



REFERENCES TO THE WORDS:

MEMORIAL and MUSEUM

Chega!

**The Final Report of the Timor-Leste Commission for
Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR)**

TIMOR - LESTE

Abstract

Notes and References to “Commemorate, Memorial, Monument and Museum”
in Timor-Leste Truth Commission

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Research Coordinator

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Commemorate

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Researcher Notes on Chega! The Final Report of the Timor-Leste Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) Details:

- Published in 2013.
- Pdf has 3216 pages.
- Chega! is the final report of the Timor-Leste Commission for Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation.
- The report comprises five volumes:
 - Volume I is pages between 1 and 624.
 - Volume II is pages between 625 and 1408.
 - Volume III is pages between 1409 and 2312.
 - Volume IV is pages between 2313 and 2698
 - Volume V is pages between 2699 and 3216.
- In Volume I, there is a foreword by archbishop Desmond Tutu who was the chairman of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

Note on access:

This document is a research project prepared for the Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice. It can be downloaded from the research project's web page:

<https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

Word Frequency Query

Word Cloud

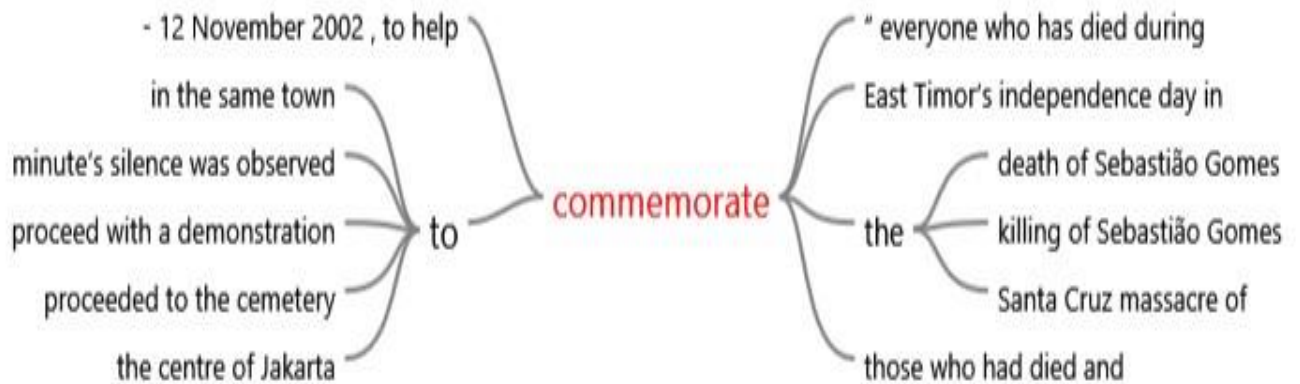


Tree Map

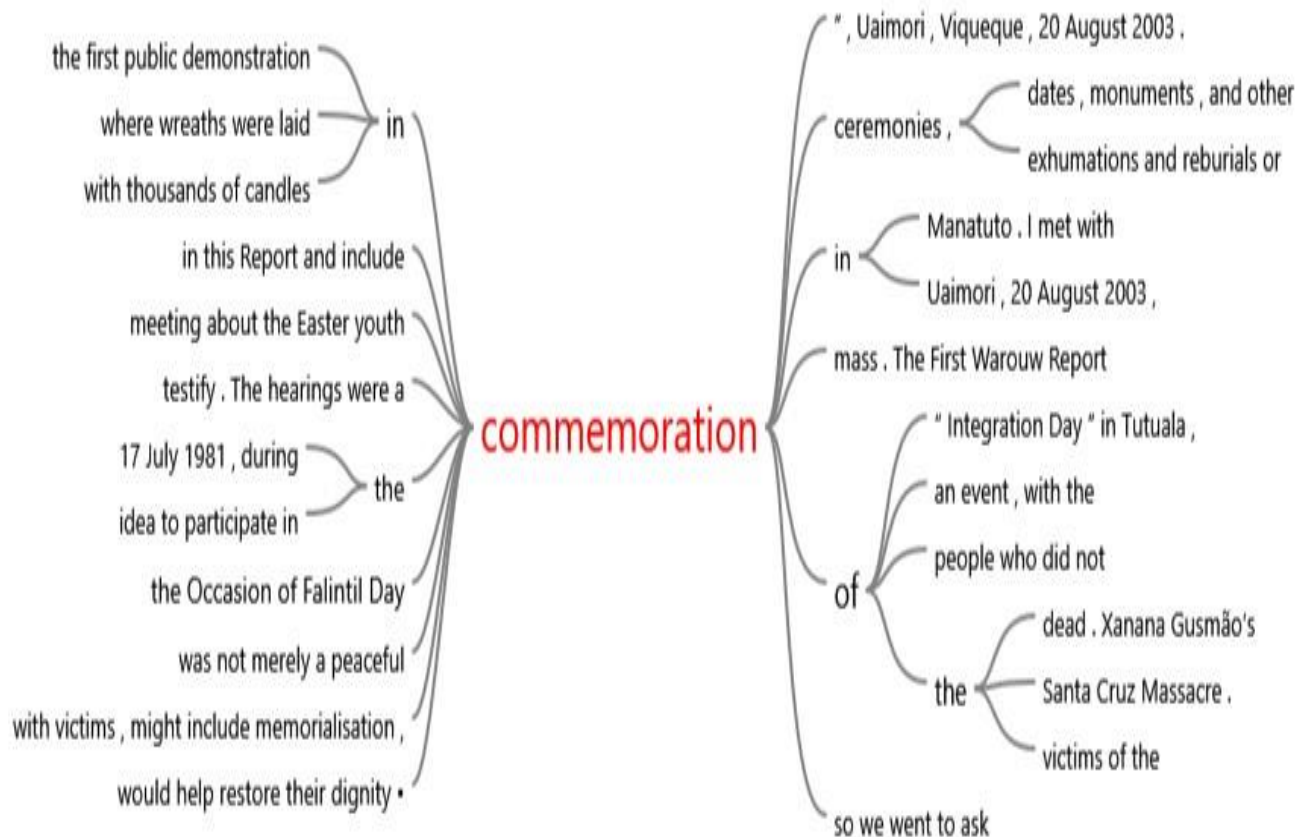
Word Frequency Query_TimorLeste Report

timor	military	part	dili	district	timorese	fatalities	police	village	torture	children	including	three	1975	number	national	2004
							2003	command	reported	conflict	abuse	public	took	government	statement	earned
	1999	east	cavr	volume	hrvd	killed										
indonesian							september	many	told	victims	civilians	1974	treatment	support	crimes	report
					violations	detention					period	soldiers	april	detain	independence	costa
	leste	fretilin	also	militia			forced	violence	human	general						june
commission					rights	political	forces	communist	august	taken	resistance	years	baucau	food	vietnam	held
	people	members	chega	indonesia							sexual	1979	december	first	cases	portugal
					statement	international	time	killings	interview	security	group	women	groups	former	march	communist

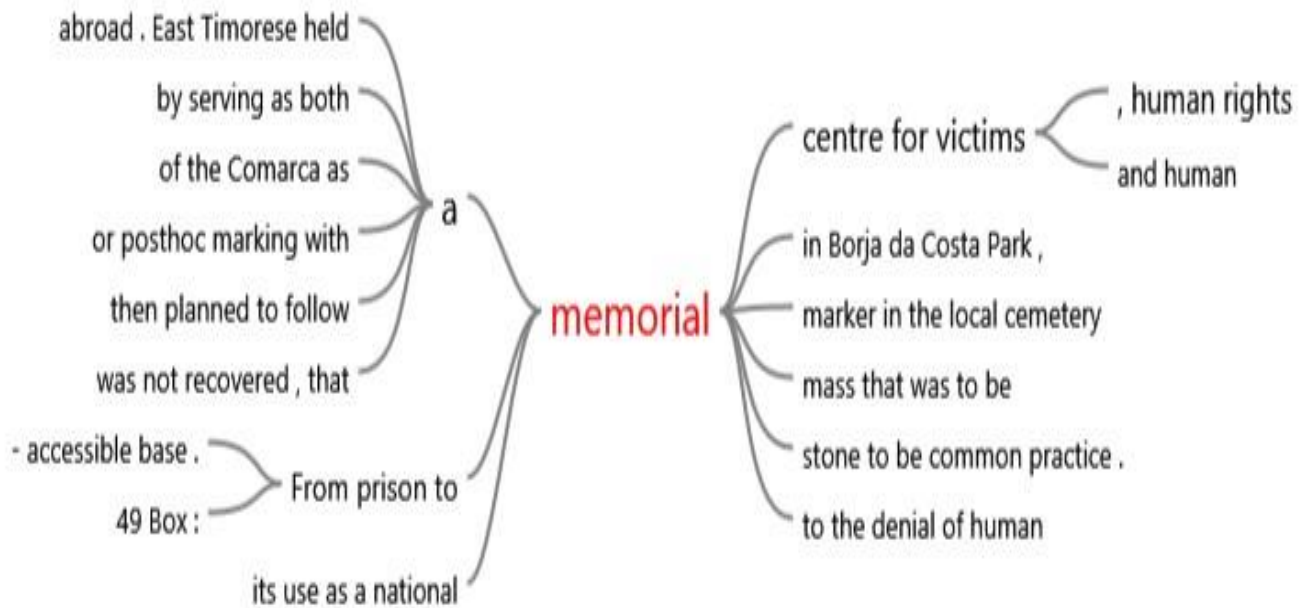
References to Commemorate in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



References to Commemorate in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



