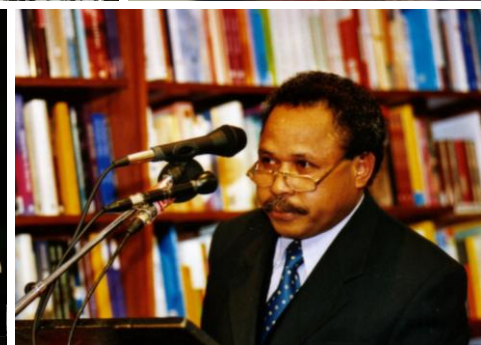
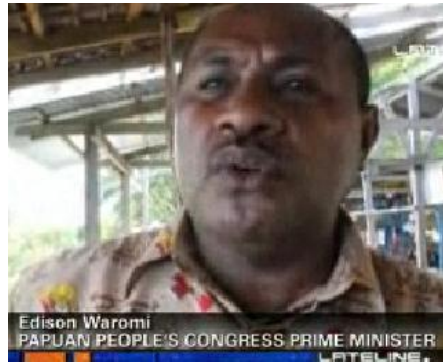
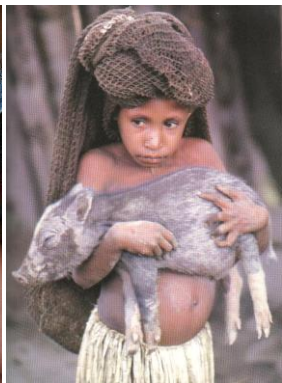




w e a r e not indonesia
 w e s t p a p u a





CONTENT

Slides 2-5: Maps of West Papua, including when Australia and New Guinea were one landmass before rising seas at the end of the last Ice-Age.

Slides 6-10: West Papua peoples and their unique cultures, and their rare and precious animals, birds, flowers, and insects.

Slides 11-14: Dutch colonial period, including WW2, West Papua as a Non-Self-Governing Territory, the opening of the RAAD 'parliament' in 1961.

Slides 15-27: Indonesian colonisation, including the notorious New York Agreement, and West Papuan resistance inside and outside their homeland.

Slides 28-31: West Papua program for reclaiming their homeland and winning their freedom from Indonesia.

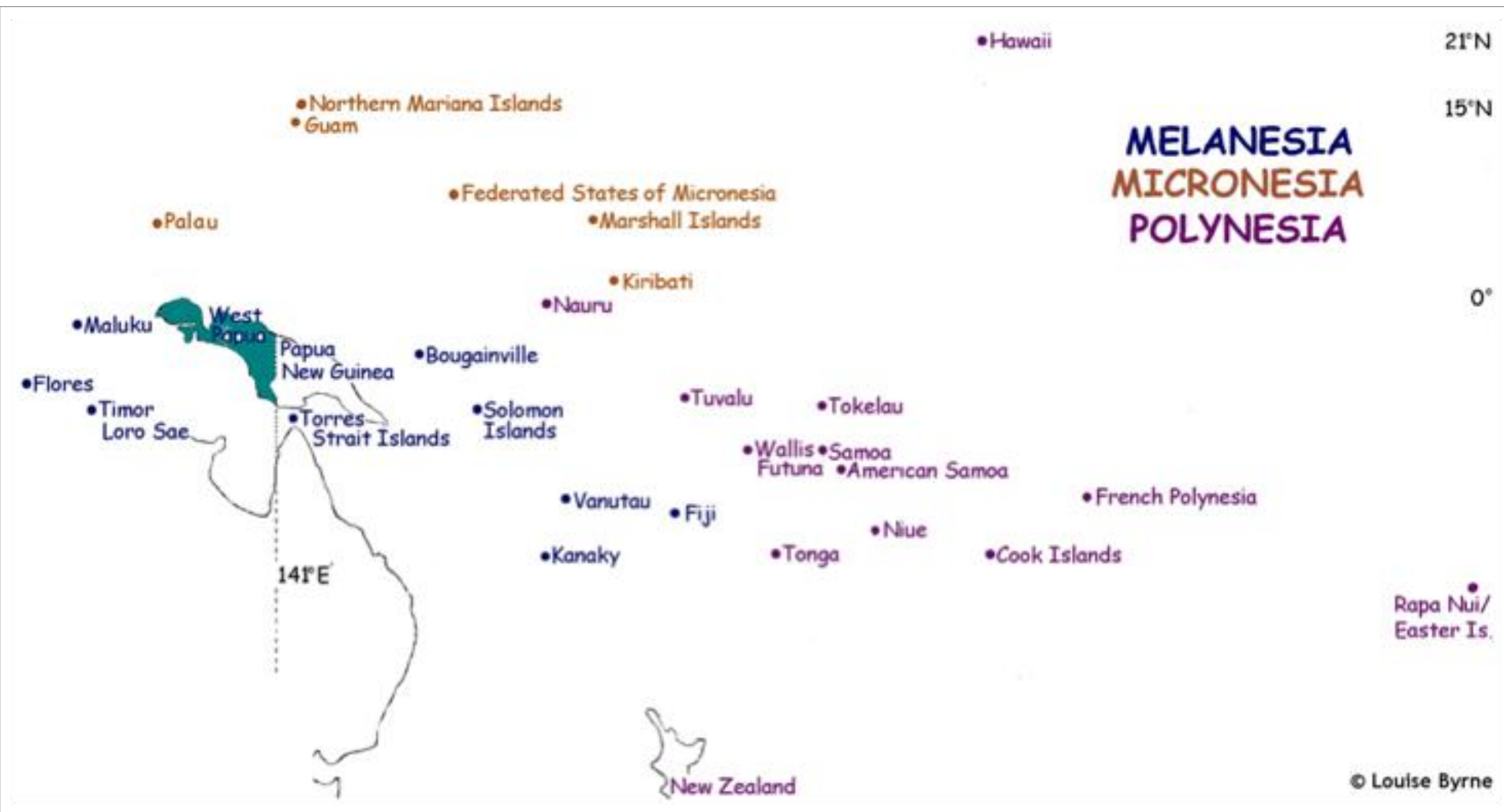
Slides 32-35: Bibliography, Photo library



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**WEST PAPUA IS THE WEST BORDER OF THE MELANESIAN SPEARHEAD GROUP OF STATES (MSG)
(Papua New Guinea, Bougainville, The Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji).**

The peoples of Torres Strait, Maluku, in the east of Timor Loro Sa'e, and the Kanak of New Caledonia are also Melanesian.



