

Indonesians on West Papua

"Flores could as well ask to be free."
In "Mulliana" of 27/10-8/11/83, Mr. T. Mulya Lubis, Chairman of IBH-Lembaga Bantuan Hukum, the Indonesian Institute for Judiciary Assistance, wrote in his article: "Irian Jaya, apa Kabar?" (Irian Jaya, what news from you?). Adnan Buyung Nasution, Yap Thiam Hien, Dawan Rahardjo, Daniel Daldada and myself took part in a Seminar on Human Rights in Kuala Lumpur. There we met, in a delegation from Fiji a young man from Irian Jaya who had studied in Yogyakarta. I forgot his name, but he was so kind! During the discussion of the Human Right report, the Irian young man spoke about the killing, torturing, detention without trial and so on concerning human rights in Irian Jaya. Thereupon he claimed Irian Jaya to be freed from Indonesia as virtually neither historically nor ethnically Irian Jaya had anything in common with Indonesia, he was so emotional!

Hearing all this, the whole Indonesian delegation, astonishingly, talked and was angry. Irian Jaya is Indonesia, it is an established fact. If ethnic, historical and cultural differences can become an excuse, Daniel Daldada may as well ask Flores to be a free country, or Adnan Buyung Nasution could ask to leave Indonesia. This excuse cannot be used, we have to talk in the context of a united country.

With this, the statement of the Irian young man may hurt our feelings very much. I am aware of the fact that the whole Indonesian delegation thought hard and slightly felt guilty. We have tried to see the problems about the human rights in Irian Jaya and try to improve them. But whatever, we can consistently work together with the Irian Jaya young people in order to improve life in Irian Jaya. We should not just stop at "concern" and read books

or reports. We have to help solve their problems. At this moment our concern towards Irian Jaya is great. I personally start falling in love and feel very "preoccupied" with the Irian Jaya problems," wrote Mr. Mulya Lubis, in Mulliana monthly.

WPO comment. This gentle last part of Mr. Lubis' article deserves closer attention. It looks as if even progressive Indonesian intellectuals know nothing about West Papua at all. Asking ourselves whether there was no list of participants of the Kuala Lumpur Seminar, we wonder why just that one name of our delegate, who obviously so shocked the Indonesian delegation, could not be remembered. Was that because the same kind of emotion, mentioned to be present with our West Papuan man, also overcame the author?

We should however be grateful if, with the "preoccupation" of Mr. Lubis and other prominent Indonesians on the subject of West Papua, a breakthrough would be brought about within Indonesian progressists about the West Papuan cause.

West Papua is a little Indonesia as Guadaloupe is France, Mr. Lubis will find that out when he reads a few books, p.e. TAPOL's "Obliteration" or Milton's "Lost World of Irian Jaya" and, more important, B/see for himself how the Papuans are being treated by the occupying forces.

Moreover, how can one compare Flores and Batak to the Malanesian region of West Papua? The Netherlands and Russia have historical and cultural links by centuries of shiptrade and Car Peter the Great. But not a soul in the world would allege Holland to be Russia's for the geographical distance, Lenin-Grand is not that much closer to Amsterdam than Pakrak to Jakarta...

And what to say about the ethnic, historical and cultural links between the Netherlands and Belgium? Nevertheless was, in 1839, by international law, the tiny state of Belgium given its freedom and full independence from the occupying Netherlands.

With thanks to Mr. Lubis, WPO hopes that he will seriously take the West Papuan problems to heart.

Mr. Rudy Kyber.



VAL 7:5,6

OPPRESSION -special

- Death of Arnold Ap
- Refugees
- Border Control

WEST PAPUAN PRESERVER

WEST PAPUAN NEWS

new waves of terror

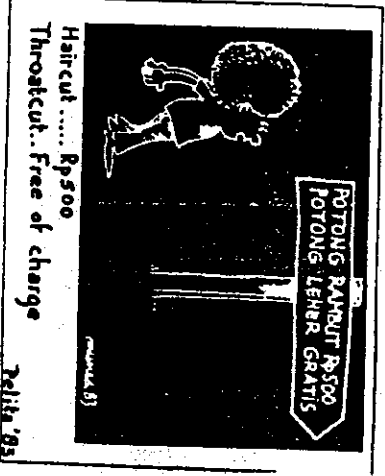
Jakarta's boots the killing it cease. Ever since September sources have mentioned fresh Indonesian elite-troops, Benny Muli's Red Barrets, move into Papua, which usually announce new wave of terror. Having its work all over the country, no-22/9/83, in the village of Bri-Jayapura district-, the D.Mebri-ly was arrested on their way the Gardens, Indonesian solid- forced the inhabitants of neighbouring villages of Jan- and Idjagrang to father, whilst Mebri family was interrogated tortured. Thereupon the whole munity was forced to witness instant execution of the head the Mebri family. His corpse not to be buried: It had to rain on the killing spot as a ning-....

Same day the eldest son of Demokotay family of Jayapura in Jakarta. OPM-sources there use the Indonesian intelligen- service of having poisoned the man, Martinus Demokotay was pendent West Papua. Some weeks arrested. Shortly after his station, he was reported dead result of heavy torture. He subdirector chief of vil- development and a member of rganisation on Papuan Ground s. Both he and Mr. Jansing, arrested on 25/10/83, were ect of OPM sympathies. Like 1st of december, the day

on which the West Papuans inaugu- rated their flag and National An- them in 1961, the Indonesian occu- pying forces have the habit of arresting West Papuans at random, especially in the coastal towns.

In particular West Papuans of so- me importance or on higher posi- tions were taken into custody. Thus on 30/11/83 Arnold Ap, Head of the Anthropological Museum of Jayapura and a wellknown leader of West Papuan folkloristic music bands, was arrested by Kopassand- ha (Murdani's Red Barrets) because he was considered to be the agent through whom the American profes- sor Hank di Suvero had made con- tact with OPM leader Yance Hemb- lng. With Ap, at least 60 more per- sons were arrested. Most of their names are known by the OPM. All of them are accused of contacts with the OPM, or at least of OPM sympa- thies.

The Kopassandha unit is operating in the Sentani area. Some of the names of the 60 persons who have been arrested with Ap are John Rumalnum, Tino Kambu, Constant Ruk- ukrali and Julius Degerl, all stude- nts of UNcen (University of Cendr- awasih) in Jayapura. It has become known that both Arnold Ap and



John Rumalnum have been gruesome- ly tortured during their Impriso- nment.

After the arrestations the milit- ary forces seem to have the situ- ation under control again. One spark however will do to have a new explosion of revolt.

In the beginning of february, on the fish market of Jayapura, three West Papuans were killed in a co- nflict between Seruanian Papuans and Mkaeserian Indonesians. Rum- urs about a coming OPM offensive sets the whole Indonesian milita- ry apparatus into motion, once more. On 9/2/84 six persons were taken into custody, a small num- ber of new prisoners. On 11/2/84 the West Papuan flag is hoisted in front of the Provincial Parl- lament building, upon which the fights broke out between OPM gue- rillas and Indonesian soldiers.

15 West Papuans were killed am- ongst whom the student who hol- ded the flag and his companion who was cleaning the Parliament buildings.

About one hundred Papuan (Melane- sian) soldiers deserted from the 51st battalion of the Indonesian army. The revolt is not restrict- ed to Jayapura only, from differ- ent towns like Sorong, Biak, Mano- kwari, Pakfak, OPM activities are reported. As Commander in Chief Murdani was at that moment visi- ting Vietnam, Defence Minister Poni man flies to Jayapura to see what is going on. From Ambon base 3000-6000 troops are flown into West Papua where they are to ta- ke part in reasles in and around Jayapura.

An interview by PNG journalist Togurawa with OPM guerilla leader Yance Hembing, who had fled to Va- nimo (PNG), mentions the cruel acti- vities in Nimboran district, where Murdani's superkillers the Indone- sian elite-Red Barrets burn down houses, shoot animals and rape wo- men and children even younger than 9 years.

Under the recent wave of arresta- tions, also Dan Ajamebe, a Univer- sity lecturer in Jayapura, was im- prisoned. Several sources however have since reported his release, on request, as one source mentions, of his wife.

From Biak comes the message that Sem Kapisa, also a wellknown West Papuan musician, whose band has won, in a music-contest in Jakarta some time ago a first prize, has been arrested. No details have been reported up to now.

Death of Arnold Ap

OR

How one gets murdered in West Pa- pua.

We had been prepared by the Nus- ey-report (see elsewhere in this issue) about the ways the Indone- sian occupying forces make people disappear. This always follows a specific procedure, which is car- ried out as follows:

Someone has been arrested and im- prisoned for some time. He then gets the message that he will be released. His family is informed that their relative will be free. The prisoner has to

- 1/sign a letter confirming his/ her release.
- 2/he/she is released.
- 3/on the way home, he/she is arre- sted again by soldiers in civil- an clothes and brought to a place where he/she is executed.
- 4/when the relatives come to ask where the ex-prisoner has gone, the responsible officials tell them that their related person has already been released. They show them the release-form with signature and date and hour of release.
- 5/A prisoner is sure to meet with his death when he is being rela- sed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

a motorcar with the sign
 O1 is usually employed to pick
 and kill the just liberated
 dner.

e example of these victims is
 n Luther Warren and, so it
 s, also Arnold Ap.

fatal message came to us by
 phone on 23/4/84, in the middle
 night and from different
 within less than 24 hours.
 sources, relatives, journalists
 n American Rights instances confi-
 each other that 3 prominent
 Papuans had been murdered in
 blood, amongst whom Arnold Ap.
 had been shot dead at 4 pm
 Base O. His body was recogni-
 ly hospital staff personnel
 it was brought in.

On 23/4/84, a few kms from
 G, the bodies of Edu Mofu and
 Rumlalum were drifted asho-
 ey were badly damaged and o-
 recognizable from clothes, ha-
 and feet. Edu Mofu is the son
 e never-forgotten West Papu-
 eedom-martyr Balduke Mofu.

