my first public statement about excesses, principally the so-called 'Fence of Legs' a military operation when innocent civilians were killed and others used as buffers against the Fretilin resistance fighters.

"The civilians were poorly provided for or not fed at all by the military.

"By the end of it the men were so hungry and exhausted by their three months long conscription that most were unable to plant their gardens and fields.

"That time, and once more in 1982, I spoke out and the whole world came to know what was happening in Timor."

Mgr Lopes, ordained in 1948, was the first East Timorese to become a Catholic priest.

The 64-year-old cleric says the Church has grown fast in East Timor since 1975 with Catholics now numbering almost half of the nearly 600,000 population.



Sketch by John Van Loon

Too late.

The die was cast and Mgr Lopes left East Timor for Portugal on May 17.

Despite his physical absence Mgr Lopes' energies are still invested in the cause of his people.

In the last two months he has visited England, Ireland, Holland and France at the invitation of bishops and Catholic groups to tell of his experiences since the Indonesian invasion in 1975, and to say what he knows of his people's wishes for their future.

After his Australian visit he will travel to the South Pacific nations en route to meet American Church officials and to speak to United Nations delegates in New York.

*What is his message?*

"All people have the basic human right to determine their future, to say what they want to become of themselves. The East Timorese are people. They are entitled to the right of self-determination.

If the East Timorese really wanted the Indonesians to take over, why did the Indone-

determination? They don't because they know the East Timorese want independence."

Mgr Lopes believes the majority of East Timorese now support Fretilin as the defenders of their national independence.

*But how realistic is it to propose self-determination and independence for East Timor against the might of Indonesia?*

"The word 'realistic' is a very relative term," Mgr Lopes said. "For Indonesia it is unrealistic for the East Timorese to fight for independence, but for the East Timorese integration into Indonesia is unacceptable.

"There are some things more important than material welfare and one of them is the right to determine your own future.

"For East Timorese convinced of this the only 'realistic' policy is resistance.

"The East Timorese opposed the Portuguese empire for three centuries. Did the Indonesians really think they could extinguish the longing for freedom in eight years?"

For Mgr Lopes the principle is clear. He sees his duty as putting the principle into prac-

# Branch 'deplores' line on East Timor

AUSTRALIAN 10/10/83 P. 2

THE Tasmanian branch of the ALP has joined other State branches in criticising the Federal Government over its handling of Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.

At its State Council meeting in Hobart yesterday, the branch unanimously said it deplored "the many departures from the party's platform by the Federal Government and calls on it to return to well-established ALP policies".

Leading debate on the current policy, the former Labor candidate for the federal seat of Franklin, Ms Fran Bladel, said Australia had to be seen to be standing by the Timorese.

"We have to stand up to Indonesia," she said.

"It is the only way Australia can restore its dignity over this issue."

The Federated Engine Drivers and Firemens Association delegate, Mr Mike Grey, said if Australia did not stand up to Indonesia it would soon find that East Timor was not its only problem.

Indonesia had already made clear its intentions in Papua New Guinea.

He conceded the Government was under pressure from those with trade interests in Indonesia, but it should not bow to that pressure.



NT News 11/10/83 P.1

# CLAIM JABIRU

## Sovereignty in oil province

CANBERRA. - Australian sovereignty over parts of the oil province that includes BHP's bonanza oil well Jabiru No. 1 is in doubt.

There is little likelihood of any dispute with Indonesia over BHP's right to Jabiru oil or over Australia's right to grant BHP permission to exploit the oil.

But now that the area has been shown to be oil-rich, considerable interest will be attached to which Government has the right to grant exploration and development permits in the area. It will also affect which Government will receive royalties from the area's oil.

Australia and Indonesia have been negotiating unsuccessfully since 1971 to establish the territorial boundary.

The proximity of the Jabiru field to the disputed undersea border between Australia and Indonesia is itself disputed between Australian Government departments. According to an official in one department with a close interest in the area "the extremities of the Jabiru field could extend into the disputed area."

But a Resources and Energy Department official said it was geologically impossible for the field to extend into the disputed area.

But he said the field next to Jabiru, the kelp structure "is right in the Timor Gap." The Timor Gap is the area of disputed sovereignty.

When the undersea border between Australia and Indonesia was drawn in 1972 the Timor Gap was left because at that time



Dr Mochtar

East Timor was Portuguese territory.

The chief Indonesian negotiator in 1972, when the boundary, apart from the Timor Gap, was established, was Dr Mochtar, now Indonesia's Foreign Minister.

The two Governments have held several rounds of negotiation over how the Gap should be closed - how the line should be drawn between the Gap in the territorial boundary. The last round was held in October, 1981, and Australian officials said yesterday they expect further negotiations next year.

The Indonesian Embassy in Canberra would not comment yesterday on how Indonesia viewed the Jabiru discovery of the settlement of the dispute over undersea sovereignty.

Australia has argued that the Gap should be closed by drawing a straight line between its two ends.

But the existing boundary, which is drawn at the ends of the Australian Continental Shelf, is much closer to the coast of the Indone-

sian Archipelago than it is to the Australian coast.

The Indonesian Government is arguing that the border through the Gap should be drawn equal distance between Australia and Indonesia which, provided the rest of the undersea border was unchanged, would eat into present Australian side of the disputed territory.

According to Australian officials, Jabiru has been drilled about 200 km to the west of the Gap.

• Timor oil scheme Page 8

# THE NEWS (NORTHERN TERRITORY) 11/10/83

Phone 81 6582

## Bronco used in Timor fighting

Indonesia is using sophisticated OV10 Bronco aircraft as part of its massive new military offensive in East Timor, a British newsletter, Tapol, has claimed.

Tapol says the counter-insurgency aircraft which caused so much devastation in the 1977 and 1978 aerial bombardments, are in action again. They have been seen going on sorties to the eastern part of the

BY TIZIANA ZERONI

country where resistance is particularly strong, it claims.

Tapol believes the 20 000 troops deployed are being supported by combat aircraft, helicopters, tanks and a variety of weapons.

"The military build-up in preparation for the offensive commenced in early August, immediately after the departure

from Dili of the Australian Parliamentary mission," Tapol says.

"On August 16, Indonesia's Armed Forces chief, General Benny Murdani declared that ABRI (Indonesia's Armed Forces) would wipe out Fretilin if they refused to surrender."

"This time, no more fooling around. We are going to hit them without mercy. If this call goes unheeded, the government will use its armed forces and all its

arsenal to clean up the remnants of Fretilin rebels."

Tapol says NT Senator Ted Robertson drew attention to the alarming reports of a large scale build-up of Indonesian troops and equipment in early September.

The newsletter goes on to say the army is in complete control of government administration of East Timor and the territory has been plunged into a state of war.

# Reshuffle in Opposition predicted by Minister

HOBART MERCURY 11/10/83

A SENIOR State Government Minister yesterday claimed that Left-wing victories at the weekend's ALP State Council meetings could see a reshuffle of the State Opposition frontbench.

The Minister for Tourism, Mr Pearsall, said the likely reshuffle would give more important posts to MPs closely associated with the union movement and Left-wing policies.

Mr Pearsall also claimed the securing of key organisational positions by the Left strengthened reports that four MPs might not be re-endorsed for the next State election.

Description by ALP sources of the endorsement threat ranged in August from a Left-wing purge to moves within the Parliamentary Labor Party to have some MPs lift their performances.

Under new State ALP rules pre-selection of House of Assembly candidates is by the State Council and relevant electorate councils, therefore giving all factions within the party a 50-50 chance of securing endorsement for preferred candidates.

Mr Pearsall was commenting on key positions won by the Centre Left coalition of the Labor Party at the weekend, including the presidency, secretaryship, one of the two vice-presidencies, and majorities on all important committees and national delegations.

The new president of the party, prominent union official Mr John Devereux, yesterday described reports of a Left-wing takeover as nonsense, and said the State branch was classed as moderate compared with branches in other States.

However, Mr Pearsall said the weekend events would give the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Wriedt, every reason for concern, as he would now be answerable to the "faceless men" within the Left-wing union movement.

