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- East Timor 1999 Crimes Against Humanity: A report commissioned by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (published in July 2003) | 7 pp.
- Email to USCC/ Jerry Powers from Ken Hackett (26.05.1999) Subj.: East Timor Update | 3 pp.
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from Johannes W. Løvhaug (21.06.1999)
- Email to Korinna Horta from Anny Wong (16.08.1999) Subj.: E.Timor: the opportunity for a sustainable future | 7 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Maria Ruiz Scaperlanda (02.09.1999) Subj.: Bishop Belo Article
- Fax transmission to Arnold Kohen from the Catholic New York (10.09.1999) | 2 pp.
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from Tracy Alig Dowling, Catholic Standard (10.09.1999)
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- Letter to the public written by Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo (22.08.1999)
- Letter to the Editor of *The New York Times* from Paul Moore Jr. (26.04.1999) | 2 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (04.08.1999) Subj.: Trip to Timor
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (17.08.1999) Subj.: Xanana
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (05.03.1999) Subj.: Visit to Timor
- Letter to Gunnar Staalsett from Arnold Kohen (1999)
- Nobel Peace Laureate Joint Declaration (06.11.1999) | 2 pp.
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- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (18.08.1999) Subj.: Xanana, etc.
- Press Release: Nobel Peace Prize 1999 (Oslo, October 15, 1999)
- Letter to the Bishop of Oslo, Right Reverend Dr. Gunnar Staalsett from Mgr. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo (20.03.1999)
- Email to Gunnar Staalsett from Arnold Kohen (19.05.1999) Subj.: Many thanks for your hospitality, etc
- Memorandum to Arnold Kohen from Sigrid (21.01.2000)
- Telefax to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett's secretary (Summer 1999)
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (07.09.1999) Subj.: Comments on situation
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- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (13.08.1999) Subj.: Trip to Timor | 2 pp.

- Fax to Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo with two letters attached (1998 - 1999) | 3 pp.
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- Email to Arnold Kohen from Gunnar Staalsett (12.04.1999) Subj.: Invitation
- "Bishop Staalsett: UN force needed in East Timor" *The Norway Post* (04.09.1999)
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from Jess Agustin, Programme Officer-Asia (06.01.2000)
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from Jess Agustin, Programme Officer-Asia (29.01.1999)
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Abigail Abrash (28.06.1999)
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from John Cardinal, Archbishop of New York (30.08.1999)
- Letter to Arnold Kohen from Monsignor Pedro López Quintana (25.09.1999)
- Fax to P. Reinaldo Cardoso from José Martins (09.04.1999) attachment to the fax [Portuguese] | 2 pp.
- Article "Bispo de Dili Faz previsão na CNN Independência Vai Ganhar" (Bishop of Dili predicts CNN independence will win) (23.07.1999) [Portuguese]
- "Oslo Bishop: UN and the World are betraying East Timor" *The Norway Post* (11.09.1999)
- Fax from the Bishop of Oslo's Secretary (06.24.1999) | 2 pp.
- Email to Arnold Kohen from Sigrun Gullaksen (09.12.1999) Subj.: Dear Arnold



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December 7, 1999

Mr. Arnold Kohen
7324 Baltimore Ave.
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912

Dear Arnold:

Thank you so much for joining me on the World Over recently to discuss the situation in East Timor. Your contribution was invaluable. I've received a lot of phone calls and e-mails praising the show.

Sorry the dub has taken so long. Our tape room has been backed up for months now.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond Arroyo,
News Director

RA:kw

Enc.: 1

P.S. Look forward to having you on again!

couldn't smell whether it was Democratic or Republican, you should get out of politics." Commentators are always telling us that the days of the parties are over—instead of saying correctly that their role has changed—and yet that smell of a party is still a potent factor in any election. It is hard to get a whiff of the odor from any of the Republican candidates now as they wander around the country looking for votes. One reason is obvious. The moderate candidates are fighting the right-wing candidates with kid gloves. They will not risk a donnybrook. So how is anyone to know who or what they are? Gerald Ford was the only one with the authority—and possibly even the needed mercilessness—to make a battle of it that the electors could have felt they were joining. But now he has ducked out, as have all the moderate Republican leaders since 1964, these men incapable of command. It may be more of a pity than we yet understand. The country needs a second governing party at the national level, and an untried ex-president with some claims to trust might have brought forward just that. It is typical of the Republicans that they should let the chance slip away.

Henry Fairlie

With Uncle Sam in a supporting role.

Another Cambodia

Next time you see a photo of a gaunt-eyed, swollen-bellied Cambodian child, or read a report about mass death from war, disease, and starvation in Indochina, think about the small Asian island of East Timor. Much the same thing that has happened in Cambodia has happened in East Timor, some 2500 miles to the southeast. Between a tenth and a third of the island's population—60,000 to 200,000 persons—has been killed or has died from lack of food and medicine since fighting started in 1975. Half a generation of Timorese children may have been rendered mentally retarded by malnutrition. Right now 250,000 Timorese are languishing in resettlement camps which one recent visitor, a refugee-relief expert, described as "horrible—as horrible as any I've seen anywhere, including the Thai-Cambodian border." Of these 250,000, about 60,000 face starvation unless relief supplies reach them within the next two months, and 25,000 are in critical condition at this very moment.

For Americans, there is a big difference between Timor and Cambodia. We do not have the luxury, in the case of Timor, of blaming what's happened on Khmer Rouge fanatics or the communist government of North Vietnam. The agony of East Timor is the result of a bloody and brutal territorial seizure by America's

friend, Indonesia, and we are deeply implicated in what has happened. Indonesia's original invasion, in December 1975, occurred just 12 hours after President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had visited Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, raising no public objection to the impending attack. American weapons were used in the initial assault and throughout Indonesia's four-year campaign to suppress nationalist guerrillas. The Ford administration accepted Indonesia's claim to East Timor, and so did the Carter administration, which (despite its stated policy of limiting world arms transfers) increased military sales to Indonesia from the Ford level of three million dollars to \$112 million in 1978.

Despite consistent reports by Australian and other sources about Indonesian atrocities in East Timor, and despite occasional congressional hearings on events there, the Carter administration has raised scarcely a public peep over human rights violations on the island. The US doesn't want unfortunate goings-on in an obscure place to frustrate better relations with the world's fifth most populous country, a resources-rich anti-communist ally strategically placed in the gap between the Asian mainland and Australia and between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Indonesia, in effect, has extorted the United States into silence by making it clear it would allow no Western humanitarian relief agencies to visit and help Timor if too much were said about what's going on there. Even now, Carter administration officials are afraid to say too much, lest Indonesia refuse to cooperate in saving those who face starvation between now and the monsoon season.

The conscience of America will be eased to know that the US government, having supplied the weapons of Timor's destruction, is now providing 8119 tons of a high-protein rice and corn soy blend to feed its refugees, and has furnished \$2.9 million in aid to the International Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services, the agencies responsible for helping Timor's population. However, the conscience of America should not rest too easy. American officials raise some doubt whether enough transportation facilities exist on the island to get food and medicine to all who need it before the rains start. An American researcher who has done extensive work on Timor, Arnold Kohen, also cites church and government sources in Australia, Indonesia, and the US as charging that Indonesian military authorities have systematically plundered previous relief shipments and parceled out the remainder on a politically discriminatory basis. The conscience of America really should not rest at least until the US government has done all it can to assure that the people it has made miserable really are helped.

It is not terribly surprising that America has paid little attention to Timor up to now. It is located nowhere—at the far southern end of the Malay archipelago, 350 miles north of Australia. The whole island is about double the size of New Jersey, and for 400 years it has been divided culturally and politically

into eastern and western parts. West Timor was a Dutch colony, with a large Moslem population, and naturally joined Indonesia (which is predominantly Moslem) when the rest of the country won its independence. East Timor, however, was Portuguese and heavily Catholic. It was not at all necessary or natural that it would join Indonesia when the Portuguese withdrew in 1975. A brief, bloody civil war was fought in September of that year between left- and right-wing factions committed to independence. The left-wing faction, FRETILIN, won out, using arms provided or taken from the former Portuguese garrison.

Indonesia was willing to tolerate a Portuguese East Timor, but not an independent mini-state. The right-wing government of President Suharto has asserted that FRETILIN was a communist movement, but US officials say there is no evidence whatever to support the claim. Probably Indonesia figured it had nothing to gain by tolerating an independent neighbor. The Indonesians first sent in commando units from West Timor, which seized border areas in September 1975 and (according to Australian intelligence sources) killed five Australian television reporters who filmed the invasion.

In late November, FRETILIN declared independence and on December 3 it appealed to President Ford to prevent Indonesia from invading. During Ford's visit to Jakarta, Kissinger issued a public statement saying that the United States "understands Indonesia's position on the question" of Timor. Whatever American officials may have said in private about what Indonesia was about to do, it certainly had no deterrent effect. On December 7 Indonesia launched a full-scale invasion against the East Timor capital of Dili. A high-ranking Indonesian general confirmed to a US congressional delegation that "of course there were US weapons used. These are the only weapons that we have."

There is virtually no dispute that the initial invasion was accompanied by widespread, indiscriminate killings of civilians by Indonesian troops. As in Vietnam, and as in Indonesia's own civil war, ethnic Chinese seem to have been a special target of systematic brutality and murder. US State Department officials admit excesses during the early days of fighting, but claim offending soldiers and commanders were removed and disciplined. Critics of US policy assert, however, that the top commander of the forces attacking Dili was not disciplined at all, but was decorated and promoted to brigadier general.

It is an interesting parallel between Cambodia and East Timor—and one which may not be coincidental—that the Indonesian government, like Pol Pot's regime in Cambodia, made it almost impossible for the outside world to know what it was doing as it attempted to assert control over the land. Prior to its invasion, Indonesia warned Australia to get all its nationals out of the country, and also demanded the departure of International Red Cross workers. As in Cambodia,

foreign visits were permitted only rarely, and then were tightly controlled.

Because of the secrecy, it's impossible to know exactly what transpired in Timor from 1975 until this year, when a few Westerners again began to travel around the country as part of relief efforts. Indonesia justified its secrecy, and its activities, as an "internal matter" after May 1976, when an Indonesian-appointed "Regional Popular Assembly" unanimously voted to ask for incorporation of Timor into Indonesia. This action has been declared invalid three times by the United Nations General Assembly. The Carter administration's official human rights report declared diplomatically that the US "has accepted the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia, but it does not recognize that a valid act of self-determination occurred." Recognition of the incorporation, however, saves the US from having to object to its ally's use of US-supplied equipment to commit aggression.

On the ground in East Timor, it's clear that after Indonesia's invasion, FRETILIN's forces fled the island's small urban centers for the rugged highlands. The insurgents may have numbered as many as 25,000 persons. In 1976, the Indonesian military began to make use of Rockwell OV-10 "Bronco" counter-insurgency aircraft—slow-moving planes equipped with infrared detectors, bombs, rockets, napalm, and machine guns, specifically designed for close combat support against an enemy without an effective anti-aircraft capability. US congressional committees have been told by critics of American policy that Indonesia used the planes not only to destroy guerrilla strongpoints, but also to wreck the villages and crops of highland dwellers in order to separate them from FRETILIN.

Estimates of casualties in Timor vary greatly. In 1976, a leader of a provisional government created by Indonesia said he believed 60,000 persons had been killed. In March 1977, James Dunn, an Australian parliament researcher and former consul in Timor who is the most energetic gatherer of information about the island's travail, told a US congressional committee that 100,000 persons had been killed. He based his estimate on reports from Indonesian church officials and refugees. At the same congressional hearing, US State Department officials said such high reports were "greatly exaggerated." One official said that the death toll was probably 10,000. This year, James Dunn compared pre-war Portuguese census figures with current Indonesian military estimates of the population and found that 300,000 persons are "missing." Kohen, citing church sources, says more than 200,000 have died. One US State Department official said last week that 100,000 is the "generally accepted figure" on Timorese deaths. Another said he knew of no accepted figure. What American intelligence agencies know from Australian monitoring of Indonesian military communications, US officials will not say.

EAST TIMOR 1999 CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

**A REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
(OHCHR)**

On Timor Transcripts

**GEOFFREY ROBINSON
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES
July 2003**

**HAK ASSOCIATION & ELSAM
DILI & JAKARTA**

East Timor 1999: Crimes Against Humanity

A Report Commissioned by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

By Geoffrey Robinson

University of California Los Angeles
July 2003

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detained for between one and two weeks.¹³⁹

Apart from those brief detentions, as of March 2003 no member of Battalion 745 had been punished in connection with the murders and other criminal acts described here. Indonesian investigators claim to have found little evidence of TNI involvement in any of the murders, and Indonesian prosecutors elected not to bring any of these cases to trial.

10.15 Murder of Los Palos Clergy (September 25, 1999)

One of the most shocking aspects of the pro-autonomy strategy, both before and after the ballot, was the deliberate targeting of Roman Catholic clergy and places of worship. The massacres at the churches in Liquiça and Suai, in April and September respectively, and the attack on the Bishop's residence in September seemed deliberately calculated to terrorize a population that is 80% Roman Catholic. The assaults were also motivated by a perception that the Church had supported the pro-independence position.

Both of these motivations were evident in one of the most grisly incidents of violence of the post ballot period: the ambush and execution-style killing of a group of five clergy and four lay people by a gang of militiamen in Lautem on September 25.¹⁴⁰ The victims included a nun who was hacked with a machete as she knelt praying by the roadside, and then thrown into a river and shot dead.¹⁴¹

The trial of the perpetrators, all of them associated with the Team Alfa militia group, confirmed that the killings had been deliberate and politically motivated. The leaders of the operation knew the identities of the religious figures they killed, and considered them legitimate targets because of their alleged pro-independence sympathies. Significantly, the trial also confirmed that Team Alfa was organized by, received orders from, and had "close ties and continuous contact" with Kopassus, and in particular its local commander, Lt. Syaful Anwar.¹⁴²

On September 25, a Team Alfa commander, Joni Marques, and several other members of the group drove from the port of Com, in Lautem District, toward the town of Lautem. The ostensible purpose of their journey was to get rice from a warehouse near Lautem, but there was reason to believe that the actual intention was to ambush and kill the clergy. The most obvious indication that they were not in fact intending to get rice was that they drove right past the rice warehouse. In addition, at least seven of the men were armed with SKS automatic weapons, the type used by Indonesian security forces, and most were also carrying machetes and knives.

About one kilometer past Lautem, the militiamen passed two young men pushing a cart along the road. The militia commander, Joni Marques, ordered his driver to stop, and the militiamen got out and chased the two men, hurling rocks and firing their weapons at them. One of the two men, José Pereira, was wounded but managed to escape.¹⁴³ The second, Izinho Freitas Amaral, was caught, tied to a tree

¹³⁹ INTERFET, Investigation Section, "Alleged Murder of Sander Robert Thoenes – Interim Report," Dili, November 24, 1999.

¹⁴⁰ Unless otherwise noted, the following account is based on evidence and testimony recorded in: Dili District Court, Special Panel for Serious Crimes, "Judgment" in the case of Joni Marques *et al.*, December 11, 2001.

¹⁴¹ The deceased were identified in trial proceedings as: Sister Emilia Cazzaniga, Sister Celeste de Carvalho, Brother Jacinto Xavier, Brother Fernando do Santos, Brother Fernando da Conceição, Agus Muliawan, Cristovão Rudi Barreto, Titi Sandora Lopes, and Izinho Freitas Amaral. See, "Judgment," Joni Marques *et al.*, December 2001.

¹⁴² Testimony of Joni Marques, in "Judgment," pp. 52-57, and 398.

¹⁴³ For José Pereira's account of this encounter, see "Judgment," Joni Marques, *et al.*, pp. 264-265.

near the side of the road, and later killed. In its findings in this case in December 2001, the Special Panel for Serious Crimes of the Dili District Court concluded that the militias had chased the two young men, and killed one of them, in order to ensure that there would be no witnesses to the crime they were about to commit.¹⁴⁴

Joni Marques then ordered his men to set up a roadblock by placing large stones on the road. Some militiamen were posted on a nearby hill as a lookout, and others took up positions in a ditch with their weapons aimed up the road. Some witnesses testified in court that they knew that there was a plan to ambush the clergy's vehicle. One witness recalled that after setting up the roadblock, Joni Marques had said: "Now we will wait for the Sisters who will be coming towards Baucau . . . and when they come we will kill them all."¹⁴⁵

At about 2:30 p.m. the same day, a gray four-wheel drive vehicle came into sight from the direction of Lautem heading west toward Baucau. There were eight people in the vehicle, including two nuns, three Brothers/Priests, a journalist and two other lay persons. When the vehicle stopped at the roadblock, Joni Marques and two other militiamen opened fire on it with their automatic weapons, instantly killing the driver and some of the passengers.

As one of the surviving passengers tried to get out of the vehicle, a militiaman grabbed him and dragged him to the river where he was shot and killed. The same militiaman poured petrol over three other survivors and lit them on fire. One of the three ran from the car to the river, where Joni Marques and another man shot and killed him.