Rumlalum was his mothers on-
 n. She visited him when he
 n prison. When she came to 1-
 fy her boy, "they" warned her
 terrible things had been do-
 him. She nevertheless asked
 sion to see her son. They
 ed her question: "Do you
 see him?" "Yes," she said.
 u really want to see him?"
 "Yes," she replied.

ou sure you want to see
 insisted the soldiers. And
 he unflinchingly claimed to
 being shown in, they open-
 door. What she saw was a
 body so drenched with
 that she hardly recognised
 n. She has taken his blood-
 shirt with her and when
 t home, she fully collapsed.

rial of Arnold Ap was in
 te, dark evening. The pers-
 o followed his coffin had
 e a written permission of
 dgesians.
 d for the murderers to in-
 as no riot occurred. All
 ined their utter rage in

respect of their beloved and tal-
 ented compatriot who had to die
 for the freedom of his people and
 his country.

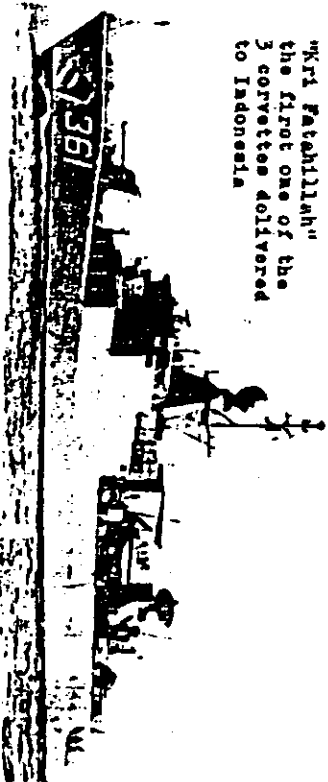
As for Edu Mofu, he had just fini-
 shed his studies and was about to
 go working in order to earn the
 money that was needed to let his
 younger brothers and sisters stu-
 dy. He had hardly anything to do
 with the OPM and was probably ar-
 rested because he was reported by
 Indonesian "mata-mata" (spies) to
 be seen often in company of Arn-
 old Ap, or at the home of the
 latter.

That is how oppression works: with
 the meanness of measures the auth-
 orities try to impose their will
 upon the people. They may, by the
 help of brutal material overweig-
 ht, succeed for the moment, but
 they will never succeed in con-
 quering the spirit that haunts
 the territory. This spirit, casting
 eternal curse upon the murderers
 of the people, will be the ultima-
 te conqueror and the inspiring
 mystic power that emerges from
 the very West Papuan soil in or-
 der to destroy whatever Indonese-
 lan power will try to call him-
 self an Iriense.

Indonesian war games

From 18-21 May '84, military exerci-
 es have been held in West Papua. The
 exercise involved at least three
 naval vessels and scores of aircraft
 and troops. There were amphibious la-

"Kri Patahillah"
 the first one of the
 3 corvettes delivered
 to Indonesia



MEAT INTOXICATION

Part-Intoxication: 220 persons died.
 in the villages of Kutlal and Kabid-
 ing of subdistrict Okabill (Balles), 6
 inhabitants died during the first
 weeks of October '83 of food-poison.
 With then the number of victims of
 the previous 6 weeks has increased
 to 220.

According to sources in Wamena, the
 death of hundreds of people in this
 area was brought into connection
 with the eating of pigs that had
 died from intoxication.

An investigation pointed out that
 63 pigs and many of them were ill.
 Veterinary surgeon O. Karra had no
 further information whether the pigs
 had been infected by "anthrax" as
 this had to be examined in Bogor (Java)
 or Ujung Pandang.
 Well-informed sources in Wamena howe-
 ver have strong suspicions that "anth-
 rax" is the cause of the mortality,
 both of people and animals, as in May

andings on the Amal River estuary and
 paratrooper drops in the Jayapura
 region next to the Papua New Guinea
 border. This was reported by "The West
 Australian" of 21/5.
 These Indonesian war games are too
 obviously meant to frighten the West
 Papuans and impress PNG to be negle-
 cted. It is also a clear proof of the
 Indonesian superbluff it probably
 uses as its "kind of peace" it wants
 to impose on the neighbourhood.

'83 the inhabitants of the border a-
 rea of the three subdistricts Okab-
 ill, Kivirok and Okibab, east of Bal-
 les, had been infected by this illness.
 The chief of cattle-breeding service,
 veterinary surgeon B.P. Manung, said
 that his service had received infor-
 mation that indicated influenza as
 main cause of the deaths.

In Star Harapan of 30/9/83 there was
 a report about an influenza epidemic
 in 8 villages of Okabill district,
 which in the last 3 months claimed
 166 human lives and 746 patients in
 critical circumstances who needed im-
 mediate help.

Wamena, Star Harapan, 16/10/'83.
 WHO-comment: An observer on the spot
 noted that with the coming of veteri-
 nary surgeon Manung the disease of
 "anthrax", which was unknown in West
 Papua, has entered the country. Unlike
 influenza, "anthrax" does not appear



Arnold Ap

stationally, nor does it manifest itself the way influenza does. The symptoms on which well-informed sources in Wasmu "have relied, must have been as clear as daylight: dark blood coming from nose and ears. To us it seems all too simple to confound the changes and frightening symptoms of influenza. Moreover, author's claim for its affecting both animals and man, whereas influenza does not usually show this characteristic.

Millions missing

Indonesian sample corruption in West M. Jakarta. About 50 Indonesian administration officers in Irian Jaya Province are under intensive interrogation in connection with corrupt practices involving millions of dollars, says Antara News Agency.

The detention of the officers in the most eastern Indonesian province is part of an operation to fight corruption and specifically relates to criminal offenses in three of the nine regions of Irian Jaya. The administration officers are being interrogated in connection with the government-funded construction of elementary schools.

"The West Australian", 17/10/'83. A similar short note was mentioned in the Indonesian paper SP of 4/2/84 about "the missing of 41 million rupiah in three government financing offices, (would these coincide with the above-mentioned three regions?) dealing with salaries never paid."

Notwithstanding the three letters by the West Irian governor (the note did not specify which of the two: the Indonesian general Meliala or the Papuan puppet Isano Haidom, Red.) demanding this case of corruption to be solved and the trespassers punished, not a trace of settlement of the case has been reported as yet. -----Antara.

FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND BEYOND



Somare - Suharto meeting



Indonesia factor in PNG-policy. The eve of Prime Minister Mich-Somare's 5-days' visit to Jakarta "The Times of PNG", in several issues of its 2/12/'83 issue early poses this question: What about the Indonesia factor? It introduces elements other than foreign to PNG public life: The- of secrecy - of secretiveness of intense emotion over poli-

cy: of disregard, at times, of human values. The article recalls the process of Simon Alim (WFO 7/1) in which Indonesian spying in PNG was hushed up, and the treatment that underwent Mr. Spel Tito, who dared to express aloud what many people thought, namely the threat of an Indonesian invasion. It then reminds the reader of the fact that,

although culturally and geographically the inhabitants of East and West Papua are brothers, the two New Guineans had always been politically and socially apart, divided as they were by foreign power. In many respects, Papua New Guinea's foreign policy has, since independence, followed courses earlier charted by Australia, except last year, when exasperation over a succession of military raids into PNG led to a threat being made to change PNG's stand on East Timor.

With the annexation of West Papua by Indonesia, the latter's contempt for the frizzly-haired Papuans and the misbehavior of the occupying Indonesian military forces have become known in PNG. Thousands of border crossers have entered PNG since 1/1/82, traditional people, who have gardens and relatives over the border. 2/groups of people who fled in fear of OPM-activity, of Indonesian military action or of tribal payback aggression, 3/individuals who cross for medical treatment or for political reasons. The job of sorting out genuine refugees from opportunists is given to Foreign Affairs and the National Intelligence Organisation (NIO). In their analyses, the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) still has a staff man in Port Moresby, but does not do much, except in case of a well-known guerilla leader like Seth Runkorom. (see elsewhere in this issue.)

In general, PNG is now taking a tougher line with individual border crossers. Intelligence believe that the Indonesians usually attempt to "defuse" dissidents by treating them with contempt rather than with torture, and are inclined to send most people back. Some of the border crossers are agents provocateurs, sent by the Indonesian authorities to infiltrate the West Papuan community in PNG, as did Simon Alim.

The PNG Government and its Prime Minister are in an awkward situa-

tion on one hand they are aware of the population's support for their suffering kinsmen in West Papua, on the other hand they have to live and govern up to the mighty Indonesian neighbour that form a grim military presence at its border.

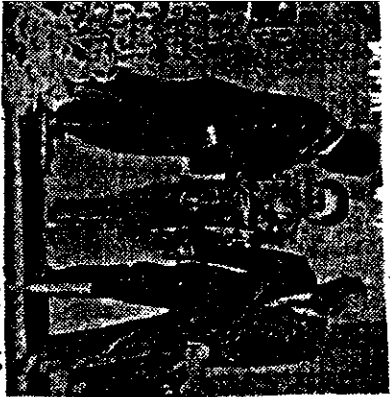
What is the PNG-factor in Indonesian policy? On 1, 2 and 3 December Indonesian newspapers published articles about Papua New Guinea. Kompas of 1/12/'83 says that the anti-Indonesian feelings in Port Moresby were restricted to only a few small groups. "who do not know Indonesia and the Indonesian." Sinar Harapan of 2/12/'83 mentions a meeting of the "disting Wild Gangs" as they use to call the West Papuan OPM guerillas, to celebrate their 22nd anniversary. It said the "gangs" had united under a new leader, a certain James Nyaro, some or other runaway of an agricultural office, where he had stolen, in April '82, several millions of rupiah. Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Kusumatama, said in an interview that Mr. Somare would certainly not tolerate anti-Indonesian elements in his country. "Those will, as he said hopefully, 'already have been taken to prison by now.'"

Very little was reported about expectations and discussions on the coming top-level meeting. In contrast with Sinar Harapan, Kompas used the term "separatist movement" for the OPM. The contempt in the newspapers was clear but the official Indonesian political stands on the issue were not published.

What is on the hidden agenda? In another article the Times of PNG confirms the fact that the OPM had gathered around Mr. Nyaro and that they had embarked upon new strategies and goals. It also mentions the first of December as the West Papuan Independence day, on which the launching by Holland of limited self-government was celebrated. PNG's Foreign Secretary, Paulus Matane recently held discreet talks in Port Moresby with

has Jouwe, the veteran OPM leader living in Holland. When Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja visited Port Moresby August 1983, he too talked with representatives of the West Papuan community. Officially, the talks underlined the irreversibility of West Papua as Indonesian province, and one whose Melanesian inhabitants will during the decade be outnumbered by "non-Melanesians".