Mr Wriedt has disagreed with the suggestion that elections on Saturday for the council's executive had been a victory for the Left.

"The fact is that there are a lot of personal votes in the vote for the presidency," Mr Wriedt said.

He said the council predictably had joined other sections of the party in their condemnation of the Federal Government's treatment of the uranium issue and East Timor.

"The resolution to those differences will only be resolved when the Federal Government adheres to the policy of the party, or the whole matter will be reopened for debate at the national conference next year," he said.

Age 11/10/83

## **Oil deal**

**Could the Australian Government betrayal of East Timor be a profit-based apathy? The pieces of the Jabiru oil field pie are now larger for Indonesia and Australia, at the sacrifice of East Timor's independence. Is this the price of democracy?**

**SIMON ALLAN,  
Box Hill.**

12/10/83

SIR, As politicians so often forget, but lawyers so often profit by there are two sides to every question.

Recently we have seen in the pages of The News letters on the one hand from Mr Wesley-Smith, and on the other hand a long article from Mr Peter Spillett, raising the question of East Timor.

I know from personal experience that the road of decolonisation is not an easy one, and it is a fact of life (or, in too many cases, death) that it is of little interest to the affluent West what happens to the inhabitants of a small and underdeveloped colonial territory.

Nevertheless, I would commend to anyone who wants to understand how (to use a neutral phrase) East Timor became Indonesia's 27th province, that he read the book on the subject by James Dunn, published a couple of months ago.

I will confine my comments on the article (NT News, October 8) to saying that it does not mention the deaths in 1975 of five journalists at Balibo and one (Roger East) in Dili.

Why did they die? Almost certainly because the five saw that the invading force was the Indonesia Army, not UDT, and Roger East because he witnessed the

rape of Dili by the invading forces.

The tragedy of East Timor is that, thanks to the indifference of the West as to the true situation, reports that Fretilin were Marxist revolutionaries, put out by Bakin (Indonesia's version of the CIA) were accepted, whereas in truth Fretilin should have been compared with Michael Somare's Pangu Pati, or Walter Lini's Vanuaku Pati.

The desire to chase reds from under the bed (or from above the Top End) allowed the cynical support of Australia and the U.S. for Indonesia machinations to go unchallenged.

Thus, whatever the situation today, in 1975 the Timorese wished to work out their own destiny in their own way and were not allowed to do so.

Antony Ames, Darwin.

### Judgments on Timor

SIR, It is hard to understand what the "other side of the story" is about East Timor that alleged professional historian Peter Spillett presented in your Open Territory (NT News, October 8).

Apparently for

political/religious reasons, and so he can further his access to the region, Mr Spillett makes judgments about the determination of the East Timorese to fight for their rights and about their political and military organisation, Fretilin.

He ignores that in late 1975 Indonesia manipulated UDT into starting the brief civil war, spread rumors to encourage refugees into West Timor where they were held, or that Indonesian armed forces attacked across the border.

(Who does he think killed the five Australian journalists at Balibo eight years ago on October 16?)

Heavy emphasis on Marxist and communist belies the fact that Fretilin was, and is, a nationalist, leftish, mainly Catholic, moderate party of the people.

"The tide began to turn", Mr Spillett, not to waffle "pro-integration forces", but to the combined land, sea and air forces of the Indonesian military machine, with an initial loss of human life - human, Mr Spillett - of 100 000, with more than double that to date. Is that of any concern?

UN envoy Guicciardi had no intention of visiting Fretilin. By insisting on them naming landing places over the radio, he ensured immediate attacks there and was probably responsible therefore for many deaths.

Similarly Morrison has caused casualties by his hostile approach to a Fretilin delegation.

I could go on refuting the rest of the article, but I'm sure Mr Spillett gets the idea.

I wonder if his unsubstantiated discussions lead him to conclusions as reliable as those of the "Bishop of Dili", Monsignor Costa Lopes, whose views seem the opposite of his.

K Pinyah, Darwin.

de 2/1/92

ear. Puppet has lost all Indonesian

Timor show rpnment can tions. After March 5, the ceasefire in cted in part ed that the ould apply nor.

als were re- nd Hayden

leader of the

Aust grant 12/10/83

JAKARTA. - Australia is to give Indonesia a grant of \$5,000,000

# Aust grant

12/10/83

**JAKARTA.** - Australia is to give Indonesia a grant of 35 000 tonnes of high-grade wheat worth \$6.5 million under an agreement signed yesterday.

The wheat grant was negotiated during Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke's visit in June.

In the 10 years to last March, Indonesia's annual wheat purchases from Australia rose from about 10 200 tonnes to more than 440 000 tonnes, in addition to annual Australian wheat grants of up to 81 500 tonnes.

Under the agreement signed by Australia's ambassador, Mr Rawdon Dalrymple, and the chairman of the Food Logistics Board, Bustanil Arifin, 20 000 tonnes will leave Bunbury, Western Australia, later this month

substantiated...  
sions lead him to conclusions as reliable as those of the "Bishop of Dili", Monsignor Costa Lopes, whose views seem the opposite of his.

**K Pinyah,  
Darwin.**

# Indones

and the remaining 15 000 ton follow in January.

"Indonesia was faced with having to import an estimated 1.7 million tonnes of wheat this financial year at a time of tight government budgetary constraints, and the grant clearly demonstrates the flexibility we place on relations with Indonesia," Mr Dalrymple said.

A BULOG spokesman said Indonesia's wheat requirements for this financial year totalled 1.6 million tonnes, of which 600 000 had already been purchased from the U.S., 276 000 from Australia, 160 000 from Canada, 80 000 from the EEC, and the rest from Argentina.

and it was common sense the best possible relationship economically, politically and culturally was established between the two countries.

At the same time he was also a strong supporter of East Timor.

"I think we can continue to maintain a

Australian-administered aid to East Timor and that he was anxious to assist in the acceleration of family reunion programs.

Monsignor Lopes is in Australia to highlight the plight of the East Timorese people.



NT NEWS P.I.  
12/10/83

Picture: PETER BENNETT

## Timorese churchman arrives

There were emotional scenes at Darwin airport yesterday when members of the East Timorese community met the former Apostolic Ad-

ministrator of East Timor, Monsignor Martinho De Costa Lopes. He is in Australia to publicise the plight of the East Timorese and later will fly to

Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and the United Nations. He will speak at a public meeting at 7.30pm today at the Greek Hall.

# The NORTHERN NEWS TERRITORY

Phone 81 6582

Darwin: Thursday, October 13, 1983

Price 30c\*

## Journalist 'dragged off and shot'

### Indon drive starts

**UNITED NATIONS.** — The Fretilin independence movement in East Timor said today a major Indonesian military offensive was under way against the people of the Territory.

In a letter to Secretary General, Mr Javier Peréz de Cuellar and to the Security Council president, it said the drive began at the end of August and involved 20 000 troops, supported by helicopters, jets, tanks and armored cars.

The letter, circulated as a UN document at the request of five former Portuguese territories in Africa, said the offensive broke a six-month cease-fire. It called on the Security Council to intervene.

Indonesian soldiers had dragged Australian journalist Roger East from his room in Dili, taken him to the beach and shot him, the former Apostolic Administrator of East Timor, Monsignor Martinho de Costa Lopes, said in Darwin this week.

"I saw his corpse — he had been shot," Monsignor Lopes said.

Roger East was well-known in Darwin as public relations officer for the Darwin Reconstruction Commission after Cyclone Tracy.

He gave up security and went to East Timor in 1975 knowing he may never return, but said then he was willing to take the risk.

Monsignor Lopes said: "I knew him well. I would see him sitting at his typewriter for hours."

### Evidence

He said it would be easy for the Australian Government to get evidence of Mr East's death by asking International Red Cross.

He also said the Australian Government had not done enough to investigate the shooting

By **TERRY DAHLENBURG**

of five Australian journalists at Balibo, also in 1975.

