

EAST TIMOR GENOCIDE REPORT

A report released by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid several weeks ago clearly demonstrates Indonesia's continuing policy of genocide in East Timor

Ironically, the release of this report dealing with the results of the invasion of a sovereign country coincided with celebrations surrounding the 30th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

Much of the information contained in the report has been carried by East Timor News in the past, but this is the first time it has been integrated into one document.

The report is based on a wide range of sources including letters smuggled out of East Timor, Indonesian Government statements, first hand accounts from East Timorese managing to escape to Portugal or Australia, foreign government investigations and accounts from Indonesians who have been to East Timor. It points out that Indonesian sources are unreliable while information from expatriate Timorese is scant because many fear recriminations against relatives remaining in East Timor.

- Major points in the dossier include:
- * the exodus of at least 100,000 people from the mountains to the Indonesian controlled lowlands in the last 12 months to bring the total number of displaced persons to at least 300,000.
 - * the desperate suffering of the East Timorese people through starvation and disease.
 - * the continuation of Fretilin's armed resistance with the Indonesians maintaining a state of war in the country.
 - * massive corruption in the use of foreign aid shipments.

THE SITUATION

Section I of the report deals with the calamitous internal situation that has arisen as a direct result of the Indonesian invasion and continuing military occupation.

It quotes church sources saying that people coming down to the lowlands are destitute, in extremely poor physical condition and in dire need of emergency assistance in the form of food, medicines and clothes.

All other sources quoted depict the same situation: endemic disease, starvation and death. The most contemporary information in the report shows the situation has changed little in the last couple of years. A foreign government official who visited East Timor in April this year is quoted as saying he had never seen malnutrition to compare with that in East Timor.

One letter smuggled out of the country says people are going hungry every day. It cites the example of a young boy feeding his baby brother by chewing cassava and then giving it to the baby because there is no rice or milk.

Few exact figures on the continuing death toll are available but two examples show the mass-murder in progress. Some 120 people died in Turiscai between January and March this year while three hundred reportedly die in Ermera "refugee camp" every month.

MISSING: 360,000

The report also asks what has happened to some 360,000 East Timorese missing since the invasion. A Diocese of Dili census taken in 1974 put the country's population at 688,771. Yet an Indonesian census in October 1978 puts the population at 329,271.

By last year, upwards of 100,000 were estimated to have died either directly or indirectly through the invasion. That leaves another 250,000 to be accounted for. Certainly many are still hiding in the hills or fighting with Fretilin, but this cannot account for the total number missing.

Of the 329,000 the Indonesians claim to have counted, nearly 319,000 are held in Indonesian "relief centres"—a euphemism for concentration camps and strategic hamlets—in 15 towns and villages.

The figures from the report are reproduced below:

Dili	17,861	Viqueque	69,799
Liquica	17,033	Manatuto	10,888
Ermera	15,548	Baucau	10,434
Maliana	37,449	Quelicaí	12,263
Suaí	22,230	Laga	10,082
Same	14,337	Baguia	4,596
Alas	2,649	Lospalos	18,474
Lacluta	6,001		

THE WAR CONTINUES

But even with the Indonesian soldiers hunting the people into these camps, the war continues: so much so that in April 1979 there were 15

battalions stationed in the towns of Dili, Liquica, Bobonaro, Ermera, Aileu, Baucau, Manatuto, Laclubar, Maubisse, Ainaro, Same, Lospalos, Viqueque, Baguia and Ossu.

This exposes the farcical Indonesian claims that peace has been restored to the country.

Equally telling is the Indonesians' refusal to lend a helicopter to the International Red Cross relief mission (see story in this issue). An Australian Broadcasting Commission report on August 19 said all military helicopters in East Timor are too busy to be assigned to the relief effort.

Of course this may reflect the Indonesians' desire to prevent the Red Cross penetrating into the interior to see evidence of the continuing armed struggle. But it also demonstrates that the Indonesian forces are still tied down in fighting Fretilin guerrillas.

