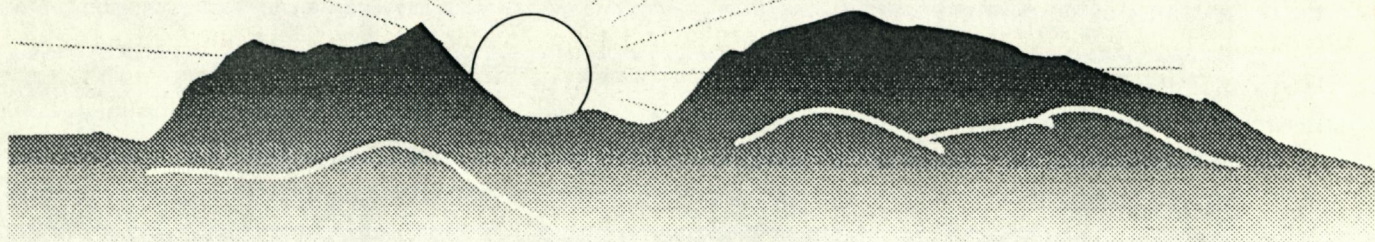


MATEBIAN NEWS



GENERAL PANJAITAN MUST PAY DAMAGES

By Jon Marcus
(adapted from Pactok)

BOSTON (AP)- A federal judge ordered a retired Indonesian army general to pay \$14 million to the mother of a 20-year-old man killed by Indonesian soldiers during a massacre in East Timor. The judgment is one of the largest ever under the Torture Victim Protection Act, which allows lawsuits to be filed in US courts over human rights violations committed anywhere in the world, said the Center for Constitutional Rights.

It also draws new attention to Indonesia's occupation of its South Pacific neighbor. The amount awarded "is symbolic of the full horror of what was done there to everybody, not just my son," said Helen Todd, who filed the lawsuit. "That's why I pursued it. I'm not interested in money. It's a small step but I think all these little steps will add up."

Michael Ratner, Todd's attorney, called the judgment "an



Kamal, the only non-Timorese victim

indictment of the entire Indonesian government and military." Ratner acknowledged that it may be difficult to collect the money because of the amount and because the general lives in Indonesia. He said he would seek federal legislation to make future aid to Indonesia conditional on payment of the judgment.

Todd's son, Kamal Bamadhaj, was killed Nov. 12, 1991, when Indonesian soldiers advanced on a demonstration by pro-independence Timorese. Hundreds of people were killed, according to journalists who were there.

The amount awarded
"is symbolic of the full
horror of what was done
there to everybody,
not just my son"

Helen Todd

Todd testified that her son, a college student and activist, was shot in the arm and the chest by soldiers who tried to take away his camera. A Red Cross driver tried to take him to a hospital but soldiers blocked the way, she

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**EAST TIMOR:
TO RESIST IS TO WIN**

October '94
Ano 2. Vol.2 No.6

said In the aftermath, the Indonesian government accepted the resignation of Gen. Sintong Panjaitan, who was in charge of East Timor. Panjaitan moved to Boston in 1992, allowing Todd to sue him in a US court.

He has since returned to Indonesia, where he is an adviser to the minister of industry and technology. Panjaitan didn't show up in court and had no attorney. A spokesman for the Indonesian embassy wouldn't comment Thursday. In her brief decision, Saris said she was swayed by the "impressive and painful testimony" of Todd and two people who witnessed the massacre. □

BISHOP REJECTS STERILISATION PLAN

A senior churchman from the former Portuguese colony of East Timor denounced on Tuesday a "systematic" plan by the Indonesian authorities to sterilise its population.

Bishop Ximenes Belo, Bishop of Dili, told a Portuguese radio station that "sterilisation was something programmed systematic". Its application had already caused conflicts "not only in the capital but also in several other towns such as Viqueque and Suai". "They are forcing people to follow their orders by telling them that if it is the state that feeds the population, it should obey the state and not the church," said Bishop Belo.

He claimed that the policy of limiting the birth rate among the Timorese "made no sense" since the Indonesians were "using their migration plan to fill the territory with people from Java and Bali" and did not

respect the beliefs of the local population.

