

Parliamentary Human Rights Group



From Lord Avebury

1985 March 27

Dear Prime Minister

Members of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group have noted with great concern, over the years, the human rights abuses committed by the Indonesian Government. We therefore hope that during your forthcoming visit to Indonesia you will include these matters on the agenda for your discussions with Indonesian leaders. I set out below the matters which we consider to be particularly acute, with suggestions from requests that could be made to the Indonesian Government:

East Timor

We are aware that the British Government continues to regard Indonesia's annexation of East Timor as unlawful. Likewise the people of East Timor continue to resist annexation and are still subject to atrocities and repression at the hands of the Indonesian occupying forces. Amnesty International recently made a detailed submission on this to the UN Human Rights Commission, a copy of which is enclosed.

In a recent private letter, the leader of the Catholic church, Mgr Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Apostolic Administration of Dili, set out his views on the need for support from foreign governments to bring about an end to the use of armed force in East Timor and to ensure respect for the right of his people to self-determination. Although the letter concerns the French Government, the hopes expressed are addressed to all governments of western Europe. This is an appeal to which we believe the British Government must respond in view of its past and present policy on similar principles concerning other territories. Mgr Belo also recently drew attention to a massacre perpetrated by the Indonesian Armed Forces at the start of the military offensive launched in August 1983.

A group of foreign journalists who visited East Timor last month were not allowed to visit places freely in order to make an independent assessment of conditions.

On the consultations now under way, under UN auspices, regarding

the future of East Timor, I respectfully urge you to reconsider the government's view that consultations involving only Indonesia and Portugal can ensure that the people of East Timor will be given an opportunity to determine their own future, unaffected by outside pressures. Unless other powers take a hand, the people of East Timor will have no say in demanding their own political destiny.

The International Red Cross is still prevented from enjoying the necessary facilities to carry out a much-needed relief programme in mainland East Timor.

May we ask you therefore:

1. To request the Indonesian Government to permit the ICRC to resume its relief programme in East Timor.
1. To permit free and unfettered access to journalists and independent observers in East Timor.
3. To ask the Indonesian Government to accept the necessity of representatives of the East Timor people being directly involved in the consultations on their country's future, in accordance with the principle of self-determination, laid down in the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Irian Jaya (West Papua)

Human rights violations and military operations by the Indonesian Armed Forces have resulted in some 12,000 Papuans who live in the border area fleeing across the border into Papua New Guinea. Visitors to the refugee camps in the past few months have confirmed that the vast majority of refugees will not contemplate returning home while Indonesian rule and its attendant abuses continue.

Many people are being held in detention on political charges. Moreover, the Indonesian Government has still failed to give a satisfactory account of the circumstances leading to the death of Mr Arnold Ap who was shot dead by members of the Kopassandha regiment.

The Indonesian Government's policy of transmigration which plans to re-settle 137,000 families from Java in Irian Jaya by the end of the current Five-Year Plan is causing a great deal of hardship and anxiety for the local inhabitants for many reasons, particularly because their ancestral land rights are not being respected.

May we therefore ask you:

1. To press the Indonesian Government to allow an independent inquiry to take place into the circumstances of the death of Arnold Ap;

2. To ask the Indonesian Government to reconsider its programme of transmigration, taking account of the legitimate needs and rights of the local inhabitants.

Violations in Indonesia

General Benny Murdani, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, admitted on 13 September last year that 9 people were shot dead when troops fired on a demonstration in Tanjung Priok the day before. Independent accounts of the incident, based on eye-witness reports, put the death toll at over 60 with a very large number of people being injured when troops fired without warning on a crowd calling for the release of four detainees. Much of the evidence contained in these accounts is being confirmed in trials now under way in Jakarta.

There is opposition in Indonesia to the introduction of a new Societies Law which will require all organisations to adopt the State ideology as their sole ideology. The law will also give the Executive powers to disband organisations considered to be anti-government and therefore subversive.

