

East Timor

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 86. Chapters: Elections in East Timor, History of East Timor since independence, Indonesian occupation of East Timor, Military history of East Timor, Portuguese Timor, United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning East Timor, United Nations operations in East Timor, Wars involving East Timor, United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, 2006 East Timorese crisis, Indonesian invasion of East Timor, Battle of Timor, Operation Astute, East Timorese presidential election, 2007, East Timorese parliamentary election, 2007, List of colonial heads of Portuguese Timor, Balibo Five, Santa Cruz massacre, Wayne Sievers, Falintil, Battle of Same, United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor, Sparrow Force, International Force for East Timor, Battle of Aidabasalala, Gastao Salsinha, Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, Topasses, Portuguese Timorese pataca, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1272, Liquica Church Massacre, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1410, East Timorese independence referendum, 1999, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1912, Gaspar da Costa, Wehali, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1969, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1264, United

Nations Mission in East Timor, Besi Merah Putih, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1319, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1338, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1543, Pre-colonial Timor, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1246, Aitarak, Roger East, Eurico Guterres, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1473, 1999 East Timorese crisis, United Nations Mission of Support to East Timor, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1599, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1236, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1262, United Nations Security Council Resolution...

East Timor is one of the World's most infamous ""trouble spots."" Originally colonized by the Portuguese, it was brutally invaded and occupied by the Indonesian State military forces in 1975. Over the next year, according to the UN, about one third of the population died from massacres, starvation and disease. But recent events in Indonesia have given rise to expectations that there may be a fundamental shift in the State's position on East Timor. This book considers the potential for change against a backdrop of growing popular and political support for the Timorese cause. Addressing East Timor's recent emergence as an issue of global importance, it illustrates how local, grassroots, individual, organizational and campaign initiatives have contributed to this state of affairs, in the context of the

increased emphasis which is being placed on ethics, international morality and human rights in contemporary international relations.

In a rapidly changing post-Cold War world, where many age-old conflicts and injustices are at last being put to rights, East Timor stands out as a still unresolved tragedy. In the past twenty years (1975â€“95), this former Portuguese colony has been under Indonesian military occupation, an occupation responsible for the death of over 200,000 of its inhabitants (a third of its pre-1975 population) and the destruction of much of its indigenous society. Yet, despite enormous odds, the people of East Timor continue to fight for the independence which was denied them in the mid-1970s. Twenty years on, there is now a very real chance for a new beginning in East Timor. This book, which brings together contributions by both East Timorese and Western specialists of East Timor, provides a compelling account of the process by which a once isolated and traditional society has been forged into a nation with a deep sense of its own identity rooted in its unique religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical heritage. Indonesia is at last beginning to realize the cost of Third World colonialism, and its Western allies are becoming less tolerant of its "security state" methods. The last section of this book considers the new diplomatic initiatives which are currently in train, under the auspices of the UN, to bring about a resolution to the

Timor problem without jeopardizing the integrity of the Indonesian Republic. An extensive bibliography of titles on East Timor published between 1970 and 1994 will prove especially useful for scholars.

Exploration of the issues surrounding resettlement of the East Timorese population since independence. Effectively having a 'clean slate' to establish ownership laws and institutions to regulate land ownership and use, the new East Timorese government must seek to balance the peace, security and economy of its people. Includes references and index. Author is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the Australian National University.

Three Centuries of Conflict in East Timor

The Struggle for Independence from Indonesia

Development Challenges for the World's Newest Nation

Shooting Incident in East Timor, Indonesia : Fact Sheet for Congressional Requesters

History of East Timor

Building for the Future : Issues and Perspectives

East Timor Country

This book explains how history and traditions have shaped Timorese politics, as well as the role that Indonesia and ASEAN play for the country's future . It tries to understand a complex political system in which both traditional laws and contemporary politics are integrated, and examines the effects of Portuguese colonization, Indonesian neo-colonialism, United Nations missions, and electoral

democracy. The volume also addresses broader issues such as the politics of modernization, the question of development, and youth education. The possibilities presented by the new president, Luo-Olo, as well as the upcoming parliamentary elections, make this project a timely contribution that confirms the vibrancy of East Timor's democratic process and bi-party political system.

