

# TIMOR INFORMATION SERVICE

Number 11/12

June 26, 1976

## CONTENTS:

RADIO MAUBERE – VOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR .....	Page 1
AUSTRALIAN MPs CALL FOR CESSATION OF AID TO INDONESIA .....	Page 2
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL – AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PLAYS DUBIOUS ROLE .....	Page 3
THE INDONESIAN INVASION – HAS IT FAILED? .....	Page 4
U.S. MILITARY AID TO INDONESIA .....	Page 5
RADIO MESSAGES FROM EAST TIMOR .....	Page 7
CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT EVENTS CONCERNING EAST TIMOR .....	Page 10

## VOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR.

In addition to sending radio messages to individuals in Australia via Telecom (see page 7), the D.R.E.T. government operates a home- and international-service radio station – RADIO MAUBERE. Now in its third month of scheduled operation, Radio Maubere transmits in Tetum and other Timorese languages, Portuguese and English.

Broadcasts include music, reports on the military situation, messages to international supporters of the Timorese struggle and messages to Timorese refugees in Australia about the well-being of their relatives still in Timor.

Below, we print excerpts from two Radio Maubere broadcasts monitored in Darwin. Note the June 15 transmission which gives details of recent re-organisation of FRETILIN and the D.R.E.T. administration.

## **RADIO MAUBERE**



" Indonesian invading forces in East Timor. This part is for you. What are you doing here in East Timor? Why are you dying for nothing. You are not Javanese colonialists. You are poor soldiers. You have nothing. Look at your pockets. We don't care about money. But if you go to Indonesia and count all the money in Adam Malik's pockets. There's so much money. They are rich. But you are poor, Indonesian soldier. You are killing in East Timor for nothing. Don't be afraid of the people of East Timor. They are not your enemies. I tell you every night over the radio. The people of East Timor are decided to fight you, if you continue.

" Go back to your country and tell your mothers and fathers, sisters, your sweethearts. We don't want dead Indonesian soldiers.. We don't want to kill you.. (heavy Indonesian interference)... Fretilin guerrillas do not want to kill you for nothing .. but while you are here we have to kill you, you understand? You are dying..more than ten thousand Indonesian soldiers have died.. we fight for freedom, liberty, independence..you listen to my words (very heavy Indonesian interference).. (music)"

English broadcast, 9.5.76 .(Source: CIET-Sydney Press Release, May 14, 1976).

#### COMMUNIQUE.

"The second plenary conference of the Central Committee of FRETILIN since the Indonesian invasion of December 7, 1975 was held in areas controlled by FRETILIN from May 15 to June 2.

After the presentation of several reports by Central Committee members in charge of the regions of the national territory, the meeting noted that after six months of Indonesian aggression, the popular resistance continues in the whole of the territory, despite the escalation of the continuous operations of the invader. ....

The second issue on the agenda consisted of long discussions on matters of theory, in order to clarify the interpretation of the politico-military line, as the vanguard leading the Timorese people in its struggle against colonialism, imperialism and any other form of domination and exploitation.

The third part of the agenda consisted of discussion of the problems of practice, point-the way to the solution of contradictions in the politico-military field, as well as in the social-economic and cultural fields. Practice in these fields were defined and the behaviour and conduct of the cadres at all levels determined.

Several departments of FRETILIN have been reshuffled, as have, accordingly, those of the revolutionary government. In order to adjust to the situation of armed struggle, some basic structures have been altered. Vacancies left by members of the Central Committee murdered or in Indonesian prisons, or by the treason of others, have been filled by provisional members.

On May 20, with a big majority of members of the Central Committee present, an important meeting celebrating the second anniversary of ASDT/FRETILIN was held.

At 8am, the national flag and the FRETILIN flag was solemnly raised followed by military honours, inauguration of the Popular Centre for Culture, an exhibition of Timorese medicines, locally made sugar etc... At 10am, the meeting began, followed at 12 noon by lunch when the people fraternised with the troops. The afternoon was dedicated to a sports carnival, and at 7.30pm a cultural evening began which ended at 2am the next day.

Celebrating the second anniversary of the unity of the East Timorese people, the Central Committee unanimously decided to free all political prisoners arrested before the Indonesian invasion and called on the people to remain vigilant....."

Nicolau dos Reis Lobato, FRETILIN Vice-President. East Timor, June 15, 1976.

(Source: Excerpts from translation by CIET-Sydney, June 28, 1976)

---

#### AUSTRALIAN MPs CALL FOR CESSATION OF AID TO INDONESIA

On June 3, 25 Australian Parliamentarians, including three government Members, called for an end to economic aid to Indonesia while that country maintains its troops in East Timor. The government members were Senator Neville Bonner (Lib. Qld. - Bonner visited East Timor after the U.D.T. coup attempt last year), Sen. A.J. Missen (Lib. Vic.) and Senator B.F. Kilgariff (N.C.P. N.T.).

(..continued on page 3)

Timor Information Service No.11. This issue has been the work of Maurice Heading, John Waddingham, Ian McDonald, Chris Carolan and friends.

Printed by Walker Press, 20 Smith Street, Collingwood, Vic.

Timor Information Service. Registered for posting as a Periodical - Category C.

The MPs' call was directed to Jan Pronk (Dutch Minister for Development Co-operation), current chairman of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI). IGGI, which held its annual meeting on June 10, considers (with advice from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) Indonesia's economy and makes recommendations on aid and loans from member countries.

Below, we print the letter sent by the Australian MP's to the IGGI conference:

---

"We request that you place the views below before the inter-governmental groups of Indonesia's IGGI meeting on June 9th and 10th for discussion. Many Australians are seriously disturbed by the Indonesian aggression launched against the people of East Timor. It is six months since Indonesian troops launched a full scale invasion.

Today over 30,000 Indonesian troops are still attempting to crush the East Timorese people. They are suffering heavy defeats at the hands of forces lead by FRETILIN. Over 50,000 East Timorese have been killed due to Indonesian 'excesses' according to pro-Indonesian spokesman Lopes da Cruz.

At the same time, over 10,000 Indonesian troops have been killed. The Indonesian government is developing financial and material resources to fight this war. Australian Defence Department sources say the East Timor war is costing the Indonesians at least \$U.S.12 million per month. Yet the Indonesian Government is asking the IGGI members to increase their aid.

