



VOICE

of the

NEGROIDS

in the

PACIFIC

to the

NEGROIDS

throughout the world

Wason

DU1740

P21

DUTCH NEW GUINEA IS NEW AFRICA

O Virgin Island in the East —
New Guinea, land of sun and rain,
Our Negroid people have increased,
As those of African domain.

We have the same high right as they —
The right to live and grow and be
A people proud, in our own way
To forge our noble destiny.

The Netherlands will be our guide,
Our friend for all the world to see,
Till we shall raise our flag with pride —
NEW AFRICA — we shall be free!

By Director of New Africa League,
TSHAKA JOMO ZEKELKEYZULU,
Denver 1, Colorado, U.S.A.

NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

New Guinea, after Greenland the largest island in the world, belongs geologically to an other part of the earth than the Indonesian Archipelago. The latter is directed towards Asia, partly it consists of the island formed by the so-called circum-Sunda-mountain system, the latter made up of two ranges of islands, grouped round the Sunda-flat, viz. the Northern range, formed by the Philippines, and a Southern range, starting at the South-Moluccas, continued across the Smaller Sunda Islands and Java and Sumatra on the Brahmapoetra Valley in Assam. Excepting only the Aru islands the whole present Indonesia can be considered to belong to this formation.

New Guinea is entirely outside it, this island belongs partly to the Sahoul-flat, connecting its Southern shore with the Australian continent, the previously mentioned Aru islands being the farthest Western boundary. Another part of New Guinea belongs to the so-called circum-Australian system, which surrounds the Australian continent with a large belt, starting at the mountains of New Guinea and continuing Eastward and Southward via the Salomon islands as far as New Zealand. To the West this latter formation shows only rather unimportant offshoots: there is only a presumption of its being linked up with the highlands of Halmahera, where the circum-Australian system is crossed by the circum-Sunda system. Thus New Guinea is not a borderland of Indonesia, itself a borderland of Asia, but of Oceania, a position which can very clearly be seen on the map on page 4a.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS NEGROIDS!

It's about time all of you just break your busy work to listen to what we Papuans have to say!

Many, many times you heard about us from the Dutch and Indonesians, without having known us. Now we will take the floor ourselves.

We are living in the Pacific, our people are called Papuans, our ethnic origin is the Negroid Race.

I cannot tell you the previous history of the origin of our nation because our ancestors as well as our parents were illiterates. Therefore you cannot read a written Papuan history, but you can hear a traditional history transferred verbally from generation to generation. Foreign historians, scientists and explorers have written a number of books about our country and people, each of them written in their own way and in the way which suited them best.

Post-war Indonesia has not been quiet too, it's true, it has been working in a tendentious way while Indonesia was not free of political sentiments.

But... we Papuans know that we are an independent people and this is the time we want to fight before the international forum to remain ourselves.

We do not want to be slaves any more. Our country has known various transfers of the administration from the beginning of the 19th century till after the second world war.

First of all the Dutch came, after that the British, then again the Dutch, the Japanese and once again the Dutch.

And... in what direction are we being conducted now?

Do not you know that this is a devious way to kill a people spiritually? Why does not the world give us, Papuans, the opportunity to decide on our own destination?

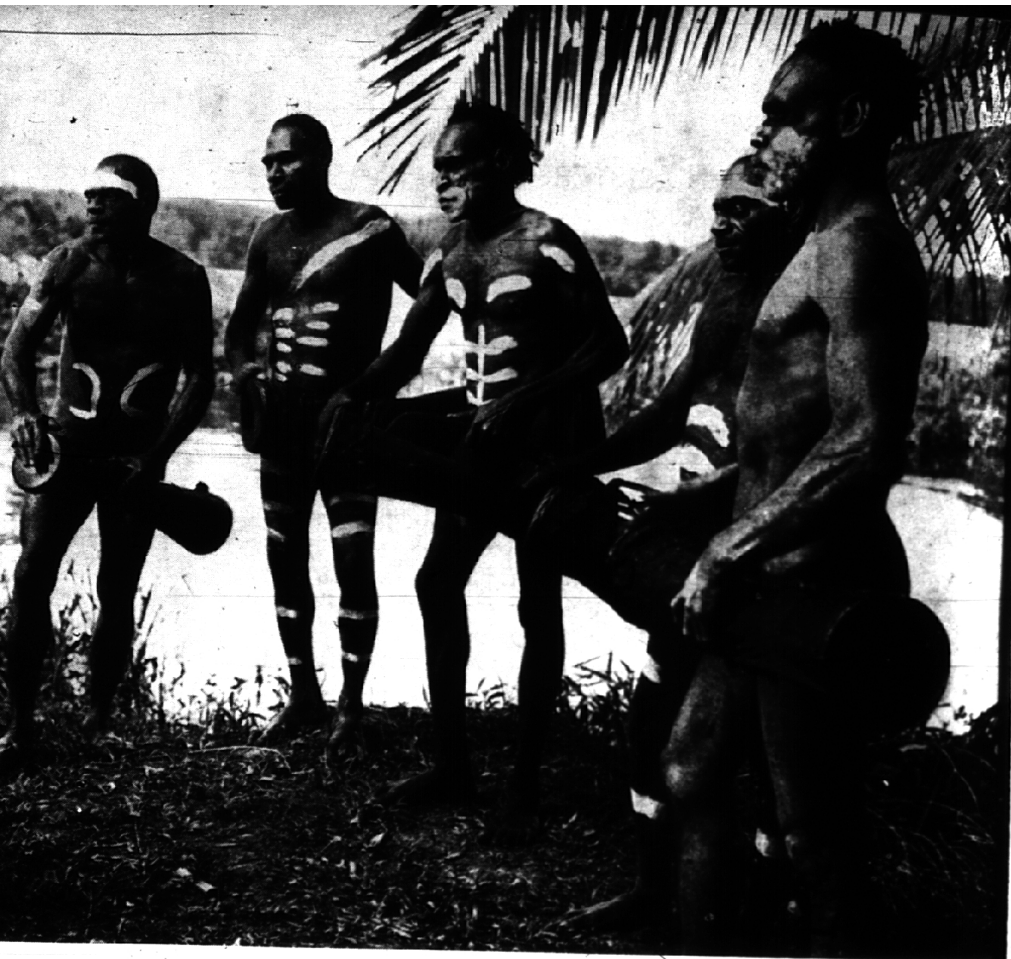
Do not all those **human rights of the United Nations** apply to the Papuan people?