References to Memorial in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



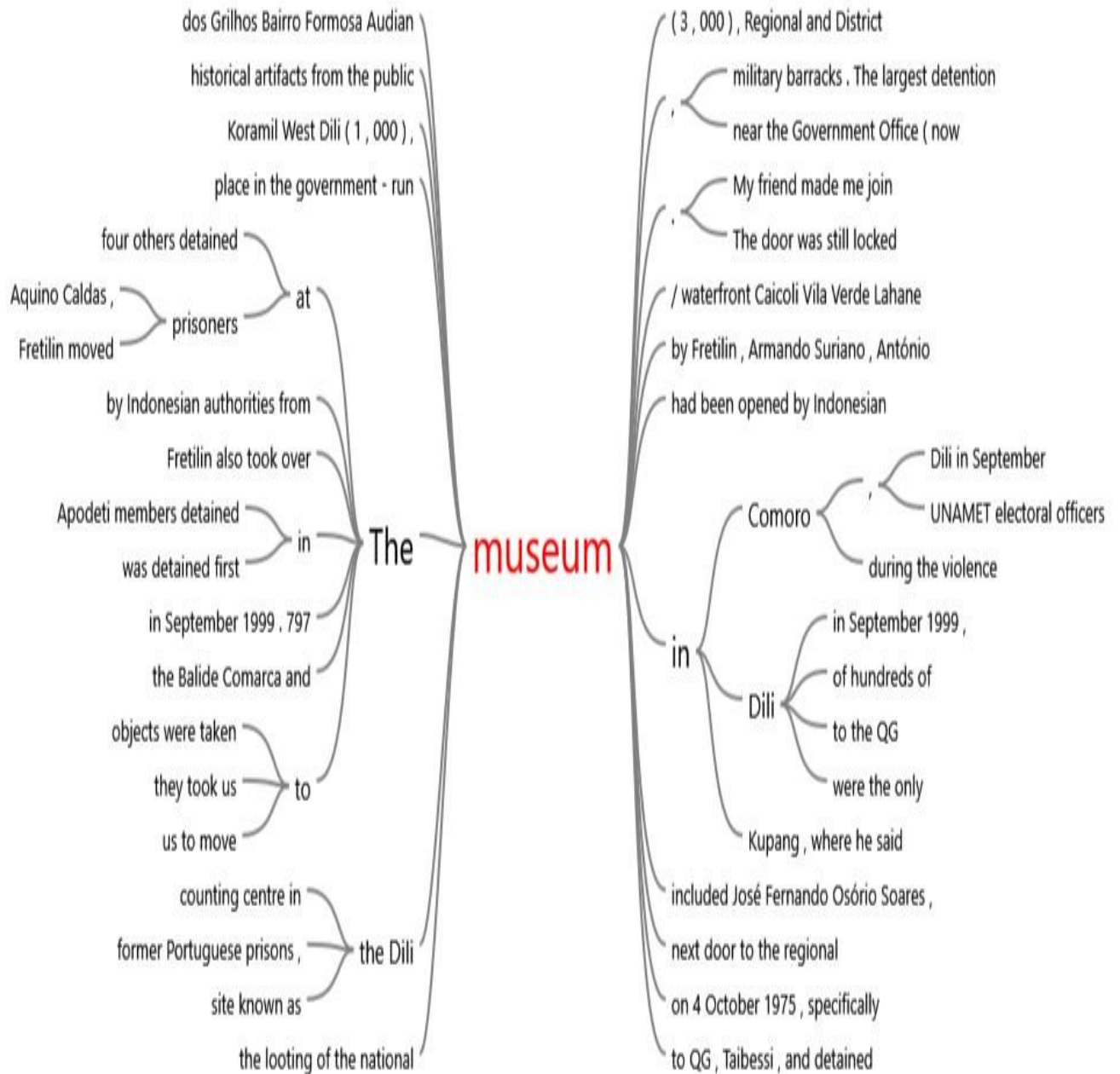
References to Monument in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



References to Monument in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



References to Museum in TimorLeste Report - Results Preview



Name: References to Commemorate in Timor-Leste Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Timor-Leste - Report-FULL> - § 19 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

car of the Portuguese governor. At 5:55pm the Portuguese flag, which had been flying for centuries over Timor-Leste, was lowered. Fretilin raised the new flag of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste – red, black and yellow with a white star – and a minute’s silence was observed to commemorate “everyone who has died during these past few months and throughout Timor-Leste’s anti-colonial wars”.²⁶⁸ A cannon was fired 20 times as a sign of respect for the dead. The Fretilin President, Francisco Xavier do Amaral, read the proclamation of independence:

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

possible meeting between the delegation and Xanana Gusmão, and expectations were high. The clandestine movement prepared for protests. One group of young people painted banners in the grounds of the Motael Church on Dili’s waterfront. The group was monitored by Indonesian intelligence and an altercation with Indonesian military took place on 28 October and one of the members, Sebastião Gomes, was shot and killed. Although the visit of the Portuguese delegation was cancelled, on 11 November the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Pieter Kooijmans was in Dili. The clandestine movement decided to proceed with a demonstration to commemorate the killing of Sebastião Gomes following the funeral service at the Motael Church on the morning of 12 November 1991. There were strict efforts to ensure the demonstration remained peaceful and disciplined.⁶³⁶

