

Short Rectify History of West Papua. First Papuan People's Congress which was held on October 17 to 19, 1961 in Hollandia Binnen, Jayapura now. First Congress was approved a national anthem, approved a national flag and approved Currency type but it did not declared Independence of West Papua yet. Dutch government together with Evangelical Christian Church were prepared West Papua for independence. West Papua was a Netherland New Guinea and separated with Netherland India /Indonesia now. Historically on 1st December 1961 was the first time both Netherlands Flag and West Papua Flag Morning Star were raised together at the top of the mast.

1st December 1961 did not born of the Free West Papua Movement/ Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM). OPM was born in 1962. OPM is an umbrella term for the independence movement established during 1962 in the West Papuan or West New Guinea territory which is currently being administrated by Indonesia as the provinces of Papua and West Papua, also formerly known as Papua, Irian Jaya and West Irian.

The movement consists of three elements: a disparate group of armed units each with limited territorial control with no single commander; several groups in the territory that conduct demonstrations and protests; and a small group of leaders based abroad that raise awareness of issues in the territory whilst striving for international support for independence.

Since its inception the OPM has attempted diplomatic dialogue, conducted Morning Star flag-raising ceremonies, and undertaken militant actions as part of the Papua conflict. Supporters routinely display the Morning Star flag and other symbols of Papuan unity, such as the national anthem "Hai Tanahku Papua" and a national coat of arms, which had been adopted in the period 1961 until Indonesian administration began in May 1962 under the New York Agreement. The militant movement is considered as a separatist in Indonesia, and agitating for independence for the provinces has incurred charges of treason.

Free Papua Movement Graffiti in Sentani, Papua

During World War II, the Netherlands East Indies (later Indonesia) were guided by Sukarno to supply oil for the Japanese war effort and subsequently declared independence as the Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945. The Netherlands New Guinea (Western New Guinea) and Australian administered territories of Papua and British New Guinea resisted Japanese control

and were allies with the American and Australian forces during the Pacific War.

The pre-war relationship of the Netherlands and Netherlands New Guinea was replaced with the promotion of Papuan civil and other service until Indonesian administration began in 1963. Though there was agreement between Australia and the Netherlands by 1957 that it would be preferable for their territories to unite for independence, the lack of development in the Australian territories and the interests of the United States kept the two regions separate. The OPM was founded in December 1962, with the announcement that "We do not want together with Indonesia. Leave Us Alone to determine our future. Rev Izaak Samuel Kinje: Above this stone I put civilization Papuan, even people have high intelligence reason and wisdom but can not lead this nation, this nation stand up and lead themselves. Which mean West Papua does not want Indonesia colonize us because Indonesia is Malay and West Papua is Melanesia. We are distinct and the People of West Papua are of Pacific race and have closer affinity and share common customs and traditions with the people of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, New Caledonia, Australia, Cook Islands, Federal States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu etc.

Netherlands New Guinea held elections in January 1961 and a New Guinea Council was inaugurated in April 1961. However, in Washington, D.C. there was a desire for Indonesia to release CIA pilot Allen Pope, there was a proposal for United Nations trusteeship of West New Guinea, Indonesian President Sukarno said he was willing 'to borrow the hand of the United Nations to transfer the territory to Indonesia', and the National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy began to lobby U.S President John F. Kennedy to get the administration of West New Guinea transferred to Indonesia. The resulting New York Agreement was drafted by Robert Kennedy and signed by the Netherlands and Indonesia before being approved subject to the Charter of the United Nations article 85 in General Assembly resolution 1752 on 21 September 1962.

Although the Netherlands had insisted the West New Guinea people be allowed self-determination in accord with the United Nations charter and General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) which was to be called the "Act of Free Choice"; the New York Agreement instead provided a seven year delay and gave the United Nations no authority to supervise the act. Separatist groups raise the West Papua Morning Star flag each year on 1 December, which they call "Papuan independence day". An Indonesian police officer speculated that people doing this could be charged with the crime of treason, which carries the penalty of imprisonment for seven to twenty years in Indonesia

Indonesian oversaw the design and conduct of the Act of Free Choice which took place from 14

July to 2 August 1969. The United Nations representative Ambassador Oritz Sanz arrived on 22 August 1968 and made repeated requests for Indonesia to allow a one man, one vote system (a process known as a referendum or plebiscite) but these requests were refused on the grounds that such activity was not specified nor requested by the 1962 New York Agreement. One thousand and twenty five Papuan elders were selected from and instructed on the required procedure as specified by the article 1962 New York Agreement. The result was a consensus for integration into Indonesia. Papuans people did not accept and rejected this resulted because Indonesia undermined UN Charter and its UUD 1945 Alenia 1. Bahwa Kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan diatas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan peri kemanuais dan per keadilan. Maka Indonesia adalah penjajah Papua sekarang

The Federal Republic of West Papua Declaration

The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua was formed at the Third Papuan People's Congress which was held on October 17 to 19, 2011 and attended by more than 20,000 Papuans from across the territory of Papua at the Zakheus Tunas Harapan Padang field Abepura Jayapura, West Papua near our capital. Despite intense intimidation by thousands of fully equipped Indonesian security forces, the deep hopes of 2.5 million Papuan people were placed in this Congress. This assembly was the highest forum in which our people freely engaged in the political decision making regarding the future of Papua. The third Papuan People's Congress drafted and ratified a Constitution, drafted and ratified a Profile of State, drafted and ratified a structure of state and governance, drafted and ratified a Profile of the government, set the territory / or borders of State, approved a national anthem, approved a national Flag and approved Currency type.