Source: AFP, 19 October 1994
Reproduced in Asian Age, London

Australia on Trial

Australia is going to be put on trial in January by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for having reached agreement with Indonesia to embark on joint exploration of oil and natural gas deposits in the Sea of Timor. This revelation, which emerged during the week in which Lisbon and Jakarta agreed to initiate talks with Timorese factions both for and against integration of East Timor with Indonesia, was made to *Expresso* by Miguel Galvao Telles, the attorney of the Portuguese State in the legal action against the Canberra Government.

The complaint, lodged by Portugal as soon as the treaty was signed by the Australian and Indonesian Governments in February 1991, will be considered at a preliminary public hearing on 30 January at the headquarters of the ICJ in The Hague. At this hearing, lawyers for both countries will present their statements of defense. Although the seventeen judges are not bound to pronounce their verdict within any specific time period, Miguel Galvao Telles pointed out that the "decision of the ICJ is binding". In other words, if Australia is found guilty, it will have to abandon its claims on the Sea of Timor, an area covering over 60,000 sq. kms., the oil resources of which are estimated to be in the region of five billion barrels.

However, an ICJ diplomatic source insisted that the Court is unlikely

to rule that the Jakarta-Canberra bilateral treaty be abolished, but rather recommend that Australia be held internationally accountable for having agreed to exploit the natural resources of a territory being occupied illegally.

Maguire slams UK government over East Timor

Northern Ireland's Nobel Peace Prize winner Mairead Maguire has slammed British Government Ministers for their performance over the occupied island of East Timor. Giving a keynote speech at a major conference in Oporto in Portugal on Tuesday (4th October), she condemned Britain for permitting the supply of arms to the Indonesian junta which has so far slaughtered 200,000 East Timorese citizens - a third of the entire population of the small South East Asian island which Indonesia invaded in 1975.

Mrs. Maguire, a co-founder of the Belfast-based Peace People, was expelled from the Philippines earlier this year while attempting to defy a Presidential decree, banning her and all other foreign delegates from attending another conference held to highlight the situation in East Timor.

Mrs. Maguire focused her attention on United Kingdom government complicity in the genocide in front of an audience which included the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs. In a speech which seems set to embarrass the Foreign Office she said:

"That the country to which I pay my taxes, the United Kingdom, is involved in the supply of arms raises questions on the suitability

for office of many of the public representatives of Britain".

Going on to criticise both the American and Australian governments for their support for the Indonesian regime she said:

"While these powerful countries were prepared to go to war, to kill and die, in response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, they ignore daily the ten United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Indonesia's illegal occupying force and the human rights of the East Timorese to be respected".

Concluding her address to the conference she said; "We will not allow this genocide to continue unabated. Our cries for justice will not be silenced. We will never turn our back on the people of East Timor".

Source : Voice of Timor

Japanese TV Documentary

On September 22, a 45 minute documentary on East Timor was aired in Japan on the nationwide NHK educational channel, at prime time. "The Latest Report on East Timor" included extensive coverage of Max Stahl's reportage on the "second massacre" at the military hospital after the Santa Cruz massacre, coverage of the Japanese Diet members' visit to East Timor in August, coverage of the July 14 demonstration and crack down at East Timor university as well as commentary from a Japanese authority on international law, Soga Hideo, professor at Mie University. Professor Soga pointed out that Japan has voted against the General Assembly resolutions on East Timor, but he called for a change of policy to one of using its political

and economic power in the context of the present post Cold War age to work for a settlement of the East Timor issue that guarantees the furthering of human rights. Although sections of the 1992 British TV documentary "Cold Blood" and some of the footage from "Death of a Nation" have been aired on the satellite station in Japan, the Sept. 22 documentary was only the second full length TV program on East Timor to be shown on regular TV.

This viewer felt that the program brought the East Timor issue close to the Japanese viewer, both in terms of the compelling statements by the East Timorese and in terms of the raising of the issue of Japan's enormous ODA to the Suharto government.

New religious incident in Timor

East Timorese villagers in a remote part of this troubled territory have staged a rare protest against alleged religious harassment by Indonesian soldiers, a police intelligence officer said on Thursday.

The officer, Mariano, who had just returned from Kokalima, 210 km (150 miles) west of here, said about 100 residents had staged demonstrations outside the local military headquarters after Sunday's incident.

They demonstrated for three consecutive days after one soldier took a rosary and draped it over a cow. They called for the Indonesian military to withdraw from East Timor and accused them of trying to destroy the local Christian faith.

