

STOP SUHARTO'S VISIT!

AMERICAN MILITARY ADVISERS IN EAST TIMOR-INDONESIAN SOURCE

FORMER AUSTRALIAN CONSUL TO DILI, Jim Dunn, in a paper this month, claims that "an Indonesian official source" confirmed last December that American military personnel had been in East Timor with Indonesian troops "from time to time" to "inspect the situation."

Mr. Dunn, who is now director of the Foreign Affairs Group of the Legislative Research Service of the Parliament of Australia, makes this claim in a research paper dated April 6, 1979 entitled "Notes on the Current Situation in East Timor."

Mr. Dunn says: "In mid-1978 the Fretilin radio referred on a number of occasions to the presence of Americans among Indonesian troops. One report stated that their voices had been heard on helicopter radio communications. At the time it seemed highly improbable that American servicemen could have been in the territory, but an Indonesian official source reported in December last year that 'U.S. military personnel had from time to time visited East Timor to inspect the situation.'"

Mr. Dunn at the time of the Fretilin reports of American servicemen being in East Timor, was highly sceptical.

Jim Dunn, who was at one time an analyst with the Joint Intelligence Organisation (JIO) and was an Australian diplomat not only in Dili but also in Moscow and other world capitals, is very well informed from Australian and other intelligence sources. He was revolted by the brutality of the Indonesian invasion and after thorough investigations, published a detailed report on Indonesian atrocities, relying on reports from Timorese present in the territory at the time. This report caused a sensation in Australia, and despite attempts

by the Australian Government to discredit him, the claims in the reports from refugees on atrocities have been since shown to be correct.

Fretilin in mid-1978 claimed that American military advisers were taking part in Indonesian offensives and were directing attacks, flying from point to point by helicopter.

Fretilin also claimed that one American military adviser had been killed in the Remexio area, near Dili, and his body flown to the capital by helicopter. Fretilin radio inside East Timor quoted eye-witness accounts from captured civilians who subsequently escaped.

Fretilin also stated that the American advisers had been living in the Farol area of Dili, where Portuguese officials had lived before August 1975.

The confirmation of the presence of American military personnel in East Timor by the official Indonesian source quoted by Jim Dunn, now requires thorough investigation, particularly in American congressional and other bodies.

When the first reports came from Fretilin of American military advisers being present, official US sources denied any American presence in East Timor, as did the Jakarta regime.

It is well known that American military advisers, technicians and others have been present with the Indonesian army in Jakarta for some years: the training program has been admitted in official American publications.

It is now time to force a thorough and honest investigation of U.S. military presence in East Timor and force their total and immediate withdrawal.

FRETILIN AMBUSH CONVOY

A REPORT from Dili reaching Australia reports a major Fretilin ambush recently on the road between the capital Dili and the coffee-growing area of Emera.

According to this report, Fretilin forces ambushed a very large Indonesian convoy of trucks carrying rice from Dili to Emera. The tens of trucks were taking the rice to Emera as payment for coffee brought in by Timorese in the surrounding area.

In an earlier report from the same source in Dili, it was claimed that the road from Dili to Emera was now "safe". However, according to the latest report, following the recent attack, Indonesian forces are no longer using the road through fear of ambush.

Fretilin forces destroyed dozens of trucks in the ambush and captured large quantities of rice, which was quickly taken to the hills.

The Indonesians have always been very interested in gaining control of the coffee crop. In recent years they have managed to capture some, which had been sent to Singapore for sale, for the profit of the Indonesian officers in East Timor. However, they have never been able to get the majority of the crop, which had been bought by Fretilin from the peasants in exchange for rice and stored in hideouts in the liberated areas. The Indonesians have also been forced to barter with the peasants, and for this reason much of the rice sent to Dili to feed the Indonesian forces and the captured civilian population, was hijacked by some top Indonesian officers, to be sent to Emera to exchange for coffee.