AID

The ACFOA report documents the history of Jakarta's refusal to allow the International Red Cross (ICRC) or any other international aid agency into East Timor. It also shows where most of the aid has come from.

Australia has to date given \$581,270 in emergency aid, all to the Indonesian Red Cross. Of this, \$81,000 was intended for "rehabilitation", \$250,000 for ambulances and hospitals in Dili and Baucau but actually spent on food and medicines, and \$250,000 for other purposes. Some \$200,000 of this last sum has reportedly gone on food, clothing, shelter, vehicles and pharmaceuticals, while the balance is claimed to have been spent on two barge-loads of milk and biscuits.

But while the Indonesian authorities present a glowing picture of the efficacy of the aid, the real situation provides a stark contrast.

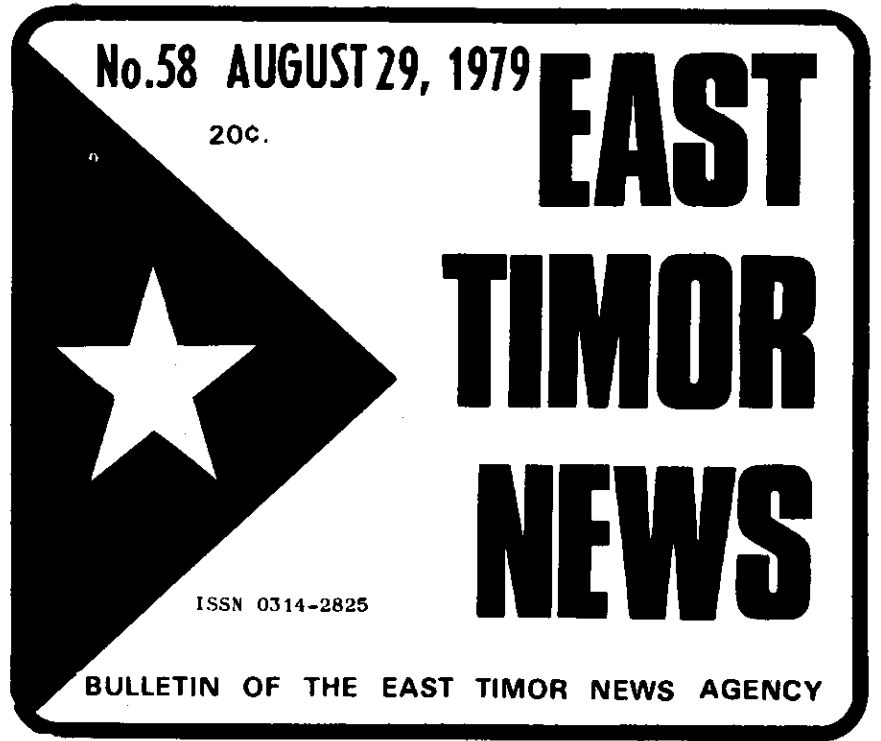
Letters from Timor reveal the lies contained in official Indonesian Red Cross propaganda, including in an expensive, glossy, full color pamphlet put out last year.

The letters reveal that the Indonesian Red Cross does not have a single office outside Dili, say the "health services" are in a deplorable condition, and show

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RED CROSS SHAM

The Indonesian Government is to allow the International Red Cross (ICRC) to establish an office in Dili according to an ABC radio report on August 19.

But in keeping with its previous draconian attitude to the aid question, the office will probably only be allowed to have a staff of one.

The announcement comes in the wake of a one month study of the aid situation in East Timor conducted jointly by the ICRC and the notorious Indonesian Red Cross.

Just how the ICRC will ferry aid to the starving captured population in the interior without helicopters and how it can conduct or supervise such a relief effort with only one representative has not been made clear.

Undoubtedly it will involve the Indonesian Red Cross on a large scale, meaning even more corruption and misappropriation.

This new charade by the Suharto regime only lends further credence to the call for unrestricted access to East Timor for legitimate international aid agencies.

But it also underscores the fact that the only final solution to the plight of the East Timorese is total and unconditional Indonesian withdrawal.

