

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Summary and analysis of information transmitted
under Article 73 e of the Charter

Report of the Secretary-General

(Item 23 (a) of the Provisional Agenda of the Third Regular Session)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS*

By letters of 6, 12 and 13 August 1948, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations forwarded information transmitted by the Netherlands Government under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Indies (Indonesia).

A summary of the information follows. It is classified under the main headings which are contained in the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of the information. Unless otherwise stated, the information relates to the calendar year 1947.

* This summary is also being laid before the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

NETHERLANDS INDIES (INDONESIA)

I. General Information (Optional Category)

A. Geography

The Netherlands Indies (Indonesia) consist of a series of island groups in the region of the equator, extending from the mainland of Asia to Australia. The principal groups are the Greater Sunda Islands (Java and Madura, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes, with the adjoining smaller islands), the Lesser Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, Sumba, Roti and other smaller islands), the Moluccas, and New Guinea west of 141° east longitude. From east to west the island area extends 5,000 kilometres, and from north to south 2,000 kilometres. The total land area is 1,904,345 sq. km. At the census of 1930, the total population was 60,727,233,⁽¹⁾ and the density of population in Java, the most thickly populated island, was 315 per sq. km.

The western and especially the southern chain of islands belong to the outstanding volcanic territories of the world. Under the influence of the warm damp climate the volcanic rock easily disintegrates, providing soil types favourable to vegetation. The influence of Asia and Australia makes the archipelago a typical monsoon region.

B. History

The three main foreign influences on the peoples of the archipelago, within historical times, have been those exercised by Hindus, by Islam, and by Europeans. The Europeans first came to the Indies early in the sixteenth century in search of spices.

The Netherlands United East India Company conducted large-scale trading operations in the islands from 1602 to 1798, when control was taken over by the State of the Netherlands. From then on a change began to take place in colonial policy, which resulted in the development of

(1) Note by the Secretariat: In 1946 the total population was estimated at approximately 75,000,000.

the Territory from an autocratically governed community, controlled directly from Holland, to the semi-democratic and decentralized state of 1942, in which Indonesian influence and democratic participation in matters of government were growing and Holland's right of interference was on the point of disappearing.

C. People

The indigenous inhabitants of Indonesia consist of many widely divergent groups, the largest being that of the Javanese, who in 1930 totalled 27,808,623. The population of Java rose from 9 million in 1845 to 48 million (estimated) in 1940, thus creating a serious over-population problem. There is therefore an urgent need for increasing the productivity of indigenous agriculture, for stimulating indigenous and western industry, and for encouraging the migration of farmers to Sumatra and Celebes.

Racially, the indigenous peoples may be divided into Malays in the west and Papuans in the east. As these races have to a considerable extent intermixed, they are not separated by clearly defined boundaries.

The religious heritage of the indigenous peoples consists largely of a foundation of animism on which has been superimposed firstly Hinduism and secondly Islam. Christianity among Indonesians is limited (2,200,000 in 1930).

With a few exceptions, Indonesian languages belong to the Malayo-Polynesian root. There are 17 language-groups and over 200 dialects. Malay, the language of a small group in Sumatra, spread through the islands as a means of communication in commerce and has now become the recognized Indonesian language.

In rural areas the Indonesian belongs by birth to a village community which is bound by the rules of tradition and determines the social relations, rights and obligations of its members. Such a community has its own administration and juridical system, and its own possessions such as land, water, crops and sacred objects. As the community has a legal and religious relation to the soil, the village has a certain right of disposition over all land within its domain, which takes precedence over, and in some instances

atrophies, all rights of the individual. Mutual assistance is an important feature in all traditional communities.

The autonomy of these communities is recognized by law. The dynamic influence of Western culture, however, and the Indonesian nationalism which grew out of it, are tending to break down their characteristic static relationships. In the law on the Indonesian villages, therefore, a distinction is made between traditional communities and those in which modern ideas have begun to intrude. This second group is offered the possibility of developing into a modern, democratic and autonomous administrative unit, governed by a council and with a regulated financial system and clearly defined obligations regarding taxation.

D. Government

Pending the changes now under consideration by the Netherlands Parliament, the legal status of the Netherlands Indies is governed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whereby (a) the Kingdom, comprising the territory of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao, is the state which is the subject of rights in international law, and (b) the Netherlands Indies part of that Kingdom is an autonomously organised body politic.

In 1942 and 1946 it was officially stated that by peaceful means the establishment of a new legal order for the Netherlands Indies would be energetically undertaken.

As a result of the Netherlands' incorporation in the Organisation of the United Nations, the Netherlands Indies, as an integral part of the Kingdom is affected by all the legal consequences. Similarly, it is subject to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Although de jure the constitutional status of the Netherlands Indies has in no way yet been altered, de facto the governmental system has been changed.

By the Agreement of Linggadjati, ratified at the beginning of 1947 by the Governments of the Netherlands and of the Indonesian Republic (which controlled large parts of Java and Sumatra), fundamental principles were

laid down for a constitutional revision of the governmental system.

Although this agreement has not resulted in the collaboration needed in both the political and the economic spheres, the Netherlands Government is still adhering to the political principles embodied in it and is applying them whenever possible. Thus, in the regions outside the Republic, a new political structure is being built. According to its plan, the Territory is to be transformed into a sovereign democratic state on a federal basis, to be known as the United States of Indonesia. This federation will be associated with the Netherlands in a Union of which the Queen of the Netherlands will be the head. In order to serve common interests, the Union will possess organs in which both states will be represented.