Why do we Papuans have to become victims of the battle for prestige between certain nations which feel powerful?

Why does our small nation have to be inferior to the millions of Indonesia?

We ask you: **is this democracy?**

Indonesia as well as the Dutch are both strange to us. The only difference is that — **at our own request** during the Round Table Con-

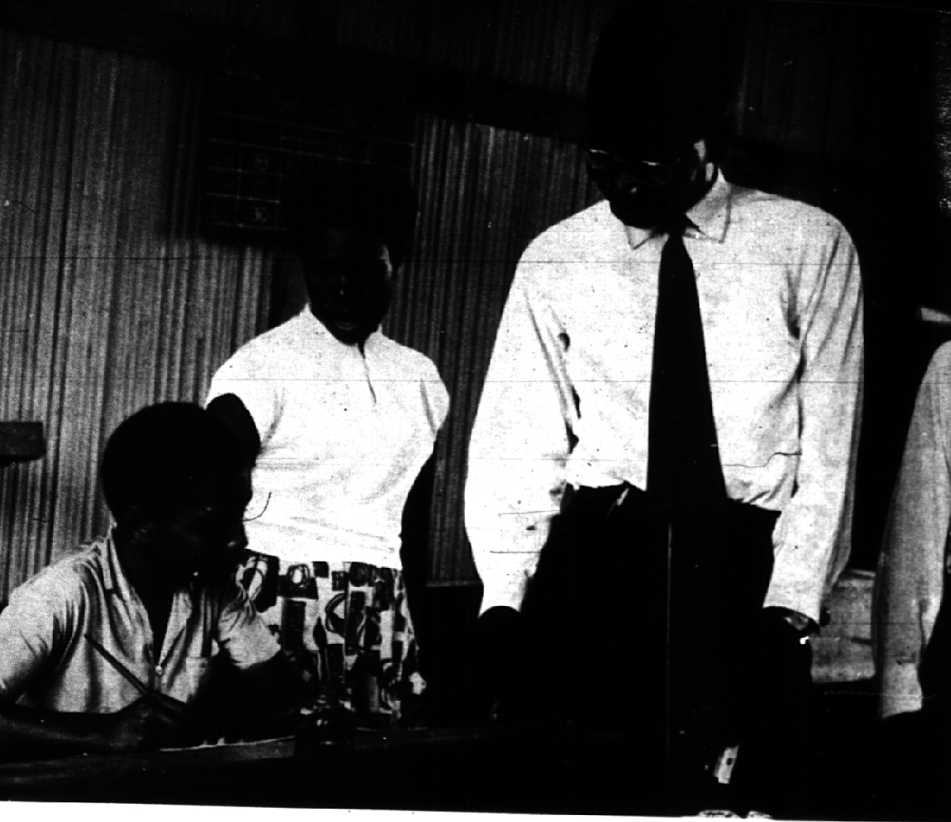


With drum playing some-time we end our labour.
Soekarno likes to state that Papuan are Indonesians. What keeps
him from claiming that butterflies belong to the family of spiders?

ference in The Hague in 1949 — the Dutch Government were to
stay in our country to lead us to independence.
The Dutch were obliged to do so, and they did not do so without
many financial sacrifices.



Soekarno? I do not know him! My parents never told me before
that we Papuans are Indonesians! Never!



Miss Deda, a Papuan teacher and His Excellency Ambassador Guirma, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Upper Volta to the U.N., during his recent visit to West New Guinea. What is the ethnical difference between them?

Dutch have opened a way to let our youngsters — totaling up 300 students — study in West New Guinea, in the Pacific and in Europe with the help of Dutch resources. In a period of approximately 4 to 10 years we shall welcome our first graduates and then the time of our independence has become closer and closer.



Graduates from secondary and technical schools in West New Guinea on their way to Medical College in Fiji and Telecommunication College in Port Moresby.

The Dutch recognise our right of self-determination, they now introduce administrative reforms in our country and since April 5, 1961 we have a Legislative Council consisting of 28 members of whom 16 were elected by the people and 12 were nominated by the Government.

Twenty-three (23) members are Papuans and five (5) Europeans. So, the majority is Papuan!

Apart from that a frequent exchange of parliamentary missions between the Netherlands and West New Guinea is being promoted. We Papuans are in great need of democratic experience as it is exercised in democratically governed countries.



April 5, 1961. Inauguration of the Legislative Council for West New Guinea. The Minister of Internal Affairs of the Netherlands addresses this newly born instrument of democracy.



A mission of the New Guinea Council on its way to the Netherlands to study democratic procedure.