Officially, the West Papuan OPM they are making progress - PNG government assistance-



are visits Suharto and his wife

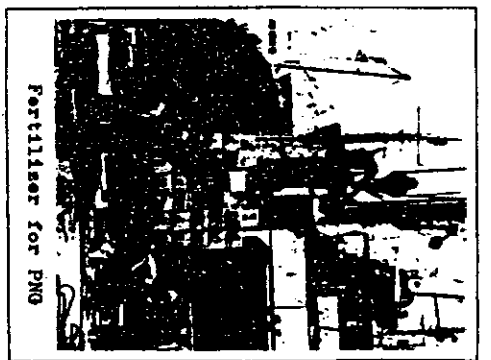
at least a measure of autonomy. If so, this may form Mr. Somare's "hidden agenda" in Jakarta. Somare cannot do that. Under headline "PM Somare will not visit anti-Indonesian activities" Sinar Harapan of 6/12/83 said during the 5-day visit. A short summary of what had said during the 5-day visit. PNG Prime Minister was shown and in Nurtanio, Yogyakarta and Bali, private talks with Mr. Suharto on Monday 5/12 and an evening gathering at the Presidential Palace. Senior officials said that to during the 1 1/2 hour of late talks formally apologized the intrusion of the trans-Indonesian highway into PNG earlier in year. He also assured Mr. Somare that Indonesia had no territorial claims towards his country. In turn, Somare made it clear

that the OPM would not be allowed "to sabotage our good relations" and "the PNG government does not in any way sponsor the activities of the OPM". He was told that about 500,000 Indonesian families were expected to be settled in four provinces including West Papua, by 1989 under the country's resettlement scheme that is aimed at building up the country, and also that 85% of the administration of "Irian Jaya" was done by Melanesians, when Mr. Somare asked what Indonesia was doing with the Melanesians. He said President Suharto and Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja "have extended their invitation" to PNG citizens of Irian Jaya descent to return and take up Indonesian citizenship if they wished. Somare concluded: "They told us everything, including what is happening in their army, their navy and airforce. I think they are genuine."

On trade products, PNG should like to have cement, fertilizer, textile and batik from Indonesia. Eventual ASEAN membership was not yet considered by the PNG government, although they would welcome the OPM servers' status. The countries should work in friendship and mutual respect for their ways of living. As the world goes through hard times, there should be ultimate trust, ultimate understanding, both in ASEAN and in Western Pacific matters, said Suharto in his gala dinner speech.

In his returning word, Somare stated that the West Papuan inhabitants and the Papua New Guineans share the same origin and culture. He said he was glad Indonesia so did its best to have good relations between Irian Jaya and PNG. He had already taken measures to improve border relations and longed to see the further Indonesian program for the building-up of the border area.

In a press conference before his leave, Somare said he could not say which measures were going to be taken against the "disturbing wild gangs" (term of Sinar Harapan, Red.)



Fertilizer for PNG

and other anti-Indonesian groups, as in his country there was freedom of speech and media, but that those Melanesians who protected the OPM embarrassed him in front of his hosts. On an Indonesian proposal of forming shared Indonesian-PNG border patrols, Somare said he saw no real possibilities for that as the border was 900 kms long, in 3 or 4 years, 6.7 million kina had already been spent to improve the PNG-side of the border, in order to facilitate the traditional mutual meetings of the inhabitants.

The Indonesian authorities had turned down a Waigani request for two PNG citizens of West Papuan descent to be in Somare's official party visiting Indonesia. The two were Dr. Adolf Seweri, lecturer at the University of PNG's medical faculty and Mr. Adolf Hansbey, an officer of the Education Department.

"Indonesia has designs on us." On his returning home, some of Mr. Somare's MP's were not over-enthusiastic. Mr. Bernard Narokobi, Deputy Chairman of the Melanesian Alliance remarked: "The Prime Minister should tell Parliament and the people of his country of what he has got us in for." He said Mr. Somare had grievously erred in assuring Indonesia of continued

cordial relations, as well as accepting assurances by the Indonesian leader that it had no other designs on PNG.

"If the president is serious, he must withdraw his troops from East Timor as well as granting West Papua autonomy. It should also declare before the United Nations that it has no intention of invading this country." This last statement had earlier been made, when Mr. Somare was still in Jakarta, by the outgoing Defence Force chief of personnel, Colonel Ian Glanville, a Tasmanian and one of the first foreigners to be granted PNG citizenship in 1975.

Mr. Warokobi continued: "History has shown that Indonesia had no trouble excluding itself from the UN under Sukarno, when world opinion was against it. It seems that PNG is only safe as long as Somare is in power, but the question now is if Indonesia's attitude will change with the change of government. Pacific leaders should now be wary of Mr. Somare, who is indirectly being requested by the Indonesians to intervene in Vanuatu affairs."

President Suharto, during his meeting with the PNG leader, made mention of his government's dissatisfaction over the establishment of a Cuban office in Vanuatu.

Kompas, 1-6/12/83
Sinar Harapan, 2-6/12/83
The Times of PNG, 2/12/83
Post Courier, 6-12/12/83
The Australian, 5/12/83
Weekend Kina 10/12/83.

WFO provisional comment: As observers from a safe far-away distance, we are not in a position to pour down heavily on Mr. Somare's state visit. As far as our information goes up to now, to our opinion the PNG Prime Minister did fairly well and showed statesmanship in his awkward position as a visitor to the totalitarian leader next door. By his mere performance the difference between democracy and dictatorship was already clearly exposed: 1/PNG newspapers overtly discuss-

negative influences of West Sumatran and Indonesian problems on policy, whereas Indonesian publicity was restricted to authoritative propaganda without comment. Significant in this respect was remark of Foreign Indonesian Minister Kusumatama that "the Indonesian elements in PNG had been imprisoned." The 1-ment seems impossible in Indonesian society.

Human values do not seem to count in Indonesian publicity. Prime Minister Somare's state visit was sometimes reported in terms so negative for Melanesians, that one could hardly believe it was a serious matter. When certain West Papuan were qualified as "disturbed wild gangs", whose chief was called as "a runaway thief" and "Indonesian elements" as "inherently to Mr. Somare, one would think that the PNG head of state were a simple tribeschief hitting his Master Superior, to whom he owes all responsibility but any movement of any Papuan the island."

In my country there is freedom of speech and media, said Somare. He emphasized the cultural-ethical differences between his people and the Papuan, even after having had admit that West Papua was part of Indonesia. The meeting in itself the two heads of states illustrated the cultural and ethnic world difference between them: their attitudes, their perceptions. Where Somare did the talking before the press and himself, Suharto had his views and opinions made public by spokesmen. Mr. Somare showed himself embarrassed in front of his hosts, whereas Mr. Suharto's embarrassment and apology for the border incidents were only reported, not shown. When Indonesian Presidential legs. When President Suharto, at his gala dinner speech, spoke of ultimate trust in the ultimate understanding, then PNG was the permit refused to the PNG-West Papuan citizens Sa-

vert and Hansbey to accompany Mr Somare's permission for the two gentlemen would have been the perfect illustration of the wish for "ultimate trust and ultimate understanding" as the words of the Indonesian president sounded. And why, on Mr. Somare's straightforward question "what Indonesia was doing with the Melanesians" he was told that only half a million Javanese were involved throughout the whole Indonesian transmigraton scheme, of which the whole world knows this is not true. Even more untrue and much more painful was Mr. Suharto's assurance to the East Papuan leader that 85% of the administration of "Irian Jaya" was done by Melanesians.

Distorting the truth seems to be part of diplomacy with certain politicians, even with some heads of state. Of course a President has his parliamentary inviolability, just like the Pope has his infallibility when he speaks "ex cathedra". But the "secreteness", the lack of Indonesian political honesty, having become notorious ever since the appearance of Suharto in 1965, is already filtering into PNG as several newspapers commented before and after the State visit. "The Times" of PNG called this evasiveness, this lack of honesty "an element otherwise foreign to PNG public life."

The West Papuan have had their ample share of the Indonesian government's secretive manipulations, which made them lawless victims of the cruelest oppressive system in the world, surpassed in their greedy motivation only by the murderers of America's Indians. Their S.O.S. brought out by refugees and exiles or by one or two foreigners who manage to freely get a glimpse of unwatched West Papuan life nowadays, are now slowly being noticed by the outside world. Much more attention is needed, lest we find the West Papuan country suddenly changed into "Irian Jaya".

for publicity. And whether or not, in spite of Suarto's reassuring words, Indonesia would have plans to invade PNG, the West Papuan issue is far from dead. It is standing straight alive. But, seen the dictatorial level on which the Indonesian president carries out his job, - so as to even wanting Mr. Somare to interere in Vanua-tuan matters! - hard times may well be ahead for the PNG government leader, especially where West Papua and the OPM are concerned.

RUMKOREM'S EXILE

Somare's libation for Suharto? It looks like it. Earlier than expected, people from the different factions inside PNG's West Papuan community had to gather that Friday, on 29/11/'85, to bid farewell to one of the eldest and best known guerilla leaders, Seth Rumkorem, who left for Greece after a year of half-exile in Rabaul. He was rushed out, a week before the official announcement claimed he would go. He left PNG on 2/12/'85 with two of his comrades, Fred Athoe and Louie Nusey, following an arrangement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Seven of the ten West Papuan with whom Rumkorem arrived in PNG on 17/9/'82 will continue to live in Rabaul until a place is found for them.

A spokesman for UNCHR in Port Moresby, Mr. Michael Shergold, said the three Greece-bound travellers would be taken care of through the United Nations in Athens. On his departure, Mr. Rumkorem said he was sorry to leave PNG: "But I belong to the Socialist party, so I look forward to living in Greece." His wife and five children are still in Blak, West Papua. Thus were the bare facts. But considering the publicity in Indonesian newspapers about anti-Indonesian feelings in PNG (see the Somare-Suharto-meeting in this issue) the continued Indonesian

pressure on PNG-policy and public opinion and the take-off of Mr. Somare to Jakarta, only one day after Mr. Rumkorem's departure proves second thoughts where the latter's date of exile is concerned. If, as Indonesian circles have it that "West Irian is a dead issue", then why this obviously cautious move? Was or wasn't this harsh expulsion of a man apparently not waiting to leave, a brother's sacrifice for the sake of appeasing a hungry wolf? Official PNG spokesmen deny the suspicion. But the second thoughts remain.

