

EAST TIMOR IS DYING FOR ITS FREEDOM. • what will you do?

On Thursday March 18, an East Timor Moratorium will be held in Sydney. On March 18-19-20, other Moratorium demonstrations will be held not only in every city in Australia, but throughout the world protest actions will take place.

The demands of the Moratorium are: All Indonesian troops out of East Timor now ; Indonesia - no trade, no aid; recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor , and as a general theme, solidarity with Fretilin.

Much work remains to be done to make the Moratorium a success: 50,000 broadsheets explaining the East Timorese struggle will soon be available for distribution ; 5,000 posters will have to be pasted up; badges are now ready for sale; mailings must be organised... CAN YOU HELP ? If so, please drop in at first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney or ring 26-1701.

Form a local East Timor Moratorium group ; organise your friends to distribute material ; sponsor the Moratorium ; have your union or union branch, church group or other organisation also sponsor.

NEXT GENERAL MEETING OF EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM: MONDAY FEBRUARY 23, 7.30pm, Boilermakers Hall, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney (nr. cnr. Bathurst St.)

EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM ~ MARCH 18

sponsorship form

SEND TO : EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM, FIRST FLOOR, 232 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY, NSW, 2000 (phone: 26-1701)

NAME:

ADDRESS:

ORGANISATION:

PHONE:

I ENCLOSE \$ _____ AS MY SPONSORSHIP FOR THE EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM (\$5 for individuals -- \$2.50 for students, pensioners, unemployed; \$20 for organisations -- as a minimum)

I ENCLOSE A DONATION OF \$ _____ TO THE EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM

printed and authorised by East Timor Moratorium committee, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney

Since last September, the East Timorese people have been fighting against invading forces from Indonesia.

In September 2,000 Indonesian troops began attacking over the border which divides East Timor from the Indonesian half of the island. They met strong resistance from the people, and by the end of November had only taken a few towns, none of them more than 10 kms. from the border.

On December 7, the Indonesians staged a fullscale invasion of Dili, the capital. After constantly shelling the city from a dozen warships in the harbour, paratroopers and marines, totalling 6,000 men, landed. A few days later a similar number attacked the second main town of Baucau.

But the Indonesians captured very little : only the immediate town area of Dili and the beach at Baucau. As a result, they launched a second invasion wave on Christmas Day, with over 20,000 troops, tanks, armoured cars, constant naval shelling and air bombing. They took the town of Aileu, 40 kms. south of Dili in the mountains, and three northern coastal towns -- Liquica, Maubara, Bazartete, and later Manatuto. But they were soon forced to withdraw from all but Aileu and Manatuto.

Taking revenge for the failure to achieve quick military victory, the Indonesian generals launched genocidal attacks on the civilian population : a letter smuggled out of Dili recently, and published in part in the Northern Territory News, said that 80 percent of the male population that stopped in Dili and were taken by the Indonesians were massacred. Constant reports of massacres of women and children point to a horrifying genocide. In addition, the Indonesians have used chemical warfare, trying to destroy food crops and stores, to starve the people into submission.

But the East Timorese have held firm, determined to follow their slogan "Independence or Death". They have shown their determination by resisting the invasion, and containing the invaders to a few towns on the coastal region.

The Australian Government has shown its complicity with the genocidal plans of the Jakarta generals : they continue providing military aid (two Nomad aircraft were delivered to the Indonesians on December 15); they cut off Fretilin leaders in East Timor from the world, when they seized the Fretilin radio transmitter in Darwin on January 25; they sabotaged the UN Special Envoy's visit after an agreement made with the Indonesians in Jakarta by Foreign Minister Peacock on January 19-20; they continue to give behind-the-scenes aid to Indonesia at the United Nations ; they refuse aid organisations permission to take ships to provide humanitarian aid (there is not a single doctor in East Timor). Peacock has endorsed the Indonesian plan for "an act of free choice" similar to the farce held in West Irian in 1969.... at the point of a bayonet.

There can be no "act of free choice" until every Indonesian soldier is withdrawn from East Timor ,until the naval blockade is ended.

The Democratic Republic of East Timor was proclaimed on November 28, 1975 and represents the vast majority of the East Timorese people who so clearly desire independence.

The East Timorese people will win this struggle; our task is to speed the process, to end the suffering and to force the generals to withdraw quickly.

EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM

provisional address: first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney (26-1701)

February 2, 1976

Dear friend,

An East Timor Moratorium will be held throughout Australia and in many countries overseas on March 18-19-20. It will allow all those opposed to the genocidal war of aggression the Indonesian generals have launched against the East Timorese to express that opposition.

WE INVITE YOU AND YOUR ORGANISATION TO ATTEND A FIRST MEETING OF THE EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM CAMPAIGN ON TUESDAY FEBRUARY 10, at 7.30pm at Room 5, ninth floor, Teachers Federation Building, 300 Sussex St., Sydney.

