achieving freedom and democracy for west papua

gay melbourne
united voice victoria

117-131 capel st
melbourne

west papua
Federated Republic of West Papua has satisfied all the criteria for establishing a legal nation-state

Jacob Rumbiak for The Socialist Alliance

Melbourne, 12 February 2012
Federated Republic of West Papua, Election 3rd Congress, 16-19 October 2011

above left—tifa drum, voice of the people

above right—Prime Minister Edison Waromi and President Forkorus Yaboisembut

right—praying before the declaration of independence
Federated Republic of West Papua, 3rd Papuan Congress, 16-19 October 2011

- A four-day meeting of five-thousand registered participants, primarily academics, church leaders and senior tribal leaders (and twenty-thousand observers)

- Surrounded by Indonesian military and police in armoured tanks and vehicles

- Concluded with the installation of the Federated Republic of West Papua
FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

LATITUDE 130˚E to 141˚ 48΄E
LONGITUDE 0˚19΄N to 10˚ 45΄S
SIZE 410 600 Km² (length 1,200 Km; width 736 Km wide)
FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA, western border of Melanesia-Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Bougainville, Torres Strait, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kanaky)
Socio-political reality, West Papua 2011—
The Federated Republic of West Papua—

- is a sovereign nation-state, with a central government, that has the capacity to enter into relations with other sovereign states
- seeks UN Security Council clearance for registration with the UN
- seeks third-party mediation to negotiate the removal of Indonesia’s security and political infrastructure
- has prepared a draft constitution
- is working like a state, ‘practising democracy’ and ‘learning by doing’

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Outsiders have tended to view the West Papuans as far too primitive to act as the mature, rights-bearing subjects of popular sovereignty that liberal thinkers place at the heart of the modern nation form. Why Papua Wants Freedom: The Third Person in Contemporary Nationalism

Danilyn Rutherford Vol20, No 2 Public Culture

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Classical Criteria for Declaring a State

Montevideo Convention (1933) Article 1

A state should possess a permanent population, a defined territory, a government, and a capacity to enter relations with other states

Convention on Rights and Duties of States adopted by 7th International Conference of American States, 26 December 1933

**a nation** is a cultural identity

**a state** is a political and geopolitical identity

**a nation-state** derives political legitimacy from serving a nation within a sovereign territorial unit; and self-identifies, through its central government, as an independent authority

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**two relevant historical precedents**

American Declaration of Independence
Philadelphia, 4 July 1776

Indonesian Declaration of Independence
Jakarta, 17 August 1945
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (1948)

UNGA RESOLUTION 1514 (1960)

ARTICLE 1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

ARTICLE 3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as pretext for delaying independence.

ARTICLE 4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

UN COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

UN TREATY, RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (2007)

ARTICLE 3. Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

ARTICLE 26 Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

Some of the international treaties underpinning the formation of the Federated Republic of West Papua

UN NEW YORK AGREEMENT (1962)

ROME AGREEMENT (1962)

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION 1947

An agreement signed in Canberra by six colonial nations—USA, France, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand—around the health, education, and economy of their colonies in the Pacific in preparation for independence.

1945 INDONESIAN CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE Freedom is the inalienable right of all nations, so that all forms of colonialism on this earth must be abolished because it is not in accordance with justice and humanity.

DECLARATION, NEW GUINEA RAAD 1961
FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA: PRIORITY AGENDA

PRIORITY SECTORS
health, education, transport, communication, information, agriculture, housing, and electricity

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM
Objective: recovery of Papuans’ health in terms of malnutrition, treatable diseases, mental illness, sanitation

MALNUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Goal</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Short-term Goal</th>
<th>Medium-term Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one healthy meal a day for every citizen, requiring distribution to each village and all schools</td>
<td>fresh clean water; carbohydrate (taro, cassava/tapioca, sweet potato, corn, yam, rice, soybean, wheat); protein (fresh meat, fresh fish, eggs); fruit; vegetables, salt; cooking oil (+ stove and fuel-gas, solar)</td>
<td>self-sufficiency in the production and distribution of fresh produce</td>
<td>50 primary health clinics in each state (with mobile-clinic facility for villages in between)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 primary healthcare nurses trained overseas every year</td>
<td>Papuan priests, pastors, and nuns</td>
<td>10 primary health clinics in each of the seven states (with mobile-clinic facility for villages in between)</td>
<td>Clinical recovery &amp; rehabilitation programs in the 50 primary health clinics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MENTAL ILLNESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Goal</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Short-term Goal</th>
<th>Medium-term Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To begin treating the 26% of Indigenous West Papuans who suffer from mental illness</td>
<td>Papuan priests, pastors, and nuns International trauma-treatment experts</td>
<td>National Database of Papuan priests, pastors, and nuns clinical programs in the 10 primary health clinics for the recovery and rehabilitation of victims.</td>
<td>Clinical recovery &amp; rehabilitation programs in the 50 primary health clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection—rape (women); torture and incarceration (men)</td>
<td>International training for Papuan priests, pastors, and nuns</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>International training for Papuan priests, pastors, and nuns</td>
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</table>

SANITATION

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<th>Priority Goal</th>
<th>Components</th>
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<th>Medium-term Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designing a national public sanitation system</td>
<td>twenty-first century re-usable and recyclable technologies</td>
<td>Implementation in all rural villages</td>
<td>Implementation national system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Pet Cassowary chick, Usku village, Keerom, West Papua
Photo by Mangiwau © 2008 Michael Thirnbeck

Orchid, Flowers in West Papua, Photo by Nathan Litjiens
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Asmat wood carving

West Papua dancer, wearing *Victoria* Crown pigeon
(Goura Victoria) hairpiece. Photo—Tommy Latupeirissa

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Pitcher plant—*nepenthes insignis*, Stewart McPherson *An expedition to Papua* (http://www.musekautas.lt/?p=5132)