

32 BPRMS Relaties met het buitenland

ACD

1345778

datum 04 AUG. 1977

CO

b. _____

d. _____

C (CFO) nr.: 77/1357

d.d.

3 AUG. 1977

Aan : CFB

Betreft : Papua aangelegenheden

Bijl.:

Op 14-5-1977 werd voor een herdenkingsdienst
gehouden in de kerk te Jutphaas.
Opmerkelijk was dat van Molukse zijde hierbij geen vertegen-
woordiging aanwezig was. Dit is vreemd omdat juist
degene was die daadwerkelijk contact had en een samengaan
voorstond met de RMS-beweging van MANUSAMA.

ACD

1346.566
datum 10 AUG. 1977

CO

b. _____ d. _____

C (CFO) nr.: 77/1384

d.d. 9.8.77

Aan : CFB

Betreft : Bijeenkomst in hotel "Pays Bas" te Utrecht

Bijl. :

Op zaterdag 14 mei 1977 zijn de "regering" MANUSAMA, het hoofdbestuur van de Badan Persatuan en de staf van de KPK en de bestuursleden van Pemuda Masjarakat bijeengekomen om de "affaire" TAHAPARY en de publicaties in de Nieuwe Revue te bespreken.

Tijdens de bijeenkomst las TAHAPARY zijn ontslagbrief (ontslag per 2-5-77) voor. Hij bleef echter volhouden dat hij de publicatie in het NRC niet zo heeft weergegeven. Van ds. METIARY kreeg TAHAPARY het verwijt dat hij de dominee haatte. TAHAPARY ontkende dit maar antwoordde: "Ik haat alleer Uw manier van werken". Tenslotte werd vanuit het publiek voorgesteld, dat de dominee en TAHAPARY elkaar de hand moesten schudden, hetgeen op initiatief van de dominee is gebeurd.

_____ werd verweten dat hij aan de journalist, _____, van de Nieuwe Revue de stukken heeft overhandigd over de Vietnam affaire. _____ zou deze beschuldiging van de hand hebben gegeven. Een foto, waarop hij samen met _____ in Amsterdam werd gesignaleerd, vond hij geen bewijs. Hij verklaarde dat hij _____ kende via _____. Vooral _____ en METIARY probeerden _____ te intimideren, hetgeen echter niet lukte. MANUSAMA maakte tenslotte een einde aan de discussie door te stellen dat er inderdaad nog geen bewijzen waren, dat Boetje stukken aan een journalist heeft verkocht.

Door MANUSAMA werden de Vietnam-contacten van METIARY opnieuw ter sprake gebracht. De meeste aanwezigen lieten duidelijk blijken, dat METIARY op moest houden -2-

met zijn eigenhandig optreden. MANUSAMA durfde dit
echter niet openlijk aan METIARY kenbaar te maken.
Over deze affaire kregen de twee "oudjes"
en ruzie.
beschuldigde ervan dat hij METIARY
steunde enz. enz.

Petition of Right for the People
of the Republic of the South Moluccas.

We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas
taking into due consideration the fact
that the Socialist States following always strictly and
sincerely Lenin and his heritage
are the most consequent fighters for the right of nations
of self-determination
one of the most decisive victories of the progressive forces
throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism
and colonialism
the theoretical and political foundations for which were
laid by Lenin and from then onward were taken up by the
Socialist States
thus continuing Lenin's struggle against any national
oppression wheresoever it might appear
herewith turn to the Socialist States
pleading for their assistance in our struggle for our
right of self-determination
against national oppression by a strong nation which is
completely alien to us
and which since the Proclamation of our Independence
by military force and suppression is depriving us of our
sovereign right of living in a state of our very own
which we have proclaimed already following the unanimously
expressed will of the population of all parts of our state.

This, our sovereign right of national self-determination, clearly
and distinctly results from the generally acknowledged rules of international
law as well as from international treaties, both granting us likewise our
right of a national existence of our very own, outside the colonial
domination of a stronger nation which while illegally occupying a great part
of our country by military force, is alien and hostile to us as well.

I. 1. This legal position of our right of self-determination is first of all based on the generally acknowledged rules of international law as they are especially applied in their national and international relations by the Socialist States, thus being the hope of all progressive forces in the world, and especially of all nations which are forcibly prevented from making use of their right of self-determination.

The history of the development of the general idea of the right of nations of self-determination is a convincing evidence of the great influence of the diplomacy of the Socialist States on the present stage of international law. Lenin and the working classes always were the most consequent fighters for the right of self-determination, and it was due to that fact that the right of self-determination later on became a constitutional principle of the first Socialist State in Russia. From there, Socialist diplomacy succeeded in convincing all other states of the great importance of the right of self-determination.

Therefore this right is now justly part of the UN Charter which again was due only to the consequent struggle of the Socialist diplomats to enforce it against imperialism and colonialism. This right therefore already helped many of the developing countries to throw away their colonial chains and to create a state of their very own. We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, however, had not yet the chances to benefit from this high aim of decolonialisation for which Lenin started the fight and in which the Socialist States as his successors still continue.

It was Lenin who gave the exact definition of the right of self-determination which still nowadays is the ultimate aim of many developing countries and which is also our aim, the aim of the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas: "If we want to understand the self-determination of nations without getting mixed up into a play with juridical definitions, without 'inventing' abstract definitions, but by searching for the historical and economical suppositions of the national movements, we unavoidably come to the conclusion: Self-determination of nations is to be understood as stately separation from alien-national communities, it is to be understood as the creation

of an independent national state." 1)

This right of self-determination afterwards was subject of Lenin's Decree on Peace of 8th November (26th October) 1917, the first legal act of the first Socialist State of the world. Furthermore, the Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia of 15th (2nd) November 1917, certified "the right of the peoples of Russia to a free self-determination including to complete separation and the creation of an independent state." Since that time, it is generally acknowledged in international law that the right of self-determination is one of the most essential components of modern international law.

As such, in the progressive Socialist view on international law which we hold as well, the right of nations of self-determination is not merely a political and a moral principle which at any time might be abandoned again, but it is already a real and effective right in the strict sense of the word, and not only a "right in being" as it is considered in the reactionary view of international law. This is the sense of art. 1 para 2 and of art. 55 of the UN Charter.

Moreover, in modern international legal theory in the Soviet Union, it is justly held: "Thus, the regulations of the UN Charter provided an international-legal base for the suppressed peoples, for the socialist countries and other democratic forces for the struggle against the imperialist yoke in the colonial and depending countries, for the liberation of these countries, for the recognition of their independence."2)

We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, ask the Socialist States as the most consequent promoters of the right of self-determination, to help us in making use of this sharp weapon in our fight against colonialism and national oppression, against all stubborn attempts of the imperialist countries and of their neo-imperialist satellites to disregard the progressive experiences of the world-wide struggle for the victory of national self-determination.

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- 1) V.I. Lenin, Pravo nacij na samoopredelenie, published 9th July (26th June) 1914 in the Trudovaja Pravda. He has formulated this idea already in 1913 in his article "Kritičeskie zametki k nacional'nomu voprosu".
 - 2) Kurs meždunarodnogo prava v šest' tomach, edited by the Institute for State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, tom II, Osnovnye principy sovremennogo meždunarodnogo prava, Moscow, 1967, p. 210.