The East Timor Moratorium will aim at massive street rallies involving all sectors of the population, similar to what occurred in the Vietnam Moratorium.

The proposed slogans for the Moratorium are: All Indonesian troops out now ; Indonesia - no trade, no aid ; recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor, and as a general theme, solidarity with Fretilin.

Despite overwhelming military superiority, the Indonesian generals have only succeeded in obtaining 20 percent of the country, after five months of border attacks and two months of fullscale invasion.

The generals face a united people, determined to resist the invasion to the death, and despite the horrifying massacres the Indonesian generals have carried out on the civilian population, the use of chemical warfare and the lack of sufficient food and medical supplies.

The East Timor Moratorium will also be directed against the complicity of the Australian Government in the invasion. This complicity is shown by the supply of military hardware, the seizure of the Fretilin radio in Darwin, the sabotage of the UN Envoy's visit and the covert diplomatic and moral aid this government has given to the Indonesians.

Trade unions have responded magnificently to the need for solidarity with the East Timorese people, recalling the support given to the Indonesian people after World War II.

Maritime unions have banned Indonesian ships and cargoes; the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union has banned all mail to Indonesia ;

meatworkers in Victoria and Queensland have banned meat exports to Indonesia ; transport workers are refusing fuel and other supplies to the Indonesian Embassy in Canberra following an ACT Labor Council decision; the Victorian Trades Hall Council has called for a total trade ban; dockyard workers at Vickers Cockatoo have successfully banned Indonesian officers learning repair work on a patrol boat...

The East Timor Moratorium will provide the opportunity for all those opposed to Indonesian aggression to come together to show the strength of support for the heroic East Timorese people.

120,000 broadsheets ,thousands of badges, car stickers,posters and other publicity material will shortly be available.

We invite you to join this campaign. It could be decisive in forcing the Indonesian generals to end their aggression.

Yours sincerely,
Senator Arthur Gietzelt
Johnny Healy,President,
Sydney branch, Waterside Workers
Federation,
John Birch.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
FIRST FLOOR
232 CASTLEREAGH ST
SYDNEY -NSW-2000
phone: 26-1701

February 6, 1976

PRESS RELEASE

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR
ANNOUNCES FOUR AIRSTRIPS FOR UN ENVOY VISIT

The Fretilin representative in Darwin, Mr. Tony Bello made contact with Mr. Alarico Fernandes, Minister for Internal Affairs in East Timor, on Thursday February 4 (last night) at 10.30pm (Darwin time).

Mr. Fernandes indicated four airstrips in widely separate spots in East Timor at which Mr. Winspeare, the UN Special Envoy could land.

He told Mr. Bello that it would be too dangerous for the Envoy to land at the southern coast which is under continuous shelling by Indonesian warships offshore. Indonesian troops, tanks and armoured cars were concentrated on the beachfront at Betano, but had failed in their effort to penetrate inland.

Mr. Fernandes also said that Fretilin forces had retaken the key south-eastern town of Viqueque.

The Campaign for Independent East Timor today called on the Australian Government to immediately provide a plane for the UN Envoy to visit one of the airstrips to meet Fretilin leaders.

The Australian Government has so far refused all requests for a plane, as it claims a plane flying into East Timor would endanger the lives of the crew.

However, as the only threat to a plane carrying the UN Envoy and with UN markings would be from Indonesian troops and warships, the Australian Government is in fact saying that they believe the Indonesians would shoot down Mr. Winspeare.

That is a strong enough commentary on the nature of the Indonesian military regime, and the contempt it holds for the United Nations and the Australian government.

The Campaign for Independent East Timor said that if the Australian Government was unwilling to provide a government plane then it should at least allow Mr. Winspeare to charter a civilian plane, and allow it to fly to East Timor.

Many persons licenced to fly such a plane had volunteered to do the job, the Campaign for Independent East Timor said.

The fact that within a few hours of the Government making available to Mr. Bello a radio transmitter identical to that seized on January 25, Mr. Bello was able to establish contact with Fretilin-held areas in East Timor showed that the confiscation of the radio was a deliberate act of sabotage by the Australian government of the UN mission.

Over ten days had elapsed between the seizure of the Fretilin radio on January 25 and the contact made yesterday. In those ten days the Indonesian invaders had stepped up their aggression in a desperate attempt to capture all possible landing places for Mr. Winspeare to contact Fretilin leaders.

Because of their use of intense shelling from warships, the Indonesian forces had taken the immediate beach area of Betano village on the south coast, and Beaco, south of Viqueque.

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But the Indonesian aggressors in the past ten days had failed to take Bobonaro, on the border, despite an attack by 2,000 Indonesian troops. Its forces which landed at Betano on January 27 had been defeated in their attempt to climb the impassable mountain road to Same, and had retreated on January 28, leaving behind many dead.