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

482. In the days and months that followed hundreds were detained. The Commission headquarters in the former Balide Prison was used to hold many people, and the room where this took place has been commemorated as the Santa Cruz room. Some were brought to trial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

540. In late 1998, despite rising tensions from the violence in Alas, Dili residents continued to openly express their desire for change. On 12 November, residents mounted the first public demonstration in commemoration of the Santa Cruz Massacre. That evening people stayed home and lined the streets of Dili with thousands of candles in commemoration of the dead. Xanana Gusmão’s New Year message focused on the CNRT idea of transitional autonomy, and argued restraint of the voices calling for an immediate referendum. Above all, he called for tolerance in the face of increasing pressures:

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

532. Message to the Nation of H.E. The President of the Republic Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão on the Occasion of Falintil Day Commemoration in Uaimori, 20 August 2003, at <http://www.etan.org/et2003/august/17-23/20fal.htm>. CAVR Archive.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

133. Lere Anan Timor, Archives of the Tuba Rai Metin Oral History Project, Submission to CAVR, CD No. 18; Xanana Gusmão, "Message to the Nation of H.E. The President of the Republic Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão on the Occasion of Falintil Day Commemoration", Uaimori, Viqueque, 20 August 2003. (English translation available at www.etan.org/et2003/august/17-23/20fal.htm.)

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

637. The military's analysis of the incident relies on the notion that the demonstration was planned by radical and criminal elements; it was not merely a peaceful commemoration mass. The First Warouw Report states that "those we faced were not demonstrators but were armed guerrillas". Two of the differences between this demonstration and a peaceful mass, which were noted by the First Warouw Report, were merely examples of the exercise of the right to freedom of expression:

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

On the morning of 5 April 1999, I was walking from the Social-Political Affairs office in Liquiçá to my house when I met my friend Lukas, from Flores, Indonesia. He encouraged me to go home quickly, saying, "I've heard that the Besi Merah militia are at the border of Liquiçá and Maubara." But I decided not to go home. I went instead to a meeting about the Easter youth commemoration in Manatuto. I met with my friends Jacinta, Suzi, and Ermelita. We weren't sure whether it would be a good idea to participate in the commemoration so we went to ask Father Rafael's opinion. While we were meeting with Father Rafael, the village head, Jacinto da Costa came and told us that a youth had been killed and others wounded in an attack by the militia and military.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

920. These practices are illustrated by the following cases: • On 12 November 1991, Indonesian security forces opened fire on a group of demonstrators who were carrying pro-independence banners and flags at the Santa Cruz Cemetery in Dili. The demonstrators had proceeded to the cemetery to commemorate the death of Sebastião Gomes Rangel, a clandestine activist killed during a raid of the Motael Church on 28 October 1991. At least 75 civilians, and almost certainly many more, were killed at the cemetery and afterwards.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

About 100 students

held a peaceful demonstration in the centre of Jakarta to commemorate those who had died and to protest the actions of the Indonesian military. Protestors chanted proindependence slogans, displayed banners and delivered a petition to UN representatives and to the Australian and Japanese embassies. The posters and the petition referred to the Santa Cruz massacre but also to the invasion and forced integration of Timor-Leste into Indonesia.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

578. After the arrests and killings in 1991, the numbers of clandestine leaders active in Timor-Leste greatly diminished. From the mid-1990s onwards, however, students of the University of Timor Timur (Untim) organised many demonstrations at the university campus, sometimes joined by high school students.⁷⁷³ Some demonstrations were spontaneous but others were carefully planned, such as the annual commemorations of the Santa Cruz Massacre. Some of the demonstrations reported to the Commission include:

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

Other Forms of Sexual Violence

72. In 1981 in Tutuala (Tutuala, Lautém), a man identified as Koramil commander PS45 raped a woman named DB. On 17 July 1981, during the commemoration of

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

102. The hearing included traditional Timorese ceremonies, choral singing, poetry and speeches. It closed with a mass and a procession to the Santa Cruz cemetery where wreaths were laid in commemoration of the victims of the 1991 massacre. This cultural element of the hearing helped to create a supportive atmosphere for those testifying and to differentiate the hearing clearly from formal court proceedings. The inclusion of traditional and contemporary Timorese culture became an important feature of all Commission hearings.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

The first national public hearing of the Commission heard from six women and eight men, victims of serious human rights violations from all districts of Timor-Leste. It was held on 11-12 November 2002, to help commemorate the Santa Cruz massacre of 1991 and honour the victims of this atrocity.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