One of the nuns, Sister Erminia, got out of the vehicle and knelt down by the roadside to pray. As she prayed, a militiaman (Horacio) slashed her with a machete. Another militiaman (Pedro da Costa) testified that he had yelled "Don't kill a Sister!" but that Joni Marques had replied "Kill them all! They are all CNRT!" A militiaman then picked up Sister Erminia and threw her in the river, before shooting her twice. At the trial, a witness testified:

"I noticed a nun sitting beside a [ditch]. There was a body beside the nun. I noticed the cap of the nun was on her shoulder. The nun talked to me in Tetum. I cannot remember all the words, but I remember she was saying 'Oh! God!'"¹⁴⁶

At about this time, Joni Marques ordered his men to push the clergy's vehicle into the river. Several witnesses testified that he shouted: "Come here and push the car, you mother fuckers!" The men did so, though one person was still inside the vehicle. When the person got out of the car, he was shot and killed.

The attackers then turned to Izinho Freitas Amaral, the young man they had earlier tied to a tree. One militiaman cut off Izinho's ear and hacked his neck with a sword. He was then pushed into the river, where he was shot and killed. Finally, Joni Marques threw a grenade into the river, where the dead and wounded lay, to be sure that there would be no survivors.

For this and other crimes committed in 1999, Joni Marques, and two other members of Team Alfa were found guilty and sentenced to 33 years and 4 months in prison. Six other militiamen received sentences ranging from 5 to 19 years. No TNI officers had been tried in connection with this crime by March 2003. ■

¹⁴⁴ "Judgment," *Joni Marques et al.*, pp. 403-404.

¹⁴⁵ "Judgment," *Joni Marques et al.*, Testimony of Manuel da Costa, p. 279.

¹⁴⁶ "Judgment," *Joni Marques et al.*, Testimony of Gilberto da Costa, pp. 6-271.

Faça a este cenário, Kofi Annan mantém em aberto a data para a consulta em Timor-Leste. A consulta, recorde-se, estava inicialmente prevista para 8 de Agosto, uma data que foi abandonada em favor de duas hipóteses provisórias: 21 ou 22 de Agosto.

O bom ritmo em que tem decorrido o processo de recenseamento - iniciado com duas semanas de atraso em função dos graves incidentes ocorridos no início deste mês - sugere que uma das duas datas provisórias venha a confirmar-se como dia oficial da consulta popular sobre o pacote de autonomia proposto por Jacarta. A decisão final, no entanto, continua por tomar.

Retratos do antigo reino dos belos

Sob o Tecto Que o Céu Dá

Pelo nosso enviado JOSÉ ANTÓNIO CEREJO, em Dili
Sexta-feira, 23 de Julho de 1999

As noites de Dili - neste tempo seco e cálido, nesta hora de bons augúrios em que a milícia e a tropa quase não sai da toca e em que ao bufo já poucos ligam - são prazarentas e convidativas ao passeio. Falta é o habito, a certeza de que a calma não é apenas uma ilusão, se calhar a coragem de tomar as ruas da noite por suas e de todos.

Quem já as conquistou, por força da vida e das necessidades que ela dita, são os milhares de vendedores ambulantes que enxameiam a cidade, dos bairros mais pobres às zonas mais centrais. Com os seus triciclos, género vendedor de castanhas assadas, movidos a pedais, ou com uma espécie de armários envidraçados que empurram em cima de duas rodas de bicicleta, instalam-se junto aos passeios, à beira das estradas e nos lugares mais espaçosos.

Vendem - muito raramente - uma garrafa de água, um maço de cigarros, pilhas, vinho de palma a copo, cervejas no gelo ou refeições completas.

Os que vendem comida são autênticos restaurantes miniaturizados, muito procurados durante o dia por milhares de homens e mulheres fardados que parecem polícias, mas que não o são. Obrigados a vestir uniforme, são simples funcionários públicos que almoçam arroz, esparguete e pouco mais, em pratos passados por água num único balde de plástico.

Chegada a noite, formam-se pequenos núcleos de vendedores, principalmente os dos triciclos mais precários, acendem velhas lamparinas a petróleo, que a iluminação pública só é garantida em frente ao palácio do governador, e por ali ficam, à espera de um cliente que não vai chegar, silenciosos, uns deitados no chão junto às carripanas, outros sentados em volta de um baralho de cartas.

Em Lisboa, dormiriam nas arcadas do Martim Moniz e seriam chamados sem-abrigo. Aqui são parte de um imenso exército de quase indigentes que fazem o que podem para ser vendedores de alguma coisa, talvez por uma questão de dignidade. Gente que sobrevive de uma ou outra gorjeta, de muita resignação e de um clima generoso que dispensa outro tecto para além daquele que o céu dá.

O Destino É Uma Lotaria

Pelo nosso enviado JOSÉ ANTÓNIO CEREJO, em Dili
Sexta-feira, 23 de Julho de 1999

From: "Hackett, Ken" <khackett@catholicrelief.org>
To: "USCC /Jerry Powers (E-mail)" <GPowers@nccbuscc.or...
Date: 5/26/99 8:44am
Subject: EAST TIMOR UPDATE

EAST TIMOR UPDATE
May 26, 1999

Some Highlights

- * The tide of violence is rising day by day. Fear and intimidation are widespread. The operating environment is very precarious.
- * The security situation on the ground is highly unstable. Neither the Indonesian military nor the police in East Timor is providing security for civilians.
- * Health and emergency needs are growing.
- * Veiled threats are being directed at the UN Team in East Timor and at some journalists. Some are predicting violence against them.
- * The bishops are very grateful for the solidarity and support offered by CRS.
- * J & P has limited capacity but happens to be one of the few actors in town at present.
- * 7 embassies (US, UK, Australian, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish and Canadian) plus CRS are currently helping to finance and assist the J & P Commission.
- * Four organizations are designing the DARE II Dialogue: CRS/Philippines Peace and Reconciliation Team, Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution (CICR), Australian National University and Uppsala University - Sweden.

Current Situation

The population of East Timor will vote on August 7th on whether to accept reject the offer of autonomy from the Government of Indonesia. If the Timorese vote against autonomy, the current Indonesian government will support independence for East Timor.

This change of position by the Government of Indonesia has had a negative impact on the security in the province. Violence and intimidation has been and continues to be widespread throughout the territory. There has been an exodus of non-Timorese government civil servants that has created serious shortages of teachers and medical personnel. There are growing numbers of internally displaced people due the violence. Many businesses have closed

or have drastically reduced their inventories.

Though there are accusations of human rights violations by pro-independence forces, the pro-integration para-military groups are accused of sowing most of the violence and unrest. They are especially strong in Dili and the western areas of the province. Though the Indonesian Government denies it, the militias are considered to be heavily supported by the Indonesian military. These groups have issued "hit lists" and have promised to "cleanse" the territory of pro-independence traitors. Almost all of the NGO leaders are on the list. Most of the local NGOs have reduced their operations to the bare minimum, or are concentrating on emergency relief. Though even relief operations have been hampered due to the high levels of insecurity and unrest.

The East Timorese Church is leading an effort to counteract the rising tide of violence with an aggressive peacebuilding effort. The two bishops (Bishop Carlos Belo and Bishop Bascilio Nascimento) through the Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission of Dili are promoting an initiative that will involve the belligerents and all levels of society in a three-year dialogue that aims at violence reduction, prejudice reduction and long-term sustainable peace.

CRS Response to Date:

* Conducted two exploratory missions into East Timor during 1999 - one in February, conducted by Will Lynch and a second in March, carried out by Mike Frank and Sr. Rosanne Mallilin, Executive Secretary of Caritas Philippines. Technical assistance in peacebuilding, capacity building, health, agriculture and environment were identified as possible areas for initiatives and activities.

* Peter Rothrock from the CRS/Philippines Peace and Reconciliation Team in Mindanao has conducted two forays into East Timor from 18 April - 1 May and from 12 - 22 May. During these visits he conducted two training sessions in Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding - one for Timorese and other Indonesian students and one for 5 local NGOs, including the Catholic Radio Station, the Bishop Belo Development and Peace Center (funded by CCODP), Santo Paulus Foundation, Caritas Dili and the Justice and Peace Commission. In addition, he has provided technical capacity to J & P by assisting the commission with institutional development and strategic planning for the next three years and design of training for the next round of Dialogue and Reconciliation Talks (DARE II) between pro-integration and pro-independence factions. The dialogue is scheduled for June. The CRS/Philippines Peace and Reconciliation team in Mindanao has made a commitment to provide on-going technical assistance to the Justice and Peace

Commission of Dili.

- * Sent in a team, led by Ken MacLean, to conduct an assessment on the possibility of supporting three mobile medical teams. A draft proposal document is being prepared that would fund three medical teams staffed by medical personnel from East Timor, the Philippine Islands and Indonesia.
- * Provides assistance to Caritas Dili for their emergency program that provides food, shelter and clothing to internally displaced people. CRS also provided technical assistance to Caritas in the form of training in accountability and program monitoring.
- * Provides funding assistance to the local NGO, Etadep, for its agriculture program.

Some Concluding Comments:

- * CRS/I's well-timed efforts to re-enter East Timor have provided CRS an excellent opportunity to play a significant role in peacebuilding, reconciliation and development alongside the East Timorese Catholic Church at this point in the territory's history.
- * CRS efforts to assist the Catholic Church of East Timor should remain discreet and constant over the next few months both as a gesture of solidarity and technical help.
- * The United Nations Operation in East Timor to carry out the Public Consultation on 7 August is fully behind the Church initiative to promote peacebuilding and reconciliation. It sees the DARE II Dialogue as an excellent opportunity to help reduce violence and foster greater stability and order in the society as the voting date draws near.
- * There is very limited institutional capacity in East Timor and a great need for resources now and in the future.

Ken Hackett

<http://www.catholicrelief.org/>

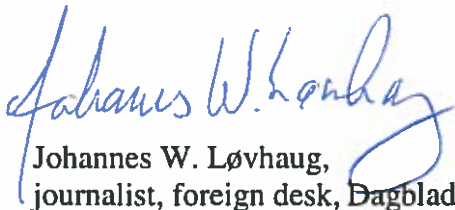
Oslo 21/6-99

Dear Mr. Kohen

It took a while, but the interview was published at last. Thank you for your cooperation, and also for updating me through e-mail.

I think you mentioned that you have a norwegian friend or neighbor in the States, so maybe you'll be able to get the article translated. I hope you are correctly understood and quoted.

Yours sincerely



Johannes W. Løvhaug,
journalist, foreign desk, Dagbladet

From: Anny Wong <gfppwong@igc.org> on 08/16/99 02:32 PM GMT
Please respond to gfppwong@igc.org
To: Korinna Horta
cc:
Subject: [Fwd: Fwd: DTE/E.Timor: the opportunity for a sustainable future]

Dear Korrina,

Wonder if you might be interested in the following story...

Best regards,

Anny

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igc7.igc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id HAA29630 for <gfppwong@igc.org>;
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Message-ID: <19990816140821.96280.gmail@hotmail.com>
Received: from 4.11.22.86 by www.hotmail.com with HTTP; Mon, 16 Aug 1999
07:08:18 PDT
X-Originating-IP: [4.11.22.86]
From: "Anny Wong" <wonkifer@hotmail.com>
To: gfppwong@igc.org
Subject: Fwd: DTE/E.Timor: the opportunity for a sustainable future
Date: Mon, 16 Aug 1999 07:08:18 PDT
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

>From: Joyo@aol.com
>To: undisclosed-recipients;;
>Subject: DTE/E.Timor: the opportunity for a sustainable future
>Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1999 14:34:36 EDT
>
>'Down to Earth', No. 42, August 1999
>
>East Timor: the opportunity for a sustainable future
>
>East Timor's forests and agricultural lands have suffered extensive damage
>during the Indonesian occupation. Restoring the environment and setting the
>country on a development path that is economically viable, socially just
>and
>environmentally sustainable will be one of the many formidable challenges
>facing the government of an independent East Timor.
>
>In the past months, international attention has focussed on the vote,

>planned this August, which will decide East Timor's future political
>status. In the run-up to the vote, life has become more precarious for much
>of East Timor's population. The Indonesian army and the pro-Indonesia
>militias they support are waging a bloody campaign of terror against anyone
>known to be in favour of independence as they attempt to destabilise the
>self-determination process, make a free and fair vote impossible and
>prevent

>East Timor becoming an independent nation. Food shortages are severe as
>farmers are prevented from tending their crops and malnutrition is on the
>increase. Diseases like tuberculosis and malaria are spreading too, in a
>country deprived of adequate medical supplies and doctors.

>

>These are the most immediate and important issues facing the people of East
>Timor and it is only right that national and international attention is
>focussed upon the political agenda of self-determination. At the same time,
>the likelihood of East Timor becoming independent is greater than ever and
>the need to formulate development strategies for the future has never been
>more pressing.

>

>In this article we focus on the legacy of Indonesian occupation in East
>Timor's natural resources and raw materials with which an independent East
>Timor must build its future.

>

>State of the environment

>

>What state will the country of East Timor be in, when the Indonesian
>administration finally quits? There is scant information available on the
>environment in East Timor, mostly because the Indonesian regime has hardly
>allowed any independent research. What is clear, however, is that the
>twenty-four years of Indonesian control have done great damage to many of
>East Timor's natural resources. In the period following the invasion, large
>areas of forest were burned to deny refuge to the Timorese resistance.
>Chemical defoliants were used. Small and medium sized family-owned coffee
>plantations were also destroyed. Indonesian companies, controlled by the
>Suharto family clique or the military elite, were given exclusive trade
>rights over profitable resources including coffee, marble and sandalwood.
>They carried on their activities with no regard to the rights of the
>original Timorese owners or the environmental impact.

>

>By the mid-1990s the combined effects of military campaigns, population
>policies (see below) and commercial exploitation were all too evident. One
>source says that only 10% of the land was thought to be suitable for
>agriculture. According to another set of figures, 78% of the total land
>mass

>was classified as critical and deforestation had reduced East Timor's
>forest

>cover to an estimated 15% of the land area - less than half the estimate
>for

>the previous decade. In the mid-1980s, when the UK-funded RePPPOT project
>was compiling land use maps for the Transmigration Ministry, the forest
>coverage was put at 37%, with brush and scrub a further 26% of a total land
>area of 14,878 square kilometres. Yet, for all their spending on
>infrastructure and prestige projects in the 1980s and 1990s, the Indonesian
>administration failed to address these fundamental problems or even to

>conduct adequate studies to assess the damage.
>The danger now, is that resource extraction will be accelerated as
>Indonesian companies rush to maximise profits in the little time they have
>left before East Timor becomes independent. It can also be assumed that
>these companies - especially those with close connections to the military -
>support the pro-Indonesia forces' efforts to delay the vote and buy time
>for
>further last-minute plunder.
>
>The impact of mass resettlement
>
>Indonesia's population policies, involving forcible mass resettlement
>programmes, have been aimed at territorial and political control in East
>Timor. They have claimed tens of thousands of lives and have had an
>enormous
>impact on agricultural land and forests.
>
>As part of Indonesian efforts to eliminate the FALINTIL resistance
>following
>Indonesia's 1975 invasion, whole villages were uprooted from fertile inland
>areas, herded into transit camps and then literally imprisoned in new
>settlements on the less fertile northern coastal plain. By the late
>seventies, the resettlement programme had affected over 300,000 people,
>about half of the total pre-invasion population of East Timor. Initially,
>conditions in these settlements were more akin to prison work camps than
>normal villages. The resettled Timorese, denied access to adequate
>farmland,
>were expected to scratch out an existence close to the sites in fragile,
>marginal areas. But the land was unable to sustain intensive farming or
>high
>population densities and mass starvation was the result. The famine is
>believed to have pushed the death toll of Indonesia's war against East
>Timor
>up to around 200,000, or one third of the population. The land itself near
>the resettlement areas was overworked and the soils quickly exhausted.
>
>The resettled Timorese villagers who survived could not return to their
>farms. Instead, farmers from Indonesia were given their land under the
>state-sponsored transmigration programme. Starting in 1982, the
>transmigration programme brought 25,000 farmers from Java and Bali to East
>Timor. Indonesians poured into East Timor's towns too. In the 1980s and
>1990s urban populations were swelled by Indonesians attracted by
>opportunities in the bureaucracy and street commerce. Altogether more than
>200,000 Indonesians have settled in East Timor, not including the 20,000
>soldiers accompanied by their families. According to Timorese researcher
>Rui
>Gomes, in the capital, Dili, population growth was so rapid that the
>density
>in 1998 was more than 8,000 people per square kilometre - higher than 1990
>levels in Singapore or Hong Kong. This population growth has put pressure
>on
>water resources both in terms of supply depletion and pollution.
>Land around the towns has been under pressure too. Poor families living in
>the densely populated northern plain have had no choice but to practise

>unsustainable forms of slash and burn farming. The treeless mountains
>surrounding Dili already form a critical area of around 15,000 hectares.
>The Indonesian administration allowed no room for development from the
>grass-roots, preferring, colonial-style, to import what they considered to
>be "superior" methods based on Javanese agriculture into East Timor. This
>was despite the fact that the soils and climate of East Timor - and some
>other eastern islands in Indonesia - are very different from Java,
>conditions being much drier. According to Gomes, this attitude was evident
>down through the bureaucracy and frequently voiced by non-Timorese
>officials

>in front of their Timorese colleagues:

>

>"Javanese people declare themselves as superior and essential to East
>Timor's overall Pembangunan or economic development. For example the heads
>of government departments as well as higher echelons, who are mostly
>Javanese, often pronounce that with the present inhabitants, East Timor has
>no chance to progress. The officials claim that the Javanese work ethic is
>excellent particularly in their agricultural methods, therefore they should
>be imitated by the Timorese."