WEST PAPUANS are the indigenous Melanesians of West New Guinea. After decades of Dutch colonial rule, in 1962 they constituted 99% of the population. Under Indonesia since 1963, their percentage has dropped dramatically: to 48% in 2010 with an annual growth rate of 1.84%, compared to the non-Papuan rate of 10.82%.



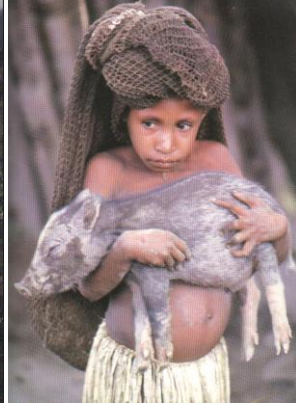
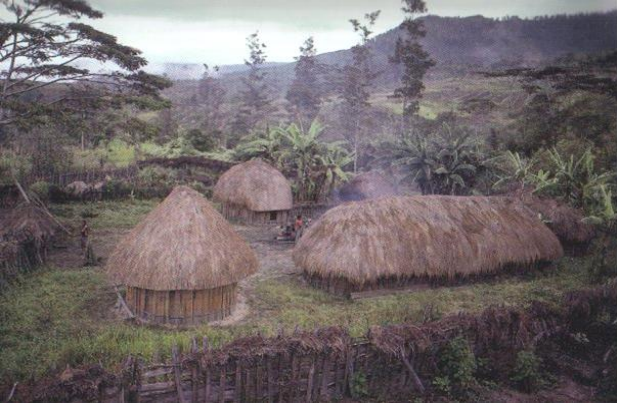
above—Australia and New Guinea before (*left*) and after (*right*) the last Ice-Age six to ten thousand years ago.



right—West Papuans Rex Rumakiek and Jacob Rumbiak at the 30th Anniversary of the Tent Embassy in Canberra on 26 January 2002, with Kevin Buzzacott (Arabunna nation).

below—Jacob Rumbiak, Federal Republic of West Papua, Franklin St, Melbourne, 20 January 2012. Commemoration of the execution of Tunnerminnerwait and Maulboyneenner, two Aborigines from Tasmania, on 20 January 1842.





FRESH-WATER TRIBAL CULTURES

West Papuans from the mountain range that straddles New Guinea are historically renowned for domesticating plants about nine-thousand years ago, and for the networks of levees and drains they build to cultivate taro, bananas, yams and sugar cane.

above—the distinctive homes (*honai*) of the highland Dani tribe.

above centre—the pig is central to the spirituality, economies and politics of the highland cultures in West and East New Guinea.

below—Dugum Dani women producing salt in Iluerainma village near Jiwika: soaking banana-palm fibres in a salt well, which are then dried and ashed and wrapped in blocks.



SALT-WATER TRIBAL CULTURES

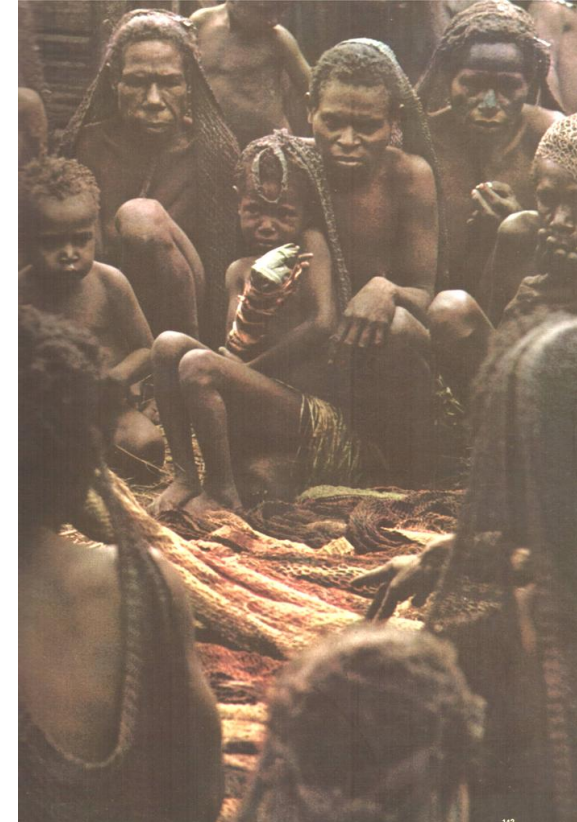
Salt-water people from the islands (and coastal plains) on the north coast are pioneers of deep-sea travel, and colonised hundreds of islands in the Pacific, well before Captain Cook, including Hawai'i by the first century (AD).

North coast—eg Biak, Supiori, Numfoor, Yapen, Ansus, Ambai, Waropen, Amberbaken, Manokwari.

West coast—eg Sorong, Raja Ampat Islands, including Ayau, Misool, Waigeo, Fam, Kawe, Gag, Gam Waigeo, Waisai, Salawati, Nusela, Batanta).

South coast—eg Fak Fak, Timika, Merauke, Adi, Karas, Frederik Hendrik (Yos Sudarso)



