

Trips: Trips - 40

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Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Sec. Gen's trip to Indonesia 1956

Some notes on Indonesia

SOME NOTES ON INDONESIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Indonesia comprises four large islands, Java, Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan) and Celebes (Sulawesi), some fifteen minor islands and thousands of small ones. It covers the whole of the former Netherlands East Indies, with the exception of the Western part of New Guinea which remains under Dutch sovereignty but is claimed by Indonesia.

The estimated population is 78,000,000 as compared to 60,000,000 in 1930. There are many different, though related races; the principal minority, the Chinese, numbers well over 2,000,000. Netherlands citizens number around 100,000, many of whom are Eurasians. There is also a small but economically important Arab minority.

The great majority of the Indonesians are Moslems. There are nearly 3,000,000 Christians mostly in the outer territories; of these about two-thirds belong to the various Protestant denominations and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. Hindu enclaves are found on some of the outer islands, notably Bali.

The Republic of Indonesia came into being upon the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia on 28 December 1949. The Indonesian independence movement dates from the early part of this century. It was greatly strengthened during the Japanese occupation, at the end of which, in August 1945, the Republic was proclaimed. After an intermittent struggle between the Dutch and the Indonesian Nationalists, intervention by the United Nations succeeded first in bringing about the suspension of fighting in February 1948, and again in 1949 after the second outbreak of hostilities; and eventually in the finding of an acceptable solution to the conflict through the means of a round-table conference held at the Hague under United Nations auspices. Leaders of the independence movement were Dr. Sukarno, Mohammed Hatta, Sutan Sharir and Mohammed

Rum.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

When the transfer of sovereignty took place, Indonesia was a Federal Republic. However, already during the first few months of independence the federal structure, which was instituted by the Dutch, broke down. One after another the component States dissolved themselves and opted for inclusion in the so-called Republic of Jogjakarta; as a result, a unitary State came into being, which is divided into ten provinces: three on Java, three on Sumatra and one each on Borneo, Celebes and the Muluccas. The rest of the outer islands form the tenth province.

The draft constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia formed part of the documentation of the round-table conference; this provisional constitution is still in force, with certain modifications, one of which is indicated in the preceding paragraph. It contains a section on fundamental human rights and freedoms, which guarantees equality before the law; freedom of movement; prohibition of slavery, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; inviolability of the home; freedom of opinion and of expression; and the right to peaceful assembly and association. The head of the State is the President. There is also a Vice-President and a Council of Ministers. Parliament originally consisted of two houses, but the Senate, in which the states were represented, became obsolete when the federal system gave way to the unitary State. There is now only one House, all of whose members have been appointed by the Government, the distribution of seats having been made on the basis of the party divisions that were supposed to have existed in 1949.

The first elections were held during the latter part of 1955. Though official results have not yet been published, it seems evident that the party division in the elected Parliament will differ considerably from that of its predecessor. Elections are now in progress for a constituent assembly, which will be entrusted with the

task of drafting a constitution which will replace the present provisional constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND PROBLEMS

The result of the 1955 elections would indicate that there are now four major political parties of about equal strength; namely, the PNI, which is the major nationalist party; the Masjumi, the major Moslem party; the PKI, the Communist party and the Nahdatul Ulama, the Moslem Teachers party, which stands to the right of the Masjumi. These four parties will fill some 80 per cent of the seats in the new Parliament. Minor parties are the PSI, the Socialist party; the Parkindo, (Christian party), the Catholic party and the Democratic faction. It would be pure speculation to predict which parties would co-operate in the new Government on a coalition basis. There are at least three possibilities: namely, a combination of the PNI and the Moslem Teachers party, with Communist support; a coalition between the Masjumi and the PNI, with the support of minor parties; or a government of Masjumi and Moslem Teachers members with representation from the Socialist and other smaller groups.

The major internal problems of Indonesia since independence have been the establishment of law and order throughout the archipelago; the finding of sufficiently qualified persons to take over the highly specialized civil service positions created under the Dutch regime; and relations towards the Netherlands on the one hand and towards the Netherlands financial and economic interests in Indonesia on the other hand. All these problems are a legacy of the Dutch regime, under which literacy remained low, a native middle class had hardly come into being and middle and higher civil service posts were mostly reserved for Europeans. One of the major achievements of Indonesia since independence is the increase of literacy from 7 to some 45 per cent which eventually might form the basis for the solution of some of its major problems.