>

>These attitudes are displayed by government officials in Indonesia too,
>where Javanese agricultural methods are held up as an example to be
>followed

>by indigenous peoples practising traditional methods. In East Timor many of
>the villages practising traditional farming methods, which have evolved
>according to local conditions, were wiped out by the war. There is an
>urgent

>need to research and evaluate traditional farming methods as these may well
>prove the best basis for revitalising agriculture in the country.

>

>(Source: The Environmental Impact of Indonesia's Occupation of East Timor,
>Rui A. Gomes, April 1999. See also J.G. Taylor, Indonesia's Forgotten War,
>The Hidden History of East Timor, Zed Books 1991)

>

>

>The viability argument

>

>In the past, the argument that East Timor would not be economically viable
>was used by Jakarta to justify its continued occupation of the territory.
>The logic was that East Timor was both poor in natural resources and lacked
>the adequate human resources to succeed alone.

>

>What the apologists for the occupation failed to mention was that Indonesia
>was to a large extent responsible for resource poverty, having
>systematically destroyed the forest cover, presided over the plundering of
>other resources by Indonesian companies and engineered a humanitarian and
>ecological disaster in their resettlement programmes.

>

>Ironically, the 'resource poor' argument has also been used by Jakarta to
>argue for an Indonesian withdrawal from East Timor. In February this year
>the president bemoaned the fact that Jakarta had spent so much on East
>Timor, but had gained "nothing but rocks". "What did they give us? Natural
>resources? No. Human resources? No. Technology? No. Abundant gold? No.
>Rocks? Yes!", he said.

>This once again denies the fact that large profits were made from East
>Timor's resources by Indonesian companies. The extent of these business
>interests has been researched by dissident academic George Aditjondro. In
>direct contradiction to Habibie, he argues that profiting from East Timor
>is
>the main reason why powerful interests, including the former president and
>the military, are reluctant to relinquish the territory. Aditjondro states
>that the current fighting in East Timor "cannot be fully understood without
>taking into account the substantial holdings in the province of the former
>Indonesian president Soeharto and his family."

>
>Lands controlled by the Suharto clique amount to 564,867 hectares from the
>western border to the eastern tip of the country. They include 40,000
>hectares of timber plantations allotted to chief crony Bob Hasan and tens
>of
>thousands of sugarcane plantations on the southern coast, controlled by the
>Suharto children. Suharto's eldest daughter Tutut still owns the best
>marble
>deposits in Timor, at Manatuto. The family also controls the three onshore
>oil wells in East Timor, and is preparing to enter the Timor Gap oil scene
>by establishing a company in Perth - PT Genindo Western Petroleum Propriety
>Ltd. - as well as co-owning a company involved in building base camps for
>the oil companies in Timor. These interests are closely linked to those of
>the military backed conglomerate PT Batara Indra, which controls the
>remaining sandalwood stands and the production and export of sandalwood
>oil.

>According to a January report, the military, along with local Chinese
>businessmen, was still exporting between 10 and 20 tonnes of sandalwood
>from
>Fatalulik district every month. The clique's interests extend to the towns
>too: most of the hotels and the only cinema in Dili are owned by Batara
>Indra, according to Aditjondro. There are close business links too between
>families of the pro-Indonesian elite, like Governor Abilio Soares, the
>Suharto clique, and the military.

>
>This evidence of commercial gain undermines the argument that East Timor
>has
>little going for it economically. Indeed, in one area, where the
>Indonesian-controlled monopoly has been lifted there appear to have been
>substantial gains for the Timorese. Another military backed company, PT
>Denok, controlled coffee production and export for many years. Its monopoly
>was ended in 1995 after pressure from United States. According to a report
>in the Far Eastern Economic Review, the boost in coffee income since then
>has "pulled thousands of East Timorese above the poverty line" and could
>become an important source of revenue for an independent East Timor.
>(Straits Times 25/2/99; Sydney Morning Herald, 8/5/99; Far Eastern Economic
>Review 18/2/99)

>
>The Timor Gap

>
>The 'resource poverty' argument also conveniently forgets about the Timor
>Gap - the stretch of ocean between Timor and Australia beneath which lies
>rich reserves of oil and natural gas. The Timor Gap Treaty was signed by
>Indonesia and Australia in 1989 to allow exploitation (and revenue-sharing)

>to start. The Treaty was decried internationally as contravening
>international law, because Indonesia's annexation of East Timor had not
>been
>recognised by the United Nations.

>

>Until recently, the Australian government accepted Indonesia's annexation
>of
>East Timor, thereby denying the need for renegotiation of the Timor Gap
>Treaty. Now, after a policy U-turn, Canberra supports East Timor's right to
>self-determination and has said it would work with an independent East
>Timor
>to keep the Treaty in operation. The Australian oil industry has also
>shifted to protect its interests and has said it will work constructively
>with whatever solution emerges from the August vote. The Australian
>Petroleum Production and Exploration Association has called on Australia to
>provide substantial help to East Timor if it chooses independence so that
>clear and transparent investment rules, a clear taxation system and dispute
>settlement systems can be set up.

>

>For the past year it has been widely recognised that the Gap contains rich
>reserves of gas as well as oil. The major operating company in the Gap is
>now Phillips Petroleum Co. of the US, which bought BHP's controlling stake
>in the Elang/Kakatua field. In August last year, this project was the first
>of the Gap's oil fields to start commercial production, earning \$2.5
>million
>each to Indonesia and Australia. Other companies involved in different
>projects include the Royal Dutch/Shell Group (Netherlands/UK) and Woodside
>Petroleum (Australia) and more recently, Mobil Oil - the company whose
>activities have been linked to human rights abuses in Aceh.

>

>The indications are that an independent East Timor will want to earn
>revenues from the Timor Gap's oil and gas. But these industries and the
>companies who dominate them have caused environmental pollution and human
>rights abuses around the globe. A future independent government would do
>well to take the hidden costs of oil and gas revenues into account when
>deciding on its Timor Gap strategy. (Dow Jones 21/6/99; G. Aditjondro in
>Sydney Morning Herald, 8/5/99)

>

>CNRT strategy

>

>In April this year, the National Council of Timorese Resistance (CNRT) held
>a Strategic Development Planning conference in Melbourne, Australia. The
>conference was the second phase in the CNRT's preparations for independent
>government and the 'blueprint' prepared is based on "the fundamental
>principle of a free, independent, peaceful and democratic East Timor." The
>conference developed strategic plans for development in 8 key areas
>including agriculture, economics and infrastructure/environment.

>

>It is clear that revenues from the Timor Gap will be an important source of
>income for an independent government - although the CNRT is also looking at
>non-fossil fuel energy strategies for domestic needs. In addition to
>agricultural exports and remittances from East Timorese living abroad,
>eco-tourism is being considered as an important income-generator. DTE hopes
>to publish more on the plans of the CNRT in a future issue. (Sources:

>Publico [translation]4/5/99;)

>

>Real aid

>

>What East Timor may also require in the initial stages of independence is
>financial support from richer countries. If a future East Timorese
>government does request financial assistance from northern governments,
>borrower and creditors alike should ensure that East Timor does not fall
>into the trap of long-term debt-dependency afflicting so many countries in
>the South. Instead it would be an opportunity to develop an aid programme
>that truly helps set East Timor on the path to an environmentally
>sustainable economy. Such a programme should aim to avoid the obsolete and
>inequitable development strategies, followed by the Suharto regime in
>Indonesia, which promote plundering the country's natural resources to
>launch the business careers of the elite, at the expense of the rest of the
>population and future generations. It would also be a chance for those
>northern governments which supplied the Indonesian military with arms used
>against East Timor's people to go some way to saying sorry for the past.

>

>Carolyn Marr (dte@gn.apc.org)

>DOWN TO EARTH

>International Campaign for Ecological Justice in Indonesia

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begin: vcard
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n: Wong;Anny
email;internet: gfppwong@igc.org
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x-mozilla-html: FALSE
version: 2.1
end: vcard

Subj: **Re: Bishop Belo article**
Date: 9/2/99 10:50:49 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: MScap@compuserve.com (Maria Ruiz Scaperlanda)
Sender: MScap@compuserve.com (Maria Ruiz Scaperlanda)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com (INTERNET:ASKOHEN@aol.com)

Arnold,

Prayers on their way that the Post will accept your much needed point of view on this – and for peace in East Timor.

Do let me know if they don't send you enough copies and I'll get more.

peace be with you, maria

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Subject: Re: Bishop Belo article
Sender: Maria Ruiz Scaperlanda <MScap@compuserve.com>
To: "INTERNET:ASKOHEN@aol.com" <ASKOHEN@aol.com>
Message-ID: <199909021050_MC2-834E-B75B@compuserve.com>
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A Caritas spokesman in Australia reported the killing of the head of Caritas East Timor, Father Francisco Barreto, who died during an attack outside Dili. The head of Caritas Australia, Auxiliary Bishop Hilton Deakin of Melbourne, said in a statement Sept. 9 that pro-Indonesian militia had killed Father Barreto, an East Timorese.

Reportedly killed at Suai were four members of Father Barreto's staff, three priests and a number of Jesuit aid workers.

The Vatican missionary news service Fides on Sept. 9 named the three priests killed in Suai as Father Hilario Madeira, 45, of the Oekusi parish; Father Francisco Tavares dos Reis, 54, of East Timorese origin; and Jesuit Father Tarcisius Dewanto, 34, of Java.

"All our prayers and sympathy are with the relatives of those killed," MacLaren wrote. "The hope which Father Barreto and his colleagues stood for will not be extinguished by their deaths.

"Strike at Caritas," he added, "and you strike at the very heart of human goodness."

Reports from Australia indicated that militiamen stormed the Suai church compound Sept. 8 and attacked the refugees, whose numbers had grown to more than 4,000 in recent weeks, shooting and hacking the victims to death with machetes.

Fides said as many as 15 priests had been reported killed in the two East Timorese dioceses of Dili and Baukau.

An unnamed source told Fides, "this is an attack aimed at the church; it is a systematic operation."

The source added that if the United Nations "abandon the island, there will be

"Nobody is taking the lead there," Ketelers said. "It is horrible how nations are just standing by and watching it all happen."

Ketelers said Caritas had five full-time staff members and an unknown number of volunteers in East Timor. The Australian branch of the agency was temporarily assigned care for the region.

Father Reinaldo Cardoso, a missionary from the Azores who served 12 years in East Timor, told Catholic News Service Father Madeira was a heroic figure among Timorese, who for years defied the Indonesian military and lately, the militias, by offering sanctuary to fleeing Timorese.

Father Madeira "was not afraid to face death to defend his people," said Father Cardoso, who now works in the Diocese of Providence, R.I.

A day before the massacre, militias reportedly executed 40 refugees at the Suai church. Father Madeira was said to have "begged on his knees" that the victims' lives be spared, according to news reports.

Meanwhile, Bishop Basilio do Nascimento, apostolic administrator of Baukau, was reported to be alive and residing in the mountains surrounding Baukau with hundreds of thousands of Timorese refugees, according to church sources. He was stabbed in the hand Sept. 7 while protecting victims of an attack on his residence.

Bishop Nascimento called a priest at a seminary in Evora, Portugal, where the bishop served as rector several years ago, and said the refugees are in grave danger of starvation.

"We are in the mountains with no food or provisions. We will all die in a few weeks unless we receive help. Please send international forces to East Timor," the bishop was reported as saying.

Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo of Dili, reached in Darwin, Australia, by his biographer, Arnold Kohen, reported that all Catholic institutions, including Dili's cathedral, the seminary and two Salesian complexes in which several thousand refugees were housed, were destroyed.

The bishop said that in the days before he was evacuated to Australia Sept. 7 his caretaker, Mother Matilde, the 80-year-old superior of the Canossian Daughters of Charity, was executed when she refused to leave her chapel.

Mother Matilde was praying when militia and Indonesian forces ordered her out. She refused and was shot, according to Bishop Belo, apostolic administrator of Dili.

A spokesman for the Salesian order in Jakarta, Father Jose Carbonel, told journalists that other nuns of the Canossian order had also been killed in attacks.

Kohen, who has been in continual telephone contact with the bishop, said, "The Catholic Church has to become fully and completely engaged and help the Timorese reclaim their country."

Contributing to this story were Lynne Weil in Vatican City and Stephen Steele in New York.

NO PICKUP

END

-Timestamp-

09/09/1999 12:14 PM ET

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October 10, 1999

Arnold Kohen
7324 Baltimore Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912

Dear Mr. Kohen:

Thanks so much for taking the time to speak with me several weeks ago. I am enclosing a copy of the Catholic Standard which published my review of your book and my interview with you.

Not only did I enjoy talking to you and reading your book, I was also fortunate enough to catch on CNN radio your very compelling testimony before Congress. I am hoping that some real effort will be made by our country on behalf of the East Timorese.

I find your dedication very admirable, and though as a private citizen, I can do little more than pray, I am very grateful to you for helping to bring this situation before our nation and the rest of the world.

Sincerely,


Tracy Alig Dowling

See p. 22!

Diane Marleau Announces Canada Will Support the Peace Process in East Timor

News Release May 7, 1999

Ottawa -- Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will support the peace process in East Timor, the Honourable Diane Marleau, Minister for International Cooperation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie, announced today. "Canada's support will help East Timorese become more aware of the democratic process and civic rights, enabling them to have more influence in their future," said Madame Marleau. "These initiatives will help create a favourable environment for social and economic development."

To help promote peace in the region, people in East Timor will take part in conflict resolution and civic rights education. For example, Development and Peace, a Canadian non-governmental organization (NGO), will provide the tools necessary for the production of radio programmes that will recommend methods for peacefully resolving conflicts. CIDA will work with the Unitarian Service Committee (USC), another Canadian non-governmental organization, to increase the networking abilities of local organizations and their capacity to peacefully resolve conflicts.

Twenty-three years after Indonesia annexed East Timor, the Islanders are divided over the future of their homeland. Many favour independence while others favour remaining part of Indonesia. CIDA is supporting the United Nations-sponsored peace process with Portugal and Indonesia, while at the same time supporting East Timorese input into the future of the island. Indonesia and Portugal signed an agreement on May 5 leading the way for a UN-sponsored ballot on August 8 to determine

East Timor's future. Canada will contribute \$820,000 over a two-year period towards these education and training campaigns.

Canada has been involved in East Timor since 1979 and is currently one of its largest international donors. Funding for these activities was provided for in the February 1999 federal budget and is therefore built into the existing fiscal framework.

-

Information: Office of the Minister for International Cooperation and Minister responsible for La Francophonie Telephone: 819 997-6919 Media Relations Office Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Telephone: 819 953-6534 E-Mail: info@acdi-cida.gc.ca Public Inquiries Service Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Tel: 819 997-5006;

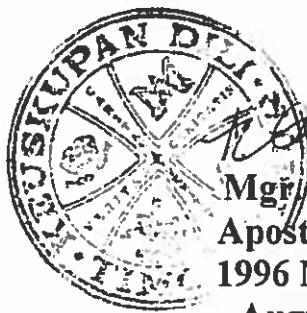
**USKUP ADMINISTRATOR APOSTOLIK KEUSKUPAN DILI-TIMOR
DIOCESE DE DILI TIMOR -ORIENTAL**

Alamat Kediaman : Uskupan Bidau Lecidere-Kotak Pos 1250-Dili 88000- Tel.321331 -Fax. 62-390-23184
Alamat Kantor : CÂMARA ECLESIASTICA, Jl. Gov.Alves Aldeia,25 - Dili-88000-Tel.321665

Dili, 22 de Agosto de 1999

To Church Humanitarian Agencies and Persons of Good Will

The Humanitarian Project for East Timor, directed by Mr. Arnold Kohen, has made a crucial historical contribution in promoting responsible activities to defend human rights and encourage concrete assistance to the people of East Timor. These efforts have played a highly significant role in the United States and elsewhere, and they have an essential role to fulfill both now and in the future. In this important transition period in the months and years to come, the research and international advocacy and informational efforts of Mr.Kohen and his colleagues in the Humanitarian Project for East Timor will be urgently needed. I hope that the support for this worthy effort can be granted to the maximum extent possible.



Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo
Mgr. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo
Apostolic Administrator of Dili
1996 Nobel Peace Prize Co-Laureate-
August 1999



The Right Reverend
Paul Moore Jr.

Letters to the Editor
The New York Times
April 26, 1999

To The Editor:

As one who has twice visited Indonesian-occupied East Timor and maintains close ties with church officials there, I would like to add to your report ("With Peace Accord At Hand, East Timor's War Deepens," April 26).

The main source of violence in East Timor is the 23-year brutal occupation by Indonesia, not simply local strife. While the Indonesian army has tried to claim that it is uninvolved, most of the bloodshed is in fact still generated by the Indonesian army, and has the active participation of plainclothes Indonesian troops.

Similarly, while many Indonesians have left East Timor because of fears about their fate under an independent government, there has also been a concerted effort by the army to spread panic. East Timor's Nobel Peace Prize-winning bishop, Carlos Ximenes Belo, has noted that the exodus of Indonesian teachers, doctors and other professionals has been largely orchestrated by the Indonesian military, which wants to "prove" that East Timor does not have the ability to be independent. This

cynical withdrawal of services, as well as the prospects for violence, underscores the urgent need for more aid workers and United Nations monitors in East Timor.

Sincerely,

Paul Moore Jr.
Episcopal Bishop of New York (Ret.)

PS: For verification purposes I can also be reached at 860-535-9023.