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SPECIAL ISSUE

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WORLD VISION & TIMOR

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL has shipped thirty tonnes of aid to Dili at the request of the Indonesian Red Cross, according to an article in the February 1979 bulletin of World Vision in Australia.

The consignment consisted of 20,000 kilos of vitamin enriched milk powder and 10,000 kilos of milk protein biscuits.

The Indonesian Red Cross reported an emergency in the capital Dili and requested immediate assistance, the World Vision bulletin reported.

The Indonesian Red Cross claimed that 100,000 Timorese had "been forced from the hills in the last few weeks because of hunger. They have arrived in Dili and other neighbouring towns. They have been in the hills for three years where there has been no medical treatment and a shortage of food. The Red Cross says the children are in terrible condition. Most are suffering from serious nutrition. The condition of the adults too is described as critical."

World Vision does not explain that these people had always lived in the mountains surrounding Dili, and had been part of the struggle against the Indonesian invasion.

Whether the figure of 100,000 is correct, is another matter. However, as we have explained in previous issues of EAST TIMOR NEWS, the areas around Dili were the areas

controlled by Alarico Fernandes before his betrayal in December last year.

We have also explained that the situation in these areas around Dili was very bad, due no doubt to the control exercised there by Fernandes and other rightist forces. It can be expected therefore that there is a serious food shortage and that many have been forced to surrender, or have been captured during the Indonesian offensive in this area.

The Indonesian military invasion bears total responsibility for this situation, which adds up to one of the greatest crimes against humanity that the world has ever seen.

World Vision must be condemned however for working with the Indonesian Red Cross.

Dozens of reports from refugees and from letters smuggled out of Dili, confirm that none or very, very little of aid sent to East Timor through the Indonesian Red Cross is distributed among those in need. On the contrary, virtually all aid is sold on the open market, and Indonesian Red Cross officials grow rich on the profits from the sale of this "aid."

World Vision is not supervising the distribution of this aid, but is working through its Indonesian

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BUT IF HE COMES, GIVE HIM HELL!

STOP SUHARTO'S VISIT!

WOULD YOU ASK HITLER TO VISIT?

SUHARTO has not killed as many people as Hitler did -- but it is not for want of trying that he has failed to do so.

It is perhaps only because Suharto lacks the resources of a modern economy that that has not occurred.

Consider the tally -- between half and one million slaughtered following the 1965 coup in which seized power, and since 1975, at least 100,000 East Timorese killed in the expansionist invasion of their country.

Then we must add tens of thousands killed in West Irian and other parts of Indonesia, where rebellion has from time to time flared.

And to these we must add those who die of hunger and disease in Indonesia, while Suharto and other corrupt generals store incredible wealth in overseas banks, gained through their unbridled plunder of Indonesian wealth.

Suharto's regime has been listed by Amnesty International as one of the major violators of human rights around the world -- with over 30,000 political prisoners still held without trial.

And hundreds more people have been thrown in jail in the past

year for the crime of opposing Suharto, or even criticising him!

It is this criminal that the Australian Government has on numerous occasions invited to make an official State visit to our country. Reports in the press earlier this year indicated he may visit in a few months time.

It seems, however, that Suharto wants a guarantee that he will not face demonstrations if he visits here. He fears that big demonstrations against him in Australia may encourage the Indonesian people and his political opponents, including rival cliques within the army.

East Timor support groups around Australia are therefore launching a campaign to stop Suharto coming here, and to let him know that he will face big and militant demonstrations if he does.

We ask all opponents of Suharto's corrupt, military-fascist regime to be on alert in case this war criminal visits Australia, and to be ready on short notice to join in demonstrations against him.

KEEP THIS WAR CRIMINAL AND MASS MURDERER OUT OF AUSTRALIA!