Unfortunately, the ICRC is only tarnishing its image by co-operating with Jakarta's sham humanitarianism.

Lisbon conference — see page 2



INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES at the Lisbon seminar in May

PHOTOS FROM THE LISBON SEMINAR

In the last issue (No.57), East Timor News covered the major resolutions of the International Seminar on East Timor held in Lisbon in May to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the founding of Fretilin. Below, we present a brief pictorial record of the conference, highlighting some of the main international guest speakers.



JOSE LUIS GUTERRES (member of the Fretilin Diplomatic Front): "Recognition of Fretilin and the Democratic Republic of East Timor must be demanded by all those who have followed our history. It is demanded by Fretilin and, we believe, by all parties who trust in the still living ideals of April 25 ...the fight goes on and victory is certain!"



NOAM CHOMSKY: "The struggle of the people of East Timor for liberty and justice in the face of overwhelming odds is one of the most inspiring in modern history and one of the most painful to record. Their courage surely demands that no effort be spared them to bring this struggle to a successful conclusion".



ABILIO ARAUJO: (member of the Fretilin Diplomatic Front and Minister for Affairs in the DRET). His speech unavailable as East Timor News was in press.



An East Timorese cultural troupe organised by the November 28th Committee performing at the International Seminar on East Timor in Lisbon in May.



KEN FRY (Australian parliamentarian): "I think we have all got the message that the East Timor struggle has entered a new phase. It is by no means finished and should be seen as a new and permanent element in the growing movements of dissent and resistance to the Indonesian regime".

Envoy
angers
Laurie

The Independent Member for Nightcliff, Dawn Lawrie, is outraged that the Indonesian vice-consul in Darwin is investigating the political views of journalists.

The vice-consul, Mr Junor Soenarjo, this week asked the Territory president of the Australian Journalist's Association, Mr Rex Clark, whether the journalists held right or left wing views.

"The Indonesian Consul ought to know that the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and myself — representing the broad cross-section of political views — all condemned the Indonesian invasion of East Timor," Mrs Lawrie said last night.

"It is outrageous that Mr Soenarjo should be investigating the political views of our journalists. We all know what happens to journalists who disagree with Indonesia."

The Star 1/7/79

'No end' to Fretilin fight

From JILL JOLIFFE, in Lisbon

A Portuguese priest who spent three years in the mountains of East Timor with Fretilin guerrillas says there is no sign that the population of East Timor will accept Indonesian rule, although the Indonesian military now controls most of East Timor.

Father Leoneto De Rego, 63, accompanied Fretilin forces to the mountains in July 1976, when Indonesian troops occupied the village of Soibada, where he taught at a Salesian mission school. During his three-year ordeal in the bush, he travelled around Fatu Berliu, Barique, Turiscari, Laclubar, Lacluta and Crias in the central south coast region.

Early this year he surrendered to Indonesian authorities at Barique, almost died from malaria and starvation. He was then imprisoned in Baucau, on the north coast, for one month, before being allowed to return to Portugal in June.

The priest said that although Fretilin strength was greatly reduced and many Fretilin leaders were believed to be dead, some armed resistance was continuing when he left Timor in June. He also described widespread hunger in the mountainous interior of East Timor.

Father De Rego, a shy, slightly-built man, is not the sort of person one would normally guess to be a supporter of a liberation front. He is anti-communist, but rejects accusations that Fretilin is communist.

"Some Fretilin boys from Dili might have been communist", he said. "But the main leaders of Fretilin certainly weren't, let alone their followers".

He said the East Timorese would never accept the occupation.

"Resistance will grow again", he said. "Indonesian control is not secure anywhere."

"To talk of recognising Indonesian rule in East Timor is quite unjust. Indonesia invaded East Timor, and the country is under military occupation as surely as Europe was occupied by Nazi Germany, and Timor was occupied by Japan, during the second world war".

Indonesian authorities were herding surrendering villagers into internment camps, where the problem of hunger was aggravated.