All who are born in the Netherlands Indies, of parents domiciled there, are Netherlands subjects. Political rights (franchise, protection abroad through the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Netherlands, eligibility for office) are dependent on this status. As the term "Netherlands subject" is not in accordance with the new political order which is now being built, it will be changed.

According to the existing constitution, supreme administrative and legislative power is vested in the Crown and the Netherlands Parliament. General policy locally is entrusted to a Governor-General, who is accountable to the Crown (i.e. the Queen and her ministers responsible to the Netherlands Parliament). The Netherlands leadership, however, is restricted, for the "regulation of the internal affairs of the Netherlands Indies is entrusted to organs there established". By an emergency war-time decree the Governor-General may now assume the powers of the supreme legislature in matters concerning the political structure and financial policy.

In order to further cooperation and close contact between the Netherlands Government and the Governor-General, two delegates of the former have been sent to Batavia for consultation on matters affecting the interests of the Kingdom as a whole or of other parts thereof.

In 1945, pending political reform, the office of the Governor-General was left vacant. The Lieutenant Governor-General, who during the war had

been acting in that capacity, continued in the same function after Japan's capitulation. The Council of the Netherlands Indies and the People's Council (co-legislative body) were not reinstated. Instead, by emergency decree the Lieutenant Governor-General was empowered to introduce local legislation by issuing ordinances in collaboration with the Council of the Heads of Departments.

Political discussions outside the territories of the Indonesian Republic resulted in the introduction of political reforms, whereby autonomous bodies were established, such as the States of East Indonesia and East Sumatra.

In view of these developments it was deemed necessary to move towards the reform of the central government. A Provisional Federal Government was established, to act as an Interim Government from the moment of its installation until the United States of Indonesia can be formed by all participating states, including the Indonesian Republic.

This Interim Government is composed of the Lieutenant Governor-General, 11 Secretaries of State (heads of the general administrative departments), 2 Secretaries of State with special functions, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Admiral in command of the Naval Forces, and the Attorney-General. Preparations are being made for the creation of new Departments of Foreign Affairs and Internal Security.

Pending political agreement with the Indonesian Republic, whereby it would be able to take part in the Interim Government, eight seats, excluding that of the Governor-General, are temporarily occupied by Netherlands officials, while seven are already filled by Indonesians from territories outside the Republic.

On the one hand, this Interim Government replaces the Council of the Heads of Departments, and, as such, legislates by means of ordinances. On the other, it will de facto exercise the powers of the Governor-General, which de jure are still vested in him.

As long as political agreement with the Republic has not been reached in fact, no genuinely representative parliament can be formed. The In-

Interim Government is therefore considering the formation of a provisional Federal Parliament, in which as far as possible all movements and minorities will be represented. The purpose of this body will be to enable the Interim Government to test its policy on the will of the people, and at the same time to function as the constituent assembly for the formation of the United States of Indonesia.

A programme of political reorganisation has been carried out in the areas outside the Indonesian Republic such as the Great East, Borneo, Banka, Billiton and the Riouw Archipelago, and, after the conclusion of the police action, North Sumatra..

On 16 July 1946, representatives from those regions met at Malino (Celebes). As far as circumstances permitted, the representatives were democratically chosen. This conference resolved that the interests of the territories would be best served through the establishment of a federation, the United States of Indonesia. Each state would have the greatest possible degree of independence. Decentralization within each state would be applied or maintained by forming or consolidating autonomous units (daerahs) of economically, ethnologically and culturally kindred groups. In addition, the possibility was created of establishing smaller self-governing units with organs of their own, which are commonly known as "(neo-) self-governing regions". They have the power to form by amalgamation autonomous units (daerahs).

The information gives a detailed survey of the creation of various states, autonomous units and (neo-) self-governments, the most important among them being the State of East Indonesia. At the Malino Conference a resolution was passed to transform this area into a state, its internal structure to be decided by the new state itself. In December 1946, at Den Pasar, this state was formed at a conference of the representatives of the Great East Territories. The body formed by the delegates at Den Pasar constituted a Provisional Representative Organ, which elected a President of the State and a chairman, both Indonesians. During the Conference a Cabinet was formed, consisting of nine ministers, among whom was one

Netherlander. Legislative power is vested in the State Government and Parliament, whereas executive power rests with the ministers, who are responsible to Parliament.

Ten months after the creation of the State, all the rights and powers of the Central Government which did not have to be reserved for the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands-Indonesian Union were transferred to the State of East Indonesia. The substructure of the State will at first consist of thirteen autonomous units (daerahs), whose internal organisation has in many regions made progress owing to the participation of the principalities and the formation of (neo-) self-governments.

The information contains surveys of developments which took place after the police action in West Java and Madura and led to the formation of separate states in those areas in anticipation of the creation of the federal structure of the United States of Indonesia.

In Java, in the highest ranks of the Administrative Service a departure was made from the pre-war system, whereby Indonesians were now admitted to all ranks of the service.

Before the war, legislation and jurisdiction were based on a dual principle designed to satisfy the need of justice in each of the main groups of the population. There had been efforts, however, to achieve a greater degree of uniformity, such as the introduction in 1918 of a common penal code for all groups.