May we therefore ask you:

1. To press for an independent inquiry into the Tanjung Priok incident.
2. To call upon the Indonesian Government to reconsider the terms of the Societies Law now before Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

L. Hacking

The Rt. Hon. Margaret H Thatcher MP
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

ROBERT KILROY-SILK M.P.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

The Hon Lalith W. Athulathmudali MP
Minister of National Security
Ministry of Defence
Republic Square
Colombo 1
SRI LANKA

18 March 1985

Dear Minister,

You will recall that when Roger Sims and I saw you in February, you agreed to my suggestion that Welfare Officers be appointed to visit the detainees at Boosa Army Camp. You said that if the Civil Rights Movement submitted ten names to you, you would select five. Again, you agreed that such designated Welfare Officers would be able to visit the camp freely, meet the prisoners, help them keep contact with their families and deal with any problems they might have.

Would you confirm that the Welfare Officers are now functioning ?

I am sending a copy of this letter to the British Prime Minister who may wish to enquire about progress during her visit to Sri Lanka in April.

Robert Silk

Robert Kilroy-Silk



with the

RK

compliments of

Robert Kilroy-Silk MP

~~CP~~ to note
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HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON, SW1A 0AA

The Rt. Hon. Sir Bernard Braine, DL, MP



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

19th March, 1985

My dear Michael -

... I enclose a letter from the Catholic Institute for International Relations, which is self-explanatory.

You will know best how to ensure that the subject matter is covered in the briefing the Prime Minister receives.

*Yours
Blw*

Rt. Hon. Michael Alison, MP
Parliamentary Private Secretary to
the Prime Minister

OW

Chares

Please of this forward
with brief for PM's visit
AL

26th March 1985

This is just a note to acknowledge your letter of 19th March, together with its enclosures. I am most grateful for this, and will of course ensure that this is brought to the Prime Minister's attention.

MICHAEL ALISON

The Rt Hon Sir Bernard Braine DL MP



**Catholic Institute for
International Relations
22 Coleman Fields
London N1 7AF, UK**

Telephone 01-354 0883
Telex 21118 GIBBON G

Sir Bernard Braine, MP
House of Commons
SW1A 0AA

March 14 1985

Dear Sir Bernard,

I am writing to ask whether you would request the Prime Minister to take up the question of humanitarian aid and access to East Timor when she visits Indonesia during her tour of Southeast Asia between April 5 and 15.

The most recent resolution of the United Nations General Assembly which covers this issue (A/C.4/37/L.8 of November 1982) requested the United Nations Secretary General to bring Indonesia and Portugal together in talks. In the report which he submitted to the General Assembly in July of the following year (A/39/361, 1983), Mr de Cuellar stated that "The improvement of the humanitarian situation of the people of East Timor remains one of my primary concerns". Since 1975, when Indonesia invaded and occupied East Timor, until then a Portuguese colony, it has been practically impossible for international aid and development organisations to work in the territory.

Only three agencies operate at all. The International Committee of the Red Cross first established a programme, having at first been prevented by the Indonesian authorities from doing so, when the military operations of the Indonesian army caused a major famine in 1979-80. Although it can still run its programme to trace political detainees and provides relief aid to several thousands of prisoners on the offshore island of Atauro, since 1983 the ICRC has been obliged to close down its programme in almost all other parts of the territory, because it cannot get permission to move around the countryside. (Since August 1983, the Indonesian armed forces have embarked on a major new military campaign to suppress local resistance to their authority.) United States Catholic Relief Services, which assisted the ICRC to provide emergency food and relief aid during the famine of 1979-80, now runs only one or two agricultural projects. Finally, UNICEF opened a programme in the territory in 1982 with the aim of identifying areas of serious undernourishment, but is obliged to operate indirectly through the official Indonesian Red Cross.

It is widely recognised that people in a number of areas in East Timor are vulnerable to periodic food shortages, and that the risks to health and life have been vastly increased by the conditions of war which have existed in many of the rural areas since Indonesia invaded in 1975. Current military operations are most intense in precisely those areas, such as the Eastern zone of the country, in which food shortages are most likely to occur.