Subj: Re: Fwd: Fw: trip to Timor
Date: 8/4/99 4:57:41 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thank you for several messages on situation East Timor, which I have read only this morning due to some vacation in the "out-back" without access to e-mail.

My trip to Dili is still on, unless I am advised to the contrary by the Bishop or yourself. Please advise.

My flight schedule has been confirmed all the way to Dili. Arriving Dili on August 21. at 11.30 via Bali, and leaving Dili on August 24 at 1225 (noon) for Jakarta.

I will be joined by Mr. Johnny Thoresen, who is regional representative of Norwegian Church Aid, stationed in Vientiane.

NCA has extensive program in the region, but is not directly involved in Indonesia/Timor. I am as you know closely connected to NCA. Thoresen's visit will be one of fact-finding to better understand the development in the region. He is a very experienced person, with many years of service in NCA Ethiopia/Eritrea. Caritas Norway has a program in East Timor. They do not wish to join the trip as they have a representation on the spot.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry is informed about the visit. Likewise the Indonesian Ambassador here, who used to be the Minister in charge of religious affairs. He has arranged for me to see some top leaders in Jakarta during my stop over there as I leave Jakarta on the 25. at 2000. I do not have the names yet. He also wants me to give a talk at a muslim university in the city. He advises that I stay at the Hilton.

There is a possibility that a TV crew of 2 persons from Oslo will be in Dili for the occasion, but they travel independently. The Bishop should however be advised to secure four single rooms as a convenient and central hotel, as I assume the facilities are limited and there are many visitors.

As to the program in Dili, I leave it to the discretion of the Bishop and yourself. A religious ceremony of solidarity and reconciliation may be appropriate, perhaps as Sunday Mass?

From now on I will be connected daily so we should be able to put all

Subj: Re: Xanana, etc
Date: 8/17/99 2:00:52 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold

Thanks for clarification on Xanana. I will contact the Emassy tomorrow. The Ambassador is travelling so it may not work outfrom here.

For your information I repeat the relevant points of my now final itinerary. Please be sure to convey this to the Bishop:

Arriving Bali Friday Aug. 20. at 20.45. by Garuda 841 from Singapore.
staying overnight at Patra Jasa Bali, Tuban Beach, Depansar Bali telephone
0361-751161

Arrving Dili on August 21. at 11.30 by Merpati 642 from Bali.

Leaving Dili on August 24. at 1225 arriving Jakarta at 16.00

Hotell in Jakarta: Jakarta Hilton tel. 0062215703600

Leaving Jakarta on Aug. 25. at 2000 hours by Lufthansa 6393 for Brussels.

I will be accompanied by Mr. Jonny Thorsen, Norwegian Church Aid. If there is any media ppeople they will show up there and fend for themselves. The Bishop should therefore not organize more than two rooms for our stay.

Your package has not yet arrived. Still time.

Regadrs Gunnar

Return Oslo 29.Aug. 23.30 hours.At 11:21 14.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

>
> Dear Gunnar,
>
> I am told that one must
>seek permission to see Xanana Gusmao in his house arrest near Salemba prison
>in Jakarta. Perhaps the Indonesian ambassador in Oslo can help faciliatate
>this.
>Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti is the official to whom one should address
>requests for permission to visit Xanana. One needs to state date intended
>visit. I am told permission should be requested as soon as possible.
>Messages have already been sent to XG alerting him to the possibility of
>the visit.
>
>
> I have sent the packet of
>materials via express (including a small packet for you), and this should
>arrive by Tuesday or Weds. - unless it is help in Norwegian customs, I'm
>told. Please send an e mail confirming receipt or lack of it, as if it does
>not arrive on time I will have to communicate the material to the bishop
>some
>other way.
>
> Best regards,

387 0085

Subj: Re: Visit to Timor, etc
Date: 3/5/99 2:00:28 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

It was good to see you in N. Y. and to have this chance to review East Timor situation. Our visit to Korea went very well. A board panel of former presidents, prime ministers etc from around the world, conferred with academicians, civil society leaders, economists etc. on globalization, market and democracy. Prominent were World Bank president Wolfenson and vice pres. Stiglitz, who signalled new and more human directions for the World Bank.

I had a number of talks, and also individual conversations including 40 minutes audience with the president. East Timor is high on the agenda in talks on peace and stability in the region.

So is Burma.

I have noted the dates preferred by bishop Belo and will make arrangements as soon as I receive an invitation. My fax number at the Office is 47.22.68 28 92, and my address is

The Bishop of Oslo
Right Reverend Dr. Gunnar Staalsett
Pb 9307 Grønland,
N 0135 Oslo
Norway

As soon as I get your copy I will give a recommendation of your book as I promised.

All the best for your travel, and with warm regards to the bishop

Yours Gunnar

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> I reached Bishop Belo and he expressed a preference for
>the August 21-27 dates, and asked for both your fax number and
>postal address so he can send the official invitation when he returns to
>Dili on March 9. On March 12 we leave Washington
>for Dili. By then I would like to arrange to send you something close to
>the final version of the book. The publisher is most excited about your
>willingness to provide a comment on it and believes that it will help very
>much in promoting the work both here, in Europe and elsewhere.

>

>I am also sending a copy of the article I was writing when we met in New
>York, which will be published tomorrow in The Tablet in London (minus
>the Kurdish reference). More soon. I hope your trip went well. Warm
>regards, Arnold

>

>

>

>

>

>

Dear Gunnar,

I just now received a message from Dr. Mohammed Hikam, A political scientist who is an advisor to Wahid. Hikam tells me that Wahid would like to set a meeting with you at 19 h on the 24th, if possible. Hikam can meet you at your hotel to take you to Wahid, and he asked for the address of your hotel. He teaches a seminar until 16:30 but hopes to meet you after that prior to taking you to Wahid. Of course, we need to know if this time is possible for you.

Hikam has also met with Ms. Tora (as he calls her) from the Norwegian Embassy who says she knows you and is available to accompany you to meet Wahid. Hikam asked if you would be comfortable with that arrangement or would you prefer to have a tete-a-tete meeting with Wahid?

Other friends are trying to arrange a meeting with G. on the morning of the 25th. The one with M. is still up in the air.

My fax number is 001 301 585 3288. I also will call the bishop on Sunday morning.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold".

NOBEL PEACE LAUREATES CONFERENCE
HUMAN RIGHTS, CONFLICT, AND RECONCILIATION
Presented by the University of Virginia and the Institute for Asian Democracy

NOBEL PEACE LAUREATE
JOINT DECLARATION
November 6, 1998

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have gathered in Charlottesville to participate in a conference presented by the University of Virginia and the Institute for Asian Democracy on human rights, conflict, and reconciliation. We wish to use this opportunity to reaffirm our missions to the international community.

Whereas, the children of the world are oftentimes victims of conflict and require protection, we must establish safe havens for children of war and advance the cause of children's rights;

Whereas, the vast majority of arms sales are to non-democratic governments and scarce resources are devoted to education, housing and health, we call upon all nations to adopt the International Code of Conduct for Arms Transfers and to dedicate their resources to erasing the gap between the world's rich minority and its poor majority;

Whereas, in order to find a peaceful resolution to the Tibet issue, we urge that the Chinese government enter into negotiations that will serve the interests of the Tibetan and Chinese peoples. Also, that these negotiations be conducted expeditiously, as an indication of China's good will and sincere intent;

Whereas, the UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions calling for upholding the will of the Burmese people as expressed in the 1990 elections and further calls for the State Peace and Development Council to enter into a substantive political dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi and representatives of ethnic groups as the best means of promoting national reconciliation and democracy, we urge that the UN. resolutions be implemented fully;

Whereas, the dignity of the indigenous peoples of the world continue to be marginalized, we must accept and respect other peoples, communities and cultures, and integrate the mosaic languages, traditions, and peoples into the community of nations;

Whereas, the people of East Timor have the right to self-determination as recognized by several UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, we call for an internationally supervised referendum to determine their future political status;

Whereas, the world community has responded to the global landmine crisis with the Mine Ban Treaty, already signed by 133 governments and ratified by 49, we call upon the signatory states to ratify and non-signatories to join as soon as possible and all governments to expand their commitment to mine clearance and victim assistance;

We resolve that, it is our hope that this declaration will advance not only our own initiatives but bring about a more peaceful world. Moreover, we urge the international community to seek

- 2 -

new ways of promoting justice, reconciliation, and peace in societies making the transition from repression to democracy and from conflict to civil societies under the rule of law.

Betty Williams, Northern Ireland (1976)

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, South Africa (1984)

President Oscar Arias Sánchez, Costa Rica (1986)

His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Tibet (1989)

Harn Yawngghwe, participating on behalf of Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma (1991)

Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Guatemala (1992)

José Ramos-Horta, East Timor (1996)

Jody Williams, United States (1997)

Bobby Muller, United States (1997) for the International Campaign to Ban Landmines



DEN NORSKE KIRKE
Oslo Bispedømmeråd

Telefaks

MOTTAKER		TELEFAKSNR	ANTALL SIDER
Arnold Kohen			2
VED		KOPI TIL	
SAKSBEHANDLER	TELEFONNR	GODKJENT AV	
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Melding til mottaker:

Dear Mr. Kohen,
Afterall it was not possible for
Ms Møgedal to meet you.

But you have got an appointment
with Gideon Testai on Wednesday at
9 o'clock.

Have a good weekend.

Med hilsen

Signer.

Postboks 9307 - Grønland
0135 Oslo
St. Halvardsplass 3

Telefon: 22 19 37 00
Telefax: 22 68 28 92

Postgiro: 0814 5055009

Bankgiro: 1600 23 50371
Org. Nr.: 971 526 955

Mr. Arnold Kohen's visit to Oslo June 7 -15, 2000.

Date	Time	To meet	Institution	Where	Telephone	Telefax
June 7th	13.00	Jostein Bernhardsen and Jon Mørland	Ministry of foreign affairs	7. Juni plass 1	22.24.38.42	
	19.30	Gunnar Stålsett	Bishop of Oslo	Raddisson SAS Hotel	22.19.37.00	22.68.28.92
June 8th	10.00	Stig Uthrem	Church of Norway Council of	Underhaugsveien 15	22.93.27.50	22.93.28.28
	12.00	Arne Grønningssæter	Trade Union of Norway	Borggt. 2 C	22.08.86.00	
	14.00	Halle Jørn Hansen	Norwegian Peoples' Aid	Storgt. 33 A	22.03.77.00	22.20.08.70
June 9th	10.00	Daniel Smith	PRIO	Fuglehaugt. 11	22.54.77.00	22.54.77.01
	12.00	Arne Gulikstad	Dagsavisen newspaper	Raddisson SAS Hotel	22.99.81.32	
	14.00	Leif Lausund	Trade Union of Norway	Youngsgt. 11	23.06.10.50	
June 13th	11.00	Geir Lundestad	Nobel Peace Prize Institute	Drammensveien 19	22.44.36.80	
	13.30	Einar Steensnæs	Norwegian Parliament	Karl Johans gt 22	23.31.30.50	
		Member of Parliament	Stortingets utenrikskomite	Løvebakken		
June 14th	09.00	Gideon Testai	Norwegian Red Cross	Hausmannsgt. 7	22.05.40.00	22.05.40.40
		Geir Ove Fonn	Vårt Land (newspaper)	Raddisson SAS hotel	22.31.03.10	22.31.03.05
	Joh Vibe	Raymond Johansen	Ministry of foreign affairs	7. Juni plass 1	22.24.30.02	22.24.27.52
		State Secretary	Utenriksdepartementet			
		Stein Willumstad	Norwegian Church Aid ✓	Sandakerveien 74	22.09.27.00	22.22.24.20
		2:30 AM	June 14			
		Mr. Kohen stays at the Raddisson SAS Hotel, Holbergsgt. 30, from the 7th to the 15th of June, 2000				
					22.11.30.00	23.29.30.01

9.6.00 5.15 pm

The bishop of Oslo
Gunnar Stålsett
Adress: Østensjøveien 51
Telephone: 22.19.37.00
Telefax: 22.68.28.92

Ronny Hansen 92808607
SAS / June 14 22355140
Elizabeth Eide

e-mail: oslo.biskop@kirken.no

Contact person: Sigrun S. Gullaksen,
Bishop's secretary

— Sigrund at SAS
4PM

Subj: Re: Xanana, etc
Date: 8/18/99 1:01:38 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thanks for your comments on aid. I had a meeting today at the Foreign Ministry. Assistant statesecretary for Development, Mr. Lunde is travelling to the region in September. 8 Norwegian observers have arrived. A minitrey official will visit Dili a week after me.

Your package arrived safely, and I will bring the content to the Bishop.

Hope your efforts on possible meetings will be fruitfull. I suppose I could be informed while in Dili and or at the hotell (Jakarta Hilton) upon arrival.

Sincerely

Gunnar

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> Thanks for your claification on the number of people
>travelling with you. I hope that the note I sent today re: aid was of some
>use. So

>many visitors are frustrated by the difficulties of working in East Timor,
>and for my part, if I were choosing how to channel resources, I would
>try to focus on expanding food production, coupled with medical help,
>as so much flows from those two areas...

>

> I am still waiting to hear about Wahid. He is about
to
>return from eye treatment in the USA. I will check on this and also
>Megawati.

> More soon, best regards, Arnold

>

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Information

Further information is available at the Norwegian Nobel Institute
Drammensveien 19, N-0255 Oslo, Norway

Phone: +47 22 44 36 80; +47 22 43 01 68

E-mail: postmaster@nobel.no

Website: www.nobel.no

This press release is also available in Norwegian

Nobel Peace Prize 1999

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1999 to **Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières)**, in recognition of the organization's pioneering humanitarian work on several continents.

Since its foundation in the early 1970s, Doctors Without Borders has adhered to the fundamental principle that all disaster victims, whether the disaster is natural or human in origin, have a right to professional assistance, given as quickly and efficiently as possible. National boundaries and political circumstances or sympathies must have no influence on who is to receive humanitarian help. By maintaining a high degree of independence, the organization has succeeded in living up to these ideals.

By intervening so rapidly, Doctors Without Borders calls public attention to humanitarian catastrophes, and by pointing to the causes of such catastrophes, the organization helps to form bodies of public opinion opposed to violations and abuses of power.

In critical situations, marked by violence and brutality, the humanitarian work of Doctors Without Borders enables the organization to create openings for contacts between the opposed parties. At the same time, each fearless and self-sacrificing helper shows each victim a human face, stands for respect for that person's dignity, and is a source of hope for peace and reconciliation.

Oslo, October 15, 1999

USKUP ADMINISTRATOR APOSTOLIK KEUSKUPAN DILI - TIMOR
DIOCESE DE DILI - TIMOR ORIENTAL

Alamat Kediaman : Uskupan Lecidere (Bidau) - Kotak Pos 1250 - Dili 88000 - Tel. 21331 - Fax. 62-390-23184
Alamat Kantor : CAMARA ECLESIASTICA, Jl. Gov. Alves Aldeia, 25 Dili - 88000 - Tel. 21665

20 March 1999

The Bishop of Oslo
Right Reverend Dr. Gunnar Staalsett
Pb 9307 Gronland
N 0135 Oslo
Norway

Your Excellency,

I was delighted to learn that you and other Norwegian friends are considering a visit to East Timor from August 21—27 of this year, and would like to take this opportunity to issue a formal invitation.

This visit would be beneficial for the people of my homeland, as it comes at a time when there is great tension and uncertainty over the future. I would prefer to receive you in an atmosphere of complete tranquility, but unfortunately that is not the situation here at present. Nonetheless, it is very important that friends from abroad Witness the actual conditions that exist.

Once again, I appreciate your support and would like to send my highest compliments to you and other friends in Norway, especially those at the Nobel Committee and the Nobel Institute.

I remain,

Sincerely,



Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo
Mgr. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo
Apostolic Administrator of Dili

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**AOL NetMail**

Exit NetMail

Subj: Many thanks for your hospitality, etc
Date: Wed, 19 May 1999 3:39:53 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: ASKOHEN
To: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no
CC: osbispe@online.no

Dear Gunnar,

It was very good to see you, and I very much appreciate the time and effort you took.

There were a couple of things I forgot. One, regarding John Hamre, if you feel able to, it would not hurt to mention your deep concern over the violence in East Timor and the need to press the Indonesian military to stop generating violent acts by paramilitary groups they effectively control. Approaches by the US military to the Indonesian military can make a difference if they are firm enough. A related matter but no less important is the plight of internal refugees in East Timor, now numbering perhaps 35,000, mainly women and children. It is vital that ICRC be allowed to undertake a relief operation.

There is some chance of success in raising such matters. In recent weeks there were complaints from the US bishops, etc, about the lack of medical supplies, doctors and surgeons in Dili, and as a result of these complaints, there has been positive action.

A separate matter. It is awkward for me to ask about this, but I realize now that some of my e mail messages from my other account may not have been delivered to senders because of a temporary malfunction. This in turn may have created some confusion, as in the case of my visit to Oslo. About six weeks ago, around the time you sent me a message asking about my Oslo program, you also send a note (may have been the same note) asking me when your comment on the book was needed. I responded that the publisher had requested that comments be provided whenever possible. However, I am not sure if you received this message.

I hasten to add that if there is any reason why you would now prefer not to provide a comment, please do not feel any pressure to do so. However, if you still want to say something, it would be most welcome.

Once again, many thanks. I will remain in Oslo until I leave the hotel for the airport around 9:30 AM Thursday.