The Times of PNG, 25/11 and 2/12/85.



General Rumkorem

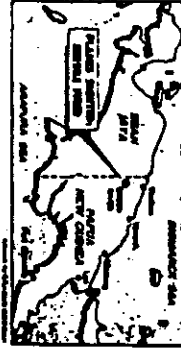
a closer watch on OPM

New base, more border patrols in PNG Papua New Guinea is to set up a troop base at the Ok Tedi mining port of Kiunga and increase patrols of the West Papuan border according to Deputy Prime Minister Pales Wingti. Mr. Wingti, who headed a Defence Force Review Committee, said Cabinet had approved the projects for 1984. He said K1-220,000 (\$A 290,000) would be spent on increased border patrols, and K.225,000 (\$A 297,000) on further maritime surveillance. The funds would be separate from

The main defence budget of K 24 million PNG recently scaled down its border patrols from 12 to 6. Rear Mr Wingti said the main naval base at Lombrum on Manus Island in the north would be relocated to Port Moresby. The Lombrum base would become a forward operating station and two other stations would be established at Lewak and Kieta. PNG has 5 patrol boats. The air transport division could be shifted from Lea to Nadlab, about 45 km away.

Pacific Islands Monthly, Oct. '83.

Border Conflict



The fracture that hurts. The recent row over Indonesian intrusion into PNG is only one out of many. And over and again the PNG Government has fobbed off with fair words, leaving the Papuan population humiliated by the arrogant Indonesian behaviour. Going through a number of press publications, the untenability of an Indonesian border on New Guinea Island becomes more and more evident. In the world of today, where human consciousness becomes increasingly aware of its rights, the United Nations should indeed, as claimed by the OPM in the Swiss kidnapping affair, take up the West Papuan matter as their very concern.

A Swiss mission pilot Mr. Werner Wyder on 26/3/84, which will be discussed in the next WPO. Sin Daily. On 27/3/84 two unidentified jet fighters flew into PNG Government officials. The planes started circling the patrol station at Green River, about 15 km from the border, at 1.15 pm. On their 3rd turn one jet dropped

lower and fired what looked like a rocket. There were no casualties or damage to property, but people living at the patrol post fled to the jungle for cover. The Australian Foreign Affairs Dept. is believed to have said it were Indonesian planes. Sydney Morning Herald. Same message on 28/3/84. Mr. Educ Sumata, District Officer of Aenab and in charge of Green River, reports all 70 station staff saw the incident. The planes came from the West Papuan side of the border. Mr. Sumata said, there were no OPM's in the area and the refugees were further north towards Wutung and Vanimo. Prime Minister Somare and Foreign Minister Namalin are very upset about the incident and are



The Indonesian Ambassador, Mr. Suma Sumantri

likely to call on Indonesian Ambassador, Brig. Gen. Sapomo, to express their concern. In 1978, Indonesian Airforce O/W Bronco entered PNG to flush out OPM sympathisers from border villages by dropping plastic bombs. They don't harm people, but make a deafening noise. The results were several hundreds of frightened villagers crossing the border. Post Courier of 29/3/84. Indonesia denies the jet fighters were theirs, said the PNG diplomatic protest note. Indonesia's official Antara news agency reports a major air exercise around Jayapura on 26 and 27 March, including 4 P-6E Tiger jet fighters, two C-130 Hercules transports, a Fokker 27 and two Puma helicopters, as quoted by Air Marshal Sudarna of the Moluccas and Irian region. Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr. Pautane Katane expressed his disappointment over the Indonesian denial. "We are very disappointed and annoyed as to the way we have been treated by Indonesia so far," Mr. Katane said, referring to the delayed responses over a number of border issues, including the road intrusion into PNG early last year. Post Courier 29/3. Opposition leader Mr. Okur severely attacks the Government's defence attitude, varying, once again for the Indonesian expansion threat: "We witness the plight of the countries surrounding Indonesia and recently East Timor. We all understand the expansionist policies of the Katern block, yet somehow PNG still maintains a passive stand."

Ganberra Times, 29/3. PNG acts conspicuously if first summons Mr. Sapomo and then sends him back; the protest note will be handed to him by Foreign Minister Namalin, who will also seek an urgent meeting with his Indonesian colleague Mr. Kochar. The "rocket" on the Green River patrol post is now said to be a "sonic boom". The West Australian, 30/3. In reply to Mr. Namalin's call for a quick meeting, Mr. Kochar would welcome



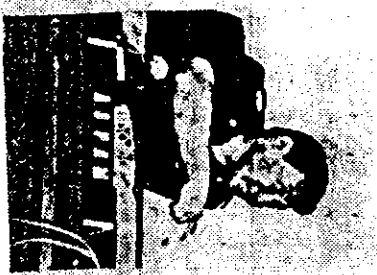
NAMALIN, MR. SUMATA

the talks, but they had to wait until at least 12/4/84, when he returns from talks in Moscow on the Kampuchean issue. As PNG was dissatisfied with the Indonesian lack of response on the jet incident and other border issues, the note of the PNG government referred to the "reviewing" of staffing at the Indonesian embassy, especially the continuing presence of the defence attaché. Foreign Secretary Mr. Katane said the government could set a ceiling on staff numbers and then the attaché would have to be sent home.

PNP Times 17th of the week 31/3. The Indonesian Government's news agency Antara caused a stir with the news in Sinar Harapan of 3/3 by Foreign Minister Kochar that all 305 West Papuan refugees were to be sent back. He claimed this was agreed at the meeting between PNG- and Indonesian officials in Jayapura. However, Foreign Minister Namalin said nothing of the sort was agreed. In fact, the meeting was a disappointment for PNG, attributed either to poor communications, as telephone links had been destroyed by OPM, or to obstructionism. Although PNG Foreign Secretary Mr. Katane headed his team, in Jayapura they only met with Indonesian provincial officials. In spite of the Indonesian promise of a high-level meeting in Jayapura... From Sinar Harapan of 3/4/84 we quote the explanations of Indonesian Chief of Staff, Gen. Bedint on the border conflict.

or two members of the army considered desertion, but soon back as they realised they were wrong. Moreover, when it becomes known, desertion is punished very severely indeed. "About the reason for desertion, Mr. Rudini says are not political at all, according to a report Pangdam XVII/Brava: "It happens because they do not know or understand the situation. He gives an example of a soldier who does not make promotion. He obviously does not know a procedure is needed to become a qualified soldier."

Gen. Rudini, Air. Sh.



at the border coordination between Irian and PNG, the general thinks that the problems are not yet clear because there are not yet enough possibilities to supply troops. For further information questioning journalists are asked to ask the Pangrab/Pangtop or military leaders concerned directly. But, according to the Pangdam report, there are in the border area absolutely no problems. Rudini says with a smile. He also alleges that the troops, their task of bringing security to the raising of the living level of the inhabitants, work with the village, where the example of the village, where they succeeded in getting the people behind in "continued enthusiasm"

they get accustomed to help progress the population, thus helping society. To his (Rudini's) opinion it is not true that the troops stir hostility. Slowly but surely the people, supported by the territorial apparatus, will feel more safe and more peaceful.

Sinar Harapan, 3/4. Violation of PNG territory denied. The Head of the ABRI Armed Forces Central Information Office, Rear-Admiral Mangawean denies PNG airbase violation. He explains that on 27-28 March the VIII Airforce Regional Command (Kan VII) held manoeuvres code-named MURI III with 4 P-5F Tiger jets, 2 Hercules planes, 1 Fokker P27 and 2 Puma helicopters. After the manoeuvres, news was received that a plane normally used by the mission was missing. The Information Office said the Irian military commander asked the help of the P-5F's to search for the plane at various small airstrips a.o. in Yutop village, about 100kms south of Jayapura. One of the fighters reported seeing a small plane parked there, then returned by air over Jayapura.

"Sonic boom" At a height of 36000 feet, the jets increased velocity, causing a "sonic boom" like the sound of an explosion, when a plane switches to supersonic speed. The making of this explosion-like sound was, the explanation went on, done at the request of the Irian Jaya Governor, who said that it was to arouse a sense of pride among the people of Irian Jaya. Admiral Mangawean said the SAR (search and rescue) team from Jayapura also included the Irian Deputy Governor Sugiono, they visited the airstrip by helicopter. The missing plane was flown back to Sentani. The impression that the pilot had died appeared and two passengers killed, is not verified.

The ABRI spokesman said that the belief of the two being murdered arose, because there were bloodstains in the aircraft and because there was a mound of earth, like a grave. Mangawean said these conclusions have not been confirmed as an on-the-spot investigation re-

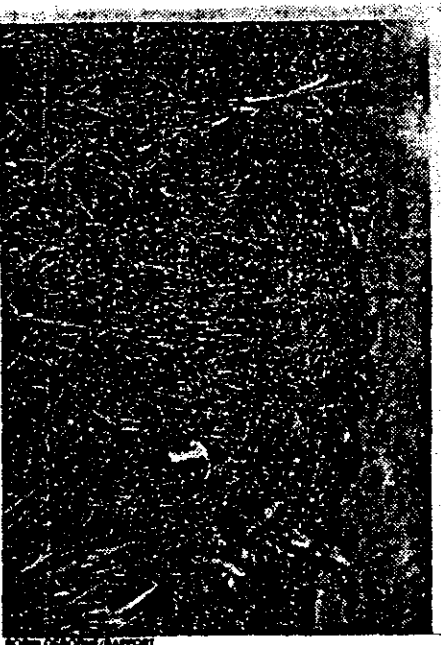
port had not been received yet. According to the Information Officer, the reports by foreign agencies on ABRI violations were false, because ABRI always supports Government policy, including its foreign policy and good neighborhoodship.

Post Courier, 6/4/84. Following the PNG threat of "reviewing" the staffing of the Indonesian Embassy of 30/3, Indonesia has replaced its defence attaché Col. Sebastian Ismail. This Indonesian move was announced by Mr. Namallu on 5/4. Indonesian Ambassador Supomo could not be contacted for comment. As an answer to a second PNG diplomatic note about the jet fighters, Indonesia maintained that they were not theirs. But diplomatic top-level discussions will be held as soon as Mr. Mochtar comes back from Moscow.