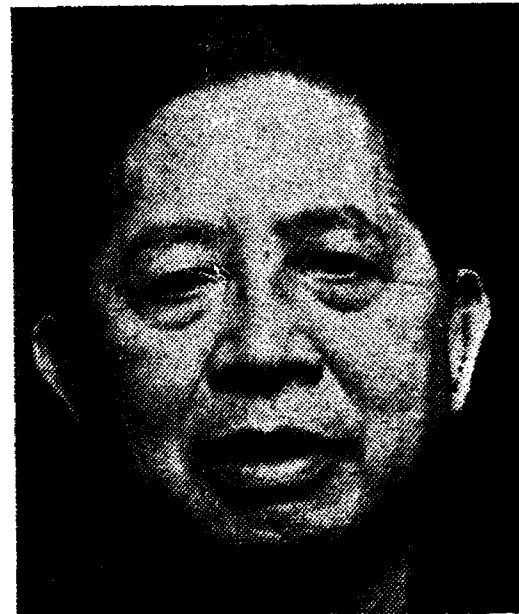
Monsignor Lopes is in Australia to seek support for self-determination for the East Timorese people and persuade the Australian Government to change its pro-Indonesia attitude.

He said he had talked with parliamentarians in Canberra.

One, MHR Mr Michael Hodgman (Denison) had promised to put his case to the Government.

Monsignor Lopes left East Timor in May this year and now lives in Lisbon.

He has been a fearless critic of Indonesian policies in East Timor which prompted him to



Monsignor Lopes

say: "Perhaps they now regret they allowed me to leave."

He confirmed the massacre of Chinese and East Timorese people by Indonesian soldiers.

"They were taken from their houses at night and never seen again," he said.

"Some escaped and came to me and told me the story — the people had been shot."

He also said that parts of the country were short of food this year because the usual November rains did not fall last year.

Asked about the

military situation in East Timor today Monsignor Lopes said there were about 8600 Fretilin soldiers still fighting.

"They are determined to fight to the last," he said.

### Organised

"They are spreading out over the island and they are better organised and very strong."

Monsignor Lopes also confirmed the huge build-up of Indonesian military strength in East Timor.

Because of Fretilin's continued attacks Presi-



Roger East

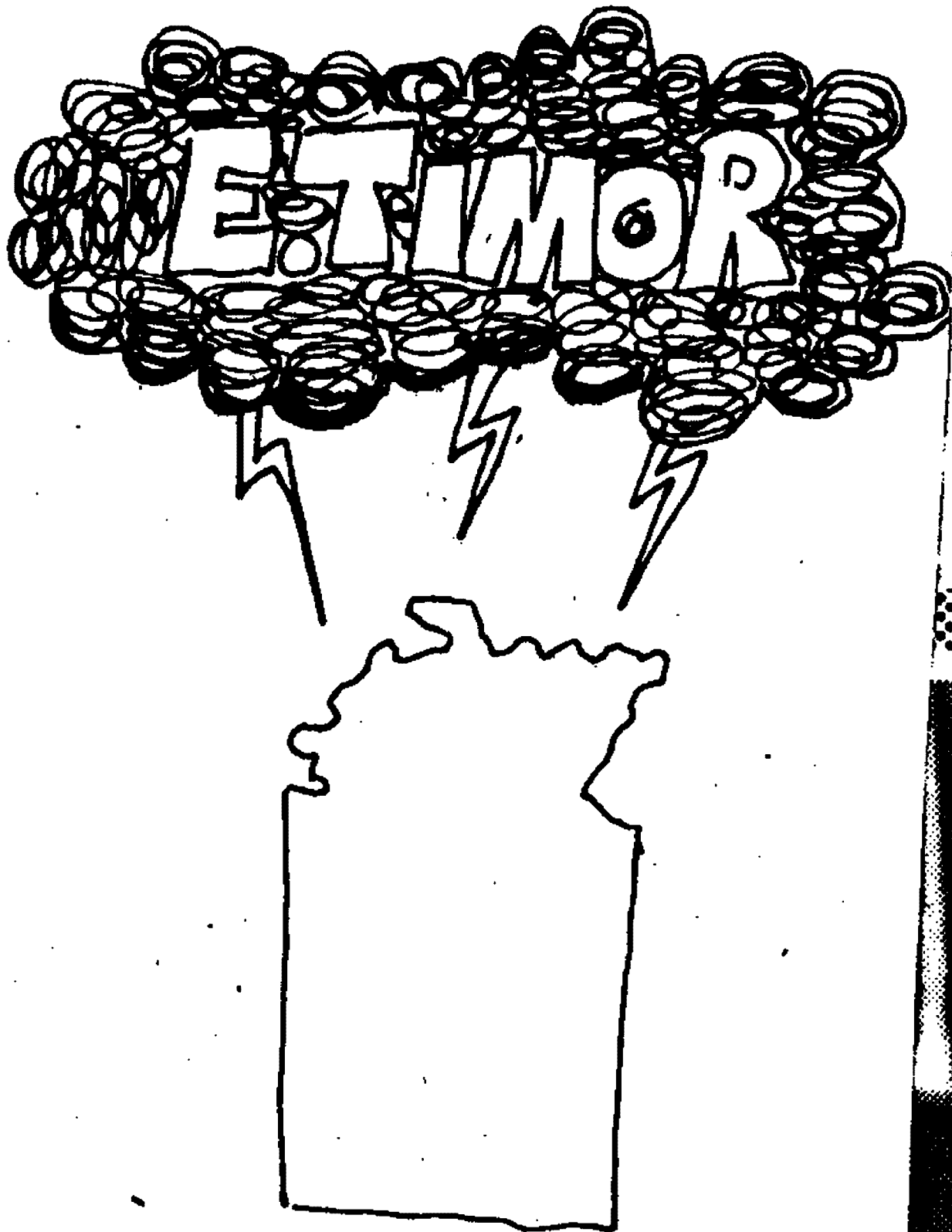
dent Suharto had sent in 30 more battalions, taking the total now in East Timor to 50..

Monsignor Lopes said the East Timorese people did not want to be integrated with Indonesia.

"They want to be independent," he said.

He also said the people were concerned about the Australian Government's attitude and felt they had been betrayed.

In New York next month Monsignor Lopes will seek the support of the Bishops' Conference in the battle for self-determination.



WICKING

STAR, Darwin, 14/10/83



# Fretilin call for help

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Thurs. — The Revolutionary Front of East Timor (Fretilin) yesterday asked the UN Security Council for help in a “very grave situation” on the island in the face of Indonesian Army attacks.

Fretilin, fighting for independence in the former Portuguese colony, wrote to the council’s president to draw attention to “new Indonesian military aggression” and call for “immediate steps provided for in the UN Charter”.

HOBART

MERCURY

14/10/83

NOV. 14/10/83

# WORLD NEWS

## Fretilin asks

## UN to stop

## Jakarta push

NEW YORK, 13 Oct. — The Fretilin independence movement in East Timor yesterday asked the United Nations Security Council for help against a new Indonesian military offensive.

Fretilin wrote to the council president to draw attention to "new Indonesian military aggression" and call for "immediate steps provided for in the United Nations charter".

The letter, signed by a Fretilin Central Committee member, Mr Jose Luis Guterres, was put before the UN by the former Portuguese colonies Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Mozambique.

Mr Guterres said 20,000 Indonesian soldiers, with air and tank support, were continuing an offensive launched at the end of August.

He said the offensive broke a six-month ceasefire and called on the Council to intervene.

"The strategy of the Indonesian generals is to cut off the territory of East Timor into three areas, thus preventing the various Fretilin military units and command posts from co-ordinating their defences and counter offensive," the letter said.

The International Red Cross was forced to leave the main island at the end of July because of attacks.

Indonesia had failed to inform the UN of an earlier ceasefire and had not obeyed Security Council resolutions calling for its troops to leave the island, Mr Guterres said.

—AAP-AP

*N.T. News 15/10/83*

# Fresh Timor call

Opposition Leader, Mr Bob Collins, believes the Australian Government should press for an independent East Timor and at the same time maintain a friendly relationship with Indonesia.

"I do not see these two things as incompatible," he said.

Mr Collins said Indonesia was a near and important neighbor to Australia and it was common sense the best possible relationship economically, politically and culturally was established between the two countries.

At the same time he was also a strong supporter of East Timor.