We are free to attend the sessions of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Netherlands to observe democratic procedure and to study the powers and also the responsibility of the legislative and executive bodies, responsibilities which have been provided by the law. All this we also do at the expense of the Netherlands. A large part of the lower and middle ranking officers in the administrative, educational, and agricultural section, also in the police force and the army are Papuans. Peasantry is entirely in our hands, we do not want European peasants in our country.

Our people have already elected Regional Councils in all six provinces of our country through general elections. We are being led in a democratic way and later on when the Dutch have withdrawn we do want to continue the democratic way. All of this will be reduced to nil if we are being transferred to the Indonesians. Indonesia does not guarantee the right of self-determination to the Papuan people but claims from 1950 on, even in the United Nations, that West New Guinea is an integral part of Indonesia.



Philemon Jufuway, one of the Papuan Administration Officers and his wife.

The Dutch have unlawfully added our country to the Dutch East Indies in 1828 without our knowledge, in the same way as the British had unlawfully brought Burma under the administration of British India.

We also differ from the Indonesians ethnologically not in the way the Indian differs from the Pakistani but like the people of Ghana of West Africa differ from the Chinese.

Soekarno does not recognise democracy. His so called guided democracy is nothing but dictatorship.



If given the opportunity we are also capable of doing what the European can do.

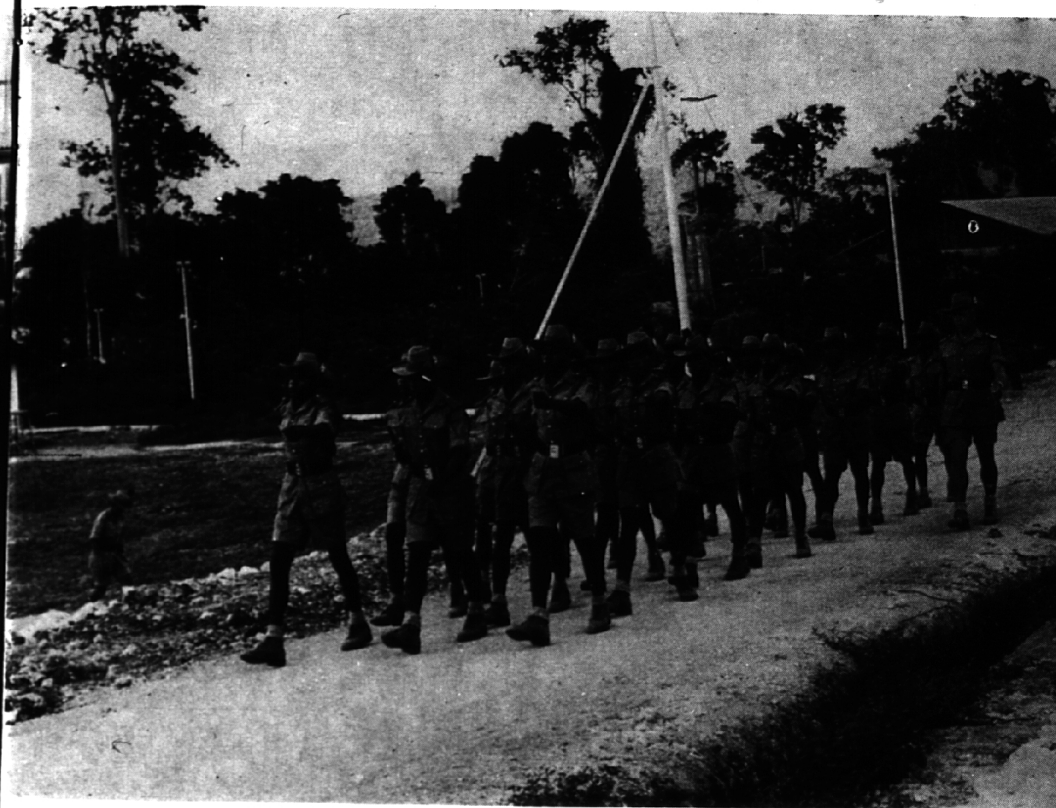
Brothers and Sisters Negroids, help us!
We want FREEDOM! Nothing more and nothing else than FREEDOM!
We want to be masters in our own home and not second rate citizens of Indonesia, not even citizens of Indonesia with a special status.

WE ARE PAPUANS AND WANT TO REMAIN PAPUANS!