After the war the jurisdiction was reconstructed entirely on the principle of unification. Similarly the pre-war distinction between the European and the Indonesian public prosecution was abolished and one public prosecutor was established for all groups.

The legal system based on Indonesian customary law, however, was maintained. Thus the religious jurisdiction in questions of marriage and divorce between Moslems, the distinctive jurisdiction of the principalities, and the Indonesian jurisdiction in those areas where in pre-war days the traditional administration of justice had been retained, were left unchanged.

The common court is that of the "rural judge" (landgerecht). In all criminal cases, and in civil cases involving less than 500 guilders, he pronounces judgment in first and last resort. In areas outside Java and Madura he acts as appellate judge with respect to the lower Indonesian courts. In addition, there are the temporary military tribunals. For civil cases involving more than 500 guildres there are four courts of appeal. These courts also supervise both the general administration of justice in their respective areas and the penal sentences pronounced by the "rural judges". There is a high court of justice, which is charged with the revision of penal sentences. It is also responsible for exercising the highest control over, and for giving judgment in differences regarding, the administration of the law. This court has the power of cassation, on grounds of violation not only of written regulation but also of unwritten rules, which is important in administering customary law.

In the areas which came under control of the Central Government after the police action, the Republican system of judicature was maintained.

The councils of the states, autonomous units and (neo-) self-governments in general adopt their own rules with respect to the system of electing their members. The new rules of the Autonomous unit (Daerah) Minchassa (East Indonesia) are the first which apply direct voting with proportional representation. The systems followed elsewhere amount to indirect forms of voting. One of these forms is the system whereby a number of voters elect an elector, who in his turn votes for one of the candidates for the council.

The reforms introduced since 1945 have accelerated the process of participation of Indonesians in the administration, judiciary and legislative bodies. Deliberate efforts have been and are being made to hand the direction in these matters over to Indonesians.

Membership in certain councils

Provisional Representative Body for the State of East Indonesia	52 Indonesians 3 Netherlanders 1 Chinese) directly elected by the inhabitants, by regional councils, or by self-governments
	5 Indonesians 4 Netherlanders 4 Chinese 2 Arabs) nominated by the Central Government to represent minorities
	10 other members) appointed by the Head of the State
The Billiton Council ((neo-) self-government)	12 Indonesians 7 Chinese 2 Netherlanders) all elected
The East Borneo Council (autonomous unit)	21 Indonesians 2 Chinese 1 Netherlander 1 representative for other groups) chosen by the representative councils of the federated (neo-) self-governments, which are mainly elected) nominated by the Council of Rulers of principalities to represent minorities
The Banjar Council (autonomous unit)	35 Indonesians 2 Chinese 2 Netherlanders 6 representatives for other groups) to be elected) to be nominated by the representative of the Central Government
The Great Dayak Council (autonomous unit)	16 Indonesians 1 other member 3 members) to be elected) to be nominated by the representative of the Central Government

E. Human rights

On the basis of the draft International Covenant on Human Rights, being prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, the information gives the various provisions in the Netherlands Constitution, the Netherlands Indies Government Act and other laws or ordinances, in which those rights are guaranteed and regulated.

They include:

(a) Protection of the individual, comprising the right to life; the

right to bodily inviolability; the prohibition of torture and cruel or inhumane treatment; the prohibition of slavery; the prohibition of arbitrary arrest; the prohibition of arrest for breach of contract; the right to freedom of movement; the prohibition of arbitrary expulsion; the right to a fair trial; the prohibition of arbitrary punishment; the prohibition of loss of civil rights; the freedom of religion and worship; the freedom to express ideas and thoughts; and the right of association and assembly.

- (b) Protection of property, comprising the protection of property and the freedom of profession and trade.
- (c) Protection of human rights, comprising the prohibition of discrimination with regard to human rights; the prohibition of revealing feelings of hostility between different population groups; and the right of complaint and petition.

At the outbreak of the War, on the proclamation of martial law, restrictions were imposed on some rights, and these are still in force in Java and Sumatra. In the greater part of East Indonesia and Borneo, however, martial law has been repealed. The most important of these temporary restrictions are those on (a) the prohibition of arbitrary arrest, whereby anyone may be arrested and placed in custody by the military authorities for a maximum period of 10 days; (b) the right to freedom of movement, whereby the Military Authorities may forbid persons to reside in territory where martial law has been proclaimed or may require them to reside in specified places; and (c) the right of association and assembly, whereby all public political meetings have been forbidden and private political gatherings may be held only with the consent of the local authorities.

II Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

Although there are few laws that prohibit discrimination as such, policy has always been, and is, directed against all acts of discrimination.

The principle that anyone who is a Netherlands subject, regardless of race, is eligible for any official post has long been upheld, the only exception being the requirement that the Governor-General and the Lieutenant Governor-General must be Netherlands.

Public educational institutions also are open to all.

Although up to 1942 there were separate judges for Europeans and non-Europeans, reforms since 1945 have removed from this sphere too any sense of discrimination.

. However, the land rights of the Indonesian people cannot be alienated to non-Indonesians. Unlawful use is an indictable offence.

