KNOW Indonesia....
KNOW YOUR FRIEND
On her way to the village-temple to pray for the well-being of her people and her country...
MULTI-COLOURED PARADISE

Nearly each island has its charming spots, its scenic beauty, its characteristic village-industry, dances and festivals. They all form one wonderful and harmonious mozaic-pattern.

A shady lane in the Botanic Gardens of Bogor. At the back the Gunung Slamet.
A peaceful village at the foot of the Bukit Barisan running through the whole length of Sumatra. This village too has its own mesjid next to a characteristic Minangkabau-house.

The Padang Highlands on the western coast of Sumatra are well-known for their scenic beauty. Part of the rigid and steep Ngarai (Karbouwengat).
Village industry is mainly aimed at the home-consumption. So the articles made are chiefly for clothing and for the household. In Bandung there is an Experimental and Research Institute for Ceramics, giving enlightenment to the people interested in this branch of village industry.

Buginese women weaving baskets in the open air. They use the dried leaves of a pandanus-palm. The leaves are coloured with bright chemical dyeing-stuffs.

Cloth-weaving is still regularly done in various parts of Indonesia. Each district has its special weaving-method and handloom. Here we see a Florinese woman binding the patterns to be followed for some cloth.
The payong (umbrella) industry is important. The payong is used against the sun as well as against the rain.

The native household articles can be transformed into attractive ones.
TEMPLES

Throughout Indonesia, but more especially in Java and Bali, old places of worship, called tjandis, are found. The tjandis in Java are to be divided into three categories according to the old religions the people embraced at that time:

a. the oldest category consists of the Ćiwa-temples, e.g. at the Dieng-plateau (near Wonosobo-Kedu) or the Ćiwa-Durga-temples, such as the Prambanan-Kalasan-group, the Ratu-Boko-group etc.;

b. the Buddha-temples, as the well-known Borobudur, Mendut-Pawon-group;

c. the Hindu-temples as in East Java (Panataran, Madjapahit, Malang) and in Bali.

ISLAMETIC CULTURE

The highly developed Islametic culture, with the exception of its literature, is clearly manifested in Indonesia by its architecture in the form of mosques. Well-known are the mosque of Banten (Serang) with the very beautiful tower, the mosque of Kudus with its original, native style and the mosques of Demak and Giri (near Surabaya) built during the Hindu-period.
In the sphere of the Indonesian culture, the Balinese one takes a special place. Their dances, orchestra (gamelan), sculpture, wood-carving and painting are very closely connected with their spiritual life or their religion in general. It may be said that the Balinese culture has grown into an original one.

The famous Balinese temples are centres of worship according to the Hindu religion, but they also serve as places for the training of their dances and music. Balinese dances and gamelan are well-known as a living culture and are very much enjoyed by the people in general and they also attract the attention of tourists from all over the world.
SILVERWORKS

A branch of industry originating in Indonesia itself and which is known throughout the whole world is our silverworks. Centres are Kota-Gede (Jogja), Kendari (Macassar), Bali and Padang (Sumatra).

WOOD- AND LEATHER-CARVING

In several places of Indonesia wood- and leather-carving are practised by the inhabitants. Well-known centres for this branch of industry are e.g. Japara, Bali etc. In Jogja and Solo leather-carving has reached a high degree of refinement. Excellent examples of carving and sculpture are to be found in the old temples, e.g. the Tjandi Prambanan. In Bali wood-carving and sculpture are exercised by the people in general, not only to serve as decorations for their temples, but also articles for ordinary use.
During the last few years Indonesian painting seems to have made great stride, in that sense that more and more artists are devoting themselves to the creation of a new Indonesian art with the new national spirit. From time immemorial native paintings have been found on wooden doors, screens etc. They have no perspective, space nor time. This kind of painting is original.
A popular art in Java (and in Bali) is the wayang purwa.

The puppets are made of leather. A complete wayang-set consists of about 360 puppets. A wayang-performance is accompanied by a complete gamelan-orchestra (slendro-pêlog-barang) with specially designed melodies. Next to the wayang purwa we have the wayang-krutjil, made of very thin wood.

In West Java the wayang golek is more known. The wooden puppets resemble more human beings.
A Minangkabau-couple. They are married according to the age-old custom. The hair-cover of the bride strongly reminds us of Chinese influence.

The Bililiku-dance of Northern Timor.
Bounty of Wealth From Land and Sea

Rice is the staple food for Indonesia. Its cultivation on flooded fields requires the greatest care and a certain degree of civilization.

Paddy-ears are bound to bundles and bundles heaped to sheaves.

The harvesters put on huge hats and other head-cloths to protect themselves against the burning sun.
A peaceful fishing-village. The houses are built on poles. In the dry season this room is used for storing all sorts of articles (nets, rods etc.), even for shelter of their domestic animals.