119. Sub-district Victims' Hearings were inspired by the powerful impact of the national hearings and the expressed wish of so many victims to testify. The hearings were a commemoration of people who did not survive, and a celebration of the survival of communities and their commitment to healing past divisions in a spirit of reconciliation. They were also an opportunity to share the results of the previous three months'

work, to re-emphasise that the Commission's role included helping to restore the dignity of victims within their community, and to close the Commission's activities within the sub-district on a ceremonial note.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

- Commemoration of an event, with the aim of providing recognition and the restoration of dignity to victims

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

Symbolic measures, developed in consultation with victims, might include memorialisation, commemoration ceremonies, exhumations and reburials or marking and honouring of mass graves. Symbolic measures honour victims of past atrocities, strengthen the social commitment to oppose repetition of such acts, are educative and promote reconciliation.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

Memorialisation

The programme will promote national memorialisation in consultation with victims and other stakeholders including the government. The programme of memorialisation should be guided by, but not limited to, atrocities described in this Report and include commemoration ceremonies, dates, monuments, and other initiatives to honour and remember victims of human rights violations in local communities and at the national level. Memorialisation will also include the development of educational materials on Timor-Leste's historic struggle to uphold human rights, the development of popular literature, music and art for remembrance, and – as recommended elsewhere in this Report – an education programme to promote a culture of non-violent resolution of conflict.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

980. Ana Lemos is now considered a hero in the District of Ermera. The primary school in the town of Gleno is dedicated to her memory, and her remains are buried under a monument built in the same town to commemorate East Timor's independence day in May 2002.

Name: References to Memorial in Timor-Leste Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Timor-Leste - Report-FULL> - § 8 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

49 | Box: From prison to memorial centre for victims, human rights and reconciliation

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

144. The Commission was mandated to organise its archives and records for future reference, and to give consideration to the question of whether materials should be made available to the public of Timor-Leste, the measures necessary to provide protection for confidential information, and the measures necessary to provide for the continuing safety of individuals who had testified to the Commission (Section 43.2 of the Regulation). In April 2004, when the national office was restructured, an Archive and Comarca Division was established to order and protect the Commission's archives and library. It was also given responsibility for planning for the future use of the Comarca as a memorial centre for victims, human rights and reconciliation.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

From prison to memorial centre for victims, human rights and reconciliation

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

The idea of rehabilitating the Comarca was first proposed by the Association of Ex-Political Prisoners (Assepol) in 2000 and was taken up by those responsible for establishing the Commission. The Steering Committee agreed that preservation of the former prison would make a positive contribution to national healing by serving as both a memorial to the denial of human rights and a symbol of the possibility of transformation. The idea became feasible in January 2002 when during a visit to Tokyo by Xanana Gusmão, the Japanese Prime Minister pledged a grant of USD1m to the Commission. Approximately half of this grant was to be used for capital works, including the rehabilitation of the Comarca.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

* Born in Holland, Haji Princen was a celebrated pioneer of human rights in Indonesia from the time of Independence for which he fought on the Indonesian side. He protected many East Timorese, including those seeking asylum abroad. East Timorese held a memorial in Borja da Costa Park, Dili, to mark his death in 2002.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

152. The largest demonstration during the occupation occurred on 12 November 1991. A demonstration had originally been planned to coincide with the visit of a Portuguese parliamentary delegation scheduled

for early November, but their visit had been cancelled at the last minute. However, on the night of 28 October, a group of thugs, apparently backed by ABRI members, raided the Motael church and killed 18-year-old pro-independence activist Sebastião Gomes. A demonstration was then planned to follow a memorial mass that was to be held on 12 November two weeks after Sebastião's

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

Volume IV, Part 11: Recommendations

- The need for further reconciliation in Timor-Leste • The preservation of the ex-Balide Comarca as a heritage site and its use as a national memorial centre for victims and human rights

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

66. The goal of the GCD de-duplication process was to ensure that the deceased were counted only once. It was initially thought that during the forced displacements people may have initially been buried where they died, with the body later retrieved by the family and interred at a cemetery in their home aldeia. It was also thought that if the body was not recovered, that a memorial marker in the local cemetery might be erected. While this may have occurred, careful review of the data did not reveal reburial or posthoc marking with a memorial stone to be common practice. Furthermore, when the bodies were recovered, the first marker would likely have been removed or relocated with the body, thus preventing over-counting. People who were never buried, or who not were buried in public cemeteries, fall outside of the GCD. In order to account for the deaths that are missing from the HRVD testimonies, the RMS interviews, and the GCD grave data, we conducted multiple-system estimation of the total deaths. This analysis is described below.