"When people first began to surrender due to hunger and lack of ammunition, Indonesian forces began to put them in centres from which travel is prohibited", he said. "This has created great difficulties, because you have many people in areas with little resources, so there is widespread hunger and old people and others of a certain age die quickly, because they can't continue — they were already starving in the bush".

After his surrender the elderly priest was imprisoned in Baucau for a month. He was interrogated five

times by Indonesian security police, but not beaten.

He was given half a mug of cooked rice a day.

He said the prison was full with "hundreds" of East Timorese accused of supporting Fretilin. Their cases were not being heard in court, although written records of interrogation were kept.

Father De Rego, who is retiring to the Azores Islands where he was born, did not think East Timorese independence was a lost cause.

"We still have hope as long as the United Nations doesn't recognise Indonesia's accusation", he concluded.

"An authority is needed which can force the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor".

Asked about claims that up to 200,000 of East Timor's population of 650,000 may have died since the 1975 invasion, he said he could not estimate.

Father De Rego said the good situation in the south coast areas he travelled was better than in many other areas, where food resources were scarcer and the death toll could be higher.

Hunger first became a problem in late 1977, when Indonesian attacks intensified.

At this time Fretilin had a civil administration, with schools, hospitals and regular central committee meetings. The Timorese Escudo was used

as currency in liberated zones, rather than the Indonesian rupiah, and local bazaars functioned as they had in pre-war times.

The course of the war changes in August 1977 when Indonesian aircraft attacked Fretilin's national defence headquarters between Laclubar and Lacluta. After the attack Fretilin abandoned a centralised military command in favour of regional commands throughout East Timor.

From that time Indonesian "search and destroy" offensives forced the population to flee from one area to another without being able to plant crops.

He had not seen chemical defoliants used in any attacks in his area, and did not think they caused the famine Indonesian forces were mainly using conventional weapons, although he had heard of tear-gas being used, and observed the results of what he thought may have been napalm, dropped on some property.

The Indonesian change to the use of small jet bombers soon after the war began had increased their efficiency, he added.

The decline of the resistance in 1978 was due to hunger, and lack of medicines and arms supplies. Fretilin guerrillas were still using the Portuguese arms they had when the war began, although Fretilin leaders had constantly hoped that China, Mozambique or the Australian Labor Party might send them fresh arms or at least humanitarian aid.

"Exceptions to immigration rules 'unfair'"
N.T. News 7/8/79

TIMOR Chinese in other parts of the world and wanting to come to Australia were not strictly refugees because they had a home, according to Immigration Minister, Mr MacKellar.

He told a press conference in Darwin: "There are a great number of people in Australia wanting to be reunited with their families."

"If we made particular exceptions to people who fit in the normal immigration area it could lead to problems and unfairness."

"However, we do look at each case individually."

Mr MacKellar said that since January this year a new system had been used to select people for migration.

It was NUMAS (numerical multi-factor assessment system), which was more flexible than previously.

Mr MacKellar said his department was aware of claims of bribery in Indonesia and these had been investigated by the Indonesian Government.

To date nothing had been heard of the results of these investigations.

At a dinner in his honor on Saturday night Mr MacKellar told Darwin's Timor-Chinese that 250 of their relatives had so far been brought to Australia from Indonesia.

"I hope that movement will continue and quicken up," he said.

"But I don't have much personal control over that. If I did it would quicken up, but we have to work with authorities overseas."

"The Australian Government will make sure these reunions will take place."

"There will be a change because I am sending an officer of my department to take up a position in the Australian Embassy in Jakarta."

"This will be the first time an officer of Immigration has been stationed in Indonesia and I hope it will provide an additional service, not only for people from Timor but all parts of Indonesia."

The West Australian

3/8/79

MANY STARVING IN E. TIMOR

CANBERRA: Many people in East Timor are dying of starvation and disease, according to the Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

ACFOA claims that massive displacement of people and severe economic and social dislocation remains in East Timor, four years after its civil war was ended by an Indonesian invasion.

Widespread malnutrition and disease was contributing to a mounting death toll, it said.