Following the end of the Salazar dictatorship and the establishment of democracy in Portugal in 1975, East Timor declared its independence from Portugal, but a failure to transfer power in an orderly manner led to a terrible civil war and military intervention by Indonesia. The United Nations condemned Indonesia's occupation of East Timor and called for an "exercise of the right of self-determination by the East Timorese." Finally, on October 31, 1999, after years of fighting and the deaths of more than 200,000 East Timorese, the last Indonesian troops left the country. This is the memoir of Jamsheed Marker, Personal Representative of the secretary general of United Nations for East Timor, who was responsible for keeping the United Nations' and Kofi Annan's ideals at the forefront of the East Timor negotiations between Portugal and Indonesia. He tells the story, including all of the setbacks, false hopes, tragedies and silver linings, of the United Nations' involvement in East Timor that brought about the international agreements enabling East Timor to go from being a colony to being an independent, democratic nation. He also shares the story of the remarkable people who have endured more than 300 years of neglectful and violent colonial occupation followed

by 25 years of a neighboring country's exploitative and brutal domination.

As the world's newest independent nation, the challenges facing East Timor are particularly acute. Per capita income is roughly \$300, making it one of the world's poorest nations. There also remains the possibility of difficult relations with its giant neighbor, Indonesia. This comprehensive volume is the first serious analysis of East Timor's economic prospects. It draws on local as well as international expertise, from both academics and policy makers. Issues covered include international economic relations, agriculture, finance and infrastructure, and political institutions.

East Timor or Timor-Leste officially the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste is country in Maritime Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Occusse, an enclave on the northwestern side of the island surrounded by Indonesian West Timor. Australia is the country's southern neighbor, separated by the Timor Sea. The country's size is about 15,007 km. (5,794 sq,m) East Timor was a de facto province of Indonesia, whose territory ccrresponded to the previous Portuguese Timor and to the presentlty independednt country of Timor Leste. From 1702 to 1975 East Timor was an Overseas territory of Portugal named "Portuguese Timor" in 1974, Portugal initiated a gradual decolonization process of its remaining territories, including Portuguese Timor. During the process, a civil conflict between the different Timorse parties erupted in 1975.

Indonesia invaded East Timor and in 1976, it formally annexed the territory, declaring it as its 27th province and remaining it Timor Timur. The United Nations, however, did not recognize the annexation, continuing to consider Portugal as the f legitimate administering power of East Timor. Following the end of Indonesian occupation 1999, and a United Nations administered transition period, East Timor became formally independent of Portugal In 2002 and adopted the official name of Timor Leste.

Security Assistance

East Timor at the Crossroads

Beyond Independence

A Nation's Bitter Dawn

East Timor Travel and Tourism

The Origins of America's Debate on East Timor

Third World Colonialism and Strategies of Liberation

In this updated and much expanded edition of his celebrated book, *Indonesia's Forgotten War: The Hidden History of East Timor*, John Taylor tells in detail the story of what happened to this island people following President Suharto's downfall in the wake of the Asian economic crisis. The new Indonesian government conceded the right of the United Nations to organize the long delayed referendum giving the East Timorese a choice between continued association with Indonesia or independence.

Smith analyzes the successes and failures of the complex UN mission designed to work in partnership with the East Timorese people in guiding the country to independence.

Few new nations have endured a birth as traumatic as that endured by Asia's youngest country, East Timor. Born amid the flames, pillage and mayhem that surrounded Indonesia 's reluctant withdrawal in 1999, it has been struggling for years to rebuild itself from the ashes. The author, one of a handful of journalists to refuse to be evacuated during the nightmarish Indonesian withdrawal, stayed on to report East Timor to the world, and to keep faith with the East Timorese whose story she wanted to tell. Her book is a vivid first-hand account of the lives of individual Timorese during the long decades of Indonesia 's repressive occupation, their often heroic struggle for freedom, and their efforts to cope with the dramatic historic shifts engulfing them and their endeavours to rebuild their homeland. Based on years of research, and lengthy interviews with East Timor 's leaders, priests, nuns, students and guerrilla fighters, this moving and extremely readable book is at the same time also an exploration of the complexities of the country's internal politics.

Until the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to two East Timorese activists, few had heard of East Timor or of its struggle for independence from Indonesia. Here, Constancio Pinto, a colleague of the two Nobel Peace Prize winners, and Matthew Jardine, a long-time chronicler of the situation in East Timor, offer a first-hand account of life inside the Timorese independence movement.