2. In judging our special position regarding our right of national self-determination, it must generally be kept in mind that "the right solution of the national same as any other social question is possible in respecting the unconditional rule of Marxist theory to take care of the concrete situation that makes a special country differ from another within a special historical epoch." 1)

Insofar, our present position in the South Moluccas is as follows:

Our home country are the South Moluccas, a set of islands which were known in the past as the "spice islands". They are situated near the so-called Sahul Flat, which is linked up with the Australian continent. The highly volcanic South Moluccas extend as an archipelago to near the line where the two zones of the earth's crust of the submarine extensions of the Asiatic and the Australian continents meet. In every respect, and certainly also anthropologically, this area between Indonesia and Oceania, in which our home country is situated, shows characteristics which justify to make essential differences against the western archipelago of Indonesia.

The South Moluccas which lie south of the Ceram Sea, comprise the so-called Ambon Group, i.e. Amboina and the Uliasser Islands, and the Banda Group. The outlying islands of the group comprise Ceram, the greatest of the South Moluccas covering more than half of The Netherlands, Buru and the Kei Islands, the Aru Islands, the Tanembar Islands in the south, and finally some more small islands south west and south of Banda.

The population is estimated at about more than a million. People consider themselves as belonging to the Melanesian race, and they thereby stress the difference to the Malays in Indonesia and Malaysia. They are mostly of Christian religion while the Malays mostly are Mohammedans, and they have an independent Protestant Church of their own. Also in their way of speaking, they differ from the Malays and the Indonesians.

The South Moluccas were part of the former Dutch East Indies. Due to their national and racial peculiarities, they were given a special position in the frame of the whole colony by the Dutch administration.

1) Juridičeskij Slovar', tom 2, Moscow, 1956, p. 461.

On 25th April 1950, they declared their political independence, but soon afterwards, after heavy fighting, were invaded by Indonesian military forces which, however, did not succeed in completely occupying the country. An independent Government of the Republic of the South Moluccas is still effectively acting in the centre of Ceram, the biggest of the islands of the Republic. It also has its official representative missions abroad.

3. Thus, there is a bearer for the right of self-determination of the People of the South Moluccas. In Soviet international legal theory which insofar we hold as well, the bearers of this right are nations and peoples consisting of several nations, parts of peoples or national groups settling on a common territory, and having some additional common peculiarities such as of historical, cultural, linguistic, religious or other kind, and being united by a common aim which they wish to attain by means of the right of self-determination.

In Socialist view, this refers specially to nations or peoples suffering under the colonial yoke and defending the freedom to determine their political, economical, social and cultural status in the struggle against imperialist suppression. 1)

We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, made use of this our right of self-determination by proclaiming the independence of our Republic on 25th April 1950. However, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia illegally claiming our country to be part of Indonesia, attacked us with strong military forces, and because of their overwhelming superiority, they finally succeeded in occupying a great part of our country. Our Government was forced to retire from Ambon to Ceram, the main island of the South Moluccas, where it still executes effective power over the greatest parts of this island, which the Indonesian aggressors were not able to occupy due to the heroic struggle of our defending national forces.

Thus, we, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, are still forcibly prevented from making use of our sovereign right of self-determination. In Soviet international legal theory, to which we

1) Kurs meždunarodnogo prava, tom II, Moscow, 1967, p. 217.

generally adhere, "any attempts of the imperialists to prevent the use of the right of self-determination and to oppress the national liberation movement, are severe offences against international law". 1) This view fully reflects international practice.

It is moreover based on Lenin's rejection of any sort of annexation which not only refers to a forcible incorporation of territory, but as well to a forcible suppression of a nation by a foreign power in its own boundaries: "If any nation is kept forcibly within a special state, if it is in spite of its expressed will - notwithstanding if this will is expressed in the press, in public meetings, in party decisions or rebellions or uprisings against the national oppression - not granted the right to decide in free elections with complete withdrawal of the military forces of the annexing or generally stronger nation, and without the slightest coercion, the question of the form of the stately existence of this nation, then such an incorporation is an annexation i.e. robbery and coercion." 2)

Thus, in Lenin's view, to be in favour of the right of self-determination means to oppose any kind of annexation. 3)

This most important idea of Lenin's in the meantime became one of the basic rules of present international law. Thus, the Security Council in its Decision 242 of 22nd November 1967, stated unanimously that it is illegal in international law to acquire foreign territories by means of war, and that all foreign troops in such a territory must be evacuated as soon as possible.

4. Therefore, in Soviet international theory, it is justly held that the continuation of the factual domination of a given territory is of no juridical importance if it is against the will of the people settling there. 4) We highly appreciate this view, and we would be

1) *Meždunarodnoe Pravo*, Collective work, edited by the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chief editor F.I.Koževnikov Moscow, 1957, p. 183.

2) V.I. Lenin, *Sočinenija*, tom 20, p. 369.

3) V.I. Lenin, *Sočinenija*, tom 30, p. 26

4) S.V. Molodcov, *Raspad sistemy kolonializma i ego vlijanie na meždunarodnoe pravo*, *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo*, 1956, No. 5, p.85; Ju.G.Barsegov, *Uvaženie territorial'noi zelestnosti - odin is principov mirnogo sosučestvovanija*, *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo*, 1957, No.9, p.28; *Meždunarodnoe Pravo*, Moscow, 1957, p.181; *Kurs meždunarodnogo prava*, tom II, Moscow, 1967, p. 221.

happy to see it come into being in our case if possible with the assistance of the Socialist States.

We hope that we can rely on this assistance of the Socialist States the more because we are convinced that it is still the policy of these states as it had been declared for the first time in Lenin's Decree on Peace, the first diplomatic act of the new Soviet Government of 1917. Regarding the annexation, it runs as follows: "The government calls an annexation or a robbery of foreign countries according to the legal conscience of democracy in general, and of the working classes especially, each incorporation of a small or weaker nation into a bigger or stronger state without a definite, clear and freely expressed consent or wish of this nation, notwithstanding when this forcible incorporation took place, notwithstanding how developed or underdeveloped the nation forcibly incorporated or forcibly kept within the boundaries of a certain state might be. Notwithstanding, finally, if this nation lives in Europe or in far away-countries beyond the seas."

This policy was carried on by the Soviet Union even during the last war. The Soviet Government declared in the Inter-Allied Conference in London on 24th September 1941: "The Soviet Union was and will be guided in her foreign policy by the principle of self-determination of nations. On the basis of this principle, the Soviet Union defends the right of every people on stately independence and territorial integrity of its country, the right to erect such a social structure and choose such a form of administration which it might think suitable and necessary for the aim of safeguarding the economic and cultural flourishing of its country."