B. Labour and employment conditions

As a step towards the coordination of the social measures taken by various public authorities, the Bureau of Labour was first transformed into a separate Social Affairs Service. Subsequently it was combined with other public services to form the Department of Social Affairs, which has been, since the establishment of the Interim Government, under the direction of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs. Within this Department, the Labour Inspectorate has as its main function the general supervision of the enforcement of the rights and duties of employers and employed, and of the recruitment in Indonesia of workers for agricultural, mining, industrial and other enterprises within and without Indonesia.

On 2 February 1948, a Commission on Employment was formed for the regulation of employment relations, with power to make final decisions in disputes.

The Social Planning Office of the Department is of importance for

the orientation and formulation of a social policy within the framework of the participation of Indonesia in international and regional consultations.

On 1 January 1948 the Regulations for Employment and Labour Conditions of War Victims came into effect.

In 1940, industrial workers totalled 2,800,000, of whom 2,500,000 were employed in home-industries closely connected with agrarian life and in small industries. About 300,000 workers were employed in industries with a Western character.

Although there are sharp contrasts in wage rates in various districts, these rates follow the continuous changes in the cost of the minimum standard of living. Working hours are on the whole reasonable, the work-day on most estates being 8 hours. On the majority of estates overtime is paid at rates ranging from 50% to 100% above the normal wage.

The right to form occupational organizations is implicitly sanctioned by the Government Act recognizing the right of residents to association and assembly. The Indies Association of Employers is the most important employers' organisation. In addition, there are associations of Chinese, Arabian, and Indonesian employers.

Employee's organizations fall into two main divisions, (a) the associations of the Europeans (mostly civil servants and employees of private companies) and (b) the Asian labourers' organizations, which are usually subdivided into Indonesian and Chinese groups.

The total membership of the Indonesian trade unions in 1941 was according to semi-official data 123,000. According to Republican reports, the federated organization of Indonesian trade unions now comprises 28 unions with a total membership of 1,250,000. The Indonesian plantation workers' union is said to have a membership of 850,000. Recruitment for political purposes has aided the growth of these organizations. In West Java, however, a new federation of trade unions has been formed,

composed of 17 member organizations, which is free from politics and which strives for the promotion of the physical and spiritual interests of the members and the stimulation of the productivity of labour.

Though usually members of a union are of the same race, the Chinese workers of Banka have taken the initiative towards removing the racial boundaries by establishing a federation of local unions open to all workers of any race. In March 1947, membership totalled 9,000, including at least 2,000 Indonesians.

The Regulations Governing the Dismissal of Certain non-European workers define, with respect to certain important groups, the rights and duties relative to the conclusion of service.

Industrial disputes occurred during the year in industrial districts, where, with the return of peaceful conditions, more care has been given to workers. These disputes were short and were settled easily. The most important conflicts were in Banka and Billiton, where working conditions were more favourable than in other places. In Banka strikes of short duration brought about better working conditions, the removal of misunderstandings, and continuous consultation between employer and employed. In Billiton, however, where the workers' demands were too high, the strike failed after having been prolonged for over three months.

Workers are protected by a number of ordinances, including the Recruitment Ordinance, the Regulations on the Employment of Women and Children, and the Employment Regulations for Industrial Enterprises.

The Safety Control Service serves to prevent accidents and protects industrial workers.

The complete dislocation and uncertain development of the labour market preclude for the time being the publication of data on permanent or seasonal labour.

The principal groups of immigrant workers are the Chinese, the Europeans and the Arabs. The Chinese, who totalled 1,223,214 at the census of 1930 and form an important middle-class group, are engaged mainly in

commerce, especially in Java. In the Outer Territories large numbers of them are employed on plantations and in tin mines. In the European group, which in 1930 numbered 240,417, are found the most widely differing types of employment, ranging from commercial, transport, agricultural and mining enterprises to Government services. The Arabs, of whom there were 71,355 in 1930, are chiefly occupied in commerce.

Immigration is restricted by the Foreign Labour Ordinance, which requires a licence for the employment of a foreigner and ensures the uniform treatment of racial groups and persons of foreign nationality.

The Repatriation of Workers Order provides for the repatriation of workers recruited outside Indonesia, with their families, at the employers' cost.

As far as inter-island migration of workers is concerned, the labour agreements are governed by the Voluntary Employment Regulations, which are concerned chiefly with the registration of workers, the regular payment of wages, repatriation, and the provision of suitable living quarters and medical care. A draft-ordinance for the revision of these regulations covers subjects such as wage rates, deductions, hours of work, holidays, and the employment of women.

The recruitment organizations are required to make a written contract, witnessed by a Labour Inspectorate official, with the workers before their departure. Since the war there has been no recruiting in Java.

C. Public health and sanitation

As a result of the war and its aftermath, the medico-hygienic situation has consistently deteriorated. The Indonesians and Europeans, and in places the Chinese, have suffered severely from the Japanese occupation and the ensuing disorders. These factors, in themselves a serious menace to the general level of health, are enhanced by lack of suitable housing and by inadequate water supply and sewage systems, especially in the larger centres of population. The health of the entire population is gravely threatened when at the same time there are

present diseases such as malaria, plague, typhoid, dysentery, framboesia, and smallpox.