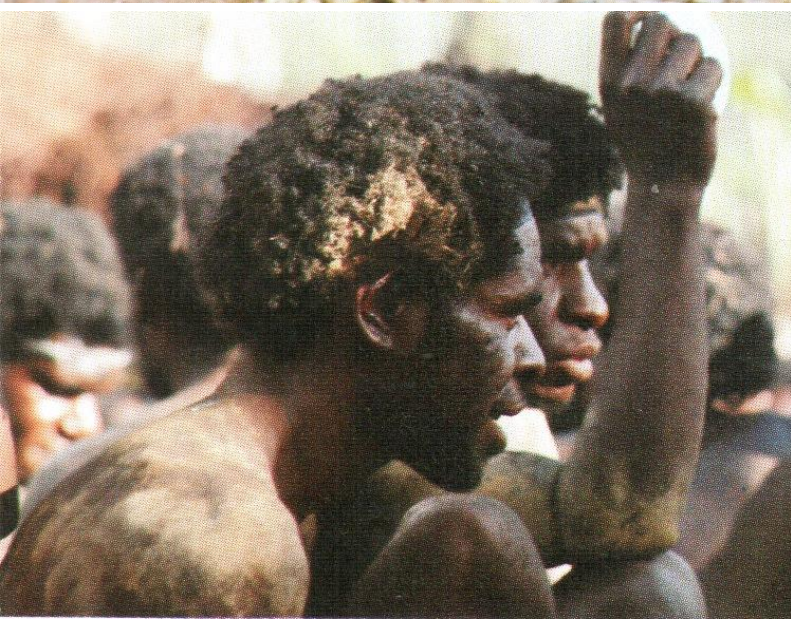


SOME TRIBAL LAMENT AND MOURNING PRACTICES

above left—Asmat, 1974: Petronella from Sawa village on the Pomats River in southeast West Papua, throwing herself in mud the day that her father Arim died. Rolling in the mud and washing disguises body odour so that the spirit of the dead person can't recognize a loved one and entice that person's spirit to come as well.

above right—Dani, 1961: the finger of a young female relative of the deceased is amputated, then burned in the embers of the funeral fire as a gift to the living ancestor.

left—Dani, 1973: a man with his ear sliced as a sign of grief, and smeared with light grey mud, a reference to the Dani creation story where a snake argues with a bird about the afterlife. The snake claims that after men die they come to life again; the black-and-white robin chat claims they stay dead, and then mourns its own same demise smearing its wings with white mud.





above—Ulysses Butterfly

left—Victoria Crowned Pigeon, the state symbol of independent West Papua.

below—Carnivorous Bladderwort is so called because it uses its root system to trap small aquatic animals.

below left—Red Squid Orchid and two other orchid species.





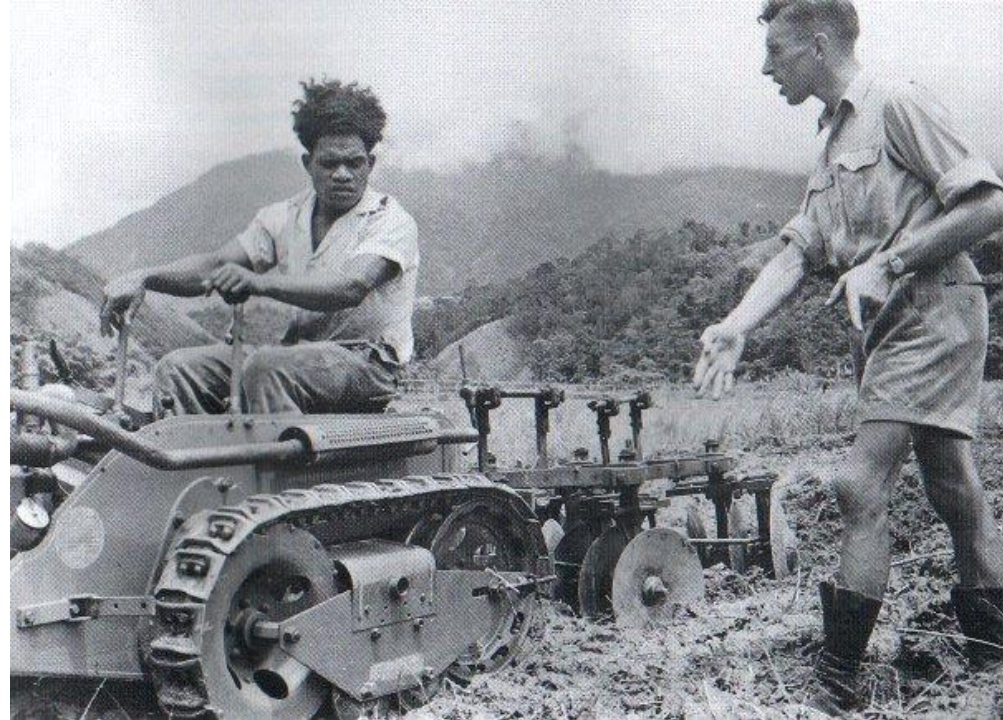
The black-and-white ground-living tree kangaroo from West Papua's mountain summits was thought to be extinct until this one found by Tim Flannery in 1994 ('the high point of my career as a biologist').



In 1996, David Attenborough was the first to film-record a Wilson's bird-of-paradise for the BBC documentary *Attenborough in Paradise*. 26 out of the world's 42 species of bird-of-paradise are in West Papua, and six species are endemic to West Papua.



Pygmy Seahorse (*Hippocampus bargibanti*), Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua. The Pygmy Seahorse is about half the size of a fingernail, clings to the coral with its prehensile (curly) tail and cleverly mimics the colours of the coral, so they are hard to see let alone film with such detail and clarity.



INTRODUCED RELIGIONS IN WEST PAPUA

European Christian missionaries landed in West Papua in 1855, and from then until the Indonesian occupation in 1963 the Protestant Church (and the Catholic Church after 1900) was responsible for health and education as well as converting locals and saving their animist souls. Australian and Southern American Baptists started evangelizing in the highlands after World War 2 with a much more aggressive attitude to tribal religions and much less emphasis on social welfare.

Under Indonesia, the churches are controlled from Jakarta within the Department of Religion, rendering priests and pastors (paid) civil servants of the state. Indonesian-Christian denominations moved to the territory, and West Papuans long-standing relations with Christian churches in Melanesian Pacific were cut, including education scholarships to the University of South Pacific. A huge transmigration program has produced a non-Papuan growth rate of 10.8% (compared to the Papuan rate of 1.84%) for whom hundreds of mosques have been built (many with money from Wahhabists in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia).



Royal Australian Airforce Curtiss P-40N Kittyhawk, 78 SQN, Noemfor, Dutch New Guinea 1944. *below*—Corporal F Baz (Gunnedah, New South Wales) looking at coconut trees blasted by naval gunfire on 8 July 1944.



