

1511 - 1605: Spice Trade

Portugal's presence in Maluku (also known as "The Spice Islands") because of the spice trade in cloves and nutmeg.



1830 - 1950: KNIL

The Royal Netherlands East Indies Army (KNIL) was the colonial army in the Dutch East Indies. and because the Moluccans were the best soldiers in the KNIL.



April 25th 1950: R.M.S.

Proclamation of Republik Maluku Selatan!



Immediately after the Round Table Conference (R.T.C) of December 27th 1949, Sukarno started to unilaterally break the treaty prescribing a federal form of statehood (R.I.S.).

In turn, ir. J.A. Manusama held two big public meetings on April 18th and 24th 1950 on the Esplanade in Ambon, where he explained to ten thousands of Moluccans the difference between unitarianism and federalism. The Moluccan people rejected unitarianism and shouted for independence.



On April 25th 1950 J.H. Manuhutu (Chairman of the South-Moluccas Council) proclaimed a fully independent Republic of the South-Moluccas (R.M.S.), referring to the right of self-determination guaranteed at the R.T.C. The South Moluccan leaders based their decision on the treaty which stipulated autonomy for each state of the federation (R.I.S.).

J.H. Manuhutu became the 1st President of the R.M.S.



The Dutch East Indie Company (VOC) expelled Portugal from Maluku to obtain colonial control over Maluku.



The KNIL, led by Dutch officers, consisted mainly of European and indigenous soldiers. Moluccan men were given special privileges and extra pay to attract them to join the KNIL



1621: Genocide

VOC Governor-General Jan Pieterszoon Coen exterminated the entire population of the Moluccan Banda Islands to secure the Dutch monopoly of the spice trade in Maluku.



1910 - 1912: Kakean revolt

OTEUN

An ancient Moluccan secret society "The Kakean" led a revolt against the Dutch domination.



1941 - 1945: World War II (WWII)

During the Japanese occupation during WWII, Maluku fought with the Australian allied troops against Japan, while Java (Soekarno and Hatta) collaborated with Japan.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

1621 – 1750: The Ambonese Wars

Maluku fought many times against the VOC, also known as The Ambonese Wars.



Maluku and Papua defeated the VOC.



August 14th 1945: Capitulation At the end of WWII, Australia liberated Maluku from Japan.



Soekarno and Hatta unilaterally declared Indonesian independence from Dutch rule.



1817: Pattimura

The Dutch executed Moluccan revolt leader Thomas Matulessy. also known as Pattimura, by public hanging.

January 4th 1800 - January 2nd 1818: Tiahahu

17 years old Moluccan freedom fighter Martha Christina Tiahahu joined Pattimura's war. She was captured twice by the Dutch and condemned to slave labour on Java. On the way to Java she died on a ship in the Banda Sea after a hunger strike.



December 27th 1949: R.I.S.

ANIMBAR

The Netherlands tried to re-establish their rule in the Dutch East Indies, but under international pressure (U.N.) sovereignty was transferred following the Round Table Conference (R.T.C.) in The Hague on December 27th 1949 to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (R.I.S.): a federation of 16 autonomous states, of which the South-Moluccas (Maluku) was one.

http://www.pak-amf.org/ -

https://www.facebook.com/#!/pak.fkmcpr - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JM2C5Jf4hKI

July 26th 1950: Demobilized by Dutch command

The KNIL was disbanded on July 26th 1950 with it's Moluccan soldiers being given the option of demobilizing or joining the Indonesian military.

The latter was NOT an option for the Moluccan soldiers. Dutch authorities ordered the Moluccan soldiers, with their wives and not more than two children, (imagine you have more than two children, like nine!!!) for a temporary stay of 3-6 months in The Netherlands before returning to a promised free R.M.S.



August 17th 1950: R.I.

ir. J.A Manusama was right: four months after the proclamation of the R.M.S. Sukarno liquidated the **federal** Republic of United States of Indonesia (R.I.S.)

by **unilaterally** proclaiming the unitary Republic of Indonesia (R.I.).