Malaria, the most prevalent disease before the war, has now increased owing to several years of neglect of sanitary works and the simultaneous decline in the populations' powers of resistance. As the campaign against plague, with its effective housing improvement and vaccination, ceased during the war, this disease also has spread. Infectious enteric diseases (typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery) are throughout the archipelago more widespread than before the war. Framboesia too has increased considerably. Whereas the pre-war vaccination service reached almost the entire population and had made the occurrence of smallpox rare, recently there have been several epidemics of this disease, mostly in Republican territory. Venereal diseases have spread markedly in certain districts, and leprosy has increased considerably. Tuberculosis, vermicular diseases and the prevalence of scabies provide still more problems. A typical post-war phenomenon in many parts of the archipelago is the appearance of rabies, of which there have been numerous cases.

In addition there is the threat of an infiltration, from other countries, of infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, smallpox and yellow fever. The Quarantine Service, besides being fully re-established, will have to be extended owing to the increase in travel by air.

As far as possible, however, campaigns against the major diseases were begun immediately after the Japanese capitulation. The Vaccination Service is again in operation, new vaccinators are being trained, and by the end of 1947 the production of vaccine at the Pasteur Institute, Bandoeng, had reached its pre-war level and was sufficient to fill the demands of the entire archipelago. To combat framboesia, in 1947 material for 3,000,000 injections was supplied.

The restoration of the pre-war level of public health alone will take many years. Two special current problems are retarding the improvement of public health, shortages of qualified personnel and of

materials.

On 10 March 1945 the Public Health Service was transformed into the Department of Health under a Secretary of State. After liberation, owing to the prevailing state of emergency, the Service was centralized, with materials, private hospitals and dispensaries, and private doctors, dentists, and chemists all coming under Government control. In 1947 a beginning was made of the separation of private hospitals and dispensaries from the Service and of the demobilization of private personnel.

The new states, in a return of decentralization, will take over most of the medical duties from the central organization. In East Indonesia they have already taken over these duties.

Expenditure on public health for 1947 is estimated at F. 58,001,300. (1)

The following summary of statistics on hospitals administered by the public authorities applies only to those parts of Indonesia which are not Republican territory: 208 general hospitals, with 19,817 beds; 10 mental institutions, with 4,417 beds; 35 leper colonies, with 3,971 beds; and 12 military hospitals with 4,700 beds.

Towards the end of 1947, in the parts of Indonesia under the administration of the Central Government, there were 418 Government civil, 390 military, and more than 300 private doctors; 49 Government civil and 73 military dentists, and some private dentists; 14 Government civil, 28 military, and about 30 private chemists. A few hundred Indonesian and Chinese doctors, with the appropriate personnel, are working in the Republican areas of Java and Sumatra. Exact figures are not available.

In addition there is a relatively adequate number of assistant personnel such as analysts, laboratory employees, X-ray assistants, chemists and dentists' assistants, midwives, vaccinators, and assistants for promoting hygiene and for combating various diseases.

(1) Note by the Secretariat: F. 1 = \$ 0.53 (U.S.)
= £ 0.2.8 (Sterling)

An important element of the Department of Health consists of its institutions for research and for the production of medical materials, such as the Eykman Institute (the Central Laboratory), the Institute for Public Nutrition, ~~the Anti-Malaria Campaign Headquarters~~, the Malaria Laboratory, the Central Institute for Leprosy and the Pharmaceutical Factory, in Batavia; the Government Vaccination Institute, the Pasteur Institute, and the Laboratory for Technical Hygiene, in Bandoeng; the Pathological Laboratory in Medan; and the Departmental Laboratories in Sourabaya, Makassar and Semarang.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Indonesia provides a diploma equivalent to that granted by Netherlands Universities. Dentists are trained at the Dental Institute of the Medical Faculty. Nurses (first class) are trained in 7 hospitals, Indonesian nurses (first class) in 3, and Indonesian nurses (second class) at 15. 7 hospitals train midwives, and 3 train mental nurses. There are also facilities for training analysts, chemists' assistants, laboratory workers, vaccinators and malaria overseers.

Owing to post-war conditions and the reconstruction of the medical services, there are no vital statistics on an extensive scale.

In general, the average level of public nutrition before the war, under normal conditions, ranged from satisfactory to good, although there were local deficiencies of protein, fats, and Vitamins A and B 1. By the end of the war, when the population had been without regular medical attention for several years, the standard of nutrition had declined considerably. In districts where the standard had formerly been excellent there were now deficiencies of protein and Vitamins A, B 1, B 2 complex, and C. This was the general situation in all areas. The population, formerly encouraged by the Institute for Public Nutrition and other services to grow edible plants in their gardens, had almost completely neglected the production of these home-grown vegetables.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

As indicated in Section II, C, there is a lack of housing, especially in the larger centres of population. A start has been made in the execution of a programme for ending the accumulation of population in such areas. Measures to be taken include dispersal, the building of new houses, and improvements in water supplies and sanitation.

E. Welfare and relief

The welfare work of the Communal Aid Section of the Department of Social Affairs comprises, among other activities, the supervision of the interests of those receiving assistance, such as war victims, and youth welfare. Regional directors of the Communal Aid Service are at the disposal of the local authorities in various centres.

In the chaotic conditions that followed the Japanese capitulation, the Red Cross was the first organization to provide assistance. In 1947 many private charity institutions were re-established, and relief committees were formed both in the larger and in the smaller centres by Indonesians, Chinese, Europeans, and religious groups. After the police action Government provided sufficient funds to enable them to operate, and granted subsidies to pauper colonies and homes for orphans.