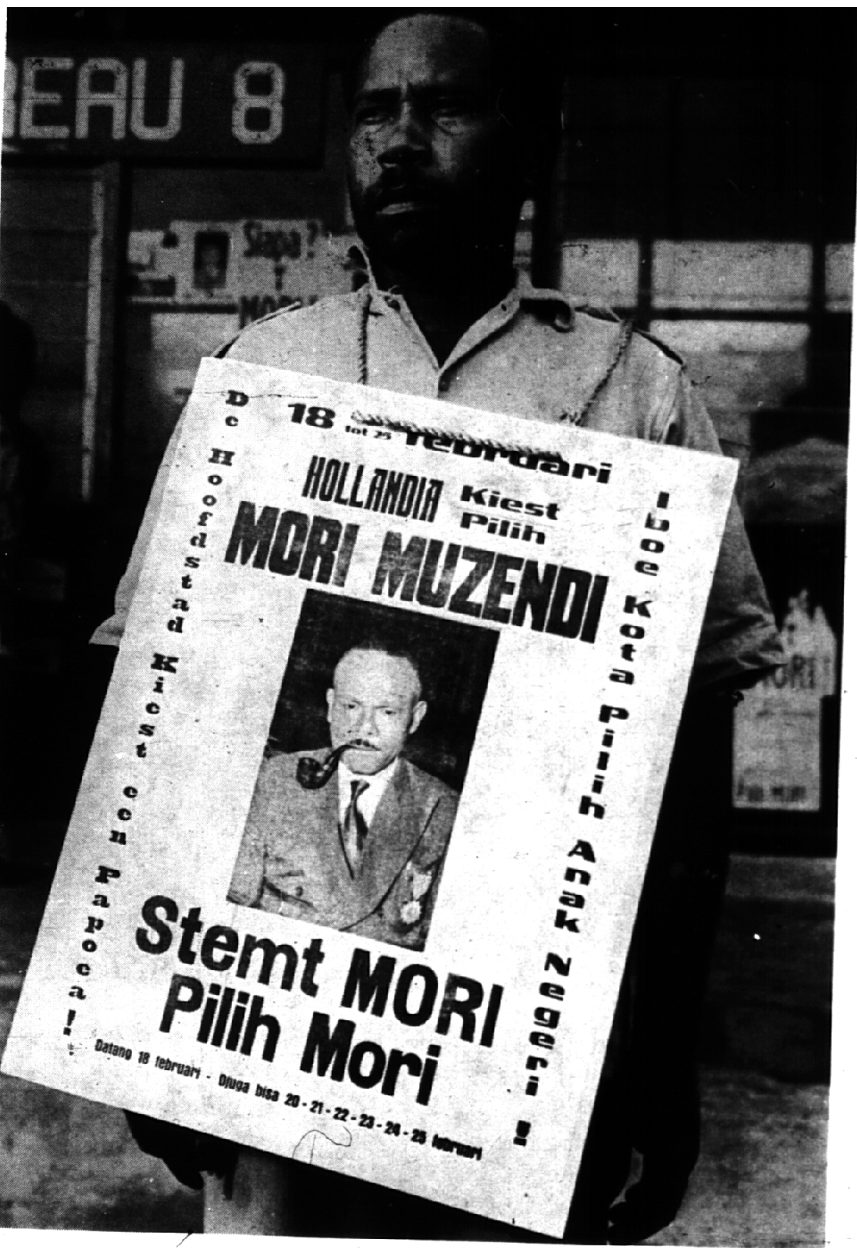
NICK JOUWE
Chairman Papuan National Committee.



His Excellency Ambassador F. Guirma of Upper Volta inspecting the police guard of honour upon arrival at Hollandia.



If blood has to be shed for the safe-keeping of West New Guinea it shall be Papuan blood.



We have learned that one of the major principles of democracy is the freedom of expression of opinion and therefore Adolf Wonsior can fully support his candidate.



The culture of the Papuan is largely based on her own myths and natural resources. These women illustrate the myth of the discovery of sago.



The Indonesian people may want West New Guinea, but how we Papuan think of it is sufficiently clear in this and the two following pictures.



NATIONALIST PAPUAN MOVEMENT

The Nationalist Papuan Movement was started in 1907. The missionaries of the Netherlands Reformed Church soon found that the Papuan students (Johan Ariks and others) at the Seminary of the Protestant Mission at Depok near Jakarta were not liked by the Indonesian students. So the Papuan students were soon transferred to the Seminary at Tobelo on the island of Halmaheira. There, too, they were ragged and derided by the Indonesian students, so that finally the Rev. van Hasselt was compelled to start a Seminary for Papuans, which was opened in 1923 on the island of Mansinam. In 1925 the Seminary was transferred to Miei near Manokwari. Henceforth the Papuans received there training there. Consequently, West Papua is now electing as its leaders Papuans who studied at that Seminary.

In 1925 the Rev. I. S. Kijne composed a national anthem for the Papuans („Hai Tanahku Papua”), which is now the official national anthem of West Papua.

During World War II in 1944 West New Guinea was liberated from Japanese occupation by allied forces. It then became a separate Residency under Jan P. K. van Eechoud, a Dutchman who was called the „Father of the Papuans”. In those days many schools were started in complete freedom. The Papuans were educated without any interference from the Indonesians.

In the middle of 1949 Johan Ariks, the sponsor of Papuan nationalism, who was then 59, headed a delegation to the Round Table Conference in progress at The Hague between the Netherlands and Indonesia. The other members of the delegation were Max Kaisiepo and Niek Jouwe.

The Papuan delegation requested that West New Guinea be separated from the Netherlands East Indies, sovereignty over which was to be transferred to Indonesia.

The Papuans sent not a few motions and resolutions to the governments of the Netherlands, Indonesia, the United States, Australia, Canada and the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, requesting the separation of West New Guinea from Indonesia.

The Netherlands felt that it was responsible for the wellbeing of the Papuans and the Netherlands still is and will remain prepared to continue to prepare the Papuans for independence.

On October 19, 1961, leading Papuans set up a National Com-



Johan Ariks, the sponsor of Papuan nationalism.