Indonesian authorities have refused to allow the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) to bring together most non-governmental aid groups, the Australian Roman Catholic Bishops Conference and the Trade Unions to send humanitarian aid to East Timor. They have refused to allow any independent observers into the country. They have defied the United Nations Security Council which has twice called on Indonesia to withdraw. The Indonesian Government has defied the world in a most aggressive manner and yet now approaches the IGGI for further aid.

We hope that the IGGI conference will refuse aid to Indonesia until the Jakarta government withdraws all its troops from East Timor and allows people to freely exercise their rights to self determination and independence."

---

## U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL – AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PLAYS DUBIOUS ROLE

At the U.N. Security Council debate in April, the Australian government did not take a firm stand against the Indonesian invasion of East Timor. That is clear from reading Labor MP Ken Fry's report on the debate. Fry addressed the Security Council as a private citizen (at the request of the D.R.E.T.) and was involved in lobbying Missions to the Security Council.

After various parties addressed the Council, a draft resolution was discussed. The D.R.E.T. delegation with Ken Fry, through lobbying efforts, succeeded in having a reference to Indonesian troops already having been withdrawn from East Timor deleted. The D.R.E.T. delegation also believed it had considerable influence on the Swedish delegation in its decision to oppose a Japanese ammendment which sought to give legitimacy to the Indonesian claim that it was withdrawing troops from East Timor. Sweden was the only Western country to vote against the Japanese ammendment. "There was obvious disappointment in the Western camp, including the Australian delegation when the ammendment was lost," says Fry (p.13).

Australia's role: Ken Fry writes –

"The Australian Ambassador's speech said very little, and in no way provided a constructive lead." (p.4)

"It was apparent from our discussions that most European and non-aligned countries were looking to Australia both for information and leadership. On these counts they were

disappointed and did not hesitate to express their disappointment.

"The Australian Mission adopted a low-key profile throughout and did not appear to take an active part in the lobbying to strengthen the resolution against Indonesia. They did not appear to be up-to-date or well-informed.

"On the floor of the council, the Australian Mission was seen to be in frequent consultation with the Indonesian Mission." (pp. 9-10)

The final resolution called on Indonesia to withdraw all of its forces from East Timor without delay; requested that the U.N. Secretary-General have his special representative (Guicciardi) continue consultations; that the Security Council continue to consider the Timor issue. The resolution was carried with a vote of 12-0. The U.S.A. and Japan abstained; Benin refused to participate in the vote because the resolution was not strong enough (Benin has recognised the D.R.E.T.).

J. Waddingham.

(Figures in brackets indicate page numbers in Ken Fry's report on the U.N. debate. A copy of his report is available for inspection at T.I.S. Fry's address to the Security Council is available from T.I.S. for 20¢ plus postage)

---

### THE INDONESIAN INVASION - HAS IT FAILED?

"There is no doubt that the Indonesian invasion has failed to come close to its military objective." .... "American Defense planners are said to regard the military performance of their Indonesian allies on December 7 as woeful."

These quotes are taken from a recent article "The Military Situation in East Timor, June 1976" by Richard Tanter, an Australian who has been working in the D.R.E.T. office at the U.N. in New York. Piecing together Indonesian, Timorese, Australian and American sources, Tanter describes the state of the Indonesian invasion, the Timorese and Indonesian armed forces; U.S. support for Indonesia (through arms aid) and Australia-Indonesia relations since the Indonesian invasion.

Citing Australian and Japanese Intelligence sources, Tanter indicates there are over 32,000 Indonesian troops in East Timor, as well as another 10,000 troops in Indonesian Timor. Using these figures and FRETILIN radio reports describing Indonesian naval bombardment, Tanter calculates that 1/6 of Indonesia's entire armed forces are directly involved in the Timor occupation.

On the current military situation, Tanter rightly says that it is not possible to establish an accurate picture. He does, however, show that fighting is continuing throughout the territory; that Indonesian control is limited to a few small areas and travel outside Indonesian-controlled towns is unsafe; that the Indonesian dry season offensive has so far succeeded in capturing only one, possibly two major towns.

Tanter claims that Australia-Indonesia relations are worsening over the Timor issue. He cites an interesting quote from the "Washington Post" (2.5.76) which claims that American diplomats have worked over-time since early April to contain the dispute between the Indonesian and Australian governments (Indonesia has become a key focus of U.S. strategy in S.E. Asia since the Americans were beaten out of Indochina).

Tanter's article is well worth reading - it's a good overview of the present situation in East Timor. Copies are available from T.I.S. at 20¢ each plus postage.

J. Waddingham.



All issues of Timor Information Service are available on talking book cassette from the Braille and Talking Book News Service, Melbourne.

Perhaps you know someone desiring the service. Contact T.I.S. for details (Phone 4195588)

## GUNS FOR THE GENERALS: U.S. MILITARY AID TO INDONESIA

The U.S.A. supports the Indonesian invasion of East Timor. This is shown by the increasing U.S. military aid to the Indonesian generals.

The U.S. is the main arms supplier to Indonesia. The Ford Administration aims to provide \$46.1 million in military aid to Indonesia over the next twelve months (Tapol-USA No.5, June 15, 1976). The U.S. abstained from voting on the April 22 U.N. Security Council resolution which called on Indonesia to withdraw its forces from East Timor (The Herald (Melb.) April 23, 1976). A U.S. State Department official has said "we are more or less condoning the (Indonesian) incursion into East Timor" (The Australian, January 22, 1976). Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger were in Jakarta on December 6, 1975 - the day before the Indonesians invaded East Timor. Kissinger admitted that Timor was discussed then (The Sun (Melb.) December 8, 1975). It is likely the Americans gave their approval to the Indonesian invasion plan.

One reason for the U.S. government's support for the Indonesian invasion would be to ensure Indonesia remains "stable" so that U.S. business interests in the archipelago are protected. U.S. corporations have about \$1 billion invested in Indonesia in addition to their extensive involvement in Indonesia's oil industry. U.S. companies are involved in 90% of Indonesia's oil production. One company, Caltex, expected to make about \$700 million profit this year until the Indonesian government, faced with the staggering debts of the State-owned oil company, Pertamina, managed to squeeze an extra \$300 million out of the company. (For some details on the Pertamina crisis see "United States of Indonesia? The Pentagon and the Generals" by Ernst Utrecht in Arena No. 42, June 1976.)