Profiles of the State of West Papua:

- Name of the Nation : West Papua
- Name of the State :The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua
- Symbol of the State : Crown Bird of Victoria Regia
- National Flag : Morning Star Flag
- National Anthem : Oh My Land Papua
- Name and Currency type : Papua Gulden parity with USD
- Permanent Population: 2,500.000 (Two Million and Five Hundreds Thousands)
- Capital of West Papua : Jayapura

The Border between the State of the Republic of Indonesia, the State of the Republic of West Papua and the other Nations was determined at the Third Papua People's Congress on 19 October 2011 in Jayapura.

The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua is situated on 129 degree West Longitude bordering with the Republic of Indonesia (Moluccas) on 141 degree East Longitude bordering with the State of Papua New Guinea, and on 2 degree South Latitude bordering with the State of Philippines , the State of the Republic Palau and the Pacific Ocean and on 10 degree South Latitude bordering with Australia.

The zones of the State of West Papua divisible for seven (7) regions with division of Residential and Municipalities or Communities (Later Development and Customary Communities). The zones of the State of West Papua that happened because of the later growth referred as the Later Development Regions, will be regulated by Law. The State of West Papua is a Commonwealth State in the form of Federal.

- West border of West Papua is Gak Island, Malucas
- South border is Adi Island and Southwest or Arafura sea
- North border is Mapia Island
- East border is Papua New Guinea.

The Border of West Papua will be negotiated in discussions with neighboring countries in accordance with the international standards under the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea or otherwise to 12 nautical miles as a territorial waters, or to equidistant points (median line) whichever comes first.

West Papua's borders were determined and formalized by the Third Papuan people's Congress will be discussed with the neighbor nations in accordance with international law at a future date. The territorial border distance is 12 nautical miles or 19, 2020 km from the sovereign territory land to equidistant point form with neighboring territories thereafter.

Public Announcement of the Formation of the 2nd Provisional Government

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FORMATION OF THE SECOND PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST PAPUA

Thank You God,

On this day, Monday, Four of February, Two Thousand Nineteen, as Prime Minister Head of Government together with the President and Papuan People's Representative Council on behalf of the Papuan People, nation and state, and with the blessing of GOD, we make the Public Announcement of the Formation of the Second Provisional Government of the State of the Federal Republic of West Papua, referring to:

- Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, December 26, 1933,
- UN Charter, January 1, 1942,
- Rules and Procedures of the UN General Assembly,
- First paragraph of the Preamble to the Indonesian Constitution of 1945
- First Papuan People's Congress of 1961,
- Second Papuan People's Congress, May 29 to June 4, 2000,
- Third Papuan People's Congress, October 16 to 19, 2011,

That according to the Papuan People's Mandate through the Third Papuan People's Congress and since October 19, 2011 until today, Monday, February 4, 2019, approximately 7 years, with really hard work and careful consideration, We are forming of the Provisional Government of the State of the Federal Republic of West Papua and run the administer of the Provisional Government from Central government to Local government as follows:

1. The Central government consists of 23 Cabinet Ministers and State and Government Institutions
2. Local government consists of 10 Provinces, 89 Regencies and 10 municipalities.
3. 3 Special Areas

Hereby we strongly urge all human beings, all states, all governments, and International fora to understand, to know, to respect, to appreciate and to recognize the rights of peoples, nations, states, and governments.

The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua is a peace-loving State which accept the obligations contained in the present UN Charter and able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua will give guarantee to Indonesian people and Foreigners who wish to become citizens of West Papua and ensure their safety and freedom from the point of independence onwards.

That further recognition and the transfer of the Power from the State of Indonesia to the State of West Papua shall be carried out in an orderly transition in PEACE under the auspices of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force.

-

Sincerely

Prime Minister Head of the Provisional Government

The State of the Republic Indonesia versus the State of the Federal Republic of West Papua. West Papua does not have any burden with Indonesia but Indonesia has burden with West Papua in future at the time West Papua really gain independence from the United Nations. UN Charter article 4. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace loving states which accept the obligation contained in the present Charter. The State of the Federal Republic of West Papua is peace loving state which accept the obligation contained in the present Charter. Officials of the State of the Federal Republic of West Papua offers Peace Round Table Negotiation with State of the Republic Indonesia to solve those problems than late like East Timor.

By: Yoab Syatfle

Jayapura Capital of West Papua