One night in Melbourne in November 1999, David Scott, a former director of Community Aid Abroad, sat down to a Melanesian feast prepared by Jacob Rumbiak, and was shocked when the West Papuan independence fighter, diplomat and Indonesian political prisoner said he was from Numfoor Island. **“Good God Jacob, I bombed that place during World War 2”.**

David was a gunner on **HMAS Arunta** in General MacArthur’s Pacific taskforce which in 1944 bombed Bougainville, New Ireland, and Manus Islands; then the ‘back of the ‘bird’ at Wewak, Aitape, Hollandia, Sarmi, and Wadke Island, followed by its ‘head’ at Sansapor, and the islands of Biak and Numfoor in Cenderawasih Bay (Geelvinck Bay for the Dutch).

David said operations in Dutch New Guinea were routine: **“At dawn, we’d shell a shoreline, then the airforce would give the hinterland a good dose, then the Americans would land an occupation force”.**



Allied War Memorial Service, Noemfoor, Oct 1944 where Americans and RAAF members who fell at Noemfoor Island are buried. Hymns and Prayers preceded a Salute to the Dead by an American firing party.

WEST PAPUA, WORLD WAR 11

“Hollandia [current-day Jayapura] was converted into an immense military and air base ... and became one of the great bases of the war ... Sides of mountains were carved away, bridges and culverts were thrown across rivers and creeks, gravel and stone fill was poured into sago swamps to make highways as tall as Mississippi levees ... In the deep waters of Humboldt Bay a complete fleet could anchor. Tremendous docks were constructed, and 135 miles of pipeline were led over the hills to feed gasoline to the airfields. **Where once I had seen a few native villages and an expanse of primeval forest, a city of 140,000 men took occupancy**” (LTG Robert Eichelberger, April 1944).

right—Penny Meeng, Anzac Day March, Melbourne, 25 April 2005. Born in Netherlands East Indies of Dutch and Indonesian parentage; Royal Netherlands Navy (1939-1947; Prisoner of war in Japan (1942-45); Royal Netherlands Navy in Australia (1946); Founded Australia West Papua Association (Melbourne) in 1999.

below—Harry Scott, RAF, Merauke (1944) which was developed into a base for 6,000 American, Dutch, and Australian army, navy and airforce personnel (including Gough Whitlam).



WEST PAPUA: NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORY 1950-1962 (with independence scheduled for 1971)
ADMINISTERING POWER: THE NETHERLANDS



Netherlands New Guinea money 1949-62



Mass immunisation program for malaria, yaws and tuberculosis with World Health Organisation and UN Childrens Fund.



Precision tractor-driving lessons in agriculture-training school in 1955.



Road-making in the interior in 1959.



School in Sorong in 1962.



5 April 1961, Nieuw Guinea RAAD Territory-wide elections for New Guinea RAAD “officiating as a Parliament with all its powers” (Dutch Governor Platteel). Twenty-two Papuans, including Mrs. Tokoro-Hanasby, were elected to the 28-seat body tasked with making known, within a year, the peoples wishes on their self-determination.

1 December 1961, Manokwari, organised by the Nieuw-Guinea RAAD, with the Morning Star flag alongside the Netherlands flag, and the national anthems of the two nations, and the Papua Volunteer Korp (PVK) marching alongside the Netherlands Army.



© Ruud Bauwens



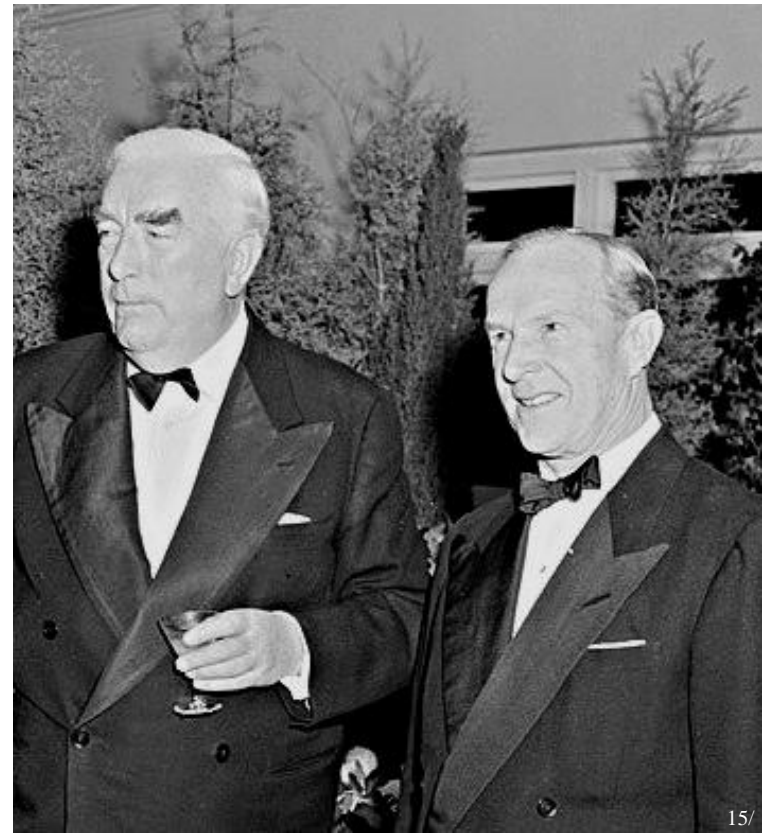
above—President JF Kennedy and President Sukarno
Andrews Airforce Base, Maryland, 24 April 1961.

Kennedy's belief that West Papua was an expendable nation "of 700,000 cannibals" was fed by rumours that Michael Rockefeller, son of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, was eaten—rather than drowned—after his boat capsized on the south coast of West Papua where he was collecting Asmat art in December 1961.

right—Prime Minister Robert Menzies and Garfield Barwick (Attorney-General as well as Minister for Overseas Territories and Australia's Representative to the UN).

Garfield Barwick convinced Prime Minister Menzies to abandon his long-standing support for the Netherland's self-determination program in West Papua. He anticipated that under Indonesia there would be asylum seekers, and told his department officers "We should not be too infected with the British notion of being a home for the oppressed."

- After Indonesia failed four times in the 1950s to have 'its' claim of sovereignty over West Papua recognized by the United Nations; and
- After the UN failed to pass a Dutch motion to register West Papua on the Decolonisation agenda in November 1961;
- Indonesia declared war (19 December 1961) and America developed a 'peace treaty' that transferred the administration of West Papua to Indonesia, a state on the brink of economic and political collapse. No West Papuans were consulted for the UN sponsored New York Agreement (1962-1969).