With warm regards, Arnold

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 21, 2000
TO: Arnold
FROM: Sigrid
RE:
CC:

Dear Arnold,

Thanks a lot for your mail og also the video cassett which I will pass over to Gunnar as soon as I have seen it myself, which I will do during the weekend. I enclose the cassett from the Concert and hope you enjoy it.

I was very pleased to hear that you enjoyed your holidays in Portugal, you really needed that, spending time with the family is always important.

Here in Oslo no snow, rather very strange. We have a had terrible train accident not far from Lillehammer, two train crashed and started to burn, nearly 20 people were killed. The good news, my mother is back from hospital, yesterday, helps me not going to the hospital everyday.

The first of February is just around the corner, and people are calling to ask if their mail have arrived, the nominations you know. Francis Sejersted has left the committee, I will miss him very much.

All the best with your work and hope things are improving in East Timor.

Regards from

Sigrid



DEN NORSKE KIRKE
Oslo Bispedømmeråd

Telefaks

MOTTAKER		TELEFAKSNR	ANTALL SIDER
Mr. Arnold Kohen			2
VED		KOPI TIL	
SAKSBEHANDLER	TELEFONNR	GODKJENT AV	
	22193700		
DATO	LOKALT TELEFAKSNR	VÅR REF.	UNNTATT OFF. §
	22 68 28 92	/ -	
<input type="checkbox"/> KOPI, original ettersendes ikke. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL			

Melding til mottaker:

Dear Mr. Kohen,
Welcome to Norway. Hope you had
a good journey.

Please find enclosed a plan for your
meetings while you are here.

Wishing you a good stay.

Med hilsen

Signe S. Gullaksen
Bishop's secretary.

Postboks 9307 - Grønland
0135 Oslo
St. Halvardsplass 3

Telefon: 22 19 37 00
Telefax: 22 68 28 92

Postgiro: 0814 5055009

Bankgiro: 1600 23 50371
Org. Nr.: 971 526 955

Subj: **Comments on situation**
Date: 9/7/99 3:51:07 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

At long last I am back in my home again with access to my e-mail. I tried to send a message about a week ago after my retrun from Brussels, but I believe that one got stuck. In the meantime I believe my son Sturla has reached you with a message on my behalf. My thoughts and prayers are with Bishop Belo and all the pople of East Timor. I have been in frequent contact with the Foreign Ministry here, urging them to support a UN pace keeping force proposal, and to take measuereas against Indonesia, as suggested. I have also had good coverage in the media on my trip and follow up.

The biggest newspaper here has asked for your e-mail and you may hear from them. the name is Verdens Gang or VG.

Please copnvey my warmest greetings to bishop Belo who now is in Australia, according to CNN to night. Do you have his address. do you know anything about what has ahppedned to all those who stayed with him and assisted him in his house? What about the people at Pax et Justitia? Others? Do you have contact with Fransec Vendrell in these days? I will not be travelling for some time now.

Geir Lundestads e mail is gl@nobel.no. He sends his greetings.

In these troubled times I pray that you may have strength to continue your important work to bring hope to the people that has suffered so much.

Yours as ever

Gunnar

At 22:58 03.09.99 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,
> Many thanks for your indispensable role in making
>today's result possible. I just now had a phone message from a
>jubilant Bishop Belo, saying only "Parabems! Parabems!" (Congratul-
>-ations, in Portuguese).
>
> I will have something of interest to send tomorrow.
And
>if you have Geir Lundestad's e mail, I would be happy to receive it.
> Warmest regards, Looking forward to working with you
in
>the future, Arnold
>
>

Headers

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

Received: from rly-zd05.mx.aol.com (rly-zd05.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.229]) by air-zd03.mail.aol.com (v60.28) with ESMTP; Tue, 07 Sep 1999 15:51:07 -0400

Subj: Re: Fw: trip to Timor
Date: 8/5/99 5:55:57 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thanks for messages of Aug.4th. The content suggests that you may not have received my message of same date? I informed you about details concerning my travel plans. The flights have now been confirmed all the way via Bali as you suggested, return via Jakarta. Arrival Dili, aug. 21 by Merpati 642 at 11.30, and leaving Dili on Aug. 24. at 1225 via Jakarta...

I have received visa without any problem. As I mentioned in my mail yesterday, the Indonesian ambassador wants me to see some national leaders after my visti to Dili, and to give a talk at a muslim university. The Ambassador is new here, only arrived 2 months ago. He is the former minister of religious affairs, and is close to Habibie, but no friend of Megawati. His name is Tarmizi Taher. He seems keen on keeping in contact, and thinks highly of Norways peace-profile.

I also mentioned in my e-mail yesterday that I will be joined by Mr. Johnny Thoresen of Norwegian Church Aid, who is regional representative stationened in Vientiane. there wiull possibly be a TV team from Norw. TV, travelling independently.

I take it from your e-mail that the bishop feels it is helpfull to have the visit now, in spite of the postponement of the referendum and the somewhat turbulent situation politically and securitwise.

I will be on travel for the next 36 hours, but will check my e-mail on Saturday.

Regards
Gunnar

08:54 04.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> Bishop Belo is very much looking forward to your visit.

He

>is really quite enthusiastic about it.

>

> The other night

>he said it is necessary for him to send you a new invitation for the exact

>dates that you specify (Aug. 21-24) because the authorities seem to be

>trying to restrict the number of visas granted during this period. It

>probably would be a good idea for you to contact your embassy on this matter

>of visas to confirm that everything is in order. To be honest I am not

>completely certain what all this means. In any case, I do not have access to

>my papers at present, thus I would be grateful if you could send me

>your office address and fax number via e mail (plus phone numbers in case of
>emergency).

>

> Regarding accommodation, I suspect that it will be

>necessary to have

Subj: Re: Fw: trip to Timor
Date: 8/13/99 2:39:01 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

According to schedule I will be leaving Oslo Aug. 19 at 4. p.m.
I would be happy to bring your items to the bishop. You should use my
address: Røhagan 17 b. N. 0754 Oslo - Norway. You must use some express
delivery system in order to reach me here before departure, ordinary mail
is too slow

Regards Gunnar.

At 21:38 11.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

> Dear Gunnar,
>
>
> Thank you for your kind note. I have made
> inquiries about the meetings in Jakarta and should know something before
> long.
>
> There is one thing I might ask of you.
> I
> promised to send Bishop Belo two videotapes plus a few letters. Would it be
> possible for you to take them to him in Dili? (Postal service is not
> reliable.) If so, when do you leave Oslo?
> Which address can be used?
>
> I will be in touch very soon.
>
> All the best,
>
> Arnold
>
>
>
>
>

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
Received: from rly-yb04.mx.aol.com (rly-yb04.mail.aol.com [172.18.146.4]) by air-yb04.mail.aol.com (v60.25) with ESMTP; Fri, 13 Aug 1999 02:39:01 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by rly-yb04.mx.aol.com (v60.25) with ESMTP; Fri, 13 Aug 1999 02:38:47 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (actually pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by pat.uio.no with SMTP (PP); Fri, 13 Aug 1999 08:38:38 +0200
Received: from arken.uio.no ([129.240.62.10] helo=arken) by pat.uio.no with esmtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11FAz6-0004S3-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Fri, 13 Aug 1999 08:38:36 +0200
Received: from ppp119.uio.no ([129.240.240.124] helo=pcteol02.uio.no) by arken with smtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11FAz3-0000Tk-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Fri, 13 Aug 1999 08:38:36 +0200
Message-Id: <3.0.2.32.19990813083832.006e9974@arken.uio.no>

>all of you stay at some kind of Church residence because I believe all hotel
>rooms will be booked. More soon, Arnold
>
>
>
>

Headers

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
Received: from aol.com (rly-yc03.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.35]) by air-yc01.mail.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 05 Aug 1999 05:55:57 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by rly-yc03.mx.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 05 Aug 1999 05:55:51 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (actually pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by pat.uio.no with SMTP (PP); Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:41 +0200
Received: from arken.uio.no ([129.240.62.10] helo=arken) by pat.uio.no with esmtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11CKFQ-0000Fp-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:40 +0200
Received: from ppp008.uio.no ([129.240.240.9] helo=pcteol02.uio.no) by arken with smtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11CKFN-0004F7-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:40 +0200
Message-Id: <3.0.2.32.19990805115536.006e7710@arken.uio.no>
X-Sender: gunnarst@arken.uio.no
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.2 (32)
Date: Thu, 05 Aug 1999 11:55:36 +0200
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com
From: Gunnar Stalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
Subject: Re: Fw: trip to Timor
In-Reply-To: <d0e4a783.24d991fc@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

For Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo

Senhor Bispo,

I have received a communication from our dear friend
The Bishop of Oslo, The Right Reverend Gunnar Staalsett. His fax number
is 4722-682892. The attached letter is for your use.

The Bishop of Oslo
Right Reverend Dr. Gunnar Staalsett
Pb 9307 Gronland
N 0135 Oslo
Norway

Your Excellency,

I was most delighted to hear that you are interested in visiting East Timor this year. As you know, my country is undergoing great changes and it is unclear what the result will be. Under these circumstances it is therefore especially encouraging that you and other Norwegian friends are able to come to East Timor. The dates from August 21 through August 27 are one possibility.

I do hope that you and your colleagues can visit East Timor in 1999, and I look forward to seeing you again at that time.

With my highest compliments to you and your colleagues at the Nobel Committee and Nobel Institute in Oslo,
And to all others of good will in Norway,



The Nobel Peace Prize for 1998

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1998 to **John Hume** and **David Trimble** for their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland.

Over the past thirty years, the national, religious and social conflict in Northern Ireland has cost over 3,500 people their lives. John Hume has throughout been the clearest and most consistent of Northern Ireland's political leaders in his work for a peaceful solution. The foundations of the peace agreement signed on Good Friday 1998 reflect principles which he has stood for.

As the leader of the traditionally predominant party in Northern Ireland, David Trimble showed great political courage when, at a critical stage of the process, he advocated solutions which led to the peace agreement. As the head of the Northern Ireland government, he has taken the first steps towards building up the mutual confidence on which a lasting peace must be based.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee also wishes to emphasise the importance of the positive contributions to the peace process made by other Northern Irish leaders, and by the governments of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee expresses the hope that the foundations which have now been laid will not only lead to lasting peace in Northern Ireland, but also serve to inspire peaceful solutions to other religious, ethnic and national conflicts around the world.

Oslo, October 16, 1998

gunnar

ppSubject: Re:Visit New York
Date: 11/02/99,14:54:35
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,
thank you for important and exciting info on recent development
s. Now E.T.
is also in the news picture here, which in itself is hopefull.
I am frequently asked to comment on the situation and your info
is helpfull.

Finally my plans for the US visit is becoming clearer.

I will be arriving La Guardia NY on NW 0514 from Mpls.on Feb.21
at 10.22.

p.m. I have a full day in New York, i.e. the 22. before I go to
Washington

for one day. Then on to Seoul Korea.

I am not yet sure where I will stay in N. Y.. I should think that
a

central hotell on Manhattan may be convenient. Or would it be just
as good

given the short time, to stay at a hotell at/near the airport?
I need to

leave for Washinton D.C. early morning of the 23.

By this mail I just want to find out whether you are available
at all for a

talk on the 22 in N. Y. In case you are do you have any suggestion
about

where we could meet? If this is inconvenient for you, we will continue
to

communicate this way until next opportunity here or there.

My wife will be accompanying me.

Best regards Gunnar

At 11:00 05.02.99 EST, you wrote:

>

>Bishop Belo Calls for United Nations Peace Keepers,

>

Warns of Danger of Civil War

>

> Speaking from Dili on the morning of February 5,
>1999 (the evening of February 4, Washington time) , Bishop Carlos Ximenes
>Belo said that civilians in parts of East Timor have been given guns by
>elements of the Indonesian military to attack people favoring independence.
>There was a real possibility of civil war, and it is vital that at United
>Nations peacekeeping forces be dispatched to East Timor as a matter of
>urgency.
> "Please talk to the American Congress and others around
>the world so that the U.N. can have the possibility to send forces to East
>Timor," the bishop pleaded. "It is time for a U.N. force to come here to
>prevent clashes and bloodshed."
> Bishop Belo's appeal came after weeks
of rising
>attacks by paramilitary groups. Thousands of weapons have reportedly been
>distributed. From the earliest days of 1999, there have been killings by
>such groups. On January 3, 1999, in the town of Ainaro, an East Timorese
>group armed by Indonesian forces shot and killed two of their pro-independence
>countrymen who had come to their home to talk about peace. A priest
described
>it best in a heart-wrenching report to Bishop Belo: "[The Indonesian
>military] do everything so that Timorese who are armed by them eliminate all
>those who are not on their side." Bishop Belo said there was no doubt about
>what was at the root of the problem: much of the trouble was fomented by
>elements of the Indonesian military through manipulation of groups they
set
>up and controlled.
> Still, some senior Indonesian military

sources

>acknowledge that there is concern over the weight of world public opinion

>regarding East Timor, and the impact of the East Timor issue on

>international aid to Indonesia . This makes action by concerned governments,

>parliaments, organizations and individuals all the more vital.

>

>

Recent Background

> Over the past several months, the Habibie government has been under

>increasing pressure from various governments, including the United States,

>to give the people of East Timor a say in their future. Then, on January 13,

>1999, Australia, the only Western nation to give full diplomatic

recognition

>to the Indonesian occupation, adopted a new policy accepting the principle

>that the people of East Timor must eventually have a choice of remaining a

>part of Indonesia or becoming independent. Soon after, for the first time

>since the 1975 invasion of the territory, the Indonesian government

>raised the possibility of independence for East Timor, and announced that

>Xanana Gusmao would be moved from prison to house arrest.

> Nonetheless, there are varying interpretations of Jakarta's

>actions, and what is really intended is very difficult to know. What is

>indisputable is that all of this came at the precise moment when elements of

>Indonesian security forces were arming militias engaged in brutal attacks

>against pro-independence groups, with thousands of villagers fleeing such

>violence in the countryside, many of them taking refuge in churches. In

this

>context, top Indonesian officials stated that East Timor could either

>accept the government's autonomy plan or face an abrupt Indonesian
>departure. Some viewed the Indonesian government's statement
that it
might
>grant independence to East Timor not a genuine turnabout, but
as a complex
>message, one part a belated recognition that "integration" had
failed,
>another part aimed at gaining the good will of foreign donors
(the
>statement on possible independence for East Timor by Indonesia's
finance
>minister was regarded as significant enough to be included as
one of the
>pieces of good news to come out of the recently-ended World Economic
Forum in
>Davos, Switzerland). Still another aspect was an unmistakable
threat to the
>East Timorese to accept whatever the government chose to offer
or face a
>civil war that Indonesian security forces were themselves instigating.
> Another side of this dark view was expressed by a
highly-informed
>diplomat, who said that the situation was "extremely dangerous."
With
>military elements deliberately creating conflict by distributing
arms and
>otherwise provoking confrontations, the notion of Indonesian
withdrawal
>from East Timor under these conditions had a sinister edge
to it:
> "The Indonesians have to leave East Timor properly. They have a
>responsibility to the East Timorese to do so after all the deaths
that
>resulted from their actions," this source stressed, "Anything
other
than an
>orderly departure would be criminal."
>
> This, of course, was a worst-case scenario. In contrast,
showing
>his openness to reasonable solutions, Xanana Gusmao seemed
prepared to

>accept the possibility that there had been a positive change in government

>policy , though he emphasized that the Indonesian military must disarm the

>paramilitary groups and reduce its troops, and work toward a cease-fire.

"The

>journey to a peaceful East Timor is still long and will take time and

>effort from all parties," Xanana said, adding that "Implicitly, the

>Indonesian government has recognized our right to self-determination, to

>independence."

>

> From Bishop Belo's standpoint, he was concerned that there

>was no fair process to reach independence, such as the referendum he had

>long advocated. Indonesian officials insisted that the choice was between

>autonomy or a complete withdrawal, and that no referendum would be held even

>after a long period of autonomy. "[Something] is final only when the people

>say so," the bishop declared forcefully. But above all, Belo fretted

>about clashes taking place, which showed every sign of growing worse as

>Jakarta's local allies grew more agitated over the prospect of an Indonesian

>withdrawal .

> "If they grant independence now, how do we reconcile the groups

>who favor and oppose integration [with Indonesia]?" Bishop Belo declared.

>"Some time should pass in order to reach common ground and a process of

>reconciliation."

> World pressure on Indonesia to stop inciting conflict among the

>East Timorese and to firmly insist on an orderly Indonesian withdrawal

>would be indispensable. It was also necessary to have peacemaking efforts

>within East Timor itself, but this could only work if Indonesian forces
>stopped generating violence.

> While there was more than sufficient reason to question

>Jakarta's intentions, some diplomatic analysts believed that the

>government's own words, even if insincere at the time, tipped the

balance in

>favor of real independence for East Timor at some stage: having stated

>before the world its willingness to consider independence for the

>territory, it would be difficult (though hardly impossible) to renege later

>on. Similarly, provoking chaos and violence in East Timor through

>irresponsible, vindictive actions like distributing arms and spreading panic

>would severely harm Indonesia's world standing and make it more difficult

>for Jakarta to get badly needed financial aid. Indeed, such an outcome

would

>be a diplomatic disaster for Indonesia.

