East Timor, now officially Timor-Leste, became the world’s newest country on May 20, 2002. In 1975, following the end of Portuguese colonial rule, East Timor was denied independence by the invading Indonesian military. The invasion and subsequent occupation killed as many as 183,000 people through starvation, epidemics, war and terror. East Timor’s brutal annexation was made possible by U.S. backing, through weapons, military training and political support to Indonesia.

On August 30, 1999, the East Timorese voted overwhelmingly for independence — defying an Indonesian military campaign of intimidation and violence. Following the vote, Indonesian troops and their militia proxies exacted brutal revenge: destroying 75% of the country’s infrastructure, killing at least 1500 people, raping 100s of women and girls, and forcing hundreds of thousands across the border into Indonesian West Timor.

Today, independent East Timor faces many challenges. It has suffered sporadic violence since independence. Timor is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Australia is exploiting undersea petroleum resources, which rightfully belong to East Timor under international law. Although the two countries have signed a resource-sharing agreement this does not fully serve the rights and interests of the Timorese people.

Senior Indonesian military officials responsible for the invasion and occupation have so far escaped justice for their crimes. Many were promoted to key positions in conflict areas like West Papua, where they continue to violate human rights or have run for prominent political office. Many East Timorese argue that only an international tribunal can deliver justice.

Most U.S. military assistance was suspended by Congress, because of the Indonesian military’s poor human rights record in East Timor. Although Indonesia continues to repress civilians in West Papua, security assistance from the U.S. is once again flowing. The East Timor & Indonesia Action Network (ETAN) opposes U.S. engagement with Indonesia's security forces. We support West Papuans’ rights. We work to support justice for East Timor, including holding U.S. officials accountable for their complicity in the occupation. ETAN works with civil society in Indonesia, West Papua and Timor-Leste on a range of issues in support of democracy, human rights, the environment, and economic justice. We co-publish the monthly *West Papua Report* and manage e-mail listservs on Indonesia, West Papua, and Timor-Leste.

Support Justice for East Timor & Indonesia

"A worldwide movement sprang up in the aftermath of the [1991 Santa Cruz] massacre to demand freedom for East Timor. In the United States, ETAN was formed... Grassroots efforts resulted in thousands of letters and phone calls to Congress. Military assistance to Indonesia was cut back over its abuses in East Timor against the wishes of successive Republican and Democratic administrations." — Amy Goodman

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What You Can Do

✓ Contact President Obama and Congress. Urge them to support an international tribunal for East Timor. Tell them the U.S. must not provide military training or weapons to Indonesia. (Call the White House comment line: 202-456-1111; e-mail: president@whitehouse.gov. Call your Senators and Representative at 202-224-3121 or see www.congress.org.)
✓ Inform others. Write letters-to-the-editor, organize a video showing or host a speaker at your school, community center, place of worship, or house. Contact ETAN for resources or see our website: www.etan.org.
✓ Send a contribution to support the work of ETAN.

Please make checks payable to ETAN. Tax-deductible contributions over $50 can be payable to “A.J. Muste Institute/ETAN.”

Return to: East Timor & Indonesia Action Network, PO Box 21873, Brooklyn, NY 11202-1873
718-596-7668; etan@etan.org; www.etan.org; Twitter: @etan009