The Unfinished Saga of East Timor
How Genocide Was Stopped in East Timor

East Timor and the International Community
Elections in East Timor, History of East Timor Since
Independence, Indonesian Occupation of East Timor,
Military History of East
East Timor's Unfinished Struggle
Rhetoric and the Decolonization and Recolonization of
East Timor
Semi-presidentialism and Democratisation
East Timor Travel and Tourism. The
Complete History, People and Tradition.
Timor-Leste (East Timor) is, as the
name would suggest, the eastern part of
the island of Timor, which is
surrounded by Indonesia. This location
has dictated much of the island's
culture and way of life, yet it is the
Catholic faith of the people in Timor-
Leste that gave them political
independence from Indonesia. The
similarities between the people of
Timor-Leste and Indonesia are many,
particularly the similarities with the
people of Timor island who are citizens
of Indonesia. These similarities come
in numerous forms, including culture,
lifestyle, language, foods, and more.
However, the people of Timor-Leste
strongly identify with Catholicism and
this difference was enough to separate

Get Free East Timor

the two nations politically. Since independence, the people of Timor-Leste have slowly developed a culture and way of life that differentiates themselves from the people of Indonesia. The lands of Timor Island are rich and fertile as are the nearby seas. Throughout most of the island's history, the people lived much as other people in the larger archipelago have lived, which is surviving off the land and the sea. The people of Timor, like many other people in the region, had limited contact with outside people so their lifestyle changed little over the years as they had limited contact with outsiders. First published in 1986, this is a re-issue of 1996 Nobel Peace Prize winner Jose Ramos-Horta's book on the struggles in East Timor and the world's indifference to them. With a preface by Noam Chomsky.

The Independence of East Timor Multi-dimensional Perspectives--occupation, Resistance, and International Political Activism Apollo Books

This original volume examines the collaboration between East Timorese and international staff in the rebuilding

of the education sector during the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) 1999-2002. Using interviews, contemporary newspaper articles and reports from UN sources and the World Bank, the book enables a comprehensive analysis of Timorese agency. Examining choices made by the Timorese and drawing comparison with other former Portuguese colonies, the text considers the power of the Timorese elite, the role of nepotism and corruption, the preservation of the Indonesian curriculum and the selection of Portuguese as the medium of instruction and official language - together with Tetum. Concluding with a contemporary discussion on the educational achievements for East Timorese children during UNTAET compared with those of today, *Rebuilding the Education Sector in East Timor during UNTAET* will be of interest to academics, researchers and post-graduate students in the fields of post-conflict studies, post-colonial education and language policy as well as East Timor more specifically. This book will also benefit graduate

students and scholars in teacher education. Trina Supit completed her PhD at the University of Sydney, Australia. She was a member of the UNTAET Division of Education.

Out of the Ashes

The Forging of a Nation

The Complete History, People and Tradition

The Hidden History of East Timor

"If You Leave Us Here, We Will Die"

Development and Environmental Politics

Unmasked

"The author examines responses within the international Catholic community to the annexation and rule of East Timor by Indonesia from 1975 - 1999. Theoretically the Catholic Church is committed to prioritise the needs of the poorest and weakest members of the human family but the evidence put forward here reveals that there were significant shortcomings in its reaction to the plight of the East Timorese. Yet the Church also played a crucial role in their eventual achievement of independent nationhood. This study scrutinises the disposition of the Catholic community in several countries closely involved in the issue of East Timor - Indonesia, Portugal, Australia, Japan, Britain, the United States - and of the Vatican, and calls upon the Church to live up to its own social doctrine. Bishop Carlos Belo, Apostolic Administrator (emeritus) of the Diocese of Dili, East Timor, comments in an 'Afterword' to the book: 'This excellent study carries concrete lessons for the global community as we face the

Get Free East Timor

many challenges of the new millennium. In essence, how can we best help our brothers and sisters who often suffer in silence? This book helps to answer that question'.

This book examines the campaigns by people in the United States on behalf of those seeking peace for East Timor. Through interviews with activists and intellectuals involved in the movement from 1975 to 1999, it explores "momentum" and "turning points" as perceptions in the minds of individual movement actors.