The legal consequence of this view, then, is: "It is completely natural that each attack against the self-determination of this or that nation can cause a national liberation fight by such a nation which must be considered as a self-defense against attacks on the principle of the UN Charter acknowledging the self-determination of nations." 1) Such a fighting nation is already recognized as a subject of international law in modern Soviet international legal theory, provided that there are

1) V.M. Šuršalov, Osnovnye voprosy teorii meždunarodnogo prava, Moscow, 1959, p. 74.

already some organs of such a nation that could be regarded as a future government. 1)

We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, from the very beginning of our state, since our Declaration of National Independence of 25th April 1950, always had and still have a Government of our own. We therefore must be recognized as a new subject of international law since 25th April 1950.

In the international legal view of the Socialist States, we thus claim the right "to decide without any pressure from outside to which community the state may belong including the right to establish an independent state, and to decide on the forms of its internal policy, economical, social and cultural life." 2)

Such a right of self-determination is now generally acknowledged part of the world-wide system of international law with legally obliging force for all Member-States of the United Nations Organisation. It has found its best expression in the Declaration of granting independence to all colonial countries and peoples of 14th December 1960 which of course was not accepted by the imperialist powers. This declaration, again, is based mainly on a Soviet project presented by the Soviet Government on 23rd September 1960. 3) Moreover, the Socialist countries afterwards time and again pressed for the strict observation of the Declaration, and the Soviet Union in a memorandum of 1961, even stated that in the light of the declaration the maintenance of colonialism could only be considered a crime. Therefore, the Soviet Government proposed to finish all kinds of colonialism everywhere by the end of 1962. 4)

The most essential and important legal consequences arising from the Declaration of granting independence to all colonial countries and peoples are in Soviet view:

- 1) *Meždunarodnoe Pravo*, Collective work, Chief editor F.I. Koževnikov, Moscow, 1957, p. 87; G.I. Tunkin, *Voprosy teorii meždunarodnogo prava*, Moscow, 1962, p. 47; R.L. Bobrov, *Sovremennoe meždunarodnoe pravo*, Leningrad, 1962, p. 96; *Kurs meždunarodnogo prava v šesti tomach*, tom I, Moscow, 1967, p. 153; G.I. Tunkin, *Teorija meždunarodnogo prava*, Moscow, 1970, p. 78.
- 2) *Kurs meždunarodnogo prava*, tom II, Moscow, 1967, p. 215.
- 3) This project is published in the *Pravda* of 24th September 1960.
- 4) This project is published in the *Pravda* of 30th September 1961.

- a) The states responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories or territories under trusteeship are obliged to immediately take measures to transfer all power to the peoples of these territories;
- b) The states that have military bases or keep troops on the territories of colonial or depending countries must liquidate these bases, withdraw the troops and thereby remove all obstacles for the declaration of a free will of the peoples of these countries and territories;
- c) All states are obliged to refrain from any military or other forcible action or repressive measures directed against peoples that are fighting for their independence. 1)

These are exactly our legal claims, the claims of the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, and we certainly could not wish to find a better advocate to defend our rights than the Socialist States that have played the most important part in the creation of these international rights for all nations.

II 1. Besides, we have a special right to claim our national independence as a subject of international law, not only according to the general rules of this world-wide acknowledged system of law but also according to special international agreements granting us such a right of national independence as well.

Already before the Dutch conquered our islands and converted them into a part of their colony Dutch East Indies, we, the People of the South Moluccas, were a nation of our own which even the Dutch colonialists could not deny. Already in 1921, they conceded the installation of the Ambon Council for the islands of Ambon and Uliasser with far-going rights of self-determination. In August 1946, the Dutch were even forced to acknowledge us as a "zelfstandige groeps gemeenschap" (independent group community) with a democratic self-government which status was up to that time not granted to any other of the Indonesian islands by the Dutch

1) Kurs meždunarodnogo prava, tom II, Mošcow, 1967, p. 231 and 232. These ideas are also part of the proposal of the Soviet Government of 30th September 1961 aimed at the liquidation of all kinds of colonialism up to 1962.

colonialists. This community was and still is ruled by the South Moluccan Council.

On 11th March 1947, this Council decided to join the State Negara Indonesia Timur, which was founded as the first of federal states in Indonesia after the end of the war by the Conference of Den Pasar on Bali on 23rd December 1946. The Republic of Indonesia, which at this time covered only the greatest parts of Java and Sumatra and not the entire territory of the former Dutch East Indies, had been founded earlier in 1945. It concluded together with the Dutch Government on October 1946 in Linggadjati (Cheribon) an agreement with the aim of establishing the "Republic of the United States of Indonesia", which was to consist of three states: The Republic of Indonesia (Java, Madura, Sumatra etc.), Borneo and the Great East (Celebes, the Moluccas etc.).

The federative state of Negara Indonesia Timur which was founded on 23rd December 1946 in Den Pasar, was the state organisation of the so-called Great East. Since the decision of the South Moluccan Council of 11th March 1947, the Moluccas were part of this federation.

On 27th December 1949, the Dutch Government finally granted the sovereignty to the Republic of Indonesia, i.e. to one of the federative states of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, which on the legal basis of the Linggadjati Agreement of October 1946, finally came into being with the signing of the preliminary constitution of this state on 29th October 1949.

2. However, the South Moluccan Council entered this federation only with the reservation to leave it again at any time if in the view of the Council the federation might not be in the position to observe the just interests of the South Moluccas. This reservation was accepted by the federation of Negara Indonesia Timur.

In spring 1950, it became evident that the political leaders of the Republic of Indonesia - at this time still but a part of then still existing Republic of the United States of Indonesia - intended to conquer the Federation of Negara Indonesia Timur. The Government of the South Moluccas represented by the South Moluccan Council, then decided to make use of its reservation regarding its entry into the Federation

of Negara Indonesia Timur, left this federation, and on 25th April 1950, it proclaimed its complete national independence "de facto and de jure as a Republic without any political relations towards the Negara Indonesia Timur and the Republic of the United States of Indonesia."

The Javanese leaders of the Republic of Indonesia which at that time already under the flagrant violation of the Linggadjati Agreement, the preliminary constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (of which it then still was a constituent part), and of the UN Charter providing the prohibition of any use of force in international relations, in the course of the year 1950, subdued most of our Republic of the South Moluccas by strong military force. At present, most of our state territory is militarily occupied by the Javanese of the Republic of Indonesia (which is not the same as the Republic of the United States of Indonesia that had been forcibly extinguished by the Javanese). The Javanese keep a very strong military force in our country, they control our people in every thinkable way. There is a censor on the press and the mail, and even on the sermons in the churches.

3. This military occupation by the Javanese which already lasts since 1950, and was not lessened since then, is completely illegal. It violates not only the right of the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas of self-determination which is as such acknowledged by international law, but also the UN Charter which in art. 2 para 4 clearly prohibits the use of force in international relations for all UN Member States, and as such a member, the Republic of Indonesia according to art. 2 para 2 of the UN Charter is obliged to fulfill in good faith this obligation.

Moreover, the Republic of Indonesia having conquered and subdued the other states of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, and thus also the Negara Indonesia Timur, and afterwards even our country, violates the respective international agreements with these other states and with the Dutch Government.

The Javanese, however, did not succeed in conquering completely our country. There is still some fighting in the biggest island of the South

Moluccas, in Ceram, which in great stretches is still under the control of the Republic of the South Moluccas.