Officials said one soldier had been detained as a result of the

original incident. They did not give details.

It was the latest spill over of religious tension between the predominantly Catholic population and their Indonesian overlords, who annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1976 after an invasion in 1975.

IPS: AUSTRALIA-EAST TIMOR:Oil Find

AUSTRALIA-EAST TIMOR:Oil Find Raises Stakes in Court Battle

By Kalinga Seneviratne

SYDNEY, Oct 24 (IPS) - A major oil discovery in the Timor Sea has raised the stakes in the legal battle being fought between Portugal, supported by the East Timorese resistance movement -- and Australia at the World Court, say activists here.

The oil find, announced last week by Woodside Petroleum, is believed to be anything from 100 to 300 million barrels. Shortly after the news broke, the West Australia-based firm's share prices jumped from 21 cents to 3.64 dollars.

But the discovery also lies just outside the boundary of the Australia-Indonesia Timor Gap Zone of Cooperation, and activists say it is yet one more proof that the disputed area has the potential of being one of the most important offshore oil fields in the world.

Indeed, the newest find in the Timor Sea has added more fuel to activists' accusations that Australia's tacit support for Jakarta regarding East Timor has more to

EDITORIAL

Helen Todd claimed victory on behalf of Timor mothers

The victory achieved by the mother of the only non-Timorese shot dead in the infamous massacre of Santa Cruz, on November 12, 1991, showed to world what the struggle of the people of East Timor has proven in these almost 20 years: *that individuals, no matter how little known, can defeat the criminals, no matter how powerful they may be.* Helen Todd, on behalf of all the voiceless mothers of East Timor, scored a well deserved victory for all the mothers of East Timor who lost their own children over these nineteen years without being able to speak out, or even the right to know where are their children buried; their sons and daughters had simply vanished without a trace.

This is why this victory in the High Court of California is historical one. A woman against a powerful general responsible for the killings in East Timor, responsible for the massacre of Santa Cruz in 1991. General Panjaitan was the Commander based in Bali, and his region included East Timor. The fact that he was found guilty, has implications against the government of Indonesia, because this general that is now found

responsible for the massacre of Sta Cruz in by a district court in the USA, is currently the adviser to the Minister of Technology Habibi on war technology.

The decision taken by the District Court of Boston, demanding A\$19 million dollars damage for Ms Helen Todd, highlights also the fact that criminals can not walk freely in democratic countries. This is an example for the Timorese and supporters in Australia to think about, when generals of Indonesia land in Australia.

APEC meeting highlights East Timor as an issue of international priority

The APEC meeting in Jakarta brought Indonesian regime's abuse of human rights under the microscope. So much so that some important events had taken place, and there are now strong signs that more statements on East Timor will come through. First, was the meeting held in Cipinang prison between Xanana Gusmao - Leader of East Timor Resistance - and three colonels of BAIS, the Indonesian state secret service, whom Xanana referred to, in his statement to the court in Dili, as his warders. That meeting was relevant in the sense that, according to Xanana, for the first time, he could speak openly with the Indonesian secret service about the taboo topic of a referendum for East Timor. Xanana read a new attitude in

them, and asserted that he could see new developments had taken place.

He was right. Soon after that meeting, it was Ali Alatas who showed readiness to dialogue with the Timorese. The first historic meeting took place in a hotel in New York. It did not take place within the United Nations building but, according to an observer, it is in this hotel that major decisions affecting the destiny of the world have been made, before the UN procedures legalise them.

The New York meeting allowed the Timorese Resistance to reiterate the inalienable right of the Timorese to self-determination.

In that meeting, the Resistance delegation led by the Special Representative of CNRM and Personal Representative of Xanana Gusmao, issued a statement dated October 6, 1994. In this statement, which was also signed by Jose Luis Guterres, Head of Fretilin External Delegation and Joao Carrascalao, President of UDT, the Timorese Resistance under the umbrella of CNRM, declared the following:

"Despite the fact that the Indonesian delegation held diametrically opposite views on these points, the East Timorese Resistance delegation attempted, in a constructive manner, to direct the discussion towards the questions of Indonesian troop withdrawal from East Timor, release of political prisoners, and permanent presence of the

United Nations in the territory though its Specialised Agencies." These are key points demand by the CNRM Peace Plan which is the instrument used by the Resistance against the manipulation of Indonesian government.