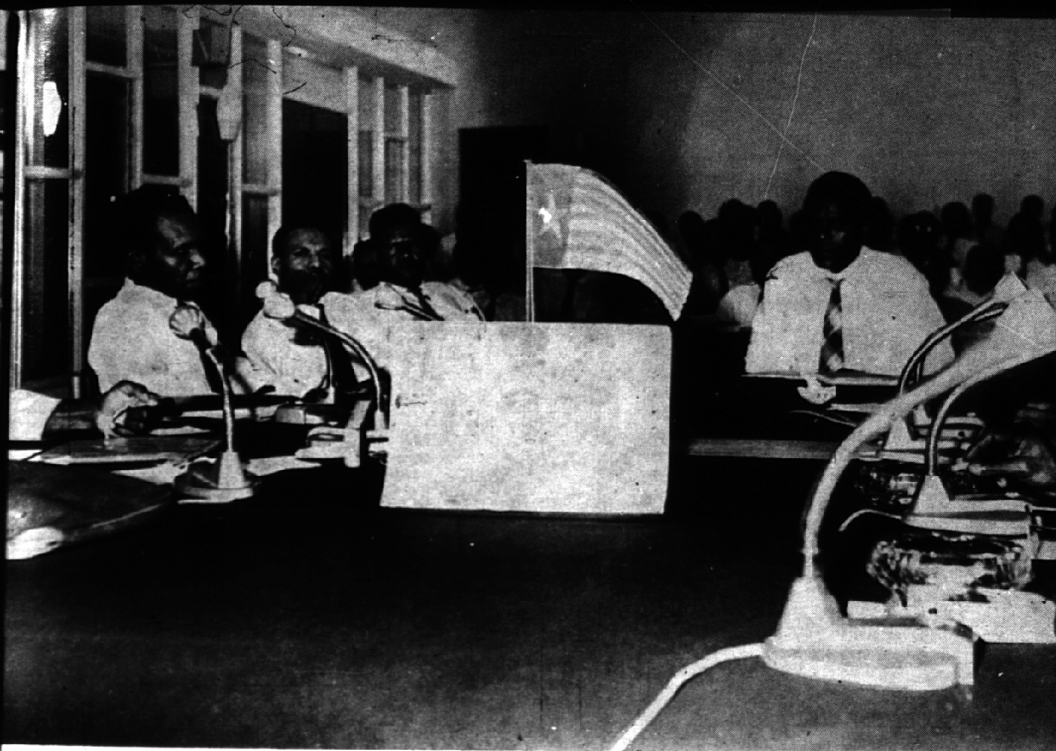
mittee in Hollandia, the capital of West New Guinea. The Committee selected a national flag, a national anthem and a name for the country and people and requested the Administration to give its approval. Approval was given and that was how the Papuans quietly and peacefully chose their national symbols. In a manifesto the Papuan people were urged to take part in the struggle for the rights of the Papuans, based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.



There is an increasing contact between the political leaders of East- and West New Guinea. Members of the Legislative Council of Port Moresby on their way to Netherlands New Guinea.

In addition, the National Committee is conducting a campaign to enlist the assistance of all negroid peoples in the struggle for the rights of the Papuans.

An appeal is attached from the Papuan National Committee to all African Heads of State and to all negroid peoples in the world to assist the weak Papuan nation in its defence of the rights of Man.



Papuan National Committee, October 19, 1961. The special meeting to choose the national flag and the national anthem.

MANIFESTO

We, the undersigned, residents of the western part of Papua, representing various groups, tribes and religious denominations, knowing that we are united as a people and a nation,

DO HEREBY DECLARE

to all our fellow countrymen that we,

- I. in pursuance of Article 73 a and b of the Charter of the United Nations;
- II. on the strength of the declaration of principle regarding the independence of non-self-governing territories and peoples, as laid down in the resolution No. 1514 (XV) adopted by the

General Assembly of the United Nations at its Fifteenth Meeting from September 20 to December 20, 1960;

- III. by virtue of the inviolable right we, inhabitants of the western part of Papua, have to our native country;
- IV. in accordance with the ardent desire and the yearning of our people for our own independence,

through the National Committee and our parliament, the New Guinea Council, insist with the Government of Netherlands New Guinea and the Netherlands Government that as of November 1, 1961,

- (a) our flag be hoisted beside the Netherlands flag;
- (b) our national anthem („HAI TANAHKU PAPUA“) be sung and played in addition to the Netherlands national anthem;
- (c) our country bear the name of Papua Barat (West Papua), and
- (d) our people be called: the Papuan people.

In view of the foregoing, we, Papuans, demand our own position, equal to that of the free nations and in the ranks of these nations we, Papuans, wish to live in peace and to contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

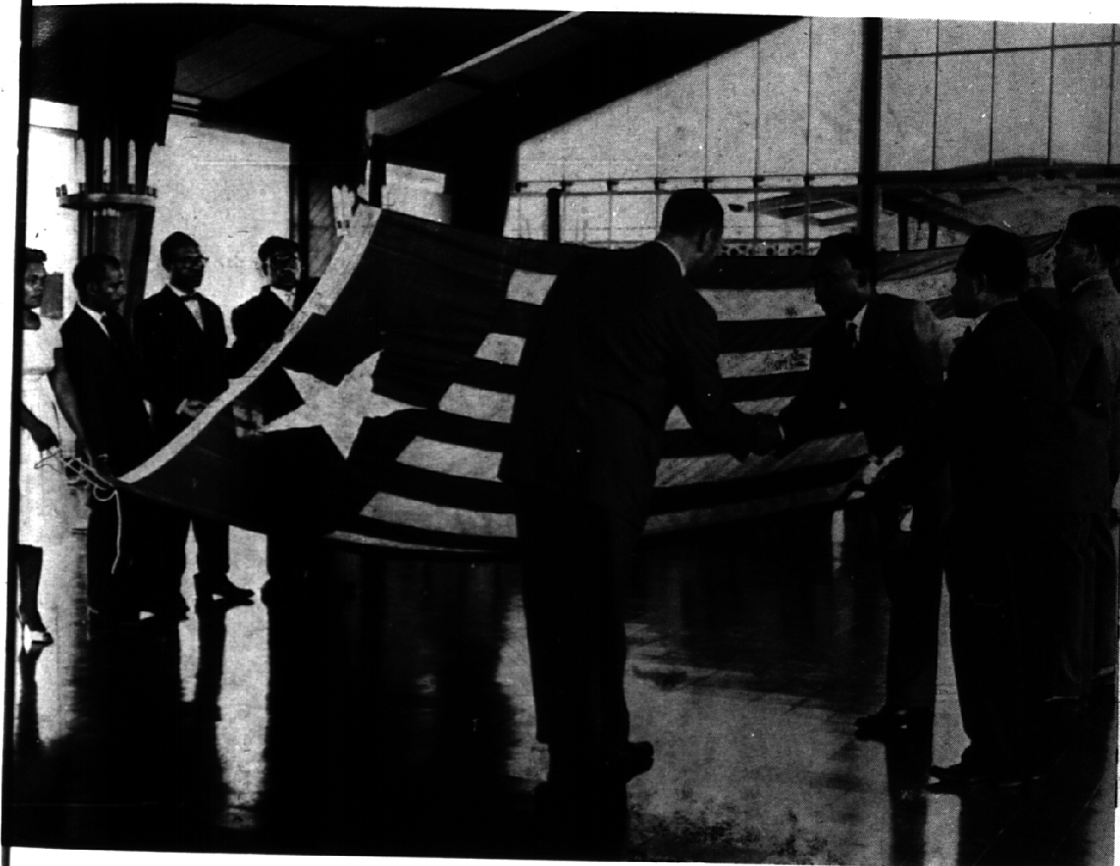
Through this manifesto we summon all inhabitants who love this country and its people to rally round this manifesto and to uphold it, as it is the sole basis for the freedom of the Papuan people.