> Instead, an orderly transition must be created, even if it

>takes several years. A United Nations presence is essential and must be put

>in place as a matter of urgency to avert bloodshed in East Timor. In

>comparison with other U.N. peacekeeping operations in much larger countries,

>this would not be a huge financial burden, and it is one that the world has a

>moral responsibility to support after the deaths of as many as 200,000 (or

>more) East Timorese in a war that could easily have been prevented by timely

>diplomatic action. Indeed, no one has a greater responsibility to support

>such a U.N. effort than the governments that supported the policies that led

>to this disaster.

> All of this is taking place against the backdrop

kdrop of a
>crippled economy and the growing plight of the poor, with hug
e numbers of
the
>country's 200 million people falling below the poverty line a
ccording to the
>government's own statistics, which put the figure at 130 mill
ion, the worst
>of various estimates. It was becoming increasingly urgent for
the world
>community to give generous backing to efforts by organization
s like UNICEF
>to alleviate what could become a nutritional, health and educ
ational
>catastrophe. Doing so might help address the growing ethnic a
nd religious
>tensions in Indonesia, which experts see as largely economic
and
political in
>character. Some sources worry that military elements tied to
former
President
>Suharto are orchestrating such incidents, both in East Timor a
nd Indonesia as
>a whole, as a means of arguing that a return to the ways of t
he old regime
>(and possibly the old regime itself) is necessary. Whatever
the truth of
>this contention, it is clear that such incidents are part of
the legacy of
>Suharto's rule. There are other worrisome signs, such as res
umption of
>military operations and political killings in Aceh in late 19
98 and early
>1999. Bishop Belo has condemned such atrocities: he is keen
ly aware that
>East Timor is not alone in suffering repression in the post-S
uharto era.

>

>

Suggestions for Action

>

- >1. Governments and Parliaments throughout the world should be
urged to press
>for dispatch of U.N. peacekeepers to East Timor as a matter of
urgency.
- >2. It is crucial to generate international pressure to stop In

donesian

>military elements from distributing weapons in East Timor and otherwise

>promoting violence.

>3. Humanitarian aid to Indonesia as well as East Timor should be increased as

>neccesary, to be distributed through all of Indonesia's religious groups as

>ecumenically as possible.

>

>

> Three notable newspaper editorials follow:

>

> February 5, 1999

>

> The Humanitarian Project

> Project on East Timor

> P.O. Box 32307

> Washington, D.C. 20007 USA

>

> Telephone: 301 585 3229

> Fax: 301 585 3288

> E mail: Humanitarian@igc.apc.org

>

>

>

>The New York Times

>Thursday, February 4, 1999

>

>Editorial: New Hope for East Timor

>

> Indonesia's forcible annexation of East Timor 23 years ago has brought death

>and devastation to the territory's people and has been criticized by most of

>the world's governments. So it is encouraging that Indonesia's President,

B.J.

>Habibie, now says he would consider granting the territory independence later

>this year if his offer of autonomy under Indonesian rule is not accepted.

>

> But the timing and manner of any Indonesian exit must be carefully planned.

>After nearly a quarter-century of repression, East Timor needs

a chance to
>regain its balance and disarm the warring parties. East Timor's
s people should
>be allowed to determine their own future through an internatio
nally monitored
>referendum. This should be held after Indonesian-backed parami
litary fighters
>as well as pro-independence guerrillas have been disarmed and
most Indonesian
>troops withdrawn.
>
> East Timor was a Portuguese colony until Indonesia grabbed it
after
>Portugal's 1974 revolution. The territory's history, culture a
nd religion
make
>it unlike the rest of the Indonesian archipelago. Jakarta's ef
forts to subdue
>the territory have been vigorously and persistently resisted.
A third of East
>Timor's population died from war, famine or disease in the ear
ly years of
>Indonesian rule.
>
> Lisbon and Indonesia's leadership are now engaged in talks sp
onsored by the
>United Nations over the territory's future.
>
> Portugal's role has been positive, trying to compel Indonesia
to take more
>account of Timorese concerns. But the people Jakarta really ne
eds to
negotiate
>with are Timorese leaders themselves. Having refused to budge
for two decades
>on the question of East Timor's political status, Jakarta must
now move
>carefully and responsibly toward a referendum.
>
>
>
>The Boston Globe
>January 28, 1999, Thursday
>
>
>New hope for East Timor

>

> The announcement by Indonesia's foreign minister that his government is

>preparing to offer independence to East Timor, the territory Indonesia

>invaded in 1975 and annexed in 1976, comes as a welcome sign that the long

>nightmare of the Timorese people may be about to end.

>

> Indonesia's repressive occupation of East Timor has taken a terrible

>toll. Human rights groups estimate that 200,000 people were wiped out -

>more than a quarter of the indigenous population.

>

> If Indonesian officials are sincere in what they said Wednesday about

>the government's new willingness to allow the Timorese to choose

>independence in a referendum, their change of heart reflects a timely

>appreciation of diplomatic and economic realities.

>

> Since last year's financial implosion and the demise of Suharto, the

>autocrat who ruled Indonesia as a family fiefdom for more than three

>decades, Jakarta has become increasingly dependent on the outside world for

>economic succor and diplomatic acceptance. In one forum after another,

>Indonesian representatives have been hearing that they cannot anticipate

>cooperation from abroad if they do not recognize that the primarily Catholic

>population of East Timor is never going to accept annexation by primarily

>Muslim Indonesia.

>

> Timorese leaders such as Jose Ramos Horta, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate,

>have reacted skeptically to Jakarta's surprising change of policy because

>Indonesian occupation forces have been arming small Timorese militias that

>support Indonesia's presence in East Timor. Such are the class

ic divide-and-

>rule tactics of other colonialist powers, and Timorese leaders worry that

>Jakarta's broaching of independence for East Timor may be part of a scheme to

>demonstrate that the price for Timorese independence will be so high that it

>will not be worth paying.

>

> The outside world should hold Jakarta to its word and stand ready to

>assist in East Timor's transition to independence.

>

>

>Washington Post

>Saturday, January 30, 1999

>

>East Timor's Time

>

>THROUGH ITS 20-some years under the murderous military occupation of formerly

>Dutch Indonesia, formerly Portuguese East Timor gradually drew international

>attention to its struggle for independence from a Third World colonial power.

>Now, with a new civilian government in Jakarta pleading for international

aid,

>Indonesia is paying heed to the territory's appeals. In the latest turn,

>President B. J. Habibie's government bravely announced it is holding out a

>prospect of "regional autonomy 'plus' " for East Timor and, if that is

>rejected, its "release" to independence.

>

>It is no time to be overconfident about a democratic outcome in Timor.

>Certainly it helps that the Indonesians are making use of the international

>support structure -- Indonesian-Portuguese talks, a U.N. mediator, American

>encouragement of civilian rule -- devised to assist the passage. But there

>still seems to be some hesitation to let go among the main political parties

>in Indonesia as well as in the military.

>

>For one thing, Indonesians have some apprehension, and with some reason,

about

>setting an autonomy/independence precedent in a country whose sharp regional

>and ethnic differences were largely contained, but not removed, by a military

>regime. Indonesia's post-Suharto reform movement does not appear to have

>gotten far into devolution of powers and development of federalism - things

>that might give the government more confidence in dealing with East Timor.

>

>In any event, East Timor has a distinctive claim to self-determination

arising

>from its special history as a three-century Portuguese colony before the

>Indonesian takeover of 1975 at a moment of great upheaval and distraction in

>Lisbon. The latest Indonesian scheme would put the power of bestowing

>independence in the hands of a national "People's Consultative Assembly" due

>to be elected on June 7. The Timorese rightly prefer that crucial

decisions of

>self-determination be exercised by the people of the territory in a

referendum

>of their own. These matters go beyond procedure into the substance of a hard-

>earned freedom whose time has finally come.

>

>

>

----- Headers -----

-

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

Received: from rly-yc04.mx.aol.com (rly-yc04.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.36]) by air-yc02.mail.aol.com (v56.26) with SMTP; Thu,

gunnar

11 Feb 1999 14:54:35 -0500

Received: from pat.uio.no (pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16])
by rly-yc04.mx.aol.com (8.8.8/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with SMTP id OAA21252 for <ASKOHEN@aol.com>;
Thu, 11 Feb 1999 14:54:30 -0500 (EST)

Received: from pat.uio.no (actually pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]
) by pat.uio.no with SMTP (PP); Thu, 11 Feb 1999 20:54:23 +0100

Received: from arken.uio.no ([129.240.62.10]) by pat.uio.no with
esmtp (Exim 2.10 #1) id 10B2Br-0005dp-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com;
Thu, 11 Feb 1999 20:54:23 +0100

Received: from pcteol02.uio.no (ppp026.uio.no [129.240.240.27])
by arken.uio.no ; Thu, 11 Feb 1999 20:54:17 +0100 (MET)

Message-Id: <3.0.2.32.19990211205416.006d77c4@arken.uio.no>

X-Sender: gunnarst@arken.uio.no

X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.2 (32)

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1999 20:54:16 +0100

To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

Subject: Re:Visit New York

In-Reply-To: <4996d9f8.36bb15a6@aol.com>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

MODE = MEMORY TRANSMISSION

START=MAR-05 18:20

END=MAR-05 18:42

FILE NO. = 236

STN NO.	COM	ABBR NO.	STATION NAME/TEL.NO.	PAGES	DURATION
001	634	2	0116433747619	000/003	00:00'00"

-ARNOLD S. KOHEN

- **** -

301 585 3288- *****

Arnold S. Kohen

7324 Baltimore Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland 20912
Phone: 301-585-3229
FAX: 301-585-3288

3 Pages
For Bishop Carlos
Ximenes Belo

Dr Bp,

Enclosed are
materials with
reference to the visit
of the Bp. of Oslo. His
fax and postal addresses
are included.

Cumprimentos,

x TK

Subj: **Gratitude**
Date: 9/3/99 10:58:28 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: ASKOHEN
To: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no

Dear Gunnar,

Many thanks for your indispensable role in making today's result possible. I just now had a phone message from a jubilant Bishop Belo, saying only "Parabems! Parabems!" (Congratulations, in Portuguese).

I will have something of interest to send tomorrow. And if you have Geir Lundestad's e mail, I would be happy to receive it.

Warmest regards, Looking forward to working with you in the future, Arnold

Subj: Re:Thanks for East Timor visit assistance.
Date: 9/7/99 4:07:40 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

I arrived here after midnight Sunday, following a hectic program at NATO and SHAPE.

This is the voting day in East Timor - at long last. My prayers are with the people and their leaders, among them our dear friend bishop Belo. He really plays a crucial role in the process as a moral figure of leadership. It was good of him to give us so much of his busy time. The program in East Timor exceeded by far my expectations, not least thanks to him. He arranged tours, meetings with key persons like Ian Martin and others of UNAMET staff. He also generously invited me to give the homily in the cathedral.

In Jakarta I met with Gus Dur the first evening - a very impressive figure in all his physical frailty. He explained his decision to be a candidate for the Presidency, running against Megawati and Habibie.

The seminar at the State-run Institute for Islam studies also went well. Good response to my lecture. And of course the highlight of the 24 hours or so in Jakarta was the visit with Xanana Gusmao. He has Mandela qualities - and is clearly ready to shoulder the burdens of the top leadership in a new state.

Once more thanks for your initiatives and help. Please convey my greetings to bishop Belo. I will also contact him as soon as I have taken the top of the waiting mail!

Yours sincerely

Gunnar

-At 15:08 17.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,
>
> Thanks for your clarification on the number of people
>travelling with you. I hope that the note I sent today re: aid was of some
>use. So
>many visitors are frustrated by the difficulties of working in East Timor,
>and for my part, if I were choosing how to channel resources, I would
>try to focus on expanding food production, coupled with medical help,
>as so much flows from those two areas...

>
> I am still waiting to hear about Wahid. He is about
to
>return from eye treatment in the USA. I will check on this and also
>Megawati.

> More soon, best regards, Arnold
>
>

things in place in the next week.

Best regards

Gunnar

At 14:43 30.07.99 EDT, you wrote:

>>>>

<excerpt>Dear Gunnar, My other e mail server has been having problems and I am not

sure if you received the copy of the message I sent the other day. Any replies should be sent to this e mail, askohen@aol.com because the other server may not be functioning.

Best regards, Arnold

Return-Path:

Received: from aol.com (rly-za02.mail.aol.com [172.31.36.98]) by air-za01.mail.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Fri, 30 Jul 1999 11:50:24 -0400

Received: from igcb.igc.org (igcb.igc.org [192.82.108.46]) by rly-za02.mx.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Fri, 30 Jul 1999 11:50:06 -0400

Received: from igce.igc.org (igce.igc.org [192.82.108.49]) by igcb.igc.org (8.9.2/8.9.2) with ESMTP id IAA24421 for ; Fri, 30 Jul 1999 08:36:09 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from compaq (PPPa35-ResaleSilverSpring1-2R1039.saturn.bbn.com [4.16.78.94]) by igce.igc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id IAA12914 for ; Fri, 30 Jul 1999 08:33:46 -0700 (PDT)

Subj: Re: Fw: trip to Timor
Date: 8/5/99 5:55:57 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thanks for messages of Aug.4th. The content suggests that you may not have received my message of same date? I informed you about details concerning my travel plans. The flights have now been confirmed all the way via Bali as you suggested, return via Jakarta. Arrival Dili, aug. 21 by Merpati 642 at 11.30, and leaving Dili on Aug. 24. at 1225 via Jakarta...

I have received visa without any problem. As I mentioned in my mail yesterday, the Indonesian ambassador wants me to see some national leaders after my visti to Dili, and to give a talk at a muslim university. The Ambassador is new here, only arrived 2 months ago. He is the former minister of religious affairs, and is close to Habibie, but no friend of Megawati. His name is Tarmizi Taher. He seems keen on keeping in contact, and thinks highly of Norways peace-profile.

I also mentioned in my e-mail yesterday that I wil be joined by Mr. Johnny Thoresen of Norwegian Church Aid, who is regional representative stationened in Vientiane. there wiull possibly be a TV team from Norw. TV, travelling independently.

I take it from your e-mail that the bishop feels it is helpfull to have the visit now, in spite of the postponement of the referendum and the somewhat turbulent situation politically and securitwise.

I will be on travel for the next 36 hours, but will check my e-mail on Saturday.

Regards
Gunnar

08:54 04.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> Bishop Belo is very much looking forward to your visit.

He

>is really quite enthusiastic about it.

>

> The other night

>he said it is necessary for him to send you a new invitation for the exact

>dates that you specify (Aug. 21-24) because the authorities seem to be

>trying to restrict the number of visas granted during this period. It

>probably would be a good idea for you to contact your embassy on this matter

>of visas to confirm that everything is in order. To be honest I am not

>completely certain what all this means. In any case, I do not have access to

>my papers at present, thus I would be grateful if you could send me

>your office address and fax number via e mail (plus phone numbers in case of

>emergency).

>

> Regarding accommodation, I suspect that it will be

>necessary to have

>all of you stay at some kind of Church residence because I believe all hotel
>rooms will be booked. More soon, Arnold
>
>
>
>

Headers

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
Received: from aol.com (rly-yc03.mail.aol.com [172.18.149.35]) by air-yc01.mail.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 05 Aug 1999 05:55:57 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by rly-yc03.mx.aol.com (v60.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 05 Aug 1999 05:55:51 -0400
Received: from pat.uio.no (actually pat.uio.no [129.240.130.16]) by pat.uio.no with SMTP (PP); Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:41 +0200
Received: from arken.uio.no ([129.240.62.10] helo=arken) by pat.uio.no with esmtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11CKFQ-0000Fp-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:40 +0200
Received: from ppp008.uio.no ([129.240.240.9] helo=pcteol02.uio.no) by arken with smtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11CKFN-0004F7-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Thu, 5 Aug 1999 11:55:40 +0200
Message-Id: <3.0.2.32.19990805115536.006e7710@arken.uio.no>
X-Sender: gunnarst@arken.uio.no
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.2 (32)
Date: Thu, 05 Aug 1999 11:55:36 +0200
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com
From: Gunnar Stalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
Subject: Re: Fw: trip to Timor
In-Reply-To: <d0e4a783.24d991fc@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Subj: Re: Fwd: Fw: trip to Timor
Date: 8/4/99 4:57:41 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thank you for several messages on situation East Timor, which I have read only this morning due to some vacation in the "out-back" without access to e-mail.

My trip to Dili is still on, unless I am advised to the contrary by the Bishop or yourself. Please advise.

My flight schedule has been confirmed all the way to Dili. Arriving Dili on August 21. at 11.30 via Bali, and leaving Dili on August 24 at 1225 (noon) for Jakarta.

I will be joined by Mr. Johnny Thoresen, who is regional representative of Norwegian Church Aid, stationed in Vientiane.

NCA has extensive program in the region, but is not directly involved in Indonesia/Timor. I am as you know closely connected to NCA. Thoresen's visit will be one of fact-finding to better understand the development in the region. He is a very experienced person, with many years of service in NCA Ethiopia/Eritrea. Caritas Norway has a program in East Timor. They do not wish to join the trip as they have a representation on the spot.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry is informed about the visit. Likewise the Indonesian Ambassador here, who used to be the Minister in charge of religious affairs. He has arranged for me to see some top leaders in Jakarta during my stop over there as I leave Jakarta on the 25. at 2000. I do not have the names yet. He also wants me to give a talk at a muslim university in the city. He advises that I stay at the Hilton.

