

DEWAN ADAT PAPUA DAERAH SORONG PAPUA CUSTOMARY COUNCIL SORONG REGION

WEST PAPUA BRING BACK SPECIAL AUTONOMY TO JAKARTA
(INDONESIA) ON AUGUST 15, 2005 AND URGE UNITED NATIONS TO
REVIEW ACT OF FREE CHOICE IN WEST PAPUA IN 1969

July 1, 2005

Dear Madam/Sirs:

West Papua was a former colony of the Dutch East Indies as was Indonesia. In 1949, the Dutch granted independence to Indonesia but the Dutch retained West Papua and, in 1950 prepared West Papua for independence. However, Indonesia, upon achieving independence, demanded all former territories of the Dutch East Indies and Portuguese Colonial Empires, including West Papua and East Timore. When Indonesia's demands were not met, military dictator Sukarno sent Indonesian troops to occupy both territories slaughtering and murdering some 100,000 West Papuans and over 200,000 East Timorese

On August 15, 1962, the United States mediated an agreement between the Dutch and Indonesia. Under terms of the agreement, the Dutch were to leave West Papua and transfer sovereignty to the United Nations after which time a national election would be held to determine West Papua's political status. But almost immediately after this agreement was reached, Indonesia violated the terms of the transfer and took over the administration of West Papua from the United Nations.

According to the 1962 New York Agreement, the United Nations agreed to protect West Papuans human and political rights and ensure that an act of self-determination in accordance with international practice took place. We are deeply concerned that the United Nations, which was responsible for supervising the Act of Free Choice, accepted the vote of just 1022 Papuans (less than 1 % of the population) who were handpicked by Indonesian security forces and forced to vote to remain part of Indonesia under extreme duress and outright violence. In particular Articles 16, 18 and 22 of the New York Agreement were clearly violated.

In 1962, the United States mediated an agreement between the Dutch and Indonesia but without any West Papuan representation. Under terms of the agreement, the Dutch were to leave West Papua and transfer sovereignty to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority, known as UNTEA, for a period of 6 years, after which time a national election would be held to determine West Papua's political status. But almost immediately after this agreement was reached, Indonesia violated the terms of the transfer and took over the administration of West Papua from the United Nations."

“In 1969, Indonesia orchestrated an election that many regarded as a brutal military operation. In what became to be known as an ‘Act of No-Choice,’ 1,025 West Papua elders under heavy military surveillance were selected to vote on behalf of 809,327 West Papuans on the territory's political status. The United Nations Representative sent to observe the election process produced a report which outlined various and serious violations of the United Nations Charter.”

In spite of the "duly noted" report and in spite also of testimonials from the press, the opposition of fifteen countries and the cries of help from the Papuans themselves, West Papua was handed over to Indonesia in November 1969. Since the Indonesian government seized control of West Papua, the Papuans have suffered blatant human rights abuses, including extrajudicial executions, imprisonment, torture and, according to Afrim Djonbalic's 1998 statement to the United Nations, ‘environmental degradation, natural resource exploitation, and commercial dominance of immigrant communities.’”

A review of the conduct of the United Nations during the Act of Free Choice would not only restore confidence in the United Nations, it would also help resolve one of the core causes of conflict in this troubled territory. Therefore, We respectfully request the Secretary-General to initiate a review of the conduct of the United Nations during the ***Act of Free Choice. A grave injustice was done to the West Papuans. It is time to make amends.***

Dewan Adat Papua / Papua Customary Council is writing to announcement to United Nations Secretary General, Congress of the United State house of Representatives Washington.DC 20515, U.S.Department of State Washington.DC 20520, European Union Parlemant, Africa Union, South Pacific, Asia and Middle East that West Papua bring back Special Autonomy to Jakarta (Indonesia) on August 15, 2005 accordance with decision of wide range of 250 tribes (Papua indigenous peoples) in 3rd Papua Customary Council annual Sessions on January 31 to February 4, 2005 in Manokwari, West Papua. Indonesia ever implementation of Autonomy to West Papua in 1969 but it did not effectively run and welfare the indigenous people as well . Special Autonomy law No. 21, 2001 after 3 years implementation (2001-2004) more, it did no effectively run and welfare Papua indigenous people as well

Indonesia government used Special Autonomy funding military opration in West Papua and killed the Papua Indigenous people. Security force members murdered, tortured, raped, beat and arbitrarily detained civilians and members of separatitst movements especially in West Papua. Police sometimes used deadly force in arresting suspects and trying to obtain information and confenssions, and Systematic genocide of Indigenous people of West Papua under Special Autonomy. We wish to take this opportunity to portray the suffering and misfortune of the indigenous people since the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua. West Papua struggle for survival

Under Special Autonomy, the Indonesia government has the following aims and commitments: **First: To protect the basic rights and status of Papuans, including their land rights.**

Second: To develop indigenous Papuans through education, improvements in Community health, and increased economic prosperity.

Unfortunately, Special Autonomy has brought only great misfortune and is not very different from the "Act of Free Choice 1969, Special Autonomy is Act of Free Choice Volume II, Accordingly, killings and systematic violence have increased significantly using the excuse of Papua Free Movement (OPM) membership and separatism. Violence by Indonesian Military forces has increased. West Papua people have been pursued, detained terrorized intimidated, imprisoned, raped, tortured, killed and disappeared and illegal logging, HIV/AIDS (silent killing) is occurring in West Papua with the trade of women who are infected with HIV/AIDS from Java to West Papua.