It is also recognised by such independent sources as Amnesty International, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Catholic Bishops of Indonesia that human rights violations, often of the gravest kind, have occurred regularly in East Timor since 1975. For most of these the Indonesian military has been responsible. In July 1984, Pope John Paul II publicly stated that 'The Holy See continues to follow the situation in East Timor with preoccupation' and that it is 'the ardent wish of the Holy See that all rights of individuals be respected and that every effort be made to lighten the sufferings of the people by facilitating the work of relief organisations and by ensuring the access of humanitarian aid to those in need'.

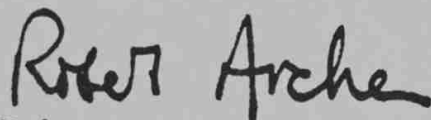
The British government has consistently stated, most recently in a letter from the Foreign Secretary to CIIR in January 1985, that 'the people of East Timor deserve the opportunity to determine their own future in accordance with their own political aspirations, unaffected by pressures of one kind or another', and that a solution must involve direct contact between Portugal and Indonesia. The British government also accepts that concern about human rights abuses in the territory is quite justified.

We would therefore be most grateful if you would urge the Prime Minister to raise all these issues during her meetings with Indonesian officials in April, and in particular to emphasise British concern about the restrictions placed on the work of international development agencies, about the pattern of human rights violations which have occurred in connection with military counter-insurgency operations in the territory, and the conditions of political detainees and the refusal of the Indonesian authorities to grant access to the territory.

I enclose a copy of a recent Amnesty Statement, in which a number of specific matters are raised. I have taken the liberty of marking these in red for easier reference.

Thank you very much indeed for helping raise this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert Archer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Robert Archer
Asia Secretary

1984

Written Statement submitted by AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

(a non-governmental organization in Category II consultative status)

to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Situation of Human Rights in East Timor

Amnesty International has been gravely concerned that, since the invasion of East Timor in December 1975, Indonesian forces in the territory have engaged systematically and persistently in practices of unusual brutality. Amnesty International has received reports from a variety of sources of human rights violations of the most serious kind over several years: of the "disappearance" and summary or arbitrary execution of non-combatants; of the torture and ill-treatment of persons taken into the custody of Indonesian forces, including their detention in cruel and inhuman conditions; and of the imprisonment without charge or trial of persons often held on the simple suspicion of opposition to the Indonesian occupation.

To the knowledge of Amnesty International, the Indonesian authorities have not conducted or permitted impartial investigations into the violations of human rights brought to their attention in the past several years. Nor is there any evidence that the Indonesian authorities have instituted or enforced safeguards which might prevent the recurrence of these violations. Indeed, recent reports indicate that since August 1983 further arrests, killings and "disappearances" have taken place on a scale which cannot yet be determined. In this context Amnesty International welcomes the concern expressed by the Commission on Human Rights with respect to the human rights situation in East Timor as reflected in resolution 1983/8 and the more recent recommendation of the Sub-Commission in resolution 1983/26 that the Commission "continue to consider with attention the evolution of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in East Timor."

Recently, Amnesty International received a copy of manuals containing guidelines issued in July-September 1982 by the Indonesian Command for East Timor to Indonesian military personnel serving in the Baucau district of East Timor, providing direct evidence that these violations have been officially condoned. These guidelines condone the use of physical and psychological torture in certain circumstances during interrogation; and the issuing of threats on the lives of persons undergoing interrogation to ensure their cooperation. The Indonesian government responded by denying that the Ministry of Defence and Security had issued any manuals specifically covering East Timor. However, the manuals in Amnesty International's possession were not issued by the Ministry of Defence but by the military command for East Timor. In the six months since it made the manuals publicly available, Amnesty International has received no information which casts doubt on their authenticity.