Name: References to Monument in Timor-Leste Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Timor-Leste - Report-FULL> - § 7 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

200. The second category consists of serious breaches of the laws and customs of war including, among others, the following: 1. Murder, ill-treatment or deportation of the civilian population of an occupied territory 2. Murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war 3. Plunder of public or private property 4. Wanton destruction of towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity²⁸⁷ 5. Employment of poisonous weapons or weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering 6. Attack, or bombardment of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings 7. Seizure, destruction or damage of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and works of art and science²⁸⁸ 8. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilians or civilian objects ²⁸⁹ 9. Taking hostages ²⁹⁰ 10. Rape ²⁹¹ 11. Torture (whether involving a public official or purely private individuals) ²⁹² 12. Killing or wounding a combatant who has surrendered 13. Transfer by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of the population of the occupied territory 14. Compelling nationals of the hostile party to take part in operations of war directed against their own country 15. Using the presence of civilians or other protected persons to render areas immune from military operations 16. Employing weapons, or methods of warfare which cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate 17. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies.*

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

372. Apart from the monumental scale of the assignment in political terms, José Ramos-Horta and his Fretilin colleagues had to contend with many practical and organisational challenges. The delegation had few human and financial resources. At the beginning, the Guinea-Bissau mission had to make room in its office for the Fretilin representatives, and staff support, never adequate, was provided by volunteers.* Contact with Timor-Leste was indirect and intermittent. The delegation was not given recognition as a government or observer status as a liberation movement.†

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

period commenced with a monumental public relations disaster for the Indonesian military in the form of the Santa Cruz massacre, followed 12 months later by Xanana Gusmão's capture. In 1996, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Timor-Leste's most prominent advocates of self-determination, Bishop Belo dan José Ramos-Horta, and in

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

- The provision of tombstones or monuments to promote community recognition of victims who had disappeared, thereby helping to provide a sense of emotional closure for victims' families

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

Memorialisation

The programme will promote national memorialisation in consultation with victims and other stakeholders including the government. The programme of memorialisation should be guided by, but not limited to, atrocities described in this Report and include commemoration ceremonies, dates, monuments, and other initiatives to honour and remember victims of human rights violations in local communities and at the national level. Memorialisation will also include the development of educational materials on Timor-Leste's historic struggle to uphold human rights, the development of popular literature, music and art for remembrance, and – as recommended elsewhere in this Report – an education programme to promote a culture of non-violent resolution of conflict.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

soldiers and Halilintar militiamen were instructed to seal off the area, and Lt. Sutrisno gave the order for the four detainees to be taken outside. Once outside, the detainees were told to run. Paulino Soares, the youngest of the four, started to do so and was immediately shot and killed. The other three men were then killed by shots fired by TNI soldiers and militiamen surrounding the compound. The bodies of the four men were gathered in a single pile and guarded by TNI soldiers.^{† 800} Lt. Sutrisno has been identified as one of the direct perpetrators of all four of the killings. Lt. Col Burhanuddin Siagian, João Tavares, and Jorge Tavares were present and took no action to stop the killings.^{‡ 801} As of early 2003, the bodies of the seven victims of the Cailaco killings had not been found. Relatives believe that the bodies were taken by militiamen and soldiers to a beach at Atabae, early in the morning hours of 13 April, and dumped at sea. The site of their probable disposal is marked by a stone monument and some clothes discovered on the beach on the morning after the killings, and believed to be those of the deceased. In early 2000, several fishermen told UN Civpol investigators that on the morning after the killings they had discovered that their boats, which had been left on the beach overnight, were spattered with blood and that they had been moved. One fisherman claimed that, earlier that morning, he had seen several men, whom he described as militia, pushing a dump truck that had got stuck in the sand.[§]

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

980. Ana Lemos is now considered a hero in the District of Ermera. The primary school in the town of Gleno is dedicated to her memory, and her remains are buried under a monument built in the same town to commemorate East Timor's independence day in May 2002.

Name: References to Museum in Timor-Leste Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Timor-Leste - Report-FULL> - § 15 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

620. At the counting centre in the Dili Museum in Comoro, UNAMET electoral officers from across the country gathered to conduct the count. International observers, including the official Portuguese and Indonesian delegations, had access to the count centre and witnessed all stages of the process. Many of the large international media contingent left Timor-Leste immediately after the peaceful day of voting, as did some of the international observers.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

637. The Commission also received a submission containing testimony that priceless East Timorese cultural artefacts and relics were taken by Indonesian authorities from the site known as the Dili Museum in Comoro during the violence in September 1999.⁷⁹⁷

The Museum had been opened by Indonesian authorities in 1995, and in 1999 housed a collection of some 3,000 objects, including ancient tais (traditional woven cloth), traditional pottery, basketry, and sacred and domestic carvings in wood and stone. The submission quotes an interview with Virgilio Simith, who in 1999 was a senior member of CNRT responsible for cultural affairs. In the first Cabinet of the RDTL after 20 May 2002, Virgilio Simith was the Secretary of State for Culture, Youth and Sport. Virgilio Simith said that many objects were taken to the Museum in Kupang, where he said there are now 68 pieces of East Timorese tais. He recalled that during continuing negotiations on outstanding bilateral issues between Indonesia and Timor-Leste during the UNTAET administration, Indonesian representatives had explained the removal of the artefacts by saying that