We print here part of a summary of an article "Arming Indonesia" by Lenny Siegel in Pacific Research and World Empire Telegram, Nov.-Dec., 1975. (The summary comes from Retrieval No.31, June/July,1976).

"Soon after the fall of Sukarno in 1966, the US resumed economic aid to Indonesia, but turned down requests for military hardware. It did, however, provide military equipment, materials and services for a program of "civic action" - the building of roads and ports, land clearing and irrigation engineering. Bulldozers, road graders etc. were provided, along with instructors for the use of the equipment, machine maintenance and even for learning English. Trucks and "air transport aid" (pilot training, spare parts and eventually aircraft) were provided.

<i>Supplier</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date of Delivery</i>	<i>Source:</i>	
USA	?	M-16 rifles	MAP gift; value \$3 mn.	1970	"Ten Years Military Terror in Indonesia" M.Caldwell (Ed.)	
UK	3	Short Skyvan transport plane	For IAF Logistics Command	1970		
Aust.	5	Cessna T.207 Turbo Skywagon utility planes		1970		
USA	3	Tank Landing Ships, displ: 1,653 tons	Ex-US Navy	1970-71		
USA	6	Minesweepers, displ: 320 tons	Ex-US Navy	1971		
USA	1	Destroyer tender, displ: 8,165 tons	Ex-US Navy	1971		
USA	10	Douglas C-47 transport planes	Ex-US Air Force; MAP gift	1972		COIN
USA	10	Sikorsky S-55 helicopters	MAP gift	1972-73		
USA	14	NAA F-51D Mustang COIN aircraft	MAP gift	1973		Counter- insurgency.
USA	16	Lockheed T-33 trainer aircraft	MAP gift	1973		
Aust.	16	Avon Sabre attack planes	Ex-RAAF; gift; value: \$12 mn.	1973	MAP	
Aust.	2	Douglas C-47 transport planes	Gift	1973		
USA	1	Escort Ship, displ: 1,450 tons	Ex-US Navy; refitted before transfer	1973	Military Assistance Plan.	
Aust.	8	Patrol boats, displ: 146 tons	Gift	1973-75		
Aust.	6	GAF Nomad naval reconnaissance planes	Gift	1974-76	GAF	
USA	16	Rockwell OV-10 Bronco COIN planes	Purchase; cost: \$16 mn.	1976+		
USA	16	LTV A-7 Corsair-II attack planes	MAP gift	1975		

The strategic importance of this "civic action" aid is obvious. Many of the technical advisers were recruited from the US military. The US also established a program through USAID and the Syracuse University of Business administration to train Indonesian military officers in management techniques for running state-owned enterprises and the armed forces themselves.

Siegel points out "though civic action can mean military participation in construction projects, it also means, like pacification in Vietnam, counter-insurgency". It also consolidates the political and economic power of the armed forces.

### U.S. Arms in Indonesia

1970 saw the resumption of arms aid to the Indonesian military with a \$3 million package of M-16 rifles (the US' front-line infantry weapon), light machine guns, pistols, carbines, mortars and rocket launchers. The US pullout from Indochina created "excess" materials so that between 1970-75, at least \$20.6 million worth of excess items were shipped to Indonesia. In 1974, the Pentagon planned to give Indonesia 900 trucks. The following year, the number was 1600 trucks, 1547 of which would come from excess stocks.

#### POST-COUP U.S. MILITARY AID TO INDONESIA (\$ THOUSANDS)

Fiscal Year	Grants <sup>a</sup>	Commercial			Excess Deliveries <sup>b</sup>
		Sales Orders	Sales Credits	Sales Deliveries	
1966		1		116	
1967	2508	1		23	1
1968	4594	24		2730	98
1969	4908			760	201
1970	5405	c		233	1333
1971	16164	18		412	2347
1972	16982	c		51	1925
1973	18666	148		68	8380
1974	14010	148	3500	859	5541
1975	15850	48514	5000		1221
1976 <sup>d</sup>	19400		23100		

a) Does not include ship loans and other miscellaneous programs

b) original acquisition cost

c) less than \$500

d) proposed

Source: "Foreign Military Sales and Military Assistance Facts," November, 1975, Defense Security Assistance Agency.

#### FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDONESIA'S ECONOMY—1967-74

Country of Origin for Investment	
United States	\$974 million
Europe	\$549.3 million
—West Germany	\$166.4 million
—England	\$64.9 million
—Holland	\$166.3 million
Others	\$151.7 million
Asia	\$2.16 billion
—Japan	\$1.1 billion
—Hong Kong	\$445 million
—Singapore	\$126 million
—Others	\$524 million
Australia	\$175 million
Africa	\$0.5 million

Note: These investment figures do not include investments in the oil portion of the Indonesian economy. The data were obtained from the Coordinating Board for Foreign Investments, an Indonesian Government Agency.

Tables from:

Military Aid: "Arming Indonesia", PRWET, Dec.'75

Investment: Tapol-U.S.A., No.5, June 15, 1976

There are at least 24 ships of US origin in the Indonesian navy, at least 10 of which (including minesweepers, tank landing ships, destroyer escorts) have been delivered since 1970. These ships are transferred at virtually no cost to the Indonesian government, being made available through a "Ship Loan Program" or a "leasing" program.

Before 1965, under Sukarno, the Indonesian airforce was the largest in S.E. Asia - due mainly to USSR military aid. Soviet aid ceased after 1965 and those planes are now grounded through lack of spare parts. Since 1969, the US has given Indonesia second hand aircraft - transports, trainers, 'Mustang' fighters and helicopters. Actual purchases of military equipment by the Indonesian govern-

ment were low until 1975 when the value of orders jumped from \$148,000 to over \$48 million (see table). Using oil revenues, the government has ordered 16 "Bronco" counterinsurgency planes and 16 "Corsair" attack aircraft from the US. (the Corsair is the mainstay in the US Navy's carrier-based attack force and was used in the air war over North Vietnam).

Training: Between 1971-75, a total of 1500 officers have received military training in the US; others have received training from Americans in Indonesia. To administer the various military programs, the US has a Defense Liaison Group in Indonesia. In March 1975, this group had 56 US military personnel and 5 US civilians".

J. Waddingham

---

## RADIO MESSAGES FROM EAST TIMOR

Fretilin leaders in East Timor continue to send radio messages to Australia. These messages are picked up by Outback Radio in the Northern Territory, relayed to Telecom Australia in Darwin and then phoned through to addressees in various parts of Australia.