Hollandia, October 19, 1961.

Signed by

W. INURY	N. JOUWE
D. SARWOM	H. MORI MUZENDI
F. POANA	P. KOEJAD
A. ONIM	W. ZONGGONAO
F. J. S. RUMAINUM	F. JUFUWAY
E. ITAAR	A. J. A. RUMTOBOY
M. SUWAE	E. NOEMBERY
J. J. ROEMBIAK	J. S. DEKENIAP
J. JAAB	S. L. RUMADAS
M. ONGGÉ	T. S. AKWAN
P. H. JOCHU	H. JOMUNGGÁ
IZ. MENUFANDU	M. BUOTABUI
M. WAI	F. TOREY
	M. W. KAISIEPO

B. GEBZE
TH. MESET
J. E. BONAY
N. TANGGAHMA
H. I. BAUW
SP. MALIBELA
T. DANSIDAN
W. GIAY
O. NEMNAY
A. SEFA
J. MANORY
L. AJAMISEBA
M. RUMAINUM



Presenting the Papuan National Flag to H. E. the Governor of Netherlands New Guinea, Dr. P. J. Platteel.

To:

All fellow-tribesmen of the Negroïds
throughout the world

We, the Papuan people of West Papua (Netherlands New Guinea) belonging to the Negroïds are calling all you fellow-tribesmen to give us help!

We are in a dangerous position, our country and our people are threatened to be handed over to our enemy, the Indonesian Republic, that is belonging to quite another race, i.e. the Mongoloïd one to which we don't belong.

If this should happen we will be slaves of the Indonesians who outnumber us 100 to 1 and will also be a menace to other peoples. So we think it most urgent that you all fellow-tribesmen will do your utmost and use your influence to persuade the United Nations Organization that this menace of the Republic of Indonesia will be put to a stop.

We want to make our own choice for our future and this we want to do under supervision of the U.N.O.

We want freedom and the exercise of our own rights which all of you already have been fighting for.

We want to be free from any form of colonialism!

BROTHERS AND SISTERS HELP US IN THIS OUR FIGHTING!!!

Hollandia, March 19, 1962.

MRS. DORCAS TOKORO-HANASBEY
Member of the Legislative Council
of West Papua.

MARCUS W. KAISIEPO
1st. Vice President of the Legis-
lative Council of West Papua.

NICOLAAS JOUWE
2nd. Vice President of the Legis-
lative Council of West Papua.

OUR ADDRESS:

Papuan National Committee,
P.O. Box 92,
Hollandia - West Papua
(Netherlands New Guinea).



We are progressing fast. Our chosen representatives are ready to take responsibility.

PAPUAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Hollandia, March 27, 1962.-

To:

His Majesty, Emperor HAILE SELASSIE
of Ethiopia,
Addis Ababa. - Ethiopia.

Your Majesty,

We, the people of West Papua, urgently beseech Your Majesty not to abandon us to Indonesian imperialism. We are not many in number, we are not trained in modern warfare. But we are definitely a people of our own: physically, racially, geographically and religiously completely different from the Indonesian Asians. We belong to the brotherhood of Melanesian people, and as such to the Negroid Race.

Your Emperor are a man of power, wisdom and influence. We fear that Your Majesty would be misled by Indonesian propaganda which sloganizes human values like freedom and anticolonialism for the furtherment of its own colonial and imperialistic goals. Therefore we urge Your Majesty to have one or more Your trusted and objective advisers visit our country and see for himself how things are going on overhere.

Do not allow the sacred principles of the United Nations Charter, and of the Decolonization Resolutions 1514(XV) to be sacrificed upon the altar of dictatorial whims and prestige.

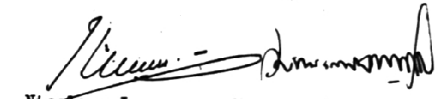
We want to exercise our right of self-determination and are doing our utmost in the fields of learning social, political and economic development so as to be able to do so as soon as possible.

We want freedom and the exercise of our own rights which Your Majesty already have been fighting for.

