



Centre for
Human Rights and
Restorative Justice

REFERENCES TO COLONIALISM, COLONIAL, AND IMPERIALISM

Indonesia Truth Commission

Abstract

A list of references to colonialism, colonial, and imperialism in the Indonesia Truth Commission.

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Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the Indonesia report.

Comparison Charts

- [References to Colonialism, Colonial, and Imperialism chart](#)
- [References to Colonialism, Colonial, and Imperialism excel list](#)

Word Trees

- [Colonial](#)

References to Colonialism, Colonial, and Imperialism

This section contains all references to colonialism, colonial, and imperialism from the Indonesia report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Asia\\Indonesia-TimorLeste.CTF_.Report-FULL> - § 5 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

the Context of the Violence

There were multiple causes of the conflict in 1999, which are complex and interrelated. Some of these causes doubtless go back to at least 1974 and the events ensuing from the end of the Portuguese colonial presence. Others arose from the more immediate political context of the events of 1998 in Indonesia. The underlying reasons for each aspect of the conflict in 1999 requires further, specialized research in order to fully understand why the conflict happened in specific ways, and how various institutions and individuals participated. However, through its research processes the Commission has been able to identify some of the core causes of violence, which are examined in detail in Chapters 4, 6 and 8.

First, the events of 1999

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Portuguese decolonization policy in 1974.

In 1974, in the aftermath of the “Carnation Revolution” that deposed the former, Salazarist regime, Portugal enacted a decolonization program for all its colonies based on the principle of self-determination.² On 27 July 1975 Portuguese Law No. 7/1975 provided for holding an election in Portuguese Timor for a people’s assembly

¹ The nature of the

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

supporters of both parties.⁴

On 11 August, UDT, with the support of the Portuguese Timor police commander, launched an armed movement and occupied a number of government facilities and arrested and detained hundreds of Fretilin leaders. Fretilin, with support from Timorese members of the colonial army, launched a counter attack against UDT on 20 August, 1975. With the attention of the central government of Portugal focused elsewhere, and in the face of a deteriorating security situation, on 26 August 1975 the Governor of Portuguese Timor, Mário Lemos Pires, moved to Ataúro island with a group of the remaining government officials. In the aftermath of this armed conflict, UDT members sought refuge in Indonesian territory in early September 1975 and Fretilin remained in control of the territory. The three other parties - Apodeti, KOTA and Trabalhista - followed UDT in crossing the border. They had with them thousands of people who entered Atambua.

Early Indonesian Contact with Pro

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

in East Timor in 1999?

There were multiple causes of the conflict in 1999, which are complex and interrelated. Some of these causes doubtless go back to at least 1974 and the events ensuing from the end of the Portuguese colonial presence. Others arose from the more immediate political context of the events of 1998 in Indonesia. The underlying reasons for each aspect of the conflict in 1999 requires further, specialized research in order to fully understand why the conflict happened in specific ways, and how various institutions and individuals participated. However, through its research processes the CTF has been able to identify some of the core causes of violence. These include:

Long-term Conflict in East

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

social political role in Indonesia.

Refers to the former colony of Portugal in the period of Indonesian government until 25 October 1999.

Expert in certain areas appointed