West Australian, 13/4. PNG Prime Minister Mr. Somare warns the OPM, not to use his country for violent threats, blackmail and kidnapping. This with reference to the kidnapping of the Swiss pilot Werner, who had been released soon. The same newspaper gives a short "insight" comment on the migration of 700,000 Javanese into West Papua. The Head of the Transmigration Office, Eko Sarwoko ex-

plains the need of developing the Irian province in the demographic and economic field. Melanesian Governor Isaac Hindom said "it would enable the province to exploit its economic potential faster and more effectively." He did not fear the overcrowding of the West Papuan by the newcomers, and if in the predominantly Christian country "the whole of Irian becomes Moslem, that is up to God," he said.

Sinar Harapan, 16-17/4. Meeting of the two foreign Ministers. On 14/4 PNG Minister Mr. Namallu arrived in Jakarta to talk with his Indonesian colleague Mr. Mochtar. In short the accusations were formulated as follows: From PNG side it was stated that 1/ The peace and development Indonesia is to bring in its Melanesian province should meet the wishes of the population. The PNG government however sees embarrassment because of the harshness of Indonesian activities. 2/ PNG wishes to help Indonesia in the understanding and the development of the Melanesians. This is not really necessary as Indonesia, with its hundreds of islands and populations has become since 17/8/45 one state, since the Majapahit era. For us, there is only one Indonesian civilisation. 3/ The people of PNG beg of you,



Meet the Irian Army border with PNG: soldiers are causing concern

to attack the people who il-
 1) cross the border into PNG.
 Indonesian side it was stat-
 that/The ways and activities
 the development of Irian Jaya
 internal Indonesian questi-
 /the two countries live in
 ndly relationship, they should
 mix into each other's inter-
 affairs. 3/ we hope that with
 press release the PNG gover-
 it will consider this case
 ,like we do and that it
 would not seem as if foreign po-
 would interfere in Indonesi-
 matters.

the were four rounds of talks,
 which the two foreign minist-
 didn't succeed in finding a
 ally satisfactory conclusion.
 Indonesians pointed back to
 Joint Border Agreement of
 , which obviously had not wor-
 and needed reconsideration. The
 1) Pagans asked about the num-
 of Indonesians that had been
 ed by the OPM, but this was not
 n. On the PNG offer to help
 1) villisation of the West Papu-
 the Indonesian Mochtar bluntly
 orted that this was not necessa-
 Indonesians had enough know-
 re. In his disappointment PNG
 1) ster Kamalin cancelled a last
 sources in Jakarta observed
 the meeting between the two
 1) n ministers was so difficult
 use the PNG minister was not
 to use the diplomatic langu-
 accusomed to diplomatic rela-
 ons. And Mochtar insisted on
 refusal of the PNG-accusation.
 har Harajan, 18/4. In concordance
 the assurance of Prime Minis-
 1) Sowaire during his visit to Ja-
 1) Mr. Kamalin assured the Ind-
 1) nsians that PNG would not allow
 1) Indonesian elements to find
 1) in PNG. Both foreign mini-
 1) 1) admitted that neither of
 had won. Neither protests re-
 ned standing straight. Both em-
 1) sised the need for better com-
 1) ation. According to Mochtar,
 1) re should be two "hotlines" bet-
 in Port Moresby and Jakarta.

First of all, if there were milit-
 ary exercises, or even the search
 of a small plane, the governments
 should be informed beforehand. -
 which hadnot been the case during
 the alleged Indonesian military
 try-outs of late. And further
 talks should have to take place
 in Port Moresby, somewhere in July
 in the newspaper reports. But a
 date wasnot fixed. Nevertheless,
 the foundation has been laid, by
 this setting, for the solving of
 the security problems in future.
 said Mr. Mochtar.

Short WFO comment. From this press
 review 3 aspects come forward im-
 mediately: 1/ the feeling of milit-
 ary superiority displayed by Ind-
 onesia and the arrogance with
 which its leaders behave. 2/ the
 formal distortion by Indonesian
 officials and press of the facts
 and 3/ the difficult position of
 Papua New Guinea.

ad. 1/ Whether or not this border
 intrusion was made on purpose - p-
 in order to scare the hunted ref-
 ugees, threaten the OPM or a simp-
 le show off of military power, in-
 donesia was at fault, not having
 informed its neighbour, as is co-
 mmon courtesy amongst nations. On
 its "military exercises." The blunt
 denial and the equally boorish re-
 jection of the PNG-offer to help
 in cultural-ethnic matters illu-
 strate the absolute lack of res-
 pect for the smaller neighbour.
 This attitude should be a warning
 for the whole Pacific, in whose
 backyard an unreliable foreign go-
 vernment commits horrible crimes,
 telling the others that they are
 "internal matters" and trying to
 make believe it is innocent.

ad. 2/ The informant speaks for
 itself. General Budind made a pres-
 performance of wishful thinking.
 Over a hundred soldiers deserted.
 Reported and photographed. West
 Papuan soldiers have done army
 service under the Dutch, they do
 know promotion procedures.
 As for the Indonesian military 1-
 nfluence on West Papua, if there
 are no problems, then why tens of
 thousands of Indonesian troops

have not been able to "pacify" the
 country up to now? Moreover, the
 named village of Pugo is full of
 Java-imported resettlers, who on-
 ly feel secure with the Indonesi-
 an army protecting them... Why
 should they be glad with the
 "enthusiasm" which which the tro-
 ops operate?
 In the meantime, the above-quoted
 excerpts from Indonesian newspa-
 pers give a good example of how
 the Indonesian public is manipu-
 lated on West Papua with the false
 information they get.

ad. 3/ What can PNG do with a total-
 ly incredible intruder? If this in-
 truder is also your direct expan-
 sionist neighbour who is boasting
 his power like a body-builder his
 muscles, diplomacy becomes almost
 impossible. When the Indonesian "I-

Introduction. Those who bear all the
 1) 1) There are millions of them, in
 all parts of the world. They usually
 are the closing entry of any govern-
 ments budget, any diplomatic agree-
 ment or even any UN decision, in spite
 of the special UN office for Refugees
 in Geneva. The fact that they are so
 thoroughly helpless in their depriv-
 ation makes them so pathetic.

West Papuan refugees exist since 1962
 when the old colonial Dutch them-
 1) ved helped flee those who had been
 too connected to the Dutch, or those
 who too loudly protested against the
 ceasing Indonesian annexation. This
 not already proved Dutch hypocrisy
 towards the New York Agreement, that
 officially guaranteed a "free choice"
 for the Papuans in 1969.

Thus West Papuan refugees have con-
 1) nued to flee for more than 20 years
 now. The latest eruption of Indonesi-
 an violence started in sept. '83 and
 still goes on.

Since the OPM attack on Jayapura of
 11/2/84, the refugees have come pour-
 ing over the PNG border. On 22/2 a
 number of 130 was reported at Vanimo
 camp but within two months over 2000
 were registered in Vanimo and at the
 Catholic Mission post at Kaboratoro.

Refugees

Internal affairs "involve your own
 relatives opposite an Asian burg)
 ar who proved for more than twenty
 years to know nothing about Melan-
 esians but is obviously destroy
 everything Melanesian in the ter-
 ritory it illegally occupies, then
 it becomes extremely difficult to
 believe one more word of any offi-
 cial like Mr. Mochtar, who was all
 too ready to assure that "nothing
 would happen to those refugees
 being sent back over the border
 into Indonesian hands."

This border conflict proves once
 again how dangerous the Indonesi-
 an policy towards the Pacific is.
 The bigger nations and especially
 Australia had better not ignore
 the alarming West Papuan situa-
 tion.



An American Peace Corps couple, on
 their return from Bali on 17/2 said
 they had noticed nothing of the OPM
 uprising. They had been friendly spo-
 ken to by Indonesian officials, who
 were evidently concerned they might
 have heard something wrong and they
 wanted to clear it up. As the Air Ni-
 1) 1) flights had been cancelled, they
 asked West Papuans to bring them to
 PNG by boat. It was from these villa-
 1) 1) 1) that the Americans heard of the
 fear they had for guerrilla fighting
 and Indonesian troops.

Reported a refugee, Mr. Priest Sibuy, who
 departed from the Indonesian army,
 told his story to The West Australi-
 an of 22/2. He said about 100 Melanes-
 ians deserted when the Indonesians
 learned of the OPM attack that was

planned on Feb. 11th. They took guns and ammunition with them. Eight of them were shot.

It became also known that PNG warned Indonesia of likely rebel activity in West Papua a day before the trouble started. Justice Minister Tony Bato told Parliament PNG knew about it since February 8th. The same newspaper mentions an offer by Prime Minister Somare to mediate "honest brokers" between the West Papuan rebels and the Indonesian Government. The Post Courier of 23/2/84 mentions a number of 81 refugees, including 15 soldiers. A University student, Gradus Kitan from Agtlnuka had been killed by the Indonesians. A premature note in Indonesian paper Sinar Harapan of 2/3, launched by Foreign Minister Mochtar claimed that all West Papuan refugees would be sent back from PNG, in accordance with the Indo-PNG agreement of '79.

PNM news was formally denied by PNG Foreign Minister Namaliu one day later, but it added to the terror of the refugees had already met with. The Indonesians were to launch this threat several times more. Mingulit of 16/3 gives a full-page account of the Vanimo refugee camp which lodged 300 persons at that time. They said a planned OPM attack had been betrayed by loose tongues; too many people knew about the plans and some were so excited that they talked while not checking who was listening behind them. Reports about failed people were diverse and include the Mayor of Jayapura. What is certain is that top public servants, academics and professionals among the Melanesian population were involved in the plot. The first wave of refugees as those in the know fled fearing reprisals. Some of them were wearing full Indonesian military uniforms and carrying weapons including a 16's's sub machine gun and pistols. The majority were from 751 Battalion, based about 40 kms from Jayapura.

The stories the refugees tell, are read. Apart from their fear of Indonesian reprisals and their hap-

ard arresting and shooting, their greatest grief is the Asian migrants who take their property and their jobs. "Many times people are afraid to ask for payment for their land given to the transmigrants because they are afraid the Government will say they are OPM," a spokesman for the refugees said, and "Indonesia wants West Papuans to take up the Asian way so that in the end they are eradicated." Another spokesman told that they had to stand guard around the camps. "There are intruders," he said. "We know that we are being spied upon."

