- met with officials from the United Nations and Canadian government to advocate for assistance to the victims in Indonesia in 1998:
  - **Mary Robinson** – *United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights in 1998*;
  - **Sadako Ogata** – *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*
  - **Raymond Chan** – *Secretary of Asia Pacific, Canada in 1998*
  - **Lucienne Robilliard** – *Canadian Immigration Minister in 1998*.
  - **Ray Pagtakhan** – *Secretary of Asia Pacific, Canada*

■ Support and Resettlement

- helped fund the provision of a Canadian-trained trauma counsellor to work with female victims in Indonesia, immediately following the May 1998 riot;
- advised the Canadian government of the need to provide refuge for victims of violence in Indonesia;
- provided documentary evidence and expert witness testimony in the determination of refugee claims from Indonesia;
- provided settlement and integration assistant to Indonesian families seeking refuge in Canada.

Supporters of CCEVI include:

- Burma Chinese - Canadian Association
- Chinese Community Centre of Ontario
- Chinese Canadian Integration Society
- Chinese Canadian National Council
- Hong Kong Link
- Karuna Community Services
- Metro Toronto Chinese & Southeast Asian Legal Clinic
- Mississauga Board of Chinese Professionals & Businesses
- Ontario Indonesian - Chinese Association
- Chinese Canadians Association of Scarborough

For further information please contact:

CANADIAN CONCERNED ABOUT ETHNIC VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA (CCEVI)

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CANADIANS CONCERNED ABOUT ETHNIC VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA (CCEVI)

• CCEVI • CCEVI • CCEVI •

Freedom from Persecution…

… is a fundamental human right for everyone. In Indonesia, however, many people have been killed and many more are living in fear simply because of who they are and because of the ethnic or faith group they belong to. Some of the recent "incidents" are:

■ May 1998 - The Rape of Jakarta

Considered the worst riot in Indonesia, it resulted in 2,244 deaths, 91 people injured and 31 missing. This tragedy is distinctive in its blatant and systematic attacks against Indonesian–Chinese; looting and burning down of their property and even targeted murders. Even worse were reports that as many as 152 Indonesian–Chinese women and children were gang-raped, 20 of whom died.

■ January 1999 to Present - Maluku

Forces, interested in destabilising the government, exploited the latent pre-existing tensions between the Muslim and Christian population to erupt into violent conflicts which are now spiralling out of control. These conflicts are further fueled with the arrival of the military–trained and supported 'Laskar Jihad' from Java.

■ Sept 1999 - East Timor

In the aftermath of East Timor's overwhelming vote for independence, various "acts of terror" were perpetrated by the pro–Indonesian group on the pro-independence group. As many as 200 people were killed and almost 5,000 people had to be evacuated from their homes …

■ Feb 2001 - Sampit (Borneo)

The ongoing feud between the native "Dayak" and the immigrant "Madurese" groups has sparked one of the worst ethnic clashes in Indonesia's history. Almost 200 people were reported dead and many more injured; about 20,000 people, mostly women and children, fled their homes in fear for their lives ...

CCEVI and its mission…

Canadians Concerned about Ethnic Violence in Indonesia ("CCEVI") is a registered, non-profit organization. The members consist of concerned individuals, local and national groups committed to end the ethno–racial and faith–motivated persecutions and discriminations in Indonesia.

Indonesians of Chinese descent, in particular, have long endured systemic discrimination in the last 40 years. They are subjected to having distinct identification codes, restricted admittance to state universities and civil service jobs. They are forced to abandon their Chinese names, the use of Chinese language and the practice of Chinese cultural activities. With their choices limited, many Indonesian–Chinese end up in trade which further fuels ethnic resentments. Social, economic and political unrests inevitably turn into violence against the Chinese minority.

Formed in June 1998 – in the wake of the May 1998 tragedy – CCEVI seeks to:

- assist and support persecuted minority groups across all ethnicity and religions, in particular those without credible government protection;
- promote human rights and social justice in Indonesia for all;
- demand equal rights before and under the law and equal protection and benefit of the law, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability;
- advocate to have the perpetrators of crimes against humanities brought to justice;
- raise social awareness on the plight of ethnic/religious minorities in Indonesia, through continuous dialogue with the Canadian government and the United Nations;
- lessen the sufferings of people in Indonesia as a result of poverty, natural disasters and ethnic conflicts.

Our Activities to date…

■ Raising Public Awareness

- organized annual memorial services for victims of the May 1998 riots and all victims of ethnic and religious based violence;
- participated in demonstrations against violence in East Timor.
- organized fundraising events to help victims in Maluku and Sampit
- arranged educational tour of prominent Indonesian human right activists such as:

  • **Pramoedya Ananta Toer (May 1999)**
  An author and outspoken critic of the government, Pramoedya is an advocate for freedom of expression. During President Soeharto's regime, he was jailed because of his writings which are deemed critical of the goverment; his book were band in Indonesia.

  • **Father Sandyawan (May 2001)**
  Father Sandyawan and his "*Team of Volunteers for Humanitarian Causes*" had been instrumental in assisting the victims of the 'May 1998' tragedy, Aceh, Maluku and 'Sampit'. He reported and testified to various human rights commissions including the US Congress.

■ Advocacy and Lobbying

- participated in DFAIT (*Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade*) Human Rights Consultations in 2000 and 2001;
- participated in Canadian government special task force in 1998 on crisis in Indonesia in 1998;
- submitted findings to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and to the International Trade sub–committee on Human Rights in 1998;