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Hopes for West Papuan dialogue

As Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono begins his second term as President, it is worth considering the prospects for dialogue to resolve Indonesia's most intractable conflict. West Papua has been part of Indonesia for more than four decades, and calls for dialogue with the central government have reverberated in West Papua for years.

The West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL) recently said dozens of organizations were calling for talks with the central government to find a peaceful solution to many issues, including human rights problems.

Talks held by then president Habibie in 1999 broke up when the Papuan delegation raised the issue of independence. Caught unawares, Habibie closed the meeting, saying only that the matter "needed further consideration".

In 2000, after the downfall of then president Soeharto, a congress in Jayapura attended by tens of thousands adopted a program that included the demand for independence. It set up the Papuan Presidium Council and called for *pelurusan sejarah*, a reappraisal of the history of West Papua's incorporation into Indonesia.

Earlier this year, in an attempt to inject new life into the dialogue, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), published a Papua Road Map to consider how



Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

to take the dialogue forward. It called the talks in 1999 "a missed opportunity" that deepened the mistrust between the two sides.

The implementation of the 2001 Special Autonomy Law (Otsus) for West Papua has been woeful. While the exploitation of Papua's natural resources earned huge revenues for Jakarta, West Papuans are among the poorest in Indonesia.

Without consulting the *Majelis Rakyat Papua*, the Papuan People's Council, set up in compliance with Otsus, the central government split the territory into two provinces. Dozens of new districts have been created to facilitate access for people in remote areas, but they have gobbled up most of the funds allocated under the Otsus law to build new offices and pay new staff, most of whom are non-Papuan.

The Papuan people have enjoyed little improvement in health and education. LIPI concludes that education is worse today than when West Papua was still a Dutch colony. While many schools have been built, there is a serious shortage of teachers willing to work in remote villages.

According to a survey in 2006, thousands of children in the Central Highlands had never been to school.



Majelis Rakyat Papua (Papuan People's Council)

Many Papuan families cannot afford to send their children to primary school. A secondary school teacher in Merauke said she could not teach children from local primary schools because so many couldn't read, write or count. In Yahukimo district, there were only 331 teachers for 15,662 children.

The state of health was just as bad: malnutrition is widespread and there is hardly any access to clean water. There are only 12 government hospitals and six private hospitals, plus a few poorly equipped health centres. Ninety percent of Papuan villages have no access to clinics and the few that are located in the interior have only a midwife and a nurse, with no doctors in sight.

Malaria, dysentery and acute respiratory disorders are widespread, not to mention HIV/AIDS, the incidence of which is worse in West Papua than anywhere in Indonesia, except Jakarta. The researchers concluded that "the government fails to recognise 'the health situation' as being a threat to the existence of the Papuan people".

Papuans are unable to compete with Indonesians now doing business in West Papua. Whereas in 1959, outsiders accounted for two percent of the population, this rose to 35 percent in 2000, and 41 percent in 2005. By 2011, Papuans are likely to be out-numbered.

Although dialogue has been successful in Aceh, Jakarta fears that dialogue with West Papua will get bogged down over the issue of independence. The guiding principle for Indonesia is the preservation of

the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), at all cost, while many Papuans see independence as their objective. If such attitudes persist, dialogue is like *merebus batu* (trying to cook a stone).

Papuans have experienced years of military operations and violence. While the perpetrators enjoy impunity, Papuan groups that organise demonstrations are accused of being anti-NKRI or "separatist", with dire consequences. Even flying the Papuan flag, the *Kejora*, risks heavy punishment.

Recognising that dialogue is fraught with difficulties, LIPI recommends an "incremental process" which would mean abandoning the armed struggle by the Papuans and the implementation of Otsus and demilitarisation by Indonesia.

The suggested agenda would include: the history and political status of Papua; justice for human rights victims; the failure of development in Papua and the marginalisation of the Papuans.

Jakarta needs to have the courage to approach Papua, learning from what has been achieved in Aceh.

The LIPI recommendations deserve the government's serious attention.

— Carmel Budiardjo
Jakarta Post, 25 October 2009

Carmel Budiardjo is the founder and co-director of TAPOL, the London-based human rights organisation set up in 1973 and holder of the Right Livelihood Award.

Parliamentarians for West Papua

Three Papua New Guinea politicians launched their chapter of the international Parliamentarians for West Papua on 6 November 2009. They are Port Moresby's Governor Powes Parkop, and MPs Jamie Maxton-Graham and Boka Kondra who have all criticised PNG's failure to act to help their Melanesian neighbours.