"They" try to gather evidence against us, as arguments to send us back, which means a certain death." Lots of spying had already been done by the repatriated Indonesian Defence attaché, Col. Ismail (see the article "Border Conflict"), who was heading an Embassy-based spy ring directed against the West Papuan airfield community in PNG. This became public last year when a West Papuan, Simon Alom, (WBO 7/4) was convicted for the murder of Col. Ismail's driver, another spy.

The West Australian of 22/3 reports from Port Moresby that 80 refugees, who said they fled to PNG because of the fighting between rebels and Indonesians have been sent to gaol for 6 weeks. In Vanimo the men were confined in a Magistrate's Court of entering PNG without a valid entry permit. Magistrate Salatiel rejected a defence submission that the charges should be dismissed on constitutional grounds. At an earlier hearing the police told Court that they charged the men on direction from the Cabinet in Port Moresby. However, the police prosecutor, Senator Insp. Billy M said this was a honest mistake. In a telephone talk with a superior, he had mistaken NBO (National Security Council) for NBO (National Executive Council), or the Cabinet. Mr. Alphonse Rine, for the men, asked the Magistrate not to impose a gaol sentence. He said that they had suffered enough by being forced to leave their homes - an act that must have been caused by something major.

The Post Courier of 27/3 reports that students of PNG University were working on a resolution to present to Mr. Somare. Students Representative Council President John Mulinepe said the petition was to ask the Prime Minister to raise the plight of the West Papuans at the United Nations. Foreign Minister Namaliu received the petition and said it would be considered before Government responded. On 16/3 the Prime Minister's eldest daughter Bertha Somare had already organized her own appeal in Port Moresby, in favor of the refugees.

Indonesian harassment as part of terror. On mid-March, Indonesian official newsagency Antara repeated the news of 2/3, in which the return of the West Irian refugees was announced, by Foreign Minister Mochtar. On 21/3 Mr. Namaliu of PNG stated that nothing of the sort had been agreed. He said nothing could be decided until charges against 80 of the refugees

West Irian students in Port Moresby. The Hindu Government has accepted that it should encourage the Papua New Guinea Government to "suppress" these sorts of refugees. The National Times march 30 to april 5 1984

were heard. PNG, which is not a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees, has charged the West Papuans, despite past statements by the Chan and Somare governments that anybody crossing the border who voluntarily reports his presence to the police, would not be prosecuted. But the present government is obviously afraid that a lenient treatment of the refugees could encourage future waves of bordercrossing. A PNG government source said the Indonesians claimed only 2 persons fled. It then asked PNG for a list of the refugees with addresses and Indonesian identity card details, on which they were told these were not easily to get under the circumstances. On 27/3 Mr. Namaliu said that 101 West Papuans will, on their own request, be returned to the Indonesian as soon as the fighting in the border area had stopped. His Indonesian colleague of Foreign Affairs had assured him that nothing would



happened to them "if they did not have anything to do with the OPM."

UNHCR concern. The Times of PNG of 29/3 reports that the UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees) Liaison officer in Port Moresby, Mr. Michael Shergold, had expressed his approval to the news that the PNG Government had made the return of West Irian refugees conditional on a guarantee by the Indonesian government that they will not be harmed. He also said that nobody will be sent back whose life is in danger. The question of finding third countries for the refugees was not raised. This has to be done by the PNG government. Mr. Shergold said the authorities expect a small group of "volunteers" to return to Irian Jaya. The government then has to decide how many would be granted permissive residence in PNG and how many have to be resettled. Mr. Shergold said the UNHCR was "extremely interested" in the welfare of the West Irian men now in jail. UNHCR has allocated Kina 7500 for food and supplies.

West Papuans in Jakarta. On Wednesday 29/2 four West Papuans fled in Jakarta into the Dutch Embassy. They claimed their life was in danger as they had handed a letter of protest to the Indonesian Parliament about the arrests in their country, especially about the jailing of national folk-song composer Arnold Ap. They had to sign in Jakarta a statement that they would not talk to police, in order not to damage the good relations between Indonesia and Holland. On investigation by the Dutch Ambassador to the Indonesian Foreign Office, he was told the four were criminals - which could not be proved - and that they just wanted a free ticket to the Netherlands. Nevertheless they got the Green light to leave and arrived at Schiphol Airport on 14/3/84.

been seemingly traded for political cooperation with a neighbouring government. "Some 1100 of them are camped in tents and makeshift homes

built from what the jungle has to offer. At the Yanmo camp, where about 750 people are sheltered, each day begins and ends with religious services. The vast majority of them only speak Malay, so Mr. Toohi Ireeuw, a lecturer in English at the Jayapura University, who fled with his wife and two children, is holding Pidgin English lessons for the camp in anticipation of being allowed to stay in PNG. "We are all OPM here and our lives will be over if we are sent back," Mr. Ireeuw said. The Indonesians will kill us."

A pastor of the Pentecostal Church, Mr. Karel Maromi, had a document given to him by now arrivals, dated 21/3/84 and signed by various Jayapura officials. It allegedly said that his house and chattels had been confiscated because he had gone to PNG. The influx is causing massive problems for the PNG government both in its foreign policy and finances. It refuses however to call in the help of the UNHCR, probably in fear of Indonesia. Anyhow Indonesian Mr. Moohar has warmly applauded the PNG idea of "fitting the job by itself."

The latest messages from West Papua mention about 7000 refugees, people having poured over the border, notably the atrocious murder of Arnold Ap and seven more slaughtering. Provisional Epilogue. Now with both world publicity and the ever increasing Indonesian pressure on the PNG government where the refugees are concerned, Mr. Somare and his Cabinet are in an awkward position. Somare has shut the border area for journalists. Several Australian reporters saw their flights to the sorrow-areas cancelled. Nonetheless some of the most dedicated newsmen were there and have been able to interview both refugees and freedomfighters. But the strangling rope is in the hands of the Intelligence service. The PNG-branch, NIO, is working closely together with the Australian Intelligence Service which, in its turn, has firm ties with the Indonesian

counterpart: the haunting Death to the West Papuans. Thus, border troubles over or not, no amount of diplomatic verbiage can make the refugee problem

East Timor

MAUBERE FLIGHT AND PERSISTENCE



To our suffering kinsmen in East Timor. In this Oppression Special we pay highest tribute to our fellow-fighters of East Timor. They too had their share of Indonesian violence, having lost almost a third of their population.

Chief General Benny Mardani promised a final blow to the "East Timor rebels" and sent fresh killing squads - one, his notorious Red Beret elite troops to do the job.

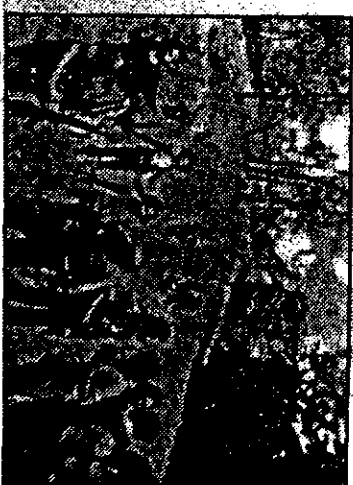
Kretillin leaders in Lisbon estimate the number of soldiers on 40,000, which amounts to 1 soldier on - let us say 15 East Timorese, oldagers and babies included. If we roughly assume the population on 600,000. The oppression means of the Indonesian occupying forces are as disgusting as in West Papua: arrests and killings at random, torture, deportation and transmigration, the transfer of village people into soldier-controlled areas, forbidding them to go out and entertain their crops, so as to provoke hunger in the country, intimidation and theft.

em vanish. Unless UNHCR, PNG and Australia can convince Indonesia to behave properly in Molansian matters, more trouble is brewing for the future.

Replacing the people-loving bishop Da Costa Lopez by a priest with an Indonesian passport. Mr. Ximenes Belo, did not help cover up the Indonesian crimes, committed on the East Timorese. On the Bishops' Conference of November '83, the Indonesian bishops expressed their solidarity with their suffering brothers and sisters in East Timor.

We eagerly follow the heroic struggle of Kretillin against the overwhelming input of Indonesian military destruction activity. Benny's promise miserably shipwrecked on the hard rocks of Maubere Resistance. In our next WPO on Resistance we will go deeper into the East Timorese cause. Our common enemy, however strong and ultra-modern equipped by the rich Western countries, can never win when even the soil which they try to grab from us, bears hostility to them.

East Timor News '84.



FACTS and OPINIONS

Terror in Practice

Murder Operations of the Indonesian Militant Forces over 15 years in West Papua. The following information was taken from a report by Major L.J. Muesy, close operator and fellow guerrilla fighter to Seth Bankorew. Muesy followed his Commander into exile and is now living in Athens, Greece, since December 1985.

This information has by no means the pretention to be complete, as health reports a.o. have not been included.

As the Indonesian authorities have a habit of labelling everything they do with efficient- or important-sounding names, p.e. "Palita" which means light, for 5-years development plans, Palapa for the flopped communication satellite the Americans had built for them at precious expenses etc., we find here a series of catch-and-destroy operations with similar names.

I. OPERATION WAGAPU BERSIH (Big clean-UP) of 1967-'69. 30,000 victims. In the period that lies between the transfer of the Dutch colony of West New Guinea to the Indonesia-manipulated so-called "act of free choice", 30,000 West Papuans have perished by violence, amongst whom 2000 in Paniai district. It has been a period of harsh intimidation and violence that has exerted upon any form of anti-Indonesian thinking.

II. OPERATION MIBAWA, from 1970-'72. 10,000 victims. Under this operation fell the so-called "full amnesty" announced by President Suharto for all former opponents of the Indonesian administration. It was a deceptive trick for those Papuans who were hiding in the jungle, which is tape-riable for the Indonesian troops, in order to surrender. Those who accepted the amnesty offer, were arrested again within a short space of time and killed or vanished without

a trace. The practically elusive Mandajan brothers from the Bird's Head, Jodevix and Barrend met with this fate. They surrendered in April 1970 and under big promises were taken to Jakarta, where they have been put in prison, were tortured and killed.

In that same period of time the OPM Blak section leader Permana Awom surrendered. He was put on transport from Blak to Manohuari. He never arrived there. Nobody has seen Permana Awom ever since.