The Department of Social Affairs cooperates closely and constantly with the Administrative Service and the Red Cross.

In the Department of Social Affairs is the Head Office of Youth Welfare, an organization which was formed shortly after the liberation of Indonesia and which has local branches in the principal centres of the archipelago. From October 1945 to 1 December 1947, Youth Welfare cared for 18,252 children of all races, ranging from orphans whose parents had died in internment camps to Indonesian children who had sought the protection of Netherlands soldiers. Most of these childrens' homes are at present subsidized by the Department.

In accordance with political developments, part of the work of Youth Welfare will be transferred from the central organization to the states.

Since the Japanese capitulation there has been no traffic in women or children, either with foreign countries or within Indonesia. Immigration control is extremely strict. Prostitution, however, is widely prevalent, but the civil and military authorities are doing all in their power to eliminate it.

Another problem is the welfare of the victims of war and extremist excesses, and of their next of kin. The 1946 revision of the General War Casualty Regulations of 1942 gave a wider conception to the term "war injury", extending its application to victims of the disturbances which followed the Japanese capitulation. Under these regulations about 20,000 war victims receive monthly gratuities from the Treasury, totalling approximately F. 20,000,000 annually. The cases are dealt with by some thirty local boards in various parts of Indonesia.

F.-G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

Information on development programmes, which are already in operation, is included in sections II, C, D and E.

III. Educational Conditions

The primary aim is the physical, spiritual and moral training of the individual, according to local requirements. A new system that will provide the masses with elementary education has been designed, and is being put into large-scale operation in the shortest possible time. This elementary education will also serve as the basis for further general education and for vocational training. Elementary education is free of charge, but only those who have made fruitful use of their elementary training may proceed to the more advanced forms. Training and vocational schools are also free. A low fee is charged for secondary education.

The adoption of this new system entails the preparation, not yet effected, of new textbooks. A special problem is the supply and training of teachers in the local tongues in a country of more than 200 dialects.

Elementary and secondary education, as well as vocational training, is being or will be transferred to the states. Elementary education in the states may again be devolved upon the smaller autonomous units supervised by the respective states. The state parliaments make their own decisions on the system and financing of education. In the areas where there are not yet autonomous units, the Department of Education, Arts and Sciences, assumes complete responsibility for education.

The estimated expenditure for education in 1948 is F.229,733,500. The total cost of the educational system is borne by the Central Government. Mission and private schools also are at present conducted at Government expense. In addition, the Government subsidizes as far as necessary schools maintained before the war by philanthropic institutions which at present have not sufficient funds.

Information on school buildings, and on the tuition plans, curriculum and languages of instruction of the new system of education, was transmitted but is not summarized.

The University of Indonesia comprises the faculties of medicine, law and social sciences (including a criminological institute); literature and

philosophy (including an institute for linguistic and cultural research and a sinological institute); of veterinary medicine; agricultural science; technical science; the exact sciences; and economics. The University also provides courses for teachers. In addition there is a dental training institute. The various courses are given concurrently with those of the Netherlands universities, and examination and certifications are mutually recognized. There are scholarships for secondary and high-school education in Indonesia, and funds for providing academic or secondary vocational training in the Netherlands.

A part of the post-war educational programme is a plan for removing illiteracy by adult education. According to this plan it will be possible to eliminate illiteracy entirely within a period of from eight to ten years. About 58.7% of the population is at present illiterate. During the early years, however, shortage of trained personnel will limit the extent of the campaign. Nevertheless, the first organization for the execution of this work, in a section of Borneo, is already capable of removing illiteracy in this area within approximately 7 years. The final educational stage of this campaign consists of training in good citizenship those who have been taught to read and write.

Adult education for Chinese is given by Chinese social associations, its main purpose being the promotion of the general use of standard Chinese.

The vocational schools of the new system are of 3 types: primary vocational schools, for training students as skilled artisans, skilled labourers, retail traders, trained agricultural workers, seamstresses and capable household workers; secondary vocational schools providing secondary technical, agricultural, and commercial training; and tertiary vocational schools, at which students may be trained for posts such as those of higher technician or assistant agricultural adviser, as business employees, or as instructors for the primary and secondary vocational schools.

With regard to literacy, it may be noted that the 1930 census gives the percentage of literacy in Indoesia as 6.29%, and in various publications the percentage of illiteracy is given as 95% (e.g. in Fundamental Education; UNESCO; 1946). According to the system used in the United States of America, where children under ten years of age are not included in the total of illiterates, the illiteracy percentage in Indonesia in 1930 was 63.61%. Educational statistics, supplemented by a careful estimate, show that the percentage of illiteracy at the present time is no higher than 58.7%.

There are about 12,000 elementary schools, of which some 4,000 are in East Indonesia. Of the 8,000,000 children of school age, approximately 3,000,000 attend schools. Of these, about 700,000 are at schools in East Indonesia.

Educational statistics are not yet sufficient to provide more detailed figures for schools, pupils, and teachers.

There are more than 500 Chinese schools attended by about 200,000 pupils. Teachers at these schools number approximately 5,000, of whom about 5% hold the required qualifications, which are issued in China. The Government subsidy to Chinese schools, covering about 50,000 pupils, amounted in 1947 to F 600,000.