Traditional Dani homes in the Baliem Valley of the Central Highlands



Proliferation of Transmigration-logging settlements since Indonesian occupation in 1963

Under Indonesian colonial rule West Papua has been the target of the largest transmigration program in the world, mostly funded by the World Bank.

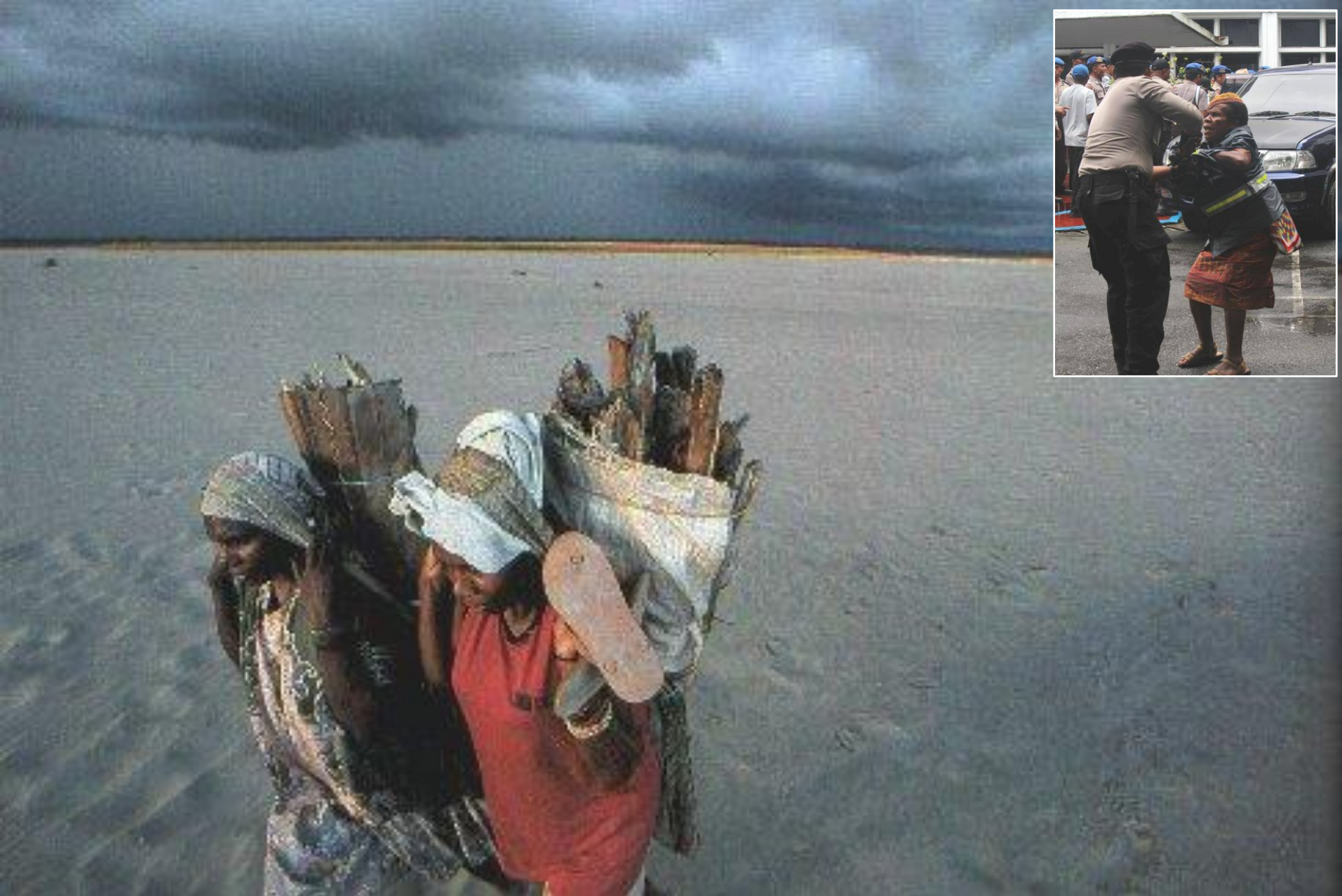
Badly organized settlements, often situated alongside logging operations, have eroded unique ecosystems and rendered indigenous West Papuans a minority in their own homeland.

Indonesia has regulations about the species and dimensions of trees felled, and the method for extraction and re-plantation, but the companies work hand-in-hand with the Indonesian military and ignore the guidelines.







The Freeport Mine gouging the Amungme tribe's spiritual mother Nemankawiarat, whose peaks still hosts a (rapidly shrinking) glacial remnant. Indonesia's contract with Freeport was signed in 1967, two years before the conclusion of Indonesia's term as a UN-appointed administrator. In 2017 Indonesia, with Chinese money, bought 51.2%, leaving US Freeport-McMoran (FCX) with ownership of 48.7%.




The once-mighty Aikwa River near the Freeport gold-and-copper mine has for years been a lifeless bog of mine-waste dumped at a rate (in 2001) of 194,000 tons a day. *Inset:* Mama Yosefa, a local Amungme woman and activists, being arrested by Indonesian Police on 16 February 2014 when the Melanesian Spearhead Group visited West Papua but was not allowed to meet any West Papuans. Five of Mama's children have died of toxic poisons from the river. In 2001 she won the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize for her fight against PT Freeport Indonesia.




because our world is being destroyed.