Maxton-Graham said he had decided to help launch and sign the PNG Charter of the International Parliamentarians for West Papua after seeing photos of atrocities on West Papuans allegedly committed by the Indonesian police and military. It is estimated 10,000 to 20,000 West Papuans now live in PNG.

In Aotearoa/NZ, MPs Catherine Delahunty, Russel Norman, Keith Locke and Jeanette Fitzsimons are all members of IPWP.

- ▶ Please come to IHRC Annual General Meeting on 1 December, 2009 at the Pacific Media Centre AUT Tower building corner Wakefield and Rutland St, Auckland at 6 pm Guest Speaker: Catherine Delahunty, MP. Hear the latest about Parliamentarians for West Papua and the deforestation campaign.
- ▶ Please join also IHRC in a symbolic flag-raising of the West Papua flag on Queen St, adjacent to Aotea Square: 4.30 - 5.30pm, 1 December 2009.

IHRC depends on your donations to continue its work.

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Please mail to: IHRC Box 68-419, Auckland

Palm oil industry: threat to indigenous people

On 27 October 2009 Indonesia Human Rights Committee jointly hosted a seminar with Greenpeace Aotearoa to discuss the horrific impacts of the palm oil industry and the significant contribution New Zealand dairy giant, Fonterra, makes to this crime against the people of Indonesia and the climate.

Greenpeace has staged dramatic protests, including a 12 hour blockade, directed at the Indonesia-sourced palm oil kernel shipments entering the ports of Tauranga and Taranaki.

Greenpeace explains that last year New Zealand imported one quarter of the world's production of palm kernel expeller (PKE), worth over \$300 million and amounting to a carbon footprint of some 20 million tonnes. PKE is created when palm fruit is crushed and processed to produce palm kernel oil.

At the seminar, Greenpeace senior climate expert, Simon Boxer stated that palm kernel expeller is not a waste product of palm oil production as Fonterra has suggested but one of the three products (the others are crude palm oil (CPO), palm kernel oil (PKO)) which are key to the economic viability of palm oil plantations.

In August, Sunday Star-Times journalist Kim Knight travelled to Sumatra with Greenpeace communications manager Suzette Jackson and Waitakaruru farmer Max Purnell. There they met community leaders who had faced jail for their opposition to the plantations. "If dairy farmers knew the potential impact of the PKE trade, they would find alternatives rather than be part of the 'systematic, deliberate, studied rape and desecration of land and the local people's ability to have a future with it' ". Sunday Star (23/8/09)

Max Purnell told the seminar he was moved by the plight of the people pushed off their lands for palm oil because he could see that they had no alternative place to live. He said that Fonterra's farming intensification policy was the driver for the feed imports.

Deforestation is being driven by western demands for palm oil and its bi-products. Greenpeace publicity graphically illustrates the way in which vast amounts of carbon are being released from peat lands as they are being destroyed to make way for palm oil.

The environmental groups: EIA and Telepak have just released an important new report *Up for Grabs*.



Devastated rainforest and peatlands in Indonesia.
© Greenpeace / Oka Budhi.

West Papua's remaining forests are "under siege from the rampant spread of plantations." Up to five million hectares of pristine forest lands are targeted for conversion. (See <http://www.eia-international.org/files/news566-1.pdf>)

However, consumer power is proving quite powerful. Cadbury has had a change of heart about using palm oil and other food manufacturers may have to follow suit as more people choose to avoid palm-oil based products.

Don't Buy Kwila Campaign

IHRC and Rainforest Action have chalked up some success with the 'don't buy kwila' campaign of dialogue and demonstrations. Small delegations have called on the management of several furniture and decking retail chains and recent demonstrations have been mounted outside Carters outlets and Mitre 10.

Retailers who do not sell kwila products now include the BBQ Factory, Harvey Normans and the Warehouse. Placemakers still sells kwila decking but has discontinued buying kwila furniture.

Unfortunately, MP Catherine Delahunty's proposed legislation to regulate the import of illegal and unsustainable timber did not gain Government support, but the campaign continues as you will see on <http://www.greens.org.nz/rainforests>



Catherine Delahunty

For more information about rainforest actions check out <http://rainforest-action.blogspot.com> or www.indonesiahumanrights.org.nz

Human rights: When will we see justice?