TIMORESE CHILDREN IN AN INDONESIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR DILI: THE ONLY SOLUTION IN INDONESIAN WITHDRAWAL

MEDIA BLACKOUT BUT TIMOR FIGHTS ON

WHEN THE INDONESIAN Foreign Minister Mochtar visited Sydney for a few hours last December, he held a secret meeting with the press and TV barons in which he obtained their agreement to give the Suharto dictatorship "fair" (read favourable) coverage in the Australian media.

All the major press and TV monopolies were present in the discussion. Since that time, there has been a virtual blackout of news, particularly from East Timor, and of the repression that has been taking place in Indonesia itself.

This has also extended to the ABC. The coverage of news of opposition in Indonesia and of East Timor has been drastically pruned. Nowadays, the news from Indonesia is mainly trivia or repetition of official propaganda.

The blackout of news from or on East Timor has always been present -- reports from Fretilin radio were treated as "unconfirmed" while reports from the official Indonesian news agency ANTARA were reported as fact.

But despite the blackout on news from East Timor, the reality comes through: the people of East Timor continue to resist the invaders, despite betrayals by

two former leaders, Xavier do Amaral and Alarico Fernandes; and the murder of Fretilin President Nicolau Lobato who died an heroic death in combat on December 31, 1978.

The East Timorese people are fighting a protracted people's war in which they are organised for a long war, spreading over many years, in which the liberation army will wear down the enemy, killing as many enemy troops as possible, while showing them that the real enemy of the Indonesian soldier is not the East Timorese peasant, but the corrupt generals in Jakarta.

Victory in such a guerrilla war cannot be measured in terms of territory or population controlled by the aggressors. As the Americans discovered in Vietnam and the Portuguese in Africa, it is not enough to control the towns and some rural areas: to win such a war all organised armed resistance must end. Thus, as Fretilin says in one of its slogans: "To resist is to win." The East Timorese are winning the war because the Jakarta generals cannot win.

If you want to follow what is really happening in East Timor, subscribe to EAST TIMOR NEWS, and join the East Timor support movement in your city. (See addresses on back page).

SUHARTO POLICE DENY UNION RIGHTS

INDONESIAN police and military have been used in recent months to smash spontaneous workers' strikes and other actions in Indonesia.

The army-controlled union, FBI, set up with CIA help after Suharto seized power, cannot control the spontaneous workers' anger at falling living standards.

All positions down to the district level are appointed by the regime. This is the nature of the "free" Indonesian trade unions, whose appointed chief Agus Sodono was a couple of years ago received by Bob Hawke.

However, at the shop floor level, the workers are allowed to elect their representatives. But these representatives are under constant pressure from both the police and management.

The Indonesian press from time to time gives a view of the repression workers face when they try to exercise basic rights.

The British magazine TAPOL recently produced a summary of recent incidents, all taken from the Indonesian press. This article was reproduced in EAST TIMOR NEWS No. 51.

Here are a few examples: when workers at an American-owned timber camp in East Kalimantan staged a "slow-down" in protest at wages of eight cents Australian an hour for a 14 to 20 hour day, while the management lived in air conditioned luxury, and against the sacking of some of the workshops,

police arrested four of the workers' alleged leaders. In another camp, the manager of Georgia Pacific was surrounded by angry workers after one of their fellow workers had been beaten by a security guard. Police were called in and beat up the protesting workers.

Other examples are quoted of arbitrary beatings, sackings and arrests. And these are only the tip of the iceberg, often published by one rival army clan to embarrass an opposition group, or because of rivalry between army and police.

Australian unions acted correctly and in a principled way when they decided to maintain the ban on Malaysian jets visiting Australia, after the dissolution of the air-workers union there. Suharto avoids the problem of having to close down unions -- he smashed all independent unions in 1965, and murdered or imprisoned union leaders and hundreds of thousands of union members. Now the "trade unions" in Indonesia are all appointed! The Malaysian regime now seems sure to follow Suharto's example.

