cians are mostly corrupt, self-serving, and on constant offer to the highest bidder. Yet Siaguru offers no real solutions to the present Westminster system, which he obviously believes has failed the nation. He is not alone. Countless other prominent Papua New Guineans believe the entire political system is working only for a very small elite, while the whole nation is deteriorating quickly. Every major reform undertaken since independence has been unsuccessful.

Papua New Guinea has now joined the select ranks of nation-states commonly referred to as “failed states.” Siaguru’s weekly rumblings give us a unique window into workings of a failed state. He ultimately reminds us that failed states can continue to move along, deteriorating little by little, without actually falling over the cliff.

JAMES CHIN
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Following the fall of President Suharto in 1998, there was a burgeoning of separatist sentiments in the outer islands of Indonesia. In East Timor this culminated in a vote for independence. In Irian Jaya/West Papua, too, where the Organisasi Papua Merdeka had maintained a low level of insur-

gency for almost thirty years, there was an upsurge of nationalist feeling and new demands for independence, or at least autonomy. After some loosening of Jakarta’s grip over the province—with the Indonesian government eventually accepting its renaming as Papua—central authority has been reasserted and a policy of repression has been resumed.

Amid the briefly revived international interest in West Papuan claims to a separate state, there was some looking back to the messy history of the Netherlands’ reluctant decolonization, and the circumstances that resulted in the so-called Act of Free Choice (popularly known as the Act Free of Choice) by which West Papua was formally incorporated into the Indonesian Republic in 1969.

The West New Guinea Debacle, by Dutch-born Australian scholar Chris Penders, is thus timely. It surveys the genesis of the West New Guinea/West Papua question in the period before and immediately after the Second World War, details the processes of decolonization and nationalization across Indonesia between 1950 and 1958, provides a detailed account of the international dispute over West Papua from 1949 to 1962, and concludes with a chapter appropriately entitled “The Papuans Betrayed.”

The West Papua story is a sad tale of initial colonial neglect followed by the nurturing of unrealistic expectations of sovereignty on the part of the Dutch colonial government; of bloody-mindedness on the part of Indonesia’s post-independence leaders, who made it clear that they would not allow the mandated vote on the future status of West Papua to yield anything
other than a vote for incorporation into the republic; and a shameful disinterest on the part of international actors, who (apart from a small group of former French African nations) ultimately saw more to be gained from appeasing a noncommunist government in Indonesia than from supporting the claims of the West Papuan people to self-determination, and who were prepared to ignore the clear evidence that West Papuans had been denied a real choice in 1969.

Others have written about Dutch decolonization in Indonesia and about the West New Guinea question, but Penders’ account is the most detailed study available, making extensive use of Dutch archival material. It makes an important contribution to the literature on decolonization and will be an invaluable source for students of Indonesian, and West Papuan, history.

RON MAY
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Barclay is a first-time novelist who simply got it right. Melal is an archaic Marshallese word: playground of demons; not habitable by people. As a member of the editorial board of the University of Hawai‘i Press, I first learned of Barclay’s work when his manuscript was evaluated for publication. In her review of the manuscript, Teresia Teaiwa, Pacific Islands Studies, Victoria University at Wellington, wrote that Melal is a “rare and precious gift to all humanity.” Byron Bender, a University of Hawai‘i linguist who has devoted much of his career to the study of Marshallese language and culture, described Melal as “an extraordinary work that defies categorization . . . a political and social treatise disguised as a novel.”

Teaiwa and Bender are not alone in their assessments. Barclay has been named as the recipient of the Harriet Goldsberry Award in Hawai‘i and was a finalist for the prestigious 2002 Kiriyama Prize for fiction. (Two of Barclay’s competitors for the award were Booker Prize finalists.) Barnes and Nobel selected Melal for its Discover Great New Writers program and has promoted the book in its stores throughout the United States. Melal has received critical acclaim in Honolulu’s leading daily and weekly newspapers. Author Patricia Grace’s enthusiastic endorsement on the novel’s back cover concludes with the note that Melal is “an important book.”

Barclay is now a doctoral student and lecturer in the English department of the University of Hawai‘i, and Melal served as the thesis for his MA degree in that department’s creative-writing program. Barclay first became acquainted with the Marshall Islands as a nine-year-old boy when his father took a job at the US missile range facility on Kwajalein Atoll in the early 1970s. Kwajalein is one of the twenty-nine coral atolls and five single islands that make up the Marshalls. Many of the islands, including Kwajalein, were devastated when American forces invaded and defeated the Japanese during World War II. After
In 1945 after the surrender of Japan, Dutch decided that he with the help of his ally would go and retook his colony from Japan. While at the same year, taking advantage of the vacuum of power as Japan already surrendered and Allied forces has not been moved to reclaim power, Indonesia as Dutchâ€™s colony published their independence. Initially, both South Africa and Indonesia were controlled not by the Kingdom of The Netherlands, but by VOC, which was a trade company. The Ethical Policy Debacle: The â€œEthical Policyâ€ was a colonial policy enacted by Amsterdam after the book â€œMax Havelaarâ€ (1860) (which criticised the colonial conduct of Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies, future Indonesia) became massively popular in the Dutch public. West New Guinea and Papua nationalism began as early as the 1920s and 1930s, and by the early 1950s the Dutch had set about guiding the Papuans towards independence. This policy had to be aborted, however, with the threat of an Indonesian invasion and the unwillingness of the US to provide armed support to Dutch forces. As a result, Australia, too, was reluctantly forced to abandon the Dutch. Australia was forced to accept the inevitable. It had actively encouraged the Netherlands to hold onto West New Guinea, completed agreements on economic and social cooperation, and conducted in-depth study L.M. Penders, The West New Guinea Debacle: Dutch Decolonisation and Indonesia, 1945-1962, 2002, 259. Meaning in regard to the period of decolonisation that territorial boundaries of new states should coincide with former colonial borders. Drawing a Better Line: Uti Possidetis and the Borders of New States. Jan 1996. 590-610. Penders, see note 14, 332. Meaning in regard to the period of decolonisation that territorial boundaries of new states should coincide with former colonial borders. See S.R. Ratner, "Drawing a Better Line: Uti Possidetis and the Borders of New States", AJIL 90 (1996), 590 et seq. (610-611). United Nations Peacekeeping: Documents and Commentary The United Nations and the Indonesian Takeover of West Papua, 1962-1969: The Anatomy of Betrayal.