Timor-Leste

Militia leader Maternus Bere, was indicted by UN prosecutors with charges of crimes against humanity for his role in the attack on the Church at Suai in September 1999. The much loved Parish priest, Father Hilario and his two colleagues were murdered along with more than 200 parishioners. In August Bere was spotted during a visit to Suai,



Maternus Bere

where apparently he had gone to attend his father's funeral. He was arrested by Timorese police, but he is now safely back in Indonesia.

He was handed over to the Indonesian Embassy in Dili at Jakarta's insistence after hasty negotiations between the two governments on August 30, the 10th anniversary of the historic independence vote. Apparently the Indonesian Foreign Minister would not attend the anniversary ceremonies until Bere was safely ensconced in the Indonesian Embassy compound.

There was an outcry from local NGOs and the Catholic Church also condemned Bere's release, because as Bishop Basilio do Nascimento, said: "before we forgive there must be justice".

Amnesty International has appealed for action to the UN Security Council, condemning both the Indonesian and Timor-Leste governments for "clear violation of international human rights law and standards".

Leading human rights organisations from Indonesia and Timor-Leste are also calling on the UN Security Council to take action. IHRC joined other international signatories (coordinated by East Timor and Indonesia Action Network) in calling for the UN Security Council to take heed of past investigations such as that of the Timor-Leste's Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CAVR).

"Some of Timor-Leste's leaders have expressed the certainty that the United Nations and the Security Council will never act in a substantive way to hold accountable those responsible for the crimes committed during the illegal occupation of Timor-Leste. While we are not naïve about the obstacles, we hold you to a higher standard. We believe that

the United Nations and the Council must live up to its promises to deny impunity to the worst perpetrators, if only to reinforce your own credibility... real accountability will reinforce democracy and the rule of law in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste, as well as support genuine reconciliation between the two peoples."

The letter urged that Interpol issue arrest warrants for all those indicted by the UN backed Serious Crimes Unit who remain at large, a measure which would at least discourage these suspects from travelling internationally.

There are renewed calls for justice for the Financial Times correspondent Sander Thoenes who was killed in September 1999 as he tried to cover the aftermath of the referendum vote for independence from Indonesia and the landing of additional Indonesian troops.

Indonesia and West Papua

Human Rights defender Munir Said Thalib was murdered on 7 September 2004 but the case is not yet resolved.

President Yudhoyono once described the Munir case as a "test of our history". Although two people have now been convicted of involvement in Munir's death, it is widely held that the mastermind/s have not yet been held accountable. On New Year's Eve 2008, Muchdi Purwoprandjono former deputy of the State Intelligence Agency was acquitted of charges of assisting in the murder. His trial has been condemned for violating the norms of due process.



Muchdi Purwoprandjono

In the latest twist, Munir's successor, Usman Hamid, leader of the *Justice for Munir* campaign has been charged with criminal defamation. Muchdi filed a complaint against him citing critical statements made by Usman at the trial's end. Major international human rights groups have rallied to Usman's defence

Unfortunately harassment and persecution of human rights defenders is prevalent. In West Papua a young activist, Yoab Syatfle, has gone into hiding after receiving a series of explicit death threats. In October, 23 year old Victor Yeimo was arrested on charges related to a demonstration organised to show support

for the International Parliamentarians for West Papua. It is feared that he may face the serious charge of maker or rebellion.

Activist abductions 1997 and 1998

Between 1997 and 1998, 24 activists were abducted because of their struggle for change and democracy at that time. Only 9 of them returned alive while 13

others are still missing and one has been confirmed to have died.

After more than 10 years of reformation in Indonesia this case has not been resolved, and despite the recommendations of the Indonesian Commission for Human Rights, the Attorney General declines to conduct investigations into this case.



Pramono Edhie Wibowo



Syafrie Syamsuddin

'Good news'

Two Indonesian Generals have found themselves unable to travel to the United States because their visa applications have either been turned down or

put on hold. They are Lieutenant-General Syafrie who had intended to attend the Group of 20 summit in Pittsburgh and Major-General Wibowo.

Indonesian Special Forces (Kopassus) commander Pramono Edhie Wibowo headed a Kopassus detachment that went to East Timor just after the independence vote in 1999.

The Secretary-general of the Defence Ministry Syafrie Syamsuddin is an East Timor Kopassus veteran who is widely believed to have been the key commander behind the 1991 Santa Cruz massacre. Syafrie was part of Suharto's personal escort for six years and his top bodyguard from 1993 until 1995. He was Jakarta's commander at the time of the bloody May 1998 riots that preceded Suharto's fall from power.