The report implied that Indonesia was denying experienced foreign-aid agencies access to the country for political reasons.

ACFOA said that more than 100,000 Timorese had moved down from mountain areas in the past year in search of food, medicine and other basic needs.

Their condition was utterly desperate and many people were dying of starvation and disease, even after arriving in Indonesian-controlled centres.

Contrary to widespread belief, a state of emergency appeared to continue in East Timor.

This involved the presence of many Indonesian troops, the administration of East Timor by the Indonesian army and the artificial concentration of more than half the population—more than 300,000 people—in several centres.

The vice-chairman of ACFOA, Mr W. Armstrong, said it was regrettable that the Indonesian Government would not allow outside aid agencies to work in East Timor.

"The International Red Cross, for example, though at all times willing to undertake its traditional role, has been prevented from working in East Timor since the Indonesian invasion in late 1975," he said.

Massacres claimed in E. Timor

by Robert McCloughlin in Lisbon

Guardian Weekly 25/5/79

EFFORTS were made this week to reawaken world interest in the plight of Portugal's former colony in East Timor, where as many as 100,000 people are said by refugees to have been killed by Indonesian invaders since 1975.

At a one-day international conference, speakers including American and Australian campaigners laid detailed charges against Indonesia's occupying forces, accusing them of terrorising the farming population with bombardments, mass killings, and torture.

Mr Ken Fry, a leading member of Australia's Labour Party, claimed that Indonesian troops have killed 100,000 people — a sixth of the island's population — since they took over the capital of Dili in December, 1975.

Noam Chomsky, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, attacked the Western press for drawing "a veil of silence" over the invasion. He claimed that Indonesia's arms supply ran out in 1977, but that it was able to continue the invasion with new OV-10 Bronco counter-insurgency planes, troop carriers and defoliants supplied by the United States specifically for the purpose. Italy had provided helicopters and Holland corvettes for naval bombardment, he said.

Mr Fry's estimate, like nearly all information on Timor, is based largely on refugee reports, which continue to speak of mass arrests, killings, and destruction of villages. More than 1,000 people were said last month to be held in a cemetery in Dili without formal charges.

"With the exception of the limited programme of the Catholic Church the only way non-Indonesian aid agencies and Governments have been able to help is by complying with Indonesian terms and channelling their aid into East Timor

The invasion began 18 months after the revolution in Portugal opened the way for independence. Parties formed around the three available options: Indonesian annexation, gradual independence under guidance from Portugal or immediate independence followed by moves towards Socialism. The second group, the conservative Timorese Democratic Union, staged a coup in August, 1975, but the subsequent fighting was won by the Marxist Fretilin (Timorese Liberation Front) which declared independence and set up a government.

By then the Portuguese had already fled, claiming they could no longer control the territory. On December 7 the Indonesians took Dili after an aerial and naval bombardment. The next day, according to a number of independent refugee reports, the invaders marched 130 Fretilin activists to the harbour and shot them, forcing a large crowd of onlookers to count the bodies as they were tipped into the water.

Among the victims was said to be the wife of Mr Nicolau Lobato, the 28-year-old Fretilin leader, who then took the fight into the mountains. After some successes the resistance seemed to collapse the following summer when large numbers of guerrillas surrendered. Unconfirmed reports suggest the Indonesians used napalm and herbicides to make food cultivation impossible and so starved them out.

As late as last year Fretilin claimed it controlled 85 per cent of the territory and 96 per cent of the population, which is mainly spread out in small mountain settlements with difficult

Government to allow access to internationally recognised aid agencies.

"In the name of humanity, we must act now," he said.

ACFOA is the coordinating body for about 33 voluntary agencies work-

access for occupying troops. But on New Year's Eve Mr Lobato was surrounded in his hideout and shot, according to the Indonesians, in crossfire.

Until now the main protagonists in the drama have been Portugal, as the former colonial power, and Australia, 400 miles to the south-east. Pre-occupied with rebuilding its bridges to Mozambique and Angola, successive Portuguese Governments have had virtually no time for Timor, and no pressure group exists that is powerful enough to force it to improve the situation.