Union action in Australia against the Indonesian invasion of East Timor was very strong in the year after the invasion. However, last year bans were finally lifted through ACTU intervention. The time has come for new union action in solidarity with the people of East Timor and the workers of Indonesia...

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FRASER SELLS OUT EAST TIMOR

THE FRASER GOVERNMENT has betrayed the East Timorese people. This betrayal has been masked by the hypocrisy of Peacock, the silence of the media and the sense of impotence by people here who support East Timor's right to independence.

The Fraser Government soon after its seizure of power in December 1975 bowed to the mass revulsion of the Australian people at Suharto's aggression, and supported a United Nations resolution calling for withdrawal of all Indonesian troops from East Timor.

But when a United Nations envoy was in Darwin in January 1976 attempting to reach the liberated areas of East Timor, Fraser ordered ASIO and Telecom to seize the radio transmitter that was being used to contact Fretilin. This gave the Indonesians time to capture most airstrips then in Fretilin's control. And finally Fraser and Peacock refused permission to fly from Darwin to a Fretilin-controlled airstrip in East Timor.

Thus, from the very beginning, Fraser and Peacock were exposed as accomplices in the genocide launched against East Timor.

They continued to supply military aid to Jakarta, and when the West Irian struggle rose to a new level, an Australian air force mapping team went into West Irian to map the areas where the guerrillas were operating. One of their planes was hit by guerrilla fire.

In December 1976, Australia lobbied for Indonesia at the United Nations, but abstained from the vote.

MURDER COVER UP

Throughout this period, Fraser and Peacock continued the cover-up of the Indonesian murder of five Australian journalists in Balibo, near the Indonesian border, in October 1975. They even denied any knowledge of Indonesian murder despite the fact that an Australian intelligence monitoring station had picked up Indonesian army radio communications confirming their murder hours after it occurred.

When former pro-Indonesian leader Jose Martins defected and gave full details of the murder of the journalists, the Government here continued to cover-up.

Not even a formal protest was or has been made to the Indonesian Government since their murder! And, of course, there has been not one protest from Fraser and Peacock at the massacre of over 100,000 East Timorese since the invasion began.

The Fraser Government soon recognised Indonesian control of East Timor *de facto*, and in December 1978 Peacock announced that *de jure* -- full legal -- recognition of Indonesian claims to East Timor had been granted.

The excuse given was that *de jure*

recognition was necessary to allow negotiations to begin with the Suharto regime to draw up a seabed border in the oil-rich Timor Sea between Australia and East Timor.

The big oil companies, including BHP's Woodside -- have been waiting impatiently to begin exploring the Timor Sea area. Earlier tests had shown great promise of petrol being there.

The Australian Government had in the early Seventies unilaterally granted oil exploration licences in the region, which was then contested by the Portuguese colonial government. The Australian Government is claiming two-thirds of the seabed, in line with an earlier agreement with Indonesia for the border with west Timor. But now the Indonesians are objecting, despite or perhaps because of the servility of Fraser and Peacock in going along with their invasion.

HYPOCRISY ON REFUGEES

Peacock has hypocritically used the plight of the families of East Timorese refugees as an excuse to collaborate with Suharto. But so far only 99 relatives of those refugees living in Australia have been allowed to leave East Timor. The big majority of these were old, sick or very young and Chinese.

There are strong indications that many of them had to pay two thousands dollars to get out.

Fraser and Peacock have used the issue of family reunions of Timorese refugees as an excuse to sell-out the rest of the people of East Timor.

Similarly, the Fraser Government tried to cover up its sell-out of the East Timorese people by sending nearly half a million dollars to the Indonesian Red Cross for relief work in East Timor. But that aid has never been seen by the ordinary people. Instead, as many letters from Dili and accounts by refugees confirm, the aid is sold by corrupt Indonesian Red Cross officials on the open market.

The Australian Government did not demand that the delivery of this aid be supervised by them, to make sure it reached the hungry and the sick.

