

SP  
PC CA  
(09  
D3  
no 7



	<u>Page</u>
- Military situation	26-28
- FRETILIN's Unilateral Declaration of Independence	28-30
V - <u>Intervention by Indonesia</u>	30-32
VI - <u>Military and political developments, January-June 1976</u>	32-38
- The military situation	32-34
- Allegations of atrocities	34-36
- Political developments	36-38

PART TWO — THE QUESTION OF PORTUGUESE TIMOR IN THE INTERNATIONAL

ARENA


PART ONE - THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF PORTUGUESE TIMOR

I - The Land and Its People

The island of Timor lies at the extreme eastern tip of the Nusatenggara

According to the census of 1970, the population of Portuguese Timor was 609,477. More recent estimates put the population at between 650,000 and 670,000. 2/ As of December 1975 it was the third largest non-self-governing territory after Southern Rhodesia and Namibia in the list of the Special Committee on Decolonization. 3/ Some 30 independent States of the United Nations have populations of below one million.

Except for a few thousand persons of Chinese, European and mixed  
ancestry most of the population is of Timorese descent.



for some 80 per cent of the Territory's exports. 7/ There is little industry and mineral prospecting has so far been limited to oil exploration mainly off-shore. 8/ According to figures published in a report of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino - the only bank to operate in East Timor - per capita GNP is little more than US\$ 40 per annum. It would appear, however, that the standard of living is not notably different in the Western part of Timor. 9/

In contrast with other former Portuguese colonies, Timor's trade has

"...and the fact that the numbers were short of cash and numbers measured a policy of 'fairness'..."

the boundary between Dutch and Portuguese Timor. The boundaries were further revised in the Luso-Hollandesa Treaty of 1904 and in the Arbitral Sentence of M. Lardy of June 1914, which enshrined the boundaries between East and West Timor to this day. 15/

In 1896, Timor which had been governed jointly with Macau since 1844.



III - Repercussions in East Timor of the change of  
régime in Lisbon

Formation of Political Parties

régime in Portugal three political parties emerged in the immediate post-



FRETILIN, in contrast to UDT, emerged out of a clandestine discussion group which had unsuccessfully attempted to set up an anti-Portuguese

AODETI is the only party which since its foundation, has stood for  
the Indonesian. This objective has been based on the party's conviction

Later in 1974 two other political parties were formed, the Klibur Oan Timor Aswain (KOTA) and the Partido Trabalhista (Labour Party). KOTA was a monarchist party which advocated the retention of the régulos

He was also reported to have claimed that he had spent 29 years in prison

on charge of collaboration with the Japanese government authorities during



Mr. Malik added that "continuation of Portuguese tutelage would constitute an additional burden for Portugal as well as a new form of colonialism". "Indonesia", he said, "would accept the decision of the people of Portuguese Timor regarding their future including an eventual request for union with Indonesia", but, "we naturally hope that their choice will not disturb peace and security in this area of the world". 46/

During the early part of 1975 a series of Indonesian press and



in the colony was "chaotic" and he gave warning that Indonesia "would not tolerate that situation developing to a dangerous stage". 52/ These and other allegations to the effect that the