In this period other prominent West Papuans have died under mysterious circumstances. There is a great suspicion that they were poisoned, like

- 1/Godfrid Mirina, Member of Parliament
- 2/Perbas Toray, former Member of New Guinea Council and Parliament Member,
- 3/Nicolas Tanggaha, former New Guinea Council Member and Parliament Member,
- 4/Frans Kalsipo, second Indonesian-appointed Governor of West Irian after Elieser Bonai, from 1964-'73.
- 5/Janus Memoribo, former leader of the Christian Evangelical Church in West Papua, Chief of Governor's Department,
- 6/Silas Papare, in Dutch colonial time a wellknown pro-Indonesian fan, afterwards Indonesian Parliament Member.

This operation Wabawa has particularly deployed its activities in Sentani district, Jayapura and Blak, with which a.o. 300 schoolchildren in Genjoh have disappeared. On Blak Island, people were driven together in their houses to which was set fire so that they all burned. In this way also 210 women and children of Madikian village, 160 men and women of the villages of Kriedord and Maundori and 400 persons in Arwa were killed.

OPERATION KIKIS, 1976-'77. 10.329 victims. These operations were mainly concentrated in the interior of the country, where major revolts took place, and the population, together with the OPM succeeded in putting out of circulation airstrips and sabotaged the pipelines at the Preaport copper

mine. Under the disguise of these revolts being "primitive tribes wars only", they were crushed hard-handedly by the Indonesian troops. In the interior alone, 5329 persons killed in Wemena were 3000 victims in Agauka 2000 victims in Paniai

IV. OPERATION GALANG, 1979-'80. Number of victims unknown. This period is also called the period of the "Salting Policy", a soft method to get the West Papuans down on their knees, as the Indonesian hard actions on Papua's had already provoked protests from foreign countries. The tactics applied by the troops this time is a clean the area from OPM guerrillas and immediately thereafter b/cow-flow the territory with health-care teams, groups of teachers, merchants and farmers, who are actually thousands of Javanese transmigrants that have to observe as exemplars of the correct Indonesian culture and Panosia philosophy for the "primitive"

Papuan population. By means of propaganda posters the Papua is made to know that his self-supporting life in the bushes is inferior and that the Indonesian way of life provides progress and wealth.

V. OPERATION WAGAPU BERSIH II, 14000 victims. The oppression of the proper West Papuan culture and way of life by means of settling overwhelming numbers of Javanese transmigrants in strategic areas is steadily going on. Next to this, large scale activities are being undertaken against the OPM with which chemical weapons are used. In Timika and Paniai 13000 people are killed by bombings. By means of scare-off practices the population is intimidated and frightened. In that way 21 men are arrested in Jayapura, chopped off their heads, which are being exposed publicly as horrible deterrent. The same thing has happened in Leroh, south of Jayapura, with 46 men. In Leroh and Bere-Bere, 300 resp. 500 aged men, women and children were burnt alive in their houses that had been set afire by the troops. On multiple occasions the method is mentioned of the arresting and killing in presence of their fellow-villagers of one or two men, whose corpses are being out into pieces, left lying there for everyone to be looked at and forbidden to bury, an act on which death penalty would be applied.

When we make an addition of all the victims who have perished in these successive operations of the Indonesian oppressing forces, we end up with a number of 64.329 persons. Here with are not included those West Papuans who died as a result of starvation, diseases, epidemics that are spread around because of severe neglect of health care and food supply.

With these last circumstances have to be added the cases of the importations of infectious germs that claimed many victims both among humans and cattle, the forced sterilisation of women and young girls etc. In the Muesy report only those victims are mentioned, who perished under



from prison smuggled picture of Paulus Ken op (Haegsche Courant)

direct application of the violence used by the Indonesian troops within the framework of each of the so-called "operation". The terror committed in the towns and the villages of unrest, that have not been described, has caused great numbers of dead, not to mention the killings in the many known in West Papua, the known and secret ones, of which probably only the oppressors and their hangers-on know the correct numbers.

Military Strategy Towards West Papua

the adopted dwi fungsi in operation. The Indonesian military dwi fungsi (two functions) programme enables the army to control both the authoritative and the economic aspects of society.

The military aspect, which, in Indonesia, is identical to the authoritative aspect. In all the remote areas the military command use the same tactics to "isolate" the unrest and discontent of the different populations. Most of the officials are soldiers or retired soldiers, especially in rebellious areas of Aceh, East Timor and West Papua. There military units control the towns and villages with all kinds of oppression methods. (see elsewhere in this issue.)

In case of revolt, or before celebration days of the population, Seny Muryanday's Red Barret-Elite troops, who have been trained in Wettila fighting, are flown in to try and crush the revolt.

In West Papua, where they have quite a vast area to "pacificate", fresh troops and fresh operations have been launched ever since the foundation of the West Papuan Independence Movement, the OPM in 1964. The short-term strategy of these troops is the safeguarding of the border area, of which the construction of the Trans Irian Highway and Japanese transmission for details see other articles in

this issue) alongside the border are components. In this way they hope to prevent guerrillas from retreating help via the PNG border and the outflow of refugees.

The long-term strategy aims at protecting the multinational enterprises, that are particularly in the border regions in the other when Indonesia protects the multinational compounds, these multinational will, in their turn finance the Indonesian National Defence.

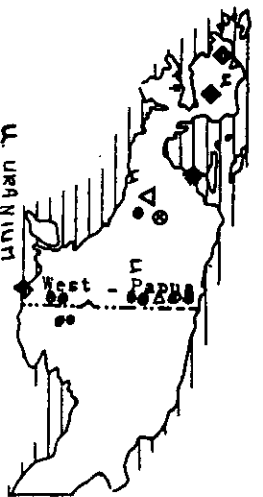
This is part of the provincial war, the so-called Doctrine Wawasan Nusantara. For the defence of social democracy, Timor Laut has to be reinforced, according to Indonesia. Timor Laut is Morotel and that is where the largest airbase will be stationed.

Timor - Blok and border area. Here on the island of Blok an airbase and a naval base will be constructed. With "border area" is meant the Trans Irian highway. On East Timor a naval base and an airbase have been planned. The Western military stations on Java and Sumatra and the airbase on the island of Nautuna have to be included.

In addition to this we also mention the maritime plan so warmly applauded by Dutch Development Minister Mrs. Schoo, to improve the harbours of Merauke, Sorong and Jayapura, all three of which had already been picked by Indonesian Admiral Sudarjadi in '80-'81 as military import harbours for the umpteenth crushing of the OPM.

Both highway and naval bases are to facilitate an invasion into PNG - if this country gives underground help to the OPM. It is known by OPM that up to now the PNG population and several members of Parliament overtly support the struggle of the West Papuans in solidarity with the Melanesian brothers. It is also a way to facilitate Indonesian infiltration into PNG in order to influence the population as much as possible for closer ties with Indonesia; when

the Western border area looks more prosperous, the East Papuans may be easier convinced in joining Indonesia. The Indonesians are well aware of the cultural and ethnic relationship between the peoples on either side of the border, they are now trying to establish friendly relations with the PNG government. There are border committees from either side which meet regularly and are to report occurring conflicts. Indonesian arrogance however often upsets the PNG-officials so that the "friendship" is often disturbed by mistrust and suspicion.



The economical aspect.

Already an outflow of billions of dollars from West Papua, largely by foreign multinationals, is being sucked out of the country. Oil, timber and copper are the main products by now, found in the Bird's Head, along the south coast and in the Highlands. Mining of other minerals are on the Indonesian programme. The following are the planned areas:

- a/ the Argo-Wetle region (Jayapura district). Minerals: gold, copper, chrom, coal and silver.
- b/ the Serigi-Urbub region. (District: Jayapura. Minerals: gold and silver of the area of OK Sibli. (Wamena district) Mineral: Tungsten.
- d/ the lower Digul area. (Merauke distr. Minerals: silver and gold.

e/ the Merauke-Dhaba region. (Mer-
auke distr. Minerals: oil and gas.
f/ the Bird's Head area. (Sorong
district) Minerals: oil, gas, nickel,
copper and uranium.

g/ three West Papuan places where uranium has been found are: Anggi, where a French multinational is active, Kokono and Wemena.

Presently the Indonesian government is working together with the Canadian government in the establishing of a nuclear plant. With this atomic pile Indonesia wants or hopes to be able to influence the neighbouring countries. The Canadian Ambassador and Suproto of Indonesia have already signed the nuclear reactor agreement. Premier Trudeau alleged in Japan that his government could not sign such a nuclear reactor agreement just like that, as Australia had heavily protested it. (Pretillin groups in Australia had uttered strong strong protests.)

JAVANESE THREAT

Epel Tito speaks out. PNG Defence Minister Epel Tito, in Canberra early september '83, expressed the fear of his people, when he talked, in an interview by Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent Ted Knes for the PM Radio on Wednesday 7/9/83 about the Indonesian menace for an invasion in East Papua New Guinea. He had already discussed the subject in private talks with his Australian counterpart Mr. Gordon Scholes, and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden. He said Indonesia has "historical designs" on PNG and that Jakarta's present transmigration

is Irian Jaya was "a matter for concern."
The Defence Minister said he wanted Australia to help set up military posts along the border between PNG and the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. A spokesman of the Prime Minister's office confirmed on 8/9/83 that Mr. Somar did not share his Defence Minister's views, "because he is a

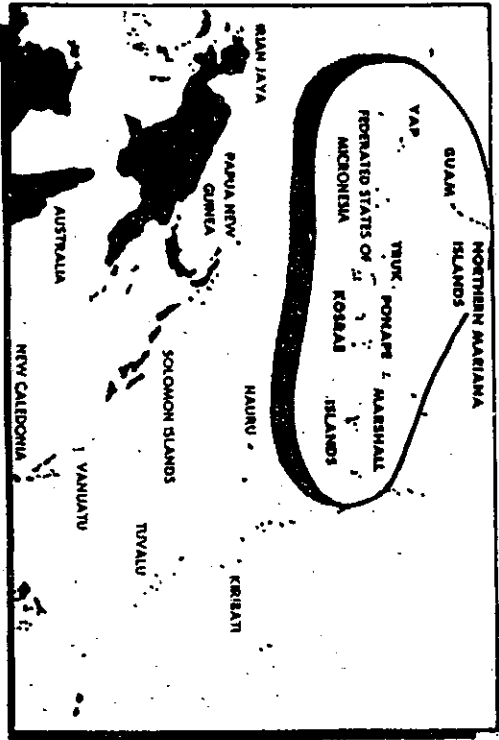
strong believer in diplomatic relations," Mr. Tito put it.