III.1. Finally, it must also be mentioned that the Javanese by still illegally occupying our country, completely disregard all efforts of the Organisation of the United Nations to bring peace and self-determination to all nations of Indonesia.

In accordance with the terms of reference as set forth in the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 28th January 1949, the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI) was put to work. 1) This Commission sent the final report of its activities to the President of the Security Council on 13th April 1951. 2)

This Commission offered its good services in summer 1950 when our country was fighting severely for its freedom. The Javanese Government, however, rejected all proposals offered by the Commission. Therefore, the Commission finally reported to the Security Council that all its efforts in the affairs of restoring peace and self-determination to the South Moluccas, had failed.

In this report 3), the Commission proposed that the Security Council might strengthen the position of the Commission by inducing the Javanese Government to make use of the Commission's facilities for a peaceful solution of the problems of the South Moluccas. Shortly afterwards, a new report by the Commission reached the Security Council on 28th October 1950 4). In order to get time for a necessary preparation of the problem of the South Moluccas to be discussed before the Council, this discussion was postponed.

2. The Security Council, however, up to the present day did not yet take up this discussion. It is, therefore, still on the agenda of this Council. And it is certainly a problem which the Security Council should not avoid to discuss as it is not yet solved, and moreover, the illegal military occupation of our country being a flagrant violation of the UN Charter's prohibition of the use of any kind of force in international

1) The predecessor of this Committee was founded on 25th October 1947. Of the three members of this committee Australia was nominated by the Republic of Indonesia, Belgium by the Netherlands and the USA by Belgium and Australia. On 28th January 1948, this committee was transferred into UNCI.

2) General S/2087 UN Security Council.

3) UN S/1842 of 11th October 1950.

4) UN S/1873.

relations, clearly reveals the showing up of a new kind of colonialism which must be considered as such as one of the most dangerous obstacles in the general way of all nations to peace and peaceful coexistence throughout the world.

As regards the procedure in the United Nations Organisation, according to art. 99 of the Charter, the Secretary General might bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. We believe that our problem, the present illegal military occupation of the Republic of the South Moluccas, indeed constitutes such a threat. This problem, therefore, might be discussed by the Council without necessarily prejudicing a decision on the state character of our country.

Furthermore, the United Nations Commission for Indonesia might raise such a problem in the United Nations Organisation. This Commission which is an organ of the Security Council, declared in its report to the Security Council of 13th April 1950, "that it had decided while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties, it will adjourn sine die". Therefore, the UNCI is still at the disposal of the United Nations or of any other party concerned.

In such a discussion in the frame of the United Nations Organisation, the present Republic of Indonesia could not, as it used to do, justly claim that this would be a matter of its domestic jurisdiction in the sense of art. 2 para 7 of the Charter. Any intervention by the United Nations in this matter on the contrary would be legally admissible, as the position and the question of the internal state structure of the present Republic of Indonesia is exclusively rendered by and subject of special international agreements, which were violated flagrantly by the present Republic of Indonesia. It is, however, a general rule everywhere in the world's legal order and thinking that nobody can acquire rights from a position which he himself established illegally (principle of estoppel).

In addition to that general view, we also refer to a special opinion of the Socialist States in this matter. In Soviet international legal theory - in consequence of the general view on the legal nature of the right of nations of self-determination - it is held: "Any help granted to a nation which is fighting for its liberation, cannot be regarded as

a violation of international law, of the international-legal principle of non-intervention into the internal affairs of a state." 1) This view corresponds to that of other Socialist international legal scientists. 2)

We fully support these ideas which the Javanese will have to take into account when in the future they may again turn against any attempts to help us to restore our national independence claiming that this would be a matter of their domestic jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, this is not the case as we hope to have proved clearly enough.

3. Since we know that the Socialist States always have been the most consequent fighters against all and any kinds of colonialism whatsoever, we hopefully turn to them with our plea to help us to restore our legal rights of self-determination in our country against the new colonialism, which should not be allowed to continue further to suppress our nation as it did so since 21 years already.

We feel justified in this our plea to the Socialist States, and this the more as the fathers of modern Socialism were the first to fight for this right in international scale: Marx and Engels always pointed out to the fact that a nation which suppresses other nations can never be a free nation. We are sure that the modern Socialist States will consequently follow this heritage.

And therefore we firmly trust in this fundamental task to be successfully fulfilled by all Socialist States, as it is described in the words of the Party Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of 31st October 1961: "The countries of Socialism are honest and true friends of all peoples fighting for the liberation from the imperialist yoke or having reached this freedom already, and they grant them support in all directions. They claim to abolish all forms of colonial suppression, and in all possible ways they support all strengthening of sovereignty of the states emerging from the ruins of the colonial empires."

We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, ask the Socialist States, on this basis to grant us assistance in our fight for our national self-determination and against the new colonialism suppressing our people since 21 years.

1) Kurs meždunarodnog prava, tom II, Moscow, 1967, p. 225.

2) Kurs meždunarodnog prava, ibidem, refers to corresponding ideas of international legal scientists of other Socialist States.

IV.1. We ask for this assistance not only insofar as we ask the Socialist States to support our plea for the right of national self-determination within the Organisation of the United Nations. Moreover, we should appreciate very highly any economic, cultural and scientific aid from the Socialist States in building up a new politically and economically independent state of our own with peaceful and friendly relations to all nations.

Our country disposes of rich natural resources including petrol, minerals of various kinds, timber, fruit, rice, spices (our islands were the famous spice islands of the past), tobacco, coffee and cocoa and copra, i.e. dried coconuts. It is presumed that there are also natural resources of copper, coal, graphite and even gold and other minerals in our country. It will also be possible to replant the rubber-tree plantations which existed since the end of the war but are destroyed now in the course of the military occupation. Our natural oil resources in the island of Ceram are at present still in foreign hands. They are exploited by American, British and Australian firms without our consent.

We of course wish to have the full right of disposal over all these resources as they are the main possibilities of establishing an economically independent state of our own. In the view of Soviet international legal theory, this right of economic independence is one of the most essential components of the right of self-determination. 1) This right, therefore, was claimed already especially by Soviet diplomacy in the discussions of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights. And it was mainly due to the efforts of Socialist diplomacy that this right was incorporated in a special resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on its VII session in 1952. It is also part of the Declaration of granting independence to all colonial countries and peoples of 14th December 1960.

2, There are also perfect natural harbours in our country. They could play a decisive role in strengthening international shipping routes through our territorial waters. The Soviet Union has already realised these possibilities, and started to build a special oceanographic institute

1) G.B. Starušenko, Protiv izvraščenija principa samoopredelenija narodov i nacij, Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo, 1958, No. 1, p.65.

in Poka on the island of Ambon. This is not used by the military occupation forces, and therefore the buildings and the valuable instruments and tools of this institute are devastated and are rotting now.

Since our islands are situated in the centre between the Philippines, Java and Sumatra, New Guinea and Australia, we are planning to intensify all possibilities and facilities to strengthen the international shipping communications which already run through our territorial waters. This will be executed as soon as we have regained our national sovereignty. The same is due to our future plans with the development of the air traffic in and to our country. There are already some airfields on our islands which could be easily build out.