By analyzing Ethiopia's rule over Eritrea and Indonesia's rule over East Timor, *Third World Colonialism and Strategies of Liberation* compares the colonialism of powerful third world countries on their small, less powerful neighbors. Through a comparative study of Eritrean and East Timorese grand strategies of liberation, this book documents the inner workings of the nationalist movements and traces the sources of government types in these countries. In doing so, Awet Tewelde Weldemichael challenges existing notions of grand strategy as a unique prerogative of the West and opposes established understanding of colonialism as an exclusively Western project on the non-Western world. In addition to showing how Eritrea and East Timor developed sophisticated military and non-military strategies, Weldemichael emphasizes that the insurgents avoided terrorist methods when their colonizers indiscriminately bombed their countries, tortured and executed civilians, held them hostage, starved them deliberately, and continuously threatened them with harsher measures.

Colonial legacies -- Invasion and genocide -- Occupation and resistance -- Mobilizing the militias -- Bearing witness, tempting fate -- The vote -- A campaign of violence -- Intervention -- Justice and reconciliation.

Land Claims in East Timor

Rebuilding the Education Sector in East Timor during UNTAET

The Heaviest Blow

International Collaboration and Timorese Agency

Independent Women

Inside the Timorese Resistance

The Catholic Church and the East Timor Issue

This is the most comprehensive study of East Timor since its independence. The book examines the major themes of development, borders and security, politics and justice, resource and land management, education, and language policy. Though the country was initially lauded as a case study in successful state-building, the crisis of 2006 demonstrated that East Timor had more in common with other post-colonial, post-conflict societies than some of these earlier optimistic assessments. East Timor continues to attract the interest and attention of governments, scholars, development institutions, and aid workers as a society rebuilding itself after almost a quarter of a century of profound trauma and consecutive eras of colonialism. Covering the era from the independence referendum in August 1999 to the political crisis in 2006, and future prospects and challenges, this book is an invaluable resource for understanding the challenges facing the first new nation of the 21st century.

By the end of the 1960s the process of decolonization had practically run its course in Southeast Asia. One exception, however, was tiny Portuguese Timor, where notions of self-determination and independence had yet to be generated. In 1974, the Carnation Revolution in Portugal brought about the end of fifty years of dictatorship, and halfway around the world, presented a new opportunity to a small, ambitious proportion of the Timorese population, eager to shape the future of their country. This book presents a compelling and original perspective on the critical period of 1974-1975 in the history of East Timor. It describes how the

Get Free East Timor

language of politics helped to shape the events that brought about the decolonization of Portuguese Timor, its brief independence as The Democratic Republic of East Timor, and its recolonization by an Asian neighbour. Further, it challenges the idea that this period of history was infused by the spirit of nationalism in which the majority Timorese partook, and which contended with other competing western – isms, including colonialism, communism, neo-colonialism, and fascism. In contrast, the book argues that the Timorese majority had little understanding of any of these alien political abstractions and that the period can be most effectively explained and understood in terms of the contrast between the political culture of Dili, the capital, and the political culture of the rest of the country. In turn, David Hicks highlights how the period of 1974-1975 can offer lessons to government and international policy-makers alike who are trying to bring about a transformation in governance from the traditional to the legal and convert individuals from peasants to citizens. The result of extensive fieldwork and interviews, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Southeast Asian studies, international relations, post-conflict studies and post-colonial studies.

With expert analysis and clarity of writing, James Dunn highlights the disturbing gap between the noble rhetoric and the heartless reality of international commitment and resolve East Timor: A Rough Passage to Independence is a story of political intrigue and the hidden world of international diplomatic deals. It is also the story of countless individuals, governments, and international bodies who, ultimately, pulled together to change the luck of this tiny island. From the days of colonial Portuguese rule, through the tumultuous years of the Indonesian invasion, to the present day this book is a disturbing portrayal of the complete failure of the international community to deal with the East Timor situation. East Timor, also known as Timor-Leste, full name: Democratic Republic of East Timor, is a country in Southeast Asia, including the eastern half of the island of Timor, neighboring islands

Get Free East Timor

including Atauro and Jaco and Oecussi-Ambeno, partly located in the Northwest of the island, in West Timor of Indonesia. The author is a poet and a skilled storyteller building a hands-on, vigorous, humanitarian account of East Timor's freedom struggle. There is much to admire and enjoy in this compelling story of courage and of sophisticated political analysis colored by a commitment to common humanity on behalf of the people of now Timor Leste.