1. Interrogation and Torture

Amnesty International has received many reports of the torture of East Timorese suspected of having opposed the Indonesian occupation. These reports often concern persons in precisely those circumstances described in the manual on interrogation mentioned above, namely people undergoing interrogation after capture or surrender. Amnesty International also has the names of people who were held for interrogation and who subsequently "disappeared" or died as a result of torture.

Amnesty International would particularly like to draw attention to two interrogation houses reported to be in current use in Dili as of the beginning of 1983. There have been persistent reports of the torture and ill-treatment of persons held in these places. They are:

- a warehouse attached to the house formerly owned by Francisco Babo in the Rua Abilio Monteiro in the Colmera district, now believed to be occupied by a unit of the RPKAD (Resimen Parakommando Angkatan Darat, paratroops), recently named Kopassandha;
- a house formerly owned by Joao do Rosario Martires in the Rua Alferes Duarte O Arbiru in the Farol district used since late 1979 for interrogation by army intelligence (A-1, commonly known as Intel).

Among those held for interrogation and allegedly tortured in the Intel house were a number of women, some of whom had reportedly been picked up on suspicion of having communicated with relatives in the bush. Amnesty International has the names of several women held by intelligence who were reportedly raped and had burning cigarettes applied to their breasts.

2. Extrajudicial Executions and "Disappearances"

There is now a large body of evidence indicating that Indonesian forces in East Timor have resorted to extrajudicial executions on a large scale since the very first days of the invasion. Amnesty International has lists of hundreds of people who were reportedly killed outside combat or "disappeared" between December 1975 and the end of 1982. Amnesty International's own investigations have concentrated on the period from early 1979 and have revealed recurring patterns of large-scale killings and "disappearances" as well as cases of what appear to be random killings of individuals and small groups.

Amnesty International believes that it is now firmly established that several hundred East Timorese were executed throughout the territory between late 1978 and September 1979. Another wave of arrests, killings and "disappearances" occurred in Dili after a Fretilin attack on 10 June 1980. Again during Operation Security (Operasi Keamanan) in July-September 1981 when thousands of Timorese were deployed to form "fences" of people who were to converge on and flush out remaining Fretilin forces, many persons were reportedly killed outside combat.

Although Amnesty International has not received detailed reports of large-scale killings and "disappearances" between the time of Operation Security in 1981 and August 1983 reports of individual killings persisted and there continue to be grounds for concern that, in the absence of any clear intent to bring Indonesian forces within the framework of the law, circumstances may arise in which Indonesian forces resort to brutal measures on a large scale.

3. Atauro and Other Places of Detention

Amnesty International has been concerned at the transportation to the island of Atauro, offshore East Timor proper, of several thousand persons for indefinite periods and in conditions which endanger their health and well-being. The majority of these persons have been women, old people and children often arrested on grounds of family relationship to Fretilin members still fighting in the bush. Reports of the transportation of people to the island of Atauro began in mid-1980 when an unknown number of people were reportedly sent to the island for alleged participation in the attack of 10 June 1980 referred to earlier. The majority of those transported to Atauro were sent there in June-September 1981 during Operation Security.

Despite earlier Indonesian assurances that Atauro would be closed, possibly by mid-1982, the number of detainees held there increased substantially during the year from 3,280 persons in February 1982 to more than 4,000 by mid-September 1982. From the beginning of 1983, large numbers of people were reportedly returned to the mainland. It was understood that the number of persons still held on Atauro had been reduced by August 1983 to about 1,600. However, Amnesty International has recently received reports that about 300 of those arrested since August 1983 have been sent to Atauro.

Amnesty International continues to receive reports of detainees held without charge or trial in places other than Atauro. Apart from a continuing program of visits to the island of Atauro, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has not been permitted access to any prisons aside from Dili District Prison (the Comarca) and a prison attached to the military district command (KODIM) headquarters in Los Palos. Visits even to these prisons have not been carried out since November 1982, despite an agreement in principle reached in February 1983 between the Indonesian government and the ICRC that the Committee should carry out a program of visits to all prisons in the territory.