Major political personalities after the President, Dr. Sukarno, and the

Vice-President, Dr. Hatta, and the members of the present Cabinet (see below) include: Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, former Premier (PNI); Sunarjo, former Foreign Minister (PNI); Dr. Mohammed Yamin, Dr. Mohammed Rum, Jusuf Wibisono (Masjumi); Sutan Sharir, former Prime Minister (Socialist); Dr. Sukiman (Masjumi); Mohammad Natsir (Masjumi); and Dr. Abu Hanifah, former Minister of Education, now in the foreign office (Masjumi).

The present Government, which dates from 12 August 1955, has 23 members and contains representatives of twelve political parties. The principal members are the Prime Minister, Dr. Burhanuddin Harahap (Masjumi); Dr. Anak Agung Gde Agung (Democratic faction), Foreign Minister; Professor Sumitro (Socialist, Finance Minister; I.J. Kasimo (Catholic party), Economic Affairs; Dr. Leimena (Christian party), Health Minister; Dr. Sunajo (Nahdatul Ulama), Minister of the Interior. This Government will serve only until sometime in March 1956, when the new Parliament will be inaugurated and a new Parliamentary Government can be formed.

Economically, Indonesia is well endowed. Its resources include oil, rubber, tin and several major agricultural products. Only iron, steel and coal are lacking. Most of these resources, however, are foreign-owned and managed. Native capital is scarce; the retail trade is mostly in the hands of the Chinese who also function as moneylenders. Industrialization is in its infancy. Because of all this, the major source of income of the Government derives from the taxation of foreigners and foreign enterprise and the manipulation of the foreign exchange funds. This accordingly has led to difficulties between the Government and the foreign interests and internally to poor administration.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The major problem of Indonesia's foreign policy has been its relationship with the Netherlands. The Hague Agreements of December 1949 included the provision for a Netherlands-Indonesian union with the Queen as the nominal head. This structure

did not work out according to expectations and, in 1954, after negotiations, it was agreed to dissolve the union. Though the latter agreement has not yet been ratified, the union must be considered as de facto obsolete.

Other problems of Dutch-Indonesian relations have related to the economic and financial commitments undertaken by Indonesia; the temporary retention of a considerable number of Dutch civil servants; the status of New Guinea; and unrest in the Muluccas and elsewhere, which, it was alleged, was abetted by Dutch interests. Though a temporary improvement of Dutch-Indonesian relations has been noticeable since the Harahap Government came into power, the general trend has been noticeably different from that which has prevailed between the United Kingdom and its former dependencies in Asia. At present, negotiations are in progress in Geneva between the Netherlands and Indonesia on a great number of subjects of common interest, but because of the governmental instability in Indonesia, it is not to be expected that they will result in solving any of the major outstanding questions.

Indonesia's independent foreign policy follows closely the non-identification line advocated by India and Burma. It belongs to the Colombo group of powers and was one of the sponsoring powers of the Bandung Conference, the holding of which in its territory was considered to be an important diplomatic success. The further development of its foreign policy, however, will depend on the coloration of the new government.

Indonesia's relationship with the People's Republic of China, which it recognized at an early date, is affected by the presence of a large and economically important Chinese minority. During the Bandung Conference, a nationality treaty was concluded with the Prime Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr. Chou En-Lai, which provides for a settlement of the difficult question of double nationality of the Chinese. This treaty, however, has aroused considerable opposition in the country and has thus far not been ratified. Indonesia also has so far been unable to conclude a peace treaty with Japan because of the inability

of the parties to agree on the amount and nature of reparations to be made.

Both in 1954 and 1955 Indonesia placed the question of the future status of Western New Guinea on the agenda of the United Nations. In neither case has the Assembly seen fit to adopt a substantive resolution on the subject.

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U N I C E F

INDONESIA

Field Representative: Dr. Pearey L. Nirula
UNICEF Resident Representative
3 Teuku Umar
Djakarta, Indonesia

Cable address: UNICEF
DJAKARTA

Allocations: \$5,039,074

Projects Assisted: Yaws Control. Maternal and Child
Welfare. B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.
Long-range feeding. Vegetable Milk
Production. TB Control (Domiciliary
Treatment by Chemotherapy). Trachoma
Control.

Government Contributions: \$600,000

(An additional \$10,000 pledged for 1955
is awaiting documentation.)