The birds have nowhere to fly



The tears are falling from our eyes



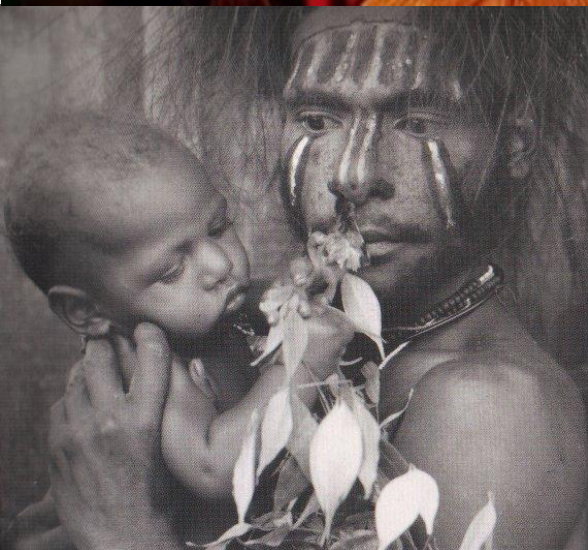
We want to conserve this place

Pastor Steven Su, Malaislas Village, The Birdhead, West Papua ... “The birds have nowhere to fly ... the tears are falling from our eyes ... our world is being destroyed ... we want to conserve this place”

Screen snaps from *Resource extraction in West Papua* by British film-maker James Morgan (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzXwPhMfyto>)



“He has sent me to proclaim
freedom for the prisoners and to
set the oppressed free, to loose
the chains of injustice and to
untie the cords of the yoke”



above left—Ronny Kareni, West Papua student,
Ballarat, 2008

above—Sixta Mambor, West Papua student, All
Saints Anglican Church, St Kilda, 2005.

above right—Greater Bird of Paradise

left—Nduga villagers in the highlands

right—Beetle (*Eupholus vlasimskii*)





The issue of West Papua has complicated every negotiation between Indonesia and Australia since 1950

above—West Papuans regularly rally outside the Indonesian Consulate in Queens Rd, Melbourne, whereupon the Australian Federal Police are required to both ‘protect’ the Indonesians on one side of the iron fence (*red car, above-left*), and pass documents to them from the Papuans (*above-centre*). By 2008 Indonesian Intelligence agents in Melbourne had become so brazen that Victoria Police Security Intelligence felt obliged to offer the West Papuans protection (*above-right*), although this was withdrawn by Police Commissioner Simon Overland in 2012.



left—On 10 March 2010, Tony Situmorang—Head of Indonesian Intelligence for Asia-Pacific and Deputy-Ambassador at Indonesian Embassy in Canberra was filmed taking photos of West Papuans at a peace rally in Canberra from the 1st floor balcony of Parliament House.



Return Special Autonomy Rally, 18 June 2010, demanding a referendum. West Papua was, in fact, declared an ‘autonomous’ region in 1969 after the sham ‘act-of-free-choice’. The imposition of a ‘special’ autonomy in 2001, primarily to satiate the demands of the republic’s creditors, was structured to enhance and fortify ‘national security not ‘local autonomy’.





Opening the 3rd Congress with Prayer Zaccheus Field, Abepura, West Papua 16 October 2012

“The 3rd Congress is not a radical fringe movement. It’s made up of mainstream Papuan society: academics, church leaders and senior tribal leaders. The radical fringe stayed away [from the Congress] because they think it’s not radical enough. So if the Indonesian government thinks this is a minority view, they are sadly mistaken. It is a mainstream view” (Ferry Marisan, Director, ELSHAM Human Rights in West Papua).



Final Day, 3rd Congress, 19 October 2011

Three hundred participants were arrested and tortured after establishing the Federal Republic of West Papua. Ninety-six were shot, kicked or beaten by police, with twelve confirmed reports of fractured skulls (West Papua Media 21 Oct 2011).

Five officials of the Federal Republic of West Papua, including President Yaboisembut and Prime Minister Waromi, were charged under the Criminal Code and incarcerated (Waromi was also a political prisoner 1989-99; 2001, 2002, 2003-4).

left—Papuan Land Guards (PETAPA) arrested and tortured (West Papua Media 21 Oct 2011)

West Papuans attacked by Indonesian army

3rd PAPUA CONGRESS 16-19 OCTOBER 2011



Edison Waromi
PAPUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRIME MINISTER
LATELINE

1:10 5:00
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcast: 27/10/2011



ALJAZEERA EXCLUSIVE



Indonesia, Papua and the prisoners of history Sunday Age, 23/10/2011



Papuan Land Guards (PETAPA) arrested and tortured
West Papua Media 21 October 2011



ALJAZEERA EXCLUSIVE



Aljazeera 22 Oct 2011 (http://english.aljazeera.net/video/Indonesian_forces_raid_Papuan_independence_gathering)

top—Daniel Kadena, a law student, shot dead (Solidaritas Rakyat Papua).

photos 2, 3—burying Yakobus Samonsabra and Max Asa Yeuw (Suara Perempuan Papua/Voice of Women in Papua) 25



End of a long KNPB rally in Timika on 21 May 2015 to support ULMWP application to join the Melanesian Spearhead Group.

Some facts about Indonesia's Special Autonomy in West Papua 2001—2020, Jacob Rumbiak, ULMWP Spokesperson

West Papua has been illegally occupied and cruelly governed since the UN transferred our Non-Self-Governing Territory to Indonesia on 1 May 1963. Then we were 99% of the population; now we are calculated to be extinct by 2030. Our best and brightest are tortured and jailed or killed. We have no tenure over our land and gardens that are being destroyed by miners and loggers. Our waters, which were pristine in 1962, are polluted. Our unique flora and fauna is sold illegally in black markets in Indonesia and overseas.

- 1 The Infant Mortality Rate has increased dramatically:
In 2002, there were 56 deaths for every 1000 babies born;
In 2017 there were 257 deaths for every 1000 babies born (BPS 2017-19).
- 2 Poverty increased by 27% in one province, 22% in the other (BPS 2017-19).
- 3 Maternal Mortality increased 30%, and is the highest rate in Indonesia;
In 2019 there were 305 deaths for every 1000 mothers (UNICEF JAKARTA).
- 4 The price of goods has increased dramatically:
Cost of cement in Wamena IDR 500,000—1.2million
Cost of cement in Jakarta IDR 60,0005
Cost of fuel in West Papua IDR 40,000/litre
Cost of fuel in Jakarta IDR 6,450/litre
- 5 The Indonesia Government has spent IDR 94 trillion, but has taken IDR 200 trillion from West Papua just from Freeport mine (BPS 2017-19).



left—In Dec 2018 the Indonesian Airforce dropped bombs of white phosphorous, a banned chemical weapon, on Nduga in the highlands.

White phosphorous burns through skin and flesh, down to the bone. It cannot be extinguished ... with death from internal burns or multiple organ failure.