There is a possibility that a TV crew of 2 persons from Oslo will be in Dili for the occasion, but they travel independently. The Bishop should however be advised to secure four single rooms as a convenient and central hotel, as I assume the facilities are limited and there are many visitors.

As to the program in Dili, I leave it to the discretion of the Bishop and yourself. A religious ceremony of solidarity and reconciliation may be appropriate, perhaps as Sunday Mass?

From now on I will be connected daily so we should be able to put all

Subj: Re: from Darwin
Date: 5/10/99 12:51:38 AUS Central Standard Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

I wish you and Bishop Belo blessings and happy landing in Timor. A first impression report to me could be shared with the press here.

Regards Gunnar

At 07:05 04.10.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar, Just arrived in Darwin. Should be going to Timor tomorrow with the bishop. Please let me know if you have any special requests.

>

> Best regards, Arnold

>

>

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

Received: from rly-za01.mx.aol.com (rly-za01.mail.aol.com [172.31.36.97]) by air-za02.mail.aol.com (vx) with ESMTP; Mon, 04 Oct 1999 11:21:38 -0400

Received: from mons.uio.no (mons.uio.no [129.240.130.14]) by rly-za01.mx.aol.com (v61.13) with ESMTP; Mon, 04 Oct 1999 11:21:27 -0400

Received: from mons.uio.no (actually mons.uio.no [129.240.130.14]) by mons.uio.no with SMTP (PP); Mon, 4 Oct 1999 17:21:05 +0200

Received: from arken.uio.no ([129.240.62.10] helo=arken) by mons.uio.no with esmtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11Y9vF-0005gu-00 for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Mon, 4 Oct 1999 17:21:05 +0200

Received: from ppp042.uio.no ([129.240.240.43] helo=pcteol02.uio.no) by arken with smtp (Exim 2.12 #6) id 11Y9vD-0001Cf-00

for ASKOHEN@aol.com; Mon, 4 Oct 1999 17:21:05 +0200

Message-Id: <3.0.2.32.19991004172059.006eed50@arken.uio.no>

X-Sender: gunnarst@arken.uio.no

X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.2 (32)

Date: Mon, 04 Oct 1999 17:20:59 +0100

To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

Subject: Re: from Darwin

In-Reply-To: <6081a3a.2529e407@aol.com>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"



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Received: Fri, 16 Jul 1999 09:42:29 -0700

From: "Cox, Larry" <L.COX@FORDFOUND.ORG>

To: "Arnold Kohen" <humanitarian@igc.org>

CC:

Subject: RE: Great to see you, etc

MIME Ver: 1.0

Dear Arnold,

It as a pleasure meeting with you as well. I hope we will be able to help you in this important effort. Will get back to you when I have some feedback from colleagues.

Best wishes, Larry

-----Original Message-----

From: Arnold Kohen [SMTP:humanitarian@igc.org]

Sent: Sunday, July 11, 1999 4:28 PM

To: L.Cox@fordfound.org

Cc: askohen@aol.com

Subject: Great to see you, etc

Dear Larry,

It was a real pleasure to see you last week. I hope we can do it more often.

I have mailed to you a slightly amended page 4 of the concept paper I gave you, to replace the other one.

I can be reached either this way or at askohen@aol.com <<mailto:askohen@aol.com>>

All the best, more soon, Arnold

> > Cc: askohen@aol.com
> > Subject: Great to see you, etc
> >
> > Dear Larry,
> >
> > It was a real pleasure to see you last week. I hope
> we
> > can do it more often.
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page
> 4
> > of the concept paper I gave you, to replace the other one.
> >
> > I can be reached either this way or at
> > askohen@aol.com <mailto:askohen@aol.com>
> >
> > All the best, more soon,
Arnold
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
>
>
>
>

9/7/99

Subj: Re:Thanks for East Timor visit assistance.
Date: 9/6/99 3:16:07 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

I arrived here after midnight Sunday, following a hectic program at NATO and SHAPE.

This is the voting day in East Timor - at long last. My prayers are with the people and their leaders, among them our dear friend bishop Belo. He really plays a crucial role in the process as a moral figure of leadership. It was good of him to give us so much of his busy time. The program in East Timor exceeded by far my expectations, not least thanks to him. He arranged tours, meetings with key persons like Ian Martin and others of UNAMET staff. He also generously invited me to give the homily in the cathedral.

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The seminar at the State-run Institute for Islam studies also went well. Good response to my lecture. And of course the highlight of the 24 hours or so in Jakarta was the visit with Xanana Gusmao. He has Mandela qualities - and is clearly ready to shoulder the burdens of the top leadership in a new state.

Once more thanks for your initiatives and help. Please convey my greetings to bishop Belo. I will also contact him as soon as I have taken the top of the waiting mail!

Yours sincerely

Gunnar

-At 15:08 17.08.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,
>
> Thanks for your clarification on the number of people
>travelling with you. I hope that the note I sent today re: aid was of some
>use. So
>many visitors are frustrated by the difficulties of working in East Timor,
>and for my part, if I were choosing how to channel resources, I would
>try to focus on expanding food production, coupled with medical help,
>as so much flows from those two areas...

>
> I am still waiting to hear about Wahid. He is about
to
>return from eye treatment in the USA. I will check on this and also
>Megawati.

> More soon, best regards, Arnold

>
>

Dear Gunnar,

Dr. Mohammed Hikam, a political scientist who is an advisor to Wahid, will accompany you to see Wahid at 19 h. Hikam can be reached on the mobile number 816 1856921. He teaches a seminar until 16:30 but hopes to meet you after that prior to taking you to Wahid.

Other friends are still trying to arrange a meeting with Gusmao on the morning of the 25th. I understand that his phone has been cut, so there are difficulties in communications. Perhaps your current host may have some suggestions as to what to do about this meeting. On the other hand, if I have news on this before you leave Dili I will send another fax. If I do not have news now, I hope to have news in the morning, which would still give plenty of time to convey the information to you. Separately, perhaps the Norwegian Embassy may be able to help.

My fax number is 001 301 585 3288. For logistical reasons it may be good if you send me your fax number from Jakarta after you arrive there, that way the details of any other meetings can be conveyed.

Best regards and have a good trip to Jakarta and Brussels,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Arnold', with a horizontal line underneath it.

From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
To: Arnold Kohen <humanitarian@igc.org>
Date: Sunday, September 12, 1999 12:21 PM
Subject: Re: thanks for update on sisters etc.

Dear Arnold.

I am filled with thanks at the news that the life of some of the sisters has been spared. There are nevertheless so many to mourn in this tragic situation.

For every hour and day that the UN hesitates about an intervention, many more lives are lost. Indonesia has no right to be in East Timor in the first place, so why does the international community play so much into the hands of Habibie and Wiranto?

Yesterday I was in a broadcast discussion with the Foreign Minister Kånut Vollebæk. I feel that the Norwegian Government could have been more outspoken publicly, but appreciate all their efforts on the diplomatic level. They have also placed a good sum of money at the disposal of the UN should a peacekeeping force come into effect. I will try to connect with Bishop Belo on the telephone number you gave me.

Thanks again and God bless. Stay fit for a long struggle. I am convinced that justice will win the day also for the long-suffering and brave East Timorese people.

Yours

Gunnar

9/12/99

From: Cox, Larry <L.COX@FORDFOUND.ORG>
To: 'Arnold Kohen' <humanitarian@igc.org>
Date: Tuesday, September 07, 1999 6:00 PM
Subject: RE: Great to see you, etc

Thanks. It is an excellent and god knows much needed article. I do worry about Ian but more about the people of E. Timor who I fear are once again being let down by the international community (with a few exceptions)

Best wishes, Larry

-----Original Message-----

From: Arnold Kohen [SMTP:humanitarian@igc.org]
Sent: Sunday, September 05, 1999 5:40 PM
To: Cox, Larry
Subject: Re: Great to see you, etc

Dear Larry,

It was good to hear from you. By now, however, Ian Martin and a number of other friends are literally under fire in Dili. Today I wrote a piece for the Washington Post. I am sending it on as a summary briefing. By the way, it wasn't my idea to include all the "I did this" and "I did that": it is the style of the Post Outlook section. And the reason I wasn't in Timor now was more involved: given what my book says, my presence could have created problems for my hosts. At any rate, pray for some tough world action. UN security Council met on this today. Also, if you want to send a message to Ian, his fax is 212 963 5965, phone 212 963 2748, extension 6084. It goes right through to Dili, unless they've cut the line.

Very best regards, looking forward to seeing you before long, watch your back!! Arnold

-----Original Message-----

From: Cox, Larry <L.COX@FORDFOUND.ORG>
To: 'Arnold Kohen' <humanitarian@igc.org>
Date: Sunday, September 05, 1999 4:54 PM

9/7/99

Subject: RE: Great to see you, etc

>I am being guarded!

>

>I have thought of you as I watch the difficult but still hopeful events

>unfold in Timor. Best wishes, Larry

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Arnold Kohen [SMTP:humanitarian@igc.org]

> Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 1999 8:56 PM

> To: Cox, Larry

> Subject: Re: Great to see you, etc

>

> Dear Larry,

>

> I was happy to read your lines in the NY Times

>Magazine --

> not happy about the state of affairs you describe, but happy that it

>is

> getting a public airing. But will Human Rights Watch and Amnesty

>take out a

> contract on your life???

>

> All the best, Arnold

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Cox, Larry <L.COX@FORDFOUND.ORG>

> To: 'Arnold Kohen' <humanitarian@igc.org>

> Date: Friday, July 16, 1999 12:48 PM

> Subject: RE: Great to see you, etc

>

>

> >Dear Arnold,

> >

> > It as a pleasure meeting with you as well. I hope we will be able

>to

> >help you in this important effort. Will get back to you when I have

>some

> >feedback from colleagues.

> >

> >Best wishes, Larry

> >

> > -----Original Message-----

> > From: Arnold Kohen [SMTP:humanitarian@igc.org]

> > Sent: Sunday, July 11, 1999 4:28 PM

> > To: L.Cox@fordfound.org

9/7/99

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Subj: Fwd: Re: Many thanks for your hospitality, etc
 Date: Fri, 21 May 1999 11:49:15 AM Eastern Daylight Time
 From: ASKOHEN
 To: ASKOHEN

Forwarded Message:

Subj: Fwd: Re: Many thanks for your hospitality, etc
 Date: Fri, 21 May 1999 7:19:11 AM Eastern Daylight Time
 From: ASKOHEN
 To: ASKOHEN
 CC: humanitarian@igc.apc.org

Forwarded Message:

Subj: Re: Many thanks for your hospitality, etc
 Date: Thu, 20 May 1999 1:52:36 PM Eastern Daylight Time
 From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
 To: ASKOHEN@aol.com
 Sent on: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.2 (32)

Dear Arnold,

It was good to see you, and I feel we covered a lot of ground. I hope the remainder of your stay was OK.

I had a good conversation with J. H., including the issue of East Timor.

I have sent a letter to Bishop Belo as a matter of courtesy, confirming the dates. Appreciate your follow up as he may not receive the letter.

Thanks for clarifying the possible "break-down" in communication. I did not receive/register those messages you are referring to.

As to a comment to the book, I believe that we for now at this late hour in the process, and since I am under considerable time constraints the next few days, should not pursue the idea. From what I could see you had already received and printed on the cover a lot of good and important statements. I do look forward to receive a copy of your book as soon as it is printed. I think it is an important contribution to the saga of a brave people and their servant.

Gunnar

At 03:39 19.05.99 EDT, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> It was very good to see you, and I very much
 > appreciate the time and effort you took.

>

> There were a couple of things I forgot. One, regarding John
 > Hamre, if you feel able to, it would not hurt to mention your deep concern
 > over the violence in East Timor and the need to press the Indonesian
 > military
 > to stop generating violent acts by



Reply



Reply All

☐ Incl
original t
in Repl



Forward

>paramilitary groups they effectively control. Approaches by the US military
>to the Indonesian military can make a difference if they are firm enough.
>A related matter but no less important is the plight of internal refugees in
>East Timor, now numbering perhaps
>35,000, mainly women and children. It is vital that ICRC be allowed to
>undertake a relief operation.

>
> There is some chance of success in raising such matters. In recent weeks
>there were complaints from the US bishops, etc, about the lack of medical
>supplies, doctors and surgeons in Dili, and as a result of these complaints,
>there has been positive action.

>
> A separate matter. It is awkward for me to ask about this, but I realize
>now that some of my e mail messages from my other account may not have been
>delivered to senders because of a temporary malfunction. This in turn may
>have created some confusion, as in the case of my visit to Oslo. About six
>weeks ago, around the time you sent me a message asking about my Oslo
>program, you also send a note (may have been the same note) asking me when
>your comment on the book was needed. I responded that the publisher had
>requested that comments be provided whenever possible. However, I am not
sure
>if you received this message.

>
> I hasten to add that if there is any reason why you would now prefer
>not to provide a comment, please do not feel any pressure to do so. However,
>if you still want to say something, it would be most welcome.

>
> Once again, many thanks. I will remain in Oslo
>until I leave the hotel for the airport around 9:30 AM
>Thursday.

>
> With warm regards, Arnold
>
>

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Subj: Re: Xanana, etc
Date: 8/18/99 1:01:38 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no (Gunnar Staalsett)
To: ASKOHEN@aol.com

Dear Arnold,

Thanks for your comments on aid. I had a meeting today at the Foreign Ministry. Assistant statesecretary for Development, Mr. Lunde is travelling to the region in September. 8 Norwegian observers have arrived. A minitrey official will visit Dili a week after me.

Your package arrived safely, and I will bring the content to the Bishop.

Hope your efforts on possible meetings will be fruitfull. I suppose I could be informed while in Dili and or at the hotell (Jakarta Hilton) upon arrival.

Sincerely

Gunnar

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> Thanks for your claification on the number of people
>travelling with you. I hope that the note I sent today re: aid was of some
>use. So
>many visitors are frustrated by the difficulties of working in East Timor,
>and for my part, if I were choosing how to channel resources, I would
>try to focus on expanding food production, coupled with medical help,
>as so much flows from those two areas...

>

> I am still waiting to hear about Wahid. He is about
to
>return from eye treatment in the USA. I will check on this and also
>Megawati.

> More soon, best regards, Arnold

>

>

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>>
>>Dear Arnold,
>>
>>Back from a brief skiing vacation in the mountains, I hasten to acknowledge
>>the receipt of your message on your successful visit to East Timor. We need
>>all signs of hope at this time of disaster in Kosovo.
>>
>>Please inform me about the timeline for a statement from me on your book. I
>>will be leaving for Greece on duty in three days and will be travelling for
>>a week.
>>
>>Greetings gunnar
>>
>>
>>At 01:50 25.03.99 -0800, you wrote:
>>>
>>>Dear Gunnar, We arrived from Timor and Jakarta in last days,
>>>
>>>will have much to report --- the visit was our most productive
>>>to date, though things are extremely tense. We also saw Xanana
>>>for several hours in Jakarta.
>>>
>>>For the moment I only want to
>>>inform you that Bishop Belo's official invitation to you was
>>>posted from Germany yesterday and that it is an extremely
>>>good idea for you and others from Norway to visit in 1999.
>>>
>>>More soon, all the best, Arnold
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>-----
>>>Sent using MailStart.com (<http://MailStart.Com/welcome.html>)
>>>The FREE way to access your mailbox via any web browser, anywhere!
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>
>

4/12/99

From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>
To: Arnold Kohen <humanitarian@igc.org>
Date: Monday, April 12, 1999 11:53 AM
Subject: Re: Invitation, etc

Dear Arnold Kohen,

I am writing this on behalf of my father, who is on a study trip to Greece.

Thanking you for the communication of these sad and horrible news, he asked me to respond that this fills us all with sorrow and makes us extremely worried about the developments in East Timor. He also asks you to kindly convey his deepest concern and support to Bishop Belo in these days of affliction.

He will be in touch with you when he gets back.

Yours sincerely,
Sturla J. Stålsett

At 15:25 11.04.99 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Gunnar,

>

> I just now returned home after stopping in Europe on the way back
>from Timor, I am sure you have heard of the terrible news this week
>regarding the massacre in the church in the town of Liquica, which Bishop
>Belo ultimately sees as the work of the Army, and which the bishop said, was
>another Santa Cruz. I regret to have to transmit this bad news in the midst
>of the horrors of Kosovo.

>

> I will send more information on this soon, probably tomorrow., when I
>will write something for The Tablet and others. Preliminary reaction from
>Congress as well as well-placed officials in the State Department here
>indicates a good deal of anger over this outrage Regarding the statement on
>the book, I will check with the editors tomorrow regarding the timeframe on
>this and inform you accordingly.

>

> I hope you are well. More news soon. With best regards, Arnold

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Gunnar Staalsett <gunnar.stalsett@teologi.uio.no>

>To: humanitarian@igc.apc.org <humanitarian@igc.apc.org>

>Date: Friday, April 02, 1999 4:46 PM

>Subject: Re: Invitation, etc

>

4/12/99

The Norway Post
Doorway to Norway

Sunday, 29.4.2001

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4. September 1999

Bishop Staalsett: UN Force needed in East Timor

The deteriorating situation in East Timor requires that a UN Force be sent there immediately to grant peace and stability in the region, Oslo Bishop Gunnar Staalsett said to the Norwegian Press Association.

Speaking Saturday, he said that the UN had accepted the responsibility for the plebiscite, and would therefore have an obligation to see to it that the choice of the people be secured.