The Fraser Government attempted to stop all contact with the liberated areas by radio. In all, three radio transmitters were seized by the Fraser Government in Darwin. However, contact was maintained until last December when Alarico Fernandes betrayed and handed the radio Fretilin had been using to talk to Darwin supporters.

Similarly, at the end of 1976 the Fraser Government banned entry into Australia of all Fretilin leaders. That ban has been maintained. Its only purpose is to muzzle the representatives of the East Timorese people in the outside world putting their case to the Australian people. This is also done to please Suharto.



FRETILIN FORCES NEAR THE BORDER WITH INDONESIA JUST BEFORE THE FULLSCALE INVASION OF EAST TIMOR IN DECEMBER 75

30,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS

INDONESIAN propaganda has given much space to the release of some 10,000 political prisoners in the last few years. But, according to Amnesty International, over 30,000 remain in prison or concentration camps after 14 years.

But even these 10,000 have not been given full freedom. Many thousands of them have been "resettled" into new camps where they must clear the land and feed themselves in outlying islands far from their homes.

They are not free, and these camps are similar to the most infamous of all the concentration camps on Buru Island. There, thousands of political prisoners were held in inhuman conditions and hundreds died.

Widespread international criticism of the transfer of "released" prisoners to these new horror camps led to a temporary halt to most of these transfers last year. But the policy remains and it seems that the delay in its implementation on a large scale is due to the fact that the "resettlement camps" have not been fully prepared.

For those political prisoners actually allowed to return to their homes, conditions are very bad. They are unable to find work, as a police certificate of non-involvement in the events of 1965 is needed. Naturally, these untried political prisoners are not given such certificates upon release.

Ex-prisoners are not allowed to leave the district; they have no voting or civil rights; many are framed and re-arrested, and they have no claim to property seized when they were originally arrested. They completely without rights and their fate depends on the whim of the local police and military. They live in total poverty.

Amnesty International also points out that arrests for alleged involvement in the "1965 coup" continue. It estimates that in prisons in central Java, between 10 and 15 percent of those held for alleged involvement in the 1965 coup attempt were arrested in the last three years.

In 1974, following the demonstrations against the visit of then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka, hundreds were arrested, and some are still held.

Following the student demonstrations and oppositional criticism of Suharto in 1977-8, many hundreds more have been arrested. These include prominent Muslim party leaders, including its deputy general secretary, who was only conditionally released this month.

In West Irian, thousands have been arrested since the upsurge in guerrilla activity in the last two years. Australians working at the Freeport copper mine on the south coast of West Irian, reported prisoners being kept in packing cases and other inhuman conditions. Whole villages were wiped out.

In East Timor, over 1,000 political prisoners are held in the former Sang Tai Hoo warehouse in Dili, while tens of thousands are held in concentration camps spread throughout occupied towns.

If we analyse the total number of political prisoners held by Suharto, including those in East Timor and West Irian, then the much publicised figure of 10,000 released is over-compensated by new arrests.

While the Australian media trumpets the Suharto regime's claims to be releasing more political prisoners, it maintains total silence on the thousands of new political prisoners held in West Irian, East Timor and in Indonesia itself.

BUT IF HE COMES, GIVE HIM HELL!

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

THE TIMOR STORY by Helen Hill, 50¢ (postage: 40¢). (Introduction up to invasion).

NOAM CHOMSKY — Statement to United Nations, November 1978: an analysis of western media reactions, 60¢. (postage: 40¢)

EAST TIMOR — Nationalism and Colonialism, by Jill Joliffe, \$9.95 paperback. Major work on period up to invasion. Recommended despite some weaknesses. (postage: \$1.20)

Constituicao da Republica Democratica de Timor-Leste. In Portuguese. 50¢ (postage: 25¢)

A Nossa Vitoria e Apenas Questao de Tempo: Nicolau Lobato — In Portuguese. \$1 (postage 40¢)

TIMOR INFORMATION SERVICE: monthly background analysis: from TIS, first floor, 183 Gertrude St, Fitzroy, Vic. 3065. \$3/\$5 a year.