"I think we can continue to maintain a

healthy relationship and mutual respect between ourselves and Indonesia and at the same time continue to make it clear Australia wants to see an independent East Timor," Mr Collins said.

He told Monsignor Martinho De Costa Lopes he had long been an advocate of Australian-administered aid to East Timor and that he was anxious to assist in the acceleration of family reunion programs.

Monsignor Lopes is in Australia to highlight the plight of the East Timorese people.

"FRETILIN FACING  
SURRENDER OR  
DEATH" →

N.T. News From LEIGH MACKAY 17/10/83

**JAKARTA.** - The East Timorese independence group Fretilin has lost its chance for a peaceful compromise with Indonesia and must now surrender or face death, the territory's Governor, Mr Mario Carrascalao, said here.

He said he had failed in his campaign to win the hearts and minds of Fretilin, which had fought a sporadic guerilla war since Indonesia annexed the territory in 1976.

Fretilin had signalled rejected of his peace overtures by ending a six-month unofficial ceasefire with an attack on August 8 at Cararas, north of Viqueque in the south-east, in which 15 members of an Indonesian army engineering unit and several civilians were killed, he said.

"The only solution is a military solution now. That does not mean we have to kill everybody, but they have to surrender.

"The amnesty offer is still open. The army is prepared to deal with Fretilin if they come down. But if not, they are also prepared to fight them to the death," Governor Carrascalao said.

"My campaign is finished. Trust in Fretilin is completely dead."

### Permanent

He said he had called in the military after the Cararas attack to protect villages. Most settlements in Viqueque and Baucau districts where Fretilin were concentrated, were under armed guard while troops hunted the 200-odd guerillas in the hills.

Governor Carrascalao said that from 1000 to 4000 troops, mainly commandos had joined the four battalions of about 3200 men permanently stationed in East Timor, but he denied a heavy arms build-up.

"I believe in two or three month everything will be normal again, but to come normal, we have to finish them in the jungle or make them come down," he said.

He said the new policy of protecting villagers rather than evacuating them to safe areas would maintain normal economic life and deny food and material support to Fretilin.

# retilin claims eaders killed

N.T. NEWS  
20/11/84

He said since the resumption of hostilities Fretilin had killed 10 to 20 civilians, including a boy, 13, executed in an attempt to intimidate villagers, and burned down at least five settlements and their crops.

He could not say how many Fretilin or soldiers had died but believed the numbers were very small.

He said his peace initiative launched at talks with Fretilin leader Mr Jose Gusmao at two meetings in March had been "well accepted" by Indonesian authorities, but not by many East Timorese who had suffered from Fretilin's activities since the 1975 civil war.

At a further meeting with Gusmao on May 27 the Fretilin leader had favored acceptance of amnesty, but wished to check with his central committee and promised an answer by June 27.

**NEW YORK.** - Australia is in the middle of a fresh controversy over the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden offered to act as an intermediary in efforts by the Portuguese Government to initiate negotiations with Indonesia.

Mr Hayden denies he has been asked to act as mediator or to participate in such talks, but he disclosed today he offered to pass messages between the two countries' representatives.

Mr Hayden today met Portugal's Foreign Minister, Dr Gama, and is due to meet Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar tomorrow.

Dr Gama told Mr Hayden that Portugal wants to discuss the future of East Timor with Indonesia in the hope of persuading Indonesia to allow the Timorese people to decide their own future.

### Dialogue

"The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr Gama, has put to us a proposition whereby there is some sort of dialogue between Portugal and Indonesia, aimed at having some sort of process put in place, whereby an expression of opinion was

"Their answer was the attack at Cararas. I believe they realised it would be difficult for me to give them protection from the people. Some of them will fight until death, because they believe they have nothing to gain by surrendering," he said.

He said Fretilin's campaign was partly motivated by disappointment that the Australian parliamentary delegation which toured East Timor in late July had reported favorably on the status duo.

Fretilin was also intent on a display of strength before the annual United Nations vote on East Timorese independence, which had been expected this month but is now postponed until next General Assembly.

**LISBON.** - Leading figures on the island of East Timor have been captured and executed according to a statement released by the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (Fretilin).

Those executed were "highly compromised" with Indonesian forces which have occupied the former Portuguese colony since 1975, Fretilin said.

Fretilin forces, fighting for independence, attacked Indonesian positions around Talo and Fatubessi last week and widened operations as far as Balibo.

The statement said 269 Timoran soldiers serving with the Indonesian army had deserted between December 15 and January 5 and joined Fretilin.

The Rumah Sakit Gatot Sabroto Military Hospital at Jakarta is full of wounded soldiers from battles on the island and out of bounds to civilians, Fretilin said.

Commander-in-chief of the Indonesian forces, General Benny Murdani, was recently reported to have admitted that resistance had spread right across the island. He launched a new appeal last December for Fretilin forces to surrender and promised them fair treatment.

# Fretilin 'crushed' soon: Governor

JAKARTA, 16 Oct. — An Indonesian military campaign launched in August against separatist guerillas in East Timor should succeed in crushing their remaining forces within months, the East Timor Governor, Mario Carrascalao, said today.

He said the military campaign began at his request after the guerillas of Fretilin burned down several villages in a renewed offensive which marked the end of his seven-month policy of peaceful reconciliation.

An unofficial truce had been in force in the former Portuguese colony since January, and Governor Carrascalao held talks with Fretilin leaders in March and in May aimed at persuading them to give up their struggle and come down from the hills.

But Mr Carrascalao said Fretilin had failed to keep a promise to reply to his offers by 27 June and resumed their attacks on villages in early August.

Asked how many extra troops had been sent to bolster Indonesian forces for the offensive, he said he did not know the exact figure but a reasonable estimate would be between 1000 and 3000 soldiers. Reports that up to 20,000 extra troops had been sent to Timor were greatly exaggerated, he said.

Carrascalao also denied allegations by Fretilin and the Portuguese Parliament that 200-300 people had been executed in the south-east Timorese town of Viqueque on 21 and 22 August, after an incident in which a number of Indonesian soldiers were killed.

There were no executions, he said, and although it was possible



Dr Mochtar

that some guerillas were killed in battle by Indonesian troops, the total would not be higher than several dozen.

"I believe it will be finished in months," the Governor said. "I believe that within months the situation in East Timor will be completely normal. The target of the campaign is, of course, those who are in the jungle. It is not difficult either to get them down or shoot them down," he added.

Yesterday, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said that Australia's concern at the possible return of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge regime in Kampuchea was well founded.

Speaking on his return from the UN in New York, Dr Mochtar appeared to play down ASEAN's disappointment with Australia, which has agreed to vote for ASEAN resolution while not co-sponsoring it as it did last year.

Dr Mochtar said ASEAN members differed in their assessment of Australia's attitude on Kampuchea.

CHART Digital

—AAP-Reuter.

# Policy on Timor

Congratulations to the Tasmanian branch of the Australian Labor Party for calling upon the Federal Government to implement stated ALP policy on East Timor. This policy is to encourage and pressurise Indonesia to allow an act of self-determination for the East Timorese. Despite Mr Hawke's "mumbo-jumbo," the Australian Government has the choice of working either for or against this policy, and he is clearly working against it.

How much longer can Mr Hawke ignore the views of both his party and the Australian people? Australia is influential in the Timor debate, and thus our Government must be urged to take up its responsibilities. The future of the Timorese could, in one sense, be in the hands of the Australian people.

DAVID FREEMAN.

Sandy Bay.

HOBERT MERCURY  
18/10/83

**WORLD NEWS****TIMOR**

# International Red Cross suspends relief work

JAKARTA, Tuesday (AAP). — The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross had suspended relief operations on the East Timor mainland because Indonesian authorities had restricted its movements, the ICRC office in Jakarta said today.

The office issued a statement denying an Australian report yesterday that the ICRC had been refused access to East Timor.

"We still have access to the territory although with significant limitation of movement on the main island," the statement said. "The ICRC has not yet resumed relief operations on the main island due to the limitations on ICRC delegates imposed by Indonesian authorities."

The matter was under negotiation in Jakarta, and the ICRC was willing to resume its assistance program as soon as its criteria were met.