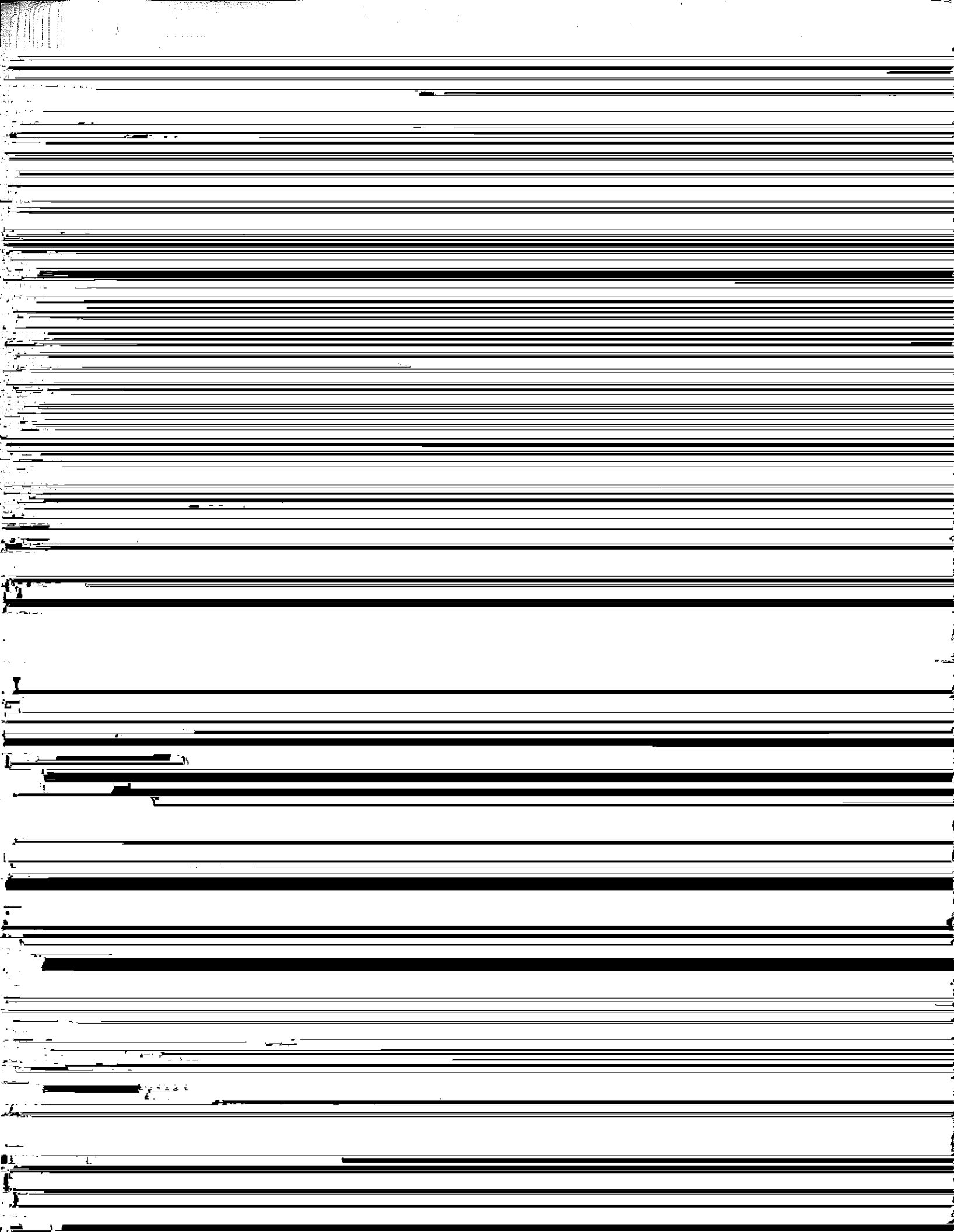
Macau Conference

... .. A Development ... .. to the leaders

... .. of the three main Timorese political parties programme for the

FREMLIN's reaction to the results of the Moscow Conference

IV - From civil war to intervention by Indonesia



arrival of a multinational force composed of troops drawn from Portugal,  
Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia. The Portuguese proposal in turn

received a cool reception from the governments of Malaysia and Australia.  
In an interview on Australian television, the Prime Minister, Mr. Whitlam,  
criticized Portuguese handling of the Timor issue stating that East Timor



the date and location.<sup>79/</sup> The meeting in fact never took place.

The economic and political situation in East Timor between  
FRETILIN's victory over UDT and FRETILIN's Declaration of  
Independence

The defeat of UDT forces by FRETILIN opened a period of de facto  
independence in East Timor even though the Portuguese Government

to be flown in the Territory. Up to mid-November FRETILIN leaders  
repeatedly declared that they wanted the Portuguese authorities to

return to East Timor and to resume the process of decolonization. But





parties that FRETILIN was "communist" was disputed by these observers who