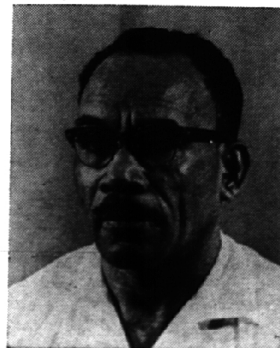
We must have our own free choice - such as free plebiscite under the supervision of the United Nations Organization - and we appeal to Your Majesty to help and safeguard our rights.

Let truth and justice guide Your Majesty in Your decision and please come to our aid.

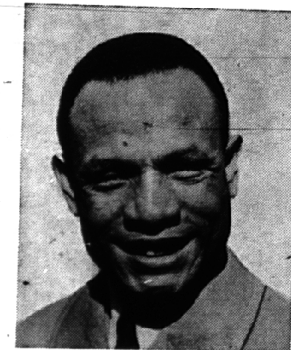
Yours obediently,


Nicolaas Jouwe
Chairman


Marcus W. Kaisiepo
Secretary



M. W. Kaisiepo
1st Vice President



N. Jouwe
2nd Vice President

An identical letter has also been sent to:

PRESIDENT TUBMAN
of the Republic of Liberia;

H.E. Sir ABUBAKAR TFAWA BALEWA
Prime Minister of Nigeria;

PRESIDENT KWAME NKURUMAH
of the Republic of Ghana;

PRESIDENT JOSEPH KASAVUBU
of the Republic of Congo;

PRESIDENT SÉKOU TOURÉ
of the Republic of Guinee;

H.E. Sir MILTON A. S. MARGAI
Prime Minister of Sierra Leone.

We will oppose every negation by anyone whomsoever of our right of self-determination, as may be evident from the subjoined telegram, addressed to President Kennedy, in which we protest against the contemptuous remarks of the Minister of Justice, Robert Kennedy, before the American television, after his visit to West Papua.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY WASHINGTON

WE PROTEST STRONGLY ROBERT KENNEDY'S HUMILIATING STATEMENTS ON TELEVISION CONCERNING BACKWARDNESS PAPUAN PEOPLE AND LACK OF UNIVERSITY TRAINED WORKERS CMA SEEMINGLY INDICATING ADVISE TO INDONESIA TO ERADICATE PAPUAN PEOPLE JUST LIKE IN HISTORY OTHER PEOPLE HAVE ALMOST BEEN ERADICATED BECAUSE THEY WERE SO BACKWARD NOT TO KNOW SHOTGUNS AND FIREWATER STOP DUTCH ARE DOING EVERYTHING TO HELP US MAKE UP ARREARS CMA LITERACY ALREADY HIGHER THAN IN MOST ASIAN COUNTRIES INCLUDING INDONESIA CMA WE HAVE OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL CMA FREE UNIONS FREE ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES AND ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED AGAINST EVERY FORM OF ARBITRARY OR DICTATORIAL TREATMENT STOP WE WANT OURSELVES TO DECIDE OUR FUTURE AS GUARANTEED BY UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND AS SOON AS WE FEEL SUFFICIENTLY CAPABLE WE WILL DO SO IRRESPECTIVE OF THE NUMBER OF EGGHEADS IN THIS OUR OWN COUNTRY STOP INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRACY CAN BE UNDERSTOOD AND PRACTICED BY COMMON PEOPLE EVEN IF THEY HAVE NOT SEEN HARVARD AND WE HAVE AN UNALIENABLE RIGHT TO SUCH PRACTICING AND WE ASK TECHNICAL AID FOR IT FROM THE MORE ADVANCED DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE IN THE WORLD STOP ROBERT KENNEDY SHOULD BE ASHAMED IF HE TRIES TO PLAY POKER WITH THE FATE OF BACKWARD PEOPLE FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO APPEASE A DICTATOR FULLSTOP THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF WEST PAPUA CMA

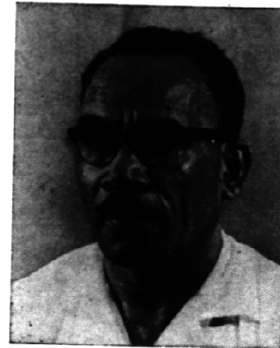
KAISIEPO FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
 JOUWE SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
 MRS TOKORO HANASBEY
 WOMSIWOR

BONAY
 MEZET
 RAMANDEY
 POANA

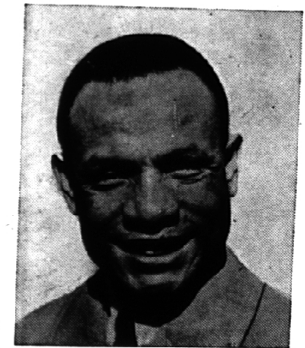
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF WEST PAPUA