4. Recent Developments

It was reported at the end of August 1983 that Indonesian forces had launched a new offensive in East Timor. The fear that this offensive might lead to further violations of the rights of East Timorese has unfortunately been borne out by reports subsequently received.

Amnesty International has learned that several hundred persons have been arrested since mid-August in the areas of Dili, Baucau and Viqueque. Amnesty International has been informed that many of those arrested have been sent to Atauro and to Denpasar in Bali together with others who were already in detention in August. Amnesty International has received the names of a small number of these persons, some of whom were reported to have been severely beaten after arrest. Despite reports of the transfer of detained persons to Atauro and Bali, it has not been possible to establish the present whereabouts of those detainees known by name and there are fears that they

may have "disappeared". In addition Amnesty International has received further reports in recent months of the arbitrary killing of non-combatants. One report received from several mutually independent sources alleges that as many as 200 persons in the village of Kraras, Viqueque were killed by Indonesian troops reportedly in reprisal for the killing of 16 Indonesian soldiers on 8 August 1983.

In view of the evidence now available that the human rights of individual East Timorese have been and may continue to be systematically violated and in view of the failure of the Indonesian authorities to countermand what appear to be standing policies whose predictable outcome is the perpetration of such violations, Amnesty International believes it is imperative that the Commission on Human Rights during its present session address and take all possible measures to respond to violations of human rights in East Timor.

* * * * *



From the Secretary of State



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

K. Robert

30 January 1985

Dear Miss Neville

Thank you for your letter of 15 January asking if I would raise the question of East Timor with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar.

In the limited time available during my lunch with Mr Perez de Cuellar on 23 January there was no opportunity to discuss East Timor. But we have made our position clear on the annexation of East Timor and of developments there on many occasions in the United Nations and elsewhere. In doing so, we have said that the people of East Timor deserve the opportunity to determine their own future in accordance with their own political aspirations, unaffected by pressures of one kind or another. But the issue of East Timor can in our view, only be resolved by direct contact between Portugal and Indonesia. We have welcomed the efforts by the UN Secretary General to promote contacts between these two countries and further the prospects for a just settlement in accordance with the wishes and interests of the local people.

I understand your concern, and that of others, about the human rights situation in East Timor. You will have seen that Mr Perez de Cuellar in his Report on East Timor - published in July 1984 - emphasised that one of his primary

/concerns

Miss Mildred Nevile MBE



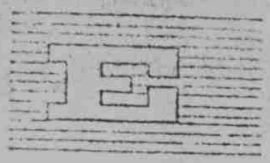
concerns was to achieve an improvement of the humanitarian situation of the people there and that he would continue his endeavours towards that end.

We shall continue to watch the situation closely.

GEOFFREY HOWE

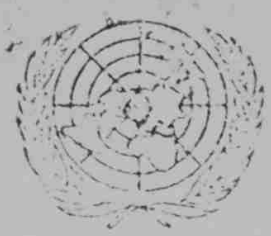
A handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "Geoffrey Howe". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the printed name. There is a horizontal line drawn below the signature.

1985



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

ES



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11 February 1985

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Forty-first session
Agenda items 9 and 12

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND THE ASSISTANCE OF
PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL
AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Written statement submitted by the Amnesty International,
a non-governmental organization in consultative status
(category II)

The Secretary-General has received the following communication which is
circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

[4 February 1985]

Situation of human rights in East Timor

1. In August 1984, the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in resolution 1984/24, recommended that
the Commission on Human Rights study "the evolution of the situation of human
rights and fundamental freedoms in East Timor". From reports available to
Amnesty International and interviews conducted by Amnesty International staff,
there appears to be little evidence of improvement in the human rights situation
over the past year. The internationally recognized rights to freedom of expression,
association, assembly and movement have continued to be denied. "Disappearances"
have persisted. Amnesty International has continued to receive reports of torture
inflicted on East Timorese detained in the custody of the Indonesian armed forces.
Despite Indonesian claims to the contrary, the International Committee of the
Red Cross (ICRC) does not have full and regular access to detention centres outside
Dili. Reports of summary executions of non-combatants in East Timor continue to
reach Amnesty International.