Political Dynamics, Development, And International Involvement:
East Timor Map

Destruction and Reconstruction of East Timor

A Memoir of the Negotiations for Independence

Momentum and the East Timor Independence Movement

A Bibliography

Multi-dimensional Perspectives--occupation, Resistance, and
International Political Activism

East Timor's Independence, Indonesia and ASEAN

One of the most troubling but least studied features of mass political violence is why violence often recurs in the same place over long periods of time. Douglas Kammen explores this pattern in Three Centuries of Conflict in East Timor, studying that region's tragic past, focusing on the small district of Maubara. Once a small but powerful kingdom embedded in long-distance networks of trade, over the course of three centuries the people of Maubara experienced benevolent but precarious Dutch suzerainty, Portuguese colonialism punctuated by multiple uprisings and destructive campaigns of pacification, Japanese military rule, and years of brutal Indonesian occupation. In 1999

*Maubara was the site of particularly severe violence before and after the UN-sponsored referendum that finally led to the restoration of East Timor's independence. Beginning with the mystery of paired murders during East Timor's failed decolonization in 1975 and the final flurry of state-sponsored violence in 1999, Kammen combines an archival trail and rich oral interviews to reconstruct the history of the leading families of Maubara from 1712 until 2012. Kammen illuminates how recurrent episodes of mass violence shaped alliances and enmities within Maubara as well as with supra-local actors, and how those legacies have influenced efforts to address human rights violations, post-conflict reconstruction, and the relationship between local experience and the identification with the East Timorese nation. The questions posed in *Three Centuries of Conflict in East Timor* about recurring violence and local narratives apply to many other places besides East Timor—from the Caucasus to central Africa, and from the Balkans to China—where mass violence keeps recurring.*

This book argues that the international community must share responsibility for contributing to the conditions that resulted in violent conflict in Timor-Leste, four years after it declared independence from Indonesia. Its failure to tailor interventions to Timor-Leste's specific political economy and conflict dynamics

distanced the state from its citizens and undermined its capacity to forge a political settlement founded on a robust social contract. At a time in which conflict-affected states are receiving unprecedented attention and peacekeeping operations and humanitarian emergencies are becoming increasingly complex, this book argues that radical changes are urgently required in the way the international community operates in these environments. The findings are rooted in an examination of the mechanisms used by international development actors in Timor-Leste between 1998 and 2006. In bringing together wide-ranging perspectives, the author shows that international actions cannot be separated from the local political and socio-economic context, demonstrating that interventions are never 'apolitical' and that peacebuilding must be intentional. Indeed, political settlements premised on a robust social contract should not be taken for granted anywhere. The impact of increasing disenfranchisement, mistrust in institutions and structural inequalities evident in the global North suggest that lessons from peacebuilding in Timor-Leste are relevant far beyond its shores. This book is essential for students and researchers in the fields of development studies, international political economy, peacebuilding and conflict resolution, and for practitioners and policymakers striving to advance peace.

*This book presents a history of the struggle for independence by East Timor, after it was invaded by Indonesia in 1975. The occupation, which lasted 24 years, was immediately resisted through guerrilla warfare and clandestine resistance. A continuum of effort - between the armed freedom fighters in the mountains, the resilience of urban supporters, and international activism and support - eventually brought about liberation in September 1999. Given that the Timor rebels did not have a land border with a friendly state, nor an external supplier of weapons, nor a liberated area in which to recover between guerrilla operations, their successful resistance is unique in the history of guerrilla warfare and independence struggles. Equally uncommon was an unexpected weapon in the struggle: a remarkable display of strategic non-violent action. This is the first study to integrate all the major factors in East Timor's independence struggle. The multi-dimensional perspectives addressed include: Indonesian, US, and Australian diplomacy * Indonesian military operations and activities against the populace * East Timorese resistance at all social levels * human rights abuses * the issue of oil * international diplomacy resulting from global solidarity activism. (Series: Sussex Library of Asian Studies)*

A collection of essays that examine the historical background to developments in East Timor and

provide political analysis on the initial reconstruction stage in the country's transition to independence.

A New Independent Country: East Timor Capital Social Democracy in East Timor

New Nation

The East Timor Question

Funu

Basic Documents

Eritrea and East Timor Compared

"In this updated and much expanded edition of his book, *Indonesia's Forgotten War: The Hidden History of East Timor*, John Taylor tells in detail the story of what happened to this island people following President Suharto's downfall in the wake of the Asian economic crisis. The new Indonesian government conceded the right of the United Nations to organise the long delayed referendum giving the East Timorese a choice between continued association with Indonesia or independence. At the very moment the historic vote was being counted, however, armed gangs organised by elements of the Indonesian military plunged the island into an orgy of killing, burning and forced flight. An appalled world witnessed their bloody defiance of the people's will and of the international community. John Taylor analyses the world's reaction to this new genocide of the East Timorese people, the belated despatch of a

peacekeeping force, and the prospects of independence."--Jacket.