The Timorese claim that Australian public opinion is firmly in their favour, but that they have suffered from Government policy. They point out that the invasion closely followed Labour's fall from power and the return of the Conservatives.

Last year the Fraser Government recognised the Indonesian regime in Dili. But so far it has accepted only about 600 of the 2,000 would-be emigrants from the island.

Last December Fretilin won a moderate victory in the United Nations, where its resolution calling for Indonesia's withdrawal was passed by 59 votes to 31, with 44 abstentions. The vote was seen as an indication that the Timorese are holding their own at a time when awareness of their struggle might be expected to be falling off.

But as long as Indonesia continues to refuse access to journalists or other observers like Amnesty and the Red Cross, its fight for world publicity is handicapped by a real lack of knowledge of what is going on in the territory.

ing in the field of overseas aid and development.

INDONESIANS ATTACK PROTEST

from Martin Ingleby in Melbourne

that instead of humanitarian mercy being extended by the aid agency to East Timorese coming down from the mountains, many are murdered by Indonesian troops.

Very little aid gets through to any East Timorese. The report cites many instances of administrative corruption in the distribution of relief with many aid items turning up on the black market. Hospital dispensaries are almost empty while medicines can be bought on the market at extortionate prices. Food and other aid are being sold directly by the Indonesian army and Red Cross.

This is just part of the continuing price the East Timorese are paying for their resistance to the Indonesian invasion and the "honour" of integration into the Jakarta generals' republic.

Indeed, the prime function of the Indonesian Red Cross seems to be to serve as a direct channel to the black market.

It is up to the solidarity movements and enlightened aid agencies like ACFOA to see that every pressure is brought to bare to hasten the triumph of the East Timorese people. In so doing they will also hasten the day when the Indonesian people liberate themselves from Suharto's draconian military yoke.

The ACFOA report, while omitting much evidence on wholesale atrocities and the execution of Fretilin leaders, members and sympathisers, amply illustrates how the majority of captive Timorese have only surrendered or submitted because of the ravages of disease and hunger.

Ultimately Suharto's military cabal must face the reality that no matter how many troops they station in East Timor and no matter how many "instruction" camps they set up to convince the East Timorese of the "virtues" of integration, the resistance will continue until final victory.

Copies of the ACFOA report may be obtained either directly from ACFOA (PO Box 1562, Canberra City, ACT 2601 Australia) or from the Campaign for Independent East Timor (232, Castlereagh St, Sydney, 2000, Australia) for \$A1.30.

On August 11 a demonstration was held at the Blackburn North Baptist Church where the Christian Businessmen Fellowship was celebrating the 30th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

The Indonesian cultural attache, Mr Sujimano was the special guest speaker.

When he commenced his address, I walked up to him holding out a Fretilin flag and seized the microphone saying "I am here to protest the murder of the East Timorese by Suharto's fascist regime".

I was grabbed around the throat by Sujimano's bodyguard and several other security men. My arm was twisted behind my back and I was dragged into the foyer where I was repeatedly punched in the face and stomach.

Some Australians called on the Indonesians to stop assaulting me.

Once outside, they searched me for weapons, questioned me and then released me.

Another demonstration was held on August 12 at the Robert Blackwood Hall at Monash University where the Victorian Indonesian Community Association was also celebrating Indonesian independence. Two protesters denounced the Suharto regime during the speeches.

They were seized by Indonesian officials, dragged to the foyer, kicked and punched and thrown to the floor.

The Australian officials intervened

One of the assaulted sustained concussion. He was badly lacerated,

bruised about the head and bleeding heavily after the attack.

We called the police to press charges but by the time they arrived the Indonesians had dispersed.

Various newspapers enquired about the scuffle but the police told them it had been a "domestic dispute" involving a man and his wife.

EAST TIMOR NEWS COMMENTS:

The violence by local Indonesian officials at the Melbourne Indonesian Independence Day celebrations is symptomatic of Jakarta's arrogant and repressive attitude to any dissent against the military regime wherever it occurs.