3. Finally, we hope to receive economic aid also insofar as we urgently need plenty of skilled labour to build up our state immediately after having regained our national sovereignty. We highly esteem the manifold possibilities of training such a personnel especially in the Socialist countries. We are also in urgent need of highly educated scientists of all kinds, of public administration specialists, and of specialists for the development and the planning of our national economy, and we should appreciate any chance for our young intellectuals to study in the Socialist countries.

V. We, the People of the Republic of the South Moluccas, sincerely hope that our plea to the Socialist States as the most consequent fighters for national self-determination throughout the world, to grant us assistance on our struggle for sovereign independence as the only possible basis for a future peaceful cooperation with other nations, will not be in vain. If successful, it would be a further decisive victory of the great policy of peaceful coexistence with which the Socialist States already since their first existence convinced the world that their ideas, that socialism, will gain the future.



J. Alvarez Manusama,
President
of the Republic of the South Moluccas.

KOPIE

Bestemd voor:

- 3 -

Voor orig. zie

CO:

in

o.l.v.

Gevoegd

Dat:

Par:

II. Buitenlandse activiteiten.

Nu de Commissie Köbben is opgeheven, lijkt ir. MANUSAMA er, meer dan in het verleden, voor geporteerd te zijn om in het buitenland betrekkingen aan te knopen.

Naast de Molukse leiding ondernemen echter ook enkele Molukse jongeren pogingen in die richting.

ir. MANUSAMA

In overleg met zijn "kabinet" heeft ir. MANUSAMA besloten, dat twee van zijn "ministers" in de herfst van 1978 naar de Verenigde Staten zullen reizen om aldaar de Algemene Vergadering van de Verenigde Naties bij te wonen. De twee "kabinetsleden" zouden moeten trachten in de V.N. contacten te leggen.

Voorts heeft ir. MANUSAMA officieel zijn goedkeuring gehecht aan de activiteiten van de Badan Persatuan om door middel van een in Nederland te houden en door de Molukkers te organiseren Tribunaal het R.M.S.-streven in internationaal verband te propagieren.

Tot instelling van dit Tribunaal dat zich zou moeten uitspreken over de politieke aspiraties van de Molukkers in Nederland en de rechtmatigheid van de R.M.S.-proclamatie, werd besloten op een bijeenkomst in West-Berlijn, waar van 16 tot 18 juni 1978 een congres van "Vierde Wereldlanden" werd gehouden. Dit congres werd bijgewoond door een delegatie van de Badan Persatuan onder leiding van ds. METIARY.

3. Zuidmolukkers

HC meldt dat een tweetal Zuidmolukkers behorende tot de kring van Ir. Manusama in New York tijdens de jongste algemene vergadering van de Verenigde Naties contact heeft gehad met een lid van de Surinaamse delegatie. Deze zou hebben toegezegd hen bij de volgende algemene vergadering in het najaar van 1979 bij enige andere delegaties te zullen introduceren.

ACD	1426333
datum	12 APR 1979
CO	
b.	d. —

C (CF) nr.: 79/926 d.d. 12 APR. 1979
Aan : CFB
Betreft : Oproep aan 140 landen door BP.

Bijl.: div.

Door de B.P. is een schrijven verspreid, onder 140 regeringen waarin aandacht wordt gevraagd voor de Zuidmolukse zaak.
Het schrijven ging vergezeld van de brief dd. 22-12-1978 die de BP aan de Nederlandse regering zond.

11-4-1979
LH.

BADAN PERSATUAN. (RAJAT MALUKU SELATAN)

SEKERTARIAT URUSAN UMUM - BAZARSTRAAT 50

2518 AK 's-GRAVENHAGE, February 19, 1979.

Tel.: (070) 45.52.91

Excellency,

I hereby have the honour to bring to the attention of Your Excellency a translation of a letter, dated December 22, 1978, which I, in my capacity of Chairman of the "Badan Persatuan", the most important South-Moluccan organization in the Netherlands, have sent to the Dutch Prime Minister.

So far the Dutch Government has not responded at all to this letter. Therefore my organization is of the opinion that it can no longer delay to appeal to world opinion, by sending a translation of our letter to all the Governments in the world. It feels this all the more because the Dutch Government is creating the wrong impression in the mind of the civilized world that it is wielding a humane, generous policy towards the South-Moluccan refugees in the Netherlands. In an official statement of January 26, 1978, this Government pretended to grant the South-Moluccans more or less a similar status as that of its own citizens. Expressing its willingness to accept an integration of the South-Moluccans into the Dutch community, it emphasized on the other hand that it would defer to the South-Moluccan wish to maintain and keep their own identity.

This all may sound very nice indeed, but in reality, the Dutch Government is aiming at the total wiping out of the South Moluccan community in the Netherlands. With a total disregard of the South-Moluccan wishes and feelings, it has set up a special joint Dutch-Indonesian Committee for propagating and preparing the repatriation of the South-Moluccans to Indonesia. But as the majority of the South-Moluccans rejects such a repatriation, it also set up an interdepartemental Commission for the total assimilation of the South-Moluccans in the various Dutch municipal corporations. The Dutch authorities are only prepared to cooperate with the South-Moluccan leaders on the lines laid down by themselves. This means nothing else than a complete ignorance and negligence of the real political aspects of the South-Moluccan problem and particularly of the South-Moluccan right of self-determination. It really cannot be denied that the political factor is the dominant and decisive factor amongst political refugees or political minorities.

No mutual understanding could ever be achieved without solving it. The Dutch ignorance and negligence has already created an undesirable situation in the Netherlands and has frustrated the relations between the Dutch and the South-Moluccans.

We regret that these frustrations have led to some violent actions committed by a number of young South-Moluccans. Our legal Government in exile, under the presidency of H.E.Ir.J.Alvarez Manusama, sincerely wishes to prevent such regrettable actions and our Organization, the "Badan Persatuan" fully supports our Government's effort. However, the policy of the present Dutch Government forms a serious counteracting factor.

It seems that the Dutch authorities, without any outside help, are unable to bring the problem nearer to its solution. Therefore, we, South-Moluccans in the Netherlands, send Your Excellency this appeal. I think that the Dutch Government cannot remain indifferent to any voice against its policy, raised by other Governments, however mild this voice may be.

For Your Excellency's further information, I am enclosing herewith our brochure "Confrontation", published on the occasion of the fifth lustrum of the South-Moluccan proclamation of independence. Moreover, our President is also prepared to send a special mission to your country in order to give your Government an oral explanation in detail of the present situation, if Your Excellency so desires.