(The Saturday Paper, 22 December 2018, John Martinkus and Mark Davies)

ULMWP begs UN to discipline Indonesia against waging more war in West Papua; President Jokowi lectures General Assembly on 'sovereignty' and 'territorial integrity' (Excerpts from ULMWP Media, 24 September 2020)



On 19 Sept 2020, the Indonesian military shot and strangled Pastor Yeremiah Zanambani, who was feeding his pigs in his garden. His congregation, from seven churches in Intang Jaya, have fled into the surrounding mountains. The popular and influential pastor was Chair of the Indonesian Evangelical Christian Church, and had translated the Bible into Moni.

Pastor Yeremiah's assassination follows the murder of another popular pastor, Geyimin Nirigi, during a military campaign that included the Indonesian Parliament authorising its Airforce to drop bombs of white phosphorous in Nduga in December 2018.

“As it did in the 1960s behind the UN, Indonesia is eliminating yet another generation of West Papuan leaders, this time behind COVID” ULMWP Spokesperson Jacob Rumbiak said.

“But there is a difference. In the 1960s we didn't know them. Now we do, and furthermore, our freedom is actively supported by thousands of Indonesians across the republic” he added.



THE LEGAL FACTS ABOUT WEST PAPUA

- ❖ West Papua under international law is an Indonesian colony and West Papuans are under illegal alien rule.
- ❖ Colonialism is illegal under international law.
- ❖ West Papua has a legal right to be free and a legal right to independence. This is not just a moral right, or a political right; it is a legal right.
- ❖ The legal right to self-determination is guaranteed by the UN Charter, under customary international law, and in the New York Agreement that Indonesia signed with the Netherlands in 1962.
- ❖ It is within the UN—including its principal judicial organ the International Court of Justice—that the facts of Indonesia's occupation of West Papua can be ascertained and adjudicated.

In 2020 the Jokowi government responded to the formal recommendation of its provincial (Papuan) parliaments—to open dialogue with the ULMWP under UN supervision—with **an escalation of troops and highly trained commandos**. In truth, Indonesia has little to gain by negotiation, and everything to lose:

- 1: Its occupation in the 1960s will not withstand ICJ (legal) scrutiny.
- 2: It has been consistently criticised since 2001 for failing its development goals and for its exponential growth of military infrastructure and personnel.
- 3: Its human rights records is abysmal: from genocide in the 1970s (*The Neglected Genocide* Asian Human Rights Commission, 2013), to an extraordinary list of unlawful killings and political prisoners (*Don't bother, Just let him die; killing with impunity in West Papua* Amnesty International, 2018); to the displacement of 45,000 villagers in 2019 after its use of the banned chemical white phosphorous (*Chemical weapons dropped on Papua* The Saturday Paper, 22 December 2018), to the New York Times March 2020 report of 2000 Papuans fleeing military operations after the insertion of 16,000 more troops in 2019 and another 700 special commandos in 2020.





THE UNITED LIBERATION MOVEMENT FOR WEST PAPUA (ULMWP)

The United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) is a five-person executive, which was elected in 2014 from West Papua's three key political organisations, to carry the people's program for self-determination and independence. ULMWP is tightly tied and accountable to:

- ❖ West Papua National Parliament (PNWP)
- ❖ West Papua National Coalition for Liberation (WPNCL)
- ❖ Federal Republic of West Papua (FRWP)

These three political identities are, in turn, answerable to a range of influential Civilian and Political Powers (effectively thirty-one *types* of organisations) that include:

Civilian Powers: ADAT (tribal councils) ... Churches and Religions (predominately Christian and Muslim) ... Student & Youth organisations ... Womens Groups & Workers Associations ... Indonesian (transmigrasi) organisations; and *Political Powers:* Political Parties ... Military & Intelligence Structures ... The Diplomatic Wings.

The ULMWP, as the vehicle to deliver concrete recognition of the West Papuans political rights, is mandated to (1) Encourage self-determination processes that are in accord with UN principles and mechanisms; (2) Work with the UN during the transfer of state administration from Indonesia, and the election of a West Papuan government; (3) Resign its authority as the executor of the Papuan people's ambition after the election of a West Papuan Government.

In June 2015, the ULMWP's application to join the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) was accepted. The MSG is an intergovernmental forum of 4 UN member-states.

In August 2019, the Pacific Islands Forum (18 UN member-states, including New Zealand and Australia) passed a motion **calling on all parties to address the 'root cause' of the conflict, and on Indonesia to allow the UN Human Rights Commission Fact-Finding Mission in 2020.**

In December 2019, the African Caribbean Pacific Group (79 UN member-states) passed the same motion as the Pacific Island Forum.

THREE ACTORS TO LIBERATE WEST PAPUANS

- ❖ The West Papuan People
- ❖ The Indonesian People
- ❖ The International community.