All messages are then passed on to the Media but they are rarely used.

---

Message 55 Received Melbourne, 10/5/76.

"Fierce fighting still on in East Timor against Indonesian invading forces. In all fronts the enemy are being punished by Fretilin heroic guerrillas with heavy losses.

Last month, between Ermera village and Fatobesse Fretilin guerrillas killed 800 Indonesian soldiers. Fretilin suffered six dead and eight wounded. Indonesian planes and warships are daily bombarding parts of East Timor and patrolling settlements of the north and south coast as well.

Independence or death! Victory is certain! Kindest regards, Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Administration and Security, Democratic Republic of East Timor, May 9, 1976, East Timor."

Message 56 Received Darwin, 1.00 p.m., C.S.T., 17/5/76.

"Fierce fighting still goes on with greater intensity in East Timor against the Indonesian invading forces. Indonesian warships and planes are still bombarding on several areas of East Timor and constantly patrolling the north and south coasts as well.

Fretilin guerrillas are inflicting heavy losses to the enemy and in revenge the Indonesian invading forces are carrying out the most vandalistic treatment over the captured civilian population.

We point out Baucau where the prisoners are being salvatically (from a Portuguese word meaning extremely savagely - ed.) treated and submitted to most horrifying tortures.

The sexual organs of the male are burnt with alcohol and candlelight and married women are brutally abused and the young females are raped no matter where, even in the churches where they escape to seek refuge.

Once more we call the world's attention to the massacres and tortures

that are being carried out by the Indonesian forces. The people of East Timor are more than ever decided to fight the Indonesian aggressors to the last man.

Victory is certain! Independence or death! To resist is to win! Highest regards, Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Administration and National Security, East Timor, May 17, 1976."

Message 57 Received Sydney, 3.15 p.m., E.S.T., 18/5/76.

"The national security service got information that in the last few days ex-UDT members and supporters refused refugees (status) in ATAMBUA an Indonesian village near the border carried out a big demonstration to manifest their rejection of integration of East Timor into Indonesia and protested against the massacres and brutalities that are being imposed by Indonesian soldiers over the people of East Timor.

The majority of the demonstrators have been arrested by the Indonesian police and the head of the demonstrators are now in jail receiving selvatic treatment.

In Dili, the captured population are suffering bad starvation and the worst treatment as well imposed by Indonesian troops.

Now more than ever ex-UDT and ex-APODETI members and supporters are aware of the bad reality and the big mistake they have done in letting themselves fall into the Javanese imperialistic hands.

Sacking, raping, burning houses down are still being carried out by Indonesian troops.

This is the most vandalistic and most shameful aggression ever carried out all over the world.

The people of East Timor will fight the enemy to the last victory. Independence or death! To resist is to win! Highest regards, Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Administration and National Security, Democratic Republic of East Timor, East Timor, May 18, 1976."

Message 58 Received Sydney, 22/5/76.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of Fretilin, the unique and legitimate representative of the people of East Timor, and of myself, I wish the best compliments and high welcome to the trade union delegation that will sail to East Timor bringing humanitarian aid to the people of East Timor.

Revolutionary greetings, Francisco Xavier do Amaral, President of the Central Committee of Fretilin."

Message 59 A similar message was sent by Mr. Nicolau Lobato (Prime Minister) on behalf of the government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

Message 60 Received Sydney, 28/5/76.

"In spite of suffering heavy losses in all fronts, the Indonesian invaders are increasing military operations, massacres and brutality over the people of East Timor. Young girls are still raped with greater brutality.

In the last few days (in) the Suai village, 67 young Timorese boys have been shot dead by the Indonesian invading forces because boys gave resistance to the enemies in defence of the moral integrity of their sisters and sweethearts.

The dying Javanese imperialism action under Malik and his puppets leadership in East Timor. The Fretilin heroic guerrillas are still strongly punishing the enemies. On Last May 25, in Memo, a locality close to the border, Fretilin guerrillas inflicted heavy losses to the enemies, killing 127 Indonesian soldiers, wounded many others and captured four heavy rockets with 28 boxes of respective ammunition and several other automatic rifles as well.

Indonesian soldiers are manifesting clearly their very low morale and weakness. They are suffering starvation because they are not supplied with fresh food and the Timorese farmers give fierce fight when they try to take the foodstuff.

Independence or death! The victory is certain! Struggle continues. Revolutionary greetings, Alarico Fernandes, Minister of Internal Affairs and National Security, Democratic Republic of East Timor, May 28, 1976, East Timor."

Message 61 Received Sydney, 3.00 p.m., E.S.T., 9/6/76.

"Indonesia is completely unable to legitimise the integration of East Timor into Indonesia because the people of East Timor strongly repudiate the integration and in face of that Jakarta government has ordered an increased military operation in the territory.

From May 29 up to now heavy fight is being resisted in many parts of the territory. In Liquica, Maubara and Ermera, Indonesian helicopters are spotting Fretilin positions and warships and submarines are continuously bombarding to support a massive advance of the Indonesian infantry. Fretilin guerrillas are giving heroic resistance.

In Turiscai, fierce fighting goes on and during the past week Fretilin guerrillas have killed 323 Indonesian soldiers and destroyed seven trucks. In revenge of their deaths, the Indonesian invading forces are executing the captured civilian population especially women and children. Raping, sacking and other brutalities are being intensified. Indonesia, instead of respecting the United Nations resolution, on the contrary is increasing its military aggression over the people of East Timor.

We call the attention of all countries and organisations, lovers of peace and progress for the vandalistic aggression and extermination that are being carried out by the Indonesian invading army over the people of East Timor.

Independence or death! The people of East Timor will fight to the last man! The victory is certain! Highest regards, Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Administration and Security, Democratic Republic of East Timor, June 9, 1976."

Message 62 Received Melbourne, 4.30 p.m., E.S.T., 23/6/76.

"For over ten months that East Timor is engaged in war inspired by the colonialist reactionaries and colonial fascists. Several combatants have died in a battle against the new oppression. There is an urgent need to set up an organisation to deal with the victims of war and the families of those who have fallen in the struggle for the national liberation.

At the meetings of the cabinet council on the 10th of June using the conference by Item C of Article 37 and Item B of Article 41 of the political constitution and having used Article 28 of the same constitution, it has approved of East Timor Red Cross with Headquarters and East Timor Bank director Mr. Coli Mali.