Limitations on access

2. The Indonesian Government has placed stringent restrictions on access to
East Timor by international observers. It has also attempted to impose an embargo
on information coming out of East Timor. East Timorese leaving to join relatives
abroad are understood to have been warned routinely not to reveal anything that
would discredit the Indonesian occupation and have been threatened with reprisals
against family members still in East Timor if they do so. In view of the frequent
resolutions passed by bodies of the United Nations which have urged that humanitarian

organizations have unrestricted access to East Timor, Amnesty International notes with regret that ICRC visits to prisons in Los Palos, Viqueque and Baucau in late 1984 have not yet led to any ongoing programme in detention centres outside Dili.

3. Regular access to all prisons by ICRC might improve the welfare of prisoners; it would not be able to ensure the end of widespread human rights violations or even the provision of information to the concerned public. For this reason, Amnesty International believes that the Government of Indonesia should be urged to grant outside observers every possible co-operation in assessing the state of human rights in East Timor.

Fair and open trials

4. Another internationally recognized right violated by the Indonesian authorities in East Timor is the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. In December 1983, the Indonesian Government began a new policy of bringing detainees in East Timor to trial in Dili. As of the end of 1984, 79 out of a total of some 200 to be prosecuted had been tried.

5. With regard to these trials, the Indonesian representative to the Special Committee on Decolonization stated that they were in civilian courts, open to the public, and in accordance with Indonesian civil and criminal procedural law. He said that each prisoner was entitled to legal counsel and translators or interpreters as necessary, and that the record would show that the court had handed down relatively light sentences.

6. Amnesty International believes that the openness and fairness of the trials has not been demonstrated. Although in theory open to the public, no local announcements are made and no local reporting of them takes place. Amnesty International sent a letter on 12 March 1984 to the Minister of Justice in Indonesia requesting permission to send an observer to the trials in order to monitor compliance with international legal standards. The request was turned down on the grounds that the trials were a matter of domestic jurisdiction. According to reports reaching Amnesty International, legal counsel was not available to all defendants, contrary to the Indonesian claim.

7. The sentences described by the Indonesian representative as "relatively light" range from six to 17 years in 22 of the 23 cases tried as of the end of March 1984. Some of those tried had already been in detention for many years, including Wenceslau do Carvalho, sentenced to seven years, who had been in detention since the Indonesian invasion in 1975. Once sentenced, many of the prisoners were moved from Dili to prisons in Jakarta or West Timor, rendering visits from family members virtually impossible. In some cases, according to Amnesty International sources, family members were not told where the prisoners were sent.

Detention and resettlement

8. Amnesty International has received reports of persons detained in Dili, Viqueque and Los Palos in the past year and is concerned that others may be detained in prisons elsewhere including in Indonesia proper. On the island of Atauro, where many East Timorese from the main island have been sent into exile or detention, the physical condition of the population has improved since 1982 when ICRC was permitted to provide food and medical care. Amnesty International is concerned that approximately 1,500 people remain in detention without charge on Atauro often on suspicion of being sympathetic to the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRALTI) or of having relatives in the armed resistance.

Since 1982, Indonesian spokespersons have announced the release of Atauro detainees and have set dates for the closure of Atauro as a place of exile. The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, stated in October 1984 that 600 persons on Atauro who had been "displaced by fighting" had returned to their places of origin, and that all such persons would be returned to the main island by mid-1985.

9. It is reported that many persons sent back to the main island have not been allowed to return to their homes, but have instead been placed in "resettlement villages", sometimes near their place of origin, sometimes far away, where they continue to face severe restrictions on freedom of movement.