"because of the unsettled political

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

dos Grilhos
Bairro Formosa Audian
Museum/ waterfront
Caicoli
Vila Verde Lahane
Ponte

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

On 3 September Aitarak militia dressed in black came to our area. I recognised one person in the militia who was a friend of mine. He allowed me to leave and I ran to the Don Bosco Church compound in Comoro. More than 1,000 people were already there. After four days Aitarak militia came and ordered us to move to the Museum. My friend made me join Aitarak and go on operations in Manatuto and Aileu. When I returned I took my wife and our two-month old child to Atambua.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

138. A statement received by the Commission states that two prisoners were held for two months in the QG before they were moved to the Comarca on 19 November. There they joined senior Apodeti members who had previously been detained in Aileu, including Arnaldo dos Reis Araújo, António da Silva, Mahrus Alkatiri, José António dos Reis, José Gastão Melo Araújo, Herminio da Costa Silva, Ernesto and Frederico Almeida dos Santos.¹¹² Frederico Almeida dos Santos told the Commission that he was detained first in the Museum, near the Government Office (now the Palácio do Governo) on the waterfront, before he was moved to Aileu with 12 others, and was finally sent to the Comarca in Balide on 20 October 1975 on the orders of T86.¹¹³

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

188. In Dili, a small number of Apodeti detainees were held in the QG in Taibessi. * Many others were held in the Comarca, and Fretilin also took over the Museum on 4 October 1975, specifically to hold Apodeti prisoners. According to Luis António de Aquino Caldas, prisoners at the Museum included José Fernando Osório Soares, the secretary general of Apodeti, who was captured with seven of his men near the Areia Branca beach as he returned from a picnic.¹⁷⁶ Frederico Almeida Santos, also a member of Apodeti detained by Fretilin, recalled:

First, they took us to the Museum. The door was still locked and T83 opened it. He ordered us to go inside and then Fretilin arrested other people.¹⁷⁷

189. The Commission received testimony naming four others detained at the Museum by Fretilin, Armando Suriano, António dos Santos, José dos Santos and Assis dos Santos. The four were detained until the Indonesian invasion except for José dos Santos who became ill and was released.[†]

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

203. In mid-October, ABRI and its East Timorese auxiliaries occupied Maliana and the frontlines moved further east. On 3 or 4 December, Fretilin moved Apodeti members detained in the Museum in Dili to the QG in Taibessi to join the UDT prisoners.*

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

* CAVR Interview with Luis António de Aquino Caldas, Palapaço, Dili, 21 May 2004. Filomeno Pedro Cabral Fernandes testified that on 4 or 5 December, Fretilin moved prisoners at the Museum to QG, Taibessi, and detained them until 7 December.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

15. Fretilin responded to the armed movement by UDT with an armed insurrection, which included the widespread capture and detention of leaders, members and supporters of UDT. Although this was partly motivated by a desire to halt violence against Fretilin members, it was also motivated by revenge for the violations that UDT members and forces had perpetrated. Detentions were carried out in all districts of

Timor-Leste except Oecussi and Lautém, but numbers were highest in Aileu, Manufahi, Ainaro and Dili. More than one thousand people were detained around the territory. 16. Fretilin detained most members or supporters of UDT in the first week of the armed general insurrection, 20–27 August 1975, after which members and leaders of UDT fled the territory into West Timor (Indonesia). Isolated cases of detention of UDT members who remained behind continued until the Indonesian invasion. Fretilin also detained leaders, members and supporters of Apodeti who were involved in the UDT movement which began on 11 August through August and September. On 4 October, the Fretilin Central Committee ordered the widespread detention of members of Apodeti in response to rumours of an Apodeti coup and ABRI infiltration of Timor-Leste's borders, and it then detained the senior leaders of Apodeti as well as other members and supporters. Fretilin also detained members of the Portuguese administration including the Portuguese chief-of-police Lieutenant Colonel Maggiolo Gouveia because of his involvement in the UDT armed action of 11 August 1975. 17. Victims of arbitrary detention were held in improvised prisons, usually large buildings in the local area. Some of these had been used by UDT during the armed movement. They included warehouses, schools, former Portuguese prisons, the Dili museum, military barracks. The largest detention centres were in the Fretilin headquarters of Aissirimou, in the district of Aileu. 18. After Fretilin had control of the territory it concentrated detainees from the districts of Ermera and Manufahi with detainees from Aissirimou and on 7 December, when Indonesia launched a large-scale invasion, detainees from Dili were also moved to Aissirimou. By 9 December, prisoners detained in Aissirimou numbered close to 1,000. 19. The victims of arbitrary detention by Fretilin members and supporters known to the Commission were predominantly male, of military age and believed by the perpetrator to have an association with UDT or Apodeti. Leaders of the KOTA and Trabalhista political parties were also detained. Sometimes family members of these victims were also arbitrarily detained. 20. The perpetrators of arbitrary detention were predominantly Fretilin commanders at the district level or people under their command. These commanders knew the population in each district and were able to effectively target members or supporters of UDT and Apodeti. 21. After the end of the internal armed conflict by late September 1975, Fretilin made efforts to accord due process to detainees. It established a commission of investigation (Comissão de Inquérito) to decide on the guilt or innocence of