Also under discussion were "matters concerning protection", although the statement did not say whom for.

Well-placed sources said Indonesia had barred outsiders from East Timor's eastern district

where scattered fighting resumed on August 8 between Indonesian forces and Fretilin independence guerillas.

The ICRC had been negotiating access to all areas of the mainland so it could assess the need for medical and food relief, they said.

The ICRC normally leaves major East Timorese relief programs to the Indonesian Red Cross, and confines itself to repatriation and family reunions in Australia and Portugal.

The ICRC statement denied the Australian report that Indonesia had not given the ICRC reasons for restricting its movements, although the statement itself gave no reason.

It said the organisation's only delegate in East Timor at present was continuing a food- and medical-aid program on Atauro Island, where about 2,000 alleged Fretilin members and sympathisers have been interned over the past few years.

More than 100 East Timorese had gone to Portugal this year under repatriation and family reunions, including 51 between July and early this month.

**CANBERRA.** — A Melbourne newspaper report on the East Timor situation was mischievously wrong, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Bill Hayden said.

Mr Hayden said the report in *The Age* about problems faced by International Red Cross in the East Timor province was unnecessarily provocative. This was given the nature of feelings on this matter in Australia and it would be provocative to Indonesia.

The article said internal Foreign Affairs Department cables showed the Red Cross was being prevented from providing aid in East Timor during the present Indonesian military offensive.

## ***Frustrated***

It said the cables said the Red Cross was being frustrated in its work by the Indonesian military offensive.

It said the cables were dated between September 16 and 20, two weeks before Attorney-General Senator Gareth Evans assured the Senate that the Red Cross had not been denied access to East Timor.

Mr Hayden said Senator Evans had quite correctly reflected the department's advice that the International Committee of the Red Cross representative in Jakarta had denied media reports that the committee had been refused access to East Timor.

"He said that the ICRC still had access to the territory, although with significant restrictions of movement on the main island," Mr Hayden said.

## ***Document.***

Mr Hayden tabled an unclassified document in Parliament yesterday which quoted an Agence France-Presse report which said ICRC representative to Indonesia Pierre Guberan had denied the ICRC had been refused access to East Timor.

Mr Guberan had said the ICRC still had access to the territory although with significant limitations of movement on the main island.

Mr Hayden said the cable made it clear that the author of *The Age* article, Ian Davis of the *Age* Canberra bureau, could be dangerous when reporting foreign affairs.

"He gets his facts wrong," Mr Hayden said.

52/10/81  
S.M.A. 11.11.81



AFR 19/10/83

# Bid by ministers to counter Aust-ASEAN rift reports

By DEBORAH SNOW

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Lionel Bowen, moved yesterday to try to counter growing suggestions of an Australian-ASEAN split over policy on Indochina.

Mr Bowen told Parliament at question time that he was not concerned about a possible deterioration in the trade relationship between Australia and ASEAN as a result of differences over Kampuchea.

He said ASEAN countries were keen to improve trade flows and he expected further growth in the regional trading relationship over the next six months.

He was replying to charges from Opposition Leader Mr Andrew Peacock that relations between ASEAN and Australia had fallen into a "tattered state" over the Kampuchean question.

Three of the five ASEAN nations — Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia — have been critical in recent weeks about Australia's refusal to co-sponsor the annual ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations.

The three have also professed strong concern at what they say were relatively mild remarks by Mr Hayden about Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea.

They say this contrasts with his strong condemnation of the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, delivered during the same speech to the United Nations.

The first concrete sign of ASEAN's displeasure emerged last week when news broke that ASEAN would defer talks which had been scheduled



MR HAYDEN

to take place between Australian and South-East Asian officials in Sydney next week.

Yesterday, reports from Bangkok said ASEAN economic ministers would discuss possible economic reprisals at a forthcoming meeting in the Thai capital.

However, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said in Canberra yesterday no word had been formally passed to Canberra of such a move.

Mr Hayden was quick to point out in Parliament yesterday that during an interview at the weekend, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, had been far more conciliatory.

Dr Mochtar was reported from Jakarta as saying that not all members of ASEAN shared the same assessment of Australia's attitude towards Kampuchea.

Dr Mochtar is reported as saying that some of the reasoning behind Australia's attitude, particularly the desire to ensure that Pol Pot did



MR BOWEN

not return to power, was "well founded."

Mr Hayden also marshalled statements by coalition foreign ministers to demonstrate that his remarks on Kampuchea before the United Nations were similar in character.

Mr Hayden said Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in December, 1978, yet, in 1979, the then Foreign Minister, Mr Peacock, had called only for withdrawal of "all external forces."

Mr Hayden also pointed to another speech made by Mr Peacock as Foreign Minister in the Fraser Government, in

which Mr Peacock referred to the "legitimate interests" which Vietnam had to safeguard in relation to Kampuchea.

Mr Hayden said Mr Peacock was seizing on current differences with some ASEAN countries for "quick political opportunity."

"There are more substantial interests at stake," Mr Hayden said, "including national interests."

The East Timor issue also arose again yesterday following a report in the Melbourne Age (based on foreign affairs cables) that the International Red Cross was "being prevented" from providing aid in East Timor during the present Indonesian military offensive.

Mr Hayden criticised the report as inaccurate and tabled an unclassified cable from his department which, he said, presented a more accurate picture.

However, the cable does point to continuing strains between Indonesian authorities and the International Red Cross.

The cable, dated September 27 this year, quotes an Agence France Press report saying that the International Red Cross still has access to East Timor but "with significant limitations of movement on the main island."

# Portugal backs claims of Timor Red Cross curbs

From IAN DAVIS

CANBERRA. — Portugal's President Eames has written to aid organisations in Europe and Australia expressing concern at restrictions the Indonesian Government has imposed on Red Cross operations in East Timor.

A letter from President Eames's special assistant on the Timor issue, Mrs Maria Lourdes Pintasilgo, received yesterday by some Australian non-government aid organisations, calls on them to "take whatever action is necessary to make the Government of your country aware" of the restrictions. The letter has also been received by organisations in Europe.

The letter, dated 30 September, comes after two days of attacks from the Foreign Minister Mr Hayden and the Attorney-General Senator Evans (who represents Mr Hayden in the Senate) on reports in 'The Age' which said that the Australian Government had not disclosed information which it had on the restrictions imposed on the International Red Cross in East Timor.

'The Age' on Tuesday and Wednesday published details of Foreign Affairs cables, which outlined the restrictions and limitations on International Red Cross activity in East Timor.

They said no visits to prisoners in detention centres had been allowed since last November and that communications from the Indonesian Government had said visits would not be permitted until November or December this year.



*President Eames: the Red Cross has "suspended the most substantial part of its activities".*

They also said that medical aid in East Timor had been suspended since July because of restrictions imposed by the Indonesian authorities.

Federal Police yesterday questioned a number of Australian Foreign Affairs Department employees in Canberra about details of the cables published by 'The Age'.

Mr Hayden and Senator Evans have, in several statements, emphasised that the Red Cross has not been refused access to East Timor.

They have acknowledged that restrictions have been imposed on Red Cross activity. The Australian Government has given about \$2 million for Red Cross activity in East Timor this year.

Senator Evans told Parliament yesterday that "The information available to the Government was fully reflected in the answers given by me" on 7 and 11 October.

He quoted a statement by the Indonesian Ambassador to the United Nations on 14 October that "a temporary suspension is in force only with regard to relief operations on the mainland due to the recent security disturbances and here our concern is solely with safety of (Red Cross) personnel".

The letter from the Portuguese President says the International Red Cross Situation Report No. 10 (which the Australian Government received on 17 September) "lists the obstacles Indonesia has put in the way of the humanitarian work of the Red Cross in East Timor".

It said: "Because of this the International Red Cross has suspended the most substantial part of its activities (protection of persons, food and medical assistance). Only its activities on behalf of prisoners still continue on a reduced scale." This last is an apparent reference to its work on the island of Atauro, off East Timor mainland.

Portugal governed East Timor as a colony until 1975 and has never recognised Indonesian sovereignty there. It has remained an outspoken critic in international forums of Indonesia's actions and has continued to call on Indonesia to negotiate with it over East Timor's future.