THE RULE OF THE SWORD: The Story of West Irian by Nonie Sharp. \$1.50 (postage 40¢)

A DICTATORSHIP SELF-DESTRUCTS — Succession crisis in Indonesia and other articles in Southeast Asia Chronicle No. 63. \$1 (postage 40¢)

And, of course — **EAST TIMOR NEWS**, fortnightly coverage of East Timor, West Irian and Indonesia (subscription form on back page) Also — map of East Timor (50¢), badges (20¢), stickers (40¢ and 10¢), 45 rpm record of Timorese songs (\$1) posters, and soon new Timorese songs on LP record (\$6.95)

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SIGN E.TIMOR PETITION

To the Honourable Speaker/President and Members of the House of Representatives/Senate assembled. The petition of undersigned citizens of Australia respectfully sheweth:

That since the full-scale invasion of East Timor by Indonesian military forces on December 7, 1975, over 100,000 East Timorese have been massacred by Indonesian troops. Many thousands more have had their homes and crops destroyed, while women have been raped and properties plundered.

This crime of the Indonesian Government has been condemned by successive meetings of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. Yet the Indonesian Government refuses to obey United Nations calls to withdraw its troops and instead continues with its barbarous aggression.

For more than three years the East Timorese people have heroically resisted this barbarous invasion and large areas remain liberated from Indonesian control.

Your petitioners strongly urge the Australian Government to end its present policy of complicity with the Indonesian Government's barbarous invasion of East Timor, withdraw all recognition of Indonesian claims to East Timor, and demand the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Indonesian forces from East Timor.

In particular your petitioners strongly urge the Australian Government to:

- immediately end all military aid to Indonesia and to ban the sale and transport of all military supplies to Indonesia;
- immediately cease all negotiations with Indonesia to conclude a sea-bed border between East Timor and Australia;
- allow representatives of Fretilin or the Democratic Republic of East Timor to enter Australia and take part in all legal activities in this country;
- allow the establishment without harassment of radio contact with East Timorese forces in liberated areas in East Timor;
- end all contact between Australian and Indonesian intelligence organisations;
- demand that the Indonesian Government allow the immediate entry, without restriction, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of all journalists and observers, to all areas of East Timor, including those controlled by Fretilin forces;
- recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

NAME ADDRESS SIGNATURE

RETURN FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO CIET, 4th floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney NSW 2000, or to the East Timor group in your city.

CONTACT ADDRESSES FOR INFORMATION ON EAST TIMOR SUPPORT ACTIONS

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR (CIET), fourth floor, 232 Castlereagh St, Sydney, NSW, 2000. Phone: (02) 61.7809.
AUSTRALIA EAST TIMOR ASSOCIATION CENTRE, 33 Smith St, Fitzroy, Vic. 3065. Phone: (03) 41.6318.

BRITAIN: British CIET, 40 Concanon Rd., London, SW2, England.
USA: East Timor Defense Committee, PO Box 251, Old Chelsea Station, NY, NY10010. USA.
NEW ZEALAND: NZCIET, 126 Vivian St, Wellington.
CIET Epicentre, PO Box 5890, Auckland.
HOLLAND: Indonesia Committee, Postbus 4098, Amsterdam.
WEST GERMANY: H. Santo, Postfach 6026, 78 Freiburg i Br. (OTSK)
CIET, C/- D. Haude, Heerstr. 81, 5300, Bonn.
PORTUGAL: CIDAC, R. Pinheiro Chagas, 77, 2 esq., Lisbon 1.