Bali, Lombok and Madura have excellent meadows for grazing cattle.
Close observation and analysis of the experience of the past half year seems to warrant the conclusion that the Government was on the right track when in a statement made before Parliament in September 1950 the main accent of its economic policy was on organizing the economic strength of the small producers and boiled down to giving highest priority to stimulating and organizing the productive activities in rural areas. This equally and simultaneously refers to the agricultural as well as to the industrial field. By far the greater part of our population is comprised of small producers, food-crop peasants, growers of rubber, copra, etc., and also people engaged in small scale industries.

The key to the manifold problems of Indonesia is the question to what extent we will succeed in what we may call our “community approach to rural development”. Re-organization of extension services was implemented to provide state credit facilities for village co-operatives as well as for co-operatives at a higher level. Credits were actually granted in various areas where there were both farmers as well as industrial co-operatives. The farmers’ co-operatives considered eligible for assistance included rice-growers, growers of tobacco, sugar etc.

The problem of obtaining goods for domestic economy is a matter of concern. For the greater part we are dependent on imports from abroad, both as end products for consumers and as raw materials for our domestic industries. It is realized that in view of the international situation more difficulties will have to be faced in this respect. The possibility of getting goods is one factor to soften inflationary trends caused by money in circulation in the domestic sphere. This aspect of our economy is the principal consideration which guides us in our policy on foreign trade. It explains our position as to the demand for international pooling and for a system of allocation of commodities considered of strategic importance by the industrial countries.

The success of our economic plans is greatly dependent on the degree in which we can increase within the shortest possible time, both the quality and the number of the people that must do the job. The job ahead is more than tough — but it can be done: it is a matter of “never say die”.
Rubber certainly tops the list of important export-products. But it is not only the plantation-rubber that contributes so much to the huge export. More and more the so-called small shareholders pay great attention to their small gardens and in doing so, they are able to make a fair contribution to the rubber-export of Indonesia.

Great skill is required for making cuts in the rubber-trees. This labourer knows his job!

The well-known Ba’ta-factory has also established its branch at Kali Ba’ta near Djakarta.
Java-teak, well-known all the world over, is grown on plantations at long-lease term. For the trees can only be cut down after they have become 75 years old. Before cutting, the trees are ringed so that they resemble trees in winter. There are several government storage yards for teak, where it is put up for auction.

Rattan is a wood-product. Collectors of rattan have to go for months into the jungle to look for and to collect it. The rattan has to undergo several phases of a certain procedure, before it can be shipped to the U.S.A. and to Europe. There are plans to have the rattan worked up in such a way, that it can be directly used for industrial purposes in Europe.

A rattan-collector.
Already before 1700 tea was imported in Java. But not until 1878, after the import of the Asam-variety from India, the tea-cultivation in Java commenced to flourish. Tea-cultivation is closely connected with the climate and the soil. In Indonesia these factors are most favourable in the hilly and mountainous regions of West Java and Sumatra, at a height of 2 à 3000 feet above sea-level.
When Junghuhn brought the first cinchona-plant to Java, he could never have dreamt that nowadays Indonesia can boast of such an important contribution to the fighting of malaria in those countries where this disease is endemic. The quinine-factory in Bandung now exceeds its post-war production.

An apparatus for making quinine-pills.

No further explanation is necessary with regard to this export-product. The Celebes, the Moluccas and Borneo have the largest produce.

Sun-dried copra.
The bauxite found in Palau Bintang of the Riouw Group is of such a composition that it can be easily worked up in aluminium factories. It is mainly exported to Japan, the United States and Germany. There are plans to establish aluminium factories too in Indonesia, but for the time being these plans have to be abandoned due to various circumstances.
Sumatra is the most important oil-island with about 80% of the total production. If all fields have been put into exploitation again, the production of 1939 will be greatly surpassed. Over 1950 the petroleum contributed about 20% to the total export-value.

The recently discovered oil-fields at Pakanbaru (Sumatra).
Indonesia, being an archipelago, it stands to reason that the navigation is a substantial part of the promotion of the economics of the country in the very first place. Further there are the native sailing-boats which are to be motorized that they may be used for fishery at long distances from the coast.
Margarine-factories and soapworks form a logical economic unit since they each process similar raw materials, the oils and fats which are the essential ingredients of margarine and soap. Coconut- and palm-oil form the main ingredients and since Indonesia is one of the main producers of copra, considerable decrease in the cost of transport was achieved by the setting up of these margarine- and soap-factories in Indonesia itself. An important by-product of the manufacture of soap is glycerine, which after refining and distilling finds a ready use in cosmetic products including those which are manufactured in the Unilever factory in Surabaya. The larger part of the glycerine is, however, exported.
CIGARETTE-FACTORIES

Where the finest tobacco is grown, it is little wonder, that cigarette-factories are set up. But the Indonesian cigarettes, the rokok kretek too form a prospering branch of the native industry.
The pepper-gardens of southern Sumatra have severely suffered from the past war. But gradually the gardeners have come back and due to the high prices of pepper nowadays, they are exerting themselves to replant their gardens as soon as possible.