Minister for Labour, Health and Providence (Vincente Manuel dos Reis).

Message 63 Received Melbourne, 4.30 p.m., E.S.T., 23/6/76.

"Indonesia is increasing military operations against the people of East Timor. However, FRETILIN forces are inflicting heavy losses to the invaders and have captured many positions from the enemy such as Daralete, Vatovou, Cailaco, Raimai, Turiscai, Leorema, Hatolia, Railaco, Lekidoe and several others.

In face of those defeats, Indonesian forces in revenge are increasing brutalities and massacres over the captured population, particularly in Dili where the Indonesian troops are carrying out systematic tortures. They undress the females and own (brand ?-ed.) their bodies with cigarette butts.

Two Indonesian warships are patrolling and bombarding settlements of the south coast and planes and helicopters are dropping bombs over areas around the village of Same. Fierce fighting is going on in Same. On the 19th (June - ed.) FRETILIN guerrillas killed 27 Indonesian soldiers, wounded many others and captured some automatic rifles.

Against the shameful Indonesian aggression and expansionism, the people of East Timor being a popular generalised resistance are more than ever decided to fight the enemy to the last man. Independence or death! Victory is certain!

Highest regards, Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Security and Administration.

---

## CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT EVENTS CONCERNING EAST TIMOR: April 22-June 24, 1976

April 22 - The U.N. Security Council called on the Indonesian government to withdraw all its forces from East Timor without delay. The voting was 12-0 with the U.S. and Japan abstaining; Benin sharply attacked the Indonesian government and did not vote (claiming that the resolution was not strong enough - ed.) (The Herald, 23,4,76)

Jose Martins, president of KOTA - a member of the so-called 'provisional government' in Dili - announced in New York that KOTA was pulling out of the agreement to support Indonesian intervention. Martins claimed that Indonesia had failed to honour its promise to conduct a referendum in East Timor. (The Australian, 23,4,76)

ACTU President Hawke (in Jakarta) called for a UN enquiry into the deaths of five Australian journalists in Balibo in 1975; rejected the Rex Sydell claim that the journalists were murdered by FRETILIN; called for the withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor and an act of free choice there. Hawke had two hours of talks with Indonesian 'union leaders' (Indonesian unions are government controlled; strikes are forbidden - ed.)

(The Age, 23,4,76)

April 23 - Victorian Amalgamated Metals Workers Union secretary, John Halfpenny, announced that thirty unions were chartering a ship to cart food and medical supplies to East Timor. Halfpenny said the unions planned to make several trips; a UN representative would be invited to travel with the ship; the Australian government would be asked to ensure safe passage for the ship. (The Herald, 24,4,76)

An Indonesian military spokesman in Jakarta warned that Indonesia would sink ships trying to reach FRETILIN-controlled areas of East Timor. The spokesman claimed that Indonesia was guarding East Timor's territorial waters at the request of the 'provisional government'.

(The Age, 24,4,76)

Jose Martins alledged that the five Australian journalists who died in October 1975, were killed by soldiers under Indonesian command.

(The Age, 24,4,76)

April 24 - ACTU President, Bob Hawke, on his return from Jakarta, is reported to have cautioned Australian unions against sending a relief ship to East Timor. "I wouldn't endorse adventurism like that," he said.

(The Herald, 24,4,76)

Adam Malik said that integration of East Timor into Indonesia could come as early as August.

(The Age, 24,4,76)

Michael Richardson mentions "unconfirmed reports" that UDT leaders want to declare their opposition to the 'provisional government' but that their families are being held on Indonesian territory to prevent them doing so.

(The Age, 24,4,76)

April 25 - It was announced that Indonesia would begin formal integration of East Timor into Indonesia in May by convening a regional assembly for the territory. Indonesia claimed the assembly, comprising about 450 leaders of 13 clans in East Timor would re-endorse the November 30 declaration of integration made by the four pro-Indonesian parties. (That declaration was described by Jose Martins as a 'farce' - see his letter to UN Secretary-General Waldheim in T.I.S. No.9/10 - ed.)

(The Age, 26,4,76)

Adam Malik said Andrew Peacock had been invited to witness the "territorial assembly" in East Timor but he understood that Australian ambassador to Indonesia, Richard Woolcott, would attend instead.

(The Age, 26,4,76)

Jose Martins claimed that three of the five newsmen at Balibo were executed, not accidentally killed. Martins also claimed to have passed on this information on to Australian authorities in Lisbon in March. This was confirmed by an Australian Foreign Affairs spokesman.

(The Age, 26,4,76)

Michael Richardson reported that a letter from Andrew Peacock to the Australian Journalists Association (A.J.A.) on April 8, purporting to be a summary of all information available to the Australian government concerning the deaths of the newsmen, made no reference to Jose Martins' claims.

(The Age, 26,4,76)

It was announced in Canberra that the Indonesian government had agreed to allow an Australian Foreign Affairs investigation team to go to Balibo where the journalists were killed. (Australian officials were prevented from going to the border area in October, 1975. - ed.)

(The Sun, 26,4,76)

Labour M.P., Ken Fry, who spoke at the UN Security Council on East Timor, said that "a large majority" of the delegates to the Security Council were disappointed at the lack of initiative shown so far by Australia. (See our summary of Ken Fry's report on the UN debate on page 3 - ed.)

(The Sun, 26,4,76)

April 26 - Chairman of the Australia-East Timor Association, Dr. Bill Roberts, said that the union aid ship would go to East Timor despite warnings from Jakarta that the ship could be sunk.

(The Herald, 26,4,76)

In an editorial, The Herald (26,4,76) notes that ALP Senator Gielzelt's claim (that an Indonesian radio message ordering the killing of the Australian journalists at Balibo last year was heard at an Australian naval base - see chronology item April 8 in T.I.S. No. 9/10 - ed.) has not been denied.

Adam Malik said in Jakarta that he wanted to build a monument to the five slain Australian journalists.

(The Australian, 27,4,76)

Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that Martins had passed his information on the journalists' deaths to Australian officials in January 1976.

(The Sun, 27,4,76)

ALP Senator, Arthur Gielzelt, accused Australian ambassador Woolcott and embassy officials of a 'covering-up' over the deaths of the journalists. He said the embassy presented the official Indonesian version that the newsmen were accidentally killed in mortar fire even though pro-Indonesian forces were claiming to have killed them.