Focusing on rural development and environmental management, this book brings together the detailed history of development in East Timor under two colonial regimes and under the contemporary conditions of national independence. It addresses two comparative areas of development: across the three political regimes and across four case studies of projects delivered by various national or international development agencies in independent East Timor. Employing an original classificatory framework for kinds of approaches to development – coercive orders, mandated orders, negotiated orders – the book covers the plantation-centred development of Portuguese Timor as a European colony and the integration-oriented development of ‘ Timor Timur ’ as Indonesia ’ s 27th province. It examines the neoliberal ‘ democratic ’ development of East Timor (or Timor-Leste) in the current context of state and nation-building, before drawing on case studies to investigate how development proceeds as a negotiation between authoritative state, non-state and international actors and local people who need to adapt development and conservation projects to suit their lived realities. By using the history of East Timor to explore how particular modes of operationalising development

interventions are intimately intertwined with the broader political system, this book makes a valuable contribution to the fields of Development Studies, Anthropology, Science and Technology Studies, and Southeast Asian Studies.

Stories of women activists and social conditions of women in East Timor.

Compiled by Robert Lawless, this web site contains an A-Z bibliography of literature pertaining to East Timor.

East Timor: a New Independent Country

The Path to Independence

Indonesia's Forgotten War

Authority, Participation and Equity in East Timor

A Rough Passage to Independence

The Independence of East Timor

Nationalism and Colonialism

Since the end of the Cold War, considerable scholarly debates have been devoted to the nature and scope of international state-building interventions in 'fragile', post-colonial states and their effectiveness in instituting democratic rule. By examining the construction of political institutions in East Timor, this book highlights the relationship between the social and political realms during these processes. Focusing on the roles of East Timorese leaders and civil society organisations during the independence movement, it analyses the effectiveness of democracy building in East Timor. It examines the processes of drafting the new constitution, establishing key political institutions (such as the electoral system), and articulating a new vision of citizenship and social justice.

Get Free East Timor

The book argues that East Timor offers a relatively successful case of democratic transition, enabled by a consistent set of goals and aspirations, grassroots political legitimacy and participation, and the development of a democratic civil nation. Offering a coherent argument for why democracy has been successful in East Timor and the roles of political leaders and civil society during democratic transition, this book will be of interest to those studying Southeast Asian Politics, International Politics, and Democracy.

The long-running dispute over East Timor was for many years an unresolved item on the agenda of the international community. It involved issues of self-determination, non-recognition, and human rights. This book was first published in 1996, five years before East Timor regained its independence. It thus serves as a record of the basic materials relating to the historical background, to the circumstances of the Indonesian invasion and following incorporation of East Timor, to the subsequent development of the dispute in the light of the international community's response to it, and, finally, to the 1995 judgment of the International Court of Justice in the case concerning East Timor between Portugal and Australia. The volume contains a substantive introduction which places the documents in context and provides an overview of the political and legal issues of the dispute.

In 2002, East Timor became an independent state following a long conflict with Indonesia, and went on to adopt a semi-presidential form of government. In a semi-presidential system there is a directly elected fixed-term president, prime minister and government who are collectively responsible for the legislature. Over 50 countries in the world have adopted such a system. This book examines the politics of semi-presidentialism in East Timor from

Get Free East Timor

2002-2012 and post-2012 political developments. It analyses the impact of semi-presidentialism on the performance of East Timor's democracy, and looks at whether semi-presidentialism encourages power sharing between competing forces, or whether it provoke a power struggle that threatens democratic stability. Using East Timor as a case study, the author explains whether the adoption of semi-presidentialism helps or hinders the process of democratisation in new democracies. It is of interest to researchers in the fields of Political Science, Conflict Resolution and Asian Studies, in particular Southeast Asian Politics.

United Nations Peace-building in East Timor

The Price of Freedom

Political Institutions in East Timor

The Story of Women's Activism in East Timor

Peacekeeping in East Timor

The 2006 Crisis in East Timor

East Timor