President Yudhoyono's new cabinet

President Yudhoyono's new cabinet includes a prominent Papuan, Freddy Numberi, who will be Minister of Transportation. Numberi served as governor of Papua from 2001 to 2003. He was Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs in the first Yudhoyono cabinet and Minister for Administrative Reform under President Abdurrahman Wahid. In 2004 President Yudhoyono asked the retired Indonesian navy admiral, as former Papuan Governor, to assist in resolving tensions between the Central Government and Papuans. Numberi was a strong advocate of "Special Autonomy."

As Governor, he appointed Papuan political figure Theys Eluay to the Papuan Council, but then tried to have him removed when Eluay, who was subsequently chosen to chair the council, expressed support for Papuan independence. Indonesian special forces (Kopassus) assassinated Eluay in 2001 while Numberi was still Papuan Governor.

Yudhoyono also chose General Sutanto to head the State Intelligence Agency (BIN). Sutanto has served as Chief of Police in West Papua during and following the June 2007 visit of senior UN official Hina Jilani to West Papua. For months after her visit, Papuans, including senior Papuan clergy, who had met with her faced harassment and threats. The intimidation

drew criticism from Jilani in her subsequent report to the UN on human rights abuse in West Papua. Calls by international NGO's to Sutanto to investigate the threats went unaddressed.

Sutanto also dismissed claims in a detailed July 2009 *Human Rights Watch* report of abuse of Papuans by security forces, contending publicly that the human rights environment in West Papua was improving.

Given the violations of human rights that transpired on his watch—as Police Chief in West Papua—his new, more powerful role as chief of an agency which has itself been repeatedly accused of violating rights in West Papua and elsewhere—including the assassination of Munir, Indonesia's most prominent human rights activist—raises concerns.

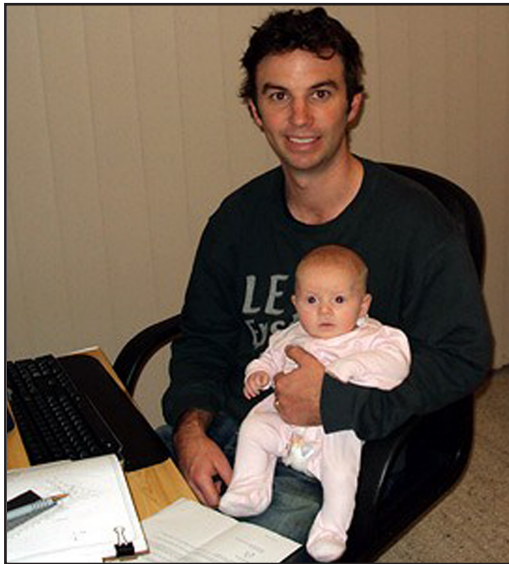
Source: *US West Papua Advocacy Team Report No. 9* November 2009

Please see our website www.indonesiahuman-rights.org.nz to sign our petition appealing for the Red Cross to be granted full access to West Papua and for the re-opening of its Papua office.

Security behind latest Freeport conflict?

Australian mining expert Drew Grant was killed in a sniper attack on the Freeport mine access road on 12 July 2009, and the in following days a security guard and a policeman were also killed. The autopsy carried out on Grant suggested that the attack was carried out by two gunmen using high-powered military rifles and firing from more than 20 metres above the victim.

A wave of non-fatal shootings followed, all taking place inside Freeport's 3.6 million-hectare concession which is only accessible to those with the right documentation. In this area some 1,320 Indonesian security personnel are deployed and joint TNI and police command posts are situated along the Timika-Tembagapura road.



Drew Grant with baby daughter Ella

competition and conflict among the two arms of the security forces – the police and the military

The families of Freeport workers have rallied at the Legislative Council offices in Mimika to demand better security, and strike action has been threatened.

Lawsuit against Freeport McMoran

In August, Titus Natkime, a lawyer representing the Amungme people filed a lawsuit in Jakarta against Freeport-McMoran. The lawsuit cites environmental destruction, violation of land rights and human rights violations. An earlier lawsuit in the United States was dismissed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which said there was not enough evidence of violation of environmental standards under international law.



Maj. Gen. Nasution

In July a number of Papuans were arrested, seven remain in custody, but so far no trials have taken place and the attacks have not stopped. Two miners were wounded on October 20 when their security-escorted buses were ambushed.