The standard training of elementary school teachers is provided by seminaries, admittance to which normally requires 4 years of secondary education. Owing to the severe shortage of teachers, however, as a temporary measure provision is made for the training of second-grade teachers after 6 years of elementary education. Teachers being trained at these seminaries number about 5,000. In addition, approximately 2,000 students are being trained in 27 teachers' training schools, 16 of which are in East Indonesia.

Secondary school teachers are trained in institutions attached to the University of Indonesia. Instructors in the first and second groups of vocational schools will be recruited from those who have successfully attended secondary vocational schools, and in the third group they will have had University or similar training.

The department publishes a monthly journal on educational questions for parents and teachers. Plans have been made for the use of films and radio in schools. By means of regional transmitters, a radio institute is active throughout Indonesia. Though at present subsidized by the Central Government it is a fully independent enterprise.

Information on other educational subjects was transmitted but is not summarized.

Scientific resources in Indonesia suffered severe losses in the war. Many of the 300,000 books, and all the maps, of the Royal Batavia Society were lost, though the Society's museum remains intact. The activities of the Society are being revived. The Archaeological Service, which also met with considerable losses, is to extend its operations in East Indonesia and has therefore opened a branch in Makassar.

IV. Economic Conditions

A.-C. Natural resources and Production

Indonesia is a predominantly agricultural country with vast forested areas. Fisheries and livestock are important elements in the domestic food supply. Mineral resources are extensive and varied. In the industrial field, home industries closely connected with agrarian life are of major importance.

The Agricultural Service, under the Department of Economic Affairs, includes a number of Indonesian agricultural superintendents. The lack of a minimum skilled staff hampers the work of the organization. There are also forestry and veterinary services. The state of East Indonesia has its own agricultural and veterinary services.

Of the total area of Java and Madura (13,217,400 hectares), more than 8 million hectares are used for indigenous agriculture and fisheries, nearly 1 million for plantation agriculture, and more than 3 million for forests. Of the 8 million hectares, nearly 3,400,000 (42%) are used as rice-fields, more than 3,100,000 for other crops, and 1,400,000 for estates and nipa forests. The cultivated area of the Outer Territories is much smaller, and about two-thirds of their total area are forested; the most important food crop is rice, grown on fields totalling 2,479,900 hectares. The growing of commercial crops by the Indonesian population is proportionally more important in the Outer Territories than in Java.

Throughout the Archipelago, pastures are used for grazing cattle. Methods used are often detrimental to soil preservation.

Estimated production in tons of principal food crops in Java and Madura for 1947 was: rice, 6,600,000; cassava, 5,600,000; maize, 1,300,000; sweet potatoes, 1,200,000; soya beans, 180,000; groundnuts, 130,000.

In Sumatra, where food production has not suffered seriously, there are still many possibilities of increasing rice crops. In Borneo and East Indonesia production-capacity has virtually reached its pre-war level. Principal commercial crops include coconuts, rubber, coffee, tobacco, tea, kapok, sugar, palm oil, fibrous plants and quinine. Owing to the political

situation and the insecurity prevailing in the interior until the end of 1947, rehabilitation of estates in Java has been on a limited scale only. On the other hand, restoration of estates on the East Coast of Sumatra made great progress in the last months of 1947.

Areas of estates in Java under Government supervision and control at the end of 1947 were as follows:

<u>Estates</u>	<u>Total area in Java (hectares)</u>	<u>Areas under Government supervision or control (hectares)</u>
Rubber	226,300	82,974
Tea	80,100	26,184
Coffee	57,900	17,772
Quinine	13,200	6,276

Livestock estimates for the end of 1946 were: 3,558,000 cows; 2,733,000 buffaloes; 5,112,000 goats; 1,610,300 sheep; 1,143,000 hogs; and 620,500 horses.

About 28,000 square kilometres (21%) of Java and Madura, and 1,225,000 square kilometres (68%) of the rest of Indonesia, are forested. Teak and other hardwoods prevail in Java. In other parts of Indonesia, forests are composed of a variety of hard and soft woods and also yield an important quantity of by-products including rattan, resin and gums. Production figures for 1947 are not yet available.

Both sea and inland fisheries are important elements in the domestic food supply.

Heavy rainfall, and in certain areas severe, dry eastern monsoons, are largely responsible for soil erosion. To combat this, conservation measures such as regulations prescribing the making of terraces have been carried out. The establishment of a Land Improvement Service to draft erosion control plans has been recommended.

The Geological Institute of the General Agricultural Experimental Station at Buitenzorg conducts research and advises on geographical and geological subjects, including irrigation and cultivation.

In Timor, experiments were made in mechanical methods of rice cultivation.

In 1947, 2,100,000 kgs. of fertilizers were supplied to the population.

The Civil Veterinary Service undertakes cattle breeding. Poultry raising and the restoration of dairy farms are being encouraged.

Plant diseases and their control are studied by the Phytopathological Service. In 1947, 190,000 kgs. of chemicals for pest control were supplied to the population.

Measures such as vaccination and quarantine are taken against a variety of infectious animal diseases.

Agricultural education is provided at the University of Indonesia and at numerous agricultural schools.