During the interview Mr. Tito pointed out that he had no access to Australian Intelligence on Indonesian troop activities in Irian Jaya. And, he said, the country's military commanders were probably keeping intelligence information to themselves and did not believe a layman like himself should be intruding into their business.

Tito's complaint about the lack of shared intelligence information had also been voiced by PNG's Foreign Affairs Department, although Mr. Tito moved since Mr. Scholtes visited PNG earlier this year.

Minister Niua, 9/9/'83. A 29/9/83 the Far Eastern Economic Review reports that Mr. Tito had been visited by Prime Minister Somare for a meeting that neighbouring Indonesia had designs on his country and could invade within 10-20 years. Announcing that Tito had been moved to the less prestigious post of broadcasting and Information Minister, Somare said the comment had been very embarrassing to his Government.

SUPERPOWERS THREAT I



Islands as military stepping stone. In the middle of the Pacific, the United States of America slowly tries to absorb both peoples and territories into its hemisphere of power. According to the Reagan Administration's negotiator on Micronesia, Mr. Fred Zeder, the inhabitants of the islands have decided they want to be "part of democracy, American style."

But at least some Australian Government sources are more critical. With the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence saying the territories have potential to become other "little Grenadas."

The Trust Territories, comprising the Marshall Group, Palau, the Northern Mariana and Guam, were administered by the US under a United Nations trusteeship. They range from Hawaii to the Philippines and are of great strategic importance. Guam is one of the most heavily armed American bases in the world, bristling with B52s and surrounded with Polaris submarines. Islands like Eniwetok, Bikini and Rongelap were infested by nuclear bomb testing in the 50s and '40s. The so-called compacts of free association, which means the right to

run their own internal affairs in exchange for military and diplomatic control, have been under negotiation between the US and a number of the islands for 14 years.

Guam voted in August last year to become a "Commonwealth" under UN control, the Northern Mariana Islands voted to join the US as a commonwealth when the Trust Territory agreement ends. The other island groups are described as "moving towards self-government in free association with the US."

The Palau group endorses the idea of a compact, but doesn't want nuclear arms on its territory. (see WFO 7/2, p. 11) Of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Island Groups Yap, Truk, Kosrae and Ponape, 70% voted in favor of the compact. With the island of Ponape voting no, last June.

Promise of quick cash for bankrupt islands

Representatives of the territories are travelling to Washington to lobby the US Congress to agree to the compact of free association, which would move them closer to self-government. The Reagan Administration hopes for a success, but the senators are divided: some of them still see the islands as "US soil", others are worried that the Micronesians, who are increasingly destitute and depending on American social welfare and food, may be pushed into voting for the compacts, because they promise quick injections of cash for bankrupt island governments. But on the islands themselves, the dangers of drifting along with US aid are also recognized. Observers say islanders are suffering under poor living conditions, pushed out of their traditional land by military US staff. On the Kwajalein islands - the end point of the vital US intercontinental Ballistic Missile testing range - 8000 local people have been transferred to the small sandspit of Ebeye, a de-

pressing slum, devoid of sanitation, schools and water supply.

But this will not deter the US from the desire, expressed in the draft negotiating compact with the Federated States of Micronesia to deny other nations access to the territory for the longest period of time. This is an euphemism for a 100-year term of military control by the US.

SUPERPOWERS THREAT II

Will the Pacific be their second battlefield? While the United States and the Soviet Union growl at each other from a distance since the break-off of their Geneva talks, the European countries, both from the East - and the West block, are cautiously trying in Stockholm to avoid their becoming the battlefield of the two superpowers. In the meantime the growling of the latter becomes more and more audible in and around the immense Ocean of Sillago, the Pacific.

Being on the alert of every US military movement, the SU accordingly takes the measures it thinks appropriate. The Soviets even held a military press conference in Tokyo-Japan, mid-February '84, to explain why they are so busy reviewing their military strategy in the area. Army- and Air-force Attorney Col. Yuri Danilov and Naval Attorney Capt. N.A. Ustinov declared that all necessary measures would be taken to counter the US threat. In this context they mentioned the American plans for the introduction of Tomahawk cruise-missiles on ships of the Seventh Fleet, the stationing of 40 F-16 starfighters on the Misawa-base and the Japanese plans for defending maritime routes within a radius of 1000 sea miles around their archipelago. Therefore the Soviet base of Petropavlovsk on the Kamtschatka peninsula and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam have been triplicated in military power within 3 years. According to Japanese defence experts, the SU now-days uses between a quarter and a

third of its military potential for East Asia. Moscow explains this increase of power as an answer to the tough American stand in the Pacific since the Reagan administration.

No East Asian government however takes this Soviet stand seriously, as these governments just finished evaluating the reluctant Carter policy that tended to withdraw from Southeast Asia. But facts are facts: the Seventh Fleet with large bases on Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Okinawa, has today 201 surface vessels and 134 submarines, compared with respectively 179 and 122 five years ago. Some 12 strategic bombers and 773 other warplanes can be added.

As one third of the total American trade takes place in the Pacific area, this "flexion of US military muscles" is understandable. It remains however to be seen in which way the peoples of the Pacific will profit from this superpowerful interest in their regions. Foreign nuclear testing is one of its aspects, the (forced) removal of inhabitants from test-prone islands a second one. Apart from the nuclear threat, which nowadays encompasses almost the whole world, the oppression of small populations in the Pacific is very evident indeed. The 8U has 28 nuclear submarines, 92 conventional submarines, 89 surface vessels, 120 bombers and 210 other warplanes, whereas the US is silently invading the small trusteeships in which it now tries to gain permanent foot-hold. As for the small populations and even the larger ones under US-control, not to forget NATO-allies France that has another significant figure in the Pacific pile and, of course, Britain-allied Australia-- their interests are obviously not counted. Information from:

NRC Handelsblad, 18/2/'84.

Oil

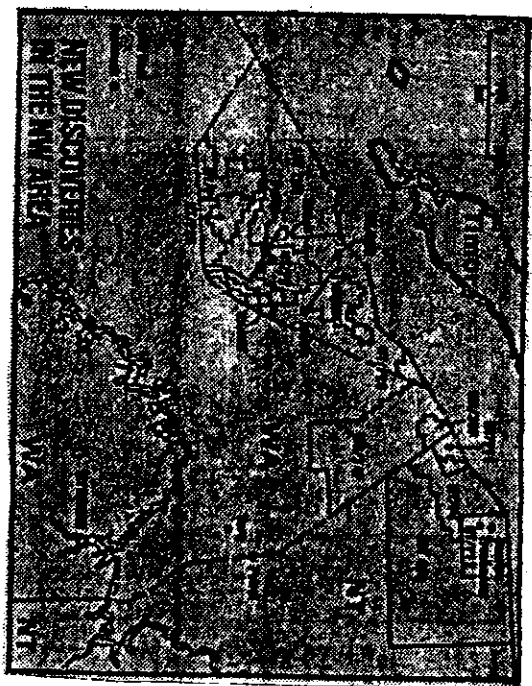
Wells found in Sea between Australia and Indonesia. What is the value of a small people compared to fuel for the rich man's greed? We already have the tragic example of West Papua, whose population was sold for their mineral

wealth. Today it is the Haubere people of Timor, who see their value inflated by the find of oil in the Timor Sea, a find that appeals to both Canberra and Jakarta. BHP's Timor Sea Oil exploration discovered the oil wells exactly on the so-called Timor Gap, a missing section of the seabed boundaries between the Bahou-shelf to which the islands of New Guinea and Australia belong geotectonically, and the deep sea that separates them from the Sunda-Islands of Indonesia, themselves part of the Sunda-shelf that links the Indonesian islands to the Asian mainland.

The former Australian government held four rounds of discussions with Indonesia to try to close the Timor Gap, but they ended in oct. '81 without reaching a solution. The two governments signed agreements in '71 and '72 delimiting the maritime boundaries on most parts of both sides of the gap. The Gap was not covered because East Timor was then under Portuguese control. Indonesia invaded and incorporated the territory in '75-'76. Since then, tension over Timor between Australia and Indonesia, protracted negotiations leading to a new law of the sea convention and a toughening of Jakarta's negotiating position on maritime boundaries have prevented the Timor gap from being closed.

The seabed areas explored have been very promising. The Jabiru field, estimated by BHP to contain about 250 million barrels of recoverable oil, is well away from any boundary dispute. It lies some 200 km away from the Timor Gap, amply within a zone that Indonesia acknowledges to be under Australian sovereignty, even if the agreed boundary on either side of the Timor gap is much closer to Indonesia than to Australia and roughly follows the line of the Timor trough, which is over 3000 m deep in places.

As oil is so much wanted product, fear is once again justified that the interests of the population in-between, the Timorese, will not be of any interest at all. That is why we eagerly hope for a sharp conflict between the two governments concerned.



It would of course be nobler to think of a solution in which both Timorese would respect first of all the Human Rights of the Timorese.....but who does?

Canberra Times, August '83
Financial Review, 8/9/'83

A Papua in New York

Somare looks to the US for "more independent stance. In order to receive the Inaugural Pacific Man of the Year award in New York on 13/10/85, the PNG Prime Minister took the opportunity to remonstrate against American policy in the Pacific. In his speech to the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, who made the award, Mr. Somare said his country looked to America to set the tone in the Pacific. "I need not elaborate on American

power. The US with its massive military might can do virtually anything it pleases. It is America's commitment to right that concerns me," said Somare.

"Too often the US has abandoned her role of moral leadership and merely flexed its military muscles. We recognise America cannot ignore its strategic interests in the Pacific. But, at the same time we, who suffered grievously in World War II, do not want to once again become a battlefield." Mr. Somare said Pacific countries were very unhappy at being cast in the odious role of a nuclear testing field. He said strategic problems were not the only ones confronting the nations of the Pacific. It was, he said, the thrust of over-selfish commercial interests which needed to be constrained. Mr. Somare said the Pacific basin had become a new focal point of world attention. Its vast maritime resources in food and its potential in seabed mining were being eyed with such speculation by the powerful nations which crowded the Pacific's rim. "The Australian" P.S. 14/10/'85