1950 - 1966: Guerilla

mr. dr. C.R.S. Soumokil, the 2nd President of the R.M.S., led a guerilla against Indonesia untill he was arrested

on December 2nd 1963 and **executed** on Obi on April 12th 1966 by order of Suharto

(only one month after Suharto overthrew Sukarno on March 11th 1966)

January 19th 1999 – February 13th 2002: "Religious" Civil War Suddenly in 1999, a "religious" civil war between Muslims and Christians broke out on Maluku . This war was clearly **orchestrated** by Indonesia, because Moluccan Muslims and Christians had lived together in peace for centuries. Suddenly in 2002, after about 20.000 deaths, this "religious" civil war ended with the signing of the Malino II Accord.

June 29th 2007: Tjakalele

On June 29th 2007 at the Freedom Square in Ambon 33 Moluccans showed the RMS-flag to Yudhoyono (the Indonesian President) while performing Tjakalele (a Moluccan traditional war dance).

They were immediately arrested and severely tortured. First life sentence, later suddenly reduced to 15 years. Since December 31st 2013 Teterissa and Sinay stay imprisoned in isolation in poor conditions.



Human Rights Watch & Amnesty International call for the release of all Moluccan prisoners of conscience.

Please sign the petition: www.amnesty.org.uk/johan







 ∇ 950 1951

28-09-1950: ANNEXATION!!! (T)

ndonesia **Megally** annexed South-Maluku.

Maluku is still occupied by Indonesia and t is prohibited to show the R.M.S. flag or even to combine clothes, balloons etc. with the four R.M.S. colours)



August 1969: ANNEXATION!!! (II) Act of (NO) Free Choice

Indonesia **illegally** annexed West-Papua

it is also prohibited to show the West-Papuan flag



07-12-1975: ANNEXATION!!! (III)

Indonesia **Illegally** annexed East-Timor.

After nearly 30 years of occupation by Indonesia, East-Timor became independent on May 20th 2002 following the U.N.-sponsored act of self-determination



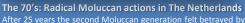






March 21st 1951 - June 21st 1951: Arrival of 12.500 Moluccans in Rotterdam The first of twelve boats with Moluccan soldiers arrived in Rotterdam (The Netherlands) on March 21st 1951. Immediately at their arrival in Rotterdam all Moluccan soldiers were fired from military service - to their surprise and shock because their military identity was literally all they had – and placed in (concentration) camps in poor conditions. The Moluccans were initially kept separate from Dutch society by design, because there were no plans for their integration into Dutch society.

The Moluccans were "political refugees" and stateless.



After 25 years the second Moluccan generation felt betrayed by the Dutch for not giving them their promised free R.M.S. and they started radical actions to get worldwide attention for the R.M.S.



31 August 1970: 33 Moluccans occupied the Indonesian Ambassador's house in Wassenaar;

2-14 December 1975: 7 Moluccans hijacked a train near Wijster;

4-19 December 1975: 6 Moluccans occupied the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam;

22 May - 11 June 1977: 9 Moluccans hijacked a train at De Punt supported by a primary school hijack;

On June 11th 1977 these actions were ended with excessive military force, (Dutch marines executed 6 Moluccans with 144 bullets);

3 Moluccans hijacked the Province Hall in Assen.

13-14 March 1978:

MOLUCCAN PEACEFUL ACTIONS!!!













INDONESIAN VIOLENT OVERREACTIONS!!!













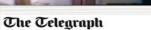














Indonesian police arrest 17 French fans in flag mix-up Police in eastern Indonesia arrested 17 local supporters of France's football team, mistaking their hoisted French flag for a bold separatist statement, police said on





http://www.pak-amf.org/

https://www.facebook.com/#!/pak.fkmcpr -

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JM2C5Jf4hKI