(The Herald, 26,4,76)

The Australian government announced that it would raise its capital contribution to the Asian Development Bank by \$A280 million to \$A486 million between 1978-81

(The Age, 27,4,76)

Jose Martins, in New York, gave a full account of the deaths of the journalists  
(The Age, 27,4,76)  
A three member mission left for Timor from the Australian embassy in Jakarta to investigate the deaths of the newsmen.  
(The Sun, 28,4,76)

April 27 - Andrew Peacock said that the proposed sailing of the union relief ship to Timor would be illegal. Government sources were reported as saying that the ship would not be given a customs clearance and would not get any other government assistance.  
(The Sun, 28,4,76)

Nicolau Lobato, in a radio message from East Timor, announced that the Indonesians had managed to capture Ermera though they suffered heavy losses. He said Javanese troops were being replaced by troops from Flores (a nearby island) and other islands. Lobato claimed FRETILIN still controlled 80% of the territory. (See text of message No. 52, T.I.S. No. 9/10 - ed.)

Jose Martins said he was having second thoughts about coming to Australia because Australian government officials in New York "couldn't care less". After having been told he could get a visa immediately, on application he was told he would have to wait. He was told by officials in New York that they didn't know if the Australian government wanted to hear his story. Martins asked if he would receive protection (from Indonesia) while in Australia, the reply was "maybe".  
( "A.M.", ABC Radio, 28,4,76)

April 28 - Jose Martins said that he and other pro-Indonesia leaders were forced by the Indonesians to sign a statement on 20 October 1975, saying that the Australian newsmen were directing the FRETILIN military operations. (The Australian, 29,4,76)

Jose Martins denied Andrew Peacock's claim that Martins had asked that information on the deaths of the newsmen given to Australian officials in March, be kept confidential. Martins said that he told the officials they could inform families and colleagues of the newsmen.  
(The Age, 29,4,76)

British M.P., Geoffrey Edge, said he wanted the British government to demand a full investigation into the deaths of the newsmen. Two of the newsmen, Malcolm Rennie and Brian Peters were British citizens. Edge is a member of the British Campaign for an Independent East Timor which is calling for a cessation of British economic aid (\$A7.5 million) to Indonesia.  
(The Herald, 29,4,76)

Alarico Fernandes, in a radio message from Timor described recent battles between FRETILIN guerillas and Indonesian troops at Baucau and Same. (See text of message No.53 in T.I.S. 9/10 - ed.)

April 29 - Jose Ramos Horta in New York, requested the U.N. to ensure Indonesia did not interfere with the union relief ship.  
(The Herald, 30,4,76)

Andrew Peacock, while on holidays in Bali last year before the sacking of the Whitlam government, spoke with senior Indonesian representatives and indicated that a Liberal-NCP government in Australia would acquiesce in an Indonesian take-over of East Timor. This claim was made by Gough Whitlam in a grievance debate in parliament.  
(The Sun,30,4,76)

Federal ALP leader, Gough Whitlam, claimed that President Suharto promised him in Townsville last year that Indonesia would not intervene militarily in East Timor.  
(The Age, 30,4,76)

April 30 - Jose Martins, in a letter to UN Secretary-General Waldheim, claimed that nearly all Timorese leaders who once supported integration were now opposed to the Indonesian presence in East Timor - because of repression and brutality by Indonesian troops. (For text of letter see T.I.S. No. 9/10)

The "provisional government" in Dili announced plans to invite a UN committee and foreign newsmen to visit Timor. It was reported from Geneva that Winspeare Guicciardi had met with three representatives of the Dili "government" to discuss a second visit to the territory.  
(The Herald, 30,4,76)

May 1 - Excerpts from a secret cable sent in August '75 by Richard Woolcott (Australia's ambassador to Indonesia) to the head of Foreign Affairs, Alan Renouf, were revealed by journalist Laurie Oakes. Woolcott says, "As I stressed in Canberra last month (July '75 - before the UDT coup in Dili on August 10 - ed.) we are dealing with a settled

Indonesian policy to incorporate East Timor". Oakes says that the Australian Defense Department wanted Australia to head off Indonesian intervention because such intervention would sour the Australian public's view on Indonesia. (The Sun, 1,5,76)

May 2 - Jose Martins claimed he had been warned by an Indonesian intelligence agent not to go to Australia. Martins named the agent as Louis Taolin, a member of BAKIN (Indonesian State Intelligence Body) (The Age, 3,5,76)

The Indonesian government newsagency, ANTARA, claimed that FRETILIN forces had killed APODETI leader, Osario Soares, 60 km. south of Dili some months ago. (The Sun, 3,5,76)

May 3 - A senior Australian diplomat, the political counsellor in the Australian embassy in Jakarta, Alan Taylor, is believed to have visited Dili and Baucau in an Indonesian aircraft. Taylor is reportedly the leader of the three-man team investigating the Balibo deaths. (The Age, 4,5,76)

Jose Ramos Horta claimed in Melbourne that the Indonesian invasion had failed; opposition to the Indonesian presence in East Timor was growing; there was fighting in Dili as late as mid-April. Horta said Indonesia's policy on East Timor was causing a power struggle in Jakarta because the invasion had aggravated the country's economic problems. (The Age, 4,5,76)

May 4 - Jose Ramos Horta predicted that diplomatic and military losses would force Indonesia to retreat from East Timor. He said he had information that there were 35,000 Indonesian and pro-Indonesian troops in East Timor. (The Sun, 5,5,76)

Federal ALP deputy leader, Tom Uren, said in parliament that Australia had betrayed the East Timorese. He accused senior Foreign Affairs department officials of deciding that East Timor should be incorporated into Indonesia and facilitated this by selective withholding of information on events in East Timor. Uren rebuked the Labour administration saying that in the last two months of office, he was not informed of Indonesian military operation in the border area. (The Age and The Sun, 5,5,76)

May 5 - Mario Carrascalao, 'chief of protocol of the provisional government' claimed in Jakarta that FRETILIN was reduced to 100-200 men isolated in the mountains. (Note first entry under April 30 in this chronology. It is possible that many pro-Indonesia 'leaders' are under pressure to make statements such as this on Carrascalao's-ed) (The Age, 6,5,76)

Jose Martins arrived in Melbourne. His trip was sponsored by the Victorian A.J.A. He held a large press conference on arrival and gave details of the deliberate killing of 3 of the 5 journalists, claiming the bodies were then burnt to hide evidence of the cause of death. (The Age and The Sun, 6,5,76)

May 6 - Nicolau Lobato, in a radio message from East Timor, said Indonesian troops are refusing to fight because they are not being supplied with fresh food. Lobato also said the Indonesians are conducting a materials and people census in the villages. Reprisals are taken against households if certain objects or a person is missing from the house. (See text of message No.54 in T.I.S. No. 9/10 - ed.)