# Restricting the Red Cross

**W**E can only speculate about what might be happening inside East Timor now, but it is unlikely to be pleasant. Indonesia appears to be attempting to clean up the last of the Fretilin resistance. It has reportedly brought down another military offensive on the East Timorese. Jakarta, no doubt anxious that the world not know too much about what is happening inside East Timor, is making it difficult for the International Red Cross to work in the former Portuguese colony. The Indonesian military, it seems, does not wish there to be independent scrutiny of its counter-insurgency methods.

From Australia's point of view, and more particularly that of Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden, Indonesia's present actions can only be regarded as unhelpful. Both men have argued the case within the ALP for accepting the realities of Indonesia's annexation of East Timor. The quid pro quo for this would be for Indonesia to make it easier for aid teams to work in East Timor and to facilitate family reunions between East Timorese and their relatives in Australia. Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden have, at various times since the election of the Labor

Government, claimed progress in their talks with Indonesian leaders on these questions.

The difficulties placed in the way of the International Red Cross while a military offensive is in progress will not assist those responsible for Australian foreign policy to argue the case for setting aside the past in the interests of getting relations with Jakarta back on to a reasonable footing. By frustrating international relief efforts, Indonesia strengthens the case of those who believe that the past should not be put aside and that the Government should implement forthwith ALP policy that, among other things, calls for the suspension of defence aid to Indonesia pending withdrawal of its troops from East Timor.

Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden have been successful to this point in deflecting pressure for the implementation of the ALP platform. They have been able to argue, with the help of Mr Morrison, who headed a parliamentary group to East Timor earlier this year, that Indonesia was proving more co-operative in allowing outside scrutiny of conditions there. Those arguments have been undermined by recent events and, despite Mr Hayden's disavowal of reports of difficulties facing the Red Cross in East Timor, it seems the international body is being frustrated in its efforts to assist those in need. Action against the Red Cross is disappointing. It will not help Indonesia win the diplomatic argument about the annexation of East Timor

*The Age editorial 20/10/83*

# Asean Ministers set date

From IAN DAVIS

CANBERRA. — ASEAN Foreign Ministers will decide their countries' approach to relations with Australia at a meeting in Jakarta on 6 November.

Their action follows recent strains in relations between Australia and the bloc — which represents Australia's fastest growing export markets — after Australia's failure to co-sponsor ASEAN's resolution on

Kampuchea at the United Nations two weeks ago.

In retaliation for the Australian failure to co-sponsor, ASEAN countries called off a meeting of ASEAN and Australian officials due to be held in Sydney next week to discuss joint Australian ASEAN projects.

The ASEAN countries, especially Thailand and Singapore, also stepped up their rhetoric against Australia for its attitude towards the Kampuchea conflict.

Age 21 of Oct 83

## Indonesia's foolish ban on freedom

ON APRIL Fools' Day, 1982, the Jakarta Government banned seven foreign newspapers from circulation in Indonesia. Three were French, one was Dutch, one was British and two were Australian. It was a rather distinguished list which included *Le Monde* and *The Observer*, and *The Australian* would in other circumstances have been delighted to be among their number.

The Indonesian authorities were not very informative as to the reasons for their bans, but it was evident that their motive was to impose a form of political censorship.

As it happened, the first reports of this event reached Australia in an incomplete form. The *Sydney Morning Herald* offered the editorial opinion that, although the banning of our newspaper was a "mistake," it was a not entirely unreasonable response to "endless Australian nit-picking", seen by the Indonesians, "with a great deal of justification, as thinly disguised Asiaphobia, fear of yellow hordes". Several days later it was discovered that *The Sydney Morning Herald* was also on the list.

These matters are apparently handled in Indonesia by the Prosecutor-General. This functionary has now adopted a more relaxed approach to the dangers of foreign newspapers and the prohibition on our six companions in misfortune has this week been lifted.

*The Australian*, however, remains banned. Once again, we have not been told why, although government spokesmen have been reported as suggesting that our reporting of Indonesian affairs has been "negative".

As we have been given no specific information, we are unable to guess what it is that has found such disfavor in Jakarta. We have certainly not devoted any particular attention to Indonesia's domestic concerns, perhaps rather less than *The* *Digital* who may have reservations about importance warrants. If any of our

reports have been incorrect, it was not because of any malice on our part, and we have never denied Indonesian representatives the opportunity to comment on any supposed errors of fact which they may have believed needed correction.

It may be that our editorial comments on the situation in East Timor have distressed the Indonesian Government. We have, admittedly, consistently expressed the view that it has denied the right of self-determination to the East Timorese people after having forcibly occupied the territory contrary to the principles of international law.

We make no apology for that, although as we pointed out last year, one of our regular columnists, Mr B.A. Santamaria, has frequently defended the Indonesian Government's policies towards East Timor, as have many of our readers whose letters have been published in our columns.

But, as we also said when our banning was first announced, we shall not abandon our responsibility to speak out against what we regard as abuses of arbitrary power whether they occur in Indonesia, in Poland, or in Australia.

If Indonesia wishes to deny its people the right to read alternative opinions from overseas, that is its business. But it cannot expect the independent newspapers of the democracies to allow it to determine what they publish, any more than they would allow their governments to do so.

President Suharto and his colleagues should also recognise that the banning of *The Australian* is not the right way to win our support for its activities in East Timor. If they are prepared to ban a foreign-language newspaper with a previous circulation of only about 700 copies in Indonesia, one can easily imagine how much freedom they allow to those Timorese who may have reservations about Indonesian rule.

# Hayden says UN lacks the will to act on charter principles

From KEN HALEY

CANBERRA. — The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, yesterday accused the United Nations of lacking the will to act on the principles enshrined in its charter.

Mr Hayden, who spoke to the UN General Assembly earlier this month, yesterday urged the international body to "return to the far-sighted diplomacy of the founding years".

Mr Hayden's criticism, on the eve of the UN's 38th birthday, will be particularly noted by nations that have reacted to his espousal of Australia's unilateral foreign affairs policy.

ASEAN members, with the ex-

ception of Indonesia, have expressed disappointment at Australia's refusal to cosponsor a UN resolution in support of the Pol Pot/Son Sann coalition as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea.

Mr Hayden, urging the UN not to interfere with the Antarctic Treaty, said in New York on 4 October: "The United Nations was created to solve problems, not to create new ones."

He recalled yesterday that the Secretary-General of the UN, Mr Perez de Cuellar, recently observed that the drive towards an effective peaceful and more equitable world order had weakened and that political will had been dissipated. Mr Hayden called for

"a recommitment by all member nations to the charter as a matter of urgency".

There had been a lack of sufficient commitment to the UN, "the real and only expression of the international community", Mr Hayden said.

A strong and effective UN, which could foster international security and co-operation, was vital to Australia as a member of the world community, he added.

Today, United Nations day, marks the 38th anniversary of the signing of the UN charter in San Francisco. Australia's Foreign Minister in the Chifley Government, Dr Evatt, was a key figure in drafting the charter.

# Optimism prevails as airlines review year

From ROBIN USHER,  
aviation reporter

NEW DELHI, 23 Oct. — There is cautious optimism that the four-year recession in the international airline industry is ending.

For the first time since 1979, international airlines expect to make a profit on their flights this year.

That does not mean they are out of the red overall. Interest payments on borrowings arranged to finance the airlines' accumulated debt after five years of losses will mean that this year they will show a deficit of \$1.2 thousand million.

The figures were given at the weekend's annual general meeting in New Delhi of the International Air Transport Association by the director general, Mr Knut Hammaraskjold.

His overall message was optimistic. Figures indicated that the recession affecting the airline industry had bottomed and predictions were that airlines would see a return to profitability in 1985 after seven years of deficits.

The continuing harsh economic climate is good news for the 50 million passengers who fly internationally. Strong competition for clients has meant that fares have increased at less than the inflation rate and this in turn is expected to stimulate air travel.

But the pattern of passenger service is changing. For the first time there was a decline last year in the number of passengers carried on IATA international scheduled services — a drop of nearly 2 per cent on 1981.