Conveying to Your Excellency my gratitude for the attention to this letter, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest esteem,



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'S. Metiary', followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Rev. S. Metiary.
Chairman of the
"Badan Persatuan"

NAMA DARI NEGARA-NEGARA JANG DIMAKSUDKAN:

1. Sekertaris Djenderal dari U.N. di-New York
2. Perdana Menteri Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
3. President dari Republic Albania
4. Perdana Menteri Republic Algeria
5. Perdana Menteri Republic Angola
6. Perdana Menteri Republic Argentina
7. Perdana Menteri Republic Austria
8. Perdana Menteri Gemenebest Australia
9. Perdana Menteri Republic Austria
10. Perdana Menteri Gemenebest of the Bahamas
11. Perdana Menteri State of Bahrain
12. Perdana Menteri Republic Bangladesh
13. Perdana Menteri Barbados
14. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Belgie
15. Perdana Menteri Republic Benin
16. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Bhutan
17. Perdana Menteri Republic Bolivia
18. President Republic Botswana
19. President Republic Brazil
20. Perdana Menteri Republic Bulgaria
21. Perdana Menteri Republic Burma
22. President Republic Burundi
23. Perdana Menteri Republic Cape Verde
24. Perdana Menteri Canada
25. President Republic Chad
26. Perdana Menteri Central African
27. Perdana Menteri Republic Chile
28. Perdana Menteri Republic China
29. Perdana Menteri Republic Colombia
30. Perdana Menteri Republic Congo Brazaville
31. Perdana Menteri Republic Costa Rica
32. President Republic Cuba
33. Perdana Menteri Republic Cyprus
34. Perdana Menteri Republic Czechoslovakia
35. Perdana Menteri Republic Yemen
36. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Denemarken
37. Perdana Menteri Dominican Republic
38. Perdana Menteri Republic Ecuador
39. President Arab Republic of Egypt
40. Perdana Menteri Republic El Salvador
41. Perdana Menteri Republic Equatoriaal Guinea
42. Perdana Menteri Republic Ethiopia
43. Perdana Menteri Republic Fiji
44. Perdana Menteri Republic Finland
45. Perdana Menteri Republic France
46. Perdana Menteri Republic Gabon
47. Perdana Menteri Republic Democratic German (Oost Berlijn)
48. Perdana Menteri Republic Ghana
49. Perdana Menteri Republic Griekenland
50. Perdana Menteri Federal Republic Germany (West Berlijn)
51. Perdana Menteri Republic Grenada
52. Perdana Menteri Republic Guatemala
53. Perdana Menteri Republic Guinea
54. Perdana Menteri Republic Guinea-Bissau
55. Perdana Menteri Republic Guyana
56. Perdana Menteri Republic Haiti
57. Perdana Menteri Republic Honduras
58. Perdana Menteri Republic Hungaria
59. Perdana Menteri Republic Iceland
60. Perdana Menteri Republic India

61. Perdana Menteri Republic Indonesia
62. Perdana Menteri Republic Irak
63. Perdana Menteri Iran. (Surat ini dikembalikan sebab belum sjah)
64. Perdana Menteri Republic Ireland
65. Perdana Menteri Republic Israel
66. Perdana Menteri Republic Italy
67. Perdana Menteri Republic Ivory Coast (Ivoor kust)
68. Perdana Menteri Republic Jamaica
69. Perdana Menteri Keizerrijk Japan
70. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Jordan
71. President Republic Kenya
72. Perdana Menteri State of Kuwait
73. Perdana Menteri Democratic Republic Vientiane
74. Perdana Menteri Republic Lebanon
75. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Lesotho
76. Perdana Menteri Republic Liberia
77. Perdana Menteri Republic Libya
78. Perdana Menteri Hertogdom Luxembourg
79. Perdana Menteri Republic Madagascar
80. Perdana Menteri Republic Malawi
81. Perdana Menteri Republic Malaysia
82. Perdana Menteri Republic Maldives
83. Perdana Menteri Republic Mauritania
84. Perdana Menteri Republic Mexico
85. Perdana Menteri Republic Mongolia
86. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Morocco
87. Perdana Menteri Republic Mozambique
88. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Nepal
89. Perdana Menteri Republic Nicaragua
90. Perdana Menteri Republic Nigeria
91. Perdana Menteri Republic Niger
92. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Noorwegen
93. Perdana Menteri Sultanaat Oman
94. Perdana Menteri Republic Pakistan
95. Perdana Menteri Republic Panama
96. Perdana Menteri Republic Papua New Guinea
97. Perdana Menteri Republic Paraguay
98. Perdana Menteri Republic Philippines
99. Perdana Menteri Republic Poland
100. Perdana Menteri Republic Portugal
101. Perdana Menteri Republic Qatar
102. Perdana Menteri Republic Rumania
103. Perdana Menteri Republic Rwanda
104. Perdana Menteri Zelfstandige Staat Western Samoa
105. Perdana Menteri Republic Sao Tome
106. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Saudi Arabia
107. Perdana Menteri Republic Senegal
108. Perdana Menteri Republic Singapore
109. Perdana Menteri Republic Somali
110. Perdana Menteri Republic South Africa
111. Perdana Menteri Republic Spain
112. Perdana Menteri Republic Sri Lanka
113. Perdana Menteri Republic Sudan
114. Perdana Menteri Republic Suriname
115. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Swaziland
116. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Sweden
117. Perdana Menteri Arab Republic Syrian
118. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Thailand
119. Perdana Menteri Republic Togo
120. Perdana Menteri Republic Trinidad and Tobago
121. Perdana Menteri Republic Tunesia

122. Perdana Menteri Republic Turkey
123. Perdana Menteri Republic Uganda
124. Perdana Menteri Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Kiev
125. Perdana Menteri Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Moscow
126. Perdana Menteri United Arab Emirates
127. Perdana Menteri Republic Cameroon
128. Perdana Menteri Koninkrijk Great Britain and Northern Ireland
129. Perdana Menteri Republic Tanzania
130. Perdana Menteri Republic Upper Volta
131. Perdana Menteri United States of America
132. Perdana Menteri Republic Uruguay
133. Perdana Menteri Republic Venezuela
134. Perdana Menteri Republic Vietnam
135. Perdana Menteri Yemen Arab Republic
136. Perdana Menteri Republic Yugoslavia
137. Perdana Menteri Republic Zaire
138. Perdana Menteri Republic Zambia
139. Perdana Menteri Switzerland
140. Perdana Menteri Vorstendom Liechtenstein

BADAN PERSATUAN. (RAJAT MALUKU SELATAN)

SEKERTARIAT URUSAN UMUM - BAZARSTRAAT 50

2518 AK 's-GRAVENHAGE, December 22, 1978.-

Tel.: (070) 45.52.91

To
the Honourable
Minister-President
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
The Hague.

Excellency,

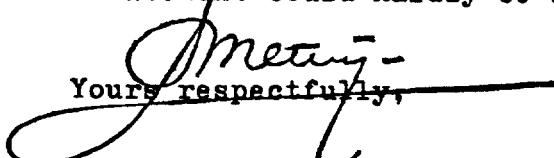
Seeing that on December 27th next, it will be 29 years ago that the Kingdom of the Netherlands transferred the sovereignty of the former Netherlands Indies (with the exception of West New Guinea) to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, we, South-Moluccans, wish to turn your attention again, via this letter, to this historical event as well as to your political responsibility as to the brutal situation, in which the whole South-Moluccan nation has been plunged by this transfer of sovereignty.