Diamonds! Diamond-digging is not such a pleasant job as the cutely set jewels might suppose. But at Martapura (Borneo) the inhabitants still search them with angelic patience. The rough diamonds are sent to Amsterdam to be cut into the most enticing forms.
The older towns in Indonesia were to be found in the inland of Java as well as along the coast and near the mouth of big rivers. But however different the character and the situation of these towns might be — they all have in common, that they came into being in the neighbourhood of a centre of a principality, which offered safety.

At Kebayoran, satellite-town of Djakarta, big concerns have built houses for their staff members. The Government too has planned the building of houses of various sizes for their officials.
The sphere in the coastal towns is more cosmopolitan than that in the towns situated in the inland. The system of "free enterprise" had a great significance to the town-development in Indonesia. Not only in that sense, that the increasing trade and in later years the rising industry as well, caused the growth of the number of town-inhabitants at such a quick rate, but the way too, in which the towns were expanding, clearly reflected the unbridled individual initiative. However small the percentage of the Indonesians, living in towns, might be before the transfer of sovereignty Indonesia's capital. The banking-centre. The banking-system is for the greater part still in the hands of foreigners. The Java Bank, the circulation bank for Indonesia, is being nationalized now. The "Bank Negara" is the first and only bank set up and financed by Indonesians.

A view of one of the living-quarters in Surabaya, the first commercial town of Indonesia.
(Dec. 27th 1949), these towns were the most dynamic element in the Indonesian society and by that also of a very great influence on the social and political events throughout Indonesia.

Efficient town-planning has been set up lately to be carried out soon. Kebayoran, the satellite town of Jakarta, destined to house 500,000 families, is built according to a carefully drawn up plan. With the extension of towns, the industrialization will be likewise expanded. Industrialization will provide work and food to thousands of people, overpopulating the towns now.

The pride of Bandung, the mountain capital of the province of West Java with its crisp climate, are the buildings of Government Works. At present they turn out to be too small to house the central administration of all Government-Works. Plans for enlargement have already been set up.
Shortly before the Netherlands were invaded by the Germans, the Philips Factories decided to set up branches in Indonesia. Now they are able to provide the whole of Indonesia, where electricity is, with bulbs.

The fabrication of radiosets has been taken in hand too. With their nimble fingers and natural patience, the Indonesian women labourers are extremely suitable for this kind of work. This branch was started in Nov. '48 with a monthly production of 2000 sets of the BIN 206 U type. This year 1951 it is planned on 3500 sets a month.
TEN YEARS PLANNING PREPARING FOR

COMPULSARY EDUCATION

Article 30 of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia says that the State should provide all citizens with educational facilities. But the fulfilling of such a tremendous task within the shortest possible time is not an easy one. There are several problems to be solved first:

a. the great shortage of teachers;

b. the great number of unqualified or insufficiently trained teachers;

c. the shortage of schoolbuildings;

d. the shortage of materials and educational equipment.

According to statistical data from the various districts the number of Elementary Schools throughout Indonesia at present amounts to 24,000. 8000 of these are 6-years Elementary Schools, whereas the remaining ones are schools of less than 6 years with a total number of 5,040,800 pupils. The total number of teachers now is 81,000 (with 4, 2 years and even less training after the Elementary School).

Thus, according to these figures Indonesia needs

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\frac{5,040,800}{50} \times 1 \text{ teacher} = 100,816 \text{ teachers (one teacher on 50 pupils)}.
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At present there is a shortage of 100,816 - 81,000 teachers = 20,816 teachers.

The number of children between the ages of 6 and 12 years is 15% of the whole population (or 1,062,000 children), so in 1951 there are still 6,021,000 children not attending school.

In order to produce teachers within short notice the Government has made up a 10-years plan to replenish the shortage of teachers:

a. by setting up special courses for teachers, so that within 10 years it will be possible to all children between the ages of 6 and 12 years to get education;

b. by stimulating those who have passed the Junior High School to join the 4th year of the above-mentioned training-course.
The oldest faculty of the State University of Indonesia is that of medicines.

A woman student examines a patient.

The building of the faculty for technical science in Bandung is in a Batak style.

Undergraduates following a lecture.
Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX of Jogja has presented the first national Gadjah Mada University of Jogja the former part of his court.

On September 9th 1951 President Sukarno is conferred the honorary degree of Doctor in Law at the Gadjah Mada University in Jogja. Here he is congratulated by the professors of the said university.
Once a year there is a special feast for young men and women in Lombok. Under the supervision of their parents the young men and women meet each other, looking for a life-mate. These young ladies go to a holy place in the wood to pray the Almighty to give her a good husband.
THE EXTENSIVE ARCHIPELAGO COMPRISING THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, 60th MEMBER OF THE U.N.

Indonesia on the map of the world.

The area of Indonesia compared with that of the United States of America.