DJAKARTA INFORMATION OFFICE

Mr. Olav Rytter
Information Officer for Indonesia
76 Kebon Sirih
Djakarta, Indonesia

Cable Address: DJAKOMNIPRESS
DJAKARTA (INDONESIA)

Telephone: Gambir 108

Area Covered: Indonesia

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD



BUREAU DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

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REFERENCE:

DJAKARTA - INDONESIA

TAB Resident Representative: Mr. Ansgar Rosenborg (Sweden) D.1

Deputy " " : Mr. J.P.B. Ross (U.K.) P.4

TAB Office Address: 76 Kebon Sirih
Djakarta

Office Telephone No. Gr.3904

Contribution: 1956 pledge: US\$65,790 (same as 1955)

Level of Approved 1956 Category I
Technical Assistance Programme: US\$993,833

Number of Experts: 106

Number of Fellows: 58

Comment:

No problems.

Mr. Rosenborg was formerly Acting Director in the Department of
Economic Affairs.

Indonesia

TAB Resident Representative

Ansgar Rosenborg
76 Kebon Sirih
Djakarta

Telephone Number: Gr. 3904
Telegraphic Address: TECABOARD DJAKARTA (INDONESIA)

(J.P.B. Ross - Deputy Resident Representative)

TAA Experts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Date of taking up duty</u>
Planning Bureau Staff, Indonesian Government Employees in respect of whose services Technical Assistance Administration reimburses the Government approximately \$11,000 a year per expert:			
Brichant, A.	Belgian	Natural Resources (Mining)	17 July 1953
De Neuman, A.M.	British (U.K.)	Industrial Development	9 June 1953
Diebold, P.B.	U.S.A.	Agricultural Resources	1 Nov. 1952
Horstmann, K.	German	Population	1 May 1955
McVoy, E. E.	U.S.A.	Labour Relations	7 June 1953

Other Experts:

Ahlberg, E.	Finnish	Physiotherapist	21 Aug. 1955
Bjarnar, B.	Norwegian	Merchant Shipping	7 Sept. 1955
Dearing, G.	U. K.	Small Industries	13 Dec. 1951
Eckers, C.	Swedish	Starch Processing	3 Jan. 1955
Lembke, R.	Danish	Chemical Engineer	31 July 1955
Long, G. (Miss)	U.S.A.	Orthopedic Nurse	28 Feb. 1955
Manning, E.	U. K.	Production Engineer	7 Sept. 1953
Poinsot, J.	France	Chemical Engineer	17 Feb. 1953
Reid, H. C.	U. K.	Ceramics Expert	31 Dec. 1955
Toffelmier, D.	U.S.A.	Orthopedic Surgeon	28 Feb. 1955
Wallbank, A.	New Zealand	Mechanical Engineer	13 May 1952
Watson Williams, C.	U. K.	Industrial Economist	14 Dec. 1954
Wood, F. H.	U. K.	Glass Manufacture	20 July 1952

Important Projects

Economic Planning:- Since 1953 a group, at times of nine experts, has been at the disposal of the Indonesian Planning Bureau servicing the Indonesian Planning Board. Extension of the agreement for a further period of 3 years is being negotiated.

Industrial Development:- A 9-11 man group has served in this project for the past three years: work upon it began in 1951. A central group of four experts advises the Department of Industries of the Ministry of Economic Affairs: others are concerned with development of specific industries.

In addition, assistance is being provided in 1956 in Community Development, in Town and Country Planning, in connection with a Housing Research Centre which is later to serve the region, and in shipping. (A group of 10, five deck officers and five engine officers are being trained for 3-4 years in Denmark).

Special Problems

None

1956 Total Technical Assistance Programme by Agencies

	Expanded Programme	Regular Programme	
		Resolution 200	Resolution 418
Total TAB 1956 Programme	\$962,833		
TAA	240,400	20,000	34,200
ILO	110,500		
FAO	160,500		
UNESCO	120,000		
ICAO	125,300		
WHO	206,133		

Additional Projects (designated currencies)

TAA	19,000
UNESCO	31,000

Indonesia's contribution 65,790

General Attitude of Indonesia to the Programme

This is good in Indonesia, as will be seen by the extent to which expert advice has been sought.

I N D O N E S I A

Djakarta

UNESCO Science Office

WHO Area Representative

INDONESIA

P-5 Kartadjoemena, R. (TAA)
P-1 Bey, A. (DPI)
P-1 Djajasmita, H. (TRI)
G-5 The, Tiang N. (DPI)

BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Indonesia:

Indonesia has not yet appointed national correspondents in the social defence field and it would be advisable for the country to do so.

Dr. Kurt Horstmann is assisting the Government in the demographic field.