In spite of your official note of January 26, 1978, in which your Government repudiates its responsibility in this matter, we, South-Moluccans will steadily go on to hold your Government responsible for the fact that no proper consideration has been given to the South-Moluccan right of self-determination, as this right has been expressly guaranteed in the Round Table Conference Agreements of December 27, 1949 and as this right has been accepted and recognized by all the parties concerned.

We know that a number of juridical and political statements on this matter, made by authoritative lawyers and judicial bodies, wholly and perfectly justifies our standpoint.

From the foregoing it will be evident, that we regard the policy of the various successive Dutch Cabinets towards us, South-Moluccan exiles in the Netherlands, during these last 29 years, completely unacceptable. Particularly, we consider Your Cabinet's policy in this affair doubtful and dangerous. We therefore reject your attempt aiming at the realization of your platform by stimulating the contrasts between the South-Moluccans themselves.

We are deeply concerned that such a policy will in the long run lead to new violent actions, which we do not want. We wish to stress here that we are not aiming at the achievement of our political ideal by violence. But as we have learnt from experience that all our appeal to Your Government, to reconsider once more the whole matter, is not sufficient and has not any effect, we therefore have the intention to send a translation of this letter to all the Governments in the world for their kind consideration, in the hope that world opinion will express its view in favour of our righteous case. We are convinced that such a statement could hardly be left aside.


Yours respectfully,

Rev. S. METIARY

Nummer . : 5922/PR/002/B.P.

2518 AK 's-GRAVENHAGE,

22 december 1978.

Bijlagen : -

Tel.: (070) 45.52.91

Onderwerp : "souvereiniteitsoverdracht"

Zijne Excellentie
de Minister-President van het
Koninkrijk der Nederlanden,

's - GRAVENHAGE.

Exoellentie,

Aangezien op 27 december a.s. het 29 jaren geleden zal zijn dat het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden de soevereiniteit over het toenmalige Nederlands-Indië (met uitzondering van Westelijk Nieuw Guinea) aan de Republiek van de Verenigde Staten van Indonesië heeft overgedragen, willen wij, Zuid-Molukkers, via deze brief, opnieuw Uw aandacht vestigen op deze historische gebeurtenis, alsmede op Uw politieke verantwoordelijkheid met betrekking tot de onmenselijke situatie waarin het gehele Zuidmolukse Volk als gevolg van die soevereiniteitsoverdracht is komen te verkeren.

Ook al ontkent Uw Regering in haar beleidsnota van 26 januari 1978 deze verantwoordelijkheid, toch zullen wij, Zuidmolukkers, blijven doorgaan met Uw Regering steeds weer opnieuw volledig aansprakelijk te stellen voor het niet tot zijn recht komen van het Zuidmolukse zelfbeschikkingsrecht, zoals dat recht uitdrukkelijk bij de soevereiniteitsoverdracht op 27 december 1949 in de Ronde Tafel Conferentie Overeenkomsten werd gegarandeerd en door alle, bij die overdracht betrokken, partijen, werd aanvaard en erkend. Wij weten ons in dit standpunt gesterkt door een aantal juridische en politieke uitspraken, afkomstig van gezaghebbende rechtsgeleerden en rechtscolleges.

Het zal U op grond van het bovenstaande duidelijk zijn, dat wij het beleid, dat verschillende opeenvolgende Nederlandse Kabinetten in de afgelopen 29 jaren ten aanzien van ons, Zuidmolukse ballingen in Nederland, gevoerd heeft, en waarbij de niet-erkenning van het Zuidmolukse zelfbeschikkingsrecht steeds als uitgangspunt genomen werd, al onaanvaardbaar van de hand wijzen. Met name achten wij het door Uw Kabinet in deze kwestie gevoerde beleid, hoogst bedenkelijk en onvastendig. De wijze waarop Uw Kabinet, via het bevorderen van de ongelijke tegenstellingen in Zuidmolukse gelederen, probeert Uw aangekondigde, door ons afgewezen, beleidsvoornemens toch te verwezenlijken behoort als onwaardig van de hand te worden gewezen. Wij vrezen dat een dergelijk beleid op den duur toch weer tot geweldsacties leidt, hetgeen wij beslist niet willen.

Wij wensen, dat zij hier in alle duidelijkheid gesteld, ons politiek ideaal niet via de weg van het geweld verwezenlijkt te zien ! Maar aangezien de praktijk ons heeft duidelijk gemaakt, dat een enkel beroep van onze kant op Uw Regering, het één en ander nogeens in overweging te willen nemen, onvoldoende is en zonder effect blijft, daarom zijn wij tevens voornemens deze brief, na vertaling, eveneens te

kennisgeving

kennisneming toe te sturen aan alle regeringen in de wereld, in de hoop dat de wereldopinie zich duidelijk ten gunste van onze rechtvaardige zaak zal willen uitspreken.
Wij zijn er geheel van overtuigd, dat een dergelijke uitspraak moeilijk door Uw Regering zonder meer ter zijde kan worden gesteld.


Met de meeste hoogachting,

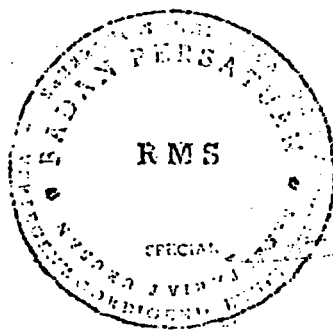
Het Hoofdbestuur
van de Badan Persatuan Rajat Maluku Sele

De Voorzitter,


Ds. S. METIARIJ.

De Secretaris,


M.E.A. POETIRAY.



ACD	1.454.255.
datum	31 OKT. 1979
CO	
b.	_____
d.	_____

C (CFO) nr.: **79/2614** d.d.: **31 OKT. 1979** Info: 1
Aan : CFB
Betreft : Molukse contacten in VS

Bijl.:

Op 29-8-1979 werd

het volgende vernomen:

Wijlen "Generaal" TAMAËLA schijnt in het verleden contact te hebben gehad met een zekere Dr. _____ in Wenen. Dr. _____ was op zijn beurt de contactpersoon naar de z.g.n. Israël Werkgroep in de VS en in New York. Nu blijkt ir. MANUSAMA contact te hebben opgenomen met deze werkgroep om te trachten aldus een binding te krijgen bij de UNO-vertegenwoordigers. De Badan Persatuan wil in 1980 samen met de Stuurgroep een afvaardiging zenden naar New York.

P

ACD	1455. 757
datum	14 NOV 1979
CO	
b.	—
d.	—

C (CFO)nr.: 79/2700 d.d.: 14 NOV 1979 Info: I
Aan : CFB
Betreft : Ir. MANUSAMA op congres ICCC

Bijl.:

Op 1-7-1979 werd

het volgende vernomen:

Volgens Ir. MANUSAMA is zijn reis naar de Verenigde Staten en zijn toespraak die hij op het ICCC-congres gehouden heeft een groot succes geworden.

Het ICCC zou toegezegd hebben haar medewerking aan de RMS-strijd te zullen verlenen, door een internationaal forum te houden.

ACD

1450312.

datum 06 DEC. 1979

CO

b. _____

d. _____

C (CF)nr.:

79/2960

d.d.: 19-11-1979
6 DEC. 1979

Info:

Aan : CFO

Betreft :

Bijl.:

Op _____ werd

het volgende vernomen:

Van een bron werd op 5.11.79 het navolgende vernomen.