OPM leader Kelly Kwalik has denied that Papuan pro-independence fighters were behind the attacks. While the police have apparently accepted his assurances, Army Commander, Major General Nasution maintains that Kelly Kwalik is behind all the acts of terror. Not surprisingly, many speculate that the root cause of this latest violence is related to

IHRC continues to lobby the New Zealand Superannuation Fund which has a \$1,074, 870 investment in Freeport. IHRC noted that a coalition of some of the world's biggest pension fund investors from Europe and the U.S. has tried, unsuccessfully, to get the company to take action on environmental pollution and wants Freeport McMoran to appoint an environmental expert to its board.

IHRC urged NZ Super Fund to divest its holdings: "Freeport's failure to respond to the genuine concerns of a significant proportion (33%) of its investors is a further indication of Freeport's failure to meet the most basic standards of corporate environmental responsibility."

Continued from p. 7

guide, slowly died over months in torture rooms behind Hotel Flamenco. No one charged; his elderly mother unsupported by the government.

Bus to Baucau. I revel in the freedom of storytelling this time without fear of the Indonesian 'Intell.' Pass the airport again. Visit families, including the Belo family our team had lived with in 1999. Learn how they escaped. Meet the Fred Hollows Foundation eye nurses at work. Stand again outside Hotel Flamenco.

Late afternoon and a low sun in Dili. In crowded Santa Cruz cemetery, the place of the 1991 massacre, the beginning of the turn of the tide in international awareness, I find Sebastiao Gomes' grave. And the

small chapel where students bled. And return to the Fundacaun for the closing of the solidarity exhibition. The anniversary of the Maliana massacre (the anniversaries crowd in at this time of year). Candles in the yard, and around the well.

Flying out in the morning, I pass over Suharto's gift, the Christ the King statue overlooking Dili. Meanwhile many head south to Suai for the anniversary of the massacre in the church. Maternus Bere lies low in the Indonesian Embassy, only a couple of houses from the Timorese human rights office. The struggle for justice continues.

*Tim Howard
Whangarei*

The struggle for justice continues: Cameos from a return visit to Timor Leste

7 September 1999. The hot tarmac of Baucau airport, NGOs and UN staff being forced out of Timor. Timorese UN workers trying to rush the Hercules, surrounded by Kopassus. Endie and I ensure that West Papuan Jacob Rumbiak leaves safely with us.

August 23, 2009. Mt Ramelau in a gold sky at dawn, welcoming. Dili is stark and hot, many buildings dilapidated. I return to Vila Harmonia and Pedro's family; courageous people at this clandestine portal for 1990s activists.

Helping Endie and others do the final work for a Solidarity Exhibition at the Fundacaun Orientale. A photo I had not seen before stood out: Endie, Jacob a former OPM Papua guerilla, and I, and the soldiers. Baucau.

This expo acknowledges the role of solidarity activists – mainly outside Timor, around the world – between 1974 and 1999. Solidarity is still needed. Banners scream 'Stop the Exploitation of Stolen Land.'

Behind the Fundacaun, the former home of Manuel Carrascalao, in a quiet shady garden: the well where the bodies of refugees from Liquiçá were stuffed after a militia attack in April 1999. Palm trees, a walled garden and a gate. EM MEMORIA DOS MARTIRES E OPRIMIDOS 1999 – In Memory of the Martyrs and the Oppressed.

An exposure programme to Sakoko village in mountainous beautiful Ermera District. An appalling rocky road. Our guides NGO agricultural lobbyists. Our companions energetic young students representing hope in this, the poorest country in Asia. Many overtly socialist.

Sakoko — Fretilin heartland and history. "Here (way down the mountain valley) is where we killed the Indonesians as they swam in the waterfall. There (across the valley) is where we fled, and starved, when the village was attacked." And People Power, as people took over an absentee landlord's land, organised themselves into effective coffee farming cooperatives.

Land reform, and the integrity of customary title, is crucial in rural Timor. Yet Indonesian law is still seen as the easiest pathway to regularise land tenure, allowing companies to buy land. Not the path for these farmers.

The underground hideout beneath a family house, from which Konis Santana led the armed resistance to Indonesia for five years, never to emerge. Sat Phones

provided by Japanese solidarity. Damp. Brilliantly disguised. Catholic icons at one end; hated (to Muslim soldiers) pigs at the other.

The Solidarity Conference: 'Strengthening Solidarity - The Struggle For Justice Continues.' 200 people. 18 countries. Calling for justice and accountability. President JR Horta acknowledging the role of the solidarity movement, which gives a "right to criticise." Mari Alkatiri, Fretilin's Secretary-General: "If we don't continue to talk about justice, we shouldn't have thought we could rule ourselves." The work of Timorese groups La'o Hamutuk (development monitoring) and YAYASAN HAK (human rights issues) underpins the effectiveness of the conference.