J. H. F. Sollewijn Gelpke
 President



M. W. Kaisiepo
 1st Vice President



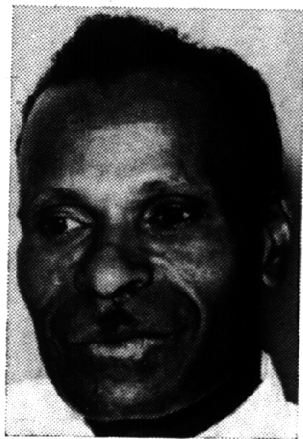
N. Jouwe
 2nd Vice President



H. Womsiwor



E. J. Bonay



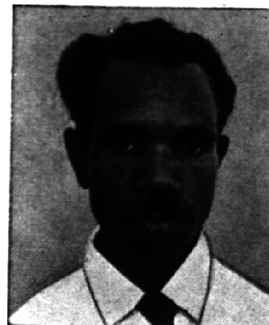
Th. Meset



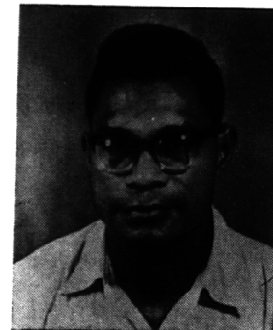
Abdullah Arfan



F. Poana



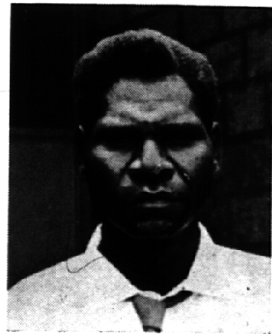
N. Ingghama



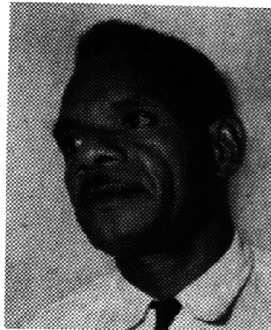
M. B. Ramandey



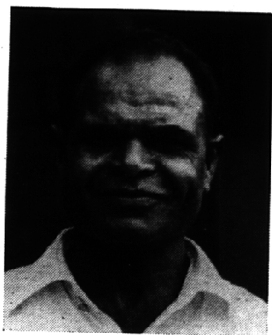
A. van Zeeland



S. Samkakai



M. Suwae



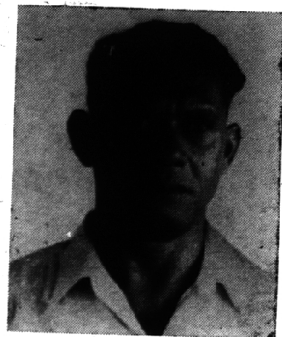
B. Burwos



M. Achmad



D. Deda



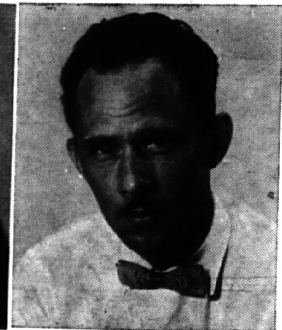
V. P. C. Maturbongs



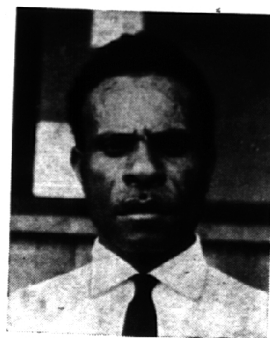
K. Gobai



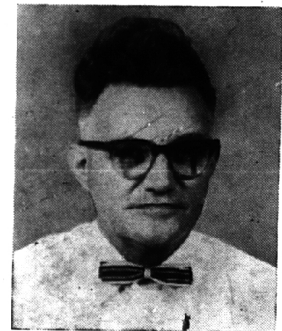
Dr. L. J. v. d. Berg



Mr. J. O. de Rijke



C. Kiriwaib



Dr. F. C. Kamma



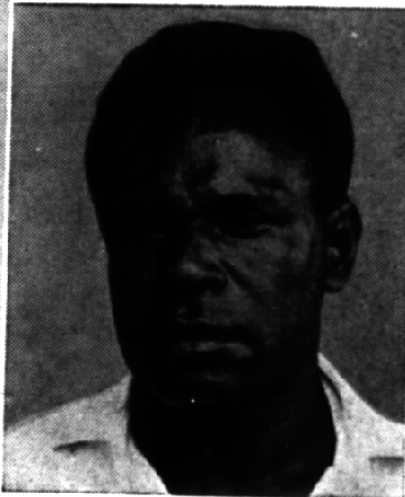
D. Walab



A. S. Onim



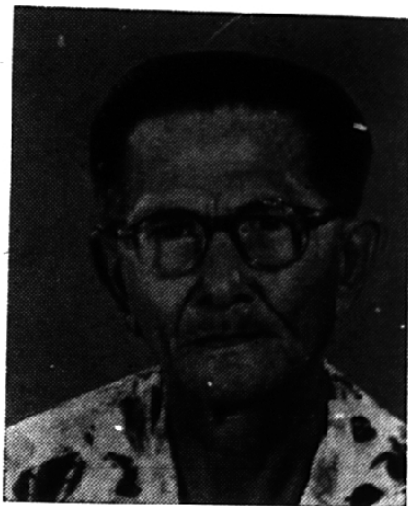
Mrs. D. Tokoro-Hanasbey



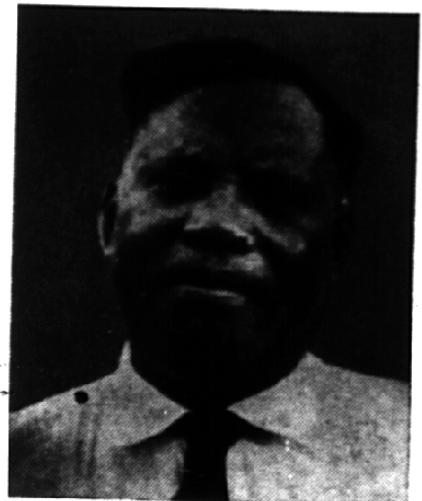
A. K. Gebze



P. Torey



H. F. W. Gosewisch



B. Mofu

ASIA

SUNDA-FLAT

INDONESIA

NEW-GUINEA

SAHOUL-FLAT

AUSTRALIA