An overwhelming majority voted for independence from Indonesia, and pro-Indonesian militia has taken to the streets, and is now terrorising the people, according to the reports. The United Nations has evacuated its observers from outlying areas.

Staalsett has appealed to the Norwegian Foreign Office to support the demand for a UN force, and is hoping that Foreign Minister Knut Vollebaek will take an initiative.

Rolleiv Solholm

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(13.01.2001)

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Crown Prince Haakon opens cultural centre on the Orkneys

(13.04.2001)

Crown Prince Haakon to visit the Orkneys

(28.02.2001)

BB King to Moldejazz

(27.01.2001)

Nordic Conference on Children's Literature in



Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

January 6, 2000

O/REF: ETM/9603/0013-R

Mr. Arnold S. Kohen
East Timor Research Project
P.O. BOX 32307
Washington DC 20007
U.S.A.

Dear Sir: *Arnold*

Greetings from Development and Peace.

We acknowledge receipt of the Financial statements year ended 31 December 1996 and the Report of The Humanitarian Project: Summary on Activities and Accomplishments, August 1995-December 1996 and we thank you very much for same.

We find them sufficient and it allows us to close our file. We take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and to express our satisfaction in having participated in the realisation of the project.

Wishing you continued success in your valuable work,

Yours sincerely,

Jess Agustin
Programme Officer-Asia

:jp



Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

January 29, 1999

O/REF: ETM/9503/0010

Mr. Arnold Kohen
East Timor Research Project
P.O. BOX 32307
Washington D.C. 20007
U.S.A.

Dear Sir: *Arnie*

Greetings from Development and Peace.

We acknowledge receipt of the final reports, narrative and financial, for the project "East Timor Research Project" and thank you very much for same.

We find them sufficient and it allows us to close our file. We take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and to express our satisfaction in having participated in the realisation of your project.

Wishing you continued success in your valuable work,

Yours sincerely,

Jess Agustin
Programme Officer-Asia

:jp

Subj: (no subject)
Date: 6/28/99 12:32:07 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: aea@igc.org (Abigail Abrash)
Reply-to: aea@igc.org
To: askohen@AOL.COM

Dear Arnold,

I spoke on Friday with Rachel Fowler at the Carter Center. Although there is not an absolutely final decision, it seems that CC will, indeed, be sending monitors to East Timor. My understanding is that they are planning to post a number of long-term monitors there during the 5-6 weeks surrounding the referendum, with a delegation coming in at the time of the actual vote. They are concerned to ensure that the long-term monitors all speak fluent Bahasa Indonesia, and they are looking for possible candidates. They are not paying the monitors, but will cover all their costs.

I suggested to her that you would be an invaluable resource and that, while you would not likely be able to serve as a long-term monitor, I did think that you might be interested and available in serving on the referendum delegation. She was interested in speaking with you, took your contact info. and said that she would telephone you.

FYI -- she asked me if I would be able to serve on the delegation and if I would be able to consult on planning for the monitoring. I explained that I plan to go to Indonesia at the end of August and that I might be available, though my prior commitments re: the IJ/West Papua fact-finding obviously come first.

Thank you so much again for the book (I have started to read it; it's terrific!). I am forwarding the other copy to Mrs. Kennedy, as we discussed.

Look forward to hearing from you, particularly regarding comments on the Violence Against Women report.

Best,

Abigail

Headers

Return-Path: <aea@igc.org>

Received: from rly-yh03.mx.aol.com (rly-yh03.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.35]) by air-yh04.mail.aol.com (v59.51) with SMTP; Mon, 28 Jun 1999 12:32:07 -0400

Received: from igc7.igc.org (igc7.igc.org [192.82.108.35]) by rly-yh03.mx.aol.com (vx) with SMTP; Mon, 28 Jun 1999 12:31:59 -0400

Received: from igce.igc.org (igce.igc.org [192.82.108.49])
by igc7.igc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id JAA11552
for <askohen@aol.com>; Mon, 28 Jun 1999 09:31:43 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from igc.org (PPPa81-Nashua9-2R287.satum.bbn.com [4.9.211.143])
by igce.igc.org (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id JAA15164
for <askohen@aol.com>; Mon, 28 Jun 1999 09:30:14 -0700 (PDT)

Message-ID: <3777A17C.FA38D274@igc.org>

Date: Mon, 28 Jun 1999 12:23:24 -0400

August 30, 1999

Dear Mr. Kohen,

I am very grateful for your thoughtful letter of 18 August, together with a copy of your work, *From the Place of the Dead: The Epic Struggles of Bishop Belo of East Timor*.

I do, indeed, recall having met you through the years. Please extend my gratitude as well to Bishop Belo for his thoughtfulness in having a copy of the book sent to me. I, too, regret that we were unable to meet in July, particularly since an urgent situation in East Timor necessitated Bishop Belo's return.

Your kind words about my own small efforts to assist are appreciated. Be assured of my continued concern, support and prayers.

Faithfully in Christ,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John Cardinal O'Connor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" and the last name "O'Connor" being the most prominent parts.

Archbishop of New York

Mr. Arnold S. Kohen
7324 Baltimore Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912



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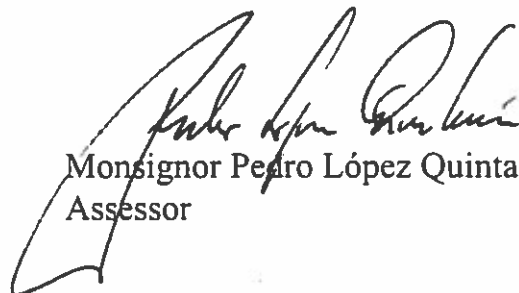
From the Vatican, September 25, 1999

Dear Mr. Kohen,

His Holiness Pope John Paul II has asked me to express his gratitude for your gift of an inscribed copy of your book *From the Place of the Dead*. He is very appreciative of your thoughtful gesture and of the respectful sentiments which prompted it.

His Holiness cordially invokes upon you abundant divine blessings.

Sincerely yours,



Monsignor Pedro López Quintana
Assessor

Mr. Arnold Kohen
7324 Baltimore Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912

To: P.Reinaldo Cardoso Fax: 00114018238425	From: José Martins Pessoal Tel: 62 390 323477 Fax: 62 390 323632
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Number of pages (including coversheet):	1	Date:	9/ 4/99	10:36a
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Dili, 4 de Setembro de 99

Ouvimos há momentos a proclamação oficial com os resultados do referendo feito em Timor Loronsai, pela voz do secretario geral das Nações Unidas, o povo timorense sabe que é acolhido pela comunidade internacional como um estado livre e independente.

Ver reconhecidos os seus direitos de nação, porém nestes mesmos momentos continuavam a ouvir por quase toda a cidade tiroteio quase ininterrupto. Não obstante todo o regosijo que nos é transmitido pelas imagens da televisão de varios locais do mundo, nós em Timor ainda nos sentimos em perigo.

Porque na verdade, até ao ultimo momento mesmo até após a declaração do secretario geral o governo indonesio não garantiu e mostra que não garantirá nenhuma segurança aos cidadãos timorenses. Novos reforços militares que acabam de chegar a Timor não tem outro objectivo senão proteger a figura do general Wiranto que hoje chega a Dili e os cidadãos indonesios que estejam a retirar. Os bandos de atiradores e de desordeiros orientados e apoiados pela policia secreta indonesia continuam em plena liberdade percorrendo a cidade ou disparando por quase toda a cidade. A cidade por mais estranho que pareça numa hora de exaltação patriótica que pareça está absolutamente deserta. Esperamos a comunidade internacional não aquarde por novos incendios e massacres para entrar precipitadamente no territorio.

Apelamos pois para a comunidade internacional que faça urgentemente as diligencias necessarias imeditamente para um dia que começou com alegria não venha a terminar na noite de carnificina. Esperamos ser ouvidos pela comunidade internacional.

Aqui em Timor já não há alguém que acredite que as forças militares indonesias possam assegurar a paz e a ordem. E se não se acaba de ver isto e enviar imediatenmente uma força de segurança, o genocideo do povo de Timor continuará.

FRI, 13-AUG-99 15:20

J. MARTINS

Rev. P. Rein.

13.8.99 Timor Leste Díli
 P.C. As 13.55 faleceu diante de nós o querido amigo P. Eduardo Brito, na
 Residência em Balide. Estávamos os pp. Aureo, Martins, Felgueiras. E os jovens
 amigos à volta dele. Um grande Missionário que vai ao encontro do seu
 Senhor.

QUERO TAMBEM DIZER-LHE para que servem as palavras que estão a dizer ao
 Governo Indonésio:

Há 2 dias mataram mais jovens para os lados de Viqueque e noutros lugares d
 que não temos notícias certas. Porque o LIVRE TRANSITO é sobretudo para
 MOVIMENTACAO DOS ASSASSINOS ORGANIZADOS, NO TERRITORIO PELO GOVERNO
 INDONESIO.

Há também poucos dias, de terça para quarta, aqui à vista de Díli, na saída
 para Baucau, em Fatulhal: as forças organizadas pelo Governo Indonésio
 queimaram integralmente com seus haveres 10 casas do POVO HUMILDE. TUDO
 IMPUNE, E, COM O "LOUVOR DDE MISSAO CUMPRIDA"!!! Não é só ridiculo tudo
 sobretudo permitir agora à vista de todo o mundo e das comunicações
 sociais, trágico, e a total indiferença perante as CAMRAS DE TEVE... Em San
 Cruz... ainda tiveram algum medo, quiseram esconder massacres! Agora... f
 favor de ver... Por isso NOS APERCEBEMOS DE QUE A ESCALADA... ESTA À VISTA!

Naquela queimada de 10 casas... houve um pormenor:

DE TUDO O QUE O POVO HUMILDE TINHA SO SE SALVARAM OS CARTOES PARA
 VOTO.... O Povinho super cauteloso, as vezes, tinha feito um esconderijo
 coberto com cimento. Meteram ali os CARTOES. O incendio dos agentes
 Governo Indonésio passou.. queimou tudo. No esconderijo, escaparam
 preciosos CARTOES....

Há 20 minutos, aqui em frente, Balide, durante uns 10 minutos... RAJAD
 DE ARMAS AUTOMATICAS.... QUE MAIS QUEREM?

As crianças e Jovens que vinham para o Curso de Português debandaram
 fuga.

Esta manhã, o nosso amigo SIMON filho do Sr. HORI esteve aqui comigo
 com os jovens. Foi muito consolador, muito cristão.

Mas a realidade em que também aí é preciso de vez tomara sério, é que
 Governo Indonésio, nos encontros diz uma coisa (mesmo assim deformada) m
 depois faz tudo muito diferente. É a realidade!

Aqui vai pois a notícia do querido P. Brito e a notícia das Rajad
 aqui à porte da nossa casa, em Balide.

Adeus

Público - Sexta-feira, 23 de Julho de 1999

Bispo de Dili faz previsão na CNN

Independência Vai Ganhar

Sexta-feira, 23 de Julho de 1999

O bispo Ximenes Belo está convicto de que os timorenses rejeitarão o projecto de autonomia apresentado por Jacarta, abrindo assim a porta à independência do território. A previsão foi feita pelo bispo de Dili numa entrevista que deu ontem à cadeia de televisão CNN.

"Nos últimos meses, eles [os timorenses] têm vivido sob pressão e têm medo, mas eles sabem o que vão fazer e se não tivermos esta pressão das milícias e da parte militar, a maioria vai optar por ter a sua própria identidade", afirmou Ximenes Belo.

O bispo de Dili esclareceu que a sua previsão não deve ser entendida como uma indicação de voto para os timorenses que dentro de um mês deverão ter a oportunidade de escolher o seu futuro - "Eu não posso dizer às pessoas que votem a favor de A ou de B" - manifestando a esperança de que a consulta decorra livremente, para que os eleitores possam tomar posição "de acordo com a sua consciência".

Segundo a avaliação do secretário-geral das Nações Unidas, as condições para que o processo decorra de forma livre e pacífica ainda não estão reunidas. Num relatório ao Conselho de Segurança ontem divulgado em Nova Iorque, Kofi Annan mostra-se particularmente preocupado com a situação dos refugiados, "um considerável número de votantes potenciais que têm sido forçados a abandonar as suas casas e que se encontram sob o controlo das milícias ou escondidos em áreas remotas do território".



Neste relatório, o secretário-geral da ONU volta a revelar apreensão face às ameaças das milícias integracionistas, cuja actividade "continua a ameaçar a segurança fundamental que todos os timorenses merecem para participar plenamente numa consulta credível".

O documento que Kofi Annan fez chegar ao Conselho de Segurança contém ainda referências às diversas violações dos acordos de Nova Iorque praticadas pelo sector integracionista. O secretário-geral menciona nomeadamente os actos de campanha realizados fora do prazo previsto - os acordos prevêm que a campanha tenha início apenas em Agosto -, a utilização de cargos e verbas públicas a favor da causa autonomista e as pressões sobre os funcionários públicos para que rejeitem as teses independentistas.

Sunday, 29.4.2001

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News headlines

11. September 1999

Oslo Bishop: UN and the World are betraying East Timor

There is a danger that East Timor is turning into a new Rwanda, also in a moral sence, says Oslo Bishop Gunnar Staalsett.

The UN and the World society are showing the same hesitation and sluggishness, and are betraying the people that they accepted responsibility for, he adds.

He points to the fact that the UN is not outside the conflict, but is directly involved, through its role in the plebiscite.

He also asks the Norwegian government to express its view more offensively. With Norway's position in world affairs, this is not only a possibility, but a duty, Staalsett says. (NRK)

Rolleiv Solholm

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(27.01.2001)

Nordic Conference on Children's Literature in Stavanger

(19.01.2001)

THE REV DR GUNNAR STAALSETT,
e Lutheran World Federation



DET NORSKE
NOBELINSTITUTT
The Norwegian
Nobel Institute

- ☐ Ifølge avtale
- ☐ Til orientering
- ☐ Takk for lånet
- ☐ Kan beholdes
- ☐ Svar imøteses
- ☐ Ønskes i retur
- ☐ Vennligst ring

Dear Arnold,

Next visit to Oslo
please let me know
in advance -

so we can meet.

Give my love to your
wife and regards
to Bishop Belo.

All the best

Dato

24/6.98

Vennlig hilsen

Sigrud

As to the enclosed letter
this is all I had.
If you need more, let me know

Drammensveien 19, N-0255 Oslo, Norway

Phone: (+47) 22 44 36 80 - Fax: (+47) 22 43 01 68

l Secretary, who was born in the arctic
uary 10, 1935 has held a variety of
served as a youth pastor, was a lectu-
avanger School of Mission and Theology
ar of Elverum in the Church of Norway's
70-77 as general secretary of the
Relations. Before coming to the LWF
the Norwegian Bible Society.

orway's Center Party and was state
of Church, Education and Culture from
wegian government on various commis-
l for Arms Control and Disarmament and
nce 1984 he has been a member of the

the international Church as a member
s for the LWF, has been a member of the
the World Council of Churches and the
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post graduate student in psychology and
from the Theological Free Faculty in
an Church Aid.

**THE REV. DR. GUNNAR STAALSETT,
General Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation**

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Dr. Gunnar Staalsett, the LWF General Secretary, who was born in the arctic village of Nordkapp, Norway, on February 10, 1935 has held a variety of posts in church and society. He has served as a youth pastor, was a lecturer of systematic theology at the Stavanger School of Mission and Theology and was dean of Sor-Østerdal and vicar of Elverum in the Church of Norway's Diocese of Hamar. He served from 1970-77 as general secretary of the Church of Norway Council on Foreign Relations. Before coming to the LWF in 1985, he was General Secretary of the Norwegian Bible Society.

From 1977-79 he was chairperson of Norway's Center Party and was state secretary in the Norwegian Ministry of Church, Education and Culture from 1975-79. He has also served the Norwegian government on various commissions, including the Advisory Council for Arms Control and Disarmament and the Norwegian UNESCO Commission. Since 1984 he has been a member of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee.

The Norwegian theologian has served the international Church as a member of several committees and commissions for the LWF, has been a member of the Central and Executive Committees of the World Council of Churches and the Executive Committee of the United Bible Societies. He has published numerous articles on issues related to church and society and coedited several books.

Staalsett received a theology degree in 1961 from the Free Faculty of Theology, Oslo, and has studied in West Germany and the United States. He has been awarded honorary doctor degrees in theology and in law.

His wife Unn is a professor of education at Sagene Teachers College in Oslo. Their daughter Gry (29) is a post graduate student in psychology and their son Sturla (25) is a graduate from the Theological Free Faculty in Oslo, presently working with Norwegian Church Aid.

Subj: **Dear Arnold,**
Date: 12/9/99 9:15:22 AM Eastern Standard Time
From: Sigrun.S.Gullaksen@Kirken.no (Gullaksen, Sigrun)
To: askohen@aol.com (askohen@aol.com)

For a couple of weeks now I have not been able to work from my station at home. I have found that messages sent did not get through. Therefore from now on, please discard the address (uio.no) and use only oslo.biskop@kirken.no

I need to know where you are staying in Oslo, please inform. Or do you want us to book a place for you?

My secretary Sigrun Gullaksene is working on appointments for you. You will receive the list upon arrival.

From the 9th to the 12th morning I am staying at Grand Hotel -
telephone 22.42.93.90 telefax 22.42.12.25
From the morning the 14th through the 16th I am at the Holmenkollen Park
Hotel telephone 22.92.20.00 - telefax 22.14.61.92

Bests regards, Gunnar