

联合国



Distr.  
GENERAL

S/16759  
28 September 1984  
CHINESE  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

安全理事会

1984年9月24日

莫桑比克常驻联合国代表团

给秘书长的普通照会

莫桑比克人民共和国常驻联合国代表团向联合国秘书长办公室表示敬意，并谨随函送交以下文件：

1. 东帝汶一名天主教教士1984年7月14日有关该领土局势的来信摘录。
2. 天主教原东帝汶教区主教马蒂尼奥·达科斯塔·洛普斯的访问记，发表在1984年9月3日的《新闻周刊》国际版上。

请将这些文件作为安理会的文件散发为荷。

84-22678

附件一

东帝汶一名教士1984年7月14日的来信摘录

〔译文〕

1984年1月至6月

1. 配有坦克车、强击车和大炮的大量印度尼西亚军队驻扎在洛斯帕洛斯、包考、拉加、奥索、维奎奎、维尼拉勒 (Venilale)、韦马塞、贝卡利 (Becoli)、帝力、雷梅西奥 (Remexio)、艾柳、毛比塞、艾纳罗 (Ainaro)、萨梅、苏马莱 (Zumalai)。估计有3万至4万印度尼西亚士兵。

2. 人们被围在村子里。他们不能外出寻找食物。印度尼西亚士兵不断地对人们进行压制和监视。在许多村子，例如在巴古亚和洛斯帕洛斯，每天在早晨5时30分和下午4时，人们都要被逐个传唤。

3. 3月、4月和5月三个月里，在各个区 (包考、拉加、克利塞 (Quelicai)、法图马卡 (Fatumaca)、维尼拉勒 (Venilale)、奥索、维奎奎、博博纳罗、艾纳罗和萨梅) 男人和青年被迫随同印度尼西亚军队到山里搜寻武装抵抗运动人员。军队只给这些人很少的玉米。这些行动持续一个星期至15天。他们回村子时都极其饥饿、疲惫，并且患了病。而军队的行动则一无所获。

4. 在许多地区，人们的生活极其困难，他们在挨饿：巴古亚、克利塞、洛斯帕洛斯、维奎奎、毛比塞、博博纳罗和苏马莱。在维奎奎的一些地区人们只能吃到稻草和杂草。

5. 印度尼西亚军队驻扎在村子里、公路和各要道上。他们时常骚扰居民。任何人只要稍一谴责他们，那怕没有任何动机，也会立即遭到监禁、酷刑、并常常是失踪了 (惨遭杀害)。

6. 在巴考机场有8架战斗机：4架北美野马式战斗机\*和4架喷气式飞机。每天这些飞机都轰炸各地区：巴考、洛斯帕洛斯、维奎克、瓦图拉里 (Vatu Lari)、瓦图卡拉包 (Watu Carabau)、艾纳罗、博博纳罗和苏马莱。

7. 在帝力军用机场有12架军用直升飞机，用来运送士兵、军粮和弹药，以及撤走死、伤士兵。

8. 在一些地区，居民整日心惊胆战：一方面受到外出进行报复活动或寻找食物的武装抵抗运动（东帝汶革命阵线）人员的袭击；另一方面又受到印度尼西亚军队的骚扰和压制，印度尼西亚军队也不保护居民。

9. 武装抵抗运动（东帝汶革命阵线）组织严密，有效地袭击了印度尼西亚军队的哨所。

10. 从4月中旬到5月中旬，从包考—拉加十字路口向克利塞方向，也就是从克利塞海滩开始，每隔20米就设一个军事安全哨所。每20米就有5名帝汶民兵和一名印度尼西亚士兵 (Topi Merah)。

11. 1984年6月，在帝力—包考公路上有15个军事检查站。任何过往人员都要停下受检查。在包考和法图马卡 (Fatumaca) 之间有3个检查站。军人可以命令行人站住，进行盘问和搜身。在韦马塞—包考公路有军队在路上巡逻，每隔20米就有部队。

12. 在1983年8月、9月和10月三个月里被监禁的政治犯受到各种酷刑折磨。有的因受虐待而死。在1984年5月，这些政治犯中有15人受到审判并被判刑：有的被判17年监禁，有的被判15年，有的被判12年，还有的被判7年。这些政治犯中有些人被从帝力带走，下落不明。他们被捆绑送上一架赫尔克里士式飞机，下落不明，其中有一名是个帝汶妇女，她已在狱中生了一个孩子。婴儿的两只小手臂被用链子拴在母亲的手臂上，母亲坐着让孩子躺在腿上。一些目睹这一情景的帝汶人对这种残忍的行为感到惊骇。

\* 美国提供的反暴动飞机。

## 1984年1月到6月间发生的几个事件

1. 1984年3月间，一些人被军队买通去杀害（通过背叛行为）武装抵抗运动（东帝汶革命阵线）的三名成员，把人头带到了博博纳罗。军队强迫人们在人头前连续跳了两夜的舞，边跳这种可怕的舞边踢人头。然后从帝力来的一位印尼高级军官颁奖给带来人头的“英雄”们。他们把人群召集到一起，庄严地把一些黄麻交给了干这件事的英雄们。