But the number of people using charter flights meant an increase in overall passenger kilometres flown by IATA members of about 1 per cent. Although minimal, Mr Hammaraskjold said the increase was the first since 1979, and is expected to continue this year and gradually improve for the next two years.

One of the regions that has recovered quickest is East Asia and the Pacific. The number of passengers travelling in the region rose by more than 5 per cent in 1982 and this is expected to increase to 7 per cent this year.

Only the Middle East and southern Asia showed quicker growth rates, but these regions carried less than half the overall number of passengers.

The growth on Pacific and East Asian routes is good news for Qantas and the United States subsidiary company, Continental Pacific, formed this year.

Mr Hammaraskjold said increasing traffic growth would not be enough in itself for a return to profitability by 1985. He called for unrelenting cost discipline and the most efficient use of capacity.

He warned against any spread of deregulation from the US to the international market. A return to profitability required realistic and practical regulatory policies.

This did not mean that airlines could not adapt to changing markets, he said. There was growing recognition of the need for regulatory policies to suit different needs in various areas.

He welcomed signs during the past year of what he called more realism and flexibility in Governments' thinking and a move away from deregulatory extremism.

24/10/83  
1945

25/10/83

N.T. News

# Hayden calls for Asia ties

**CANBERRA.** - Australia needed to make a sustained national effort to avoid misunderstandings with her Asian neighbors.

Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said Australia also had to accept that their pasts had often not been conducive to liberalism and political pluralism.

Mr Hayden, who has attempted to patch up the falling out with Indonesia over East Timor, but run into some difficulties in emphasis over Kampuchea, said Australia had to develop skills, policies and attitudes to match demands of the region.

This would require Australia to be independent and assertive when necessary while becoming accepted as a member of the region.

He said Australia had to be active in support of its interests and values without appearing

## Skills, policies needed

naive, insensitive or moralising.

Mr Hayden, who was delivering a lecture organised by the Committee for Economic Development, also stressed the need to take advantage of regional economic expansion, compete in areas of new technology and break down racial and cultural barriers.

It is likely that in the next century Australia would be dealing with nation - such as Japan, China, Indonesia and India - whose size and economic potential could make them global rather than regional powers.

It was quite on the cards that more Asian countries would follow in Japan's footsteps and become more advanced technologically than Australia.

"During the remainder of our lifetimes, and certainly those of our children, we are likely to see a major shift in the focus of world economic power towards the western rim of the Pacific," Mr Hayden said.

### Depend

This offered enormous opportunities, but it would depend heavily on long-term restructuring of the Australian economy and the breaking down of protective trade barriers.

On the sensitive areas of internal politics,

human rights and regional defence, Mr Hayden pointed to the need to respect sometimes divergent views.

"What is required, on all sides, is that exchanges on issues of complexity and sensitivity be handled on a proper basis of maturity, which should be such as to withstand differences, even strong differences, on individual issues," Mr Hayden said.

"If we feel compelled by our convictions - as we may - to speak out on an internal issue in a neighboring country we need to have the maturity in our turn to be neither surprised nor resentful if our neighbor lets us know what it thinks of our standpoint, and how we express it."



Mr Hayden

The Indonesian authorities have won at least some hearts and minds in East Timor...

Most members of the Australian parliamentary delegation.

Dave Davies 21/9/83

Truth



# Probe Red Cross problems in Timor, says aid body

From IAN DAVIS

CANBERRA.— The Australian Council for Overseas Aid yesterday urged the Government to investigate restrictions on International Red Cross activity in East Timor.

The call, by Mr Russell Rollason, executive director of the council, came after the International Red Cross issued a public bulletin saying: "Red Cross has suspended its activities on the main island of East Timor following the refusal of the Indonesian authorities to grant the International Red Cross delegates access to all villages re-

quiring assistance."

Mr Rollason said the bulletin, which amplifies concern contained in the semi-confidential Red Cross Situation Report No. 10 (published by 'The Age' last week), was received by the council yesterday.

Its call for an investigation came as 'The Age' received unconfirmed reports yesterday that the Indonesian Air Force dropped cluster-bombs, anti-personnel bombs and incendiary bombs during its present offensive in East Timor.

The Red Cross bulletin is the International Red Cross's widely distributed public information sheet. Mr Rollason said that

"anyone who knows the work of Red Cross will understand how strongly and consistently Red Cross strives to maintain its political neutrality in all situations.

"Thus for the Red Cross to publish this report of their exclusion from East Timor on the front cover of their bulletin is a clear indication of the depth of Red Cross concern."

The Council for Overseas Aid is the co-ordinating body for most of Australia's non-Government overseas aid agencies and includes among its members the

Australian Aid Agencies, including the Australian Red

Cross, yesterday doubted whether any additional restrictions had been imposed on International Red Cross activity in East Timor, other than those restrictions that the Australian Government was informed of last month.

According to information given to 'The Age' yesterday, the Australian Department of Defence is aware that the Indonesian Air Force is flying missions with A4 Skyhawks out of Baucau on the north coast of East Timor. The skyhawks are described as ground attack aircraft and, according to the information, four are flying on each mission and dropping incendi-

ary and cluster bombs with the following designations: FAB, ZAB, OFAB, OPALM and Tal 1. The aircraft are also said to be dropping Mk 1 anti-personnel bombs.

The Indonesian Embassy in Canberra said about three weeks ago that the only fixed-wing aircraft flying in East Timor were Hercules troop transports.

An official spokesman for the Australian Department of Defence said yesterday he could neither confirm nor deny any department knowledge of the operations as any such information would clearly be based on intelligence data that the department would not discuss publicly.

The AGE 25/10/83

OHART Digital

# Investigate Timor, says aid body

From IAN DAVIS

CANBERRA. — The Australian Council for Overseas Aid yesterday urged the Government to investigate restrictions on International Red Cross activity in East Timor.

The call, by Mr Russell Rollason, executive director of the council came after the issuing of a public bulletin by the International Red Cross saying: "Red Cross has suspended its activities on the

main island of East Timor following the refusal of the Indonesian authorities to grant the International Red Cross delegates access to all villages requiring assistance."

Mr Rollason said the bulletin, which amplifies concern contained in the semi-confidential Red Cross Situation Report No. 10 (published by 'The Age' last week), was received by the council yesterday.

Its call for an investigation came as 'The Age' received un-

confirmed reports yesterday that the Indonesian Air Force has been dropping cluster-bombs, anti-personnel bombs and incendiary bombs in East Timor.

The Red Cross bulletin is the International Red Cross's widely distributed public information sheet. Mr Rollason said that "anyone who knows the work of Red Cross will understand how strongly and consistently Red Cross strives to maintain its political neutrality in all situations."

The Age 25/10/83  
CHART Digital

**I**T IS eight years since my husband Greg Shackleton left for Timor, and I feel it is time to write down some of the consequences.

I first heard that Greg and four of his colleagues were missing on a 6 am radio news flash.

My first impulse was to contact Greg's mother and my parents, but I decided it was too early to wake them with such distressing news. I took my coffee and sat facing the radio, willing it to produce some good news for me.

My hands were shaking so much I remember how I spilled hot fluid on my dressing gown.

I must have sat for an hour or more before my eight-year-old son Evan woke, all sleepy and cuddly. I realised I would have to try to protect him from frightening speculation.

"Daddy's in a place where he can't get to a phone, so some people think he is lost," I said.

"Is he all right?" the anxious little face looked up at me.

"I don't know. I think he will soon find a telephone."

When Evan left for school I telephoned Shonny, Greg's mother. She had also heard the early news flash and didn't want to awaken me. She was very calm, too calm. The reassuring words hid our fears.

For three dreadful days we waited for news which never came and we learned how to keep back tears by holding our eyes wide open and glancing upwards.

The Indonesians continued to deny that they were in Timor. So where were the missing newsmen?

I discovered what a dreadful instrument the telephone can be. It rang day and night, giving me empty comfort. What little sleep we could get was broken by calls from mentally disturbed people who gained some weird thrill from forcing themselves into our home.

Many kind people telephoned with generous offers of help, but that gave a false comfort. I was still terribly alone.