Torture

[10. Amnesty International has received extensive evidence of the use of torture by Indonesian troops in East Timor. In July 1983, the organization received copies of manuals issued by the Indonesian commander for East Timor which, among other things, contained guidelines which appeared to condone the use of torture when other methods of getting information failed. Although Indonesian officials have repeatedly attempted to cast doubt on the authenticity of these documents, neither they nor anyone else has produced any facts that would indicate their falsity. While the Indonesian authorities have correctly stated that the Ministry of Defence and Security (HANKAM) never published the manuals, Amnesty International is not aware of any claims that the Ministry did. The manuals appear to have been written by officers of the Command for East Timor for local use.

11. Both Amnesty International staff and experts on Indonesia have examined the documents and are satisfied that they are genuine on the basis of the military terminology used, the nature of the charts and diagrams included, the format and style, the official stamps, and the detailed comprehension of military organizational structure and tactics.

12. Indonesian officials have argued against the authenticity of the manuals largely on the grounds that it would be "fantastic" that a manual prescribing the use of torture should have been issued. ^{*/} But the documents do not deal exclusively with torture. They are not "torture manuals" and Amnesty International has never referred to them as such.

13. There are nine manuals in all covering a wide range of strategic problems, such as the way to break up FRETILIN support networks, the system of security in towns and resettlement villages, the way to provide comprehensive guidance for villages, and procedures for the interrogation of captives. The reference to torture is contained in one subsection of the manual on interrogation methods.

14. Amnesty International's belief in the authenticity of these guidelines is reinforced by its receipt of firsthand evidence that torture has persistently been practised in East Timor. Amnesty International has continued to receive reports of detainees being tortured at several detention centres in Dili including:

[A storehouse attached to the house formerly owned by Francisco Babo in the Rua Abilio Monteiro in the Colmera District;

^{*/} See statement by Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, "Indonesia denies Amnesty's charge of human rights abuses", Reuters, Jakarta, 25 October 1984.

[A house formerly owned by João do Rosario dos Martires in the Rua Abilio Monteiro;

A house on the Rua Alferes Duarte e Arbiru in the Farol District.

15. Some of those who were reported to have been held in these centres were later reported "disappeared" and some are feared dead.

16. The Indonesian statement to the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 20 August 1984 (A/AC.109/PV.1260) noted that the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment was contrary to the Indonesian State philosophy and to the basic values of the Indonesian people. It stated that the use of torture in interrogation was subject to disciplinary action and prosecution and that the Indonesian Government had intensified efforts to prevent torture from occurring. Amnesty International has requested further information on any cases where disciplinary action was taken and on steps recently taken to prevent torture. Amnesty International has received no evidence that allegations of torture have been investigated.

Extrajudicial executions

[17. Killings of civilians of East Timor by Indonesian forces have occurred since the Indonesian invasion in 1975. Following the breakdown of a cease-fire between Indonesian troops and FRETILIN forces in August 1983, Indonesian troops launched an offensive. Amnesty International subsequently received reports of the arbitrary killings of non-combatants associated with this offensive, including reports from mutually independent sources of a massacre in the village of Kraras, shortly after the start of the offensive, where as many as 200 people may have been killed. Of those who fled to the mountains to escape the killings, several were reported to have been captured and executed.

[18. In March 1984, Amnesty International received reports of another massacre near the village of Hauba in the western part of East Timor where some 100 men were detained and subsequently killed by Indonesian troops.

[19. Killings have been reported to have occurred near Ainaro in March 1984 and in Baucau in May 1984 of persons suspected of having had contact with FRETILIN or supplying FRETILIN forces with food.

20. Amnesty International is concerned that summary executions of civilians may be continuing, and regrets that the Indonesian Government has apparently taken no steps to carry out thorough investigations of alleged massacres in the past.

21. In view of the continuing evidence of extensive human rights violations in East Timor, Amnesty International views the forty-first session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights as an important forum to discuss measures which might be taken to alleviate the situation.