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International reaction to the 1 May handover; Conclusions; 5 The first years of Indonesian rule, 1963-1967; Indonesian rule begins. Article XVI ignored; Conditions in the territory. Armed rebellion begins; UN reaction; Dutch reaction; British reaction; Australian reaction; Suharto comes to power; 6 West Irian 1968: part 1; The economic, political and security situation; No mention of a plebiscite; International attitudes; Hastings' articles in The Australian

Ortiz Sanz and General Sarwo Edhie Wibowo; Internal pressures on Suharto and Third World attitudes towards West Irian; 7 West Irian 1968: part 2; Ortiz Sanz's arrival and first tour of West Irian; Papuan opinion and eyewitness accounts; UN staffing; Ortiz Sanz's suggestions for the Act of Free Choice; Political freedoms and human rights; Continuing security problems; Ortiz Sanz's second tour of West Irian; Conclusions on 1968; 8 January to May 1969; UN/Indonesian talks continue: Jakarta rejects the "Mixed method"; Papuan petitions; TPNG, Australian and Dutch reactions

Papuan acceptance and dissent, and UN concerns; Rebellion; 9 May to July 1969; Indonesian/UN discussions on rights, freedoms and preparations for Assembly member elections; Elections for the Assemblies and UN protests; Agreement to hold fresh elections; UN and Dutch cooperation with Indonesia; "OPM plot" against Ortiz Sanz and final Indonesian/UN discussions on the "Act"; More rebellion, political prisoners and Australian cooperation with Indonesia; 10 The Act of Free Choice and its aftermath; Final Indonesian preparations for the "Act"; The Act of Free Choice, 14 July to 2 August 1969; Aftermath

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#### Sommario/riassunto

This book examines the role of the international community in the handover of the Dutch colony of West Papua/Irian Jaya to Indonesia in the 1960s and questions whether or not the West Papuan people ever genuinely exercised the right to self-determination guaranteed to them in the UN-brokered Dutch/Indonesian agreement of 1962. Indonesian, Dutch, US, Soviet, Australian and British involvement is discussed, but particular emphasis is given to the central part played by the United Nations in the implementation of this agreement.

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