Adam Malik warned Australian students not to interfere in Indonesia's "internal affairs". This was in response to the demand by the executive of the 200,000 strong Australian Union of Students that the Indonesian culture and education attache in Australia be expelled for asking Indonesians in Australia to spy on activities in support of East Timor's independence. (A translation of the attache's request was printed in T.I.S. 9/10 -ed.) (The Herald, 7,5,76)

May 7 - The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London said that Indonesia and Australia had miscalculated the effect of the Indonesian take-over bid. The Institute claimed that there was every prospect that the East Timorese could wage prolonged guerilla warfare. (The Australian, 8,5,76)

May 8 - There will be no referendum in East Timor according to the "Timorese National Front" - the newly formed coalition of pro-Indonesian parties. This statement was released through the Indonesian embassy in Canberra. The "Front" said that a meeting of local chiefs would determine East Timor's future status. (The Age, 10,5,76)

May 9 - In a radio message, FRETILIN claimed to have killed 800 Indonesian soldiers in April between Ermera village and Fatobesse. (The road between the two villages is very narrow and ends at Fatobesse. It would seem that Indonesian forces were trapped on the road. See text of message No.55 on page 7 - ed.)

Australian government sources are reported to have said that the "Timorese National Front" proposal would not be acceptable. Foreign Affairs officials indicated that meetings of local chiefs would be stage-managed by the Indonesians. (The Age, 10, 5, 76)

May 12 - Graham Walsh, secretary of the Victorian A.J.A., demanded financial reparation from the Indonesian government for the families of the dead newsmen. Walsh said he was convinced by various sources, including Jose Martins, that the newsmen were killed in Indonesian military operations. (The Herald, 12, 5, 76)

Bill Byrne, chairman of the Timor Task Force, announced that the appeal had closed because of Indonesia's ban on humanitarian aid from Australia. The appeal had raised \$A350,000. (The Age, 13, 5, 76)

The International Press Institute in Philadelphia, U.S.A. criticised the Australian and Indonesian governments for lack of action to determine the cause of the Balibo deaths. (The Herald, 13, 5, 76)

May 14 - John Halfpenny announced that the trade union relief ship would sail on May 22. It would seek customs clearance from Newcastle. The ship would carry \$A2,000 worth of food and medical supplies, nine newsmen, two union representatives (Seamen's Union - ed.), Mark Lane - former aide to President John Kennedy and others. (The press reports did not mention that some doctors would also be aboard) (The Age, 15, 5, 76)

May 16 - Australian Catholic Bishops announced that Australian Catholic Relief (A.C.R.) would send a shipment of medicines and food to East Timor. (The Australian, 17, 5, 76)

Mark Lane, lawyer and former aide to John F. Kennedy, who was to travel on the union aid ship was refused a visa to enter Australia. (The Australian, 17, 5, 76)

May 17 - Andrew Peacock said he could not support a Roman Catholic Bishops' relief ship plea until its safety was guaranteed. (The Sun, 18, 5, 76)

Alarico Fernandes, in a radio message from East Timor, tells of Indonesian brutalities. (See text of Message no. 56 on page 7 -ed.)

May 18 - Alarico Fernandes, in a radio message from East Timor, said a big number of East Timorese refugees in Atambua demonstrated against integration into Indonesia. (See text of message no. 57 on page 8 -ed.)

ANTARA newsagency quoted a 'provisional government' statement saying no referendum would be held in East Timor; it would not wait for UN supervision of an act of self-determination; accused the UN of "consorting with FRETILIN terrorists". (The Age, 19, 5, 76)

An Australian Foreign Affairs spokesman said that a senior official of International Red Cross would go to Jakarta for talks with the Indonesian government. (Despite optimistic headlines that I.R.C. aid would be soon flowing to Timor, the stories presented no such evidence. See first entry under May 21. - ed.) (The Age and The Sun 19, 5, 76)

May 19 - The ACTU executive agreed to ask the Australian and Indonesian governments to ensure safe passage of the union aid ship to Timor. (The Sun, 20, 5, 76)

May 20 - Andrew Peacock said the Australian government "had not formed an attitude" on the provisional government's proposals. "It remains to be seen whether the process..... meets UN and general international acceptance," he said. (The Age, 21, 5, 76)

Tom Uren, deputy leader of the ALP, called on the Australian government to oppose the 'provisional government's' plans for the integration of East Timor into Indonesia through a 50-man assembly. (The Age, 21, 5, 76)

May 21 - In a telex to Chris Santos, D.R.E.T. Information Officer in Melbourne, the International Red Cross said that "nothing (was) yet decided regarding I.R.C. Committee entry into East Timor and we do not expect early implementation of food distribution plan". (C.I.E.T. Press Release, 24, 5, 76)

The ship to be used by the trade unions to go to East Timor was sold. The ship became unavailable for the Timor trip. (T.I.S. investigation is continuing - ed.) (The Herald, 21, 5, 76)

The USSR will provide technical aid and a soft loan of between \$300-\$360 million to Indonesia for bauxite mining and processing. Late last year Indonesia accepted a Soviet offer to build two electric power plants in Java (worth about \$100 million).