CIET (ACT), PO Box 514, Manuka, ACT.
CIET (NT), PO Box 1404, Darwin, NT.
CIET (SA), C/- Plumbers Union, Trades Hall, South Terrace, Adelaide, SA. Phone: 223.6903.
CIET (Newcastle), C/- Trades Hall, Union St, Newcastle, 2300.
FRIENDS OF EAST TIMOR, GPO Box T1810, Perth, WA, 6000.
TIMOR INFORMATION SERVICE, first floor, 183 Gertrude St, Fitzroy, Vic. 3065.

EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE: Denis Freney, Jenny Pethybridge, Greg Giles, Andrew Waterhouse.

EAST TIMOR NEWS is published fortnightly by the East Timor News Agency collective. Views expressed in **East Timor News** do not necessarily express the views of Fretilin. **ETNA** is an independent news service to provide news and views on the struggle of the East Timorese people.

similar publications as we must subsidise a large overseas airmailing to over 100 addresses.

East Timor News was founded by Australian journalist Roger East in November 1975. Roger East was murdered by Indonesian troops in Dili on December 8, 1975.

East Timor News is produced by voluntary labor. **East Timor News** survives on sales and subscriptions. Its price is somewhat higher than

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WORLD VISION FROM PAGE 1

affiliate, which hands the aid over to the corrupt officials of the Indonesian Red Cross.

The Indonesian Red Cross is headed by a General and is part and parcel of the Indonesian war effort in East Timor. It has provided a cover, in the past, for trumped up Indonesian claims of Fretilin "atrocities."

The World Vision bulletin says that this shipment was only the initial grant to be made to the Indonesian Red Cross. Other shipments will also include medicines, garden implements and school material.

World Vision gained notoreity during the American war in Indochina, when it was strongly accused — with supporting evidence — of working with the CIA, particularly in Laos. It is on the extreme rightwing of the aid organisations in Australia and around the world. It fully understands the role of "aid" as a subsidiary activity in wars of aggression. It is no surprise then to find World Vision co-operating with the Indonesian invaders.

It is using the suffering of the Timorese people, arising from Indonesian barbarism, as an excuse

to justify aiding the aggressors.

The only real solution to the horrific suffering of the East Timorese people is to force the total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Indonesian forces from East Timor.

The only way in which some real relief can be got to the East Timorese people, short of such a withdrawal, is by the entry of the International Committee of the Red Cross into all areas of East Timor, including the liberated areas, and distribution of massive food and other aid, under international supervision.

One thing can be sure: the starving civilian population now in Indonesian concentration camps in Dili and other occupied towns will not see that milk powder and those biscuits. They will now be on sale in Dili, for those who can afford to buy. The only beneficiaries will be the corrupt generals and army officers, and the Indonesian Red Cross officials who see their first duty as filling their own pockets.

SUPERPROFITS

ACCORDING to the New York-based Business International, American multinationals have found Indonesia the most profitable country in South-East Asia in which to invest.

The super-profits of the multinational corporations in Indonesia are truly staggering.

In 1973, return on investment

for US companies in Indonesia averaged 62.6% ; in 1974, 155% (!) ; in 1975 58% ; in 1976 27.5% and for 1977 56.2%.

In the entire Asia-Pacific area, US companies return on investment in these five years averaged 17.3%, while worldwide the figure was 15.7%.

Those few figures speak volumes concerning the strong support the Carter regime gives to Suharto.

INDONESIAN NEWS SELECTIONS

A NUMBER OF ARTICLES IN THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF EAST TIMOR NEWS HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM THE LATEST ISSUE OF **INDONESIAN NEWS SELECTIONS**.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS EXCELLENT SURVEY OF THE INDONESIAN AND AUSTRALIAN PRESS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM :

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COLLINGWOOD Vic-3066, Australia.

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NEW HEBRIDES: The Road to Independence, edited by Chris Plant: \$2.95.

LAND POLITICS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES by Barak Sopo: \$2. Both from Sell Hoo.

VANUAAKU VIEWPOINTS, monthly magazine in English and French from PO Box 472, New Hebrides (apply for rates).