In addition, the Indonesians had lost control of Viqueque and had retreated back up the road to Ossu, on the road to Baucau.

The Indonesian aggressors today only hold firmly the capital, Dili, the second main town, Baucau, the town of Manatuto also on the north coast, the town of Betano and Beaco village on the south coast, while they have a tenuous hold on the town of Aileu, 40 kms. south of Dili and the villages of Venilale and Ossu, in the mountains south of Baucau. In the border region they have gained no more territory than they held on December 7, when the fullscale invasion was launched.

This represents a major failure of the Indonesian invasion, launched on the border on September 16 last year, and the fullscale invasion involving up to 20,000 troops, on December 7.

The great difficulties the Indonesian invaders are experiencing in penetrating the inland mountainous area shows that the East Timorese will never be conquered.

Although they have only a finite amount of ammunition and weapons, and no heavy artillery, they are however capturing large quantities of Indonesian weapons, when the Indonesians retreat as they did in Viqueque, and earlier on the northern coastal towns of Maubara, Liquica and Bazartete.

However, the urgent need is to have strong United Nations intervention to force the Indonesian regime to withdraw its troops. The Committee of 24 (Decolonisation Committee) and the UN Security Council will meet next week to discuss the East Timor crisis, and how to force the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution demanding the full withdrawal of all Indonesian troops.

The time is rapidly approaching when the United Nations, and those countries that have recognised the Democratic Republic of East Timor, or who fully support the East Timorese struggle will have to consider much stronger action to end Indonesian aggression.

The deliberate sabotage of Mr. Winspeare's mission to Fretilin-held areas by the Australian and Indonesian governments will be noted by other member nations of the United Nations.

The seizure of the radio was a deliberate action of sabotage by Mr. Peacock and Fraser, after Mr. Peacock's agreement to close the radio during his meetings with Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik on January 19 and 20. It was aimed at not only stopping the UN visit to Fretilin-held areas, but more importantly at breaking Fretilin's link with the outside world.

The radio transmitter used yesterday and today to contact Fretilin was only made available, after ten days delay, for the contact with Fretilin leaders in East Timor, after a strong request from Mr. Winspeare to return the confiscated radio. However, the Australian government intends to withdraw the radio from Mr. Bello's use as soon as the work arranging the UN mission ends. The Campaign for Independent East Timor continued its appeal for the return of the confiscated radio, the granting of a licence to operate it and no further sabotage of Fretilin's communication links. If this appeal was not heeded, the CIET will re-establish an unauthorised radio link.

For further details : Denis Freney : office: 26-1701 ; home: 827-3598

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. KURT WALDHEIM

Sydney,
February 8, 1976

Your Excellency,

We are gathered outside your hotel today not to demonstrate against you or the United Nations, but rather to show you in small part the widespread opposition in Australia to the genocidal war of aggression the Indonesian generals are waging against the East Timorese people.

You are no doubt aware of the strength of this opposition from the bans Australian trade unions have placed on trade and communications to and from Indonesia; the strong statements of church leaders, overseas aid organisations and political parties condemning Indonesian aggression.

The support ordinary Australians are giving to the East Timorese people's heroic struggle against Indonesian aggression contrasts strongly the two-faced policy of the present and the past Australian governments both of which encouraged and behind the scenes supported the Indonesian invasion.

We would like to correct you on one point, Mr. Waldheim. Some time ago you were reported in the Australian press as stating the "integration" of East Timor in Indonesia was a "fait accompli".

Nothing could be further from the truth. After two months of full-scale invasion, involving 20,000 regular Indonesian troops, continued heavy shelling by virtually the whole Indonesian navy of the East Timorese coastal towns; after massacres costing thousands of lives and after intensive use of chemical warfare, the East Timorese people have contained the Indonesian invasion to a few coastal towns, while in the two places they have penetrated inland, the Indonesian forces remain in great difficulty.

As you are no doubt aware, the Fretilin forces and the people forced the Indonesians to withdraw last week from the key inland town of Viqueque.

But despite the failure of their invasion, the Indonesian generals have made a desperate attempt to stop your envoy, Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi from contacting Fretilin leaders. In the past days, they have launched unsuccessful paratrooper attacks on Suai and Lospalos, two places named by Fretilin as possible meeting places. They landed last week 2,000 troops at Betano, another possible meeting place, from where they attempted to take Same, the fourth meeting place named. They suffered a humiliating defeat in their attack on Same, and are now confined to the Betano beach area, while continually shelling the surrounding area.

The pretence of the Indonesians that only "volunteers" are involved in the invasion sounds strangely. Are we to believe the whole Indonesian navy are "volunteers", including all their warships?