I couldn't believe Greg's life was over. He was 29 and on the threshold of a brilliant career. He was due to leave for a year's study in America as soon as he passed the last subject for his BA. He had been worried that the Timor assignment would interrupt his studies for the forthcoming exam.

When some photographs arrived from the missing teams I was asked to appear on the ABC news. I wanted to do something to prod Prime Minister Whitlam, who seemed reluctant to ask President Soeharto any questions at all, but I felt a strong aversion to appearing as a tragic figure.

I had been either weeping and breaking out in sweat with fear for Greg or I was stony cold and reacting as though I was somewhere else. My doctor advised me to try to do the newscast.

I hadn't seen the photographs and didn't understand their significance. I asked Bob Hawke. "Up to now the Indonesians have claimed they are not involved in aggressive action in Timor, in much the same way that America claimed not to be involved in the Spanish Civil War," he said. "Thousands of Americans were equipped and transported, but they were volunteers. These photographs show Indonesian warships in Balibo Harbour and warships cannot volunteer."

I asked if he thought there was any hope that Greg was alive. "No, I'm sorry, whatever they say, Indonesia is obviously in a full-scale war. It looks bad for Greg."

When Whitlam was sacked we hoped for action and at first Malcolm Fraser's public statements were critical of Indonesia. Then I noticed a change. It has been claimed that Washington directed him to tone down his remarks. "They don't want anything to upset the delicate balance in the unwritten agreement giving American submarines transit rights through Indonesian waters," as one writer put it.

We tried to get on with our lives. We were both reasonably well known through TV. I was stopped everywhere I went by sympathetic people. In many ways anonymity would have been preferable.

Our family coped as best we could, some better than others. Children chanted at Evan "Ding dong, your Dad's dead. King Kong bashed his head."

My father couldn't stop crying and I'm sure the worry contributed to my mother's stroke. Greg's uncle, Henry Schoenheimer, told me he found it harder to accept the Whitlam and Fraser governments' failure to demand an explanation from Indonesia, than the fact that Greg was probably murdered.

One year later he committed suicide.

Six years later, Greg's mother also committed suicide.



Greg, Evan and Shirley Shackleton photographed in the early 1970s... "One can't break despair when one has no facts to face."

## EIGHT YEARS OF SILENCE

ASEAN continues to oppose Australian efforts to relax relations with Vietnam because of that country's occupation of Kampuchea, despite the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime which the Vietnamese ended. Yet Indonesia's occupation of East Timor continues with barely a word of protest. SHIRLEY SHACKLETON, whose husband Greg was one of five Australian journalists killed in East Timor in 1975, looks at the double standard.

Though there were many reasons for these tragic deaths, one shouldn't underestimate the effect the unsolved tragedy had on their actions. They were profoundly disturbed and depressed by the events surrounding Greg's disappearance.

There was no body and no grave, and the people who were in a position to find out what happened, continued to go about their business as though nothing had happened. One can't break despair when one has no facts to face.

The closest I ever came to knowing what happened was when I received a telegram from the Foreign Affairs Department regarding some "remains" the Indonesians had sent for identification as being those of my husband and his colleagues. The most the Australian doctor could say when he attempted an autopsy was that the remains were "possibly human".

After they sent me that telegram, the Department of Foreign Affairs asked if I wanted the "bodies" sent home. I was told I would have to pay the costs of transport and that all the bodies were in the same box!

Gritting my teeth, I asked, "What size box?" After a long silence I was told, "Not very large."

I asked, "Well, is it as large as a coffin?"

"No."  
"An overnight bag?"  
"A shoebox then, is it as large as a shoebox?"

I was told that was closer to the size. Actually, if the scraps were so minute as to defy identification, a matchbox would have been too large!

I refused, thinking it would be insulting to Greg's memory to go to the airport to pick up a matchbox. This proved to be a dreadful mistake. What happened to the remains was an even greater insult.

In a supremely cynical act, this matchbox was placed in an ostentatious grave in Jogjakarta. Many who should know better (including some Australian journalists) have been fooled into accepting this cover-up as though the missing men lie in a peaceful grave. It is more likely that they lie in a mass grave

in Balibo with all the old men and women, children and babies of that peaceful thatched-roofed village so loved by tourists before 1975.

James Dunn told me the results of his research into Greg's death some years ago, yet when I read the account in his recent book, *Timor, A People Betrayed*, I almost fainted. The anguish and the anger gets worse for me with each passing year.

When I went to Dunn's book launching in Canberra, I was swept aside by two Indonesian colonels in full dress uniform, who strode into the lobby of the hotel as though they owned the place.

Against their swashbuckling confidence I felt resentment and wondered irreverently if they were hit-men and our book launching the target. It was the kind of incident that Greg would have enjoyed hugely.

**R**ECENTLY, while reading a letter from Prime Minister Hawke, I heard his voice on radio. He was objecting to the shooting down of the Korean airliner by the Russians. He demanded that the Soviet Union accept responsibility for the "senseless murders".

He has not objected publicly to the equally senseless murders still occurring today in Timor. I was reminded of Malcolm Fraser condemning Russia's invasion of Afghanistan and inviting President Soeharto to visit Australia as his honoured guest.

I also remembered the day Bob Hawke told me Indonesia was waging a full-scale war in Timor. What is it that causes Australian prime ministers to condemn Russia while turning a blind eye to Indonesia?

I'm sometimes asked by well-meaning dolts why I continue to bother to ask for information. "It won't bring Greg back," they say knowingly.

I patiently explain I couldn't forget even if I wanted to. When I went to see the brilliant Costa Gravas film *Missing*, about a young American who disappeared in Chile, I had chills up and down my spine. Greg's death was just as dreadful and so similar.

It also felt compelled to continue what Greg started. Robert Mitton, whose superb book

*The Lost World Of Irian Jaya* was published after his death, had given us some horrifying accounts of Indonesian activities there.

Greg would have gone to Indonesia to publicise their plight if they had been attacked. He believed that human beings should not be trampled underfoot. In the eight years since Greg was trampled underfoot, events in Timor have been kept in shrouds. Stories of genocide, rape, starvation and torture have leaked out, despite censorship.

Now even the Red Cross is banned and the over-cautious Amnesty International has been compelled to speak out by publishing an Indonesian Army handbook which sets guidelines for torture procedures of Timorese prisoners. Included are directives not to torture in front of witnesses.

Australians should be alerted to the far-reaching effects of Indonesia's five-year transmigration plan, which is funded by the World Bank. The target is to settle five million Javanese in Indonesian territories. In Irian Jaya alone the target is one million.

When this target is reached, the local inhabitants will be outnumbered by five to one. It is inevitable that the traditional inhabitants' independence will be swamped and their culture destroyed.

Peter Hastings recently reported in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on transmigration in Irian Jaya: "It is for the bush people we fear. They are increasingly angry over land and confused by the Javanese preoccupation with civilising them. Penis gourd wearers are forced to wear shorts over their gourds. They can hardly walk, poor fellows, but it satisfies a misplaced Javanese notion of propriety."

This is one example of how insensitive some Indonesians are to the culture of Irian Jaya.

Hastings also warns that about 160,000 un-sponsored Buginese migrants who hold Indonesian citizenship and are "greedy, tough survivors who live in slummy kampongs and run all over the Irianese, cannot be stopped."

Is it just a matter of time before pressures force the people over the borders into Papua New Guinea? The consequences could be serious for us.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mocktar recently stated: "We do not want to keep Irian Jaya as a human zoo."

This extraordinary statement is similar to many which emanated from Nazi Germany and shows the degree of contempt Indonesian officialdom holds for the original occupants of Irian Jaya.

I was thinking of all those people who endure Indonesia's rule when I went to our local park on October 16. We planted a tree there in Greg's memory and though we don't know when or how he died, we think of him and Henry and Shonny. We think of all the Timorese who perished and we remember Tony, Garry, Malcolm, Brian and Roger East. The eight years of silence continues.

Sometimes I do get very tired of the long wait for information, but I won't give up hope that an Australian government will one day address itself to the task of asking Indonesia to give an account of its actions. One day someone will summon up whatever is needed to intervene on behalf of our neighbours.

The years of silence will be broken.