The consequences of impunity for human rights violators is highlighted. And the need for Timorese Government action. West Papua self-determination is enthusiastically embraced, particularly by the students. At a post-conference demonstration for Papua, the first ever in Timor, three of them were arrested and held for three days.

At a Student Council reflection evening, I praise the student activists I had accompanied in 1999. And present Maire's book on NZ complicity with Indonesia and solidarity with the resistance, as a token of ongoing connection.

The tenth anniversary is marked by Presidential ceremonies at the new Chinese-built 'Palace.' Awards, to foreign business allies, Timorese grassroots and NGOs, even solidarity activists. A day blighted by the release to the Indonesian Embassy of Marternus Bere, indicted criminal against humanity, leader of Laksaur militia allegedly responsible for hundreds killed at Suai church; the political elite keeping Indonesia happy.

Some of us conference representatives meet Horta. He says villagers are not interested in an International Tribunal. But all at a CAVR symposium next day strongly call for political action for justice, against impunity. And I hear each of the 13 districts at the National Congress of Victims and Families calls for an International Tribunal. Heady contrasts.

Evenings at Vila Harmonia. And elsewhere. Stories and debates. Disappointment as to who wields power. What has happened to the old activists now in power. Questions about the purpose of the independence struggle. More news about those who had been imprisoned, who had died. Of how Joao Guterres, the young *estafeta* from Vila Harmonia who had been my

(continued on p.6)

Balibo

directed by Robert Connelly (Arenafilm)

Due for general release in Aotearoa/NZ in the New Year.

When the movie *Balibo* was shown in East Timor audiences were in tears to see a hidden part of their history on the big screen. Despite knowing the story of the 1975 deaths of the 'Balibo Five' inside out, I too was deeply moved by this movie. It is painfully faithful in its portrayal of the key events and players, while using a little dramatic licence to give coherence. It has its share of edge-of-the-seat moments.

One of the five Australian-based journalists was a courageous young New Zealander, Gary Cunningham. Actor Guyton Grantley brings to life his appealing exuberance and charm which were his trademarks. He was an award winning cameraman with a promising future ahead of him, and he paid the ultimate price for his commitment to his craft. We should honour him. To the East Timorese he and his colleagues are martyrs who died trying to let the world now about a looming atrocity—the bloody Indonesian invasion of East Timor.

To New Zealand's shame our Government has always tried to avoid pursuing the cause of justice for the Balibo Five. The bureaucrats were quite blatant back in 1975 and 1976 – since there was 'no clear cut case' against Indonesia for a violation of international law any NZ action would only 'harm our own relations with Indonesia'. Gary was living in Australia, and working for an Australian news media so 'no necessity' for New Zealand involvement!

The story of western complicity in the Indonesian take-over is the back story of this film, and there has been some quite sharp criticism from John Pilger and others that not enough is made of this infamous chronology and the genocide it led to.



Fleeing Balibo 5 journalists

However, the movie is proving very powerful. The Balibo crime has been investigated some eight times, most recently by an extremely thorough inquest conducted in Sydney in 2007. The Coroner, Dorelle Pinch, concluded her hearing with an unequivocal finding which named those directly responsible and referred the matter to the Australian Attorney General

for consideration of a war crimes prosecution. There the matter lay for some 22 months but two months after *Balibo* was shown at the Melbourne Film Festival the Federal Police have announced that they are beginning a war crimes investigation!

You can follow developments on the film's official web-site www.balibo.com and you can check out the fascinating *Balibo in Depth* and *Film vs reality* sections compiled by the film's consulting historian Clinton Fernandes.

To conclude, praise is due to Anthony La Paglia who starred as the journalist Roger East—a complex, conflicted but deeply compassionate individual. Roger's story was often overshadowed by that of the Balibo Five, but thanks to Anthony's fine performance he is now unforgettable.

– Maire Leadbeater

Copies of my book *Negligent Neighbour: New Zealand's Complicity in the invasion and occupation of Timor-Leste* are available from Indonesia Human Rights Committee Box 68-419 Auckland for a special price of \$10.00 plus postage.

Books related to the film are: *Balibo* Jill Jolife, Scribe 2009 and *Shooting Balibo* Tony Maniaty, Viking 2009.