The Australian government has been a direct accomplice in Indonesian genocide. As you know, Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock met the Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik in Jakarta on January 19 and 20. There they worked out a plan, which included closure of the Fretilin radio link in Darwin with East Timor. This was done under the supervision of the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) on January 25, under direct instructions from Prime Minister Fraser. This occurred the very moment final arrangements were being made for your Envoy to visit East Timor's liberated areas. It also represents a direct military aid to the Indonesians, as no liberation movement can fight effectively if it has no contact with the outside world, to tell its version of the struggle, and to advise its Ministers overseas how to act.

The closure of the radio link effectively delayed any contact with Fretilin leaders in East Timor until February 4, when the Australian government was

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forced by public opinion to open up Telecom facilities in Darwin for such contact. Only then did Fretilin announce four landing strips where Dr. Winspeare could visit by plane.

Despite Indonesian attacks on these landing places, a number are still safe. All that is required is an Australian plane, with UN markings to carry your Envoy to the Fretilin-held areas.

But the Australian government, in line with its continued sabotage of your Envoy's mission, refuses to provide such a plane, while the Indonesians threaten to shoot it out of the skies.

The dual defiance of the Indonesian and Australian governments of the unanimous United Nations Security Council resolution must be dealt with firmly and quickly.

We hope you will be able to persuade Mr. Fraser and Mr. Peacock during your discussions with them to speedily provide a plane, and help force the Indonesian aggressors to give your Envoy safe conduct.

We hope too that when the United Nations meets next week to discuss the Indonesian aggression against East Timor, it will take firm and immediate action to force the withdrawal of all Indonesian troops from East Timor and end the naval shelling and blockade. We hope to that at the very least firm sanctions will be imposed on Indonesia, ending all arms supply and other aid from all nations until it ends its aggression.

We hope you will have a pleasant time visiting our country, and that you will do your utmost to restore peace and freedom to the people of East Timor who are fighting to the death for their independence.

Yours sincerely,

The Campaign for Independent East Timor.

first floor,

232 Castlereagh St.,

Sydney, NSW, 2000, Australia

Phone: 26-1701 .

TO ALL CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR GROUPS
AND AUSTRALIA EAST TIMOR ASSOCIATIONS

VISIT OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR DELEGATION TO
AUSTRALIA -- FEBRUARY 25 to March 21

Confirmation has been received today (February 9) of the
agreement of the persons involved to visit Australia on the dates
above, for a nationwide speaking tour.

The Three persons on the delegation will be:

Mr. Abilio Araujo, Minister of State for Economic and Social
Affairs, Democratic Republic of East Timor, economics graduate, Lisbon Univ.

Dr. Amelia Sequeira, a medical doctor, graduate, Lisbon University
and member of the Political Committee of Fretilin

Mr. Estanislau Silva, student and a Fretilin activist in Lisbon.

All costs of the tour will be born by the Australian organisation
of it.

THE TOUR SHOULD BE SEEN AS SELF FINANCING AND IF POSSIBLE
A PROFIT SHOULD BE MADE TO GIVE TO THE DELEGATION WHEN IT RETURNS
TO LISBON.

After the tour of Australia, all three if possible will visit
Papua-New Guinea and it will be aimed to raise the finance here
for the visit, to PNG.

COSTS ESTIMATED ROUGHLY FOR FARES ALONE TOTAL \$5500, including
internal airfares, estimated on the itinerary outlined below.

In addition, a further \$500 minimum should be budgeted for
towards the cost of the tour.

WE WOULD PROPOSE VERY TENTATIVELY THAT EACH CITY VISITED TAKE
RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAISING QUOTAS ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES:

Sydney and Melbourne: \$1250 each; Adelaide, Perth, Canberra,
Newcastle, Wollongong, Brisbane \$600 each; Darwin: \$200. This
would leave a few hundred dollars surplus.

ALL MONEY RAISED SHOULD HOWEVER BE RETURNED TO THE CENTRE,
SO THAT LOSSES IN ONE PLACE CAN BE COMPENSATED ELSEWHERE, AND
SURPLUS GIVEN TO THE DELEGATION.

The main fund-raising should be at public meetings, by private
donations, donations from unions etc.. WE HAVE EXCLUDED
NATIONAL PUBLICITY COSTS IN THE HOPE THAT ALL ADVERTISING IN
THE PRESS ETC. WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITH DONATION FORMS...

It is possible fares may be able to be cut through negotiations
with AUS Travel or New World Travel. However, we should budget for
above to allow for any unforeseen difficulties.

Sydney CIET will produce a poster for nationwide distribution.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT THE ITINERARY BE AGREED TO AS SPEEDILY
AS POSSIBLE; HALLS BOOKED; SPEAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR JOB MEETINGS,
UNIVERSITIES ETC. BE FINALISED AND PLANE BOOKINGS MADE. Hopefully
we will have no last minute mess-ups and centres changing their
minds.