U.S. Department of State Washington.DC 20520 said that Indonesia government had a poor human rights record last year (2004). Most of the abuses took place in area of separatist violence, the Department said in this annual report on human rights conditions worldwide.

Direct Presidential election, giving President Yudhoyono a popular mandate for change. However, we find troubling ongoing human rights violations by Indonesia's security forces, especially in West Papua, widespread impunity for crimes against humanity and other serious violations committed against the peoples of Timor-Leste and Indonesia; and the Indonesia military's continued resistance to civilian control and oversight, lack of budget transparency, and its persistent emphasis on internal security.

Conditions in West Papua have drastically worsened since President Yudhoyono took office. Moves to further divide the province against the wishes of the people continue, and promises of "Special Autonomy" remain unrealized. Recent and ongoing military operations have reportedly led to extrajudicial executions, thousands of internally displaced persons, and dangerous shortages of food and medicine. Alleged obstruction of humanitarian relief by the military has worsened the situation, and a scandal may erupt over the possible misuse of development assistance to finance military operations and create militia in Sorong West Papua, a situation strikingly similar to past military sponsorship of militia to ravage Timor-Leste prior to independence

We ask you to join 174 parliamentarians and 80 nongovernment agencies from around the world to call upon the United Nations to instigate a review of the UN's conduct in relation to the now-discredited Act of Free Choice. We also ask you to join us in asking the U.S. Department and the Administration to support this review rather than Special Autonomy. Special Autonomy is no answer. Special Autonomy is simply an effort to divide and conquer and further disenfranchise a people who differ racially from the majority of Indonesians.

Fore this reasons, we will be introducing a resolution expressing our serious concerns about Indonesia's brutal occupation of West Papua ,we are hopeful that you will join with us and support West Papua 's rights to self-determination through a REFERENDUM or PLEBISCITE sanctioned by the United Nations, as was done for East Timor, not by the barrel of a gun but by the casting of a vote. If you would like to be an original cosponsor, please contact Yoab Syatfle at email: yoabs@hotmail.com for more information

Sincerely,

YOAB SYATFLE

APOLOS SEWA

JOHANES GORAM GAMAN

KORNELES AREMPELE

ELLY MLASMENE

STEVANUS BEBARY

MARTHEN YEWEN

YAHYA D.YESNATH

BOAS MANAS

FERDINAND WAMBRAUW

ZETH MLASKIT

LUTHER MOMOT

ALBERTH SEGIDIFAT

P.H MAYOR

THEO WAMBRAUW

DEMIANUIS YAWAN

M. WATEM

SELFINA MANUTUNE

HANS MAMORIBO

SALMON WEYAI

FERDINAND FAKDAWER

JOHANES SADA

HENRIK RONSUMBRE

JOHN TOMAMBA

FRED ATANAI

MICHAEL THESIA

MUSA SYATFLE

SILAS OSOK

ALEX DUIT

AGUS WAMAFMA

MARKUS MARAR

MOSES KLASAFLE

AMANDUS MIRINO

PETRUS KAFIAR

SEMUEL THESIA

GAD YADANFI

AGUS DIDAY

ROBBY MAMORIBO

THEO YABLE

KOSTAN AJOLO

DEMIANUS GURARAI

LASARUS ULM

ALBERTH SAGRIM

GR.SIMORI

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FERRY WATEM	HISGIA SAMAGITA
YOSIAS KEIN	YAKOBUS THEBU
AGUS AYELO	IDA LOUW
SOFIE SROYER LOUW	NIXON GAMAN
EVA AREMPELE	EMAREMPELE
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ALEX SYUFAN	LEWI SYALUBU
JHON IMBIRI	RICHARD RAYAR
AGUS MOMOT	APOLOS MORA
ANDY MANOBY	ANDY ADII
ARNOLD ROUW	BERNABAS MANDACAN
CHARLES IMBIR	DEKY MIRINO

DEMIANUS MARIN	HENCKY AP
ENGEL DIMARA	FRANS GEDY
HERMAN ARWAM	HENDRIK MOMOT
HOFNI RUMBIK	IDA FAIDIBAN
ISMAEL BAU	JHON WARIJO
JEMIMA A	JERRY RUMBOBIAR
JHON LENSURU	JONI HALUK
JONI WABISER	YAKOB KASIMAT
LINCE WOU	LEMAUK MABEL
LUKAS KOSAMA	MELIAS ADII
MIA FELE	MAURITS FENITRUMA
NIXON YADANTRAR	ORGENES KAMBU
PITER H	ROBERTH AMBUNI
SEMUEL MAINOLO	SEM AUPE
SILAS WAMRAUW	SINAM ERARY
THEO MALAK	TIN MAIPAUIW
WENAND WATORY	WIHELMINA WOY
YEFTA MAJEFAT	Y YARANGGA
YENI MANOBY	YORIS OMKRSBA
YOSIAS IDIK	ZETH RUMBOBIAR
EFRAIM YOTENI	FERDINAND MARISAN