May 25 - ANTARA newsagency claims that the 'provisional government' had enacted a law forming 13 "people's consultative councils" to pave the way for integration.  
(The Herald, 26,5,76)

May 27 - Bruce Juddery in the Canberra Times (27,5,76) claimed that remaining ex-UDT leaders have been arrested and imprisoned in Dili; ex-APODETI leader, Arnaldo Araujo has been replaced as 'Governor' by the former Indonesian consul to Dili (Tomadok) Juddery said all Timorese who were formerly pro-Indonesian have been disarmed, following an attempt by ex-UDT leaders Domingos Oliveira and Joao Carrascalao to arrest Araujo last March. An estimated 100 pro-indonesian Timorese were killed in the shoot-out that followed.  
(C.I.E.T. Press Release, 27,5,76)

UDT leader Mario Carrascalao claimed in New York that 27 delegates were chosen in free elections ( in which 240,000 Timorese were eligible to vote) on May 25 to form a "regional assembly". The elected delegates were among 200 people voted into 13 district assemblies. Carrascalao said the issue to be decided (by the "regional assembly") was "integration rather than annexation".  
(The Australian, 28,5,76)

May 31 - The so-called "Popular Assembly" in Dili voted unanimously for integration of East Timor into Indonesia. The Australian government decided on May 30 not to attend the event. Seven of the 24 invited countries sent representatives - New Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. The delegates and 20 newsmen were in Dili for three hours.  
(The Sun and The Age, 1,6,76)

Jim Dunn, former consul to Dili, said that regional chiefs on 'the popular assembly' were not representative of the people of East Timor and any decision made by them could be nothing more than a "facade of legitimacy".  
("AM", ABC Radio, 31,5,76)

June 1 - Andrew Peacock said Australia decided not to attend the "popular assembly" meeting because the UN was not involved.  
(The Sun, 2,6,76)

Australian newsman, Peter Monkton who attended the 'popular assembly', said reporters were not allowed to stray from the immediate area of the assembly hall to interview people. Officials mingled with the crowd which was led by cheer-leaders shouting: "Viva Integration", "Viva Indonesia", "Viva President Suharto".  
("A.M.", ABC Radio, 1,6,76)



June 2 - Queensland Premier, Joh Bjelke-Petersen, said he had contacted President Suharto several times over East Timor before the Indonesian invasion. "We owe a considerable debt of gratitude to President Suharto for the action he took." he said. Bjelke-Petersen criticised the Federal government for not sending a representative to the 'popular assembly' meeting in Dili.  
(The Herald, 3,6,76)

June 3 - 25 parliamentarians, including three government members requested the Inter Governmental Group on Indonesia ( I.G.G.I.) to refuse aid to Indonesia while Indonesian troops remained in East Timor. (See page 2.)

The Federal Executive of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union, in reaffirming its opposition to Indonesian military aggression in Timor, called on the Australian government "to establish relations with the Democratic Republic of East Timor and to allow Telecom - Australia to provide every possible facility for communication with the independence forces within East Timor and their representatives in Australia."

(APTU Document, 9,6,76)

June 6 - A 52-member delegation from the 'provisional government' arrived in Jakarta to formally ask the Indonesian government to takeover the territory.  
(The Age, 7,6,76)

June 9 - Alarico Fernandes, in a radio message from East Timor, announced that heavy bombardment was occurring in the north-west of the territory around the towns of Liquica, Maubara and Ermera. (Liquica was retaken by FRETILIN forces in January - see Message No. 31 in T.I.S. No.7 - ed.) Heavy fighting was also occurring in the Turiscai area. (See text of Message No. 61 on page 9 - ed.)

June 14 - The Victorian ALP State Conference called for an end to all Australian military aid to Indonesia. The conference also offered to support unions wishing to impose bans on trade between Australia and Indonesia.  
(The Age, 15,6,76)

June 16 - It was announced in Jakarta that an Indonesian government mission would visit East Timor on June 24 to confirm that the people of East Timor wanted to merge with Indonesia. Foreign diplomats would also be invited. It was reported that an invitation was handed to UN Secretary-General Waldheim.  
(The Age, 17,6,76)

The chairman of the UN General Assembly's decolonisation committee, Salim Salim of Tanzania, declined the invitation to accompany a Jakarta government mission to East Timor.  
(The Australian, 19,6,76)

June 17 - Relatives of the five newsmen killed in Balibo, and 'other interested parties' were shown a 33-page report compiled by the Australian three-man investigation team that went to Timor six weeks ago. The team's conclusion was that there was: "no substantial evidence on which to make a judgment".  
(The Age, 18,6,76)

The AJA said that it will continue to fight for compensation for the families of the newsmen. The AJA said it would take the matter to the World Court if necessary.  
(The Age, 18,6,76)

June 22 - Indonesia invited Australia to send observers to East Timor to "assess Timorese reaction to the latest independence moves". The "Age" report said Indonesian investigators will assess Timorese support for a petition calling for East Timor's integration with Indonesia. The petition was lodged 'earlier this year' and was 'endorsed' by the 'provisional assembly' on May 31.  
(The Age, 23,6,76)

June 23 - Australia declined an invitation to accompany an Indonesian government mission to East Timor on the grounds that the "latest independence moves are unacceptable because the UN has not been involved."  
(The Age, 24,6,76)

In a radio message from East Timor, the Minister for Labour, Health and Providence, Vincente dos Reis, announced that the Democratic Republic of East Timor administration had set up an East Timor Red Cross. In another message Alarico Fernandes said that FRETILIN forces had retaken many places from the Indonesians, including Turiscai, Daralete, Hatolia and Cailaco. Heavy fighting was occurring around Same (the Indonesians took Same in January to prevent UN envoy, Winspeare-Guicciardi's from reaching FRETILIN forces by plane from Darwin). See texts of Messages Nos 62 and 63 on page 9,10.

June 24 - Senior Indonesian officials led a quick "fact-finding" mission as a last act of "consultation" before integration. The 'provisional government's chief executive', Arnaldo Araujo, gave Indonesian Interior Minister (Amir Machmud) a handful of earth and a piece of gold, "as a symbol of the returning of East Timor to her motherland." Machmud said the Indonesian delegation had no intention to examine, check or review the truthfulness of the petition sent to Jakarta by the "people's assembly" on June  
(The Age, 25,6,76)

It was revealed that a secret Portuguese mission visited Jakarta and Dili a few days ago. A member of the mission was conservative politician, General Reis da Silva. The information was given to foreign newsmen travelling with the Indonesian mission to East Timor by Alberto Carvalho, an official of the 'provisional government'. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry denied the visit had occurred.  
(The Age, 26,6,76)

The Department of Foreign Affairs tabled an inconclusive report on the deaths of the five journalists. The report follows the visit of Foreign Affairs Department officials to Balibo in May. The report discounted the evidence of Rex Sydell ( who claimed the newsmen were killed by FRETILIN) as "highly improbable".  
(The Sun and The Age, 25,6,76)

J. Waddingham