2. 1984年3月起，在靠近博博纳罗的厚巴行政区，许多男人和青年被关押和杀害。在厚巴附近的哥打布特部落，几乎所有的男人和青年都失踪了。印尼士兵把他们抓走，杀害后扔进一块休闲地；水牛吃掉了尸体。有人亲眼目睹了这件事。证人谈到了人们被斩尽杀绝。

3. 1984年4月底，两个装有两具尸体的麻袋被扔进了奈尼附近帝力——达尔公路的水沟里。有人发现有臭味，看见了装有尸体的麻袋。到了五月中旬，麻袋被运走了。人们认为那两具尸体是被杀害的政治犯。

4. 5月14日凌晨，东帝汶革命阵线进入了靠近韦马塞的卡拉韦拉行政区。他们在前一天曾通知了驻在那里的第401营，说他们将于14日进入卡拉韦拉。14日凌晨许多东帝汶革命阵线的成员来了，他们杀死了2名印尼士兵、3名帝汶民兵。第401营没有还击。卡拉韦拉村里没有教堂。从包考来的传教士时常在村里的一座房子里做弥撒。碰巧传教士做过弥撒的房子中有一座被烧毁了。5月15日，帝力教区的主教和总督都受到印尼军队的邀请来此地访问，以便看看烧毁教堂的“共产主义”东帝汶革命阵线是什么样子的。但是，15日才来的主教还看见那座房子在焚烧。东帝汶革命阵线是在14日进攻的，一间简陋的、全由稻草和木头盖成的帝汶房子怎么可能燃烧24个小时还没倒坍呢？军队还指控东帝汶革命阵线烧毁了这座教堂里的圣徒塑像。但那里根本没有圣徒像，因为那所房子不是教堂，没有圣徒像。同一天，即5月14日，东帝汶革命阵线也进入了洛斯帕洛斯、维奎奎

和苏马赖三个地区。

5. 从5月19日到20日，东帝汶革命阵线进入了靠近包考的萨马拉里村。村民中有一人死亡。

6. 5月21日，东帝汶革命阵线进入了塞考尔（包考）附近的乌马克莱克村。一些平民被杀害；村里的一位首领被抓进了丛林。

7. 5月24日，属于东帝汶革命阵线的一名马力弗鲁（哥力凯）部落的妇女特莱莎（22岁）遭到伏击，她受了伤，连同她的婴儿一起被送进了包考的医院。几天后，她被印尼军队杀害了。

8. 5月30日，托马斯·达·西尔瓦、雅辛诺·达·西尔瓦和维辛提·弗莱塔斯（都来自布考利）被抓住送到了包考。深夜，他们被包考的印尼士兵杀害。原因：他们和东帝汶革命阵线有联系。

9. 5月间，阿拉斯约有一百人（主要是男人和青年）被逮捕，带到了萨梅。其中有阿拉斯的头人和他的助手。他们在萨梅受到了可怖的酷刑，为的是让他们承认和东帝汶革命阵线有联系。一位目击者说，他听到了受害者尖厉的叫喊，睡不着觉。

10. 5月底六月初，巴扎尔泰特附近的莱奥马村里的士兵开始逮捕并杀害许多男人和男孩子。有些人设法逃跑了，躲在其他村子里或亲属家里。

11. 5月15日，有人在拉雷亚村看见一名印尼士兵当众在街上踢一个人头，好象是一个男孩的头。全村人都在场，一声没吭，也没有任何表情。恐惧的心情使人们抑制住了自己内心强烈的厌恶感。

# The Timorese Will Fight to the End'

INTERVIEW: MARTINHO DA COSTA LOPES

*Msgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes, 65, is the former papal administrator or acting bishop of East Timor. An outspoken advocate of independence for the former Portuguese colony that has been occupied by Indonesian troops since 1975, he was recalled by the Vatican last year under pressure from Indonesia's conservative Roman Catholic bishops. Now retired and living in Lisbon, he spoke there last week with NEWSWEEK's Ken Pottinger about the continuing guerrilla war on the tiny island and the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Excerpts:*

**POTTINGER:** Do you think that Washington has a role to play in resolving the East Timor problem? Is it possible that the United States could put effective pressure on Indonesia?

**DA COSTA LOPES:** We have to distinguish between the views of the American people and those of the government. I believe that the people of the United States are sympathetic to the case of East Timor but the American government is compromised with Indonesia. As you know, [the then U.S. secretary of state] Henry Kissinger was in Jakarta the day before Indonesia invaded, and made it clear that the United States was not opposed to the move. Washington has since provided much of the military equipment used by Indonesia in its fight against the resistance in East Timor.