The General Agricultural Experimental Station in Java was reestablished in 1947. In East Indonesia a Branch Research Station was opened, the plant inspection department was restored, and an experimental garden-programme was begun.

The primary task of the Agricultural Information Service in the period under review was the restoration of food production, towards which it provided agricultural implements and seeds, improved irrigation, and introduced an efficient planting system. In all areas food conditions and food crops were examined with the aim of discovering threatening shortages, in order that the necessary measures could be taken in time. Complete cooperation between the population and the Government services made it possible to regulate the food supply in the shortage areas.

The foundation of land policy in Indonesia is the Agrarian Law of 1970, which, still in force, safeguards the rights of the Indonesians in their land. Further protection was provided by the Alienation Prohibition of 1875, which established the major principle of agrarian policy, namely, that as a matter of prime importance the Indonesian should be protected from being dispossessed of his most valuable property, the soil. Pursuant to the Alienation Prohibition, the Indonesian's usufructuary right to the soil is inalienable and may not be transferred to non-Indonesians, all agreements to such alienation being null and void by law. Finally, the unlawful use of land by non-Indonesians was penalized by a Government Decree of 1912. Only wast land may be leased for large agricultural enterprises.

The Government grants credit on behalf of native agriculture in kind through Rice Banks or in money through Village Banks and the General Popular Credit Bank.

Principal mineral resources are: petroleum, natural gas, coal, tin, gold, silver, bauxite, nickel, manganese and limestone. In 1947, production of petroleum, including that of British Borneo, was 1,700,000 tons, and of tin approximately 16,000 tons.

There are power-generating facilities in Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes. In 1940, there were 115 public and 607 industrial power stations.

The principal industries of Western type using agricultural and forestry products are those engaged in processing sugar, rice, tea, coffee, rubber, tapioca and fibres. Other industries providing for Indonesian requirements include printing works, weaving mills, engineering works and repair shops. The majority are located in Java.

In 1939, 40% of the domestic consumption of margarine, 60% of boots and shoes, 75% of paints, 72% of soap and 14% of textiles were provided by local industry.

Damage to industry during the war and post-war years is estimated at 597 million guilders. The rehabilitation programme is based on the policy that vital industries must be repaired first.

D. Standard of Living

Weighted Index Numbers of Retail Prices of 19 Articles
of Food in the Open Market

(Batavia, July 1938 = 100)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>January 1947</u>		<u>December 1947</u>	
	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>
Java	3002	4714	1245	2067
Sumatra	2050	4156	1731	2879
Borneo	1900	2708	1569	2326
East Indonesia	1495	2856	1017	1841

E. Communications and TransportType of Communications

Sea	5 principal ports
Railways	1799 miles in operation
Air	27 airports; air services to and from Holland, and inter-island
Roads	70,000 kilometers (January 1939)
Telegraphs	172 offices (1947)
Telephone	37 main and branch systems; 12,500

F. Public Finance

Estimates of expenditure and revenue for 1947 totalled

F. 2,928,800,265 and F. 1,033,902,300 respectively.

For income tax the rate of assessment is on a progressive scale from F. 2 on a yearly income of F. 200 to F. 84,652 on a yearly income of F. 130,000. Thereafter a tax of F. 90 is levied for every additional F. 100 of income. The wage tax is 5% of wages under F. 3,600 per annum; 10% of wages from F. 3,600 to F. 8,000 per annum; and 15% of wages of F. 8,000 and above. Taxes are also levied on companies, real estate, and certain imports and exports.

G. Banking and Credit

Information is given on banking and credit facilities, including the General Popular Credit Bank.

H. International Trade

In 1947 imports were valued at F. 750,744,000, and exports at F. 332,327,000.

The values of the principal exports during 1947 were: copra and products, F. 80,955,000; rubber (except "wild" rubber), F. 67,494,000; petroleum F. 62,044,000; tin and tin ore F. 60,546,000.

Principal countries of origin (imports) were the United States (F. 294,047,000); Netherlands (F. 102,410,000); and the United Kingdom (F. 57,749,000).

Principal countries of destination (exports) were the Netherlands (F. 142,810,000); Singapore (F. 67,367,000 - July to December 1947); and the United States (F. 65,065,000 - July to December 1947).

In general, basic tariff rates for imports amount to 6%, 12% or 20% ad valorem, according to whether imports are semi-manufactured, consumption or luxury items.

There are also certain specific duties levied (e.g. on spirits, tobacco, sugar, petroleum and gasoline).

Temporary export duties are in effect, and restrictions are imposed on the import and export of certain goods (e.g. the import of military equipment).

I. Development programmes

Development plans for public health and education, which are already being put into effect, are covered in sections II and III respectively.

By the construction of new irrigation works in South Celebes, Sumba, Sumbawa and Timor, East Indonesia will within ten years be able to produce a yearly surplus of rice of more than 100,000 tons.

The anti-erosion plans which are to be made by the projected Land Improvement Service (see section IV, A-C) will be executed by the technical services of the departments concerned.

In South Borneo an agricultural development programme has been drafted for the Great Dayak area.

There are extensive plans for developing both sea and inland fisheries.

Plans have been made for the development of oil production in New Guinea and nickel mining in Celebes; for mineralogical surveys, including investigation of the possibilities of iron ore mining in Borneo and Celebes; and for inquiry into the possibility of establishing an aluminum industry.