DEADLINE FOR AGREEMENT OR NOT TO THESE ARRANGEMENTS MUST BE
FEBRUARY 17. Please inform us by February 15 if you agree to this
timetable, and your main speaking engagements for the delegation.

WE ARE STILL WAITING FOR CENTRES TO INFORM US OF THEIR ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE MORATORIUM DATES OF MARCH 18-19-20.
PLEASE TREAT THESE QUESTIONS AS OF ABSOLUTELY URGENCY.

PROPOSED ITINERARY DATES FOR DRET TOUR.

Arrive Sydney airport, February 25, 7.20 am.

Wednes. February 25: SYDNEY
Thursday February 26 : SYDNEY/MELBOURNE
Fri. Feb. 27 : MELBOURNE
Sat. Feb. 28: MELBOURNE
SUN. Feb. 29: Melbourne
Mon. March 1 : Melbourne/Adelaide
Tues. March 2 : Adelaide/
Wednes. March 3 : Adelaide /Perth
Thurs. March 4: Perth
Friday March 5 : Perth /Darwin
Sat. March 6 : Darwin
Sun March 7 : Darwin /Brisbane
Mon. March 8 : Brisbane
Tues. March 9 : Brisbane/ Canberra
Wedn. March 10: Canberra
Thurs. March 11: Canberra/Sydney/Wollongong
Friday. March 12: Wollongong/Sydney/Newcastle
Saturday. March 13: Newcastle
Sunday March 14: Newcastle/Sydney/Melbourne
Monday March 15: Melbourne
Tuesday March 16: Melbourne/Sydney
March 17(Wed) : Sydney
Thursday March 18: Sydney
Friday March 19: Sydney/Melbourne
Saturday March 20: Melbourne
Sunday March 21: rest day, Melbourne (!)

) Timor consultation
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to

Please remember: if you want an extra day, it will have/come off someone else's time ! So please just don't say "we want more" -- suggest how it can be managed...

This is a very rough draft, but please consider the balance of times, the days of the week, possible clashes with other functions, when you can best hold your major fund-raising public meeting, etc..

REMEMBER: we need details from you of complaints etc.. as soon as physically possible, and absolutely no later than February 15. But let us know immediately you want to complain... not at the last minute (ie. at 5pm Feb. 15).

All suggestions welcomed.

Denis Freney,
home: 827-3598
office: 26-1701

Campaign for Independent East Timor
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St.,
Sydney, NSW. phone: 26-1701

PRESS RELEASE

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SABOTAGES
CONTINUED EFFORTS TO ARRANGE
UN SPECIAL ENVOY'S VISIT -- REFUSES
FRETILIN ACCESS TO TELECOM DARWIN
FACILITIES

February 10, 1976

Telecom Darwin officials today refused Mr. Tony Bello, Fretilin representative in Darwin, all further access to Telecom facilities to contact Fretilin forces in East Timor to arrange the visit of UN Special Envoy Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi.

Telecom Darwin official Mr. McWade told Mr. Bello this afternoon that he had instructions to refuse access to Mr. Bello after the departure of Mr. Winspeare last Saturday.

Mr. Bello wanted access to the Telecom facilities to pass on information to Fretilin leaders in East Timor after discussions last Sunday between Mr. Jose Ramos-Horta, Minister for External Relations of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, and the UN Secretary General Mr. Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim has made it perfectly clear throughout his visit that the UN Special Envoy's mission to reach Fretilin-held areas was not ended, but that on the contrary Mr. Winspeare would return immediately arrangements were made.

Mr. Bello was attempting to contact Fretilin leaders to pass on some suggestions and information from the Horta-Waldheim meeting, and to continue efforts to arrange suitable landing places.

Mr. Bello had been allowed use of Telecom Darwin facilities last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and in that time had for the first time since seizure of Fretilin's radio transmitter on January 25 made the necessary contact.

Fretilin leaders then suggested four landing places, all of which were bombed immediately by the Indonesians, while paratroopers were landed in two of them: Suai and Lospalos.

The Campaign for Independent East Timor strongly condemned this latest sabotage of the UN mission, and called on the government to immediately allow Mr. Bello access to Telecom, or to return the confiscated radio.

EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM -- founding meeting, February 10.

PROPOSED AGENDA

1. Introduction to progress so far interstate and internationally on proposed East Timor Moratorium :
2. Slogans for Moratorium : All Indonesian troops out of East Timor now ; Indonesia - no trade, no aid ; recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor, and as a general theme : Solidarity with Fretilin. These are of course open to amendment or addition if the meeting so decides.
3. Time and place of Moratorium -- form .Also possible Arts Timor Concert ...
4. Tour of DRET delegatiön . Mr. Abilio Araujo, Minister of State for Economic and Social Affairs of the DRET ; Dr. Amelia Sequeira, member of Fretilin political committee and Mr. Estanislau Silva will tour AUstralia February 25 - March 21.
5. Decentralisation of East Timor Moratorium -- locality groups, specific groups (eg. among teachers, students, high school students, in specific industries and locality groups ...)
6. Continuing committee -- proposed to be composed of two representatives from each organisation affiliating.
7. Affiliation fees : proposed \$5 for an individual or \$20 for organisation -- as a minimum.
8. Next meeting.
9. Any other business.

