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Reference ID	Created	Released	Classification	Origin
07STATE139172	2007-10-03 13:45	2011-08-30 01:44	CONFIDENTIAL	Secretary of State

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C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 STATE 139172

SIPDIS

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E.O. 12958: DECL: 10/01/2017 TAGS: PREL PGOV KPKO TT SUBJECT: TIMOR-LESTE PRESIDENT RAMOS-HORTA MEETING WITH A/S HILL IN NEW YORK, SEP. 23, 2007

Classified By: EAP A/S Christopher R. Hill, Reasons 1.4 (b) and (d)

¶1. (C) SUMMARY: Describing the situation in Timor-Leste as stabilized, President Ramos-Horta praised the international forces for their role in the success of presidential and parliamentary elections. The Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) is now tackling its most urgent policy challenges, particularly police reform, internally displaced persons (IDPs), the "petitioners," and military fugitive Major Alfredo Reinado. Ramos-Horta requested U.S. support to expand opportunities for Timorese to study abroad, particularly in the Philippines and Indonesia. Reaffirming U.S. support for Timor-Leste's continued development, A/S Hill agreed to consider additional educational assistance. Hill also urged Timor-Leste to support a UNGA resolution on human rights violations in Iran. End Summary.

POLITICAL SITUATION

¶2. (C) In a September 23 meeting on the Margins of UNGA, President Ramos-Horta reported that the political and security situation in Timor-Leste had stabilized but remained precarious. He defended his decision to ask Xanana Gusmao and the alliance parties to form a new government in August. Political dialogue at all levels following the June 30 parliamentary elections convinced him that the FRETILIN Party could not gain enough outside support to command a majority in the Parliament, despite winning the most votes. FRETILIN's failure to challenge him in court confirms that it recognized the constitutionality of his decision, he said.

PUBLIC SECURITY

¶3. (C) Ramos-Horta praised the international forces for maintaining public security during and after elections. The Australian-led International Stabilization Force and the Portuguese National Guard in particular have done "an oustanding job." He lamented that the UN Police are "a mixed bag," the inevitable result of a combined force of over 30 nationalities. The violence that flared up in August has dissipated and the day-to-day security situation is back to normal, he said. Underscoring the institutional weakness of the Timorese National Police (PNTL), the President cautioned that it will take time for the PNTL to function effectively. By contrast, he credited the "strong leadership" of the Timorese defense force (F-FDTL) with holding the military together during the urest of 2006.

EAST-WEST DIFFERENCES AND THE IDP ISSUE

¶4. (U) When A/S Hill inquired about the East-West differences that surfaced in 2006, Ramos-Horta dismissed them as "an oversimplification by experts amplified by the media." He contended that there has never been a war between Easterners and Westerners in Timorese history. The situation is actually more complex because the country has many ethnic groups. When they mix in Dili, they compete for housing, jobs, and market space. Citing the commercial prowess of traders from Laga and the envy it provokes, Ramos-Horta

suggested that varying rates of success among the different groups fuels the rivalries among them. $\,$

¶5. (U) In response to A/S Hill's urging that the GOTL address the IDP problem, Ramos-Horta indicated that finding new homes for displaced persons is a high priority of the new government. He noted that the UN, the GOTL, and non-governmental organizations have reached an agreement to stop blanket food distribution. Once the new budget is approved, the GOTL will move ahead in other ways to resolve the IDP issue, he added. Ramos-Horta complained that FRETILIN was not interested in solving the IDP problem when he was prime minister. It is still not interested in doing so because many political supporters live in the IDP camps and it can easily manipulate them, he said.

THE PETITIONERS AND REINADO

 $\P6.$ (C) Ramos-Horta described his plans to address the concerns of the petitioners dismissed from F-FDTL in 2006. He has proposed that petitioners wishing to rejoin the army must reapply and submit to screening. Those not wishing to reapply and those who do not pass the screening would receive

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a severance package of three years' salary. When A/S Hill inquired how the government plans to deal with Major Reinado, the President explained that he is trying to arrange for Reinado to surrender peacefully and submit to justice.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

¶7. (U) A/S Hill reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to support Timor-Leste as it tackles the challenges ahead, including through our bilateral assistance programs. Ramos-Horta expressed gratitude for U.S. assistance, particularly the scholarships for Timorese to study at the East-West Center in Hawaii. He described how he also hoped to send more Timorese students to study abroad in low-cost countries, in particular in the Philippines and Indonesia, as a way of developing the human capital of Timor-Leste's next generation. Noting that President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo supports the idea, Ramos-Horta requested U.S. assistance in facilitating such "tripartite" programs. A/S Hill stressed the importance of expanding English language education and agreed to consider the matter.

UNGA

¶8. (C) A/S Hill urged that Timor-Leste support a resolution on human rights violations in Iran that the UN General Assembly will consider this session. Ramos-Horta underscored Timor-Leste's strong record of supporting U.S. positions at the UN, and agreed to consider the Timorese position on the matter. Noting that Timor-Leste does not have any relations with Iran or Venezuela, the President also criticized the behavior of both President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and President Hugo Chavez at the UN as "unacceptable."