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

801. These acts began to occur on 20 August 1975 in every district of Timor-Leste except Oecussi but were concentrated in Ermera, Dili, Baucau, Manufahi and Aileu. 27. The treatment of detainees varied between detention centres but the Balide Comarca and the Museum in Dili were the only locations in which violence against detainees was not reported. In other detention centres guards beat prisoners frequently and, in at least one Fretilin prison, a particular guard was appointed to be in charge of abusing prisoners. 28. Few detainees were interrogated by Fretilin and the violence was, in most cases, for no other reason than to punish the detainee or as a manifestation of the general atmosphere of conflict and violence. 29. As UDT had done previously, Fretilin commanders and members used buildings or structures to hold prisoners that were not equipped to hold large groups of people for long periods of time. Conditions of sanitation and ventilation were deplorable and little or no effort was made to improve conditions by Fretilin members in charge of detention centres. Detention centres were often severely overcrowded, particularly those in Aileu. These conditions were so deplorable as to amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. 30. The amount of food received by Fretilin detainees varied. In Baucau and in the Comarca in Dili detainees reported receiving three meals a day from August to October. In other detention centres detainees reported receiving insufficient food. By November, as Indonesian incursions along the border continued, there were severe food shortages in all detention centres. The Fretilin leadership was aware of the food shortages and set up labour camps in Aileu, but this failed to feed the detainees largely due to the Indonesian attacks.

Fretilin did not release detainees after it realised that it could not feed them. This amounted to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. 31. Although the violence occurred in the context of armed conflict, it was clear that senior members of the Fretilin Central Committee were aware of the abuse of prisoners. The most brutal treatment of detainees occurred in the Fretilin headquarters in Taibessi and in Aissirimou, Aileu. The treatment of detainees varied between districts, as did the level of responsibility for ill-treating and torturing prisoners. In Baucau, prisoners said that they were beaten regularly but only by the guards after their superiors had left. In Manufahi and Aileu however, Fretilin leaders were present at the torture of UDT leaders and not only allowed it but incited the community to attack members of UDT. Several

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

115. The Commission also received a submission detailing the looting of the national museum in Dili of hundreds of East Timorese cultural and historical artefacts. The submission outlined that members of TNI prepared trucks, loaded the artefacts and drove them to West Timor, Indonesia, where they remain today.*

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

* The Commission received a Submission based on an interview with Virgilio Simith, who in 1999 was a senior member of CNRT responsible for cultural affairs. Virgilio Simith recounted that nearly 3,000 cultural artefacts and objects were taken by Indonesian authorities from the museum in Comoro, Dili in September 1999 and have not been returned. [Interview with Virgilio Simith, 7 July 2005 by David Hicks, Maxine Hicks and Phyllis Ferguson, Submission to the CAVR. CAVR Archive. See also Vol. I, Part 3: The History of the Conflict].

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

246. The violations committed by members of the Indonesian security forces and their auxiliary militias during 1999 included: • Killing of more than 1,400 civilians • Rape and sexual violation of hundreds of women • Assault and beating of thousands of civilians • Forced deportation of approximately 250,000 of civilians out of Timor-Leste and the forced displacement of approximately 300,000 within the territory • Forced recruitment of thousands of East Timorese into militia groups • Burning of over 60,000 houses belonging to civilians • Looting of vast amounts of civilian property in the territory, including almost all motor vehicles and valuable manufactured goods which were removed across the border into Indonesia • Theft or killing of large numbers of livestock • Intentional destruction of the majority of public infrastructure for no military purpose, including all hospitals, most schools, water installations, electricity generators and other equipment necessary for the supporting the well-being of the civilian population • Looting of important and irreplaceable cultural and historical artifacts from the public museum in Dili in September 1999, and their removal to West Timor, Indonesia.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

‡ 20/7A handful of polling stations had to be closed down temporarily during the day as a result of threats or acts of violence, but on the whole, voting proceeded much more smoothly than anticipated. The same was true of the ballot count that took place in the government-run museum next door to the regional Police headquarters (Polda) in Dili between 31 August and 4 September.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

dated [7] September 1999, re-

ported that 17,620 people were then at different sites in the city, awaiting evacuation. The breakdown by site was given as follows: Koramil East Dili (120), Koramil West Dili (1,000), Museum (3,000), Regional and District Police headquarters (6,000), Dili harbour (3,000), Koramil Metinaro (1,000), and Kodim Dili (3,500). See: Dan Sat Gas Pam Dili to Danrem 164/WD and others. Secret Telegram STR/-/1999, [7] September 1999 (Yayasan HAK Collection, Doc #44)