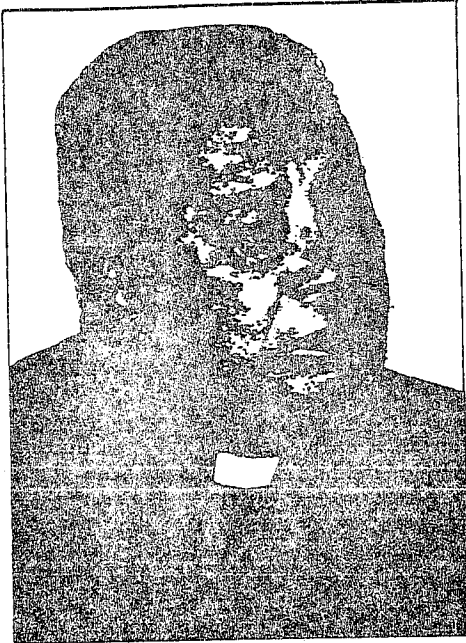
Still, America could make amends by persuading Jakarta to end the fighting in Timor and negotiate the territory's independence. I am hopeful that with growing support in the U.S. Congress and Senate, there will be a change in official American attitudes.

**Q.** What do you think of suggestions that East Timor should become an autonomous state associated with Indonesia but preserving its Portuguese cultural ties?

**A.** I think the people of East Timor will firmly reject such an idea. They are determined to fight [for independence] to the end. They want to be independent at all costs. The proposal is ingenuous when you consider that 200,000 Timorese have lost their lives for independence. The people of East Timor know the Indonesians too well to want anything more to do with them.

**Q.** Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden is due in Lisbon next week to discuss East Timor with the Portuguese government. If he asks to see you, what would you tell him?

**A.** I will tell him about my experiences there and urge him to help East Timor gain



Da Costa Lopes: 'Independence at all costs'

independence. Australia knows very well how many thousands of Timorese died during World War II in helping the Australians fight against the Japanese. Now we look to Australia to help us in our struggle for independence.

**Q.** What is your assessment of current Portuguese and United Nations diplomatic efforts—or lack of them—aimed at solving the East Timor problem?

**A.** I think they are more hopeful since Secretary of State George Shultz met in July with [Indonesian Foreign Minister] Kusumaatmadja Mochtar. Portugal too is renewing efforts, but I don't think anything can be really achieved without first consulting the people of East Timor. There are three parties to this problem—Portugal, Indonesia and the Timorese people. I think the United Nations should try to persuade Indonesia to let the U.N. send a delegation into East Timor. The U.N. should go into the mountains of Timor and talk to the people. They should discuss the situation with Xa Na Na Gusmao, the leader of the Fretilin guerrillas, who is the authentic representative of the Timorese people. I think such a move would be possible because last year during the cease-fire between Fretilin and Indonesian troops there were talks between the two sides in Timor.

**Q.** Are you a supporter of Fretilin?

**A.** I support Fretilin as a symbol of national resistance against Indonesia. I don't know if they are communist or not. But I

believe that after so many years of illegal occupation by the Indonesian troops, the people of East Timor want nothing more to do with Indonesia because their experience has been so bad.

**Q.** During your time as a priest in Timor you described conditions as desperate. Can you give some examples of what it was like when you were there?

**A.** To mention just one case, we should remember the conditions in the Comarca Prison in the capital Dili, where young Timorese girls whose families were suspected members of Fretilin were imprisoned and tortured by the Indonesians. These girls were beaten, given electrical-shock treatment, burnt with cigarettes and raped by the Indonesian soldiers in an effort to extract information about the guerrillas from them. Often these girls knew nothing, but they were savagely treated anyway. It was a flagrant case of abuses of human rights. And I have subsequently received letters from East Timorese people and my successor, Msgr. Carlos Ximenes Belo, which indicate that things are just as bad at the moment. He has told me of how the war is continuing despite what Jakarta says. The Indonesians are trying to hide the truth, but the fighting has worsened since last August when they launched a new counteroffensive against Fretilin.

**Q.** So in your view the situation remains bad in East Timor despite Indonesia's claims to the contrary?

**A.** If Jakarta is telling the truth why won't they let in journalists and independent observers and international aid teams who want to go there, and let them move about freely and see the position for themselves? I have no doubt at all that fighting has not stopped on the island.

**Q.** Since your return to Portugal, have you made your views known and described your experiences to the Portuguese government?

**A.** I have talked with President António Ramalho Eanes and also to Prime Minister Mário Soares and Foreign Minister Jaime Gama. I got the impression that they were sympathetic to my views, and I do not believe they will betray the Timorese people. I have also traveled throughout the country on lecture tours and have been asked many questions by many people about Timor. I think the Portuguese people are still very concerned about what happened in East Timor and want to see the territory made independent. Written on the walls near my home is a slogan that says, "East Timor is Portugal."