THIS IS OF COURSE ONLY A PRPOSED AGENDA.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
FIRST FLOOR, 232 Castlereagh St.,
Sydney, NSW -2000. phone: 26-1701
February 11, 1976

TEXT OF CABLE PHONED BY TELECOM DARWIN TO CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT
EAST TIMOR, FEBRUARY 11, 3.45pm

Over two months of fullscale Indonesian invasion to East Timor
have gone and up to now Indonesia is completely unable to
control the territory even using armed guards ,tanks,planes and war-
ships etc. Indonesian troops are continuously massacring the civilian
population captured by them without any respect for children and
babies and young girls are raped and shot dead, crimes never seen
in East Timor.

The people of East Timor reject strongly the integration to Indonesia
are using guns ,traditional weapons and dogs to fight the Indones-
ian aggression in defence of his liberty and national independence.

Thousands of Indonesian troops have been eliminated by Fretilin forces.

Indonesia must stop the aggression to East Timor and respect the United
Nations resolution to withdraw its forces from the territory.

Regards,

East Timor,
February 11, 1976
Alarico Fernandes,
Minister for Internal Administration
and Security.

(The text of the message is reproduced without correction.)

STATEMENT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
(Unofficial translation)

On August 27, 1975, the East Timor people have overthrown the
450 years old Portuguese colonialist rulers after having waged a
valiant struggle under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front
for East Timor Independence.

On November 28, 1975, the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence
proclaimed the foundation of East Timor Democratic Republic ,achieving
the people's sacredwishes for independence ,sovereignty and genuine
territorial integrity .

The East Timorese people,in a whole, warmly welcomed the foundation
of East Timor Democratic Republic and made huge demonstrations,espec-
ially in the capital Dili.

But,in the scheme to rule East Timor as their colony, the fascists of
Indonesia made the slander that East Timor Democratic Republic was

aggressive and on December 7, 1975, sent their troops to invade and aggress this country and to savagely massacre its people.

The Democratic Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry and Kampuchea's people, on the December 8 appeal of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence and of the East Timor Democratic Republic Government, and standing on the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance between the Third World peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, vehemently denounced and condemned the fascists of Indonesia for their savage aggression against East Timor. The Democratic Kampuchea's government and Kampuchea's people resolutely demand that that the fascists of Indonesia immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from East Timor and that they strictly respect the East Timor Democratic Republic independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The East Timor people are the only masters of East Timor, they have the full right of power and to decide their nation destiny by themselves, neither interference nor aggression from the fascists of Indonesia must be allowed.

The Democratic Kampuchea's government and Kampuchea's people solemnly declare that they support in accordance with their abilities the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence, East Timor Democratic Republic and East Timor people in their just struggle for genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Phnom Penh, January 16, 1976

SYDNEY EAST TIMOR MORATORIUM SET FOR MARCH 18

The founding meeting of the East Timor Moratorium (Sydney) was attended by over 150 people at the Teachers Federation building on February 10.

The meeting decided to hold the Sydney East Timor Moratorium on Thursday, March 18. The central rally will begin at 3.30pm and last to 5pm, in a central city square (yet to be finalised). It will be preceded by rallies at all three university campuses, on the waterfront and among other workers, and by radial marches into the city, to meet up for the central rally beginning at 3.30pm.

The meeting was chaired by Johnny Healy, President of the Sydney branch of the Waterside Workers Federation, who said his executive had already decided to support the Moratorium and would stop work to attend the rally.

The Moratorium in Sydney will call on workers to take time off work to attend the central rally. The meeting established a continuing committee with two representatives from each organisation affiliating, and is encouraging formation of locality East Timor Moratorium committees (one is already functioning in the suburb of Balmain, staffing a regular Thursday night stand in the main shopping centre).

The fee for sponsoring the Moratorium will be \$5 an individual (\$2.50 for unemployed, pensioners, students etc) and \$20 for organisations. The slogans are: All Indonesian troops out of East Timor now; Indonesia -- no trade, no aid; recognise the Democratic Republic of East Timor and as a general theme, solidarity with Fretilin.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney
NSW -2000- phone: 26-1701
February 16, 1976
PRESS RELEASE

**INDONESIANS LAUNCH BIG
OFFENSIVE AGAINST LIBERATED
AREAS IN WEST PAPUA**

Indonesian forces numbering up to 15,000 have launched the biggest offensive for eleven years against the liberated areas of West Papua (West Irian) since January 8.