Voor wat de buitenlandse contacten betreft deelde bron voorts mede dat Ramos HORTA van het Fretilin in het verleden van mening was dat de zaak van de RMS een interne aangelegenheid van Indon. was, nu toenadering zoekt tot de RMS. die medio dit jaar een bezoek heeft gebracht aan Lissabon, zou nu contact met hem hebben.

ACD	1450315.
datum	06 DEC. 1979
CO	
b.	_____
d.	_____

C(CFO)nr.: 79/2955 d.d.: 6 DEC. 1979 Info:

Aan :

Betreft :

Bijl.:

werd op 8-10-1979 het navolgende vernomen:

M.b.t. de contacten in het buitenland deelde mede dat MANUSAMA een goed contact heeft bij de VN. Dit contact zou nu ambassadeur van de VS bij de VN zijn. Het contact werd gelegd toen betrokkene die deel uitmaakte van een commissie welke in Europa een onderzoek instelde naar de minderheidsgroeperingen, een bezoek bracht aan Nederland. MANUSAMA heeft toen twee keer met hem gesproken en laatst genoemde toonde veel begrip voor ZM problematiek.

Hij voegde er aan toe dat het met Suriname vrijwel gelijk was gelopen, de persoon met wie MANUSAMA contact had heeft, ook nu een vrij belangrijke positie. Voorts deelde bron mede dat er ook besloten is tot een nauwer contact met de Papoea organisatie van en Hassan di TIRO. Van de hand van laatstgenoemde zal binnenkort een boek verschijnen over Atjeh. Op verzoek van Hassan zal MANUSAMA het boek in Nederland te koop aanbieden. Tot slot deelde mede dat de erkenning van de RMS door Benin winig profijt heeft opgeleverd.

Aanvankelijk verkeerde men in de veronderstelling dat de tien Afrikaanse landen die met Benin een blok vormen het voorbeeld van Benin zouden volgen. Dit is echter niet gebeurd omdat Benin n.a.w. te weinig invloed heeft.

zag meer in Senegal, een erkenning door dit land zou ongetwijfeld meer resultaat opleveren voor de RMS.

Met betrekking tot de toestand in Bovensmilde deelde mede dat de jongeren aldaar nog steeds een aversie hebben tegen MANUSAMA. E.e.a. is het gevolg van de kwestie VIETNAM waar MANUSAMA geen steun aan wilde geven en de actie de Punt waar hij zich van distancieerde.

2-12-1979

HV

ACD 1494999.
datum 20 JUNI 1980
CO
b. — d. —

C (CFO) nr.: 00/1689 d.d.: 19 JUNI 1980 Info: 1
Aan : CF
Betreft : Contacten "Regering MANUSAMA".

Bijl.:

Op _____ werd

het volgende vernomen:

Van een bron werd op 1.4.80 het navolgende vernomen.

Het kabinet MANUSAMA heeft besloten tot een nauwe samenwerking met het Fretilin, de Papoea vrijheidsorg, en de vrijheidsbeweging in Atjeh. De samenwerking met de Papoeas is van groot belang vanwege Senegal waar de Papoeas een bureau hebben. MANUSAMA hoopt op voorpraak van de Papoeas daar ook een bureau te mogen openen. Voorts is men druk doende contacten te leggen met de ethnische minderheden. In dit verband worden genoemd Iritrea, de Christen Turken en Katangezen. De PLO die ook benaderd zou zijn heeft het laten afweten omdat zij reeds goede contacten hebben met de Islamstaat Indonesië, die hen steunt in de strijd tegen Israël. De stuurgroep heeft tot taak de nodige contacten te leggen en deze te onderhouden.

MANUSAMA heeft als antwoord op zijn schrijven van mej. _____ een uitnodiging ontvangen tot bijwoning van een door het Front Alifoeroe Anai georganiseerde bijeenkomst in Utrecht op 5 april a.s. MANUSAMA heeft echter te kennen gegeven weinig te voelen voor een bijeenkomst die doet denken aan een tribunaal.

Op 12.4.80 zal MANUSAMA met zijn kabinet een bezoek brengen aan Bove smilde. Onvrede over het beleid van MANUSAMA t.a.v. de kapers bij de laatste treinkaping heeft een verwijdering tussen de Molukkers in Smilde en MANUSAMA tot gevolg gehad. De wijkraad van wie het initiatief voor dit bezoek is uitgegaan hoop hiermee het misverstand dat was gerezen uit de weg te ruimen.

MP.

AURORA dd. 25 AUG. 1981

*udo
273(713)01 BPRN
01.23. bintal*

1. Molukkers

HC merkt tegengestelde strevingen op bij de Zuidmolukkers. Enerzijds is er een tendens tot isolering binnen de Nederlandse samenleving. Anderzijds geeft men zich steeds meer over aan bespiegelingen van buitenlandse politiek.

Manusama zal een bezoek brengen aan Vanuatu. Ook de Fidji eilanden zijn binnen zijn horizon gekomen.

ACD	1578247
datum	08 DEC 1981
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b.	—
d.	—

C(CFO)nr.: 01/3421 d.d.: 16-11-1981 Info:I
 Aan :CFB 8 DEC. 1981
 Betreft :Mogelijke onrust onder Molukkers

Bijl.:

Op 12-11-1981 werd

het volgende vernomen:

Naar aanleiding van de reis van ir.MANUSAMA naar de V.S. doet in bepaalde Molukse kringen het verhaal de ronde, dat door het aandringen op steun van de zijde van de V.S. dat land heeft gezegd, dat het juist nooit meer steun zal verlenen aan de R.M.S.-strijd. Mogelijk zou hierdoor in Nederland beroering kunnen ontstaan tussen de diverse Molukse groeperingen. Vooral radicale jongeren zouden mogelijk wraak willen nemen, hetzij op MANUSAMA zelf, hetzij op diens aanhangers. Deze controverse zou zelfs op de Molukken kunnen doorwerken.

Daarnaast moet nu met de mogelijkheid rekening worden gehouden, d bepaalde groepen nu geheel naar het Sovjet-kamp zullen stappen om daar steun te krijgen, een ontwikkeling, die vooral oudere Molukkers angst inboezemt.

Aan : CF
Van : CFB

o
- Retew
CFB

Betr.: Activiteiten van de "Stuurgroep" van de Badan Persatuan.

1. Algemeen.

Sinds de zomer van vorig jaar is een zogenoemde "Stuurgroep" van de Badan Persatuan actief om in het buitenland de Molukse problematiek meer bekendheid te geven.

Het doel van de "Stuurgroep" is om een internationale commissie in het leven te roepen van buitenlandse deskundigen, die een onderzoek moet gaan instellen naar de situatie van minderheden in Indonesië, waarbij de Molukse situatie centraal staat.

In dit verband heeft de "Stuurgroep" inmiddels contacten gelegd met organisaties als:

- Amnesty International in Londen
- British Campaign for Independence of East-Timor (B.C.I.E.T.) in Londen.
- Human Rights Centre in Londen.

27 juni 1979

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