The release of the Timorese political prisoners was demanded by the Timorese delegation, as a measure of genuine move towards confidence building process, which was agreed upon in the second round of talks in Rome, in May 1993.

But honesty is not a trait for the Indonesian government, at least on what regards to East Timor. In the NY meeting, for example, Foreign Minister Alatas said to the Timorese delegation that Indonesian troop withdrawals from East Timor had taken place, claiming that only 6 (six) 'territorial' battalions remain. He also stated publicly that this withdrawal was irreversible, until such time as only two battalions will station in East Timor. The military presence in East Timor has not changed much, since the infamous massacre of Santa Cruz, in November 1991. If anything, according to CNRM sources, since June this year, the Indonesian military had intensified its military campaign in the eastern part of East Timor, with the aim of killing the guerrilla leaders in that region. □

PERSONAL COMMITMENT FROM GHALI FOR TIMOR

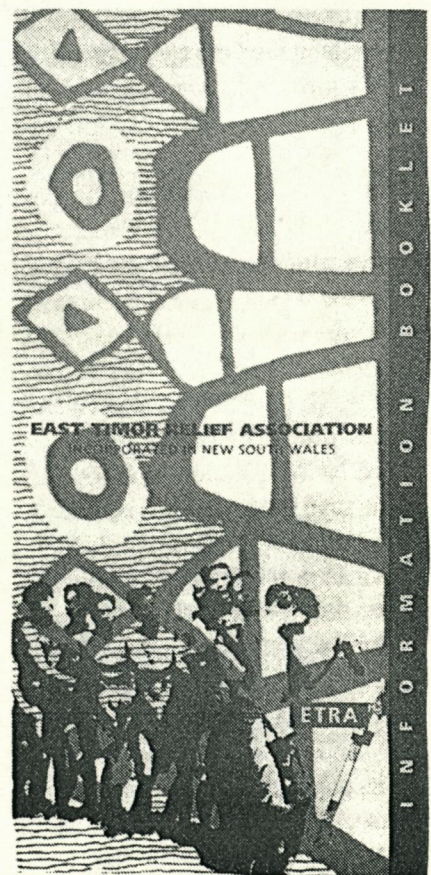
Bhoutros Ghali is going to make every effort to ensure that the talks between all Timorese are extended, and that meetings between Durao Barroso and integrationists, and Ali Alatas and members of the resistance are facilitated. This promise of a personal undertaking by the UN Secretary General to ensure the materialisation of these two initiatives (among the Conclusions of the last negotiating round between Lisbon and Jakarta last May - are contained in a report from Ghali to the UN General Assembly.

"I intend to facilitate these meetings in the near future", states Bhoutros Ghali, referring to the contacts between the Ministers and Timorese from the opposing camps. With regard to the extended dialogue, he makes a similar commitment: "I shall soon be carrying out a series of consultations with different Timorese groups and personalities, with a view to facilitating wider discussion among Timorese".

These efforts will be put into effect before Durao Barroso, Ali Alatas and Bhoutros Ghali next meet in Geneva next January.

The Secretary General's guarantees were preceded by his summing up of the negotiations as they stand at present. He referred to the "improved atmosphere" at the last round of talks, but added that "the positions of the two governments on the question of the territory's statute continue to be far from each other". □

**SUPPORT EAST
TIMOR,
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**EAST TIMOR:
TO RESIST IS TO WIN**

(cont' from page 3)

do with oil than with keeping friendly relations with its big Asian neighbour.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and formally annexed it a year later. But while neighbouring countries including Australia have recognised Indonesian sovereignty in East Timor, the United Nations still regards Portugal as the administering power there.

Timor Gap is the 60,000 sq km stretch of deep water between the north-western coast of Australia and Indonesia's extreme south-east. In 1990, the two countries signed a treaty under which they would share the oil wealth believed to lie in the sea bed.

The Gap has since attracted nine of the world's biggest oil companies, which have ploughed more than 250 million dollars in exploration efforts there. These firms have signed contracts to drill 23 wells in the Gap by early 1995, and another 22 by the end of 1997.

But Portugal, which was the colonial ruler of East Timor for almost 500 years until 1975, has mounted a legal challenge against Australia in the World Court in The Hague over the Timor Gap Treaty. Supporting Lisbon in the suit is the East Timor Sydney-based NCMR leader Jose Ramos Horta says they have no particular objection to Australian oil drilling activities in the Timor Sea region. What they object to, he says, is Australia entering into a treaty with Indonesia for exploiting the resources.