This information was conveyed to the Campaign for Independent East Timor in a press release read by phone by Mr. Ben Tangahhma, Foreign Minister of the Revolutionary Provisional Government of West Papua-New Guinea, from the RPG information office in Dakar, Senegal (West Africa) early this morning.

Mr. Tangahhma said radio messages from the liberated areas monitored in Papua-New Guinea and phoned through to him in Dakar indicated that on January 8 this year four battalions of elite paratroopers and a battalion of marines, a total of 5,000 men, launched an offensive near the Papua-New Guinea border, south-west and south-east of the city of Jayapura. This was preceded by intensive bombing of the liberated areas from January 3. The troops came from the Indonesian military complex at Ambon, in the South Molluccas.

On January 15, elite forces spearheaded a second wave of attack, involving a total of 15,000 troops operating around Jayapura. Violent clashes occurred, particularly around the town of Genjem, between the Indonesians and West Papuan guerrillas. Clashes also occurred in the Lake Sentan area, a few miles west of Jayapura, at Skopro, and around the junction of the Arso and Bewani rivers.

Since January 3, Mr. Tangahhma said that West Papuan troops had suffered 40 dead, while the Indonesians suffered moderate casualties -- 425 Indonesians had been killed, including Lt. Col. JAMARUNDIN and Captain BAJARUDIAN. 850 Indonesians had been wounded. West Papuan forces had captured two Indonesian officers, Corporal Martinez Kimbrin and Ist. Private Ali Gorah.

Between January 3 and February 10, Indonesian air strikes, including widespread use of napalm had killed 1605 villagers, mostly burnt to death by napalm.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIMENT AIDS INDONESIAN OFFENSIVE

Australian-officered forces of the Papua-New Guinea Pacific Islands Regiment (PIR) had sealed the border to prevent wounded villagers and guerrillas, or refugees fleeing the fighting crossing into Papua-New Guinea.

Mr. Tangahhma said that Papua-New Guinea Foreign Minister Sir Albert Maori Kiki had written to the RPG of West PNG on December 23, 1975, in a personal letter addressed to WPNG President Rumkorem saying that the PNG government would co-operate with the Indonesians and refuse sanctuary to the rebels. He urged the RPG to "surrender" and "disband". Sir Albert warned that any "rebels" captured would be immediately handed over to the Indonesians, and the West Papuan underground in PNG would be

suppressed.

The RPG radio monitored in Papua-New Guinea said that on February 8 a detachment of guerrillas of the National Liberation Army (NLA) of West PNG was evacuating 20 wounded villagers across the border when they were attacked by a PIR unit. The NLA guerrillas were forced to withdraw, but could not take the wounded with them. The villagers were captured by the PIR unit and immediately handed over to Indonesian forces stationed at the border village of UTUNG.

On February 10, the Indonesians summarily executed those handed over to them, including 12 women and five children, the RPG radio reported on February 12.

Since January 3, PIR units had inflicted 25 casualties on NLA forces in the border area, Mr. Tangahhna said.

"The criminal action of the fascist Indonesian junta and its neo-colonial Papua New Guinea satellite" was strongly condemned by Mr. Tangahhna.

The Revolutionary Provisional Government of West Papua-New Guinea called on peoples and nations of the world, on the Organisation for African Unity (AOAU) and the United Nations to "act immediately to aid the people of West Papua New Guinea and of East Timor in their desperate struggles against Indonesian aggression and expansionism and colonialist slaughter."

The Campaign for Independent East Timor said today that the struggle of the people of West Papua-New Guinea and of East Timor were identical. The Indonesian generals were using the same methods of genocidal slaughter to impose a rule that the people did not want.

The CIET condemned the attitude of the Papua-New Guinea Government which is acting as an accomplice in the genocide in West Papua. It called for immediate withdrawal of all Australian officers seconded to the PIR involved in the criminal handing over of West Papuans to the Indonesians.

The example of the summary execution of men, women and children wounded by napalm and seeking only medical treatment, after their capture by PIR units was an act of criminal dimensions, that will horrify all the people of Papua-New Guinea.

The CIET pointed out that Mr. Tangahhna had also said that western diplomatic sources had informed him that on January 1, Indonesian President Suharto instructed the Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Army to destroy the RPG headquarters in the mountains south of Jayapura. He had done this, western diplomatic sources had informed Mr. Tangahhna, because he feared fighting a long, two-pronged war in both East Timor and West Papua-New Guinea.

Details: Denis Freney, secretary, CIET, phone: 26-1701, home: 827-3598

Mr. Tangahhna may be contacted at a Boite Postale 625, Dakar, Senegal (West Africa) or by phone : Dakar 33229

Campaign for Independent East Timor, first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney
February 26

PRESS RELEASE

DELEGATION FROM DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR
ARRIVES FOR MONTH SPEAKING TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

A two-man delegation from the Democratic Republic of East Timor arrived at Sydney today at the beginning of a month-long speaking tour of Australia.