WEST PAPUANS

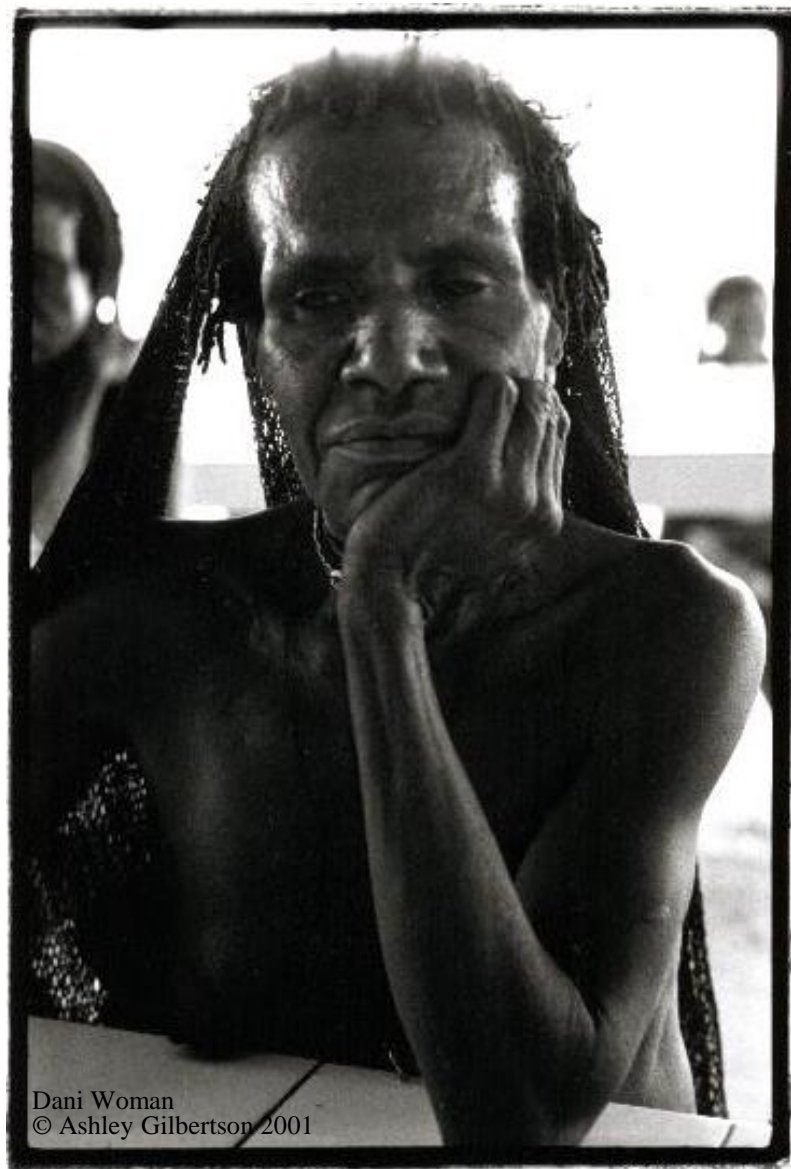
In July 2020, all West Papuan institutions—including the two provincial parliaments, the ADAT (tribal) Councils, the churches and religions, student and women organisations—rejected another period of Autonomy (2021—2045), and demanded that the Indonesian government commences dialogue with ULMWP under the auspice of a UN-appointed mediator.

INDONESIANS

In nearly all Indonesian universities there is now active, and vocal, support for the democratic right of West Papuans to be acknowledged. This is despite many students being charged with *makar* (treason) and jailed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Activists working with their state and national governments to develop legislation instructing their UN representative to support Vanuatu's motion in the United Nations (a successful motion requires 127 of the 193 UN member-states).



Dani Woman
© Ashley Gilbertson 2001

United Liberation Movement for West Papua
Winston Churchill St, Port Vila, Vanuatu
www.ulmwp.org; www.bennywenda.org; spokesperson@ulmwp.org

Federal Republic of West Papua
Department of Foreign Affairs, and FRWP Womens Office
211/838 Collins St, Docklands 3008, Victoria (AUS)
frwpwomensoffice@gmail.com

*Powerpoint prepared by
FRWP Womens Office,
Docklands, October 2020*



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- SLIDE 4 **Data:** Jim Elmslie *West Papuan Demographic transition and the 2010 Indonesian Census: 'Slow motion genocide' or not?* CPACS Working Paper No. 11, 2010, Sydney University.
- SLIDE 5 **Map:** Alan Thorne, Robert Raymond *Man on the rim-the people of the Pacific* Angus & Robertson 1989:p52.
Photos: (1) Tent Embassy, 26 January 2002, © Margie Buzzacott. (2) Jacob Rumbiak at Commemoration for Tunnerminnerwait and Maulboyheenner Melbourne, 20 January 2012. (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/takver/6730350591/in/set-72157603761110484/>).
- SLIDE 6 **Photos:** (1) Traditional canoe at Ansum on the south coast of Yapen; (2) A young fisherman displays his catch. Kal Muller *Indonesian New Guinea, West Papua/Irian Jaya* Periplus Editions, Hong Kong, 2001:pp76, 68 (fifth edition); (3, 4) Girl and pet pig; Women at a salt well in Iluerainma. Robert Mitton *The Lost World of Irian Jaya* Oxford University Press, Melbourne 1984:pp 55,79. (5) Elegeima, a Dani Village, Liz Thompson, in *West Papua, Follow the Morning Star* Ben Bohane, Liz Thompson, Jim Elmslie Prowling Tiger Press, Melbourne 2003:p48.
- SLIDE 7 **Photos, Texts:** (1) Petronella throwing herself in the mud the day her father Arim died. (2) This man's ear is sliced as a sign of grief, and he is smeared with light grey mud, also a sign of mourning. Robert Mitton *The Lost World of Irian Jaya* Oxford University Press, Melbourne 1984:pp190-91;82. (3) Girl with amputated finger by Michael Rockfeller, In Robert Gardner and Karl Heider *Gardens of War; Life and death in the New Guinea Stone Age* Penguin Books 1974/1968:p58.
- SLIDE 8 **Photos:** (1) Victoria Crowned Pigeon/*Mambruk*, Kal Muller *Indonesian New Guinea, West Papua/Irian Jaya*. Periplus Editions, Hong Kong 2001:pp14-15. (2) Ulysses butterfly, Neil Nightingale *New Guinea, an island apart* BBC Books, 1992:p48. (3) Red Squid Orchid and two other orchids © Nathan Litjens.
- SLIDE 9 **Photos:** (1) Tree kangaroo (*Dingisio, Dendrolagus mbaiso*) Tim Flannery in *Throwim way leg* Text Publishing, Melbourne 1998:p198. (2) Wilson's Bird-of-Paradise, David Attenborough *The life of birds* BBC Books 1998.
- SLIDE 10 **Photo:** Pygmy Seahorse, Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua, Ryan Photographic (<http://www.ryanphotographic.com/syngnathidae.htm>)
- SLIDE 11 **Photos:** (1) Farming lessons at a school in Kota Nica (1955); (2) A joyful meeting between a highlander and Dutch missionary nuns. In *West Papua, Follow the Morning Star* Bohane, B, Thompson, L, Elmslie, J. Prowling Tiger Press, Melbourne 2003:pp 28, 34.
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- SLIDE 22 **Photo:** Return Special Autonomy Rally, March from Abepura to Jayapura West Papua, 18 June 2010, FRWP footage. For critique of Special Autonomy see Dr Laurence Sullivan (2003) *Challenges to Special Autonomy in the province of Papua, Republic of Indonesia* Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University (<https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/42059/2/sullivan.pdf>).
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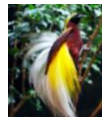
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