In its papers filed last year at The Hague, Portugal has argued that Australia infringed on international law by negotiating a treaty with

Jakarta and not with Lisbon. Australia subsequently submitted a reply, and the World Court is expected to make a ruling on the case next year.

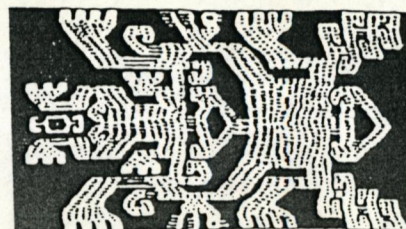
If the World Court rules in Portugal's favour, the 1990 treaty between Australia and Indonesia that permits drilling in the Timor Gap will be revoked.

But international law expert Rafiqul Islam of Sydney's Macquarie University says it may be difficult for Portugal to convince the World Court about its case.

He says the outcome of the case hinges on whether or not an 'act of self-determination' has taken place in East Timor -- in other words, if a majority of the East Timorese have endorsed Indonesia's annexation of their homeland. Jakarta claims this has been done, although many scholars and political analysts say it has not.

For the Timor Gap Treaty to be judged a flagrant violation of international law, Islam says it should first be established that the East Timorese are entitled to self-determination. It could then be argued that the East Timorese, not the Indonesians, are entitled to share the oil wealth in the Timor Gap. Last February, the Elang-1 well became the first significant and commercial oil find inside the disputed zone when it showed an output of 5,800 barrels a day from a depth of 3,006 metres.

Last week's discovery lies about 70 km north-west of the Elang-1 well, just outside the zone's boundary. According to Woodside Petroleum, which has a 50 percent stake in the oil well, the Laminaria-1 well had flowed light oil at a daily rate of 5,900 barrels during a ten-hour testing period.



Stuart Cave, a spokesman for the Australia-Indonesia Joint Authority for the Timor Gap Zone of Cooperation, told a local magazine this month that the world average is one discovery per 20 wells. But in the Timor Sea, it has been one discovery in 11. Estimates of the Gap's oil wealth runs from three to seven million barrels.

In August, the Australian High Court ruled against a petition filed by Horta and two other Timorese exiles challenging the validity of the treaty. According to the court, the treaty was valid under the Australian constitution. But the judgement left a question mark over the treaty's legality under international law, saying this was beyond the jurisdiction of the Australian court system.

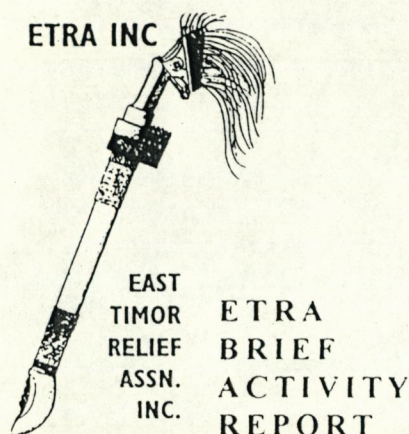
InterPress Third World News Agency (IPS) - from Pactok

ETRA's activists campaign in Japan

Ines Almeida and Ceu Brites, two active members of ETRA left to Japan on the 8th and 9th respectively for a three-week busy campaign for East Timor.

They joined three other Timorese who arrived in Japan from Lisbon and Angola. From Lisbon, Joao Dias and Aviano Faria, the two Timorese who escaped from East Timor after given their first hand testimony to John Pilger for the "Death of a Nation". From Angola, Roque Rodrigues, East Timor ambassador accredited in Luanda, Angola.

(cont' page 7)



The activities developed by ETRA in October included the preparation of the forthcoming election, discussing specific financial support to the Timorese students in Indonesia, and how to approach projects in East Timor.

A major activity which occupied much of ETRA's time was (and is) the preparation of the visit of Professor Norm Chomsky. He will visit Australia from the 19 to 27 of January, 1995. The visit of Professor Noam Chomsky is formerly sponsor by ETRA and the University of NSW.

The program will be made available soon. Any member who wants to have a copy, or work for the preparation of this activity can contact ETRA's office.