The delegation is led by Mr. Abilio Araujo, Minister for State for Economic and Social Affairs in the Democratic Republic of East Timor. Mr. Araujo is East Timor's representative in Lisbon, Portugal. He is an Economics graduate of Lisbon University, who spent much time in Timor in 1974 and 1975.

Mr. Araujo is also well known in East Timor as a composer of the music for many of the Fretilin songs, and particularly the Fretilin anthem, FOHO RAMALEU.

He will be accompanied by Mr. Estanislau Silva, who recently graduated from Lisbon University with a degree in civil engineering. He is a member of the Fretilin committee in Lisbon.

Mr. Araujo will hold a press conference at Sydney International airport on his arrival on QF 6, due in at 8.10am. A welcoming demonstration will be held at the airport.

Mr. Araujo and Mr. Silva will leave for Melbourne today on TAA 435 at 2.15pm. Because of the short time he is in Sydney, they will not be available for any other interviews other than at the airport press conference.

The itinerary of the delegation will be :

Melbourne: February 26 to March 3 ; Canberra : March 3 to March 5 ;
Adelaide: March 5 to 7 ; Darwin : March 7 to 9; Brisbane: March 9 to 11;
Sydney : March 11 to 14 , Wollongong and Newcastle; March 14 to 17;
Sydney : March 18; Melbourne March 19.

The visit of the delegation is being sponsored by the Campaigns for Independent East Timor and . . . Australia-East Timor Associations in the different cities the delegation is visiting.

The delegation will speak at a public meeting in Sydney on Thursday March 11 , 8pm, at the Teachers Federation Auditorium, 300 Sussex St., Sydney. A reception will be held for them at the George Hunt Room, Trades Hall, Goulburn St., on Friday March 12, at 6pm. The delegation will also speak at campuses, workplaces, etc.. on those two days and will also address the East Timor Moratorium rally, Hyde Park South, 3.30pm to 5pm, on Thursday March 18.

Mr. Araujo last week attended at top level conference of all East Timor Ministers abroad at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, where they also met President Samora Machel.

DETAILS: Denis Freney: 26-1701 ; home: 827-3598

T.I.S, Melbourne

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR

first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney, NSW-2000, phone: 26-1701

February 25, 1976

Dear friends of CIETs and AETAsm,

Hopefully you have now received the broadsheets, the invoice for which is enclosed.

Also may be enclosed invoices for badges and other material we have sent you.

We also note: below previous invoices for other material that you may not have so far paid.

The Sydney CIET is heavily in debt. We have paid for the broadsheets and the airfares of the DRET delegation. We ask you to please pay as quickly as possible the cost of your quota of broadsheets, and other debts. If we owe you money, please send us renewed invoices for any books, etc. for which we owe you money.

Hoping all goes well,

Yours fraternally,

Denis Freney,
secretary, CIET

Invoice 29 - badges - \$15

VISIT OF EAST TIMOR DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA FEBRUARY 25 to March 21

PLANE DEPARTURE/ARRIVAL TIMES

February 26	Sydney/Melbourne	TAA 435	leave 2.15pm, arrive, 3.25pm
March 3	Melbourne/Canberra	TAA 410	leave 8.30am arrive 9.25 am
March 5	Canberra/Adelaide	TAA 437	leave 1.35pm arrive 4.55pm (change at Melbourne)
March 7	Adelaide/Darwin	TAA 26	leave 12.55pm, arrive 7.05 pm
March 9	Darwin/Brisbane	ANSETT 61	leave 2.15pm, arrive 6.55pm
March 11	Brisbane/Sydney	TAA 407	leave 11.30am arrive 12.45 pm
March 18	Sydney/Melbourne	TAA 453	leave 8.15pm arrive 9.25pm

Newcastle and Wollongong travel will be arranged separately.

These fares will be purchased in Sydney on February 26 in Sydney.

WE REQUEST THAT ALL CENTRES PLEASE FORWARD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
HALF THE QUOTA FOR THE AIRFARES SET OUT IN LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 16.

It is possible that we will save by getting student concessions, if the East Timorese comrades are able to arrange in time to get International Student Identity Cards. In that case, we suggest that the quotas remain the same and any excess go to Fretilin funds.

Repeating that posters for the tour will be available on or before February 23. We are printing 5,000 and sending allocations as per the Melbourne Moratorium poster, in proportional scale. Anyone who feels this would be too much please let us know.

We hope later this week to be able to circulate biographical details of the three in the delegation.

All the best,

Please let me know of any difficulties

Yours,

Denis Freney -26-1701 , 827-3598