A similar incident arose at an occupation of the Indonesian consulate in 1977 with hysterical officials trying to attack press photographers and menacing the demonstrators.

Equally disturbing is the growing evidence of the activities of Indonesian consular officials (most of whom are in the pay of or report to the Indonesian secret police) in spying on Australians, the East Timorese community and Indonesian students.

A press clipping in this issue shows Indonesian officials in Darwin have even been compiling a dossier on the political beliefs of Australian journalists.

It is time not only for Suharto's troops to get out of East Timor, but for his agents to get out of Australia as well.

Sought views

THE Indonesian vice-consul in Darwin, Mr Junor Soenarjo, has asked an Australian Journalist Association officer about the political views of local journalists.

At a meeting with AJA president, Mr Rex Clark, he asked whether staff members of newspapers held right or left wing political views.

AJA secretary, Mr Alan Rockcliff, said today he was most surprised at Mr Soenarjo's interest in journalists' political views, which were their own business.

Journalists were required to be unbiased in their reporting under the AJA code of ethics, he said.

Mr Soenarjo, who has been at the Indonesian Consulate in Darwin since September last year, said there was nothing sinister in the matter.

He knew Mr Clark because of arrangements for the Indonesian Consul to address the Darwin Press Club.

"I approached Mr Clark informally to get the backgrounds of journalists to help when we meet them," he said.

"I know it is unusual to ask about political views, but it helps to know when you talk with journalists."

N.T. News 1/7/79

NEW PAMPHLET ON PNG THREAT

Rule of the Sword author Nonie Sharp has just released a new pamphlet on the threat posed to Papua New Guinea (PNG) by the expansionist Indonesian regime.

Entitled Papua New Guinea: Indonesia's Next Domino?, (and reprinted from Arena No. 52) her monogram presents a plethora of evidence of Jakarta's plans to subvert PNG with the ultimate intention of integrating it into the Indonesian Republic.

For those who expressed skepticism about the "Operation Bird of Paradise" document exposed earlier this year in which the Indonesian Defence Department sets out a scheme for the destabilisation of PNG, she points out that details of the invasion of East Timor were published in the Australian press fully nine months before it took place in December 1975.

The pamphlet covers this document and goes on to describe the unrelenting pressure which the Jakarta generals have exerted on the Port Moresby government, particularly in relation to the operation of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) guerrillas along the West Papuan border.

This enforced cooperation led PNG Foreign Minister Olewale to express an increasingly hostile position to the OPM on behalf of his government and culminated in the act of trickery which secured Jacob Prai's capture inside PNG late last year.

The profound sympathy of the PNG people for their Melanesian brothers and sisters across the border is shown in the spate of letters published in the PNG Post Courier denouncing the treatment meted out

to Prai and the continuing Indonesian repression in West Papua.

More recently, we have seen Suharto's much vaunted visit to PNG which attracted strong opposition from many Papua New Guineans but accolades from the Somare Government.

Nonie Sharp's pamphlet is a timely reminder of the dangers of capitulation to Indonesia's aggressive territorial ambitions and a warning to the Suharto regime that the PNG people are prepared to resist its designs with the same determination as the East Timorese.

Indonesia's Next Domino can be obtained from the CIET office in Sydney for 60 cents (30 cents plus packing and postage). It should also be available from the other East Timor solidarity groups in Australia: see the contacts list.

NEW FREILIN LP RECORD LIU TINAN ATUS HAT...

LIU TINAN ATUS HAT (AFTER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS...) is a 12" Long-Playing record recorded in Portugal by the Cultural Group of Committee of 28th November/Fretilin.

Eleven songs of the Maubere Revolution are included — many of them written inside East Timor since the invasion, and taken from Radio Maubere broadcasts.

AVAILABLE FROM CIET, fourth floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney NSW-2000, Australia for \$6.95 a copy, plus postage.

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.

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.

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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.

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

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.

Other media may reproduce material from East Timor News. We would, however, appreciate acknowledgment.

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