Two ETRA members - Ines Almeida and Ceu Brites - departed to Japan on the 8th and 9th respectively. Both will campaign in Japan to increase awareness on East Timor. Ceu will cover the southern cities, and Ines the northern ones. They

will run workshops and address public meetings. This activity will enhance ETRA's strategy to campaign for the regionalisation of the issue. Full report of their activity will be published when they return, and a summary will be published in Matebian News, November issue.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF WRITERS TO SEND MISSION TO EAST TIMOR

The International Parliament of Writers ended its meeting yesterday in Lisbon. While its discussions were largely inconclusive, one of the resolutions passed by the Assembly was to send a "mission to East Timor to investigate the situation of intellectuals there", "considering the oppression and persecution to which the East Timorese are subjected in the context of Indonesia's illegal occupation of the territory".

The presentation of a both fierce and moving indictment of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor, by Portuguese novelist Maria Velho da Costa, contributed considerably to the passing of the resolution. The misdeeds of the shameful, plundering Portuguese colonisation of the territory also came in for some harsh criticism by this writer, who appealed to the congress participants to realise the extent to

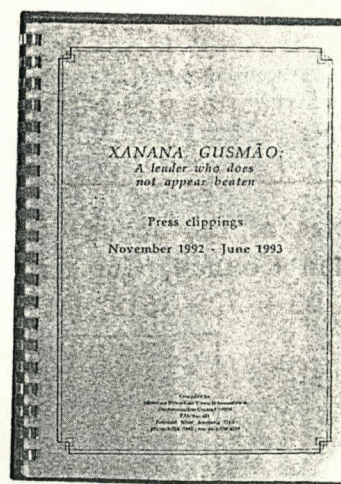
which East Timor had become a place of "physical, moral and cultural degradation", and to heed the Catholic Bishop of Dili's words "We are dying as a people and as a nation".

□

(from page 6, ETRA's activists...)

Ines and Ceu will cover up to thirteen cities, speaking about the tragedy of East Timor. They took a range of information, including the Peace Plan of CNRM, APCET report and Press Clippings compilation, the compilation on Xanana Gusmao, Matebian News and many more.

A full report will be published at the end of December. □



Xanana Gusmao - a leader who does not appear beaten, is a publication of MN/ETI&DC.

To obtain copies please write to MN/ETI&DC, POBox 23, Fairfield, NSW 2165.

Please see back page for more resources.

SETTLEMENT

of the

EAST TIMORESE COMMUNITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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TIMORESE-CHINESE in South West Sydney

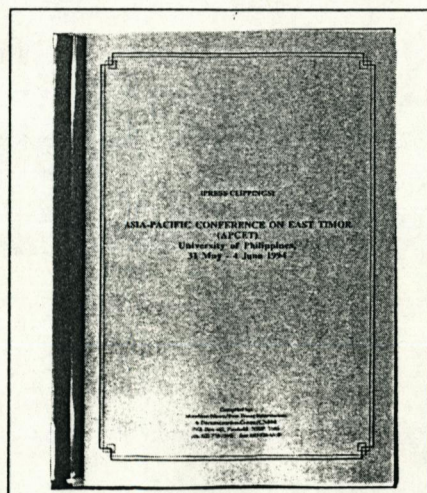
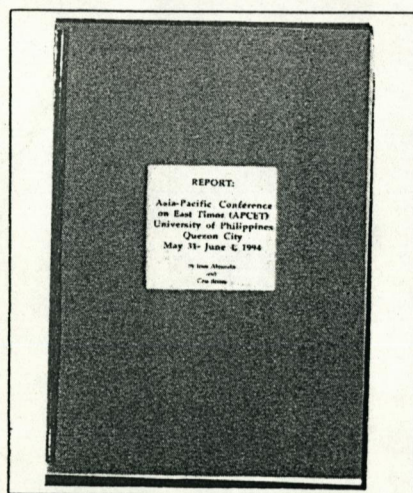


A Needs Analysis Profile

Muntchu Chung
Timorese Australian Council

March 1994

Copies of the above literature can be obtained by writing to the Timorese Australian Council, Cnr Railway Pde & Mc Burney Rd, NSW 2166
Tel. 02 - 725 3618, fax 02 - 728 6080



REPORT AND PRESS CLIPPINGS COMPILATION

Asia-Pacific Conference on East Timor (APCET) - a Comprehensive Report including all important idea and proposals from the workshops, plus newscippings compilation of 214 pages.